



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

HUMAN HEALTH AND DISEASES

Check Point 15 1

1. Health is defined as

- A. Mental well being
- B. Physical well being
- C. Social well being
- D. All of these

Answer: D



2. Hepatitis -A is also known with the following

name

A. Dane particle

B. NANB

C. Epidemic jaundice

D. Rhinitis

Answer: C

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3. α interferons are used for treatment of

A. AIDS

- B. Common cold
- C. Chikungunya
- D. Hepatitis B

Answer: D

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4. The incubation period for common cold is

A. 3-4 days

B. 3-7 days

C. 1-7 days

D. 1-4 days

Answer: B



5. Which of the following disease in not

caused by viruses?

A. Chikenpox

B. Rabies

C. Typhoid

D. Influenza

Answer: C



6. Which day is celebrated as world rabies day?

A. 1st December

B. 28th September

C. 1st July

D. 28th November

Answer: A

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7. The vector for dengue fever is

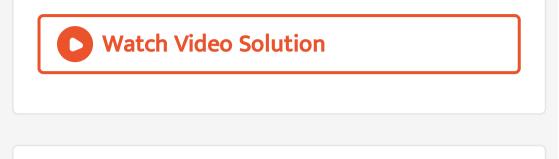
A. Aedes aegypti

B. Varicella zoster

C. Rabies virus

D. Human immunodeficiency virus

Answer: A



8. Which of the following leads to

transmission of HIV?

A. Shaking hands

B. Mosquito bites

C. Sharing meals

D. None of these





9. Most commonly used test for confirmation of HIV infection is

A. ELISA

- B. Western blot
- C. Northern blot
- D. Both a and b





10. The most commonly used drug for AIDS is

A. Ampicillin

- B. Chloramphenicol
- C. Penicillin
- D. Azidothymidine

Answer: D

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Check Point 15 2

1. The antibiotic used for treatment of typhoid

is

A. Ceftrioxone

B. DPT

C. Rifampicin

D. None of these



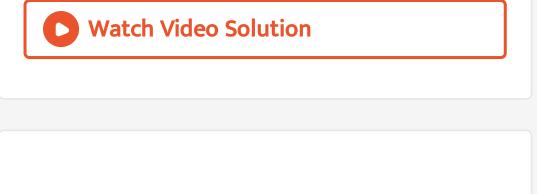


2. The diagnostic test for typhoid is

A. Widal test

- B. Wasserman's test
- C. Montoux test
- D. Lepromin test

Answer: A



- **3.** Choose the bacteria disease.
 - A. Rabies
 - B. Dengue
 - C. Diphtheria
 - D. Hepatitis

Answer: C

4. The substance produced in the infection caused in

A. Isotoxin

B. Exotoxin

C. Antitoxin

D. Endotoxin

Answer: B

5. Which of the following bacteria infection is

characterised by lock jaw?

A. Diphtheria

B. Tetanus

C. Cholera

D. Typhoid

Answer: B

6. ORS is given for the treatment of

A. Cholera

- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Diphtheria
- D. None of these

Answer: A



7. The specific test which ensures that patient

takes the full course of treatment is

A. Gastric analysis

B. DOTS

C. X-ray

D. Sputum

Answer: B

8. The pathogen for leprosy was first isolated

by

A. Merck in 1996

B. GA hansen in 1870

C. Edward jenner in 1798

D. Koch in 1983

Answer: B

9. The dreaded disease plague is caused by

A. Xenopsilla cheopis

B. Yersinia pestis

C. Brodetella pertussis

D. Treponema pallidum

Answer: B

10. The treatment of syphilis is done by

A. Chloroquine

B. Guramin

C. Penicillin

D. Furacin

Answer: C

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Check Point 15 3

1. During the malarial infection which of the following act as a vector ?

A. Female anopheles mosquito

B. Entamoeba histolytica

C. Plasmodium

D. None of these

Answer: A

2. Which one of the following protozoan is responsible for most fatal form of malaria?

A. P. vivax

B. P. ovale

C. P. malariae

D. P. falciparum

Answer: D

3. Merozoites undergoes a ring stage inside a

RBC to form

A. Sporozoites

B. Schizont

C. Erythrocyte

D. None of these

Answer: B

In a patient suffering from malaria,
 haemozoin is released from/by

A. Plasmodium

B. Liver cell

C. Salivary glands of mosquito

D. Erythrocytes

Answer: D

5. Sleeping sickness is also known as

A. Giardeasis

B. Trypanosomiasis

C. Ascaris lumbricoides

D. Filariasis

Answer: B



6. Filariasis is also known as

A. Ascariasis

- B. Kala-azar
- C. Elephantiasis
- D. Yellow fever

Answer: C

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7. Ringworm is caused by

A. Microsporum

B. Trichophyton

- C. Epidermophyton
- D. All of these

Answer: D

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8. The causal organism for athlete's foot is

A. Tinea corporis

B. Tinea barbae

C. Tinea pedis

D. Tinea anguium

Answer: C



9. How is endemic typus transmitted ?

A. By rat flea

B. By rat louse

C. R. typhale

D. Both a and b

Answer: D

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10. The vector for rocky mountain spotted fever is

A. Wood ticks

B. Louse bite

C. Soil

D. None of these

Answer: A

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Check Point 15 4

1. Which of the following is a hormonal disease?

A. Cretinism

B. Diabetes

C. Dwarfism

D. All of these

Answer: D

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2. The cells which show rapid abnormal growth

are called

A. Neoplastic cells

B. tumour

C. Oncogenes

D. Carcinogens

Answer: A

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3. The normal cells present in our body do not show uncontrolled growth. This due to property called

- A. Hypertrophy
- B. Contact inhibition
- C. Tumour
- D. Heredity

Answer: B



4. Which of the following reasons written

below is not cause of cancer?

- A. Ionizing radiations
- B. Altered oncogenes
- C. Chemical carcinogens
- D. None of these

Answer: D

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5. Cancer in the body can be detected by

A. Computed tomorgraphy

B. Widal test

C. ELISA

D. None of these

Answer: A

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6. Transient ischaemic attack is characterised

by

A. Loss of consciousness

B. Low blood pressure

C. Retinoblastoma

D. Skin cancer

Answer: A

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7. Mild hypertension is caused due to excess secretion of

A. Renin

B. Epinerphrine

C. Aldosterone

D. All of these

Answer: D

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8. The increased level of blood sugar in the body is known as

A. Hypoglycemia

B. Hyperglycemia

C. Glycosuria

D. Arthritis

Answer: B

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9. Rheumatoid arthritis occurs as a result of

inflammation and thicknening of

A. Cellular membrane

B. Cartilage

C. Synovial membrane

D. Bone

Answer: C

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10. The acute inflammation of one or more

joints caused by inflectious agents is

A. Septic arthritis

- B. Rheumatoid arthritis
- C. Osteoarthritis
- D. Supportive arthritis

Answer: A

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11. The type of arthiritis which occurs as a result of increased level of uric acid in the blood is

- A. Septic arthritis
- B. Osteoarthritis
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis
- D. Gout

Answer: D



12. Which of the following forms the contributing factor for schizophrenia?

A. Swelling and pain in joints

B. Drugs

C. Psycological process

D. Both b and c

Answer: D

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13. The branch of science which helps in promoting physical and mental health, disease

and prolonging lifespan through organised community

A. Health centre

B. National programmes

C. Community Health

D. Health mission

Answer: C

14. The main scheme of national programme involves

A. Routing check up of pregnant women

B. Civil sense

C. Creating awareness

D. Both b and c

Answer: D

15. Which chemical is used by blood bank to

prevent clotting of blood?

A. Sodium nitrate

B. Sodium citrate

C. Sodium chloride

D. Sodium bicarbonate

Answer: B

Chapter Excercises A Taking It Together Assorted Questions Of The Chapter For Advanced Lavel Practice

- 1. Cholera and leproys are
 - A. Viral disease
 - B. Fungal disease
 - C. bacterial disease
 - D. Deficiency disease

Answer: C





- 2. Diphtheria affects
 - A. Brain
 - B. Skin
 - C. Throat
 - D. kidney

Answer: C

3. Organism which causes pertussis is

A. Virus

B. Fungus

C. Gram positive bacillus

D. Gram negative bacillus

Answer: D

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4. BCG stands for

- A. Bacterio chemical gangrene
- B. Bacteria culture growth
- C. Bacillus galmette guerin
- D. Bacteria cell growth

Answer: C

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5. In 1981, the case of AIDS was recorgnised by

A. Robert gallo

- B. Luc Montagnier
- C. Luc montagnier ans robert gallo
- D. George kohler and ceaser milstein

Answer: C

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6. HIV, the human immunodeficiency virus belong to which of the following viral groups?

A. Reoviruses

B. Retroviruses

C. Rhabdoviruses

D. None of these

Answer: B

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7. The characteristic features of retroviruses is

the presence of

A. DNA plomerase

- B. RNA polymerase
- C. Reverse transcriptase
- D. Rectriction endonuclease

Answer: C

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8. HIV, the AIDS causing virus is also known as

A. HTLV-III

B. HLV-II

C. HTV

D. HTLV-II

Answer: A



9. AIDS does not transmit from one person to

other through

A. Sexual contacts

B. Blood transfusion

C. Placental contacts (in foetus)

D. Mosquito bites

Answer: D

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10. Which of the following disease has been

eradicated from the world by use of vaccine?

A. Plague

B. Polio

C. Kala azar

D. Smallpox

Answer: D



11. Azidothymidine (AZT) is/an

A. Biocatalyst

B. Antibiotic

C. Anti-AIDS drugs

D. Anabolic hormone

Answer: C

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12. Which of the following has been launched by Merck as anti-AIDS drugs in 1996?

A. AZT

B. Dideoxyinosine

C. Crixivan

D. Gossipol

Answer: C

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13. Lakshadweep is a Zone of india.

A. Non-TB

B. Non-hepatitis

C. Non-rabies

D. None of these





14. Arteriosclerosis is a disease related to

- A. Genetic disorder
- B. Environmental effect
- C. Ageing effect
- D. Mental illness

Answer: C



15. Break bone fever is

A. Typhoid

- B. Viral encephalitis
- C. Kala azar
- D. Dengue

Answer: B



16. Niclosamide is used for the control of

A. Plague

B. Meningitis

C. Fever

D. Taeniasis

Answer: D

17. Disease spreads by droplet infection is

A. Common cold

B. Smallpox

C. Measles

D. All of these

Answer: B

18. The prophylactic measures to eradicate the disease completely is seriously taken by government of india. The disease is

A. Smallpox

B. Chickenpox

C. Polio

D. Influenza

Answer: C

19. A disease transferred from mother to child

through placenta is

A. German measles

B. Syphilis

C. AIDS

D. All of these

Answer: D

20. AIDS is caused by

A. TMV

B. Human T-cell leukaemia virus

C. Bacterium

D. Blood cancer

Answer: B

21. Accumulation of tissue fluid can be because

of

A. Rouleaux

B. Inflammation

C. Phagocytosis

D. Rupture of RBCs

Answer: B

22. One of the following diseases, where the thymus produced lymphocytes decreases to less than half is

A. Gonorrhoea

B. Salmonella

C. Hepatitis

D. Anthrax

Answer: C

23. AIDS causing factors are associated with

A. RNA virus

B. DNA virus

C. Bacteria

D. Protozoa

Answer: A



24. Which disease is caused by the activation

of proto-oncogenes?

A. Cholera

B. Cancer

C. TB

D. Viral flu

Answer: B

25. AIDS was first reported in

A. Russia

B. France

C. USA

D. Germany

Answer: C

26. The disease eradication programme, with

reference to mycobacterium leprae is

A. NCCP

B. NFCP

C. NLCP

D. NSEP

Answer: C

27. National programme of communicable diseases, which is caused by vibrio cholerae is

A. NCCP

B. NSEP

C. NLCP

D. NFCP

Answer: A

28. The study of all factors that contribute to

the appearance of a particular disease is called

A. Pathology

B. Etiology

C. Epidemiology

D. Notifiable disease

Answer: B

29. The causative agent of tuberculosis is

A. Salmonella

- B. Pneumococcus
- C. Streptomyces
- D. Mycobacterium

Answer: D



30. AIDS victim was first reported in

A. 1987

B. 1981

C. 1990

D. 1980

Answer: B

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31. Yellow fever is

A. Viral disease

B. Bacterial disease

C. By protozoan

D. None of these

Answer: A

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32. Hydrophobia is a feature of which disease?

A. Poliomyelitis

B. Measles

C. Rabies

D. Hepatitis

Answer: C



33. Injection of antitoxin or toxoid secrum is

given to prevent

A. Diphtheria

B. Smallpox

C. Chickenpox

D. Chronic headache

Answer: A



34. Uncontrolled and undifferentiated mass of

cell is found in disease

A. Tendon

B. Overgrowth

C. Cancer

D. Hypertrophy

Answer: C

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35. Edward jenner is the discovered of principle of

A. BCG

B. Immunisation against polio

C. Passive vaccination

D. Active vaccination

Answer: D

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36. Hepatitis - A is caused by

A. Sexual contacts

B. Blood transfusion

C. Mosquito

D. Faecal contamination

Answer: D

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37. Tumour enclosed in a capsule is

A. Malignant

B. Benign

C. Metastasis

D. Basophil





38. AIDS,Mumps,Measles,Chicken Pox, Polio,

Influenza and Rabies are caused by

A. Fungi

B. Bacteria

C. Viruses

D. Protozoa





39. Community health service includes

- A. School and health education
- B. Hygienic environment
- C. Control of communicable diseases
- D. All of these

Answer: D



40. A severe form of jaundice is caused by

A. Hepatitis-C

B. HIV

C. Hepatitis-A

D. Hepatitis-B

Answer: D

41. Chloroquine is given for treating

A. AIDS

B. Cancer

C. Tetanus

D. Malaria

Answer: D

42. The abnormal increase in number of cells

in the body is called

A. Hyperplasia

B. Protoplast

C. Neoplasm

D. Endoplasm

Answer: A

43. Malignant neoplasms forming tumour in

the body called

A. Benign tumours

B. Cancers

C. SCID

D. AIDS

Answer: B

44. One good example of an antiseptic is

A. Bordeaux mixture

B. DDT

C. Carbolic acid in dilute solution

D. Hydrocyanic acid gas

Answer: C

45. James Phipps and Ali Marvow are related to

viral disease that has disappeared

A. Cowpox

B. Smallpox

C. Chickenpox

D. Tuberculosis

Answer: B

46. Pulse-Polio programme is organised in our

country

A. Curle polio

B. Eradicate polio

C. Spread polio

D. None of these

Answer: B

47. Cancer is the result of

A. Gene modification

B. Chromosomal aberration

C. Genetic alteration

D. Congenital problem

Answer: C

48. A disease transferred from mother to child

through placenta is

A. AIDS

B. Measles

C. Hepatitis-A

D. None of these

Answer: A

49. Which of the following is a RNA virus?

A. Myxovirus

B. Variolavirus

C. Varicella virus

D. Paramyxovirus

Answer: D



50. Casual organism of poliomyelitis is

- A. Arbovirus
- **B.** Picornavirus
- C. Rubellavirus
- D. Paramyxovirus

Answer: B

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51. Which one is a retrovirus?

A. Variole virus

B. Varicella virus

C. HIV

D. Hepatitis virus

Answer: C

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52. Which is a bacterial disease?

A. Mumps

B. Arterosclerosis

C. Amoebiasis

D. Diphtheria

Answer: D



53. Casual organism of diphtheria is

A. Mycobacterium

B. Corynebacterium

C. Shigella

D. Bordetella

Answer: B

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54. The time gap between infection and its appearance is called

A. Response period

B. Incubation period

C. Latent period

D. Stimulation period

Answer: B

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55. AIDS is caused by

A. Corynebacterium diphtheriae

B. Human immunodeficiency virus

C. Rubellavirus

D. Varicella virus





56. Chickenpox is viral disease caused by

A. Herpes simplex

B. Varicella

C. Herpes zoster

D. Echovirus

Answer: B



57. The organism that causes elephantiasis belong to

A. Insecta

B. Protozoa

C. Nematoda

D. Coelenterata

Answer: C





58. Disease such as plague, malaria, typhoid, etc. which are transmitted from person to person are

A. Congenitial diseases

B. Metabolic disorders

C. Communicable disease

D. Degenerative disease

Answer: C





59. Entamoeba histolytica is a human parasite

usually found in

A. Intestine

B. Liver

C. Blood

D. Mouth

Answer: A

60. The commonest cause of diarrhoea in infants and children world over is

A. Adenovirus

B. Clostridium

C. Vibrio cholerae

D. Corynebacterium

Answer: C

61. Lysozyme is an important anti-microbial secretion present in

A. Tears

B. Saliva

C. Nasal mucous

D. All of these

Answer: D

62. Mildest rickettsial disaese of man is

A. Scrub typhus

B. Rocky mountain spotted fever

C. Q-fever

D. Rickettsial pox

Answer: C

63. Mantoux test is done for

A. Tuberulosis

B. Cholera

C. Malaria

D. Both b and c

Answer: A

64. Plasmodium falciparum causes malaria

A. Benign tertian

B. Malignant subtertian

C. Ovale tertian

D. Qaurtan

Answer: B

65. Shivering in malaria is due to

A. Toxin formed by breakdown of

haemoglobin in RBC releasing merozoite

B. Signet ring

C. Both a and b

D. None of these

Answer: A

66. During the erythrocytic schizogony of plasmodium vivax fine granules appear in the cytoplasm of infected RBC. They are known as

A. Maurer's dots

B. Hemozoin granules

C. Ferritin

D. None of these

Answer: A

67. The mosquito which transmits malaria is

- A. Female anopheles
- B. Male anopheles
- C. Female culex
- D. Male culex

Answer: A



68. Trypanosoma, the causative agent of african sleeping sickness belong to which class of protozoa?

A. Rhizopoda

B. Mastigophora

C. Sporozoa

D. Ciliata

Answer: B

69. Iron deficiency anaemia is a complication of

which parasitic infection

A. Round worm

B. Thread worm

C. Hook worm

D. Whip worm

Answer: C

70. The larval stage of taenia sodium also called bladderworm and commonly found in muscle tissue in humans is known as

A. Hydatid cyst

B. Hexacanth

C. Onchospher

D. Cysticercus

Answer: D

71. Cantaneous larva migrans is a skin disease

seen in human due to

A. Ancylostoma braziliense

B. Ascaris lumbricoides

C. Dracunculus

D. All of these

Answer: A

72. Metastasis is associated with

A. Malignant tumour

B. Benign tumour

C. Both a and b

D. Leukemia

Answer: A

73. Enterobiasis' disease is caused by

A. Filarial nematode

B. Hook worms

C. Pin worms

D. Round worms

Answer: C

74. Gout, a painful disorder of jointd is due to

A. Damage caused to ligaments

B. Injury to tendon

C. Inflammation of synovial membrane

D. Deposition of uric acid in joints

Answer: D

75. The feature which go in favour of haemolytic anamia are

A. Increased bilirubin level

B. Jaundice

C. Increased breakdown of Hb

D. All of these

Answer: D

76. Clinically jaundice manifests when the blood bilirubin level rises above

A. 1mg/100mL

B. 1mg/10mL

C. 1.5mg/100mL

D. 2mg/100mL

Answer: D

77. Each cycle of erythrocyte schizogony in plasmodium malariae is completed in

A. 48-72 hrs

B. 48 hrs

C. 72 hrs

D. None of these

Answer: C

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78. The secondary host for parasite

plasmodium of malaria was discovered by

A. Rosen von rossentoff

B. Charles laveran

C. Darwin

D. Ronald ross

Answer: D

79. The region in the body where the polio virus multiplies:

A. Nerve cells

B. Muscle cells

C. Intestinal cells

D. None of these

Answer: C

80. The most common and the most infectious

childhood exanthemata is

A. Rubella

B. Variola

C. Chickenpox

D. Leprosy

Answer: C

81. BCG vaccine is anti

A. Emphysema

B. Pneumonia

C. Polio

D. Tuberculosis

Answer: D

82. Lyme disease is caused by

A. Staphylococcus

B. Mycobacterium

C. Virus

D. Spirochaete

Answer: D

83. The disease in which high level of uric acid

in blood is present is the characteristic of

A. Arthritis

B. Gout

C. Rheumatism

D. Rheumatism heart

Answer: B

84. which one of the following is an example of

zoonosis disease?

A. Measles

B. Diphtheria

C. Leprosy

D. Rabies

Answer: D

85. The treatment of cancer with X-rays or γ -rays is called:

A. Hormone therapy

B. Chemotherapy

C. Radiation therapy

D. All of the above

Answer: C

86. A mosquito borne viral disease is

A. Filaria and typhus

B. Kala-azar and diphtheria

C. Malaria and chagas disease

D. Yellow fever and dengue

Answer: D

87. The organisms which cause diseases in

plants and animals are called

A. Pathogene

B. Vectors

C. Insects

D. Worms

Answer: A

88. The chemical test that is used for diagnosis

of typhoid is

A. ELISA test

B. ESR test

C. PCR test

D. Widal test

Answer: D

89. The sporozoites that cause infection, when

a female Anopheles mosquito bites a person, are formed in

A. Liver of human

- B. RBCs of mosquito
- C. Salivary glands of mosquito

D. Intestine of human

Answer: C

90. The disease chikungunya is transmitted by

A. House flies

- B. Aedes mosquitoes
- C. Cockroach
- D. Female anopheles

Answer: B

91. Vehicle borne transmission of a disease is

the transmission occuring through

A. Certain vectors like arthropods

B. Agencies like water ice, food or blood

C. Through infection clothes

D. Unhygenic conditions

Answer: A

A. National institute of virology - Pune

B. National institute of communicable

disease - Lucknow

C. Central drug research institute - Kasauli

D. National institute of nutrition - Mumbai

Answer: A

93. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)

A. Is caused by a variant of pneumococcus

B. Is caused by a variant of the common

cold virus (corona virus)

- C. Is an acute form of asthma
- D. Affects non-vegetarians much faster

than the vegetarians

Answer: B

94. Leprosy is diagnosed by which of the following set of symptoms?

- A. Fever, loss of pigmentation
- B. Deformity of finger, scales, ulcers, loss of

pigmentation, wasting of body parts

C. Frequent watery stoods and deformities

in fingers and toes

D. White spots on the skin and without any

scares or ulcer





95. In arteriosclerosis

A. Arterial walls become very thin and weak

so that the blood oozes out of the walls

B. Sex linked heredity is involved

C. Blood coagulates even the arteries

D. Arterial walls become inelastic and

thickness

Answer: D



96. At which stage of HIV infection does one

usually show symtomas of AIDS

A. Within 15 days of sexual contact with an

infected person

B. When HIV replicates rapidly in helper T-

lymphocytes and damages large number

of these cells

C. When the host cell is infected by virus

D. When viral DNA is produced by reverse

transcriptase

Answer: B

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

A. Health is the state of body and mind in a balanced condition B. Health is the reflection of smiling face C. Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being D. Health is the symbol of economic

prosperity





98. In human being retrovirus is considered as a cause of cancer because

A. In their genome oncogene is present

B. Their hereditary material made up of

single stranded RNA

transcriptase

D. In their genome there may be cellular

proto-oncogene

Answer: B

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99. Many diseases can be diagnosed by observing the symptoms in the patient. Which

group of symptoms are indicative of pneumonia ?

A. Difficulty in respiration, fever, chills,

cough, headache

B. Constipation, abdominal pain, cramps, blood clots

C. Nasal congestion and discharge, cough,

sorethroat, headache

D. High fever, weakness, stomach pain, loss

of appetite and constipation





100. Symptom of AIDS related complex (ARC) is

- A. Weight loss and diarrhoea
- B. Swollen lymph nodes and fever
- C. Loss of appetite and night sweating
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



101. Find the odd one out.

A. Rabies, influenza, AIDS

B. Amoebiasis, Giardiasis, Trypanosomiasis

C. Taeniasis, Ascariasis, Elephantiasis

D. Cancer, Tuberculosis, Tetanus

Answer: D

102. HIV causes a complete breakdown of immune system by

A. Binding to T-cells and destroying them

B. Binding to B-cells and destroying them

C. Binding to T_4 -lymphocytes through CD_4

antigen and destroying them

D. Destroying B-cells and T-cells of immune

system

Answer: C



103. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding carcinogens?

A. Tobacco somke contains chemical carcinogen which can cause lung cancer B. They are physical, chemical and biological agents C. radiations like X-rays and UV-rays can cause damage to RNA which leads to neoplastic transformation

D. When protooncogenes gets activated in

normal conditions, they lead to

oncogenic transformation of the cells

Answer: C

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Chapter Excercises B Medical Entrances Special Format Questions Statement Based Questions 1. Which of the following is associated with

cancer?

I. Oncogene

II. Proto-oncogenes

III. Loss of contact inhibition

IV. Cell differentiation

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and IV

D. III and IV

Answer: B



2. Which of the statement is correct from the following statements?

I. Gout is a kind of arthritis.

II. Malignant tumour do not show metastasis.

III. Diabetes mellitus is a communicable disease characterised by high blood sugar level. IV. 1st December is celebrates as world AIDS

day.

A. I and II

B. I and IV

C. II, III and IV

D. Only I

Answer: B

3. Which of the following are acquired diseases?

I. Kala azar

II. Haemophilia

III. AIDS

IV. Albinism

A. Only I

B. I and III

C. III and IV

D. II and IV

Answer: B



Sandfly play significant role in spreading kala azar bacause they

I. Suck blood only from the patients suffering

from kala azar.

II. Covert amastigote into promastigote.

III. Engulf amastigote at the time of blood sucking from the infected persons.

IV. inject promastigote into the body of non-

infected person at the time blood sucking.

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. II, III and IV

D. III and IV

Answer: C

5. Diseases are broadly grouped into infectious and non-infectious deseases. In the list given below, identify the infectious diseases.
(i) Cancer , (ii) Influenza

(iii) Allergy, (iv) Small pox

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. III and IV

D. II and IV

Answer: D



6. Which of the statement regarding treatment of cancer is false?

I. Chemotherapy has side effects like hair loss and anaemia.

II. Radon (Rn-220) is the most commonly used isotope for radiation therapy.

III. α - interferon are used as immunological substances which activate the immune system.

IV. Isotope of carbon is also for radiation therapy.

A. I and II

B. Only III

C. Only IV

D. II and IV

Answer: C

	Column I		Column II	
А.	Plasmodium ovale	1.	Benign tertiary malaria	
В.	Plasmodium malariae	2.	Wild tertiary malaria	
С.	Plasmodium vivax	З.	Malignant tertiary malaria	
D.	Plasmodium falciparum	4.	Quartan malaria	

A.
$$A$$
 B C D 1234B. A B C D 3124C. A B C D 2134D. A B C D

Answer: D

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	Column I		Column II
Α.	African sleeping sickness	1.	Sacculina
B.	Dumdum fever	2.	Haemophilus influenzae
C.	Pneumonia	3.	Leishmania donovani
D.	Parasitic castration	4.	Trypanosoma gambiense
	ywnego a ar an anna an a	5.	Leishmania tropica

D. $\begin{array}{cccccccccc} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & 5 \end{array}$

Answer: A

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	Column I		Column II
Α.	Filariasis	1.	Amoebic dysentery
B.	Amoebiasis		Whooping cough
С.	Trypanosomiasis		Sleeping sickness
D.			Elephanilasis

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ B & A & B & C & D \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ \\ D & A & B & C & D \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{array}$$

Answer: C



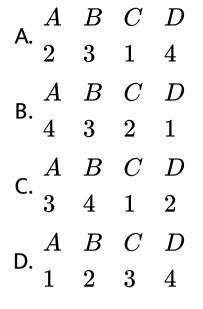
	Column I		Column II	
	IIIV infection	1.	Widal test	
В.	Typhoid	2.	Biopsy	
с.	Cancer		Tuberculin analysis	
D.	Tuberculosis		ELISA	

A. $egin{array}{cccc} A & B & C & D \ 1 & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{array}$

Answer: C

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	Column I		Column II
Α.	<i>Glossina</i> sp.		Tse-tse fly
В.	Paristrangylus sp.		Chagas disease
С.	Coxiella burnettic	3.	Q-fever
D.	<i>Clostridum</i> sp		Tetanospasmin



Answer: D



Chapter Excercises B Medical Entrances Special Format Questions Assertion And Reason **1.** Assertion : Rickettsiae should regarded as bacteria.

Reason : Rickettsiae contain both RNA and DNA and respond to antibiotics.

A. Both assertion and reason are true and

reason is the correct explanation of

assertion

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not correct explanation of assertion C. Assertion is true, but reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but reason is true

Answer: A

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2. Assertion : Q-fever is an influenza like illness

with fever.

Reason : It was first recognised as a disease in

1935 in queensland and australia.

A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not correct explanation of assertion

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but reason is true

Answer: B

3. Assertion : AIDS is a disorder caused by HIV. Reason : HIV is a virus that damage the immune system of its host.

A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not correct explanation of assertion

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but reason is true

Answer: A

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4. Assertion : Virus multiply only inside living

cells.

Reason : Viruses help host cells in growth and development.

A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not correct explanation of assertion

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but reason is true

Answer: C

5. Assertion : Pneumonia affects brain and causes dizziness.

Reason : Pneumonia is mainly viral zoonotic disease.

A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
B. Both assertion and reason are true, but

reason is not correct explanation of

assertion

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false

D. Both assertion and reason are false

Answer: D

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6. Assertion : Pertussis is caused by a bacteria

bordetella pertusis.

Reason : Pertussis is also called whooping

cough.

A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not correct explanation of assertion

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but reason is true

Answer: B

Chapter Excercises B Medical Entrances Gallery Collection Of Questions Asked In Neet Various Medical Entrance Exams

- 1. Which of the following sets of diseases is
- caused by bacteria?
 - A. Cholera and tetanus
 - B. Typhoid and smallpox
 - C. Tetanus and mumps
 - D. Herpes and influenza





2. 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 containing two molecule of single-stranded RNA and two molecule of reverse transcriptase C. HIV is unenveloped retrovirsu D. HIV does not escape but attacks the acquired immune response

Answer: B

3. Name the chronic respiratory disorder caused mainly by cigarette smoking

A. Asthma

B. Respiratory acidosis

C. Respiratory alkalosis

D. Emphysema

Answer: D

4. Asthma may be attributed to

A. Allergic reaction of the mast cells in the

lungs

B. Inflammation of the trachea

C. Accumulation of fluid in the lungs

D. Bacteria infection of the lungs

Answer: A

5. Which of the following diseases is caused by

a protozoan

A. Syphilis

B. Influenza

C. Babesiosis

D. Blastomycosis

Answer: C

6. Which of the following is not correct with
respect to malaria
A. RBCs rupture and release haemozoin
which causes chills
B. Sporozoites multiply in blood
C. Female anopheles mosquito is the
vector
D. Malignant malaria is caused by
plasmodium falciparum

Answer: B



- **7.** Which one of the following statement is correct?
 - A. Benign tumours show the property of metastasis
 - B. Heroin accelerates body function
 - C. Malignant tumour exhibits metastasis
 - D. Patients who have undergone surgery

are given cannabinoids

Answer: C

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8. Match the following columns.

	Column I	Column II	
Α.	ШУ	1. Ghost	
В.	Pilus .	2. Prophage	
Ċ.	Virus penetration	3. Retroviridae	
D.	Lysogeny	4. Donor	
	agus e sa consecuente e service de la consecuencia de la defensa de la consecuencia de la consecuencia de la c	5. Polyhedral virus	

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} A & B & C & D \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \\ B & A & B & C & D \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ \\ C & A & B & C & D \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{array}$$

 $\mathsf{D}. \begin{array}{cccc} A & B & C & D \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{array}$

Answer: D

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9. Select the incorrect combinations from followings.

A. Encephalitis - Viral disease

B. Kala azar - Phlebotomus

C. Rhabditiform larvae - Ascaris

D. Entamoeba - Sporogony

Answer: D

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10. World AIDS day is

A. 1st may

B. 1st Dec

C. 20th Dec

D. 1st June





11. AIDS is caused by:

A. Blood cancer

- B. TMV
- C. Bacterium

D. Human immunodeficiency virus

Answer: D



12. Choose the correct set of disease transmitting arthropods.

A. Tse-tse fly, housefly, rat flea, sandfly

B. Anopheles, louse, housefly, termite

C. Cockroach, louse, termite, housefly

D. Rat flea, butterfly, housefly, tse-tse fly

Answer: A





13. 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 may 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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14. Identify the wrong statements

A. The tumor of haematopoetic cells is called leukemia

B.Cancer arising from the epithelial tissues of

internal organs and glands is referred as

melanoma

C. Sarcoma is a type of cancer where bone and

cartilages are involved

D. Only benign tumors are called as true cancer or neoplasm

A. I and II

B. II and IV

C. II and III

D. I and III

Answer: B

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

A. Hepatitis-B virus

B. Human immunodeficiency virus

C. Chikungunya virus

D. Ebola virus

Answer: C

16. HIV that causes, AIDS first starts destroying

A. B-lymphocytes

B. Leucocytes

C. Helper T-lymphocytes

D. Thrombocytes

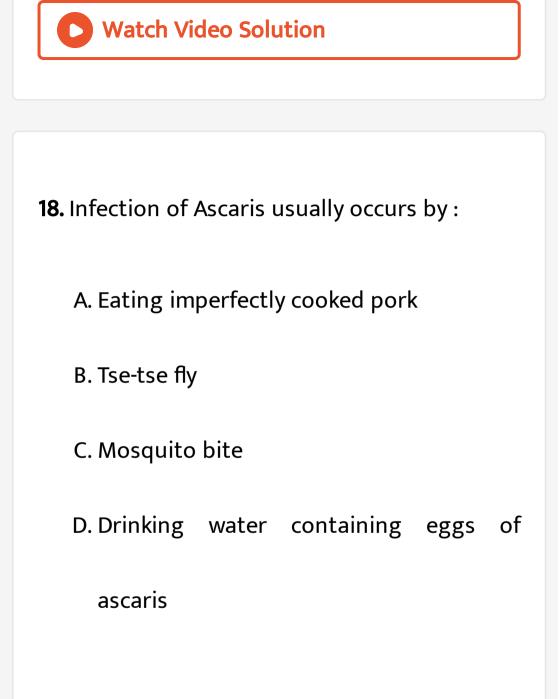
Answer: C

17. Match each disease with its correct type of

vaccine :

(a) tuberculosis (b) whooping cough (c) diphtheria		(ii) inact	(i) harmless virus (ii) inactivated toxin (iii) killed bacteria	
(d) pol.	io '	(iv) harı	mless bacteria	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
(1) (iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	
(2) (iv)	· (iii)	(ii)	(i)	
(3) (i)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)	
(4) (ii)	(i)	(iii)	(i∨)	

Answer: C







19. It is disease which mainly affects mucous membrane of urinogental tract. In males, burning feeling on passing urine, a yellow discharge accompanied by fever, headache and feeling of illness occurs. Its name is

A. Syphilis

- B. Gonorrhoea
- C. AIDS
- D. None of these





20. Schizogony occurs in

A. RBC of human

- B. Intestine of parasite
- C. Liver of human
- D. Liver of parasite

Answer: A



21. 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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22. The pair of disease caused by virus is

- A. Typhoid and tetanus
- B. Rabies and mumps
- C. Cholera and tuberculosis
- D. AIDS and synphilis

Answer: B



23. Motile elongate zygote of Plasmodium occurs in

A. Gut of female anopheles

- B. Salivary glands of anopheles
- C. Human RBCs
- D. Human liver







A. Hepadnavirus

- **B. Variolavirus**
- C. Retrovirus
- D. Picornavirus

Answer: A



25. Which one of the following is not a characteristics feature of malignant tumour?

A. Invasiveness

B. Metastatsis

C. Lack of differentiation of cells

D. None of above

Answer: D





26. At which stage of HIV infection does one usually show symtomas of AIDS

A. When viral DNA is produced by reverse

transcriptase

B. When HIV replicates rapidly in helper T-

lymphocytes and damages large number

of these cells

C. With 15 days of sexual contact with an

infected person

D. When the infecting retrovirus enters

host cells

Answer: B

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27. The protein lpha-1 antitrypsin is used to

treat the disease

A. Cancer

B. Rheumatoid arthritis

C. Alzheimers disease

D. Emphysema

Answer: D

28. Match the following columns.

Column I			Column II		
A.	Harmaphilus influences	1.	Malignant malaria		
8	Entamorba histolytica	2.	Elephantiasis		
C	Plasmodium folcipenam	3.	Preumonia		
D	Wuchereria bancrofti	4.	Typboid		
E.	Salmonella (yphi	5.	Amoebiasis		

A.

$$A$$
 B
 C
 D
 E

 1
 5
 3
 2
 4

 B.
 A
 B
 C
 D
 E

 3
 5
 1
 2
 4

 C.
 A
 B
 C
 D
 E

 5
 1
 3
 4
 2

 D.
 A
 B
 C
 D
 E

 1
 3
 2
 5
 4

Answer: B

29. Which one of the following diseases is caused by virus?

A. Cholera

B. Diphtheria

C. Measles

D. Whooping cough

Answer: C

30. With regard to the transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which one of the following statements is not correct?

A. The chance of transmission from female to male are twice as likely as from male to female B. The chances of transmission are more if a person suffers from other sexually transmitted infections

C. An infected mother can transmit the infection to her baby during pregnancy at child birth and by breast feeding D. The risk of contracting infection from transfussion of infected blood is much higher than an exposure to contaminate needle

Answer: A

31. The group of disease carried by insects is

A. Typhoid, Jaundice, Dysentery

B. Mumps, measles, smallpox

C. Scabies, ringworm, scarlet fever

D. Malaria, filaria

Answer: D

32. Which of the following diseases is caused

due to allergic reaction?

A. Leprosy

B. Typhoid

C. Asthma

D. Tetanus

Answer: C

33. Food poisoning is caused by

A. Nitrosomonas

B. Lactobacillus

C. Escherichia coli

D. None of these

Answer: D



34. vaccine for tuberculosis is known as

A. PAS vaccine

B. BCG vaccine

C. OPV

D. DTP

Answer: B

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35. Which of the following is STD?

A. Cancer

B. Malaria

C. Pneumonia

D. Trichomoniasis

Answer: D

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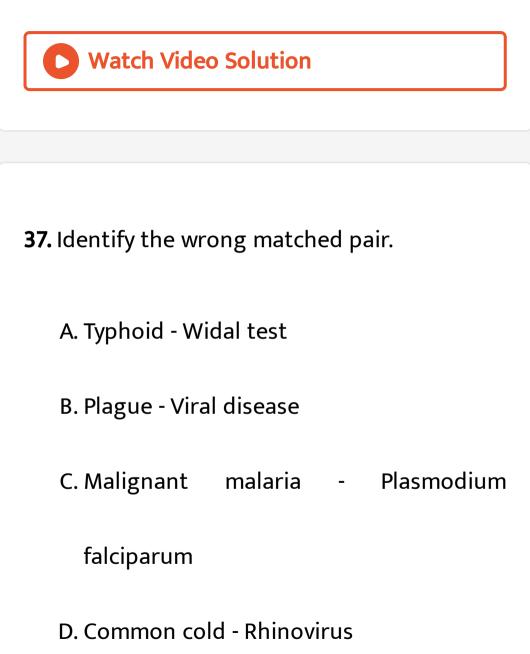
36. Which one of the following statements is

correct with respect to AIDS?

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

- B. Drug addicts are least susceptible to HIV infection
- C. AIDS patients are being fully cured cent per cent with proper care and nutrition
 D. The causative HIV retrovirus enters helper T-lymphocytes thus, reducing their numbers









38. A non-communicable disease is

A. Measles

B. Rabies

C. Diphtheria

D. Diabetes

Answer: D



39. Tuberculosis is caused by

A. Mycobacterium

B. Aspergillus

C. Clostridium

D. Vibrio

Answer: A

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

A. Dengue fever

B. Encephalitis

C. Filariasis

D. Typhoid

Answer: D

41. Genes involved in cancer are

- A. Cancer genes
- B. Oncogenes
- C. Tumour genes
- D. Regulatory genes

Answer: B



42. Diphtheria is caused by

A. Poisons released by living bacterial cell

into the host tissue

B. Poision released from dead bacterial cell

into the host tissue

C. Poisons released by virus into the host

tissues

D. Excessive immune response by the host's

body



