



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - PRADEEP BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

HUMAN HEALTH AND DISEASE

Ncert Exercises With Answers

1. What are the various public health measures which you would suggest to safeguard us against infectious diseases ?



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2. How does transmission of each of the following diseases take place ?

(a) Amoebiasis

(b) Malaria

(c) Ascariasis

(d) Pneumonia.



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3. What measure would you take to prevent water-borne diseases?



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4. Name primary and secondary lymphoid organs.



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5. The following are some well-known abbreviations which have been used in this chapter. Expand each one of its full form:

(a) MALT (b) CMI (c) AIDS (d) NACO (e) HIV.



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6. Differentiate between following and give examples of each :

(a) Innate and acquired immunity (b) Active and passive immunity



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7. Draw a well-labelled diagram of an antibody molecule.



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8. What are the various routes by which transmission of human immunodeficiency virus takes place?



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9. What is the mechanism by which the AIDS virus cause deficiency of immune system of the infected person?



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10. How is a cancerous cell (neoplastic cell) different from a normal cell?

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11. Explain what is meant by metastasis.

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12. Enlist the various harmful effect which alcohol/drug abuse may have.

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13. Do you think that friends can influence one to take alcohol/drugs? If yes, how may one protect himself/herself from such an influence?

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14. What is the once a person starts taking alcohol or durgs, it is difficult to get rid of this habit ? Discuss it with your teacher.



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15. In your views, what motivates the youngsters to take to alcohol or durgs and how can this be avoided?



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Additional Questions Very Short Questions

1. Name the term WHO prefers instead of addiction.



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2. What is a social disease?



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3. Give the source of opium.



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4. What is smack?



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5. What is a sedative



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6. What are narcotics?



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7. Name three narcotics derived from different sources.

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8. What are stimulant.

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9. Name any stimulant.

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10. What is the source of cocaine?

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11. Mention the drinks that contain caffeine.

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12. Which hallucinogen is extracted from a cactus?

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13. What is a teratogen ?

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14. Which hallucinogen is derived from a fungus?

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15. Give the role of anabolic steroids.

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16. Is alcohol a food?

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17. Alcohol is considered a stimulant. Is it correct?

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18. Name three important diseases caused by alcohol?

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19. Name the microorganism and its enzyme involved in the production of alcohol.



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20. Which drug is used to control to the withdrawal symptoms of alcohol.



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21. Give the chemical name and formula for the alcohol used for drinking.



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22. Mention one undistilled and one distilled alcohol.



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23. Expand the abbreviation FAS.

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24. Name the addiction-causing component of tobacco smoke.

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25. Mention one carcinogenic chemical present in tobacco smoke.

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26. Give three diseases caused by smoking ?

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27. Which is the World No Tobacco Day?



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28. What is commercial tobacco?



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29. Mention the effect of CO present in tobacco smoke.



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30. Give the role of the gene P 53.



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31. Which of the following properties of acquired immunity is the basis of vaccination?

- A. Specificity
- B. Diversity
- C. Memory
- D. Discrimination between self and non self.

Answer: c



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32. Immunodeficiency can result from which of the following ?

- A. Gene mutation
- B. Infection
- C. Malnutrition

D. All of the above

Answer: d



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33. HIV attack which of the following?

A. B cells

B. T cells

C. Antigen presenting cells

D. T helper cells

Answer: d



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34. Which of the following is not a component of innate immunity?

A. Antibodies

B. Interferons

C. Complement proteins

D. Phagocytes

Answer: a



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35. Give the meaning of diapedesis.



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36. What is the role of suppressor cells?



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37. Is the skin surface acidic or alkaline?

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38. Can the skin be grown in a culture?

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39. Give an alternative term for wandering macrophages.

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40. What is the role of complement system?

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41. Mention the source of perforin.



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42. Which antimicrobial enzyme is present in tears and saliva?



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43. Name the bacteria that normally inhabit vagina.



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44. Which protein occurs in the stratum corneum of epidermis?



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45. What role macrophages play in providing immunity in humans?

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46. Recently, Chikungunya cases were reported from various parts of the country. Name the vector responsible.

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47. What causes swelling of the lower limbs in patients suffering from filariasis?

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48. Name the type of cells the AIDS virus enters into after getting in the human body.

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49. Name type of virus causes AIDS ? Name its genetic material.

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50. What is it that prevents a child to suffer from a disease he/she is vaccinated against ?

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51. The disease elephantiasis is due to (a) Ascaris (b) Wuchereria (c) Entamoeba (d) Plasmodium

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52. What is mucosal associated lymphoid tissue?

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53. The term vaccine and vaccination were coined by

(a) Mendel Robert Hoode Pasteur Robert Brown

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54. What is agglutination ?

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55. What is LSD?

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56. Give the name of one causative organism of the filariasis disease.

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57. True/False type question. Ascariasis is a communicable disease.



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58. What is the source of LSD?



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59. (Name the disease) - 'It is a disorder of cell-mediated immune system of body.



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60. True/False type question. Amphetamines are stimulants.



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61. (Name the disease) - It is associated with weakness, anaemia, impairs digestion, nausea and severe colic pain.



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62. Why sharing of injection needles between two individuals is not recommended?



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63. When does a human body elicit an anamnestic response ?



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64. Name the two intermediate hosts which the human liver fluke depends on to complete its life cycle so as to facilitate parasitization of its primary host.



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65. Name any two types of cells which act as 'cellular barriers' to provide innate immunity in humans.



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66. Indiscriminate diagnostic practices using X-rays etc. should be avoided. Give one reason.



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67. Suggest a method to ensure an anamnestic response in humans.



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68. Name two diseases whose spread can be controlled by the eradication of *Aedes* mosquitoes.



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69. How do cytokine barriers provide innate immunity in humans?



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70. How do monocytes act as a cellular barrier in humans to provide innate immunity?



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Short Answer Questions

1. Name the main classes of general drugs. Give their source and one example of each.



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2. What is morphine? Give its use and abuse.



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3. Why do some addicts use combinations of drugs? How is it harmful?



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4. What are distilled and undistilled alcohols? Give one or two examples of each.



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5. Give three reasons for which alcoholics start drinking.

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6. Alcohol is absorbed rapidly. Why ?

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7. In which part of the gastrointestinal tract is the alcohol absorbed?

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8. How is the alcohol disposed of by the body?

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9. How does CO interfere with O_2 transport in the blood?

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10. Name four organs that suffer most with smoking.

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11. Give the effect of smoking mother on the developing baby.

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12. Smoking mars personality. Comment on this statement.

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13. In what different forms is the tobacco used ? Name its addicting component.



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14. How do nonspecific defense mechanisms resist infection?



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15. Which acids are present in the sweat and sebum ? How do they help?



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16. What is the role of large intestine in natural defence of body?



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17. List the fluids which contain lysozyme.



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18. What do the abbreviations AMIS and CMIS denote?



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19. Why is using tobacco in any form injurious to the health?



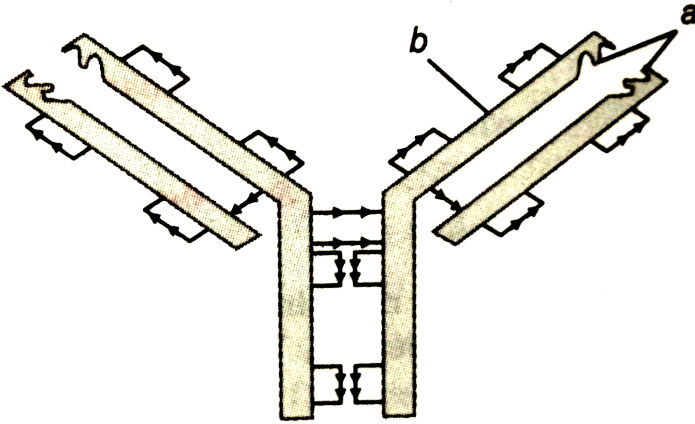
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20. Why do sports persons often fall victims to cocaine addiction?



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21. The figure given below represents a molecule present in the body of a mammal.



- (a) Name the parts labelled 'a' and 'b' in the molecule shown above.
- (b) Name the type of cells that produce this molecule.

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22. List the specific symptoms of amoebiasis. Name the causative organism.

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23. (a) Name the lymphoid organ in humans where all the blood cells are produced.

(b) Where do the lymphocytes produced by the lymphoid organ mentioned above migrate and how do they affect immunity?



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24. List the specific symptoms of typhoid. Name its causative agent.



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25. Name the type of cells the AIDS virus enters into after getting inside the human body. Explain the sequence of events that the virus undergoes within these cells to increase their progeny.



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26. Name one plant and the addictive drug extracted from its latex. How does this drug affect the human body?



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27. Name the host and the site where the following occur in the life cycle of a malarial parasite:

(a) Formation of gametocytes

(b) Fusion of gametocytes.



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28. Define the term 'health'. Mention any two ways of maintaining it.



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29. Why does a doctor administer tetanus antitoxin and not a tetanus vaccine of a child injured in a roadside accident with a bleeding wound?

Explain.



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30. Name an opioid drug and its source plant. How does the drug affect the human body?



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31. Match the items listed in column I with suitable items from column II.

Column I**Column II**

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Prevent sleep | (i) Ergot fungus |
| (ii) Induce sleep | (ii) Papaver somniferum |
| (iii) Lung cancer | (iii) Cannabis indica |
| (iv) Ganja | (iv) Smoking |
| (v) Codeine | (v) Barbiturates |
| (vi) LSD | (vi) Amphetamines |
| (vii) Quinine | (vii) Health hazard |
| (viii) Tobacco | (viii) Natural Drug |

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32. Name the plant from which following drugs are obtained :

- (i) Opium and its derivatives (ii) Charas (iii) Marijuanae (iv) Caffeine (v) Cocanie (vi) LSD

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33. Name drug yielding part of plant from which following drugs are obtained:

- (i) Bhang (ii) Caffeine (iii) LSD (iv) Marijuana (v) Opium and its derivatives (vi) Cocaine.



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34. The immune system of a person is suppressed. In the Elisa test, he was found positive to a pathogen.

- (a) Name the disease the patient is suffering from.
- (b) What is the causative organism?
- (c) Which cells of body are affected by the pathogen?



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35. Given below are the pairs of pathogens and the diseases caused by them. Which out of these is not a matching pair and why?

- (a) Virus common cold (b) Salmonella typhoid
- (c) Microsporium filariasis (d) Plasmodium malaria.



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36. What would happen to immune system if the thymus gland is removed from the body of a person?



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37. Many microbial pathogens enter the gut of humans along with food. What are the preventive barriers to protect the body from such pathogens? What type of immunity do you observe in this case?



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38. If a regular dose of drug or alcohol is not provided to an addicted person, he shows some withdrawal symptoms. List any four such withdrawal symptoms.



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39. Differentiate between benign and malignant tumours.

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40. Write the scientific names of plant from which morphine and cocaine are obtained.

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41. Write the withdrawal syndrome of drug/alcohol dependence.

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42. What are lymphoid organs? Name two primary lymphoid organs.

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43. Give the differences between carcinoma and sarcoma cancer in two points.



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44. Name three diseases caused by alcohol.



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45. What is drug dependence?



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46. A student on a school trip started sneezing and wheezing soon after reaching the hill station for no explained reasons. But, on return to the plains, the symptoms disappeared. What is such a response called? How does the body produce it?



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47. A young boy when brought a pet dog home started to complain of watery eyes and running nose. The symptoms disappeared when the boy was kept away from the pet. (a) Name the type of antibody and the chemicals responsible for such a response in the boy. (b) Mention the name of any one drug that could be given to the boy for immediate relief from such a response.



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48. A student on a school picnic to a park on a windy day started sneezing and having difficulty in breathing on reaching the park. The teacher enquired whether the student was allergic to something.

(a) What is an allergy?

(b) Write the two unique characteristics of the system involved in the response observed in the student.



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49. Write the events that take place when a vaccine for any disease is introduced into the human body.

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50. Why is a person with cuts and bruises following an accident administered tetanus antitoxin? Give reasons.

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51. Mention one application for each of the following : (a) Passive immunization (b) Antihistamine (c) Colostrum (d) Cytokinin-barrier.

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52. Name the type of immunity the colostrum provides to a newborn baby. Write giving an example where this type of immunity should be provided to a person.



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53. Name the group of cells the HIV enters after getting into the human. What happens in these cells and what are these cells subsequently referred to as? Name the next group of cells the HIV attacks from here.



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54. (a) Name the source plant of heroin drug. How is it obtained from the plant?

(b) Write the effects of heroin on the human body.



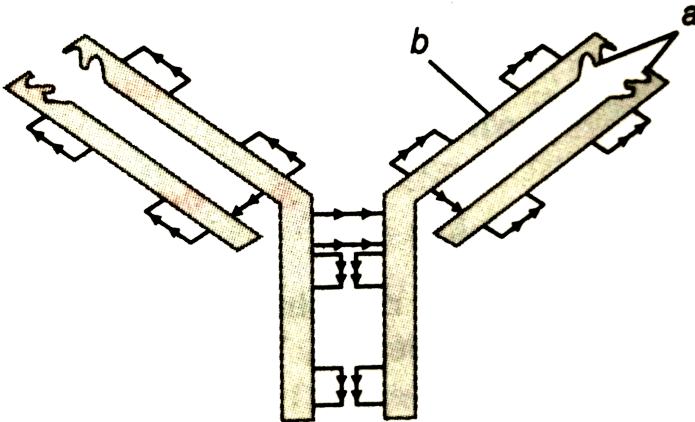
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55. Why is the structure of an antibody molecule represented as H_2L_2 ?

Name any two types of antibodies produced in a human body.

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56. The figure given below represents a molecule present in the body of a mammal.



(a) Name the parts labelled 'a' and 'b' in the molecule shown above.

(b) Name the type of cells that produce this molecule.

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57. Explain the impact of removal of thymus gland on the immune system of a human body.



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Short Answer Questions Carrying 3 Marks

1. How do the tranquillizers differ from the sedatives?



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2. Give the effect of drugs on society.



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3. Write a note on barbiturates.



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4. Explain how drug addiction begins.

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5. Give an outline classification of opiate narcotics.

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6. What is the source of L.S.D. ? What harm does it cause?

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7. What is the source of "bhang" in India? How is it used by the addicts?

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8. Amphetamines are among the "dope test" drugs for athletes.

Elaborate this statement.



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9. Give 6 categories of drugs with their effect on the body.



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10. Drugs are a social stigma. Comment on this statement.



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11. List the common withdrawal symptoms of drugs.



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12. 'Alcohol is not stimulant'. Justify this statement.

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13. Give the effect of alcohol on society.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

14. Is alcohol a food?

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15. Explain the effect of alcohol on the liver.

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16. 'Driving and drinking do not go together'. Elaborate this statement.

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17. List the common withdrawal symptoms of alcohol.

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18. What is the "nonsmokers bill of rights"?

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19. Discuss the effect of nicotine on the body.

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20. Give 3 harmful components of tobacco smoke with the effect of each.



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21. 'Tobacco smoke is carcinogenic'. Elaborate this statement.



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22. Explain the role of immunity in protection from infectious agents.



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23. Explain the phenomenon of adaptive immunity with special reference to its properties, activation, clonal selection, and its role in vaccination.



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24. To which category of cells do the B-cells and T-cells belong? How do they differ from each other with reference to their formation and responses to antigens?

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25. How do B-cells respond to antigens?

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26. What are interferons? How do they act? Name any disease treated by them.

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27. Differentiate between active immunity and passive immunity.



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28. (i) How and at what stage does Plasmodium enter into a human body ?

(ii) With the help of a flow-chart only show the stages of asexual reproduction in the life-cycle of the parasite in the infected human.

(iii) Why does the victim show symptoms of high fever ?



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29. (a) Name the infective stage of Plasmodium which Anopheles mosquito take in along with the blood meal from an infected human.

(b) Why does the infection cause fever in human ?

Give a flow chart of the part of the life-cycle of this parasite passed in the insect.



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30. Name the pathogen that causes amoebiasis in human . Give the symptoms and the mode of transmission of the disease.



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31. Name the type of immunity that is present at the time of birth in humans. Explain any two ways be which it is accomplished .



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32. Give the scientific name of the parasite that cause malignant malaria in humans. At what stage does this parasite enter the human body?



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33. (a) Why do the symptoms of malaria not appear immediately after the entry of sporozoites into the human body when bitten by female

Anopheles? Explain (b) Give the scientific name of the malarial parasite that causes malignant malaria in humans.



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34. Name the type of human cell HIV attacks on its entry into the body. Explain the events that occur in the cell which further lead to cause immunodeficiency syndrome.



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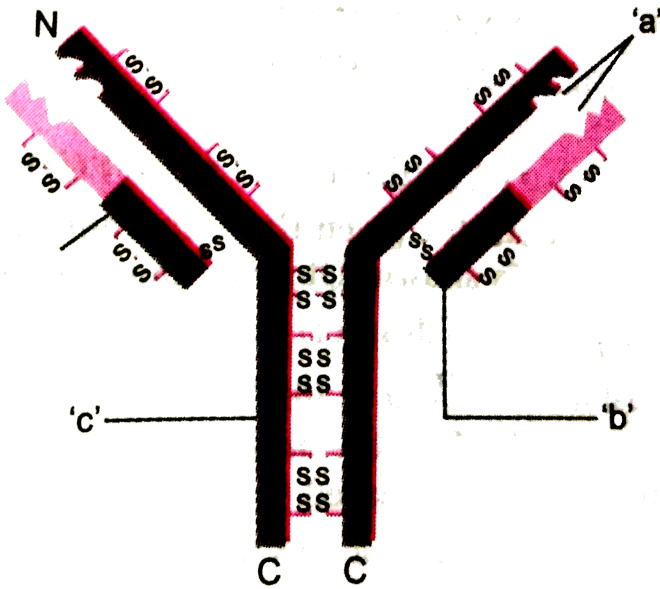
35. Name the type of human HIV attacks on its entry into. The body. Explain into. Explain the event that occur in the cell which further lead to cause immunodeficiency syndrome.



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36. Identify a, b and c in the schematic diagram of an antibody given here and answer the question :

- (i) Write the chemical nature of a antibody.
- (ii) Name the cells that produce antibodies in humans.
- (iii) Mention the type of immune response provided by an antibody.



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37. Mention the name of the causal organism, symptoms and the mode of transmission of the disease Amoebiasis.



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38. Fill in the blanks :

- (i)is the principal constituent and the intoxicating principle of wines.
- (ii) Alcohol is made synthetically fromor acetylene by hydration.
- (iii) Wines are said to bewhen some sugar remains unfermented andwhen entire sugar has been fermented.
- (iv) Breath test of an alcoholic is done with an instrument calledto know his/her blood alcohol concentration.
- (v) Drawing tobacco smoke into the mouth or lungs and exhale it via mouth, nostrils or both is called
- (vi) Commercial tobacco is got from of young branches of *Nicotiana tabacum* and *N. rustica* an annual herb belonging to family

.....

(vii) Inhaling powdered tobacco via nose is termed

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39. Fill in the blanks :

(i) External defence also calledand internal defence also calledare the types of non-specific defence mechanism of the human body against microbes.

(ii)andare called the soldiers and scavengers of the body.

(iii) An antiviral protein calledis released by theinfected cells.

The latter makes nearby uninfected cells more resistant to infection.

(iv) The immune system comprisescells andcells.

(v) Tears are secreted byglands and contain an enzymeto fight eye infection.

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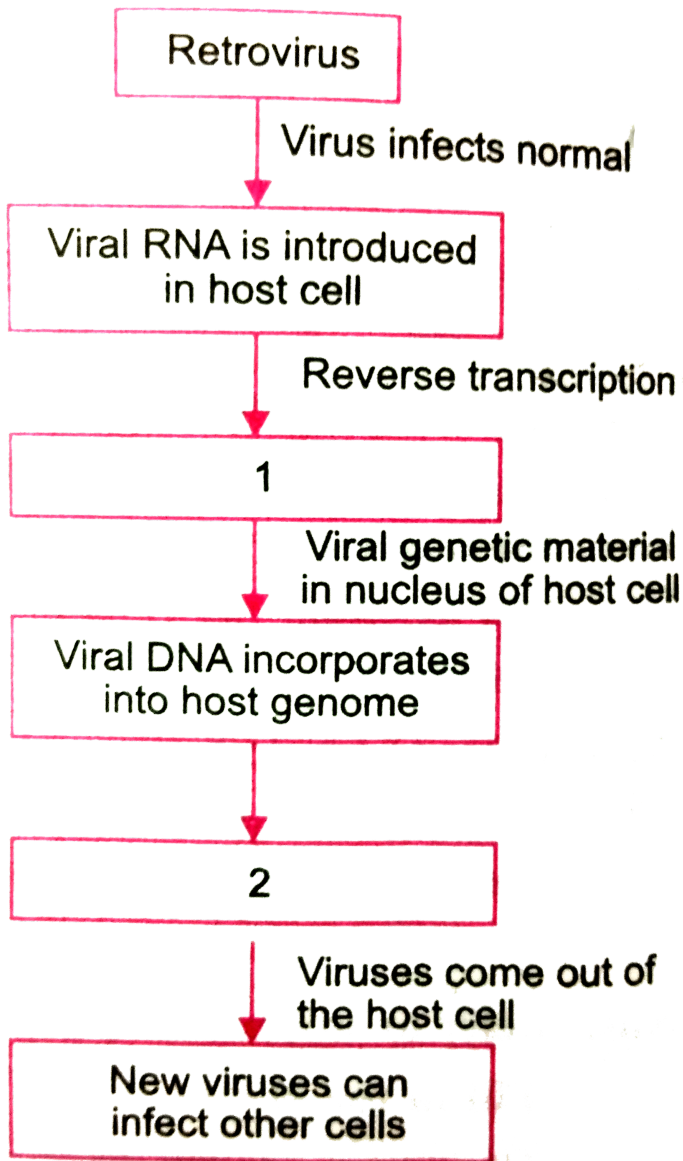
40. Match the items in column I with appropriate items (one or more) in column II.

Column I

- (i) AIDS
- (ii) Lysozyme
- (iii) B-cells
- (iv) T-helper cells
- (v) Antibody

Column II

- (a) Antibody production
- (b) Activation of B-cells
- (c) Agglutinin
- (d) Tears
- (e) Killing of bacteria
- (f) Immunodeficiency



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41. In the given flow diagram, the replication of retrovirus in a host is shown. Observe and answer the following questions.

(a) Fill in (1) and (2).

(b) Why is the virus called retrovirus?

(c) Can the infected cell survive while viruses are being replicated and released ?



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42. The following table shows certain diseases, their causative organisms and symptoms. Fill in the gaps.



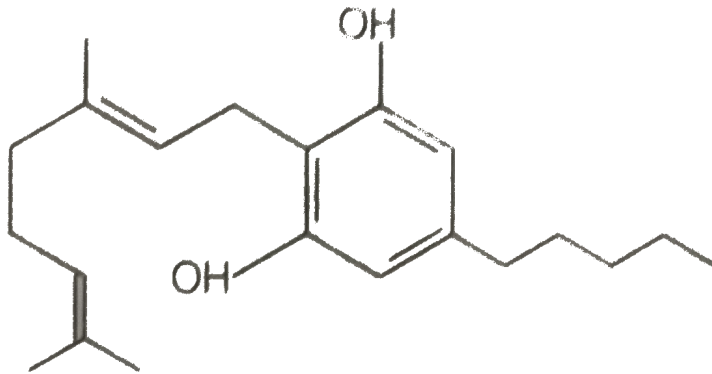
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43. The outline structure of a drug is given below.

(a) Which group of drugs does this represent ?

(b) What are the modes of consumption of these drugs?

(c) Name the organ of the body which is affected by consumption of these drugs.



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44. From which plant cannabinoids are obtained? Name any two cannabinoids. Which part of the body is effected by consuming these substances ?



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45. (i) Write the scientific names of the two species of filarial worms causing filariasis. (ii) How do they affect the body of infected persons(s)? (iii) How does the disease spread?



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46. Write the name of genera responsible for ringworm infected and write the symptoms of this disease.



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47. Write the name of causative organism and symptoms of disease pneumonia.



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48. Write the harmful effect of tobacco smoking and chewing.



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49. Write five danger signals of cancer.



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50. Drugs are a social stigma. Comment on this statement.



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51. List the specific symptoms of amoebiasis. Name the causative organism.



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52. Describe the most common warning signals of drug and alcohol abuse among youth.



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53. A team of students are preparing to participate in the interschool sports meet. During a practice session, you find some vials with labels of certain cannabinoids.

(a) Will you report to the authorities? Why? (b) Name a plant from which such chemicals are obtained.

(c) Write the effect of these chemicals on humans body.



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54. A heavily bleeding and bruised road accident victim was brought to a nursing home . The doctor immediately gave him an injection to protect the patient's against a deadly disease.

(a) Write what did the doctor inject into the patient's body .

(b) How do you think this injection would protect the patient against the disease ?

(c) Name the disease against which this injection was given and the kind of immunity it provides .

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55. (a) It is generally observed that the children who had suffered from chicken- pox in their childhood may not contract the same disease in their adulthood. Explain giving reasons the basis of such an immunity in an individual. Name this kind of immunity.

(b) What are interferons ? Mention their role.

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56. a) What precaution(s) would you recommend to a patient requiring repeated blood transfusion?

b) If the advise is not followed by the patient, there is an apprehension that the patient might contract a disease that would destroy the immune system of his/he body. Explain with the help of schematic

diagram only how the immune system would get affected and destroyed.

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57. A group of youth were having a 'rave party' in an isolated area and was raided by police. Packets of 'smack' and the name of its source plant.

b) Syringes and needles used by the youth for taking the drug could prove to be very fatal. Why?

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58. Show with the help of a flow chart only, the life cycle of malarial parasite in humans.

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59. Name a human disease , its causal organism , symptoms (any three) and vector, spread by intake of water and food contaminated by human feecal matter.



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60. (a) Why is there a fear amongst the guardians that their adolescent wards may get trapped in drug/ alcohol abuse ?

(b) Explain ' addiction, and ' dependence ' in respect of drug/ alcohol abuse in youth.



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61. A 17-year old boy is suffering from high fever with profuse sweating and chills. Choose the correct option from the following diseases which explains these symptoms and rule out the rest with adequate reason.

(a) Typhoid (b) Viral Fever (c) Malaria

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Long Answer Questions

1. Write short notes on drug abuse.

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2. How are the withdrawal symptoms of drugs managed by a physician?

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3. How does a drug act in the body of an addict?

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4. Given the effect of hemp products and caffeine.



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5. Write a note on 'combinations of drugs'.



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6. Write a note on deaddiction.



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7. Why do people take to drugs?



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8. Give a brief account of opiates.



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9. Write short notes on : (a) Addiction, (b) Withdrawal symptoms, (c) Stimulants.



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10. "Addiction encourages illegal activities". Explain.



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11. List the states that lead to drug-dependence.



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12. What are the warning signs of drug-dependence?



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13. Discuss the effect of alcohol on the body.



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14. Write a detailed note on dealcoholism.



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15. 'Feeling of warmth on taking alcohol is false'. Comment on this statement.



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16. 'Alcoholism encourages illegal activities'. Explain. How much energy alcohol generates ?



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17. Discuss the effect of tobacco smoking on the body.



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18. What measures can help a smoker to give up smoking.



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19. Write a note on passive smoking.



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20. Explain the effect of tobacco smoke specifically on the respiratory or circulatory system.



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21. How and where tobacco smoke can cause cancer?



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22. Briefly explain the various types of disorders arising from improper function of the immune system.



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23. Explain the following in not more than 100 words : (a) Innate immunity , (b) Vaccination.



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24. Define the following terms :

(a) Innate immunity , (b) Acquired immunity , (c) Immunology , (d)

Hematopoiesis , (e) Antigen , (f) Antigenic determinant , (g) Vaccine , (h)

Primary immune response , (f) Secondary immune response.



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25. Explain the difference between inborn and acquired immunity.



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26. Describe the physical or chemical barriers to infection.



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27. How does the skin serve as the first line of defence?



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28. Discuss the internal defence of the human body.

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29. Give an account of antigen-antibody interaction.

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30. Describe the humoral immune system.

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31. Write all you know about cell-mediated immune system.

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32. Differentiate between B-cells and T-cells of the immune system. How do the B-cells respond to antigens?



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33. Describe the various defence mechanisms which will be set off when you cut yourself with a dirty knife.



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34. Distinguish between : (a) antigens and antibodies, (b) B-cells and T-cells.



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35. Write short note on inflammatory response.



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36. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) A drug that relieves pain is called
- (ii) Any drink which has caffeine cause
- (iii) is derived from the type the unripe capsules of white poppy.
- (iv) Marijuana is obtained from
- (v) The intake of after a normal dose of barbiturates may cause death.
- (vi) L.S.D. stands for
- (vii) The chemical named present in Lophophora is hallucinogenic.
- (viii) Antibiotics are not effective against
- (ix) The first antibiotic discovered was
- (x) is a source of sex hormones.



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37. Answer the following questions :

(a) How are the cancer cells different from normal cells ?

(b) Pick out correct carcinogens out of the following :

Asbestos, infra red rays, arsenic, polythene, casein, caffeine, tobacco smoke, Gamma rays.

(c) Write down their methods (write full forms wherever required) to detect cancer of internal organs.



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38. Represent schematically the life cycle of a malarial parasite.



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39. In your view what motivates youngsters to take to alcohol or drugs and how can this be avoided?



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40. What are the methods of cancer detection? Describe the common approaches for treatment of cancer.



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41. Drugs like LSD, barbiturates, amphetamines, etc., are used as medicines to help patients with mental illness. However, excessive doses and abusive usage are harmful. Enumerate the major adverse effects of such drugs in humans.



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42. What is innate immunity? Write about various types of its barriers.



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43. Describe the life cycle of Plasmodium.



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44. Describe the asexual and sexual phases of life cycle of Plasmodium that causes malaria in humans.



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45. A person in your colony has recently been diagnosed with AIDS. People/residents in the colony want him to leave the colony for the fear of spread of AIDS.

- a) Write your view on the situation, giving reasons.
- b) List the possible preventive measures that you would suggest to the residents of your locality in a meeting organised by you so that they understand the situation.
- c) Write the symptoms and the causative agents of AIDS.



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46. a) Cancer is one of the most dreaded diseases of humans. Explain 'Contact inhibitions' and Metastasis' with respect to the disease.

b) Name the group of genes which have been identified in normal cells that could lead to cancer and how they do so?

c) Name any two technique which are used to detect cancers of interorgans?

d) Why are cancer pateints often given a-interferon as part of the treatment.



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Analytical Questions With Answers

1. In which way has the study of biology helped us to control infectious diseases?



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2. Discuss with your teacher what does 'a suitable gene' means, in the context of DNA vaccines.

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3. Some allergens trigger sneezing and wheezing in human beings. What causes this type of response by the body?

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4. A 10 year old boy had chicken pox. He is not expected to have the same disease for the rest of his life. Mention how it is possible.

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5. Think what two measures should be taken for the prevention and control of alcohol and drug abuse among adolescents.



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6. Fill in the blanks in the different columns of the table give below:

Disease	Causative organism	Medium of transfer	Symptoms
Filariasis	<i>Wuchereria</i>	(a)	Lymphatic vessels of lower limbs affected
(b) Common cold	<i>Trichophyton</i> (c)	Using towels of infected person Droplets from sneezing of infected persons	Dry, scaly lesions on body Affect nose, and respiratory passage, sore throat
Ascariasis	<i>Ascaris</i>	Through contaminated water, vegetables and fruits	(d)



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7. In which parts of the body of the hosts do the following events in the life cycle of Plasmodium take place? Name both the part and the host.

(a) Fertilization (b) Development of gametocytes

(c) Release of sporozoites (d) Asexual reproduction.



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8. A person injured in a road accident and requiring an urgent immune response was brought to a doctor.

(a) What did the doctor immediately do?

(b) What kind of immunity was he providing to the patient.

(c) Define this kind of immunity.



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9. Given below are disease and causative organism in pairs. Which out of these is not a matching pair and why?

Filariases : Wuchereria

Ringworm : Ascaris

AIDS : Human immunodeficiency virus

Malaria : Plasmodium



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10. A thalasemic child needed repeated blood transfusions, got infected by HIV.

(i) use a rough diagrammatic sketch and arrows to show how the virus increased in number.

(ii) Why did the increased number of HIV viruses deteriorate the child's immunity?

(iii) Which diagnostic test showed that the infective virus was HIV?



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11. (a) In which disease is there an uncontrolled division of cells resulting in the formation of tumours?

How is this disease detected?

(b) How do interferons help in controlling the disease?



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12. Give reasons for the following statements :

(a) Neutrophils and macrophages are called soldiers and scavengers of the animal body.

(b) After consuming alcohol, one should avoid driving.

(c) Persistent use of corticosteroids is harmful.



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13. Why is it difficult to identify a drug user, particularly the beginner, then the one who is alcoholic/smoker?



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14. (a) A drug addict was admitted to a centre for treatment. What is the term used for such a treatment?

(b) What are withdrawal symptoms? How such patients are chemically treated ?



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15. 'Drinking and driving do not go together'. Justify giving atleast three points.



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16. (a) Which category of drugs are commonly termed as 'pain killers'? Name the scientific name of the plant from which these are derived.

(b) Name one such drug from the above category which is an ingredient of many medicines and cough syrups.



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17. Which two diseases are transmitted by the bite of *Aedes aegypti* mosquito? Name the viruses which cause these diseases.



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18. What is second line of defence of our body ? How is it done?



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19. Expand the following terms connected with Immunity :

(i) MALT

(ii) GALT

(iii) CMIS

(iv) AMIS



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20. What are interferons ? How do interferons check infection of uninfected cells?



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1. L.S.D., morphine and Bhang are respectively obtained from

- A. Claviceps, Papaver and Cannabis
- B. Claviceps, Cannabis and Rauwolfia
- C. Cannabis, Claviceps and Fusarium
- D. Claviceps, Rauwolfia and Papaver

Answer: A



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2. Hashish and Ganja are got from

- A. Erythroxyton
- B. Nicotiana
- C. Papaver

D. Cannabis

Answer: D



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3. The stimulant present in tea, cocoa and cola drinks is

A. Cocaine

B. Tannin

C. Astringent

D. Caffeine

Answer: D



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4. LSD is

- A. Lysing diethylamide
- B. Lysergic acid diethylamide
- C. Lysing dimethylamide
- D. Lysergic acid dimethylamide

Answer: B



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5. Marijuana is extracted from

- A. Dried leaves and flowers of hemp plant
- B. Ergot fungus
- C. Roots of hemp plant
- D. Cocoa plant

Answer: A



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6. Opium, opiates and heroin are got from

- A. *Papaver somniferum*
- B. *Cannabis sativa*
- C. *Theobroma*
- D. *Thea chinensis*

Answer: A



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7. THC is associated with

- A. *Papaver*
- B. *Cannabis*
- C. *Erythroxyton*

D. Theobroma

Answer: B



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8. Formation of alcohol by yeast is

- A. Anaerobic process
- B. Extracellular process
- C. Microbial process
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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

A. Lymphocytes

B. Neutrophils

C. Macrophages

D. All of these

Answer: B



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10. T-lymphocytes first mature in

A. Thymus

B. Pancreas

C. Liver

D. Spleen

Answer: A



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11. HIV mainly infects

- A. Cytotoxic T-lymphocytes
- B. Helper lymphocytes
- C. Cell-mediated T-lymphocytes
- D. Killer lymphocytes

Answer: B



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12. A person is injected with the globulin against hepatitis. This is

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

D. Naturally acquired passive immunity

Answer: B



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13. Short-lived immunity acquired from mother to foetus across placenta or through mother's milk to the infant is categorized as:

A. Active immunity

B. Passive immunity

C. Cellular immunity

D. Innate non-specific immunity

Answer: B



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14. Which part of the brain is involved in loss of control when a person drinks alcohol

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Medulla oblongata
- C. Cerebrum
- D. Pons varoli

Answer: C



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15. Marijuana and charas are

- A. Stimulant
- B. Hallucinogens
- C. Depressant

D. Sedative

Answer: B



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16. Caffeine is a stimulant present in:

A. Coffee

B. Tea

C. Cold drinks

D. All of these

Answer: D



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17. Which one of the following is a matching pair of a drug and its category?

- A. Amphetamines-Stimulant
- B. Lysergic Acid Dimethylamide-Narcotic
- C. Heroin-psychotropic
- D. Benzodiazepan-pain killer

Answer: A



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18. AIDS is due to

- A. destruction of killar T-cells
- B. destruction of helper T-cells
- C. lack of interferons

D. autoimmunity

Answer: B



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19. Aspirin is a/an :

A. antibiotic

B. antipyretic

C. antiseptic

D. none of these

Answer: B



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20. A young drug addict used to show symptoms of depressed brain activity, feeling of calmness, relaxation and drowsiness. Possibly he was taking:

A. amphetamine

B. marijuana

C. pethidine

D. valium

Answer: D



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21. Antigen binding site in an antibody is found between:

A. two light chain

B. two heavy chains

C. one heavy and one light chain

D. either between two light chains or between one heavy and one light chain depending upon the nature of antigen

Answer: C

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22. A person showing unpredictable moods, out-bursts of emotions, quarrelsome behavior and conflicts with others is suffering from

A. addictive disorders

B. schizizophrenia

C. borderline personality disorder (BPD)

D. mood disorders

Answer: C

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23. HIV that causes, AIDS first starts destroying

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

Answer: A



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24. In malaria, the product released by mosquito into blood that causes chill and fever is called

- A. haematin
- B. Schuffner's dots

C. haemozoin

D. haemotoxin

Answer: C



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25. Mkkorphine obtained from Opium is

A. latex

B. pome

C. alkaloid

D. tannin

Answer: C



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26. 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. haemocytes
- D. serum albumins

Answer: A



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27. In life cycle of Plasmodium, exflagellation is seen in

- A. sporozoites
- B. microgamets
- C. macrogametes

D. signet ring

Answer: B



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28. Which of the following malarial parasites has the longest incubation period ?

A. Plasmodium vivax

B. Plasmodium falciparum

C. Plasmodium ovale

D. Plasmodium malariae

Answer: D



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29. Match the following :

A. <i>Leishmania donovani</i>	p. Malaria
B. <i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i>	q. Amoebiasis
C. <i>Trypanosoma gambiense</i>	r. Kalaazar
D. <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	s. Sleeping sickness
	t. Filariasis

A. A - s, B - r, C - q, D - p

B. A - r, B - s, C - t, D - t

C. A - r, B - t, C - s, D - q

D. A - r, B - t, C - q, D - p

Answer: C



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30. Interferons are

A. anti-bacterial protein

B. anti-viral protein

C. complex protein

D. anti-clotting protein

Answer: B



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31. Carriers of Entamoeba histolytica are

A. mosquito of genus Anopheles

B. Cattle

C. Musca domestica (housefly)

D. healthy human host

Answer: D



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

Column-I	Column-II
A Amoebiasis	1 Treponema pallidum
B Diphtheria	2 Use only sterilized food and water
C Cholera	3 DPT vaccine
D Syphilis	4 Use oral rehydration therapy

A. A-(i), 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: B



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33. 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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34. Which one of the following is correct statement regarding the particular psychotropic drug specified?

A. morphine leads to delusions and disturbed emotions

B. barbiturates cause relaxation and temporary euphoria

C. hashish causes after though perceptions and hallucinations

D. opium stimulates nervous system and causes hallucinations

Answer: C



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35. Pathogenicity of bacteria causing tuberculosis and leprosy is due to

- A. cholesterol
- B. ergosterol
- C. prostaglandins
- D. wax-D

Answer: D



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36. Neurasthenia refers to

- A. undue concern about health
- B. traumatic experience like rape

C. disorder of sensory perception

D. mental inability to concentrate on or enjoy things

Answer: D

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37. Diacetyl morphine is

A. morphine leads to delusions and disturbed emotions

B. cannabis

C. heroin

D. cocaine

Answer: C

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38. The cancer of the epithelial cells is called:

- A. leukemia
- B. lipoma
- C. sarcoma
- D. carcinoma

Answer: D



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39. Which one of the following is the infective stage of *Ascaris lumbricoides*?

- A. unsegmented egg
- B. egg with first stage larva
- C. egg with second stage larva

D. free third stage larva

Answer: C



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40. The vector of the kala-azar is

A. Aedes sp.

B. Anopheles stephensi

C. Culex fatigans

D. Phlebotomus sp.

Answer: D



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41. Passive immunity is obtained through injecting

A. antigens

B. vaccines

C. antibiotics

D. antibodies

Answer: C



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42. Active immunity development is related to

A. natural killer cells

B. memory cells

C. helper T cells

D. suppressor T cells

Answer: B



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43. Filariasis is caused by

- A. deal adult filariae
- B. microfilariae
- C. biting of filarial worm
- D. presence of bacteria in filarial wall

Answer: B



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44. Cornea transplant in humans is almost never rejected. This is because

- A. it is composed of enucleated cells
- B. it is a non-living layer

C. its cells are least penetrable by bacteria

D. it has no blood supply

Answer: D



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45. Choose the wrong statement.

A. HIV virus has RNA as its genetic material.

B. HIV virus replicates in T_H lymphocytes.

C. Antiretroviral drugs are only partially effective for AIDS treatment.

D. The time-lag between the infection and appearance of AIDS symptoms may vary from few hours to a week.

Answer: D



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46. The athlete's foot disease in humans is caused due to:

- A. bacteria
- B. fungi
- C. virus
- D. none of these

Answer: B



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47. Which of these sets is incorrect?

- A. Plasmodium falciparum, malaria, relapse, mosquito
- B. Trypanosoma gambiense, Glossina, sleeping sickness, winter bottom's sign

C. *Wuchereria bancrofti*, elephantiasis, microfilariae, mosquito

D. *Entamoeba histolytica*, dysentery, quadrinucleate cyst, colon

Answer: B

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48. Rejection of tissue or organ transplants is brought about mainly by:

A. cytotoxic T cells

B. NK cells

C. suppressor T cells

D. B cells

Answer: A

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49. Colostrum provides the infant with

- A. auto immunity
- B. Passive immunity
- C. active immunity
- D. innate immunity

Answer: B



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50. 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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51. Which Ig is produced in primary immune response

or

Which antibody is first to be released into blood following an infection

A. IgA

B. IgE

C. IgG

D. IgM

Answer: D



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52. T-lymphocytes mature in

A. bone marrow

B. spleen

C. pancreas

D. thymus

Answer: A



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53. In AIDS, HIV kills

A. antibody molecule

B. T Helper cell

C. bone marrow cells

D. T cytotoxic cell

Answer: B



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54. The scientific name of Asian tiger mosquito

- A. *Aedes aegypti*
- B. *Aedes albopictus*
- C. *Aedes taeniorhynchus*
- D. *Aedes albolineatus*

Answer: B



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55. Morphine, which is used as an analgesic, is obtained from

- A. *Chinchona officinalis*
- B. *Papaver somniferum*
- C. *Taxus brevifolia*

D. Berberis nilghiriensis

Answer: B



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56. Match column I with column II and choose the correct answer

Column I	Column II
A. Neoplasm	1. Hematopoitic cell tumours
B. Benign tumour	2. Bones cartilage tissue cancers
C. Carcinomas	3. Malignant tumour
D. Sarcomas	4. Cancer of epithelial tissues
E. Lymphomas	5. Non-cancerous tumour
	6. Initiation of new tumours

A. A-3, B-5, C-4, D-2, E-1

B. A-3, B-5, C-4, D-1, E-2

C. A-6, B-3, C-4, D-4, E-1

D. A-6, B-4, C-3, D-2, E-1

Answer: A



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57. Match the following and choose the correct answer

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Phobia | (i) Maladaptive habit |
| (b) Neurosis | (ii) Undue concern about health |
| (c) Hypochondria | (iii) Lack of sleep |
| (d) Insomnia | (iv) Intense fear |

A. A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

B. A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4

C. A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2

D. A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

Answer: D



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58. Choose the wrong statement regarding AIDS:

- A. AIDS is an immunodeficiency disease.
- B. It is caused by a retrovirus HIV.
- C. HIV selectively infects and kills B-lymphocytes.
- D. Retroviruses have RNA genomes that replicate via DNA intermediate.

Answer: C



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59. If the person shows the production of interferons in his body, changes are that he is suffering from

- A. measles
- B. tetanus

C. anthrax

D. malaria

Answer: A



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60. HIV is classified as a retrovirus because its genetic information is carried in

A. DNA instead to RNA

B. DNA

C. RNA instead of DNA

D. Protein coat

Answer: C



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61. Lung tuberculosis is caused by

- A. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- B. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- C. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- D. Escherichia coli

Answer: B



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62. Aedes aegypti is a vector of

- A. both dengue and yellow fever
- B. dengue fever
- C. yellow fever
- D. japanese encephalitis

Answer: A



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63. When is world AIDS Day celebrated?

A. 7th July

B. 14 July

C. 1st December

D. 23rd May

Answer: C



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64. Antibodies are produced by

A. leucocytes

B. lymphocytes

C. erythrocytes

D. none of these

Answer: B



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65. Aedes mosquito is a vector of

A. malaria

B. filariasis

C. cholera

D. dengue

Answer: D



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66. BCG vaccine is given against

- A. typhoid
- B. cholera
- C. TB
- D. diptheria

Answer: C



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67. The abbreviation 'Bt' in 'Bt' toxin stands for

- A. biotechnology
- B. biotoxin
- C. toxin released by *Bacillus thuringiensis*
- D. toxins released by bacteria

Answer: C



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68. The infection of *Entamoeba histolytica* takes place by

- A. trophozite
- B. binucleated cyst
- C. trinucleated cyst
- D. quadrinucleated cyst

Answer: D



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69. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is

- A. reduction in the number of killer T-cells

- B. an autoimmune disease
- C. reduction in the number of helper T-cells
- D. result of the inability of the body to produce interferons.

Answer: C

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70. Blood group agglutinin is

- A. glycoprotein
- B. phosphoprotein
- C. haemoprotein
- D. phospholipid

Answer: A

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71. Wuchereria occurs in

A. lymph nodes

B. lungs

C. eye

D. gonads

Answer: A



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72. A health disorder that results from the deficiency of thyroxine in adults and characterized by (i) a low metabolic rate, (ii) increase in body weight and (iii) tendency to retain water in tissues is

A. cretinism

B. hypothyroidism

C. simple goitre

D. myxoedema

Answer: D



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73. Which one of the following statement is correct ?

A. Malignant tumours may exhibit metastasis.

B. Patients who have undergone surgery are given cannabinoids to relieve pain.

C. Benign tumours show the property of metastasis.

D. Heroin accelerates body functions

Answer: A



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74. Which of the following is a pair of viral disease ?

- A. Typhoid, Tuberculosis
- B. Ringworm, AIDS
- C. Common cold, AIDS
- D. Dysentry, common cold

Answer: C



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75. A person likely to develop tetanus is immunized by administering

or

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

- A. Weakened germs
- B. Dead germs

C. Preformed antibodies

D. Wide spectrum antibodies

Answer: C



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76. Use of antihistamines and steroid give a quick relief from

A. Headache

B. Allergy

C. Nausea

D. Cough

Answer: B



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77. Alzheimer disease in humans is associated with the deficiency of

- A. gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA)
- B. dopamine
- C. glutamic acid
- D. acetylcholine

Answer: D



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78. What is true about Bt toxin?

- A. The concerned Bacillus has antitoxins.

The inactive protoxin gets converted into active form in the insect gut

- B. Bt protein exists as active toxin in the Bacillus.

C. Bt protein exists as active as toxin in the Bacillus.

D. The activated toxin enters the ovaries of the pest to sterilise it
and thus prevents its multiplication

Answer: B

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79. The letter "T" in T-lymphocyte refers to

A. Thymus

B. Thyroid

C. Thalamus

D. Tonsil

Answer: A

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80. Which of the following are the reason(s) for Rheumatoid arthritis?

Choose the correct option.

(i) Lymphocytes becomes more active

(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 (ii)

Answer: B



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81. 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 person

Answer: C



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82. 'Smack' is a drug obtained from the

- A. latex of *Papaver somniferum*
- B. leaves of *Cannabis sativa*
- C. Flowers of *Datura*

D. Fruits of Erthroxyll coca

Answer: A



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

A. serotonin

B. colostrum

C. interferon

D. histamine

Answer: C



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

- A. Ig G type
- B. Ig A type

C. Ig D type

D. Ig E type

Answer: B



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86. Tobacco consumption is known to stimulate secretion of adrenaline and nor-adrenaline. The component causing this could be

A. Nicotine

B. Tannic acid

C. Curaimin

D. Catechin

Answer: A



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87. Antivenom against snake poison contains

- A. Antigens
- B. Antigen-antibody complexes
- C. Antibodies
- D. Enzymes

Answer: C



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

- A. Spleen
- B. Tonsils
- C. Appendix
- D. Thymus

Answer: C



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89. 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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90. Haemozoin is a

- A. a precursor of haemoglobin
- B. a toxin from Streptococcus
- C. a toxin from Plasmodium species
- D. a toxin from Haemophilus species

Answer: C



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

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

Answer: D



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

- A. The causative HIV retrovirus enters helper T-lymphocytes thus reducing their numbers.

B. The HIV can be transmitted through eating food together with an infected person.

C. Drug addicts are least susceptible to HIV infection.

D. AIDS patients are being fully cured cent present with proper care and nutrition.

Answer: A



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94. Select the correct statement from the ones given below

A. Cocaine is given to patients after surgery as it stimulates recovery.

B. Barbiturates when given to criminals make them tell the truth.

C. Morphine is often given to persons who have undergone surgery as a pain killer.

D. Chewing tobacco lowers blood pressure and heart rate.

Answer: C



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95. The characteristic chills and shivering during infection of Plasmodium coincides with

- A. release of haemozoin granules by rupture of RBC during release of merozoites
- B. increase in trophozoites size that give out certain toxin
- C. release of sporozoites from RBCs and their break down inside spleen
- D. destruction of microgametocytes and megagametocytes by the WBCs.

Answer: A



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

- A. Computed tomography (CT)
- B. Radiography (X-ray)
- C. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- D. Histopathological studies

Answer: C



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97. Which one of the following cannot be used for preparation of vaccination against plague ?

- A. Formalin-inactivated suspensions of virulent bacteria
- B. Avirulent live bacteria

C. Heat-killed suspensions of virulent bacteria

D. Synthetic capsular polysaccharide material

Answer: D



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98. Every time when the dosage of drug has to be increased to achieve the same kick, that initially occurred in response to a smaller dose, the condition is known as

A. withdrawal symptoms

B. addiction

C. rebound effect

D. tolerance

Answer: B



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99. Match the type of immunity listed in column I with the examples listed in column II. Choose the answer that gives the correct combination of alphabets of the two columns

Column I Types of immunity		Column II Example	
A.	Natural active	p.	Immunity developed by heredity
B.	Artificial passive	q.	From mother to foetus through placenta
C.	Artificial active	r.	Injection of antiserum to travellers
D.	Natural passive	s.	Fighting infections naturally
		t.	Induced by vaccination

A. A = p, B = q, C = r, D = t

B. A = s, B = r, C = t, D = q

C. A = s, B = t, C = q, D = r

D. A = t, B = s, C = r, D = p

Answer: B



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100. Which one of the following disease is spread by housefly ?

- A. Dengue fever
- B. Encephalitis
- C. Filariasis
- D. Typhoid

Answer: D



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101. Tuberculosis is caused by

- A. Mycobacterium sp.
- B. Aspergillus sp.
- C. Clostridium sp.

D. Vibrio sp.

Answer: A



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102. Sand fly act as vector for which disease

A. african sleeping sickness

B. kala azar

C. oriental sore

D. filaria

Answer: B



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103. Japanese encephalitis is transmitted by

- A. housefly
- B. tse tse fly
- C. sand fly
- D. mosquito

Answer: D



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104. Polio' is caused by

- A. bacteriophage
- B. virus with a single stranded RNA
- C. virus with a single stranded DNA
- D. virus with a double stranded DNA

Answer: B



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105. Disadvantage of MRI is inability to image

- A. bone
- B. parts of brain
- C. spinal cord
- D. cancerous tissues

Answer: A

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106. 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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107. 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. Speen of infected human

D. Salivary glands of freshly moulted female Anopheles mosquito

Answer: A

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108. 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 15 days of sexual contact with an infected person

Answer: C



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

- A. Elisa

B. MRI

C. Ultrasound

D. WIDAL

Answer: A



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

A.

Disease	Causative Organism	Mode of Infection
typhoid	Salmonella typhi	with inspired air droplet infection

B.

Disease	Causative Organism	Mode of Infection
Pneumonia	Streptococcus pneumoniae	droplet infection

C.

Disease	Causative Organism	Mode of Infection
elephantiasis	Wuchereria bancrofti	with infected water and food

D.

Disease	Causative Organism	Mode of Infection
malaria	Plasmodium vivax	bite of male Anopheles mosquito

Answer: B

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111. 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 infections disease

Answer: A

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

A. epithelium of urogenital tract

B. tears

C. monocytes

D. skin

Answer: B



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

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

- B. Injection of dead/inactivated pathogens causes passive immunity
- C. Certain protozoans have been used in mass production of hepatitis B vaccine
- D. Injection of snake antivenom against snake bite is an example of active immunization

Answer: A



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114. Motile elongate 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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115. Widal Test is carried out to test :

- A. Malaria
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. HIV/AIDS
- D. Typhoid fever

Answer: D



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116. 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 liver 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 influenzae*
- D. Pneumonia pathogen infects alveoli whereas the common cold affects nose and respiratory passage but not the lungs.

Answer: D



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117. Cirrhosis of liver is caused by the chronic intake of

- A. Opium
- B. Alcohol

C. Tobacco(chewing)

D. Cocaine

Answer: B

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118. 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: D

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119. Which one of the following statements is correct with respect of immunity ?

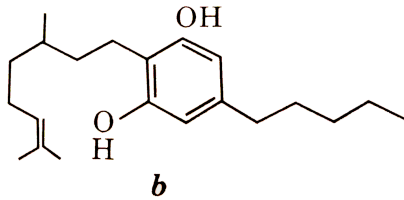
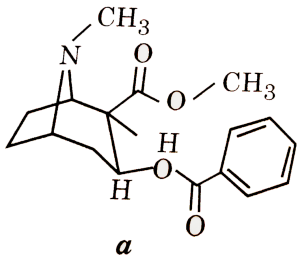
- A. Preformed antibodies need to be injected to treat the bite by a viper snake.
- B. The antibodies against small pox pathogen are produced by T-lymphocytes.
- C. Antibodies are protein molecules, each of which has four light chains.
- D. Rejection of a kidney graft is the function of B-lymphocytes.

Answer: A



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120. Identify and select the right option giving source and use



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121. Athlete's foot' disease is caused by

- A. Tinea virus
- B. Tinea capitis
- C. Candida albicans
- D. Rickettsia

Answer: A

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122. Hepatitis B virus is a

- A. hepadna virus
- B. variola virus
- C. retro virus
- D. picorna virus

Answer: A



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123. It is normally a rare cancer but became a marker for AIDS/HIV patients

- A. Squamous cell carcinoma
- B. Retinoblastoma
- C. Kaposi's sarcoma

D. Lukaemia

Answer: C



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124. Immunoglobulins serving as mediators in allergic response are

A. IgE

B. IgD

C. IgM

D. IgA

Answer: A



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125. Xenograft is a graft

- A. a graft between two genetically identical individuals
- B. a graft in which a tissue is grafted from one individual to another individual of the same species
- C. a graft between individuals of different species
- D. tissue grafted from one area to another of the same individual.

Answer: C



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

- A. B-lymphocytes
- B. Thombocytes
- C. Erythrocytes
- D. T-lymphocytes

Answer: D



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127. Which of the following cannot be detected in a developing foetus by amniocentesis?

- A. Sex of the foetus
- B. Down syndrome
- C. Jaundice
- D. Klinefelter syndrome

Answer: C



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128. The drugs, which do not develop physiological dependence are

A. sedative and tranquilisers

B. stimulatory cocaine

C. opiates

D. hallucinogens

Answer: B



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129. Human Immuno deficiency Virus (HIV) contains a protein coat and genetic material and is horse chestnut shaped

A. double-stranded DNA

B. single-stranded DNA

C. single-stranded RNA

D. double-stranded RNA

Answer: C



130. Which is the particular type of drug that is obtained from the plant whose one flowering branch is shown below?



A. Hallucinogen

B. Depressant

C. Stimulant

D. Pain-killer

Answer: A



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131. 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 infected retrovirus enters host cells Lymphocytes
- C. When HIV damages large number of helper T-Lymphocytes
- D. When the viral DNA is produced by reverse transcriptase

Answer: C



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132. A drug addict showed symptoms such as increased appetite, chest pain, redness of eyes, increased urination. He was possibly taking

- A. cannabis compounds
- B. LSD
- C. cocaine
- D. amphetamines

Answer: A



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133. Accumulation of protein amyloid β peptide in human brain causes

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Huntington's disease
- C. Parkinson's disease

D. Alzheimer's disease

Answer: D



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134. The disease caused by Leishmania and transmitted by Phlebotomus is

A. african sleeping sickness

B. Amoebic dysentery

C. Kala-azar fever

D. Chaga's disease

Answer: C



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

A. Blastomycosis

B. Syphilis

C. Influenza

D. Babesiosis

Answer: D



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136. 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 plasma

C. Serum albumins

D. Haemocytes

Answer: A



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

A. IgG

B. IgD

C. IgM

D. IgA

Answer: D



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138. Short-lived immunity acquired from mother to foetus across placenta or through mother's milk to the infant is categorized as:

- A. cellular immunity
- B. innate non-specific immunity
- C. active immunity
- D. passive immunity

Answer: D



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139. 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. Graft rejection
- B. Auto-immune disease

C. Active immunity

D. Allergic response

Answer: B



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

A. Harvested antibodies

B. Gamma globulin

C. Attenuated pathogens

D. Activated pathogens

Answer: C



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

- A. Mutations destroy telomerase inhibitor
- B. Mutations inactivate the cell control
- C. Mutations inhibit production of telomerase
- D. Mutations is proto-oncogenes accelerate the cell cycle

Answer: C



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142. Which of the following sets of disease is caused by bacteria

- A. Cholera and tetanus
- B. Typhoid and smallpox
- C. Tetnaus and mumps

D. Herpes and influenza

Answer: A



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143. Which of the following is correct regarding AIDS causative agent HIV

- A. HIV is enveloped virus containing one molecule of single-stranded RNA and one molecule of reverse transcriptase.
- B. HIV is enveloped virus that containing two identical molecules of single-stranded RNA and two molecules of reverse transcriptase.
- C. HIV is unenveloped retrovirus.
- D. HIV does not escape but attacks the acquired immune response

Answer: B



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144. Match the following sexually transmitted diseases (column I) with their causative agent (column II) and select the correct option.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Gonorrhoea | (i) HIV |
| B. Syphilis | (ii) Neisseria |
| C. Genital warts | (iii) Treponema |
| D. AIDS | (iv) Human papilloma virus |

A. A B C D
A. (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)

B. A B C D
B. (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)

C. A B C D
C. (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

D. A B C D
D. (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)

Answer: D



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145. 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. Cell-mediated immune response
- B. Hormonal immune response
- C. physiological immune response
- D. Autoimmune response

Answer: A



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146. MALT constitutes about _____ percent of the lymphoid tissue in human body

- A. 20 %
- B. 70 %

C. 10 %

D. 50 %

Answer: D



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147. Which part of poppy plant is used to obtain the drug 'Smack'?

A. Flowers

B. Latex

C. Roots

D. Leaves

Answer: B



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148. Which of the following is not an autoimmune disease

- A. Psoriasis
- B. Rheumatoid arthritis
- C. Alzheimer's disease
- D. Vitiligo

Answer: C



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149. In which disease does mosquito transmitted pathogen cause chronic inflammation of lymphatic vessels

- A. Elephantiasis
- B. Ascariasis
- C. Ringworm disease

D. Amoebiasis

Answer: A



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Assertion Reason Type Questions

1. Assertion. Alcohol consumption during pregnancy is not desirable.

Reason. Alcohol causes physical and mental defect in the undistilled alcohols.

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

Answer: A



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2. Assertion. Distilled alcohols are stronger than the undistilled alcohols.

Reason. Distillation intensifies fermentation.

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

Answer: C



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3. Assertion. Alcohol is taken as a stimulant by drunkards.

Reason. Alcohol improves the conduction of nerve impulses, making the person alert.

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

Answer: D



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4. Assertion. Alcohol, when taken in excess, causes hang-over.

Reason. Alcoholics take a large amount of food.

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

Answer: B



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5. Assertion. Smoking causes cancer of tongue, lips and lungs.

Reason. Smoking mutates the critical gene P 53 which protects the body from cancer.

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

Answer: A



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6. Assertion. Smoking in low degree is helpful.

Reason. Nicotine of tobacco smoke, in low doses, stimulates the

conduction of nerve impulses and relaxes the muscles.

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

Answer: A



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7. Assertion. Physiological damage caused by smoking is not reversed even if smoking is given up.

Reason. Passive smoking makes the damage persist.

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

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: D



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8. Assertion. Smoking increases secretion of gastric juice even when there is no food in the stomach.

Reason. This is aimed at quickening the digestion of food when taken.

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

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. If A is true but R is false.

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: C



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9. Assertion. Smoking in a public place is a criminal act.

Reason. Tobacco smoke pollutes the air and harms the passive smokers.

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

Answer: A



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10. Assertion. Alcoholism and tobacco smoking are regarded social diseases.

Reason. Both adversely affect the individuals and their families.

- A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. If A is true but R is false.

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: B



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11. Assertion. Addicts often take alcohol and barbiturates together.

Reason. The combination of these two substances is less harmful to the body.

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

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. If A is true but R is false.

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: C



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12. Assertion. Frequent vaginal douches should be avoided.

Reason. Lactobacilli normally present in the vagina change glycogen of the broken off cells into lactic acid that kills foreign bacteria.

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

Answer: A



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13. Assertion. Macrophages occur only in the connective tissue.

Reason. Role of neutrophils is different from that of macrophages.

- A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. If A is true but R is false.

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: D



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14. Assertion. Mild fever strengthens the defence mechanism of the body.

Reason. High temperature is harmful and should be brought down by giving antipyretics and by applying cold packs.

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

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. If A is true but R is false.

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: B



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15. Assertion. Interferons help eliminate viral infections.

Reason. Interferons released by infected cells, reach the nearby uninfected cells and make them resistant to viral infection.

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

Answer: A



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16. Assertion. Macrophages are multipurpose cells of the body's defence mechanism.

Reason. They carry on phagocytosis, display the antigens of the engulfed microbes to the lymphocytes and secrete interleukin-I.

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

Answer: A



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17. Assertion. Histamine is related with allergic and inflammatory reactions.

Reason. Both these drugs suppress brain function.

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

Answer: B



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18. Assertion : LSD and marijuana are clinically used as analgesics.

Reason : Both these drugas suppress brain function.

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

Answer: D



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

Answer: A



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20. Assertion. Second infection of the same pathogen is quickly eliminated.

Reason. Preformed memory B and T-cells elicit a quick and vigorous attack on pathogens.

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

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. If A is true but R is false.

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: A



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