



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MTG BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

HUMAN HEALTH AND DISEASE

Mcq

1. Which of the following factors affect human health ?

- (i) Infections
- (ii) Silent mutations
- (iii) Life style
- (iv) Genetic disorders

A. (i) and (ii) and (iv)

B. (i) and (ii)

C. (i), (iii) and (iv)

D. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: C



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2. Read the following statements about health and select the incorrect one

- A. Immune system maintains our health.
- B. Health is defined as a state of complete, physical, mental and social well-being.
- C. Health increases productivity and economic prosperity.
- D. Health increases infant and maternal mortality.

Answer: D



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3. Which of the following diseases is non-communicable ?

A. Diphtheria

B. Flu

C. Cancer

D. Malaria

Answer: C



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4. Which of the following pairs contains an infectious and a non-infectious disease respectively ?

A. Typhoid and AIDS

B. AIDS and cancer

C. Pneumonia and malaria

D. Cancer and malaria

Answer: B



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5. Typhoid fever in human beings is caused by

A. Plasmodium vivax

B. Trichophyton

C. Salmonella typhi

D. Rhino viruses.

Answer: C



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6. Which of the following statements regarding the disease typhoid is/are correct ?

(i) Salmonella typhi are the pathogenic bacteria which enter human

intestine through contaminated food and water migrate to other organs through blood.

(ii) Sustained high fever($39^{\circ}C$ to $40^{\circ}C$), weakness, stomach pain, constipation, headache and loss of appetite are some common symptoms of typhoid.

(iii) Widal test is used for diagnosis of typhoid fever.

(iv) The patient of this disease is not required to be treated with antibiotics.

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (iii) and (v)

C. (i), (ii) and (iv)

D. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: C



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7. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?

- A. Pneumonia can be transmitted to a healthy person by inhaling the droplets released by an infected person and also by sharing utensils.
- B. Pathogens causing pneumonia are *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Haemophilus influenzae*.
- C. There is no vaccine yet available to prevent pneumonia
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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8. Which of the following is the bacterial disease in humans ?

- A. Pneumonia can be transmitted to a healthy person by inhaling the droplets released by an infected person and also by sharing utensils.

B. Malaria

C. Plague

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: D



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9. Which of the following pathogens causes whooping cough ?

A. Legionella sp.

B. Bordetella pertussis

C. Vibrio cholerae

D. Brucella melitensis

Answer: B



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10. Which one of the following sets includes bacterial diseases ?

- A. Tetanus, tuberculosis, Measles
- B. Diphtheria, leprosy, plague
- C. Cholera, typhoid, mumps
- D. Malaria, mumps, poliomyelitis

Answer: D



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11. The main reason why antibiotics could not always treat the bacterial-mediated diseases is

- A. insensitivity of the individual following prolonged exposure to antibiotics
- B. inactivation of antibiotics by bacterial enzymes
- C. decreases efficiency of immune system

D. the development of mutant bacterial strains resistant to antibiotics.

Answer: D



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12. The common cold is caused by

- A. Rhino viruses
- B. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- C. Salmonella typhimurium
- D. Plasmodium vivax.

Answer: A



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13. Common cold differs from pneumonia as

- A. Pneumonia is caused by a virus whereas common cold is caused by a bacterium
- B. pneumonia pathogen infects alveoli whereas common cold affects nose and respiratory passage but not the lungs
- C. pneumonia is a non-communicable disease whereas common cold is a communicable disease
- D. none of these

Answer: B



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14. Hepatitis B is transmitted through

- A. sneezing

B. female Anopheles

C. coughing

D. blood transfusion.

Answer: D



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15. A toxic substance, responsible for the chills and high fever recurring every three to four days in malarial fever, is

A. interferon

B. haemozoin

C. hirudin

D. colostrum

Answer: B



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

Statement 1 : Malarial parasite requires two hosts - humans and mosquitoes to complete its life cycle.

Statement 2 : Hemozoin is a toxic substance produced by the rupturing of liver cells during malarial infection.

- A. Both statement 1 and 2 are correct.
- B. Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.
- C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct.
- D. Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Answer: B



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17. During the life cycle of Plasmodium, sexual reproduction takes place in which of the following hosts ?

- A. Human
- B. Femal Anopheles mosquito
- C. Male Anopheles mosquito
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: B



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

- A. Saliva of infected female Anopheles mosquito
- B. Salivary glands of freshly moulted female Anopheles mosquito
- C. Spleen of infected humans
- D. RRCs of humans suffering from malaria

Answer: A



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19. Study carefully the following stages of life cycle of malarial parasite i.e., Plasmodium. Arrange these stages in the correct sequence and select the correct answer.

1. Sporozoites leave the blood stream and enter the liver cells of man.
2. Sporozoites present in the salivary glands of female Anopheles mosquito are injected into the blood stream of man.
3. The parasite reproduces asexually in RBCs, resulting in bursting of RBCs and causing the cycles of fever, released parasites infect new RBCs.
4. The parasite reproduces asexually in liver cells, ultimately causing the rupturing of cells.
5. Two types of gametocytes i.e., microgametocytes and macrogametocytes develop in the RBCs.
6. Female Anopheles mosquito takes up the gametocytes with blood meal of an infected person.
7. Mature infective stage of the parasite i.e., sporozoites escape from intestine and migrate to the mosquito's salivary glands.

8. Fertilisation and developmental stages of the parasite take place in mosquito's stomach.

A. (a) $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 7$

B. (b) $2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 8$

C. (c) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 7$

D. (d) $6 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1$

Answer: A



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20. Select the correct option showing the life cycle of Plasmodium.

A. (a) Sporozoites (human) \rightarrow RRCs \rightarrow liver cells \rightarrow gametocytes
in blood \rightarrow blood meal, bite (female mosquito) \rightarrow fertilisation
(mosquito) \rightarrow sporozoites (mosquito)

B. (b) Sporozoites (human) → liver cells → RRCs → gametocytes
in blood → blood meal, bite (female mosquito) → fertilisation
(mosquito) → sporozoites (mosquito)

C. (c) Gametocytes (mosquito) → bite → gametocytes (human)
→ RRCs → fertilisation (human) → sporozoites blood meal
(human) → bite → sporozoites (female mosquito) → multiply
(mosquito) → gametocytes (mosquito)

D. (d) Sporozoites (human) → liver cells → gametocytes in blood
→ blood meal, bite (female mosquito) → gametocytes multiply
(mosquito) → sporozoites (mosquito)

Answer: B



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21. Amoebic dysentery (amoebiasis) is caused by

- A. Entamoeba histolytica
- B. E.coli
- C. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- D. Trichophyton.

Answer: A



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22. Which one of the following diseases cannot be cured by taking antibiotics ?

- A. Plague
- B. Amoebiasis
- C. Leprosy
- D. Whooping cough

Answer: B



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23. An intestinal parasite which causes blockage of the intestinal passage and whose eggs are excreted along with the faeces of infected person is

A. Wuchereri bancrofti

B. Ascaris

C. Epidermophyton

D. Microsporum

Answer: B



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24. Elephantiasis, a chronic inflammation that results in gross deformities is caused by

- A. Ascaris
- B. E.coli
- C. Wuchereria
- D. Trichophyton.

Answer: C



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25. Which of the following affect the heat of reaction?

- A. Lymphatic vessels
- B. Respiratory system
- C. Nervous system
- D. Blood circulation

Answer: A



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26. Which of the following diseases is transmitted by the bite of the female mosquito vector ?

- A. Filariasis
- B. Amoebiasis
- C. Typhoid
- D. Pneumonia

Answer: A



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27. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a disease and a pathogen causing it ?

- A. Typhoid - Salmonella typhi
- B. Pneumonia - Haemophilus pneumoniae

C. Malaria - *Ascaris lumbricoides*

D. Ringworm - *Entamoeba histolytica*

Answer: A



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28. The pathogen *Microsporum* responsible for ringworm disease in humans belongs to the same kingdom as that of

A. *Taenia*, a tapeworm

B. *Ascaris*, a roundworm

C. *Rhizopus*, a mould

D. *Wuchereria*, a filarial worm.

Answer: C



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29. Appearance of dry, scaly lesions with itching on various parts of the body are the symptoms of ____ .

A. elephantiasis

B. ringworm

C. ascariasis

D. amoebiasis

Answer: B



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

Statement 1 : Many fungi belonging to genera Microsporum, Trichophyton and Epidermophyton are responsible for the disease ringworm.

Statement 2 : Ringworm infection is generally acquired from soil or by using towels, clothes, comb, etc. of infected individuals.

- A. Both statement 1 and 2 are correct.
- B. Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.
- C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct.
- D. Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Answer: A



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31. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from codes given below.

Column I

Leishmania donovani

Wuchereria bancrofti

Trypanosoma gambiense

Entamoeba histolytica

Column II

(i) Malaria

(ii) Amoebiasis

(iii) Kala azar

(iv) Sleeping sickness

(v) Filariasis

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

B. A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(v), D-(ii)

C. A-(iii), B-(v), C-(iv), D-(ii)

D. A-(iii), B-(v), C-(ii), D-(i)

Answer: C



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32. Gambusia is a fish which is being introduced into the ponds in order to check the vector borne diseases such as

A. dengue

B. malaria

C. chikungunya

D. all of these.

Answer: D



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33. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from codes given below.

Column I	Column II
Sporozoites	(i) Infectious form of Plasmodium
Filariasis	(ii) Aedes mosquitoes
Typhoid	(iii) Wuchereria
Chikungunya	(iv) Widal test

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

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

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

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

Answer: D



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

A. Encephalitis and sleeping sickness

B. Yellow fever and sleeping sickness

C. Elephantiasis and dengue

D. Yellow fever and dengue

Answer: D



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35. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from codes given below.

Column I	Column II
Amoebiasis	(i) Treponema pallidum
Diphtheria	(ii) Houseflies as mechanical carriers
Cholera	(iii) DPT vaccine
Syphilis	(iv) Oral rehydration therapy

A.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>iii</i>	<i>iv</i>

B.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>ii</i>	<i>iii</i>	<i>iv</i>	<i>i</i>

C.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>iii</i>	<i>iv</i>

D.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>ii</i>	<i>iv</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>iii</i>

Answer: B



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36. Which one of the following paris is not correctly matched ?

- A. Dengue - Flavi-ribo virus
- B. Syphilis - Trichuris trichiura
- C. Plague - Yersinia pestis
- D. Filariasis - Wuchereria bancrofti

Answer: B



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37. The term 'immunity' refers to

- A. mutualism between host and parasite

B. ability of the host to fight the disease causing organisms

C. ability of the parasite

D.

Answer: B



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38. Which of the following statements regarding different barriers of innate immunity is not correct ?

A. Acid present in the stomach saliva in the mouth, tears from the eyes prevent the growth of microorganisms and constitute physiological barriers of our body.

B. Mucous membrane lining the respiratory, gastrointestinal and urogenital tracts helps in trapping the microbes and constitute physiological barriers of our body.

C. Certain types of leucocytes such as polymorphonuclear leucocytes (PMNL- neutrophils) and lymphocytes such as natural killer cells, constitute cellular barriers of our body.

D. Virus- infected cells secrete proteins called interferons which protect non- infected cells from further viral infection and constitute cytokine barriers of our body.

Answer: B



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39. A person has developed interferons in his body. He seems to carry an infection of

A. tetanus

B. malaria

C. measles

D. typhoid.

Answer: C



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40. The first line of defence in the immune system is provided by

A. skin and mucous membrane

B. inflammatory response

C. the complement system

D. none of these

Answer: A



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41. Primary response produced due to first time encounter with a pathogen is of

- A. high intensity
- B. low intensity
- C. intermediate intensity
- D. no intensity.

Answer: B



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42. Which of following components does not participate in innate immunity ?

- A. Neutrophils
- B. Macrophages
- C. B-lymphocytes

D. Natural killer cells

Answer: C



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43. Antibodies are secreted by

A. T-lymphocytes

B. B-lymphocytes

C. both (a) and (b)

D. natural killer cell

Answer: B



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44. An antibody consists of

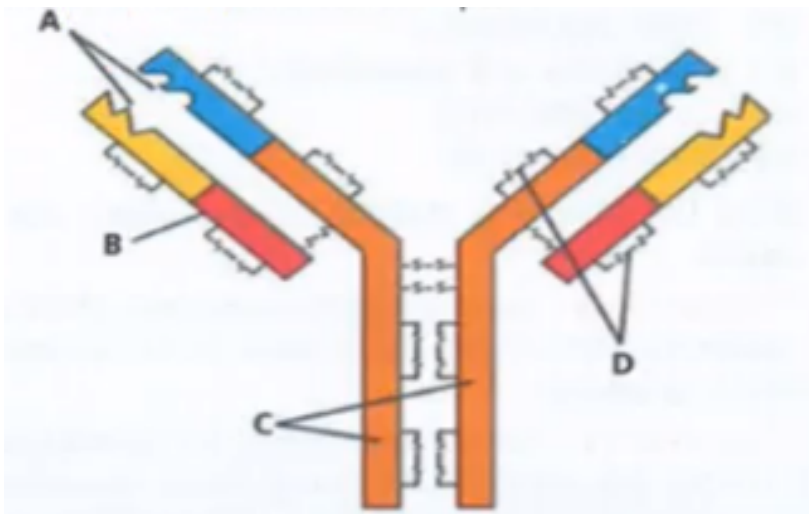
- A. two light peptide chains and two heavy peptide chains
- B. two light peptide chains and one heavy peptide chain
- C. one light peptide chain and one heavy peptide chain
- D. one light peptide chain and two heavy peptide chains

Answer: A



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45. Identify the marking A, B, C and D in the figure given below and select the correct option.



A. A-light chain, B- heavy chain, C- antigen binding sites, D- disulphide bonds.

B. A - disulphide bonds, B- antigen binding site, C- heavy chains, D- light chains

C. A-antigen binding sites, B- light chain, C- heavy chains, D- disulphide bonds

D. A- antigen binding sites, B- disulphide bonds, C- light chains, D- heavy chains

Answer: C



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46. The antigen binding site of an antibody is present at

A. the constant region

B. the C- terminal

C. the variable region

D. between constant and variable region.

Answer: C



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47. Humoral immunity is associated with

A. (a) T-cells

B. (b) B-cells

C. (c) macrophages

D. (d) both option (a) and (b).

Answer: B



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48. The antibody which can cross placental barrier is

- A. IgA
- B. IgE
- C. IgM
- D. IgG.

Answer: D



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49. The most abundant class of immunoglobulins (Igs) in the body is

- A. IgA
- B. IgG
- C. IgE
- D. IgM.

Answer: B



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50. A protein or polysaccharide molecule that stimulates antibody formation

- A. antigen
- B. antibiotics
- C. exotoxin
- D. endotoxins.

Answer: A



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51. Following are the differences between innate immunity and acquired immunity.

Select the option pair of differences.



- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iii)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (i), (ii) and (iii)

Answer: B



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52. Select the correct statements regarding the characteristics of acquired immunity.

- (i) Cell-mediated immunity is responsible for acquired immunity.
- (ii) It produces a primary response of low intensity.
- (iii) Active and passive immunity are types of acquired immunity,
- (iv) Polymorphonuclear leucocytes and natural killer cells are involved in acquired immunity.

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (i), (iii) and (iv)

C. (i) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iii)

Answer: A



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53. Read the given statements carefully.

(i) Innate immunity is a specific type of defence, that is present at the time of birth.

(ii) Malignant malaria is caused by *Plasmodium falciparum*.

(iii) Malaria could be confirmed by Widal test.

(iv) Active immunity is slow and takes time to give its full effective response.

(v) Saliva in the mouth acts as physiological barrier for pathogens.

Which of the above statements are correct ?

A. (ii), (iv) and (v)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (i) and (v)

D. (ii), (iii) and (v)

Answer: A



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54. Passive immunity can be conferred directly by

A. vaccines

B. antitoxins

C. colostrum

D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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55. Which one of the following immune system components does not correctly match with its respective role ?

- A. Interferons - secreted by virus-infected cells and protect non-infected cells from further viral infection.
- B. B- lymphocytes - produce antibodies in response to pathogens into blood to fight with them.
- C. Macrophages - mucus secreting cells that trap microbes entering in the body.
- D. IgA - present in colostrum in early days lactation to protect infant from diseases.

Answer: C



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56. Which form of pathogen is used in vaccination ?

- A. Activated and strong pathogenic antigens
- B. Inactivated and weakened pathogenic antigens
- C. Hyperactive and strong pathogen
- D. Preformed antibodies

Answer: B



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57. Injection of antitoxin in tetanus confers which type of immunisation ?

- A. Active immunisation
- B. Passive immunisation
- C. Auto-immunisation
- D. Humoral immunisation

Answer: B



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58. Read the following statements and select the correct ones.

(i) Vaccine is a preparation (or suspension) of a dead/attenuated pathogen of a disease which on inoculation (or injection) into a healthy person, provides temporary/permanent active immunity by inducing antibodies formation.

(ii) Immunisation is the process by which the body produces antibodies against the vaccine preventable diseases through administration of specific vaccines.

(iii) The principle of immunisation or vaccination is based on the property of 'memory' of the immune system.

iv) If a person is infected with some deadly microbes to which quick immune response is required; in that case, we need to directly inject the performed antibodies or antitoxins e.g., in case of tetanus.

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (iii) and (iv)

C. (i), (ii) and (iii)

D. (i),(ii),(iii) and (iv)

Answer: D



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59. The term 'antitoxin' refers to a preparation containing

A. B-lymphocytes and T-lymphocytes

B. antibodies to the toxin

C. weakend pathogen

D. inactivated T-lymphocytes.

Answer: B



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60. The injection given against the snake venom contains

- A. antigenic proteins
- B. preformed antibodies
- C. attenuated pathogen
- D. all of these.

Answer: B



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

Statement 1 : Active immunity is developed when a person's own cells produce antibodies in response to infection or vaccine.

Statement 2 : Injection of snake antivenom against snake bite is an example of active immunisation.

- A. Both statement 1 and 2 are correct.

- B. Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.
- C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct.
- D. Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Answer: B



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62. Vaccine against polio viruses is an example of

- A. auto-immunisation
- B. Passive immunisation
- C. active immunisation
- D. simple immunisation.

Answer: C



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63. Hepatitis B vaccine is produced from

- A. inactivated viruses
- B. yeast
- C. Haemophilus influenzae
- D. Salmonella typhimurium.

Answer: B



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64. Use of vaccines and immunisation programmes have controlled which of the following infectious diseases ?

- A. Polio and tetanus
- B. Diphtheria and pneumonia
- C. Cancer and AIDS
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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

Statement 1 : The exaggerated response of the immune system to certain antigens present in the environment is called as allergy.

Statement 2 : The allergic tendency is genetically passed from the parent to the offspring and is characterised by the presence of large quantities of IgG antibodies in the blood.

- A. Both statement 1 and 2 are correct.
- B. Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.
- C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct.
- D. Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Answer: B



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66. The most abundant antibody produced against allergens is

- A. IgE
- B. IgA
- C. IgG
- D. IgM.

Answer: A



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67. Which of the following cells actively participate during allergy ?

- A. B-lymphocytes
- B. Liver cells
- C. Mast cells
- D. Red blood cells

Answer: C



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68. The drugs used to quickly reduce the symptoms of allergy are

- A. (a) anti-histamine and adrenaline
- B. (b) histamine and thyroxine
- C. (c) adrenaline and α -interferon
- D. (d) all of the above

Answer: A



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69. An auto-immune disease is

- A. (a) SCID

B. (b) rheumatoid arthritis

C. (c) myasthenia gravis

D. (d) all of the above

Answer: D



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70. Which out of the following groups represent auto-immune disorders ?

A. (a) SCID and diptheria

B. (b) Diabetes mellitus (type I) and rheumatoid arthritis

C. (c) AIDS and cholera

D. (d) Hepatitis and leukaemia

Answer: B



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

Statement 1 : When the immune system fails to recognise 'self' from 'nonself' and starts destroying body's own proteins, this leads to autoimmune diseases.

Statement 2 : Addison's disease and rheumatoid arthritis are autoimmune diseases.

- A. Both statement 1 and 2 are correct.
- B. Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.
- C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct.
- D. Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Answer: A



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72. The primary lymphoid organs are

- A. spleen and thymus
- B. bone marrow and thymus
- C. bone marrow and lymph node
- D. thymus and MALT.

Answer: B



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73. Select the correct option to fill up the blanks.

- (i) Diseases which are easily transmitted from one person to another, are called _____ diseases.
- (ii) In human body, parasite of malaria initially multiplies within the ____ and then attack the _____.
- (iii) _____ is the yellowish fluid secreted by mother during the initial days of lactation.
- (iv) _____ and _____ are the primary lymphoid organs.

- A. (i) infectious, (ii) bone marrow, thymus, (iii) Colostrum, (iv) Liver cell, RBCs
- B. (i) infectious, (ii) liver cell, RBCs, (iii) Colostrum, (iv) Bone marrow, thymus
- C. (i) interferon, (ii) bone marrow, thymus, (iii) Colostrum, (iv) Liver cell, RBCs
- D. (i) infectious, (ii) liver cell, RBCs, (iii) Colostrum, (iv) Spleen, lymph node

Answer: B



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74. The site where lymphocytes interact with antigens and proliferate to become effector cells are

- A. spleen and lymph nodes

- B. bone marrow and thymus
- C. Peyer's patches and tonsils
- D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: D



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75. Given below is the diagram of human lymphatic system, where A, B, C and D are lymphoid organs. Select incorrect option regarding the lymphoid organs labelled as A, B, C and D.



- A. T cells mature in B.
- B. B and T cells undergo maturation in C.
- C. B and T cells undergo proliferation and differentiation in A.
- D. B cells mature in D.

Answer: B



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76. Which of these glands is large at the time of birth but in adults, it reduces to a very small size ?

A. Thyroid

B. Adrenal

C. Thymus

D. Spleen

Answer: C



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77. Read the following statements regarding spleen and select the correct option.

- (i) Spleen is a large oval-shaped organ which mainly contains lymphocytes and phagocytes.
- (ii) Spleen is a large reservoir of erythrocytes.
- (iii) Spleen is a primary lymphoid organ.
- (iv) spleen acts as a filter of the blood by trapping blood-borne microorganisms.

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii) and (iv)
- C. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- D. (i), (ii) and (iv)

Answer: D



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78. MALT is

- A. Muscle Associated Lymphoid Tissues

B. Mucosal Associated Lymphoid Tissues

C. Mucosal and Lymphoid Tissue

D. Memory Associated Lymphoid Tissues.

Answer: B



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79. The lymphoid tissue, located within the lining of digestive tract is

A. spleen

B. Peyer's patches

C. lymph nodes

D. MALT.

Answer: D



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80. The abbreviation AIDS stands for

- A. a) Acquired immuno disease syndrome
- B. b) Acquired immuno deficiency syndrome
- C. c) Acquired immunity determining syndrome
- D. d) Acquired immunity delay syndrome.

Answer: B



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81. The genetic material of HIV is

- A. a) dsDNA
- B. b) dsRNA
- C. c) ssDNA
- D. d) ssRNA

Answer: D



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82. The human immuno deficiency virus is

- A. an unenveloped, RNA genome containing retrovirus
- B. an enveloped, RNA genome containing retrovirus
- C. an enveloped, DNA genome containing retrovirus
- D. an enveloped, RNA genome containing rheovirus.

Answer: B



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

- A. Multiple sexual partners

- B. Sharing infected needles
- C. Mosquito bite
- D. Transfusion of contaminated blood

Answer: C



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84. Identify A, B, C, D and E in the given diagram of HIV virus.



- A. A-Rna, B-Reverse transcriptase, C-Capsule protein coat, D-Lipid membrane, E-Envelope protein coat
- B. A- RNA, B- Reverse transcriptase, C-Lipid membrane, D-Envelope protein coat, E-Capsule protein coat
- C. A-Reverse transcriptase, B-Lipid membrane, C- RNA, D-Capsule protein coat, E-Envelope protein coat

D. A-RNA, B-Reverse transcriptase, C-Envelope protein coat, D-Lipid membrane, E-Capsule protein coat

Answer: A



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

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

Answer: D



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86. Which one of the following statements is true ?

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

Answer: B



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87. The figure given below shows mode of action of AIDS virus. Identify steps A, B, C, D and E labelled in it.



- A. A-New viral DNA introduced into cell, B-Viral RNA produced, C-Viral DNA incorporated into host genome, D-New viral DNA, E-New

viruses produced

B. A-Viral DNA incorporated into host genome, B-Viral DNA, C-New viral

RNA introduced, D-Viral RNA produced, E-New viruses produced

C. A-Viral RNA introduced, B-Viral DNA, C-Viral DNA incorporated into

host genome, D-New viral RNA produced, E-New viruses produced

D. A-Viral DNA introduced, B-Viral RNA, C-Viral RNA incorporated into

host genome, D-New viral DNA produced, E-New viruses produced

Answer: C



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88. The cells called 'HIV factory' is

A. (a) helper T-cells

B. (b) Macrophages

C. (c) dendritic cells

D. (d) WBCs.

Answer: B



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89. HIV is a retrovirus that attacks

A. (a) helper T-cells

B. (b) cytotoxin T-cells

C. (c) B-cells

D. (d) neutrophils.

Answer: A



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90. AIDS is characterised by

- A. (a) decrease in the number of killer T-cells
- B. (b) decrease in the number of suppressor T-cells
- C. (c) decrease in the number of helper T-cells
- D. (d) increase in the number of helper T-cells

Answer: C



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91. AIDS is widely diagnosed by

- A. Widal test
- B. ELISA
- C. PCR
- D. Chromatography.

Answer: B



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

A. 31st March

B. 1st March

C. 1st December

D. 31st December

Answer: C



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93. Cancer cells do not exhibit the property of

A. generating tumors

B. metastasis

C. contact inhibition

D. less number of mitochondrial cristae.

Answer: C



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94. A person suffering from leukaemia has

- A. tumors in adipose tissue
- B. increased number of plasma cells
- C. increased number of melanocytes
- D. increased number of WBCs.

Answer: D



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

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

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

- A. Both statement 1 and 2 are correct.
- B. Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.
- C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct.
- D. Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Answer: D



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

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

Answer: A



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97. Following table summarises the differences between normal cells and cancerous cells. Pick up the wrong difference (s) and select the select the

correct option.

	Normal cells	Cancerous cells
(i)	These cells undergo cell division as well as differentiation.	These cells undergo cell division but do not undergo differentiation.
(ii)	These cells show contact inhibition <i>i.e.</i> , after coming in contact with other cells, these inhibit their uncontrolled growth.	These cells have lost the property of contact inhibition.
(iii)	Life span of these cells is not definite.	Life span of these cells is definite.
(iv)	These cells divide in controlled manner.	These cells divide in an uncontrolled manner.

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (iii) and (iv)

C. (iii) only

D. (ii) only

Answer: C



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98. A chemical carcinogen present in tobacco smoke is responsible for

- A. skin cancer
- B. pancreatic cancer
- C. stomach cancer
- D. lung cancer.

Answer: D



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

Complete the above paragraph by selecting correct sequence of words.

- A. oncogenes, proto oncogenes
- B. cellular oncogenes, proto oncogenes
- C. proto oncogenes, oncogenes

D. oncogenes, proto oncogenes

Answer: C



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100. Major factors that cause cancer are

A. oncogenes and polymorphonuclear leucocytes

B. oncogenes and tumour suppressor genes

C. MHC genes

D. cellular oncogenes and α -interferons.

Answer: B



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

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

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

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

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

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

Which of the above statements are incorrect ?

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (iv) and (v)

Answer: D



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102. Read the following statements carefully.

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

Which of the above statements are not correct regarding cancer ?

A. (iii) and (v)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (i), (iii) and (v)

D. (ii), (iv) and (v)

Answer: B



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103. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- A. (a) Higher vertebrates can distinguish foreign organisms from self-cells.
- B. (b) Fetus receives antibodies from its mother through placenta, is an example of active immunity.
- C. (c) Cell-mediated immunity involves T-lymphocytes.
- D. (d) Antibodies against cancer-specific antigens are used for detection of certain cancers.

Answer: B



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104. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from codes given below.

Column I	Column II
Allergy	(i) Activation of B-cells
Helper T-cells	(ii) Immunotherapy
AIDS virus	(iii) Carcinogens
X-rays	(iv) IgE
Treatment of cancer	(v) single stranded RNA

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

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

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

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

Answer: A



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105. Which of the following approaches are used for the treatment of cancer ?

- A. Immunotherapy
- B. Surgery
- C. Radiotherapy and chemotherapy
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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

- A. histamine
- B. interleukin
- C. α -interferon

D. morphine.

Answer: C



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107. In humans, receptors for opioids are present in

- A. central nervous system
- B. gastrointestinal tract
- C. respiratory tract
- D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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108. Heroin is commonly called as

- A. coke
- B. crack
- C. smack
- D. charas.

Answer: C



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109. Which compound is formed by acetylation of morphine ?

- A. Heroin
- B. Cocaine
- C. Tobacco
- D. Marijuana

Answer: A



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110. The chemical compound whose

- A. *Papaver somniferum*
- B. *Erythroxylum coca*
- C. *Atropa belladonna*
- D. *Cannabis sativa*

Answer: A



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111. Which of the following statements is not correct ?

- A. (a) Acquired immunity is pathogen specific.
- B. (b) Macrophages can phagocytose and destroy microbes

- C. (c) Hallucinogenic chemicals obtained from leaves, resins and inflorescence of plant *Cannabis sativa* are called as cannabinoids.
- D. (d) Opioid is a medicine used to help patients to cope with mental illnesses.

Answer: D



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112. Which of these is a member of the group of chemicals which is obtained from *Cannabis sativa* ?

- A. Marijuana
- B. Hashish
- C. Ganja
- D. All of these

Answer: D

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113. 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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114. Charas and ganja are the drugs which affect

- A. respiratory system
- B. cardiovascular system
- C. digestive system

D. nervous system.

Answer: B



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115. Cocaine is obtained from

A. *Erythroxylon coca*

B. *Papaver somniferum*

C. *Atropa belladonna*

D. *Datura stramonium*.

Answer: A



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116. Cocaine is commonly called as

A. smack

B. coke

C. crack

D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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117. _____ is a CNS stimulant as it interferes with the transport of the neuro- transmitter _____

A. Cocaine, acetylcholine

B. Barbiturate, glutamate

C. Cocaine, dopamine

D. Barbiturate, glycine

Answer: C



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118. Which of the following possess hallucinogenic properties?

- A. (a) Erythroxylon coca
- B. (b) Atropa belladonna
- C. (c) Datura stramonium
- D. (d) All of these

Answer: D



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119. Which drug is being excessively taken by some sports persons nowadays?

- A. Opioids
- B. Barbiturates

C. Cannabinoids

D. Lysergic acid diethyl amides (LSD)

Answer: C



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120. Select the correct statement with respect to the given plants.



- A. Opium is dried latex obtained from the unripe capsular fruits of plant A.
- B. The drug obtained from plant B is a powerful CNS stimulant, which increases a person's mental alertness and physical activity.
- C. Plant C belongs to Family Moraceae, bhang, ganja, charas and marijuana are the hallucinogenic products obtained from this plant.
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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121. Which drug is used as medicine to help patients cope with depression and insomnia ?

- A. Morphine
- B. Amphetamines
- C. Barbiturate
- D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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122. Which one of the following statements is correct ?

- (a) Benign tumours spread to distant sites.

(b) Heroin accelerates body functions.

(c) Malignant tumours exhibit metastasis.

(d) Patients who have undergone surgery are given cannabinoids to relieve pain.

A. Benign tumours spread to distant sites.

B. Heroin accelerates body functions.

C. Malignant tumours exhibit metastasis.

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

Answer: C



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123. Which one of the following is an opiate narcotic ?

A. Barbiturates

B. Morphine

C. Amphetamines

D. LSD

Answer: B



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124. Which one of the following is a mismatched pair of the drug and its effect ?

A. Amphetamines - CNS stimulants

B. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) - Psychedelic (hallucinogen)

C. Heroin - Depressant, slows down body functions

D. Barbiturates - Tranquilliser

Answer: D



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125. Select the mismatched pair.

A.	Name of the plant	Plant part	Drug obtained
	Erythroxylon coca	Leaves and young twigs	Cocaine

B.

Name of the plant	Plant part	Drug obtained
Claviceps purpurea	Fruiting bodies	Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)

C.

Name of the plant	Plant part	Drug obtained
Cannabis sativa	Leaves, resin and inflorescence	Bhang, hashish

D.	Name of the plant	Plant part	Drug obtained
	Thea chinensis	Dried seeds	Mescaline

Answer: D



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126. The addictive chemical present in tobacco is

A. (a) Caffeine

B. (b) nicotine

C. (c) catechol

D. (d) carbon monoxide.

Answer: B



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127. Level of which hormone elevated by the intake of nicotine?

A. (a) FSH, LH

B. (b) Thyroxine, progesterone

C. (c) Oxytocin, prolactin

D. (d) Adrenaline, nor-adrenaline

Answer: D



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128. (a) (i) decreases, (ii) CO, CO₂, (iii) brain, (iv) hallucinogen, depressant,
(v) latex

(b) (i) increases, (ii) CO, haembound oxygen, (iii) brain, (iv) sedative,
painkiller, (v) latex

(c) (i) decreases, (ii) CO, haembound oxygen, (iii) brain, (iv) sedative,
painkiller, (v) latex

(d) (i) increases, (ii) CO, haembound oxygen, (iii) heart, (iv) sedative,
painkiller, (v) resin

A. (i) decreases, (ii) CO, CO₂, (iii) brain, (iv) hallucinogen, depressant,
(v) latex

B. (i) increases, (ii) CO, haembound oxygen, (iii) brain, (iv) sedative,
painkiller, (v) latex

C. (i) decreases, (ii) C, haembound oxygen, (iii) brain, (iv) sedative,
painkiller, (v) latex

D. (i) increases, (ii) CO, haembound oxygen, (iii) heart, (iv) sedative,
painkiller, (v) resin

Answer: B



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129. Persons who take drugs intravenously are much more likely to acquire serious infections like

- A. cancer
- B. AIDS and cancer
- C. malaria
- D. typhoid.

Answer: B



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130. The chronic use of drugs and alcohol results in

- A. excess mucous and blood clots
- B. internal bleeding and muscular pain
- C. cirrhosis and nervous system damage
- D. leukaemias and lymphomas.

Answer: C



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131. Elderly people are advised to get influenza (flu) vaccinations every year. Each year, a different type of flu vaccine has to be made. This is because

- A. different viruses attack people of different ages, so each year as the population ages, a new vaccine must be produced
- B. vaccines are unstable and cannot be stored for more than one year
- C. the body learns to destroy the antibodies made against the vaccine, so a new type of vaccine is needed for each vaccination

D. flu viruses change their genetic constituents so rapidly that vaccines against them rapidly become obsolete.

Answer: D



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132. Along with nicotine, cigarette smokers receive tars, phenols, hydrocarbons, arsenic, and many other chemicals. Which of the following is not an effect of smoking tobacco?

- A. Narrowing or hardening of blood vessels in the heart and brain.
- B. A higher frequency of respiratory infections (e.g., colds, pneumonia).
- C. A higher risk of cancer, including cancer of the lungs, mouth, larynx, bladder and kidneys.
- D. None of these

Answer: D



133. A hospital technician, while doing some routine culturing of microorganisms in a lab, noticed a bacterial colony growing on a culture medium containing three different antibiotics. He identified the bacterium as one that did not cause a human disease, but he still reported his observation to the hospital administration. He was worried because

- A. a) he had no way of killing this bacterium now that it was resistant to antibiotics
- B. b) resistance to antibiotics could be transferred to disease-causing bacteria by transduction or conjugation
- C. c) the bacterium might feed on the antibiotics and, therefore, be able to grow in people taking these antibiotics
- D. d) if people accidentally eat contaminated food inside the hospital, they would become resistant to the antibiotic.

Answer: B



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134. Following are some statements regarding the primary and secondary antibody response in humans. All the statements are correct except

- A. lag period (time between the introduction of antigen and appearance of antibodies in blood) in primary response is longer than that in secondary response
- B. predominant isotype produced in primary response is IgM while that in secondary response is IgG
- C. primary antibodies have a higher affinity for antigen as compared to secondary antibodies
- D. primary immune response is more quicker and intense than secondary immune response.

Answer: D



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135. Which of the following best defines an oncogene ?

- A. An oncogene is a dominantly expressed mutation which gives a cell a growth or survival advantage.
- B. An oncogene codes for a mutated form of a protein which forms part of a signal transduction pathway.
- C. An oncogene codes for a protein which prevents the cell from undergoing apoptosis.
- D. An oncogene codes for a cell cycle control protein.

Answer: A



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136. Match the terms given in list I with their description in list II and

select the correct option from the codes given below.

List I

List II

Helper T-cells

1. Cells that are active in production of antibodies

Plasma cells

2. Activate T or B-lymphocytes to become plasma cells

Killer T-cells

3. Protein produced by virus infected cell

Interferon

4. Combine with antigen causing lysis and release of cytokines

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

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

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

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

Answer: D



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

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

B. health is the reflection of a smiling face

C. health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being

D. health is the symbol of economic prosperity.

Answer: C



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

A. pathogens

B. vectors

C. insects

D. worms.

Answer: A



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

- A. ELISA- Test
- B. ESR- Test
- C. PCR- Test
- D. Widal -Test.

Answer: D



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

- (i) Cancer , (ii) Influenza
- (iii) Allergy, (iv) Small pox

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: D



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

A. liver of the person

B. RBCs of mosquito

C. salivary glands of mosquito

D. intestine of mosquito.

Answer: D



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142. The disease chikungunya is transmitted by

- A. house flies
- B. Aedes mosquitoes
- C. cockroach
- D. female Anopheles.

Answer: B



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

- A. Difficulty in respiration, fever, chills, cough, headache
- B. Constipation, abdominal pain, cramps, blood clots
- C. Nasal congestion and discharge, cough, sorethroat, headache

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

Answer: A



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144. The genes causing cancer are

- A. structural genes
- B. expressor genes
- C. oncogenes
- D. regulatory genes.

Answer: C



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

- A. metagenesis
- B. metastasis
- C. teratogenesis
- D. mitosis.

Answer: B



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

- A. the patient was not efficient at his work
- B. the patient was not economically prosperous

C. the patient shows behavioural and social maladjustment

D. he does not take interest in sports.

Answer: C



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

Choose the correct option.

(i) The ability to differentiate pathogens or foreign molecules from self cells increases.

(ii) Body attacks self cells.

(iii) More antibodies are produced in the body.

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

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iii)

Answer: B



View Text Solution

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

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

Answer: C



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149. Smack' is a drug obtained from the

- A. latex of *Papaver somniferum*
- B. leaves of *Cannabis sativa*
- C. flowers of *Datura*
- D. fruits of *Erythroxyl coca*.

Answer: A



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150. 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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151. 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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152. Antibodies present in colostrum which protect the new born from certain diseases is of

- A. IgG type
- B. IgA type
- C. IgD type
- D. IgE type

Answer: B



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153. 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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154. Antivenom against snake poison contains

- A. antigens
- B. antigen-antibody complexes
- C. antibodies
- D. enzymes.

Answer: C



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

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

Answer: C



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156. 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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157. Haemozoin is a

- A. precursor of haemoglobin
- B. toxin relased from Streptococcus infected cells
- C. toxin released from Plasmodium infected cells
- D. toxin relased from Haemophilus infected cells.

Answer: C



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158. 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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159. 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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160. Assertion : *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Haemophilus influenzae* are responsible for causing infectious disease in human beings.

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

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

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

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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

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

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

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

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C



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162. Assertion : In spite of exposure to large number of infectious agents humans are resistant to diseases.

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

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

Answer: A



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

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

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

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

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A



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

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

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

Answer: C



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

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

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

Answer: A



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

Reason : The polypeptide chains consist of two identical heavy and light chain connected by disulphide bonds.

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

Answer: B



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

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

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

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

Answer: C



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

Reason : A transplanted cornea is rarely rejected.

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

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A



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

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

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

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

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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

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

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

Answer: A



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

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

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

Answer: D



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

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

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

Answer: D



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173. Assertion : Benign tumours are called neoplastic cells.

Reason : Malignant tumour remain in place to form a compact mass by a

process known as metastasis.

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

Answer: D



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

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

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

Answer: C



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175. Assertion : Opioids help to enhance respiratory activity.

Reason : Opioids are the drugs which binds to specific opioid receptors present in respiratory tract.

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

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

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: D



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176. Assertion : Morphine is very effective and sedative painkiller.

Reason : It is very useful for the patients who have depression.

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

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

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C



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177. Assertion : Tobacco contains a large number of alkaloids including nicotine.

Reason : Nicotine stimulates adrenal glands which decrease blood pressure and increase heart rate.

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

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

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C



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Human Health And Disease

1. Which of the following factors affect human health ?

- (i) Infections
- (ii) Silent mutations
- (iii) Life style
- (iv) Genetic disorders

A. (i) and (ii) and (iv)

B. (i) and (ii)

C. (i), (iii) and (iv)

D. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: C



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2. Read the following statements about health and select the incorrect one

- A. Immune system maintains our health.
- B. Health is defined as a state of complete, physical, mental and social well-being.
- C. Health increases productivity and economic prosperity.
- D. Health increases infant and maternal mortality.

Answer: D



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3. Which of the following diseases is non-communicable ?

- A. Diphtheria

B. Flu

C. Cancer

D. Malaria

Answer: C



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4. Which of the following pairs contains an infectious and a non-infectious disease respectively ?

A. Typhoid and AIDS

B. AIDS and cancer

C. Pneumonia and malaria

D. Cancer and malaria

Answer: B



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5. Typhoid fever in human beings is caused by

- A. Plasmodium vivax
- B. Trichophyton
- C. Salmonella typhi
- D. Rhino viruses.

Answer: C



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6. Which of the following statements regarding the disease typhoid is/are correct ?

- (i) Salmonella typhi are the pathogenic bacteria which enter human intestine through contaminated food and water migrate to other organs through blood.
- (ii) Sustained high fever($39^{\circ}C$ to $40^{\circ}C$), weakness, stomach pain,

constipation, headache and loss of appetite are some common symptoms of typhoid.

(iii) Widal test is used for diagnosis of typhoid fever.

(iv) The patient of this disease is not required to be treated with antibiotics.

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (iii) and (v)

C. (i), (ii) and (iv)

D. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: C



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7. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?

A. Pneumonia can be transmitted to a healthy person by inhaling the droplets released by an infected person and also by sharing

utensils.

- B. Pathogens causing pneumonia are Streptococcus pneumoniae and Haemophilus influenzae.
- C. There is no vaccine yet available to prevent pneumonia
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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8. Which of the following is the bacterial disease in humans ?

- A. Pneumonia can be transmitted to a healthy person by inhaling the droplets released by an infected person and also by sharing utensils.
- B. Malaria
- C. Plague

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: D



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9. Which of the following pathogens causes whooping cough ?

- A. Legionella sp.
- B. Bordetella pertussis
- C. Vibrio cholerae
- D. Brucella melitensis

Answer: B



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10. Which one of the following sets includes bacterial diseases ?

A. Tetanus, tuberculosis, Measles

B. Diphtheria, leprosy, plague

C. Cholera, typhoid, mumps

D. Malaria, mumps, poliomyelitis

Answer: D



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11. The main reason why antibiotics could not always treat the bacterial-mediated diseases is

A. insensitivity of the individual following prolonged exposure to antibiotics

B. inactivation of antibiotics by bacterial enzymes

C. decreases efficiency of immune system

D. the development of mutant bacterial strains resistant to antibiotics.

Answer: D



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12. The common cold is caused by

- A. Rhino viruses
- B. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- C. Salmonella typhimurium
- D. Plasmodium vivax.

Answer: A



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13. Common cold differs from pneumonia as

- A. Pneumonia is caused by a virus whereas common cold is caused by a bacterium
- B. pneumonia pathogen infects alveoli whereas common cold affects nose and respiratory passage but not the lungs
- C. pneumonia is a non-communicable disease whereas common cold is a communicable disease
- D. none of these

Answer: B



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14. Hepatitis B is transmitted through

- A. sneezing

B. female Anopheles

C. coughing

D. blood transfusion.

Answer: D



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15. A toxic substance, responsible for the chills and high fever recurring every three to four days in malarial fever, is

A. interferon

B. haemozoin

C. hirudin

D. colostrum

Answer: B



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

Statement 1 : Malarial parasite requires two hosts - humans and mosquitoes to complete its life cycle.

Statement 2 : Hemozoin is a toxic substance produced by the rupturing of liver cells during malarial infection.

- A. Both statement 1 and 2 are correct.
- B. Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.
- C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct.
- D. Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Answer: B



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17. During the life cycle of Plasmodium, sexual reproduction takes place in which of the following hosts ?

- A. Human
- B. Femal Anopheles mosquito
- C. Male Anopheles mosquito
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: B



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

- A. Saliva of infected female Anopheles mosquito
- B. Salivary glands of freshly moulted female Anopheles mosquito
- C. Spleen of infected humans
- D. RRCs of humans suffering from malaria

Answer: A



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19. Study carefully the following stages of life cycle of malarial parasite i.e., Plasmodium. Arrange these stages in the correct sequence and select the correct answer.

1. Sporozoites leave the blood stream and enter the liver cells of man.
2. Sporozoites present in the salivary glands of female Anopheles mosquito are injected into the blood stream of man.
3. The parasite reproduces asexually in RBCs, resulting in bursting of RBCs and causing the cycles of fever, released parasites infect new RBCs.
4. The parasite reproduces asexually in liver cells, ultimately causing the rupturing of cells.
5. Two types of gametocytes i.e., microgametocytes and macrogametocytes develop in the RBCs.
6. Female Anopheles mosquito takes up the gametocytes with blood meal of an infected person.
7. Mature infective stage of the parasite i.e., sporozoites escape from intestine and migrate to the mosquito's salivary glands.

8. Fertilisation and developmental stages of the parasite take place in mosquito's stomach.

A. (a) $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 7$

B. (b) $2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 8$

C. (c) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 7$

D. (d) $6 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1$

Answer: A



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20. Select the correct option showing the life cycle of Plasmodium.

A. Sporozoites (human) \rightarrow RRCs \rightarrow liver cells \rightarrow gametocytes in blood \rightarrow blood meal, bite (female mosquito) \rightarrow fertilisation (mosquito) \rightarrow sporozoites (mosquito)

B. Sporozoites (human) → liver cells → RRCs → gametocytes in blood → blood meal, bite (female mosquito) → fertilisation (mosquito) → sporozoites (mosquito)

C. Gametocytes (mosquito) → bite → gametocytes (human) → RRCs → fertilisation (human) → sporozoites blood meal (human) → bite → sporozoites (female mosquito) → multiply (mosquito) → gametocytes (mosquito)

D. Sporozoites (human) → liver cells → gametocytes in blood → blood meal, bite (female mosquito) → gametocytes multiply (mosquito) → sporozoites (mosquito)

Answer: B



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21. Amoebic dysentery (amoebiasis) is caused by

- A. Entamoeba histolytica
- B. E.coli
- C. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- D. Trichophyton.

Answer: A



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22. Which one of the following diseases cannot be cured by taking antibiotics ?

- A. Plague
- B. Amoebiasis
- C. Leprosy
- D. Whooping cough

Answer: B



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23. An intestinal parasite which causes blockage of the intestinal passage and whose eggs are excreted along with the faeces of infected person is

A. *Wuchereria bancrofti*

B. *Ascaris*

C. *Epidermophyton*

D. *Microsporum*

Answer: B



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24. Elephantiasis, a chronic inflammation that results in gross deformities is caused by

- A. Ascaris
- B. E.coli
- C. Wuchereria
- D. Trichophyton.

Answer: C



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25. Which of the following affect the heat of reaction?

- A. Lymphatic vessels
- B. Respiratory system
- C. Nervous system
- D. Blood circulation

Answer: A



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26. Which of the following diseases is transmitted by the bite of the female mosquito vector ?

- A. Filariasis
- B. Amoebiasis
- C. Typhoid
- D. Pneumonia

Answer: A



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27. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a disease and a pathogen causing it ?

- A. Typhoid - Salmonella typhi
- B. Pneumonia - Haemophilus pneumoniae

C. Malaria - *Ascaris lumbricoides*

D. Ringworm - *Entamoeba histolytica*

Answer: A



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28. The pathogen *Microsporum* responsible for ringworm disease in humans belongs to the same kingdom as that of

A. *Taenia*, a tapeworm

B. *Ascaris*, a roundworm

C. *Rhizopus*, a mould

D. *Wuchereria*, a filarial worm.

Answer: C



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29. Appearance of dry, scaly lesions with itching on various parts of the body are the symptoms of ____ .

- A. elephantiasis
- B. ringworm
- C. ascariasis
- D. amoebiasis

Answer: B



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

Statement 1 : Many fungi belonging to genera Microsporum, Trichophyton and Epidermophyton are responsible for the disease ringworm.

Statement 2 : Ringworm infection is generally acquired from soil or by using towels, clothes, comb, etc. of infected individuals.

- A. Both statement 1 and 2 are correct.
- B. Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.
- C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct.
- D. Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Answer: A



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31. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from codes given below.

Column I

Leishmania donovani

Wuchereria bancrofti

Trypanosoma gambiense

Entamoeba histolytica

Column II

(i) Malaria

(ii) Amoebiasis

(iii) Kala azar

(iv) Sleeping sickness

(v) Filariasis

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

B. A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(v), D-(ii)

C. A-(iii), B-(v), C-(iv), D-(ii)

D. A-(iii), B-(v), C-(ii), D-(i)

Answer: C



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32. Gambusia is a fish which is being introduced into the ponds in order to check the vector borne diseases such as

A. dengue

B. malaria

C. chikungunya

D. all of these.

Answer: D



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33. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from codes given below.

Column I	Column II
Sporozoites	(i) Infectious form of Plasmodium
Filariasis	(ii) Aedes mosquitoes
Typhoid	(iii) Wuchereria
Chikungunya	(iv) Widal test

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

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

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

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

Answer: D



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

A. Encephalitis and sleeping sickness

B. Yellow fever and sleeping sickness

C. Elephantiasis and dengue

D. Yellow fever and dengue

Answer: D



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35. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from codes given below.

Column I	Column II
Amoebiasis	(i) Treponema pallidum
Diphtheria	(ii) Houseflies as mechanical carriers
Cholera	(iii) DPT vaccine
Syphilis	(iv) Oral rehydration therapy

A.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>iii</i>	<i>iv</i>

B.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>ii</i>	<i>iii</i>	<i>iv</i>	<i>i</i>

C.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>iii</i>	<i>iv</i>

D.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>ii</i>	<i>iv</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>iii</i>

Answer: B



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36. Which one of the following paris is not correctly matched ?

- A. Dengue - Flavi-ribo virus
- B. Syphilis - Trichuris trichiura
- C. Plague - Yersinia pestis
- D. Filariasis - Wuchereria bancrofti

Answer: B



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37. The term 'immunity' refers to

- A. mutualism between host and parasite

- B. ability of the host to fight the disease causing organisms
- C. ability of the parasite
- D.

Answer: B



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38. Which of the following statements regarding different barriers of innate immunity is not correct ?

- A. Acid present in the stomach saliva in the mouth, tears from the eyes prevent the growth of microorganisms and constitute physiological barriers of our body.
- B. Mucous membrane lining the respiratory, gastrointestinal and urogenital tracts helps in trapping the microbes and constitute physiological barriers of our body.

C. Certain types of leucocytes such as polymorphonuclear leucocytes (PMNL- neutrophils) and lymphocytes such as natural killer cells, constitute cellular barriers of our body.

D. Virus- infected cells secrete proteins called interferons which protect non- infected cells from further viral infection and constitute cytokine barriers of our body.

Answer: B



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39. A person has developed interferons in his body. He seems to carry an infection of

A. tetanus

B. malaria

C. measles

D. typhoid.

Answer: C



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40. The first line of defence in the immune system is provided by

A. skin and mucous membrane

B. inflammatory response

C. the complement system

D. none of these

Answer: A



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41. Primary response produced due to first time encounter with a pathogen is of

- A. high intensity
- B. low intensity
- C. intermediate intensity
- D. no intensity.

Answer: B



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42. Which of following components does not participate in innate immunity ?

- A. Neutrophils
- B. Macrophages
- C. B-lymphocytes

D. Natural killer cells

Answer: C



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43. Antibodies are secreted by

A. T-lymphocytes

B. B-lymphocytes

C. both (a) and (b)

D. natural killer cell

Answer: B



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44. An antibody consists of

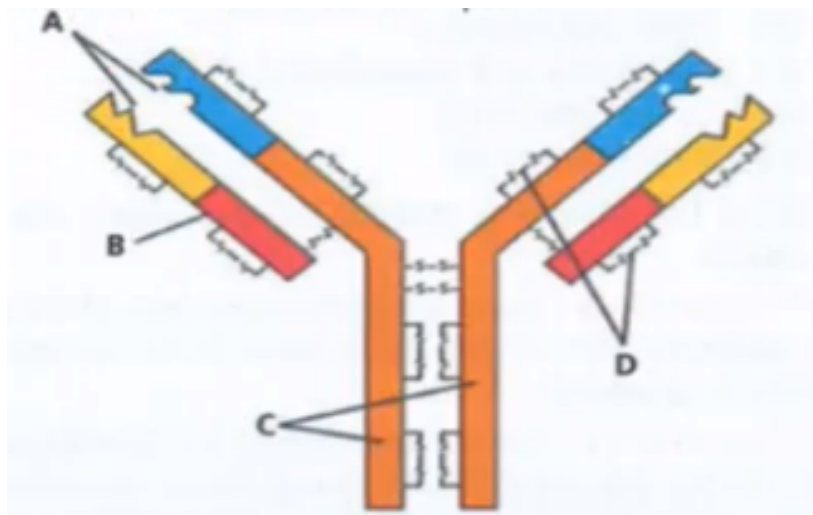
- A. two light peptide chains and two heavy peptide chains
- B. two light peptide chains and one heavy peptide chain
- C. one light peptide chain and one heavy peptide chain
- D. one light peptide chain and two heavy peptide chains

Answer: A



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45. Identify the marking A, B, C and D in the figure given below and select the correct option.



A. A-light chain, B- heavy chain, C- antigen binding sites, D- disulphide bonds.

B. A - disulphide bonds, B- antigen binding site, C- heavy chains, D- light chains

C. A-antigen binding sites, B- light chain, C- heavy chains, D- disulphide bonds

D. A- antigen binding sites, B- disulphide bonds, C- light chains, D- heavy chains

Answer: C



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46. The antigen binding site of an antibody is present at

A. the constant region

B. the C- terminal

C. the variable region

D. between constant and variable region.

Answer: C



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47. Humoral immunity is associated with

A. T-cells

B. B-cells

C. macrophages

D. both (a) and (b).

Answer: B



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48. The antibody which can cross placental barrier is

A. IgA

B. IgE

C. IgM

D. IgG.

Answer: D



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49. The most abundant class of immunoglobulins (Igs) in the body is

A. IgA

B. IgG

C. IgE

D. IgM.

Answer: B



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50. A protein or polysaccharide molecule that stimulates antibody formation

- A. antigen
- B. antibiotics
- C. exotoxin
- D. endotoxins.

Answer: A



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51. Following are the differences between innate immunity and acquired immunity.

Select the option pair of differences.



- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iii)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (i), (ii) and (iii)

Answer: B



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52. Select the correct statements regarding the characteristics of acquired immunity.

- (i) Cell-mediated immunity is responsible for acquired immunity.
- (ii) It produces a primary response of low intensity.
- (iii) Active and passive immunity are types of acquired immunity,
- (iv) Polymorphonuclear leucocytes and natural killer cells are involved in acquired immunity.

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (i), (iii) and (iv)

C. (i) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iii)

Answer: A



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53. Read the given statements carefully.

(i) Innate immunity is a specific type of defence, that is present at the time of birth.

(ii) Malignant malaria is caused by *Plasmodium falciparum*.

(iii) Malaria could be confirmed by Widal test.

(iv) Active immunity is slow and takes time to give its full effective response.

(v) Saliva in the mouth acts as physiological barrier for pathogens.

Which of the above statements are correct ?

A. (ii), (iv) and (v)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (i) and (v)

D. (ii), (iii) and (v)

Answer: A



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54. Passive immunity can be conferred directly by

A. vaccines

B. antitoxins

C. colostrum

D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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55. Which one of the following immune system components does not correctly match with its respective role ?

- A. Interferons - secreted by virus-infected cells and protect non-infected cells from further viral infection.
- B. B- lymphocytes - produce antibodies in response to pathogens into blood to fight with them.
- C. Macrophages - mucus secreting cells that trap microbes entering in the body.
- D. IgA - present in colostrum in early days lactation to protect infant from diseases.

Answer: C



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56. Which form of pathogen is used in vaccination ?

- A. Activated and strong pathogenic antigens
- B. Inactivated and weakened pathogenic antigens
- C. Hyperactive and strong pathogen
- D. Preformed antibodies

Answer: B



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57. Injection of antitoxin in tetanus confers which type of immunisation ?

- A. Active immunisation
- B. Passive immunisation
- C. Auto-immunisation
- D. Humoral immunisation

Answer: B



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58. Read the following statements and select the correct ones.

(i) Vaccine is a preparation (or suspension) of a dead/attenuated pathogen of a disease which on inoculation (or injection) into a healthy person, provides temporary/permanent active immunity by inducing antibodies formation.

(ii) Immunisation is the process by which the body produces antibodies against the vaccine preventable diseases through administration of specific vaccines.

(iii) The principle of immunisation or vaccination is based on the property of 'memory' of the immune system.

iv) If a person is infected with some deadly microbes to which quick immune response is required; in that case, we need to directly inject the performed antibodies or antitoxins e.g., in case of tetanus.

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (iii) and (iv)

C. (i), (ii) and (iii)

D. (i),(ii),(iii) and (iv)

Answer: D



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59. The term 'antitoxin' refers to a preparation containing

A. B-lymphocytes and T-lymphocytes

B. antibodies to the toxin

C. weakend pathogen

D. inactivated T-lymphocytes.

Answer: B



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60. The injection given against the snake venom contains

- A. antigenic proteins
- B. preformed antibodies
- C. attenuated pathogen
- D. all of these.

Answer: B



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

Statement 1 : Active immunity is developed when a person's own cells produce antibodies in response to infection or vaccine.

Statement 2 : Injection of snake antivenom against snake bite is an example of active immunisation.

- A. Both statement 1 and 2 are correct.

- B. Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.
- C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct.
- D. Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Answer: B



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62. Vaccine against polio viruses is an example of

- A. auto-immunisation
- B. Passive immunisation
- C. active immunisation
- D. simple immunisation.

Answer: C



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63. Hepatitis B vaccine is produced from

- A. inactivated viruses
- B. yeast
- C. Heaemophilus influenzae
- D. Salmonella typhimurium.

Answer: B



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64. Use of vaccines and immunisation programmes have controlled which of the following infectious diseases ?

- A. Polio and tetanus
- B. Diphtheria and pneumonia
- C. Cancer and AIDS
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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

Statement 1 : The exaggerated response of the immune system to certain antigens present in the environment is called as allergy.

Statement 2 : The allergic tendency is genetically passed from the parent to the offspring and is characterised by the presence of large quantities of IgG antibodies in the blood.

- A. Both statement 1 and 2 are correct.
- B. Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.
- C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct.
- D. Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Answer: B



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66. The most abundant antibody produced against allergens is

- A. IgE
- B. IgA
- C. IgG
- D. IgM.

Answer: A



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67. Which of the following cells actively participate during allergy ?

- A. B-lymphocytes
- B. Liver cells
- C. Mast cells
- D. Red blood cells

Answer: C



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68. The drugs used to quickly reduce the symptoms of allergy are

- A. anti-histamine and adrenaline
- B. histamine and thyroxine
- C. adrenaline and α -interferon
- D. all of these.

Answer: A



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69. An auto-immune disease is

- A. SCID

B. rheumatoid arthritis

C. myasthenia gravis

D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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70. Which out of the following groups represent auto-immune disorders ?

A. SCID and diptheria

B. Diabetes mellitus (type I) and rheumatic fever

C. AIDS and cholera

D. Hepatitis and leukaemia

Answer: B



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

Statement 1 : When the immune system fails to recognise 'self' from 'nonself' and starts destroying body's own proteins, this leads to autoimmune diseases.

Statement 2 : Addison's disease and rheumatoid arthritis are autoimmune diseases.

- A. Both statement 1 and 2 are correct.
- B. Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.
- C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct.
- D. Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Answer: A



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72. The primary lymphoid organs are

- A. spleen and thymus
- B. bone marrow and thymus
- C. bone marrow and lymph node
- D. thymus and MALT.

Answer: B



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73. Select the correct option to fill up the blanks.

- (i) Diseases which are easily transmitted from one person to another, are called _____ diseases.
- (ii) In human body, parasite of malaria initially multiplies within the ____ and then attack the _____.
- (iii) _____ is the yellowish fluid secreted by mother during the initial days of lactation.
- (iv) _____ and _____ are the primary lymphoid organs.

- A. (i) infectious, (ii) bone marrow, thymus, (iii) Colostrum, (iv) Liver cell, RBCs
- B. (i) infectious, (ii) liver cell, RBCs, (iii) Colostrum, (iv) Bone marrow, thymus
- C. (i) interferon, (ii) bone marrow, thymus, (iii) Colostrum, (iv) Liver cell, RBCs
- D. (i) infectious, (ii) liver cell, RBCs, (iii) Colostrum, (iv) Spleen, lymph node

Answer: B



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74. The site where lymphocytes interact with antigens and proliferate to become effector cells are

- A. spleen and lymph nodes

- B. bone marrow and thymus
- C. Peyer's patches and tonsils
- D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: D



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75. Given below is the diagram of human lymphatic system, where A, B, C and D are lymphoid organs. Select incorrect option regarding the lymphoid organs labelled as A, B, C and D.



- A. T cells mature in B.
- B. B and T cells undergo maturation in C.
- C. B and T cells undergo proliferation and differentiation in A.
- D. B cells mature in D.

Answer: B



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76. Which of these glands is large at the time of birth but in adults, it reduces to a very small size ?

A. Thyroid

B. Adrenal

C. Thymus

D. Spleen

Answer: C



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77. Read the following statements regarding spleen and select the correct option.

- (i) Spleen is a large oval-shaped organ which mainly contains lymphocytes and phagocytes.
- (ii) Spleen is a large reservoir of erythrocytes.
- (iii) Spleen is a primary lymphoid organ.
- (iv) spleen acts as a filter of the blood by trapping blood-borne microorganisms.

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii) and (iv)
- C. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- D. (i), (ii) and (iv)

Answer: D



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78. MALT is

- A. Muscle Associated Lymphoid Tissues

B. Mucosal Associated Lymphoid Tissues

C. Mucosal and Lymphoid Tissue

D. Memory Associated Lymphoid Tissues.

Answer: B



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79. The lymphoid tissue, located within the lining of digestive tract is

A. spleen

B. Peyer's patches

C. lymph nodes

D. MALT.

Answer: D



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80. The abbreviation AIDS stands for

- A. a) Acquired immuno disease syndrome
- B. b) Acquired immuno deficiency syndrome
- C. c) Acquired immunity determining syndrome
- D. d) Acquired immunity delay syndrome.

Answer: B



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81. The genetic material of HIV is

- A. a) dsDNA
- B. b) dsRNA
- C. c) ssDNA
- D. d) ssRNA

Answer: D



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82. The human immuno deficiency virus is

- A. an unenveloped, RNA genome containing retrovirus
- B. an enveloped, RNA genome containing retrovirus
- C. an enveloped, DNA genome containing retrovirus
- D. an enveloped, RNA genome containing rheovirus.

Answer: B



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

- A. Multiple sexual partners

- B. Sharing infected needles
- C. Mosquito bite
- D. Transfusion of contaminated blood

Answer: C



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84. Identify A, B, C, D and E in the given diagram of HIV virus.



- A. A-Rna, B-Reverse transcriptase, C-Capsule protein coat, D-Lipid membrane, E-Envelope protein coat
- B. A- RNA, B- Reverse transcriptase, C-Lipid membrane, D-Envelope protein coat, E-Capsule protein coat
- C. A-Reverse transcriptase, B-Lipid membrane, C- RNA, D-Capsule protein coat, E-Envelope protein coat

D. A-RNA, B-Reverse transcriptase, C-Envelope protein coat, D-Lipid membrane, E-Capsule protein coat

Answer: A



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

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

Answer: D



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86. Which one of the following statements is true ?

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

Answer: B



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87. The figure given below shows mode of action of AIDS virus. Identify steps A, B, C, D and E labelled in it.



- A. A-New viral DNA introduced into cell, B-Viral RNA produced, C-Viral DNA incorporated into host genome, D-New viral DNA, E-New

viruses produced

B. A-Viral DNA incorporated into host genome, B-Viral DNA, C-New viral

RNA introduced, D-Viral RNA produced, E-New viruses produced

C. A-Viral RNA introduced, B-Viral DNA, C-Viral DNA incorporated into

host genome, D-New viral RNA produced, E-New viruses produced

D. A-Viral DNA introduced, B-Viral RNA, C-Viral RNA incorporated into

host genome, D-New viral DNA produced, E-New viruses produced

Answer: C



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88. The cells called 'HIV factory' is

A. helper T-cells

B. Macrophages

C. dendritic cells

D. WBCs.

Answer: B



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89. HIV is a retrovirus that attacks

A. helper T-cells

B. cytotoxin T-cells

C. B-cells

D. neutrophils.

Answer: A



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90. AIDS is characterised by

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

Answer: C



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91. AIDS is widely diagnosed by

- A. Widal test
- B. ELISA
- C. PCR
- D. Chromatography.

Answer: B



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

A. 31st March

B. 1st March

C. 1st December

D. 31st December

Answer: C



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93. Cancer cells do not exhibit the property of

A. generating tumors

B. metastasis

C. contact inhibition

D. less number of mitochondrial cristae.

Answer: C



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94. A person suffering from leukaemia has

- A. tumors in adipose tissue
- B. increased number of plasma cells
- C. increased number of melanocytes
- D. increased number of WBCs.

Answer: D



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

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

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

- A. Both statement 1 and 2 are correct.
- B. Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.
- C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct.
- D. Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Answer: D



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

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

Answer: A



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97. Following table summarises the differences between normal cells and cancerous cells. Pick up the wrong difference (s) and select the select the

correct option.

	Normal cells	Cancerous cells
(i)	These cells undergo cell division as well as differentiation.	These cells undergo cell division but do not undergo differentiation.
(ii)	These cells show contact inhibition <i>i.e.</i> , after coming in contact with other cells, these inhibit their uncontrolled growth.	These cells have lost the property of contact inhibition.
(iii)	Life span of these cells is not definite.	Life span of these cells is definite.
(iv)	These cells divide in controlled manner.	These cells divide in an uncontrolled manner.

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (iii) and (iv)

C. (iii) only

D. (ii) only

Answer: C



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98. A chemical carcinogen present in tobacco smoke is responsible for

- A. skin cancer
- B. pancreatic cancer
- C. stomach cancer
- D. lung cancer.

Answer: D



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

Complete the above paragraph by selecting correct sequence of words.

- A. oncogenes, proto oncogenes
- B. cellular oncogenes, proto oncogenes
- C. proto oncogenes, oncogenes

D. oncogenes, proto oncogenes

Answer: C



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100. Major factors that cause cancer are

A. oncogenes and polymorphonuclear leucocytes

B. oncogenes and tumour suppressor genes

C. MHC genes

D. cellular oncogenes and α -interferons.

Answer: B



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

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

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

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

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

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

Which of the above statements are incorrect ?

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (iv) and (v)

Answer: D



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102. Read the following statements carefully.

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

Which of the above statements are not correct regarding cancer ?

A. (iii) and (v)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (i), (iii) and (v)

D. (ii), (iv) and (v)

Answer: B



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103. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- A. (a) Higher vertebrates can distinguish foreign organisms from self-cells.
- B. (b) Fetus receives antibodies from its mother through placenta, is an example of active immunity.
- C. (c) Cell-mediated immunity involves T-lymphocytes.
- D. (d) Antibodies against cancer-specific antigens are used for detection of certain cancers.

Answer: B



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104. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from codes given below.

Column I	Column II
Allergy	(i) Activation of B-cells
Helper T-cells	(ii) Immunotherapy
AIDS virus	(iii) Carcinogens
X-rays	(iv) IgE
Treatment of cancer	(v) single stranded RNA

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

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

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

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

Answer: A



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105. Which of the following approaches are used for the treatment of cancer ?

- A. Immunotherapy
- B. Surgery
- C. Radiotherapy and chemotherapy
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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

- A. histamine
- B. interleukin
- C. α -interferon

D. morphine.

Answer: C



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107. In humans, receptors for opioids are present in

- A. central nervous system
- B. gastrointestinal tract
- C. respiratory tract
- D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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108. Heroin is commonly called as

- A. coke
- B. crack
- C. smack
- D. charas.

Answer: C



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109. Which compound is formed by acetylation of morphine ?

- A. Heroin
- B. Cocaine
- C. Tobacco
- D. Marijuana

Answer: A



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110. The chemical compound whose

- A. *Papaver somniferum*
- B. *Erythroxylum coca*
- C. *Atropa belladonna*
- D. *Cannabis sativa*

Answer: A



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111. Which of the following statements is not correct ?

- A. (a) Acquired immunity is pathogen specific.
- B. (b) Macrophages can phagocytose and destroy microbes

- C. (c) Hallucinogenic chemicals obtained from leaves, resins and inflorescence of plant *Cannabis sativa* are called as cannabinoids.
- D. (d) Opioid is a medicine used to help patients to cope with mental illnesses.

Answer: D



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112. Which of these is a member of the group of chemicals which is obtained from *Cannabis sativa* ?

- A. Marijuana
- B. Hashish
- C. Ganja
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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113. 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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114. Charas and ganja are the drugs which affect

- A. respiratory system
- B. cardiovascular system
- C. digestive system

D. nervous system.

Answer: B



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115. Cocaine is obtained from

A. *Eythroxylon coca*

B. *Papaver somniferum*

C. *Atropa belladonna*

D. *Datura stramonium*.

Answer: A



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116. Cocaine is commonly called as

A. smack

B. coke

C. crack

D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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117. _____ is a CNS stimulant as it interferes with the transport of the neuro- transmitter _____

A. Cocaine, acetylcholine

B. Barbiturate, glutamate

C. Cocaine, dopamine

D. Barbiturate, glycine

Answer: C



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118. Which of the following possess hallucinogenic properties?

- A. (a) Erythroxyton coca
- B. (b) Atropa belladonna
- C. (c) Datura stramonium
- D. (d) All of these

Answer: D



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119. Which drug is being excessively taken by some sports persons nowadays?

- A. Opioids
- B. Barbiturates

C. Cannabinoids

D. Lysergic acid diethyl amides (LSD)

Answer: C



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120. Select the correct statement with respect to the given plants.



- A. Opium is dried latex obtained from the unripe capsular fruits of plant A.
- B. The drug obtained from plant B is a powerful CNS stimulant, which increases a person's mental alertness and physical activity.
- C. Plant C belongs to Family Moraceae, bhang, ganja, charas and marijuana are the hallucinogenic products obtained from this plant.
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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121. Which drug is used as medicine to help patients cope with depression and insomnia ?

- A. Morphine
- B. Amphetamines
- C. Barbiturate
- D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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122. Which one of the following statements is correct ?

- (a) Benign tumours spread to distant sites.

- (b) Heroin accelerates body functions.
- (c) Malignant tumours exhibit metastasis.
- (d) Patients who have undergone surgery are given cannabinoids to relieve pain.
- A. Benign tumours spread to distant sites.
- B. Heroin accelerates body functions.
- C. Malignant tumours exhibit metastasis.
- D. Patients who have undergone surgery are given cannabinoids to relieve pain.

Answer: C



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123. Which one of the following is an opiate narcotic ?

- A. Barbiturates
- B. Morphine

C. Amphetamines

D. LSD

Answer: B



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124. Which one of the following is a mismatched pair of the drug and its effect ?

A. Amphetamines - CNS stimulants

B. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) - Psychedelic (hallucinogen)

C. Heroin - Depressant, slows down body functions

D. Barbiturates - Tranquilliser

Answer: D



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125. Select the mismatched pair.

A.	Name of the plant	Plant part	Drug obtained
	Erythroxylon coca	Leaves and young twigs	Cocaine

B.

Name of the plant	Plant part	Drug obtained
Claviceps purpurea	Fruiting bodies	Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)

C.

Name of the plant	Plant part	Drug obtained
Cannabis sativa	Leaves, resin and inflorescence	Bhang, hashish

D.	Name of the plant	Plant part	Drug obtained
	Thea chinensis	Dried seeds	Mescaline

Answer: D



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126. The addictive chemical present in tobacco is

A. (a) Caffeine

B. (b) nicotine

C. (c) catechol

D. (d) carbon monoxide.

Answer: B



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127. Level of which hormone elevated by the intake of nicotine?

A. (a) FSH, LH

B. (b) Thyroxine, progesterone

C. (c) Oxytocin, prolactin

D. (d) Adrenaline, nor-adrenaline

Answer: D



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128. (a) (i) decreases, (ii) CO, CO₂, (iii) brain, (iv) hallucinogen, depressant,
(v) latex

(b) (i) increases, (ii) CO, haembound oxygen, (iii) brain, (iv) sedative,
painkiller, (v) latex

(c) (i) decreases, (ii) CO, haembound oxygen, (iii) brain, (iv) sedative,
painkiller, (v) latex

(d) (i) increases, (ii) CO, haembound oxygen, (iii) heart, (iv) sedative,
painkiller, (v) resin

A. (i) decreases, (ii) CO, CO₂, (iii) brain, (iv) hallucinogen, depressant,
(v) latex

B. (i) increases, (ii) CO, haembound oxygen, (iii) brain, (iv) sedative,
painkiller, (v) latex

C. (i) decreases, (ii) C, haembound oxygen, (iii) brain, (iv) sedative,
painkiller, (v) latex

D. (i) increases, (ii) CO, haembound oxygen, (iii) heart, (iv) sedative,
painkiller, (v) resin

Answer: B



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129. Persons who take drugs intravenously are much more likely to acquire serious infections like

- A. cancer
- B. AIDS and cancer
- C. malaria
- D. typhoid.

Answer: B



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130. The chronic use of drugs and alcohol results in

- A. excess mucous and blood clots
- B. internal bleeding and muscular pain
- C. cirrhosis and nervous system damage
- D. leukaemias and lymphomas.

Answer: C



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131. Elderly people are advised to get influenza (flu) vaccinations every year. Each year, a different type of flu vaccine has to be made. This is because

- A. different viruses attack people of different ages, so each year as the population ages, a new vaccine must be produced
- B. vaccines are unstable and cannot be stored for more than one year
- C. the body learns to destroy the antibodies made against the vaccine, so a new type of vaccine is needed for each vaccination

D. flu viruses change their genetic constituents so rapidly that vaccines against them rapidly become obsolete.

Answer: D



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132. Along with nicotine, cigarette smokers receive tars, phenols, hydrocarbons, arsenic, and many other chemicals. Which of the following is not an effect of smoking tobacco?

- A. Narrowing or hardening of blood vessels in the heart and brain.
- B. A higher frequency of respiratory infections (e.g., colds, pneumonia).
- C. A higher risk of cancer, including cancer of the lungs, mouth, larynx, bladder and kidneys.
- D. None of these

Answer: D



133. A hospital technician, while doing some routine culturing of microorganisms in a lab, noticed a bacterial colony growing on a culture medium containing three different antibiotics. He identified the bacterium as one that did not cause a human disease, but he still reported his observation to the hospital administration. He was worried because

- A. a) he had no way of killing this bacterium now that it was resistant to antibiotics
- B. b) resistance to antibiotics could be transferred to disease-causing bacteria by transduction or conjugation
- C. c) the bacterium might feed on the antibiotics and, therefore, be able to grow in people taking these antibiotics
- D. d) if people accidentally eat contaminated food inside the hospital, they would become resistant to the antibiotic.

Answer: B



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134. Following are some statements regarding the primary and secondary antibody response in humans. All the statements are correct except

- A. lag period (time between the introduction of antigen and appearance of antibodies in blood) in primary response is longer than that in secondary response
- B. predominant isotype produced in primary response is IgM while that in secondary response is IgG
- C. primary antibodies have a higher affinity for antigen as compared to secondary antibodies
- D. primary immune response is more quicker and intense than secondary immune response.

Answer: D



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135. Which of the following best defines an oncogene ?

- A. An oncogene is a dominantly expressed mutation which gives a cell a growth or survival advantage.
- B. An oncogene codes for a mutated form of a protein which forms part of a signal transduction pathway.
- C. An oncogene codes for a protein which prevents the cell from undergoing apoptosis.
- D. An oncogene codes for a cell cycle control protein.

Answer: A



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136. Match the terms given in list I with their description in list II and

select the correct option from the codes given below.

List I

List II

Helper T-cells

1. Cells that are active in production of antibodies

Plasma cells

2. Activate T or B-lymphocytes to become plasma cells

Killer T-cells

3. Protein produced by virus infected cell

Interferon

4. Combine with antigen causing lysis and release of cytokines

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

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

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

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

Answer: D



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

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

B. health is the reflection of a smiling face

C. health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being

D. health is the symbol of economic prosperity.

Answer: C



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

A. pathogens

B. vectors

C. insects

D. worms.

Answer: A



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

- A. ELISA- Test
- B. ESR- Test
- C. PCR- Test
- D. Widal -Test.

Answer: D



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

- (i) Cancer , (ii) Influenza
- (iii) Allergy, (iv) Small pox

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: D



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

A. liver of the person

B. RBCs of mosquito

C. salivary glands of mosquito

D. intestine of mosquito.

Answer: D



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142. The disease chikungunya is transmitted by

- A. house flies
- B. Aedes mosquitoes
- C. cockroach
- D. female Anopheles.

Answer: B



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

- A. Difficulty in respiration, fever, chills, cough, headache
- B. Constipation, abdominal pain, cramps, blood clots
- C. Nasal congestion and discharge, cough, sorethroat, headache

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

Answer: A



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144. The genes causing cancer are

- A. structural genes
- B. expressor genes
- C. oncogenes
- D. regulatory genes.

Answer: C



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

- A. metagenesis
- B. metastasis
- C. teratogenesis
- D. mitosis.

Answer: B



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

- A. the patient was not efficient at his work
- B. the patient was not economically prosperous

C. the patient shows behavioural and social maladjustment

D. he does not take interest in sports.

Answer: C



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

Choose the correct option.

(i) The ability to differentiate pathogens or foreign molecules from self cells increases.

(ii) Body attacks self cells.

(iii) More antibodies are produced in the body.

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

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iii)

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: C



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149. Smack' is a drug obtained from the

- A. latex of *Papaver somniferum*
- B. leaves of *Cannabis sativa*
- C. flowers of *Datura*
- D. fruits of *Erythroxyl coca*.

Answer: A



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150. 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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151. 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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152. Antibodies present in colostrum which protect the new born from certain diseases is of

- A. IgG type
- B. IgA type
- C. IgD type
- D. IgE type

Answer: B



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153. 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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154. Antivenom against snake poison contains

- A. antigens
- B. antigen-antibody complexes
- C. antibodies
- D. enzymes.

Answer: C



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

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

Answer: C



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156. 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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157. Haemozoin is a

- A. precursor of haemoglobin
- B. toxin relased from Streptococcus infected cells
- C. toxin released from Plasmodium infected cells
- D. toxin relased from Haemophilus infected cells.

Answer: C



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158. 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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159. 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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160. Assertion : *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Haemophilus influenzae* are responsible for causing infectious disease in human beings.

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

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

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

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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

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

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

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

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C



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162. Assertion : In spite of exposure to large number of infectious agents humans are resistant to diseases.

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

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

Answer: A



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

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

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

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

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A



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

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

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

Answer: C



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

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

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

Answer: A



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

Reason : The polypeptide chains consist of two identical heavy and light chain connected by disulphide bonds.

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

Answer: B



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

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

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

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

Answer: C



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

Reason : A transplanted cornea is rarely rejected.

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

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A



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

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

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

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

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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

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

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

Answer: A



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

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

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

Answer: D



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

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

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

Answer: D



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173. Assertion : Benign tumours are called neoplastic cells.

Reason : Malignant tumour remain in place to form a compact mass by a

process known as metastasis.

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

Answer: D



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

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

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

Answer: C



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175. Assertion : Opioids help to enhance respiratory activity.

Reason : Opioids are the drugs which binds to specific opioid receptors present in respiratory tract.

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

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

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: D



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176. Assertion : Morphine is very effective and sedative painkiller.

Reason : It is very useful for the patients who have depression.

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

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

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C



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177. Assertion : Tobacco contains a large number of alkaloids including nicotine.

Reason : Nicotine stimulates adrenal glands which decrease blood pressure and increase heart rate.

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

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

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C



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