



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - OSWAAL BIOLOGY (KANNADA ENGLISH)

HUMAN HEALTH AND DISEASES

Topic 1 Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Name a causative organism of pneumonia.



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2. Name the pathogen that causes amoebiasis.



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3. Write the binomial name of the organism that causes filariasis .



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4. Name the causative agent of elephantiasis.



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5. Define interferon.



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6. What is immunity?



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7. Which is the lymphoid organ in humans which produces blood cells?



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8. Name the structure through which a newborn receives passive immunity?



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9. Which species of bacteria causes human typhoid?



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10. What is an antigen?



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11. What is an antibody?



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12. Name the causitive organism of amoebic dysentery?



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13. Give an example of vaccine produced by recombinant DNA technology?



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14. What is the name given to the infectious stage of plasmodium?



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15. Mention the type of immunity provided by preformed antibodies when administered against snake bite.



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16. Which is the diagnostic test used to confirm typhoid fever?



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17. Define allergy.



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18. What is required to maintain good health?



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19. What are pathogens? How do pathogens adapt themselves to the most environment?



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20. Name three factors that affect health.



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21. Which is the diagnostic test used to confirm typhoid fever?



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22. Name the causative organism of following diseases:

(a)Typhoid (b)Pneumonia

(C)Cold (d)Ringworm



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23. What is the reason of Shivering in malarial patient?



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24. What is the site of maturation of T-lymphocytes?



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25. What is syndrome?





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26. Name the different species of malarial parasite, Which of these does cause malignant malaria?



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27. Name the type of cells that produce antibodies.



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28. What happens in lymphoid organs with respect to immunity?



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29. Recently chikungunya cases were reported from various parts of the country .Name the vector responsible.



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30. How do neutrophils act as a cellular barrier to pathogens in humans?



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



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32. Give the scientific name of the pathogen causing malignant malaria in humans.



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33. How do virus-infected cells provide innate immunity to healthy cells?



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34. How does colostrum provide initial protection against diseases to new born infants? Give one reason?



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



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36. Name the causative agent of elephantiasis.



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37. Name the category of the disease

Rheumatoid arthritis



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38. State two different roles of spleen in the

human body.





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39. What is the role of suppressor cells?



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40. What is the role of macrophages play in providing immunity in human?



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41. What is Mucosal associated lymphoid tissue?



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Topic 1 Short Answer Type Questions I

1. Mention any two physiological barriers that provide non-specific type of defense to our body.



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2. Draw a neat labelled diagram of an antibody.



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3. What is non-specific body defence? Name any two surface barriers.



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4. Differentiate innate and acquired immunity.





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5. differentiate between active immunity and passive immunity.



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6. Name the primary and secondary lymphoid organs.



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



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



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9. What are interferons? How do interferons check infection of new cells?



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10. Write the role of macrophages in providing immunity to humans.



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11. Name the causative organism and symptoms of common cold?



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12. Define disease and mention its types.



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13. What is the role of histamine in inflammatory response? Name few drugs which

reduce the symptoms of allergy?



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14. Define auto-immune diseases. Give two examples.



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15. Name and explain the type of barrier of innate immunity system, which involves macrophages.



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16. A boy of ten years had chicken-pox. He is not expected to have the same disease for the rest of his life. Mention how it is possible?



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17. What is it that prevents a child to suffer from a disease he/she is vaccinated against? Give one reason.



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



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19. Why does a doctor administer tetanus antitoxin and not a tetanus vaccine to a child injured in a road side accident with bleeding wound? Explain



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20. Describe the role of lymph nodes in providing immunity.



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21. Why is an antibody represented as H_2L_2 ?



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22. Expand AMIS and CMIS?



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Topic 1 Short Answer Type Questions li

1. Mention three types of Innate barriers of defence with an example each.



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2. What is inborn immunity? Write note on any of them.



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3. Enumerate the differences between B and T-lymphocytes.



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4. What are surface barriers? Explain the role of skin and mucus membrane as body's first line of defence.



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



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6. In the metropolitan cities of India, many children are suffering from allergy/asthma. What are the main causes of this problem? Give some symptoms of allergic reactions.



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7. What is the basic principle of vaccination?

How do vaccines prevent microbial infections?

Name the organism from which hepatitis B vaccine is produced.



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8. What is Cancer? How is a Cancer cell different from normal cell? How do normal cells attain Cancerous nature?





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



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10. What are the various public health measures, which you would suggest as safeguard against infectious diseases?



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

(a) Amoebiasis

(b) Malaria

(c) Ascariasis



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

human.

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



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13. How do B-cells respond to antigens?



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14. Mention the causing agent and symptoms of ring worm diseases.



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15. Name the causative organism,transmission viruses.These viruses infect the nasal and respiratory pasage,but not the lungs.



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16. Name the causative organism and symptoms of pneumonia?



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17. Write causative organism and symptoms of Ascariasis.

Causative organism: Ascaris

Symptoms :



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18. Differentiate means vaccination and immunization. Describe the two type of vaccines with suitable examples.



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19. Answer the following :

(i)What is vaccine?

(ii)Give an example of a vaccine produced by recombinant DNA technology.

(iii)Name the disease against which DPT vaccine develops immunity.



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20. What is allergy? Name the antibody responsible for it. Also mention two chemicals released from the mast cells during an allergic reaction.



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



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



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23. Explain the role of B - lymphocytes in humoral Immunity?



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24. Write a note on the prevention and control of infectious diseases?



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25. Differentiate vaccination and immunization/Describe the two types of vaccines with suitable examples?



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26. (a) What is vaccine? Give an example of a vaccine produced by recombinant DNA technology.

(b) Name the disease against which DPT vaccine develops immunity.



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





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28. Mention the pathogen, causes and symptoms of pneumonia.



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29. What is allergy? Name the antibody responsible for it. Also mention two chemicals released from the mast cells during an allergic reaction.



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30. Name the parasite that causes ascariasis. Mention two diagnostic symptoms of the disease. How is this disease transmitted to others?



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Topic 1 Long Answer Type Questions

1. Write the schematic diagram of the life cycle of Plasmodium.



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2. Describe the life cycle of plasmodium.



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3. Write a note on the prevention and control of infectious diseases?



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Topic 2 Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Name the plant from which cocaine is obtained.



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2. Why the cells of malignant tumors are considered dangerous?



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3. What is commercial tobacco?



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4. What are narcotic drugs?



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5. What is metastasis?





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6. Write the full form of LSD.



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7. What are Psychotropic drugs.



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8. Define addiction.





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9. When is a tumour referred to as malignant?



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10. What are oncogenic viruses?



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11. Define cancer?





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12. What is carcinoma?



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13. What is sarcoma?



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14. What are oncogenes?





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15. What are stimulants?



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16. What are depressants?



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17. Name the process by which the genome of HIV replicates in the host cell.



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18. Name a biological response modifier used in the treatment of cancer.



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19. What are oncogenic viruses?



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20. Name a biological response modifier used in the treatment of cancer.



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21. Give the name of causative organism and diagnostic test for AIDS.



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22. What type of virus causes AIDS? Name its genetic material.



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



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24. Mentions the useful as well as the harmful drug obtained from the latex of poppy plant.



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25. Name the term WHO prefers instead of addiction?



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26. What is a social disease?



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27. Give the source of opium.



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28. What is a sedative?



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29. Name three narcotics derived from different sources.



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30. What is teratogen?



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31. What is teratogen?



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32. Name three important diseases caused by alcohol?



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



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34. Expand the abbreviation FAS?



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Topic 2 Short Answer Type Questions I

1. Distinguish between Benign and Malignant tumor.



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2. What are the causes of cancer?



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3. How is a cancerous cell different from a normal cell?



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4. What are the various routes by which transmission of HIV takes place?



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



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6. From which plant are Cannabinoids obtained? Name any two Cannabinoids. Which

part of the body is affected by consuming these substances?



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



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8. Give a brief account of a benign tumour?



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9. What is a tumor? Mention the types of tumors.



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10. What is contact inhibition? What happens when this ability is lost in normal cells?



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11. Describe the effects of drug abuse.



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12. Define drug abuse.



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13. Define the term addiction. Name some drugs which are normally used as medicines but are often abused.





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14. What are carcinogens? Mention any two groups of carcinogens with an example for each.



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15. Why do sportspersons often fall a victim to cocaine addiction?



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16. Why is using tobacco in any form injurious to health? Explain.



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



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18. Mention any two measures for prevention and control of alcohol and drug abuse among adolescents.



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19. Name an opioid drug its sources plant. How does the drug affect the human body?



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20. Name the cells that act as HIV factory in humans when infected by HIV. Explain the events that occur in the infected cell.



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21. Name the two main classes of general drugs? Give their source and one example of each.



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



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



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24. Name one plant and the addictive drug extracted from it. How does this drug affect the human body?





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Topic 2 Short Answer Type Question li

1. Describe the effects of drug abuse.



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2. Describe the ill-effects of drug abuse in males and females. Also mention the preventive measures that is to be taken to reduce such effects.



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3. What are narcotic drugs? List their different types with one effect for each.



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4. A person shows strong unusual hypersensitive reactions when exposed to certain substances presents in the air. Identify the condition. Name the cells responsible for

such reaction .What precaution should be taken to avoid such reactions?



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5. Why do some adolescents starts taking drugs?Hoe can the situation be avoided?



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6. What are carcinogens? Mention any two groups of carcinogens with an example for

each.



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7. Explain how drug addiction begins.



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



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9. Driving and drinking do not go together. Elaborate this statement.



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Topic 2 Long Answer Type Questions

1. Answer the following :

(a) Explain how different techniques help cancer detection and diagnosis.

(b) How does smoking cause oxygen deficiency in the body?



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2. Represent schematically replication of retrovirus.



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3. Write the schematic representation of the life cycle of HIV.



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4. List the harmful effects caused by alcohol drug abuse.



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5. Describe the ill-effects of drug abuse in males and females. Also mention the preventive measures that is to be taken to reduce such effects.



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6. What are the methods of cancer detection?

Describe the common approaches for treatment of cancer.



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7. Describe the effects of drug abuse.



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Topic 2 Multiple Choice Question

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

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

B. Health is the reflection of a smiling face.

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

D. Health is the symbol of economic prosperity.

Answer: C



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

A. Pathogens

B. Vectors

C. Insects

D. Worms

Answer: A



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

A. ELISA-test

B. ESR-test

C. PCR-test

D. Widal-test

Answer: D



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

(i)Cancer (ii)Influenza

(iii)Allergy (iv)Small pox

A. I and ii

B. ii and iii

C. iii and iv

D. ii and iv

Answer: D



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5. The sporozoites that cause infection when a female anopheles mosquito bites a human being are formed in :

- A. Liver of human
- B. RBCs of mosquito
- C. Salivary glands of mosquito
- D. Intestine of human.

Answer: A



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6. The disease chikungunya is transmitted by:

A. House flies

B. Aedes mosquitoes

C. Cockroach

D. Female anopheles

Answer: B



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7. Many diseases can be diagnosed by observing the symptoms in the patient, which group of symptoms is indicative of pneumonia?

A. Difficulty in respiration

,fever,chills,cough.headache.

B. Constipation,abdominal

pain.cramps,blood clots.

C. nasal congestion and discharge ,cough

,sore throat,headache,

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

Answer: C



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8. The genes causing cancer are:

A. Structural genes

B. Expressor genes

C. Oncogenes

D. Regulatory genes

Answer: C



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

A. Metagenesis

B. Metastasis

C. Teratogenesis

D. Mitosis

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: C



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

(i) Lymphocytes becomes more active.

(ii) Body attacks self-cells.

(iii) More antibodies are produced in the body.

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

A. I and ii

B. ii and iv

C. iii and iv

D. I and iii

Answer: A



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

- A. Transfusion of contaminated blood.
- B. Sharing the infected needles.

C. Shaking hands with infected persons.

D. Sexual contact with infected persons.

Answer: C



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13. Smack' is a drug obtained from the :

A. Latex of papaver somniferum.

B. Leaves of cannabis sativa.

C. Flowers of Dhatura

D. Fruits of Erythroxyll coca.

Answer: A



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

A. Serotonin

B. Colostrum

C. Interferon

D. Histamine

Answer: C



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15. 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: A



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

A. Ig G type

B. Ig A type

C. Ig D type

D. Ig E type

Answer: B



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17. 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: C



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18. Anti-venom against snake poison contains:

A. Antigens.

B. Antigens-antibody complexes

C. Antioibodies

D. Enzymes

Answer: B



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

A. Spleen

B. Tonsils

C. Appendix

D. Thymus

Answer: C



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

A. Pineal

B. Pituitary

C. Thymus

D. Thyroid

Answer: B



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21. Haemozoin is:

- A. A precursor of hemoglobin.
- B. A toxin from streptococcus.
- C. A toxin from plasmodium species.
- D. A toxin from Haemophilus species.

Answer: C



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22. One of the following is not the causal organism for ringworm:

A. Microsporum

B. Trichophyton

C. Epidermophyton

D. Macrosporum

Answer: B



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23. A person with sickle cell anemia is:

A. More prone to malaria

B. More prone to typhoid

C. Less prone to malaria

D. Less prone to typhoid

Answer: A



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