



BIOLOGY

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HUMAN HEALTH AND DISEASE

Evaluate Yourself 1

1. Health is defined is

A. Complete Physical well being

B. Social well being

C. Mental well being

D. All of these

Answer: D



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2. Which of the following is bacterial diseases?

A. Chicken pox

B. Rabies

C. Measles

D. Tuberculosis

Answer: D



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3. Which of the following is viral disease?

A. Diphtheria

B. Tetanus

C. Cholera

D. Common cold

Answer: D



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4. Infective stage of *Entamoeba histolytica* is

A. Spore

B. Egg

C. Trophozoite

D. Tetranucleate cyst

Answer: D



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5. The toxic substance causing malaria is

- A. Sporozoite
- B. Haemozoin
- C. Cryptozoite
- D. Gametocytes

Answer: B



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6. Which one is not spread by droplet infection?

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Diptheria

C. Pertusis

D. Gonoorrhea

Answer: D



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7. Adults of Wuchereria bancrofti attack

A. Excretory system

B. nervous system

C. blood circulation

D. Lymph vessel

Answer: D



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8. In rheumatoid arthritis,

- A. there is accumulation of uric acid crystals in synovial joint
- B. there is inflammation of synovial membrane
- C. Only the cartilage at synovial membrane
- D. all of these

Answer: D



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9. Which of the following is the mode of transmission in Ascariasis?

- A. Blood transfusion
- B. Parenteral
- C. Contaminated food or water
- D. All of these

Answer: C



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10. Diabetes mellitus is caused due to the disfunction of

A. α — cells

B. β — cells

C. Delta cells

D. F -cells

Answer: B



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Evaluate Yourself 2

1. Two which type of barriers under innate immunity do fever and pH of body belong.

- A. Physical barriers
- B. Physiological barriers
- C. Cellular barriers
- D. Cytokine barriers

Answer: B



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2. Which of the following cells does not exhibit phagocytic activity ?

A. Macrophage

B. Monocyte

C. Neutrophil

D. Basophil

Answer: D



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3. The cells that actually release the antibodies are

A. Helper T - cells

B. Cytotoxic T - cells

C. Plasma cells

D. Memory cells

Answer: C



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4. This class of antibodies is made up of five immunoglobulin unit

A. IgG

B. IgM

C. IgA

D. IgD

Answer: B



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5. ATS comes under which type of Acquired immunity

A. Natural Active Immunity

B. Artificial Active Immunity

C. Natural Passive Immunity

D. Artificial Passive Immunity

Answer: D



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6. Passive immunity is provided through

- A. Exogenous supply of antigens
- B. Exogenous supply of antibody
- C. Endogenous supply of antigens
- D. Endogenous supply of antibody

Answer: B



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7. Which of the following antibody is related to allergic response?

A. IgA

B. IgE

C. IgM

D. IgG

Answer: B



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8. The exaggerated response of immune system to certain antigens in the environment is

- A. Autoimmunity
- B. Immuno deficiency
- C. Allergy
- D. Passive Immunity

Answer: C



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9. Which of the following is an autoimmune disorder?

A. Parkinson's disease

B. Myasthenia gravis

C. AIDS

D. SCID

Answer: B



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10. The site where a B - lymphocytes mature in aves

- A. Bone marrow
- B. Bursa of fabricius
- C. Spleen
- D. Lymph nodes

Answer: B



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Evaluate Yourself 3

1. The human Immuno deficiency virus causes AIDS by

- A. Depleting CD_4^+ T - helper lymphocytes
- B. Increasing CD_4^+ T - helper lymphocytes
- C. Depleting CD_{54}^+ T - helper lymphocytes
- D. Depleting CD_4^+ T - helper erythrocytes

Answer: A



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2. The human Immuno deficiency virus causes

- A. double stranded RNA
- B. double stranded DNA

C. single stranded DNA

D. single stranded RNA

Answer: D



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3. After entering T-cell , HIV first forms

A. mRNA

B. Single stranded DNA

C. Double stranded DNA

D. Double stranded RNA

Answer: C



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4. AIDS is due to

- A. Reduction in number of helper T - cells
- B. Reduction in number of killer T - cells
- C. Autoimmunity
- D. Non production of interferons

Answer: A



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5. ELISA is used in detection of

A. Hay fever

B. Tetanus

C. AIDS

D. Tuberculosis

Answer: C



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6. AIDS spreads due to

- A. Unprotected sexual contact
- B. Infected needle and syringes
- C. Infected mother to foetus
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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7. AIDS virus has

- A. Single strand DNA
- B. Double strand DNA

C. Single strand RNA

D. Double strand RNA

Answer: C



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8. Enzyme responsible for replication of HIV in macrophages is

A. RNA polymerase

B. DNA ligase

C. DNA polymerase

D. Reverse transcriptase

Answer: D



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9. AIDS was first reported in U.S.A in

A. USA

B. France

C. Russia

D. India

Answer: A



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10. Choose the incorrect statement with respect to AIDS.

- A. Viral RNA genome is converted into copy DNA by reverse transcriptase.
- B. It is caused by an enveloped retrovirus HIV
- C. It is an immunodeficiency disease
- D. HIV selectively infects and kills B - lymphocytes

Answer: D



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Evaluate Yourself 4

1. Which type of cancer is found in lymph nodes and spleen

A. Carcinoma

B. Sarcoma

C. Leukaemia

D. Lymphoma

Answer: D



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2. Cancer is caused by:

- A. Uncontrolled meiosis
- B. Uncontrolled mitosis
- C. Rupturing of cells
- D. Loss of immunity of the cells

Answer: B



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3. Carcinogen, mustard gas affects

A. Vagina

B. Lungs

C. Liver

D. Skin

Answer: B



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4. Carcinoma is a malignancy of

A. Bone

B. Blood

C. Epithelial tissues

D. Reticuloendothelial tissues

Answer: C



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5. In leukaemia, there is tremendous increase in the numbers of

A. R.B.C.'s

B. Immature cells

C. W.B.C.'s

D. W.B.Cs and immature Leucocytes

Answer: D



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6. Cancer is treated through a combination of

A. Surgery and drug

B. Drugs and irradiation

C. Surgery and irradiation

D. Surgery, Irradiation and Chemotherapy

Answer: D



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7. A cancer causing agent is known as:

- A. Oncogene
- B. Carcinoma
- C. Carcinogen
- D. Metastasis

Answer: C



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8. Which one of the following is a sarcoma?

- A. Adenoma
- B. Breast cancer
- C. Skin cancer
- D. Cancer of lymph nodes

Answer: D



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9. The genes which upon activation produce malignant neoplasms are called

A. Pleiotropic genes

B. Multiple genes

C. Proto - Oncogenes

D. Neonatal genes

Answer: C



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10. Bone cancer belongs to category of

A. Carcinoma

B. Sarcoma

C. Malignant lymphoma

D. Leukemia

Answer: B



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C U Q Health

1. Blood circulation was discovered by

A. William Harvey

B. Hippocrates

C. Karl Landsteiner

D. Paul Ehrlich

Answer: A



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2.

A. balanced diet

B. infectious diseases

C. regular exercise

D. All of these

Answer: D



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3. Diseases which are easily transmitted from one person to another , are called

A. non-infectious disease

B. infectiuos disease

C. viral disease

D. bacterial disease

Answer: B



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4. Who among the following is recognised as the Father of Medicine?

A. Robert Koch

B. Hippocrates

C. Louis Pasteur

D. Edward Jenner

Answer: B



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5. Communicable disease means

- A. the disease transmitted from man to man
- B. the disease caused by biological agents
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. present from birth or inherited

Answer: C



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6. Among the following a non-communicable disease is

A. measles

B. rabies

C. diphtheria

D. diabetes

Answer: D



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C U Q Bacterial Diseases

1. Which of the following causes plague ?

- A. *Trichinella spiralis*
- B. *Salmonella typhimurium*
- C. *Yersinia pestis*
- D. *Leishmania donovani*

Answer: A



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2. Typhoid fever is caused by

- A. *Shigella*
- B. *Escherichia*

C. Giardia

D. Salmonella

Answer: D



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3. The disease in which thick matter stops the passage of throat and forms a layer of mucous membrane is called:

A. Tuberculosis

B. Tetanus

C. Diphtheria

D. Pertussis

Answer: C



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4. Which of the following is also known as Biowar disease?

A. Plague

B. Anthrax

C. Malaria

D. Giardiasis

Answer: D



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5. "Lock jaw" is another name of

A. Malaria

B. Kala-azar

C. tetanus

D. Diphtheria

Answer: C



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6. ORS is needed in which of the following diseases?

A. Cholera

B. Diphtheria

C. Tuberculosis

D. Whooping cough

Answer: A



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7. 'Bubonic plague' is transmitted by

A. rat flea

B. Mosquito

C. Cockroach

D. House fly

Answer: A



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8. In which of the following disorder, the alveoli get filled with fluid leading to severe problems in

respiration?

- A. Common cold
- B. Whooping cough
- C. Diphtheria
- D. Pneumonia

Answer: D



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9. Typhoid fever could be confirmed by

- A. Widal test

B. mantoux test

C. Schick test

D. Disk test

Answer: A



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10. Out of the following diseases which are caused due to bacterial infection?

a. Typhoid b. Elephantiasis

c. Cholera d. Tuberculosis

A. a & b only

B. b & c only

C. a,c & d only

D. a, b, c & d

Answer: C



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11. The pathogen *Haemophilus influenzae* is responsible for the disease:



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12. The name of Mary Mallon was associated with

A. Typhoid

B. Leprosy

C. Tuberculosis

D. Small pox

Answer: A



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C U Q Viral Diseases

1. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)

A. is caused by a variant of pneumococcus pneumonia

B. is caused by a variant of the common cold virus (corona virus)

C. is an acute form of asthma

D. affects non-vegetarians much faster than the vegetarians.

Answer: B



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2. The last case of small pox was reported in

A. 1977

B. 1972

C. 1980

D. 1970

Answer: A



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3. Which of the following diseases is now considered eradicated from India?

A. small pox

B. mumps

C. chicken pox

D. swine flu

Answer: A



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4. ____ is characterised by hydrophobia.

A. dengue

B. SARS

C. measles

D. rabies

Answer: D



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5. HIV that causes AIDS, first starts destroying

A. helper T-lymphocytes

B. B-lymphocytes

C. leucocytes

D. thrombocytes

Answer: A



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6. Which of the following is also called NANB hepatitis virus?

A. HAV

B. HBV

C. HCV

D. HDV

Answer: C



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7. *Aedes aegypti* is a vector for:

A. dengue fever

B. yellow fever

C. japanese encephalitis

D. both 1 & 2

Answer: D



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8. Which disease is caused by virus?

A. polio

B. leprosy

C. TB

D. malaria

Answer: A



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9. Which of the following viruses causes common cold?

A. Rhino virus

B. Simian virus-40

C. T_4 virus

D. MSZ virus

Answer: A



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10. The vector of 'breakbone fever' is:

A. Culex sp

B. Aedes sp

C. Anopheles sp

D. none of these

Answer: B



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11. Which of the following diseases spreads through respiratory route?

A. Measels

B. Mumps

C. Influenza

D. All of these

Answer: D



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12. Pulse-Polio programme is organised in our country

A. spread of polio

B. cure of polio

C. Search of polioman

D. Eradication of polio

Answer: D



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13. Mumps is an infection of

A. submandibular gland

B. submaxillary gland

C. salivary gland

D. Eradication of polio

Answer: C



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14. Human immuno deficiency virus (HIV) has a protein coat and a genetic material which is

- A. double stranded RNA
- B. double stranded DNA
- C. Single stranded DNA
- D. Single stranded RNA

Answer: D





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15. OPV was prepared by

A. Jonas Salk

B. Sabin et al

C. Alexander Fleming

D. Louis Pasteur

Answer: B



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16. Common cold is not cured by antibiotics because it is:

- A. caused by virus
- B. caused by Gram-positive bacterium
- C. caused by Gram-negative bacterium
- D. not an infectious disease

Answer: A



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17. The diseases brought about by exotoxin include

A. typhoid

B. cholera

C. dysentery

D. diphtheria

Answer: D



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18. Which one of the following pairs of diseases is viral as well as transmitted by mosquitoes ?

A. Elephantiasis and dengue

B. Yellow fever and sleeping sickness

C. Encephalitis and sleeping sickness

D. Yellow fever and dengue

Answer: D



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C U Q Protozoan Diseases

1. Plasmodium, a small protozoan causes

A. malaria

B. filariasis

C. amoebiasis

D. typhoid

Answer: A



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2. Malaria is caused by

A. Plasmodium vivax

B. Plasmodium malariae

C. Plasmodium falciparum

D. All of these

Answer: D



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3. Infective stage of Plasmodium for men is

A. merozoites

B. ookinetes

C. sporozoites

D. none of these

Answer: C



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4. The infectious form (after entering into human blood) of malarial parasite migrate to the

- A. erythrocytes of human
- B. liver cells of human
- C. stomach of mosquito
- D. salivary gland of mosquito

Answer: B



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5. Female Anopheles mosquito is a vector of

- A. filaria
- B. malaria
- C. typhoid
- D. AIDS

Answer: B



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6. Which of the following toxic substances is responsible for the high malarial

fever?

A. Haemoglobin

B. haemocyanin

C. Haemozoin

D. haemoriden

Answer: C



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7. Plasmodium is a

A. symbiont

B. parasite

C. saprophyte

D. none of these

Answer: B



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8. Fever in malaria is due to

A. release of merozoites from RBCs

B. entry of sporozoites into blood capillaries

C. entry of cryptomerozoites into RBCs

D. entry of merozoites into liver cells

Answer: A



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9. The malignant malaria is caused by .

A. Plasmodium falciparum

B. Plasmodium ovale

C. Plasmodium vivax

D. Plasmodium malariae

Answer: A



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10. The primary host of plasmodium is

A. Man

B. Male culex

C. Sheep

D. Female anopheles

Answer: D



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11. Plasmodium life cycle is

- A. Digenetic
- B. Monogenetic
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. none of these

Answer: A



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12. Plasmodium completes its life cycle in

- A. One host
- B. Two hosts
- C. multiple host
- D. none of these

Answer: B



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13. All stages of Plasmodium get digested in stomach of female Anopheles except

- A. Prorozoite

B. Gametocyte

C. Erythrocyte

D. none of these

Answer: B



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14. Malarial parasite is introduced into the blood of man as a

A. Metacryptozoite

B. Schizont

C. Oocyte

D. Sporozoite

Answer: A



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15. Where will you look for the sporozoites of malarial parasite ?

A. RBC of humans suffering from malaria

B. Spleen of infected person

C. Salivary glands of freshly moulted female

Anopheles mosquito

D. Saliva of infected female Anopheles mosquito

Answer: D



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16. Entamoeba histolytic is a

A. Viral parasite

B. bacterial parasite

C. Protozoan parasite

D. Fungal parasite

Answer: C



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17. Entamoeba histolytica causes:

A. Malaria

B. Amoebiasis

C. Typhoid

D. Filariasis

Answer: B



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18. Amoebiasis is caused by:

- A. Plasmodium
- B. Entamoeba histolytica
- C. House flies
- D. Contaminated food and water

Answer: B



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19. Common symptoms of amoebiasis are

- A. Constipation, stool with blood clots
- B. Abdominal pain and cramp
- C. Weakness
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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20. Housefly is a vector of

A. Amoebiasis

B. swine flu

C. Filariasis

D. dengue

Answer: A



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21. Entamoeba histolytica is parasite of

A. Large intestine

B. liver

C. lungs

D. kidneys

Answer: A



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22. Entamoeba histoytica feeds on

A. Liver

B. small intestine

C. Large intestine

D. WBCs

Answer: C



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C U Q Gelminth Diseases

1. Adult Wuchereria bancrofti attacks

- A. excretory system
- B. nervous system
- C. blood circulation
- D. lymph vessels

Answer: D



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2. Primary host of Taenia solium is

A. dog

B. pig

C. cat

D. human being

Answer: D



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3. Which of the following disease is caused by *Wuchereria bancrofti*?

A. Malaria

B. filariasis

C. Diabetes

D. none of these

Answer: B



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4. Elephantiasis causing organism belongs to

- A. aschelminthes
- B. platyhelminthes
- C. cnidaria
- D. poriferia

Answer: A



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5. Ascaris is also known as

A. round worm

B. flatworm

C. tapeworm

D. liverworm

Answer: A



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6. Intermediate host of *Wuchereria bancrofti* is

A. Female Anopheles

B. Female aedes

C. Female Culex

D. none of these

Answer: C



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7. Give the name of two helminths, which causes ascariasis and filariasis respectively.

A. Ascaris and Wuchereria

B. Wuchereria and Ascaris

C. Roundworm and Flatworm

D. Plasmodium and Wuchereria

Answer: A



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8. The filariasis pathogens are transmitted to a health person through the bite of

A. Female mosquito

B. Housefly

C. Cockroach

D. None of these

Answer: A



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9. Which one of the following diseases is caused due to helminths infection?

- A. Acariasis
- B. Wuchereriasis
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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C U Q Fungal Diseases

1. Ringworm is caused by

A. Bacteria

B. virus

C. protozoa

D. fungi

Answer: D



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2. The pathogens of genera, Microsporum, Trichophyton and Epidermophyton are responsible for

- A. Ringworm
- B. skin allergy
- C. Amoebiasis
- D. Measles

Answer: A



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3. Ringworm is a

- A. Air borne disease
- B. Infection disease
- C. Non-infectious disease
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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4. Which one of the following disease causes dry, scaly lesions on skin, nails and scalp

A. Ringworm

B. Skin allergy

C. Botulism

D. None of these

Answer: A



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5. The pathogen *Microsporum* responsible for ring worm disease in humans belongs to

A. Virus

B. bacteria

C. fungi

D. Protozoa

Answer: C



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6. The pathogens of genera, Microsporum, Trichophyton and Epidermophyton are responsible for

A. Botulism

B. Conjunctivitis

C. Ring worms

D. Skin allergy

Answer: C



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C U Q Immunity

1. Ability of the body to fight against the disease causing organism is called?

A. Vulnerability

B. Susceptibility

C. Irritability

D. Immunity

Answer: D



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2. Innate immunity is also called

A. familial

B. inborn

C. genetic

D. All of these

Answer: B



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3. Main barrier which prevents the entry disease's causing organism in our body is/are

A. Skin

B. Saliva

C. lymphocytes

D. Interferons

Answer: A



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4. Physiological barriers prevent microbial growth in our human body include all , except

- a. Tears
- b. Skin
- c. Interferons
- d. Saliva
- e. Acid in stomach
- f. Epithelium of urinogenital tract

A. acid in stomach

B. Saliva in the mouth

C. Tears from eyes

D. All of these

Answer: D



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5. Stomach clear out pathogens with the help of

A. Secreting HCl

B. Secreting hormone

C. Both 1 and 2

D. None of these

Answer: A



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6. Which of the following is involved in defence mechanism of the body?

A. Macrophages

B. Neutrophils

C. Lymphocytes

D. All of these

Answer: D



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7. Full form of PMNL is

- A. PolyMorpho-Nuclear Leukocytes
- B. Para Morpho-nuclear Lymphocytes
- C. Penta Morpho-nuclear leukocytes
- D. Poly Morpho-nuclear Lymphocytes.

Answer: A



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8. Mark the correct statement

- A. The anamnestic response against a pathogen is highly intensified
- B. The T-lymphocytes produce antibodies
- C. The B-lymphocyte produces cell-mediated response
- D. An antibody is represented by H_2L_4

Answer: A



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9. When a quick immune response is required due to infection of a deadly microbe, the patient is injected with

- A. Protein of pathogen
- B. Inactivated or weakened pathogen
- C. Preformed antibodies
- D. Vaccine

Answer: C



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10. The principle of vaccination is based upon the following property of immune system

- A. Memory
- B. Diversity
- C. Specificity
- D. All of these

Answer: A



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11. Following vaccine has been produced from yeast by recombinant DNA technology

A. Hepatitis A

B. Hepatitis B

C. Hib

D. Oral Polio

Answer: B



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12. The foetus gets immunized after receiving antibodies from mother through placenta. This type of immunization is called

- A. Active immunity
- B. Innate immunity
- C. Passive immunity
- D. Humoral immunity

Answer: C



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13. The exaggerated response of the immune system to certain antigens is called

- A. Primary response
- B. Secondary response
- C. Immune suppression response
- D. Allergy

Answer: D



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14. The use of anti-histamine, adrenaline and steroids quickly reduces the symptoms of

- A. Fungal disease
- B. Viral disease
- C. Allergy
- D. Helminthes disease

Answer: C



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15. Which of the following is an autoimmune disease

- A. Asthama
- B. Rheumatoid anthritis
- C. Cirrhosis
- D. AIDS

Answer: B



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16. Mark the correct statement in the followings

- A. Injecting microbes during immunization induces passive immunity

B. Cell-mediated immune response is responsible for graft rejection

C. Colostrum during initial days of lactation provides active immunity to infant.

D. None of these

Answer: B



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17. The antibodies produced during allergy are

A. Ig G type

B. Ig M type

C. Ig A type

D. Ig E type

Answer: D



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18. The following lymphoid organ provides the site for the interaction of lymphocytes with the antigen

A. Bone marrow

B. Thymus

C. Spleen

D. All of these

Answer: C



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19. Which of the following is a non-specific type of defense that is present at the time of birth?

A. Acquired immunity

B. Humoral immune response

C. Cell mediated immunity

D. Innate immunity

Answer: D



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20. Acid in stomach, saliva in the mouth, tears from eyes, all prevent microbial growth belong to which of the following barrier?

A. Physical barrier

B. Cellular barrier

C. Physiological barrier

D. Cytokine barrier

Answer: C



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21. Which of the following immunoglobulin (Ig) is present in colostrum?

A. I_g A

B. I_g G

C. I_g M

D. I_g E

Answer: A



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22. The treatment of snake-bite by antivenine is an example of

- A. Artificially acquired passive immunity
- B. Artificially acquired active immunity
- C. Naturally acquired active immunity
- D. Naturally acquired passive immunity

Answer: A





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23. The use of anti-histamine, adrenaline and steroids quickly reduces the symptoms of

- A. Fungal diseases
- B. Viral diseases
- C. Allergy
- D. Helminthic disease

Answer: C



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24. Which of the following is an autoimmune disease

A. Asthma

B. Cirrhosis

C. AIDS

D. Rheumatoid arthritis

Answer: D



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1. Human immunodeficiency virus is a/an

- A. Adeno virus
- B. DNA retrovirus
- C. RNA retrovirus
- D. Adeno retrovirus

Answer: C



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2. HIV decreases natural immunity of the body by:

- A. Destroying antibodies
- B. Destroying erythrocytes
- C. Attacking T-lymphocytes
- D. Attacking B-lymphocytes

Answer: C



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3. The cells called 'HIV factory' is

- A. Macrophage
- B. T-Helper

C. T-cytotoxic

D. Neutrophils.

Answer: A



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4. There is always a time lag between the infection and appearance of AIDS symptoms called as?

A. Incubation period (5-10 months)

B. Window period (5-10 months)

C. Incubation period (2-12 months)

D. Incubation period (5-10 yrs)

Answer: D



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5. HIV can not be transmitted through the following options except by

A. Hugging

B. Sharing foods

C. using public toilet

D. sharing razor blades

Answer: D



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6. HIV belongs to which of the following families of viruses?

A. Retrovirus

B. Togavirus

C. Adenovirus

D. Lentivirus

Answer: A



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7. Spread of AIDS is due to

- A. Infected needles and syringes
- B. Sexual contact with infected person
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Sharing public toilet

Answer: C



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8. Transmission of HIV infection from infected mother to her child occurs through

- A. Liver
- B. Placenta
- C. Skin
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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9. The confirmatory test used to diagnose AIDS is

A. ELISA

B. Schick

C. WIDAL

D. None of these

Answer: A



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10. The virus that causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) parasitises in

A. B-cells

B. cytotoxic cells

C. Helper T-cells

D. Lymph nodes

Answer: C



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11. AIDS is not diagnosed by

A. Enzyme linked subunit Assay test

B. WIDAL test

C. RIA

D. Both 1 and 3

Answer: B



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12. NACO stands for

- A. National AIDS control organization
- B. Non-Governmental AIDS control Organisation.
- C. National Agrochemcial Organisation
- D. Both 2 and 3

Answer: A



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C U Q Cancer

1. Cancer detection is based on:

(a) Biopsy

(b) Histopathological studies of tissue

(c) Blood test (d) Bone marrow test

A. a, b

B. a,c and d

C. a, b and c

D. a, b, c and d

Answer: D



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2. The spread of cancerous cells to distant sites is termed

A. Metastasis

B. Metachrosis

C. Metamorphosis

D. Metagenesis

Answer: A



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3. Which of the following techniques is safest for the detection of cancer ?

- A. Magnetic Resonance imaging (MRI)
- B. Radiography (X-rays)
- C. Computed Tomography (CT)
- D. Histopathological studies

Answer: A



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4. Smoking increases_____ content in blood and reduces the concentration of haembound oxygen.

Fill blank suitably

- A. Carbon dioxide
- B. Carbaminohaemoglobin
- C. Carbon monoxide
- D. Carboxylic acid

Answer: C



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5. An uncontrolled division or proliferation of cells without any differentiation is called

- A. Cancer
- B. AIDS
- C. Filariasis
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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6. Cancer causing viruses are called

A. Oncogenic viruses

B. Retroviruses

C. adenoviruses

D. Poxviruses

Answer: A



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7. Physical carcinogen, e.g, UV-ray, X-ray and γ - rays causes

A. DNA damage

B. RNA damage

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Protein damage

Answer: A



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8. Transformation of normal cell into cancerous cell is induced by

A. Carcinogens

B. UV-rays

C. Neoplastic cells

D. Mutagens

Answer: D



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9. Physical carcinogens are

A. UV-rays

B. X-rays

C. Y-rays

D. all of these

Answer: D



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10. Chemical carcinogens present in smoke have been indentified as a major casue of

- A. Lung cancer
- B. Liver cancer
- C. oral cancer
- D. None of these

Answer: A





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11. The uncontrolled proliferation of cancerous cells produces masses of cells, called

- A. Tumour
- B. Multiplication
- C. Protooncomass
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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12. Which of the following property is possessed by cancerous cell?

- A. A new blood vessels formation
- B. Uncontrolled cell division
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Controlled cell division

Answer: C



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13. Which one of the techniques is used for the detection of cancers?

- A. Magnetic Resonance imaging (MRI)
- B. Radiography (X-rays)
- C. Computed Tomography (CT)
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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14. The invasion of cancerous cells from one part of the body to another of body is called

A. Contact inhibition

B. Metastasis

C. Benign tumour

D. Tumour

Answer: B



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15. Cancer of the internal organl is detected by

A. Radiography

B. Computed tomography

C. Magnetic resonance imaging

D. All of these

Answer: D



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16. The combination of surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy can help to treat

A. Cancer

B. AIDS

C. Both 1 and 2

D. None of treat

Answer: A



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Exercise I Health

1. Our health is affected by

(a) Genetic disorders

(b) Infections

(c) Life style

A. a only

B. b, c only

C. a, b only

D. a, b, c

Answer: D



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2. Which of the following disease is communicable

A. Rickets

B. Amoebiasis

C. Diabetes

D. Cancer

Answer: B



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3. Which one of the following non-infectious disease is the major cause of death in humans?

A. Cancer

B. AIDS

C. Asthma

D. typhoid

Answer: A



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4. Which is necessary for achieving good health?

(a) Awareness about diseases

(b) Proper disposal of waste

(c) Control of vectors

(d) Maintenance of hygienic food and water

A. a only

B. a & c only

C. b & c only

D. a,b,c,d

Answer: D



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Exercise I Bacterial Diseases

1. Which of the following is a pair of bacterial diseases?

A. Typhoid Cholera

B. Ringworm,AIDS

C. Common cold Dengue

D. Dysentery,Common cold

Answer: A



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2. In severe cases finger nails and lips may turn gray to bluish in colour in which of the following disease:-

A. Pneumonia

B. Malaria

C. typhoid

D. Filariasis

Answer: A



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3. B.C.G. vaccine is used for prevention of:-

A. T.B.

B. leprosy

C. Food poisoning

D. All of these

Answer: A



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4. The pathogen of typhoid is directly transmitted through

A. urine

B. water

C. blood

D. Hormone

Answer: B



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5. Common symptoms of typhoid are

- A. high fever and weakness
- B. stomach pain and constipation
- C. headache and loss of appetite
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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6. If certain patient is suspected to be suffering from typhoid. Which diagnostic technique will you recommend for its detection?

A. ELISA

B. WIDaL

C. MRI

D. CT scan

Answer: B



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7. Widal test is used for the diagnosis of –

A. malaria

B. pneumonia

C. tuberculosis

D. typhoid

Answer: D



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8. Which of the following is a pair of bacterial diseases?

A. Typhoid and pneumonia

B. Malaria and AIDS

C. Ringworm and AIDS

D. Cold and Malaria

Answer: A



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9. The name of Mary Mallon was related with

A. typhoid

B. penumonia

C. dengue

D. AIDS

Answer: A



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10. Which of the following health disorders includes symptoms of fever, chills, cough, headache, gray or bluish lips and finger's nails?

A. Filariasis

B. Typhoid

C. Pneumonia

D. malaria

Answer: B



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Exercise I Viral Diseases

1. Hepatitis B vaccine contains:

A. Whole virus

B. Only antigens

C. Antibody

D. Both antigens and antibody

Answer: B



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2. Incorrect about common cold is:-

A. Common cold usually last 3-7 days

B. Characterised by nasal congestion and discharge

C. It infects nose and respiratory passage
including lungs

D. Droplet infection

Answer: C



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3. Which of the following disease is caused by a group of viruses called retrovirus, which have an envelope enclosing RNA genome?

A. Tuberculosis

B. cholera

C. measles

D. AIDS

Answer: D



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4. Chikungunya disease spreads through the bite of which mosquito

A. Aedes aegypti mosquito

B. Culex mosquito

C. Anopheles mosquito

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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5. Which is caused by virus?

A. Typhoid

B. tuberculosis

C. Polio

D. Diphtheria

Answer: C



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6. A mosquito borne viral disease is

A. Malaria and Chaga's disease

B. Yellow fever and Dengue

C. Filariasis and typhus

D. Kala - azar and Diphtheria

Answer: B



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7. Which pair of disease is viral?

- A. AIDS, syphilis
- B. Typhoid, Tetanus
- C. Rabies, Mumps
- D. Cholera, T.B.

Answer: C



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8. small pox is due to

A. Virus

B. Bacterium

C. Helminth

D. Protozoan

Answer: A



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Exercise I Protozoan Diseases

1. During life cycle of plasmodium, fertilization and development takes place in the mosquito's

A. Blood

B. RBC' s

C. stomach

D. Liver

Answer: C



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2. Motile zygote of Plasmodium occurs in

A. Human RBCs

B. Human liver

C. Gut of female Anopheles

D. Salivary glands of Anopheles

Answer: C



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3. Fever, chills cough and headache in severe cases the lips and finger, nails may turn to gray bluish in colour. Above symptoms are related to :-

A. Malaria

B. Pneumonia

C. Dengue

D. Asthma

Answer: B



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4. Which of the following pathogen generally enters the small intestine through food and water contaminated with them and migrate to other organs through blood:-

A. Plasmodium

B. Salmonella typhi

C. Haemophilus influenza

D. Entamoeba histolytica

Answer: B



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5. Cerebral malaria is caused by

A. Plasmodium vivax

B. Plasmodium ovale

C. Plasmodium falciparum

D. Plasmodium malariae

Answer: C



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6. In malaria, which of the following is released in blood to cause chills and fever?

- A. Hematin
- B. Haemozoin
- C. Schuffner' s dots
- D. Hematocrit

Answer: B





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7. Internal bleeding, muscular pain, fever, anaemia and blockage of the intestinal passage are the common symptoms of

A. Amoebiasis

B. Elephantiasis

C. Ascariasis

D. Typhoid

Answer: D



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8. Which of the following fish is introduced in pond to control or eliminate the vector responsible for the transmission of malaria and filariasis?

A. Exocoetus

B. Pristis

C. Scoliodon

D. Gambusia

Answer: D



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9. In the life cycle of Plasmodium, sexual stages (gametocytes) begin to develop in

- A. Stomach of mosquito
- B. Intestine of man
- C. Liver of man
- D. Red blood cells of man

Answer: A



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10. The toxic substance, Hemozoin' related to the high fever and chill, is related during following

disease

A. Dengue

B. Malaria

C. Diphtheria

D. Phenumonia

Answer: B



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11. Malignant malaria is caused by the following species of plasmodium

A. vivax

B. malaria

C. ovale

D. falciparum

Answer: D



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Exercise I Helminth Diseases

1. Wuchereria bancrofti is

- A. Bisexual and protandric
- B. Unisexual and sexually dimorphic
- C. Unsexual and sexually monomorphic
- D. Bisexual and protogynic

Answer: B



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2. In filarial worm a pair of unequal pineal setae is present at the

- A. Cloaca of male

B. Cloaca of female

C. Anus of female

D. Gonopore of male

Answer: A



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3. Wucheriria bancrofti is commonly called

A. Malarial parasite

B. Hookworm

C. Filarial worm

D. Pin worm

Answer: C



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4. The excretory cell in microflaria larva is

A. Flame cell

B. Renette cell

C. Solenocyte

D. Chlorogogen cell

Answer: B



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5. Female culex acts as an intermediate host of

- A. Plasmodium vivax
- B. Wuchereria bancrofti
- C. Leishmania donovani
- D. Fasciola hepatica

Answer: B



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6. The ensheathed larval form of wuchereria bancrofti is called

- A. Filaria
- B. Cysticercus
- C. Microfilaria
- D. Sausage-Shaped alrva

Answer: C



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7. Male filarial worm is

A. Nematoda

B. platyhelminthes

C. Annelida

D. Cnidaria

Answer: A



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8. Wuchereria bancrofti belongs to the phylum

A. Nematoda

B. platyhelminthes

C. Annelida

D. Cnidaria

Answer: B



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9. Mode of infection of Ascaris is by

A. Inoculation

B. Sexual contact

C. Contamination

D. Blood transfusion

Answer: C



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10. The infective stage of Ascaris is

- A. embryonated eggs with 1 st stage larvae
- B. embryonated eggs with 2nd stage larvae
- C. 3rd stage rhabditiform larvae
- D. 4th stage rhabditiform larvae

Answer: B



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11. Mammillated eggs are seen in

A. Wuchereria

B. Taenia

C. Ascarias

D. Plasmodium

Answer: C



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12. Cloaca and pineal spicules are characteristics of

- A. Tape worms
- B. Earth worms
- C. Ascaris
- D. Female round worms

Answer: C



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13. Male filarial worm is

- A. Shorter with curved posterior end
- B. Shorter with straight posterior end

C. Longer with curved posterior end

D. Longer with straight posterior end

Answer: A



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14. A patient was advised to give his blood sample between 10.00 pm and 4.00 am for clinical analysis. Identify the parasite that might have infected him.

A. *Plasmodium vivax*

B. *Taenia solium*

C. Entamoeba histolytica

D. Wuchereria bancrofti

Answer: D



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Exercise I Fungal Diseases

1. Ringworm is caused by

A. Round worm

B. Bacteria

C. Fungi

D. Virus

Answer: C



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2. Which fungal genera are not responsible for causing ringworm?

A. TMV

B. Trichophyton

C. Epidermophyton

D. None

Answer: A



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3. Which are the main symptoms of ringworm?

A. Appearance of worms on skin

B. Apperence of dry scaly lesions

C. Inflammation of limbs

D. Fever and chills

Answer: B



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4. Which factors are necessary for the growth of the fungi?

- A. Moisture and sebum
- B. Heat and hair
- C. Body odour
- D. Heat and moisture

Answer: D



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5. in ringworm which parts of the body are usually affected?

- A. Skin, hair and scalp
- B. Skin, hair and hand
- C. Skin, hair and lips
- D. Skin, nails and scalp

Answer: D



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6. Combs of individuals infected with _____ can transmit the disease

A. seborrhiasis

B. dermatitis

C. ringworm

D. dandruff

Answer: C



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1. Activation of B-lymphocytes is done by

A. I_g A

B. I_g G

C. I_g E

D. I_g D

Answer: D



View Text Solution

2. Antigenic epitope fixes to paratope of antibody
between?

- A. One heavy and one light chain
- B. Two heavy chains
- C. Two light chain
- D. Fixes only an single heavy chain

Answer: A



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3. Non specific immunity is provided by all except

- A. Kupffer cells
- B. Alveolar macrophage

C. Lymphocytes

D. Neutrophils

Answer: C



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4. Purpose of Immunisation is

A. Formation of Immunological memory

B. Strengthening of innate immunity

C. Promotion of phagocytosis

D. Activation of complementary system

Answer: A



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5. Which is not a secondary lymphoid organ?

A. Thymus

B. Spleen

C. Appendix

D. MALT

Answer: A



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6. Examples of primary lymphoid organ is:

A. Thymus

B. Appendix

C. Spleen

D. Tonsil

Answer: A



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7. Function of B-lymphocyte is:

A. Phagocytosis of antibody

B. Phagocytosis of RBC

C. Destruction of platelets

D. Production of antibody

Answer: D



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8. Naturally active acquired immunity is given by:

A. Vaccination

B. Antiserum

C. NK cells

D. Infections

Answer: D



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9. Grafts from just any source an animal, another primate or any human being cannot be made since the grafts would be rejected by

A. B-cells

B. Cytotoxic T-cells

C. Helper T-cells

D. Suppressor T-cells

Answer: B



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10. Auto immune disorder affecting neuromuscular junction leading to fatigue, weakening and paralysis of skeletal muscle is :-

A. Muscular dystrophy

B. Tetany

C. Gout

D. Myasthenia gravis

Answer: D



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11. The four polypeptide chains of the antibody molecules are held together by:-

A. Peptide bonds

B. Disulphide bonds

C. Ionic bonds

D. Vander waal's interactions

Answer: B



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12. The organ, where immature lymphocytes differentiate into antigen-sensitive lymphocytes?

A. Bone marrow

B. Peyer's patches

C. Spleen

D. Lymph nodes

Answer: A



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13. Antivenom against snake poison contains

- A. Antigen
- B. Antigen-antibody complex
- C. Antibody
- D. Enzymes

Answer: C



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Exercise I Aids

1. At which stage of HIV infection does one usually show symptoms of AIDS

A. When the infecting retrovirus enters host cells

B. When viral DNA is produced by reverse transcriptase

C. When HIV replicates rapidly in helper T-lymphocytes and damages large number of these

D. Within 15days of sexual contact with an infected persson.

Answer: C



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2. In full blown AIDS, oppurtunistic infections are caused by:

A. Mycobacterium

B. Toxoplasma

C. Viruses and fungi

D. All of these

Answer: D



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3. AIDS was first reported in the year ____

A. 1971

B. 1981

C. 1991

D. 1960

Answer: B



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4. The death toll due to AIDS has crossed_____ globally.

A. 2.5 billion

B. 2500 million

C. 25 million

D. 250 million

Answer: C



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5. HIV belongs to a group of viruses known as

A. Inverto virus

B. Retro virus

C. Metro virus

D. Flavo virus

Answer: B



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6. Retro virus causing AIDS has which kind of genome?

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. m-RNA

D. Proteins

Answer: B



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7. Which of the following is not a means of transmission of AIDS?

A. Sexual contact with uninfected person

B. Transfusion of contaminated blood

C. Sharing infected needles

D. Child born to an HIV infected mother

Answer: A



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8. Time lag between infection and apperence of AIDS

Sysmptoms can be few months to_____ years

A. 2 – 3

B. 5 – 10

C. > 15

D. $1 - 2$

Answer: B



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9. Retrovirus contains an enzyme to carry out biochemical activities in host. Name the enzyme.

A. Polymerase

B. Exonuclease

C. Reverse transcriptase

D. Ligase

Answer: C



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10. The virus responsible for causing AIDS primarily infects?

A. Monocytes

B. Mast cells

C. Macrophages

D. Mucosal cells

Answer: C



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Exercise I Cancer

1. Normal cells show a property by virtue of which contact with other cells inhibits their uncontrolled growth. This property is known as

- A. Metastasis
- B. Contact inhibition
- C. Proliferation

D. Auto immunity

Answer: B



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2. In malignant tumors, the cells proliferate, grow rapidly and move to other parts of the body to form new tumors. This stage of disease is called.

A. Metastasis

B. Metachrosis

C. Most feared property of malignant tumor

D. 1 and 3 both

Answer: D



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3. Which one of the following techniques is safest for the detection of cancers ?

A. Radiography (X-ray)

B. Computed tomography (CT)

C. Histopathological studies

D. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

Answer: D



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4. Tumor is an abnormal mass of

A. Muscles

B. Cells

C. Inorganic salts

D. Cartilaginous membrane

Answer: B



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5. The tumor which does not spread to other parts of body is known as _____

A. benign

B. malignant

C. neoplastic

D. lymphoma

Answer: A



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6. The cancerous cells which have the ability to proliferate and cause cancer in new locations of the body are known as

A. Benign

B. Lymphoma

C. Leukemia

D. Malignant

Answer: D



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7. Cancer cells actively divide and grow due to

- A. Competition for vital nutrients with normal cells
- B. Competition for space with normal cells
- C. Competition for only support
- D. Excess food material stored in body

Answer: A



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8. Metastasis is:

- A. Normal equilibrium conditon of body
- B. Morphological changes from larva to adult
- C. Generation of new tumour in different sites of
body
- D. Abnormal growth of the body muscles.

Answer: C



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9. The agents which can cause neoplastic cell generation are

A. Gamma rays

B. X-rays

C. UV rays

D. All of these

Answer: D



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10. Which radiations can cause cancer?

A. Visible light

B. UV rays

C. Infra red light

D. All of these

Answer: B



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11. Cancer causing viruses are known as

A. Retro virus

B. Oncogenic virus

C. Flavo virus

D. Adeno virus

Answer: B



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12. The genes present in normal cells of the body which can cause cancer are known as

- A. Oncogenes
- B. Carcinogens
- C. Neogenes
- D. Tumerogenes

Answer: A





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13. Proto-oncogenes are also abbreviated as

A. p-onc

B. c-onc

C. p-con

D. c-con

Answer: D



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14. Blood and bone marrow tests are usually performed to detect

- A. Anaemia
- B. Leukemia
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Filariasis

Answer: B



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1. Which one of the following statements is true?

- A. Dysentery, plague and diphtheria are viral diseases.
- B. HIV replicates in host cell with the help of reverse transcriptase enzyme.
- C. The disease ringworm disappears during summer and rainy season.
- D. Common cold could be confirmed by Widal test.

Answer: B





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2. AIDS is characterised by

- A. decrease in the number of killer T-cells
- B. decrease in the number of suppressor T-cells
- C. decrease in the number of helper T-cells
- D. increase in the number of helper T-cells

Answer: C



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3. HIV is a retrovirus that attacks

- A. helper T-cells
- B. cytotoxin T-cells
- C. B-cells
- D. neutrophils.

Answer: A



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4. The cells called 'HIV factory' is

A. helper T-cells

B. macrophages

C. dendritic cells

D. WBC's

Answer: B



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5. Viral DNA after being converted from viral RNA by X, incorporates into host genome to undergo replication. What is 'X'?

- A. DNA polymerase
- B. Restriction endonuclease
- C. RNA polymerase
- D. Reverse transcriptase

Answer: D



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6. Which of the following is not a cause of transmission of HIV ?

- A. Multiple sexual partners

B. Sharing infected needles

C. Mosquito bite

D. Transfusion of contaminated blood

Answer: C



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7. AIDS is widely diagnosed by

A. Widal test

B. ELISA

C. PCR

D. Chromatography

Answer: B



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8. Which of the following day is celebrated as 'World AIDS Day'?

A. 31st March

B. 1st March

C. 1st December

D. 31st December

Answer: C



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9. The human immuno deficiency virus is

A. an unenveloped, RNA genome containing
retrovirus

B. an enveloped, RNA genome containing
retrovirus

C. an enveloped, DNA genome containing
retrovirus

D. an enveloped, RNA genome containing
rheovirus.

Answer: B



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10. How many of the following is/are not correct
about Pneumonia

A) It is caused by salmonella typhi.

B) Symptoms of pneumonia include fever with chills,
cough and headache.

C) Infect alveoli of lungs.

D) In severe cases intestinal perforation may occur.

A. 3

B. 2

C. 1

D. 4

Answer: B



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11. Which of the following statements are correct about thyphoid?

A) Confirmed by widal test

B) Mary Mallon was carrier

C) Droplet infection

D) Sustained fever $39-40^{\circ}C$

E) Salmonella typhi is pathogenic virus

A. a, b, d

B. a, b, c, d

C. a, b, c, d, e

D. a, c, d

Answer: A



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12. Out of these how many statements are correct

- A) *Entamoeba histolytica* causes amoebiasis
- B) The common round down worm cause a slowly developing chronic inflammation of the organs.
- C) *Microsporum*, *Trichophyton* *Epidermophyton* are not responsible for ring worms and
- D) *Haemophilus influenzae* are responsible for pneumonia

A. a, b only

B. a,c, d

C. a, d

D. a, b, c, d

Answer: C



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13. Match the disease in Column-I with the appropriate items in

COLUMN I

- a) Amoebiasis exchange area
- b) Malaria
- c) SARS from RBC
- d) Emphysema

COLUMN II

- i) Reduction in gaseous
- ii) Due to protozoa
- iii) Release of hemozoin
- iv) Droplet infection

A. a – ii, b – I, c – ii, d – iv

B. a – ii, b – iii, c – iv, d – i

C. a – I, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv

D. $a - ii, b - iv, ci - i, d - iii$

Answer: B



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14. Which of the following statement is true for plasmodium?

A. gametocytes develop in liver

B. Fever and chills occur due to reapture of liver cells.

C. Plasmodium reproduce asexually in liver and RBC.

D. Fertilisation and development takes place in salivary gland of mosquito.

Answer: C



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15. Appearance of dry, scaly lesions on various parts of the body such as skin, nails and scalp are the main symptoms of disease caused by?

- A. Microsporum
- B. Trichophyton
- C. Epidermophyton
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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- 16.** In a human if thymus is surgically removed then which of the following function will be affected
- a) Heart valve transplantation
 - b) Cell mediated immunity.

- c) Humoral immunity d) Cornea transplantation.
e) Kidney transplantation.

A. a, b, c, e

B. c, d, e

C. b, e only

D. a, d only

Answer: A



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17. Which is/are the infection disease/ diseases?

a) Small pox

b) Polioe

c) Diphtheria d) Pneumonia

e) Tetanus

A. c, d

B. b, d, e

C. a, c, e

D. a, b, c, d, e

Answer: D



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18. Incorrect about spleen is

- A. Secondary lymphoid organ
- B. Bean-shaped organ
- C. Contains phagocytes only
- D. Taps blood- borne micro organisms

Answer: C



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19. Read the following four statements (A-D):

- a) Colostrum is recommended for the new born because it is rich in antigens.
- b) Chikungunya is caused by a Gram negative

bacterium.

c) AIDS is characterized by decrease in T-helper cell

d) Metastasis is a property of benign tumors

How many of the above statements are wrong?

A. Four

B. One

C. two

D. Three

Answer: D



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20. Naturally active acquired immunity is given by:

A. Vaccination

B. Antiserum

C. NK cells

D. Infections.

Answer: D



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21. Consider the following four statements (A-D) and select the option which includes all the correct ones

only?

- a) In immunisation, a preparation of antigenic protein is induced in the body.
- b) If a person is infected with deadly microbe we need to directly inject vaccine.
- c) Vaccine generate B & T memory cell.
- d) Snake anti venom is an example of active immunisation.

A. statement A and B

B. Statement A & C

C. Statement B & C

D. Statement B & D

Answer: B



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22. Allergy is due to release of chemical like A and B and use of C and D quickly reduce the symptoms of allergy.

A. A-Histamin, B-Adrenalline, C-Serotonine, D-Steroid

B. A-Serotonine, B- Steroid, C- Histamin, D- Adrenaline

C. A-Histamin, B- Serotonin, C-Adrenaline, D-
Steroid

D. A-Histamin, B-Steroid, C-Adrenaline, D-
Seratonine

Answer: C



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23. Read the following statements

- a) Interferons are secreted by viral infected cell & protect viral infected cells from further infection.
- b) Interferons are secreted by viral infected cells &

protect non-infected cell from further viral infection.

c) Interferons are secreted by normal cell & protect non-infected cell from further viral infection.

d) Interferons are secreted by normal cell & protect adjacent viral infected cell from further infection.

How many statements are wrong?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: C



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24. Select the correct statements

- a) Passive immunity is slow & takes time to give full effective response.
- b) In active immunity readymade antibodies are directly given to protect body againsts active infections.
- c) Passive artificial immunity is used for treatment of disease.
- d) Active artificial immunity is basis of vaccination.

A. a & b are correct

B. c & d are correct

C. a & c are correct

D. a & d are correct

Answer: B



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25. Mark correct statement:

- a) CD-4 cell binds with MHC-class I receptor
- b) CD-4 cell binds with MHC-class II receptor
- c) CD-8 cell binds with MHC-class I receptor
- d) CD-8 cell binds with MHC-class II receptor

A. a & d are correct

B. b & d are correct

C. b & c are correct

D. a & c are correct

Answer: C



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26. Select the correct statement with respect to diseases and immunisation

A. Injection of snake antivenom against snake bite is an example of active immunisation.

B. If due to some reason B-and T-lymphocytes are damaged, the body will not produce antibodies against a pathogen.

C. Injection of dead/ inactivated pathogens causes passive immunity.

D. Certain protozoans have been used to mass produce hepatitis B vaccine.

Answer: B



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27. When our body is exposed to antigen for second time a relatively faster and high intensity immune response is produced. What is not true about this response?

- A. Main antibody formed is IgM
- B. Based on memory cells
- C. Also known as anamnestic response
- D. Gives effective immunity.

Answer: A



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28. Please read following sentences carefully. Mark incorrect

A. Injection of antiserum is artificial method to induce active immunity.

B. Skin cells forms cellular barriers of non specific immunity.

C. When our body is exposed to antigen for the first time, a slow and low intensity immune response is produced.

D. Blood group and tissue matching is done before transplantation.

Answer: A



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29. Antivenom against snake poison contains

- A. Antigen
- B. Antigen-antibody complex
- C. Antibody
- D. Enzymes

Answer: C



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30. Which of the following is example of active immunity:

A. Foetus receives antibodies from mother through placenta during pregnancy.

B. Colostrum secreted by mother during initial days of lactation has abundant antibodies to protect the infant.

C. Injecting the microbes deliberately during immunisation.

D. All of the above.

Answer: C



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31. Read the following Statements A-D.

a) Memory- based innate immunity evolved in higher vertebrates based on the ability to differentiate foreign organism (e.g. pathogen) from self-cells.

b) The exaggerated response of the immune system to certain antigen presents in the environment is called allergy.

c) Passive immunity is slow and takes time to give its full effective response.

d) The Yellowish fluid colostrum secreted by mother

during the initial days of lactation has abundant antibodies to protect the infant.

How many of the above statements are false?

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

Answer: C



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32. Select the correct statement related to allergic response:

- a) Allergens stimulate formation of I_g E antibody.
- b) Histamine is secreted from mast cells.
- c) Treatment involves use of steroids and antihistamines.
- d) Immune system becomes hyposensitive.

A. Only a, b, d

B. Only a, b, c

C. Only b, c, d

D. All of these

Answer: B



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33. Which of the following immunoglobulin is responsible for passive immunity of infants?

A. Ig-E, because it can cross the placenta

B. Ig-M, because it is heaviest immunoglobulin present in colostrum

C. Ig-A, because it is present in abundance in colostrum.

D. Ig-A, because it can cross the placenta and reaches the foetus.

Answer: C



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34. Consider the following four statements (a-d) and select the option which includes all the correct ones only:

a) B-lymphocytes forms cellular barrier of innate immunity.

b) HLA antigens are called as transplantation antigens

c) Subsequent encounter with the same pathogen elicits a highly intensified anamnestic response.

d) Interferons protect non-infected cells from further viral infection.

A. Statements, b, c, d

B. Statements b, c

C. Statements c, d

D. Statements a, c, d

Answer: A



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35. Consider the following four statements (i-iv) regarding kidney transplant and select the two correct ones out of these

(i) Even if a kidney transplant is proper the recipient may need to take immuno-suppressants for a long time

(ii) The cell-mediated immune response is responsible for the graft rejection

(iii) The B-lymphocytes are responsible for rejection of the graft

(iv) The acceptance or rejection of a kidney transplant depends on specific interferons

The correct statements are

A. ii and iii

B. iii and iv

C. i and iii

D. i and ii

Answer: D



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36. What is the wrong statement about passive acquired immunity?

A. Host immune system does not participate

B. Induced by antigen

C. Applicable in immune deficient host

D. Used for treatment in acute infection.

Answer: B



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37. If a pregnant woman is suffering from Rubella infection, then after delivery, which type of antibodies are present in her neonates?

A. Ig M only

B. Ig G only

C. Ig M and Ig G

D. Ig A and Ig G

Answer: C



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38. Spleen is a large bean-shaped organ which mainly contains lymphocytes and phagocytes. It acts as a filter of the blood by trapping____ Micro organisms.

A. Tissue fluid borne

B. Blood-borne

C. Water-borne

D. Lymph-borne

Answer: B



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39. "Infected cell can survive while viruses are being replicated and released". In case of HIV infection given statement is true for which cell ?

A. Macrophage

B. T-Helper

C. HIV-factory

D. Both 2 and 3

Answer: D



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40. Which of the following statement is false?

A. treatment of AIDS with anti-retroviral drugs is only partially effective.

B. Normal cells show a property of contact inhibition.

C. Treatment of AIDS can only prolong the life of the patient but cannot prevent death, which is inevitable.

D. T-Cytotoxic cell continue to produce HIV and in this way acts as HIV factory.

Answer: D



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41. Consider the following four statement (a-d) and select the option which includes all the correct ones only.

a) AIDS is a congenital disease.

b) Sloughed cell of benign tumour reach distant site this is called metastasis

c) MRI uses strong magnetic field and non ionising radiation to detect pathological changes in living tissue.

d) AIDS & hepatitis - B are transmitted through. Infected blood.

A. Statements d, b & c

B. Statements b & c

C. Statements c & a

D. Statements c & d

Answer: D



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42. Consider the following four statements (a-d) about AIDS/ HIV and select the option which includes all the correct ones only.

a) Characterised by decrease in number of killer T-cells

b) HIV virus has 2 identical molecule of ds RNAs

c) AIDS spread through touch, physical contact,

hugging, kissing

d) There is always a time lag between the infection and appearance of AIDS symptoms.

A. Statements b & d

B. Statement a, b & d

C. Statements b only

D. Statement d only

Answer: D



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43. How many statements are true related to HIV infection?

- a) It belongs to group of retro virus
- b) It contains single stranded DNA
- c) Entry into human cells requires CD-4 receptor and CXCR4, CCR5 Co-receptors
- d) It reduces number of T-helper cells

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: C



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44. Several genes called ____ have been identified in normal cells which when activated will turn into ____, and under certain conditions, could lead to cancerous transformation of the cells.

Complete the above paragraph by selecting correct sequence of words.

A. oncogenes, proto oncogenes

B. cellular oncogens, proto oncogenes

C. proto oncogenes, oncogenes

D. oncogenes, proto oncogenes

Answer: C



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45. Cancer cells do not exhibit the property of

A. generating tumors

B. metastasis

C. contact inhibition

D. less number of mitochondrial cristae.

Answer: C



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46. Read the following statements carefully.

- (i) Cancer causing viruses have genes called viral oncogenes.
- (ii) Malignant tumors remain confined to their original location.
- (iii) Cancer cells do not exhibit contact inhibition.
- (iv) X-rays and UV rays are not potent carcinogens.
- (v) Cancer detection is based on biopsy.

Which of the above statements are not correct regarding cancer ?

A. iii & v

B. ii & iv

C. i, iii & v

D. ii, iv & v

Answer: C



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47. A person suffering from leukaemia has

A. tumors in adipose tissue

B. increased number of plasma cells

C. increased number of melanocytes

D. increased number of WBCs

Answer: D



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48. The substance given to cancer patients in order to activate their immune system and destroy the tumour is

A. histamines

B. interleukins

C. α – interferons

D. morphines

Answer: C



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49. Which of the following pproaches are used for the treatment of cancer ?

A. Gene therapy and immunotherapy

B. Surgery

C. Radiotherapy and Chemotherapy

D. All of these

Answer: D



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50. Which of the following statements is not correct?

A. Higher vertebrates can distinguish foreign organisms from self-cells.

B. Foetus receives antibodies from its mother through placenta, is an example of active immunity.

C. Cell-mediated immunity involves T-lymphocytes.

D. Antibodies against cancer-specific antigens are used for detection of certain cancers.

Answer: B



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51. Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer from codes given below.

Column I

A. Allergy

B. Helper T- cells

C. AIDS virus

D. X-rays

E. Treatment of Cancer

Column II

i) Activation of B-cell

ii) Immunotherapy

iii) Carcinogens

iv) IgE

v) single Stranded RNA

A. $A - iv, B - i, C - v, D - iii, E - ii$

B. $A - ii, B - i, C - v, D - iii, E - iv$

C. $A - iv, B - v, C - iii, D - ii, E - i$

D. $A - ii, B - v, C - iii, D - i, E - iv$

Answer: A



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52. A metastatic cancerous tumour is termed 'sarcoma' if the disorder is in

- A. fibroblasts
- B. circulatory system
- C. immune system
- D. epithelial cells

Answer: D



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53. Read the following statements regarding the various techniques used in cancer detection.

(i) Cancer detection is based on biopsy and histopathological studies of the tissue, and blood and bone marrow tests for increased cell counts in case of leukaemia.

(ii) In biopsy, a piece of the suspected tissue cut into thin sections is stained and examined under microscope by a pathologist.

(iii) Techniques like radiography (use of X-rays), CT (computed tomography) and MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) are very useful to detect cancers of the internal organs.

(iv) Computed tomography uses strong magnetic fields and non-ionising radiations to detect physiological changes in living tissues.

(v) MRI uses X-rays and ionising radiation to generate a 3-D image of the internal structure of an object.

Which of the above statements are incorrect ?

A. i & iii

B. ii & iv

C. iii & iv

D. iv & v

Answer: D





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54. Major factors that cause cancer are

- A. oncogenes and polymorphonuclear leukocytes
- B. oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes
- C. MHC genes
- D. cellular oncogenes and α -interferons.

Answer: B



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55. Identify the incorrect pair.

- A. Melanomas - Cancer of melanocytes
- B. Lipomas - Cancer of lymphoid tissues
- C. Myomas - Cancer of muscles
- D. Leukemias - Cancer of blood cells

Answer: B



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56. When one goes to a new place and suddenly starts sneezing and wheezing for no explained

reason and then these symptoms disappear when one returns. This condition is called

- A. Autoimmunity
- B. Allergy
- C. Passive Immunization
- D. Vaccination

Answer: B



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Exercise Iii Previous Year Questions

1. The 'blue baby' syndrome results from

A. excess of TDS (total dissolved solids)

B. excess of chloride

C. methaemoglobin

D. excess of dissolved oxygen

Answer: C



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2. The causative agent of mad - cow disease is a

A. virus

B. bacterium

C. prion

D. worm

Answer: C



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3. The bacterium (*Clostridium botulinum*) that causes botulism is

A. an obligate aerobe

B. a facultative anaerobe

C. an obligate anaerobe

D. a facultative aerobe

Answer: C



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4. HIV that causes AIDS, first starts destroying

A. helper T-lymphocytes

B. B- lymphocytes

C. leucocytes

D. thrombocytes

Answer: A



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5. Antibodies in our body are complex

A. glycoproteins

B. lipoproteins

C. steroids

D. prostaglandins

Answer: A



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6. If you suspect major deficiency of antibodies in a person, to which of the following would you look for confirmatory evidence

- A. serum globulins
- B. fibrinogen in the plasma
- C. hemocytes
- D. serum albumins

Answer: A



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7. Lysozyme that is present in perspiration, saliva and tears, destroys

- A. certian types of bacteria
- B. all viruses
- C. most virus - infected cells
- D. certain fungi

Answer: A



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8. Increased asthmatic attacks in certain seasons are related to :

- A. Low temperature
- B. Hot and humid environment
- C. Eating fruits preserved in tin containers
- D. Inhalation of seasonal pollen

Answer: D



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9. To which type of barriers under innate immunity, do the saliva in the mouth and the tears the eyes, belong?

A. Physiological barriers

B. physical barriers

C. Cytokine barriers

D. Cellular barriers

Answer: A



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10. Match the disease in Column-I with the appropriate items (pathogen/prevention/treatment) in Column-II

Column I

- (a) Amoebiasis
- (b) Diphtheria
- (c) Cholera
- (d) Syphilis

Column II

- (i) *Treponema pallidum*
- (ii) Use only sterilized food and water
- (iii) DPT Vaccine
- (iv) Use oral rehydration therapy

A. $A - ii, B - i, C - iii, D - iv$

B. $A - ii, B - iii, C - iv, D - i$

C. $A - i, B - ii, C - iii, D - iv$

D. $A - ii, B - iv, C - i, D - iii$

Answer: D



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11. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- A. benign tumours show the property of metastasis
- B. heroin accelerates body functions
- C. malignant tumours may exhibit metastasis
- D. patients who have undergone surgery are given cannabinoids to relieve pain

Answer: C



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12. Which of the following is a pair of viral diseases?

- A. common cold, AIDS
- B. dysentery, common cold
- C. typhoid, tuberculosis
- D. ringworm, AIDS

Answer: A



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13. Use of antihistamines and steroids give a quick relief from:

A. Headache

B. Allergy

C. Nausea

D. Cough

Answer: B



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14. The letter T in T-lymphocyte refers to:

A. Thymus

B. Thyroid

C. Thalamus

D. Tonsil

Answer: A



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15. A person likely to develop tetanus is immunized by administering:

A. Weakened germs

B. Dead germs

C. Preformed antibodies

D. Wide spectrum antibiotics

Answer: A



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16. Ringworm in humans is caused by

A. bacteria

B. fungi

C. nematodes

D. viruses

Answer: B



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17. Which one of the following statements is correct with respect to AIDS?

A. the HIV can be transmitted through eating food together with an infected person

B. drug addicts are least susceptible to HIV infection

- C. AIDS patients are being fully cured cent per cent with proper care and nutrition
- D. the causative HIV retrovirus enters helper T - lymphocytes thus reducing their numbers.

Answer: D



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18. Infectious proteins are presents in

- A. gemini viruses
- B. prions

C. viroids

D. satellite viruses

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

19. Which one of the following techniques is safest for the detection of cancers ?

A. magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

B. radiography (X - ray)

C. computed tomography (CT)

D. histopathological studies

Answer: A



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20. A person suffering from a disease caused by Plasmodium, experiences recurring chill and fever at the time when

A. the sporozoites released from RBCS are being rapidly killed and broken down inside spleen

- B. the trophozoites reach maximum growth and give out certain toxins
- C. the parasite after its rapid multiplication inside RBCs ruptures them, releasing stage to enter fresh RBCs
- D. the microgametocytes and megagametocytes are being destroyed by the WBCs

Answer: C



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21. Where will you look for the sporozoites of malarial parasite ?

A. saliva of infected female Anopheles mosquito

B. red blood corpuscles of human suffering from malaria

C. spleen of infected humans

D. salivary glands of freshly moulted female Anopheles mosquito

Answer: B



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22. Which one of the following options gives the correct matching of a disease with its causative organism and mode of infection.

	Disease	Causative Organisms	Mode of Infection
(1)	Malaria	<i>Plasmodium vivax</i>	Bite of male Anopheles Mosquito
(2)	Typhoid	<i>Salmonella typhi</i>	With inspired air
(3)	Pneumonia	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Droplet infection
(4)	Elephantiasis	<i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i>	With infected water and food

A. Typhoid -*Salmonella typhi* -with inspired air

B. pneumonia- *Streptococcus pneumoniae* - with
Droplet infection

C. elephantiasis- Wuchereria Bancrofti- with
infected water and food

D. malaria- Plasmodium vivax - bite of male
Anopheles mosquito

Answer: B



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23. Common cold is not cured by antibiotics because
it is:

A. caused by a virus

B. caused by a Gram - positive bacterium

C. caused by a Gram - negative bacterium

D. not an infectious disease

Answer: A



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24. A certain patient is suspected to be suffering from Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome Which diagnostic technique will you recommend for its detection?

A. WIDAL

B. ELISA

C. MRI

D. Ultra Sound

Answer: B



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25. Which one of the following acts as a physiological barrier to the entry of microorganisms in human body

A. Skin

B. Epithelium of urogenital tract

C. Tears

D. Monocytes

Answer: A



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26. Which one of the following is categorised as a parasite in true sense

A. The cuckoo (koel) lays its eggs in crow's nest

B. The female anopheles bites and sucks blood from humans

C. Human foetus developing inside the uterus draws nourishment from the mother

D. head louse living on the human scalp as well as laying eggs on human hair

Answer: D



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27. At which stage of HIV infection does one usually show symptoms of AIDS

- A. Within 15 days of sexual contact with an infected person
- B. When the infecting retrovirus enters host cells
- C. When viral DNA is produced by reverse transcriptase
- D. When HIV replicates rapidly in helper T-lymphocytes damages larger number of these

Answer: D



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28. Motile zygote of Plasmodium occurs in

- A. gut of female Anopheles
- B. salivary glands of Anopheles
- C. human RBCs
- D. human liver

Answer: A



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29. Widal test is carried out to test

A. malaria

B. diabetes mellitus

C. HIV/AIDS

D. typhoid fever

Answer: D



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30. Common cold differs from pneumonia in, that

A. pneumonia is a communicable disease whereas
the common cold is a nutritional deficiency

disease

B. pneumonia can be prevented by a live attenuated bacterial vaccine whereas the common cold has no effective vaccine

C. pneumonia is caused by a virus while the common cold is caused by the bacterium *Haemophilus influenza*

D. pneumonia pathogen infects alveoli whereas the common cold affects nose and respiratory passage but not the lungs

Answer: C



31. Which one of the following is not a property of cancerous cells whereas the remaining three are

- A. They compete with normal cells for vital nutrients
- B. They do not remain confined in the area of formation
- C. They divide in an uncontrolled manner
- D. They show contact inhibition

Answer: B



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32. Motile zygote of Plasmodium occurs in

- A. Human RBCs
- B. Human liver
- C. Gut of female Anopheles
- D. Salivary glands of Anopheles

Answer: C



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33. Infection of Ascaris usually occurs by

A. Tse - tse fly

B. mosquito bite

C. drinking water containing eggs of Ascaris

D. eating imperfectly cooked pork

Answer: C



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34. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)

- A. A person may contact syphilis by sharing milk with one already suffering from the disease
- B. Haemophilia is one of the STDs
- C. Genital herpes and sickle - cell anaemia are both STDs
- D. The chances of a 5 - years boy contacting a STD are very little

Answer: D



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35. Identify the site where *Wuchereria bancrofti* is normally found in human body

- A. Muscles of the legs
- B. Blood vessels of the thigh region
- C. Skin between the fingers
- D. Lymphatic vessels of the lower limbs

Answer: D



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36. The cell-mediated immunity inside the human body is carried out by

A. T - lymphocytes

B. B - lymphocytes

C. Thrombocytes

D. Erythrocytes

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

37. At which stage of HIV infection does one usually show symptoms of AIDS

- A. within 15 days of sexual contact with an infected person
- B. when the infecte retro virus enters host cells
- C. when HIV damages large number of helper T-Lymphocytes
- D. when teh viral DNA is produced by reverse transcriptase

Answer: B



38. HIV that causes AIDS, first starts destroying

- A. helper T - lymphocytes
- B. thrombocytes
- C. B-lymphocytes
- D. leucocytes

Answer: A

39. The active form of *Entamoeba-histolytica* feeds upon

A. food in intestine

B. blood only

C. erythrocytes, mucosa and submucosa of colon

D. mucosa and submucosa of colon only

Answer: C



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40. Grafted kidney may be rejected in a patient due to:

- A. passive immune response
- B. innate immune response
- C. humoral immune response
- D. cell - mediated immune response

Answer: D



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41. Which of the following diseases is caused by a protozoan

A. Babesiosis

B. Blastomycosis

C. Syphilis

D. Influenza

Answer: A



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42. Which of the following immunoglobulins does constitute the largest percentage in human milk?

A. I_gA

B. I_gG

C. I_gD

D. I_gM

Answer: A



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43. If you suspect major deficiency of antibodies in a person, to which of the following would you look for confirmatory evidence?

- A. Haemocytes
- B. Serum globulins
- C. Fibrinogen in plasma
- D. Serum albumins

Answer: B



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44. Which of the following endoparasites of humans does show viviparity

- A. *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- B. *Ancylostoma duodenale*
- C. *Enterobius vermicularis*
- D. *Trichinella spiralis*

Answer: D



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45. Match the disease with its correct type of vaccine

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (A) tuberculosis | (i) harmless virus |
| (B) whooping cough | (ii) inactivated toxin |
| (C) diphtheria | (iii) Killed bacteria |
| (D) polio | (iv) harmless bacteria |

- A. (a) (b) (c) (d)
(i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
- B. (a) (b) (c) (d)
(ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
- C. (a) (b) (c) (d)
(iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
- D. (a) (b) (c) (d)
(iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

Answer: D



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46. Which of the following viruses is not transferred through semen of an infected male

- A. Ebola virus
- B. Hepatitis B virus
- C. Human immunodeficiency virus
- D. Chikungunya virus

Answer: D



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47. The active form of *Entamoeba-histolytica* feeds upon

A. blood only

B. erythrocytes, mucosa and submucosa of colon

C. mucosa and submucosa of colon only

D. food in intestine

Answer: B



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48. Which of the following is not a sexually transmitted diseases ?

A. Encephalitis

B. Syphilis

C. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

D. Trichomoniasis

Answer: A



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49. Which of the following sets of diseases is caused by bacteria?

A. Cholera and tetanus

B. Typhoid and smallpox

C. Tetanus and mumps

D. Herpes and influenza

Answer: A



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50. In higher vertebrates, the immune system can distinguish self-cells and non-self. If this property is lost due to genetic abnormality and it attacks self-cells, then it leads to

A. Allergic response

B. Graft rejection

C. Auto - immune disease

D. Active immunity

Answer: C



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51. Antivenom injection contains preformed antibodies while polio drops that are administered into the body contain

A. activated pathogens

B. harvested

C. gamma globulin pathogens

D. attenuated

Answer: D



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52. Which of the following statements is not true for cancer cells in relation to mutations

A. Mutations in proto - oncogenes accelrate the
cell cycle

B. Mutations destroy telomerase inhibitor

C. Mutations inactivate the cell control

D. Mutations inhibit production of telomerase

Answer: D



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Exercise IV

1. The term 'Health' is defined in many ways. The most accurate definition of the health would be

A. Health is the state of body and mind in a balanced condition

B. Health is the reflection of a smiling face

C. Health is a state of complete physical, mental
and social well – being

D. Health is the symbol of economic prosperity

Answer: C



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2. The organisms which cause diseases in plants and
animals are called

A. Pathogens

B. Vectors

C. Insects

D. Worms

Answer: A



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3. The chemical test that is used for diagnosis of typhoid is

A. ELISA - Test

B. ESR - Test

C. PCR - Test

D. Widal - Test

Answer: D



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4. Diseases are broadly grouped into infectious and non-infectious diseases. In the list given below, identify the infectious diseases.

(i) Cancer , (ii) Influenza

(iii) Allergy, (iv) Small pox

A. i and ii

B. ii and iii

C. iii and iv

D. ii and iv

Answer: D



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5. The sporozoites that cause infection, when a female Anopheles mosquito bites a person, are formed in

A. liver of the person

B. RBCs of mosquito

C. Salivary glands of mosquito

D. intestine of mosquito

Answer: C



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6. The disease chikungunya is transmitted by

A. House flies

B. Aedes mosquitoes

C. Cockroach

D. Female Anopheles

Answer: B



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7. Many diseases can be diagnosed by observing the symptoms in the patient. Which group of symptoms are indicative of pneumonia ?

A. Difficulty in respiration, fever, chills, cough, headache

B. Constipation, abdominal pain, cramps, blood clots

C. Nasal congestion and discharge, cough, sorethroat, headache.

D. High fever, weakness, stomach pain, loss of appetite and constipation.

Answer: A



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8. The genes causing cancer are

A. Structural genes

B. Expressor genes

C. Oncogenes

D. Regulatory genes

Answer: C



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9. In malignant tumors, the cells proliferate, grow rapidly and move to other parts of the body to form new tumors. This stage of disease is called.

A. mctagenesis

B. metastasis

C. teratogenesis

D. mitosis

Answer: B



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10. When an apparently healthy person is diagnosed as unhealthy by a psychiatrist, the reason could be that

- A. the patient was not efficient at his work
- B. the patient was not economically prosperous
- C. the patient shows behavioural and social maladjustment
- D. he does not take interest in sports

Answer: C



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11. Which of the following are the reason (s) for Rheumatoid arthritis ? Choose the correct option.

(i) The ability to differentiate pathogens or foreign

molecules from self cells increases.

(ii) Body attacks self cells.

(iii) More antibodies are produced in the body.

(iv) The ability to differentiate pathogens or foreign molecules from self cells is lost.

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iii)

Answer: B



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12. AIDS is caused by HIV. Among the following, which one is not a mode of transmission of HIV ?

- A. Transfusion of contaminated blood.
- B. Sharing the infected needles.
- C. Shaking hands with infected persons
- D. Sexual contact with infected persons

Answer: C



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13. The substance produced by a cell in viral infection that can protect other cells from further infection is

- A. serotonin
- B. colostrums
- C. interferon
- D. histamine

Answer: C



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14. Transplantation of tissues/organs to save certain patients often fails due to rejection of such tissues/organs by the patient. Which type of immune response is responsible for such rejections?

- A. Auto - immune response
- B. Humoral immune response
- C. Physiological immune response
- D. Cell - mediated immune response

Answer: D



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15. Antibodies present in colostrum which protect the new born from certain diseases is of

A. I_g G type

B. I_g A type

C. I_g D type

D. I_g E type

Answer: B



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16. Antivenom against snake poison contains

A. antigens

B. atigen - antibody complexes

C. antibodies

D. enzymes

Answer: C



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17. Which of the following is not a lymphoid tissue?

A. Spleen

B. Tonsils

C. Liver

D. Thymus

Answer: C



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18. Which of the following glands is large sized at birth but reduces in size with ageing ?

A. Pineal

B. Pituitary

C. Thymus

D. Thyroid

Answer: C



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19. Haemozoin is a

A. precursor of hemoglobin

B. toxin released from Streptococcus infected cells

C. toxin released from Plasmodium infected cells

D. toxin released from haemophilus infected cells

Answer: C



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20. One of the following is not the causal organism for ringworm.

- A. Mircosporum
- B. Trichophyton
- C. Epidermophyton
- D. Macrosporum

Answer: D





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21. A person with sickle cell anaemia is

- A. More prone to malaria
- B. More prone to typhoid
- C. Less prone to Malaria
- D. Less prone to Typhoid

Answer: C



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1. Assertion : *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Haemophilus influenzae* are responsible for causing infectious disease in human beings.

Reason : A healthy person acquires the infection by inhaling the droplets/aerosols released by an infected person.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: B



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2. Assertion : In spite of exposure to large number of infectious agents humans are resistive to diseases.

Reason : Humans are able to defend against most of the foreign agents due to the ability to fight disease-causing organisms.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false
- D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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3. Assertion : Subsequent encounter with the same pathogen elicits a highly intensified anamnestic response.

Reason : This is based on the fact that our body appears to have memory of the first encounter.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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4. Assertion : Mucous membrane immobilises the micro-organisms in the body.

Reason : Microorganisms and dust particles entering the respiratory tract are trapped in the mucus.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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5. Assertion : Virus-infected cells secrete proteins known as interferons.

Reason : Interferona protect the non-infected cells from bacterial infection.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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6. Assertion : Cornea is considered as an immunologically privileged site.

Reason : A transplanted cornea is rarely rejected.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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7. Assertion : Artificially acquired passive immunity results when antibodies or lymphocytes produced outside the host are introduced into a host.

Reason : A bone marrow transplant given to a patient with genetic immunodeficiency is an example of artificially acquired active immunity.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: B



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8. Assertion : All immunoglobulin molecules have a basic structure composed of four polypeptide chains.

Reason : The polypeptide chains consist of two

identical heavy and light chain connected by disulphide bonds.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and

reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but

reason is not the correct explanation of

assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: B



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9. Assertion : Immunisation is achieved by the successful delivery of vaccines.

Reason : Vaccine is a preparation of one or more microbial agents, used to induce active immunity.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false
- D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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10. Assertion : Mucus associated lymphoid tissues are specialised immune barrier located on skin.

Reason : These lymphoid tissues are located within tonsils, adenoids and Peyer's patches.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of

assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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11. Assertion : Benign tumours are called neoplastic cells.

Reason : Malignant tumour remain in place to form a compact mass by a process known as metastasis.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false
- D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: D



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12. Assertion : Proto-oncogenes are cellular genes required for normal growth.

Reason : Under normal conditions they could lead to the oncogenic transformation of the cell.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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13. Assertion : Antiretroviral drugs are very effective in treatment against AIDS.

Reason : AIDS virus is a retrovirus with ssDNA as genetic material.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of

assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: D



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14. Assertion : In malaria, a person experiences chills and high fever recurring every three to four days.

Reason : This is caused by the release of haemozoin with rupture of liver cells.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false
- D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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15. Assertion : IgG is the most abundant class of Igs in the body.

Reason : IgG is mainly found in sweat, tears, saliva, mucus, colostrum and gastro intestinal secretions.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: D



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16. What is a vaccine ? How do they act to provide long term immunity to an individual who is vaccinated ?

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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17. Assertion: Asthma patients must never be exposed to dust.

Reason: Allergic respiratory infection usually affecting in young age.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: D



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18. Assertion: Colostrum is a very efficient means of transferring immunity to a newborn

Reason: IgM from mother's milk protects the baby

from the respiratory infection usually affecting in young age.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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19. Assertion: vaccine against AIDS has not been made inspite of repeated attempts.

Reason: HIV has the ability to get mutated to form several subtypes.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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20. Assertion: Antibiotics like penicillin can be used to treat common cold.

Reason: Penicillin causes lysis of viral cells.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and

reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but

reason is not the correct explanation of

assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: D



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21. Assertion: Health means absence of disease.

Reason: Health can be defined as a state of complete physical well being only.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: D



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22. Assertion: Infectious disease are very common.

Reason: These disease are easily transmitted from one person to another.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false
- D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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23. Assertion: Chill and high fever occur in malaria.

Reason: Release of toxin, haemozoin from ruptured RBCs in malaria.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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24. Assertion: Ringworms generally occur in skin fold.

Such as groin or between toes.

Reason: Heat & Moisture help fungi to grow.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and
reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but
reason is not the correct explanation of
assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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25. Assertion: Saliva in mouth is psysiological barriers.

Reason: Interferon are cytokine barrier.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: B



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26. Colostrum, the yellowish fluid, secreted by mother during the initial days of lactation is very essential to

impart immunity to the new born infants because it contains:

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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27. Assertion: Rheumatoid arthritis is an auto-immune disease.

Reason: Body attack self-cells in Rheumatoid arthritis.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false
- D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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28. Assertion: HIV enters in macrophages only in human body.

Reason: In macrophages RNA genome of virus get incorporated into host cell DNA as such.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of

assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: D



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29. Assertion: Cancer cells shows uncontrolled growth.

Reason: Cancer cells losses property of contact inhibition.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false
- D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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30. Assertion : Principle of vaccination is based on the property of 'memory' of the immune system.

Reason : In vaccination a preparation of antigenic protein of pathogens or inactivated/ weakened pathogen are introduced into the body.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: B



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31. Read the following statements and select the correct option.

Statement 1 : Malignant tumors normally remain confined to their original location, do not spread to other body parts and cause less damage.

Statement 2 : Cancer arising from epithelial tissues of internal organs and glands is referred to as sarcoma e.g., breast cancer, cervical cancer etc.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false
- D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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32. Assertion . Mast cells in human body release excessive amount of inflammatory chemicals which cause allergic reactions.

Reason . Allergens in the environment on reaching human body stimulates mast cells in certain individuals

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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33. Assertion : Interferons are a type of antibodies produced by body cells infected by bacteria.

Reason : Interferons stimulate inflammation at the site of injury.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: D



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34. Assertion : Spleen acts as a filter of the blood

Reason : spleen trapped blood -borne microorganisms

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false
- D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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35. What is the role of complement system?

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false
- D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: B



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36. Assertion : Some diseases that attack in childhood do not attack again.

Reason : Memory cells play an important role.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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37. Assertion : Symptoms of the allergic reactions include sneezing watery eyes running nose and difficulty in breathing .

Reason : Allergy is due to chemicals like anti - histamine adrenalin and steroids.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: B



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38. Assertion (A): Organ transplantation patients are given immunosuppressive drugs.

Reason (R): Transplanted tissue has antigens which

stimulate the specific immune response of the recipient.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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39. SCID is caused by defective gene coding for enzyme

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false
- D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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40. Assertion : AIDS is an immunodeficiency disease acquired during lifetime of an individual.

Reason : It results in a reduction in the number of helper B-Cells.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but reason is false

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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