



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - AAKASH SERIES

HUMAN HEALTH DISEASE

Exercise I Human Diseases

1. Good humor hypothesis was disproved by the discovery of

A. Haeckel

B. Landsteiner

C. Fisher & Race

D. William Harvey

Answer: D



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2. Diseases which can be transmitted from person to person by close contact are

A. Infectious and contagious

B. Contagious and genetic

C. Non Infectious

D. congenital

Answer: A



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3. Among non-infectious diseases, the major cause of death is.

A. AIDS

B. Hepatitis A&E

C. Cancer

D. AIDS and Cancer

Answer: C



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4. Malaria which is most serious and fatal is caused by

A. Plasmodium vivax

B. P. ovale

C. P. malariae

D. P. falciparum

Answer: D



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5. Gametocytes of Plasmodium

A. Enter from man to mosquito

B. mosquito to man

C. Both 1 and 2

D. only found in man

Answer: A



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6. Symptoms like

i) sustained high fever ii) constipation & loss of appetite iii) intestinal perforation are associated with the disease

A. ascariasis

B. typhoid

C. typhus fever

D. T.B

Answer: B



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7. Organisms which thrive in skin folds such as groin or between toes of humans are

A. Round worms

B. Pinworms

C. Ring worms

D. Flat worms

Answer: C



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8. Internal bleeding, blockage of intestinal passage may be caused by

A. Salmonella

B. Ascaris

C. Entamoeba

D. Both 2 & 3

Answer: B



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9. Diseases transmitted by droplet infection

A. asthma

B. pneumonia only

C. typhoid

D. bronchitis

Answer: B



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10. Common cold is caused by

A. Salmonella typhimurium

B. Corynebacterium

C. Haemophilus

D. Rhino viruses

Answer: D



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

A. Chicken pox

B. Small pox

C. Malaria

D. AIDS

Answer: B



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12. Demonstration of normal body temperature in persons with black bile

A. supported the 'humor' hypothesis of health

B. indicated that they belong to hot personality

C. disproved the 'humor' hypothesis of health

D. indicated the significance of 'humors'.

Answer: C



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13. Identify viral diseases in the given options

A. diphtheria and tetanus

B. Polio and small pox

C. T.B and leprosy

D. Plague and amoebiasis

Answer: B



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14. Diseases which are transmitted through contaminated food and water

A. ascariasis, filariasis, T.B

B. malaria, typhoid, dengue

C. Typhoid, amoebiasis & ascariasis

D. filariasis, amoebiasis, dengue

Answer: C



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15. Intravenous drug abusers are more likely to develop

- A. Hepatitis A and E
- B. Malaria
- C. AIDS and hepatitis B
- D. AIDS and hepatitis A

Answer: C



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16. Bacterial disease in the following

A. Chikungunya

B. Rabies

C. Encephalitis

D. Plague

Answer: D



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17. Which of the following does not increase, when people are healthy

A. economic prosperity

B. work efficiency land productivity

C. infant and maternal mortality

D. longevity of people

Answer: C



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18. Common cold is not cured by antibiotics because it is

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

Answer: A



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

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

B. the trphozoites reach maximum growth and give out certain toxins

C. the parasite after its rapid multiplication inside RBC s ruptures them releasing the

merozoites & hemozoin

D. the microgametocytes and

macrogameto-cytes are being destroyed

by the WBCs

Answer: C



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20. Which of the following disease is now considered nearly eradicated from India?

A. small pox

B. poliomyelitis

C. plague

D. kala-azar

Answer: A



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21. Malarial pigment is

A. Schuffners dots

B. Haemozoin

C. Haematin

D. Lipofuscin

Answer: B



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22. Stages of Plasmodium discovered by Ronald Ross in female Anopheles mosquito

A. Sporozoites

B. Oocysts

C. Gametocytes

D. Merozoites

Answer: B



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23. Ovoviviparous pseudocoelomate parasite

A. is a monogenetic parasite

B. anteriorly bear hold fast organs

C. bear 1 pairs of equal pineal spicules

D. lives in lymph vessels of man

Answer: D



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

A. Congenital diseases

B. Non-infectious diseases

C. Hereditary diseases

D. Infectious diseases

Answer: D



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25. Which of the following are bacterial diseases?

A. Plague, measles, Rhinitis

B. Mumps, Small pox, dysentery

C. Diphtheria, plague, dysentery

D. Influenza, pertussis, mumps

Answer: C



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26. If the cause of disease is living entity, it is called

A. toxin

B. toxoid

C. virus

D. pathogen

Answer: A



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27. Diseases such as plague, malaria, typhoid, etc., which are transmitted from person to person are

A. congenital diseases

B. metabolic disorders

C. communicable disease

D. degenerative diseases

Answer: C



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28. 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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29. 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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30. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?

A. Typhoid - *Salmonella typhi*

B. Pneumonia - *Haemophilus pneumoniae*

C. Malaria - *Ascaris lumbricoides*

D. Ringworm - *Entamoeba histolytica*

Answer: A



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

A. Plague

B. Polio

C. Typhoid

D. Pneumonia

Answer: B



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32. Which of the following is affected by the infection of *Wuchereria bancrofti*?

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

Answer: A::D



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

A. Saliva of infected female Anopheles mosquito

B. Salivary glands of freshly moulted female Anopheles mosquito

C. Spleen of infected humans

D. RBCs of humans suffering from malaria

Answer: A



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34. 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

B. Pathogens causing pneumonia are Streptococcus pneumonia and Haemophilus influenza

C. There is no vaccine yet available to prevent pneumonia

D. Alveoli are filled by mucous

Answer: C



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35. Diseases that are spread through insect vectors

A. Malaria, filariasis

B. Ringworms, cold

C. Typhoid, Flu

D. Flu, Rhinitis

Answer: A



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36. 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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37. 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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38. 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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39. The chemical test that is used for diagnosis of typhoid is

A. ELISA

B. ESR

C. PCR

D. Widal test

Answer: D



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40. identify among the following 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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41. The sporozoites that cause infection when a female Anopheles mosquito bites a human being are formed in

A. Liver of person

B. RBCs of mosquito

C. Salivary glands of mosquito

D. Gut wall of mosquito

Answer: D



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42. 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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43. The disease Chikunguniya is transmitted by

A. House flies

B. Aedes mosquitoes

C. Cockroach

D. Female anopheles

Answer: B



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44. In Plasmodium, gametocytes are formed from

A. Sporozoites

B. Cryptozoites

C. Phanerozoites

D. Erythrocytic merozoites

Answer: D



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

- A. Liver of man
- B. R.B.C of man
- C. Crop of mosquito
- D. Body cavity of mosquito

Answer: C



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46. The vector host and reservoir host of *Plasmodium vivax*, respectively, are

- A. Man & female *Anopheles* mosquito
- B. Female *Anopheles* mosquito & monkey
- C. Man & monkey
- D. Female *Culex* mosquito & monkey

Answer: B



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47. Infective stage of Plasmodium is

A. Merozoites

B. Cryptozoites

C. Sporozoites

D. Gametocytes

Answer: C



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48. Ascaris lives in

A. Blood cells of Man

B. Blood of Man

C. Small intestine of Man

D. Liver cells of Man

Answer: C



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49. Dry, scaly lesions accompanied by intense itching is characteristic of

A. Ringworms

B. Ascariasis

C. Elephantiasis

D. Taeniasis

Answer: A



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50. Air borne diseases are

- A. Typhoid, Ascariasis
- B. Pneumonia, common cold
- C. Amoebiasis, malaria
- D. Pneumonia, filariasis

Answer: B



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1. Immunity present at the time of birth is called

A. Artificial immunity

B. acquired immunity

C. Innate immunity

D. Specific type immunity

Answer: C



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2. Mucous coating of respiratory tract acts as
a

A. Physical barrier

B. Physiological barrier

C. Cellular barrier

D. Cytokine barrier

Answer: A



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3. Which of the following is not a physiological barrier

A. Acid in stomach

B. Tears from eyes

C. Saliva in the mouth

D. mucus lining

Answer: D



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4. Phagocytic cells present in the tissues

- A. Neutrophils
- B. Monocytes
- C. Macrophages
- D. Lymphocytes

Answer: C



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5. Cytokines produced by virus infected cells are

- A. Lysozymes
- B. Interleukins
- C. Interferons
- D. Antibodies

Answer: C



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6. This immunity provides protection against all types of pathogens and has no "memory."

A. Specific

B. Humoral immunity

C. Cell mediated immunity

D. Non-specific

Answer: D



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7. White blood cells that are non-specific killers of microbes are

A. B cells

B. neutrophils

C. killer T cells

D. helper T cells

Answer: B



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8. The cells which directly attack and destroy the infected cells

A. helper T-cells

B. natural killer cells

C. helper B-cells

D. killer T-cells

Answer: B



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9. Match the following and choose the correct option.

LIST-I

LIST-II

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| A) Cellular barriers | i) HCl in stomach |
| B) First line of defence | II) Fever |
| C) Physiological barriers | III) NK Cells |
| D) Second line of defence | IV) Lysozyme |

A. A-II,B-I,C-IV,D-III

B. A-I,B-III,C-IV,D-II

C. A-IV,B-II,C-I,D-III

D. A-III,B-IV,C-I,D-II

Answer: D



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10. Non-specific host defence that exists prior to the exposure to an antigen is called

- A. acquired immunity
- B. passive immunity
- C. innate immunity
- D. active immunity

Answer: C



11. 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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Exercise I Acquired Immunity

1. AIDS is characterised by

- A. Memory, pathogen specificity
- B. Memory, but non-specific
- C. Non specific nature, without memory
- D. Uniformity, nonspecificity

Answer: A



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2. When our body encounters first time with a pathogen. Then the first time low intensity response is known as :-

- A. Primary response with low intensity
- B. Amnestic response with high intensity
- C. Anamnestic response with high intensity
- D. Secondary response with very low intensity

Answer: C



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3. During first encounter with the same pathogen, our body elicits a response which is

- A. anamnestic
- B. memory based
- C. highly intensified
- D. primary

Answer: D



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4. Specific immunity is provided by

A. B cells and circulating antibodies

B. physical barriers and the complement
system

C. immunological surveillance and fever

D. phagocytosis and the inflammatory response

Answer: A



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5. The secondary immune response

A. takes longer time to develop

B. is quicker and more intense

C. is feeble and decline rapidly

D. both (1) & (2)

Answer: B



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6. The humoral immune system defends mostly against bacteria and viruses in the

A. body fluids

B. digestive tract

C. internal organs

D. regions beneath the skin

Answer: A



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7. Incorrect statement about non-specific immunity

A. it includes barriers of defence

B. it develops by contract with pathogen

C. It operates faster

D. it is inherited

Answer: B



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8. Regarding lymphocytes consider the following statement.

I. The T-lymphocytes form Cell Mediated Immune System (CMIS).

II. The T-lymphocytes cells do not secrete antibodies but help the B-lymphocyte cells to

produce them.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. I and II

D. None of these

Answer: C



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Exercise I Lymphoid Organs

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

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

Answer: C



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

A. Pineal

B. Pituitary

C. Thymus

D. Thyroid

Answer: C



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3. Primary lymphoid organ located near the heart is

A. Spleen

B. Thymus

C. Bursa fabricius

D. Tonsils

Answer: B



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4. Immature lymphocytes differentiates into antigensensitive lymphocytes in the

A. Bone marrow, thymus

B. Spleen, lymphnodes

C. Peyer's patches, tonsils

D. Appendix, thymus

Answer: A



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5. Lymphoid organ which traps the blood borne antigens

A. Thymus

B. Lymph node

C. Spleen

D. Bursa fabricius

Answer: C



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6. Largest lymphoid organ of body is : —

A. Spleen

B. Thymus

C. Lymph nodes

D. MALT

Answer: A



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7. Which of the following constitutes 50% of the lymphoid tissue in the body

A. Spleen

B. Tonsils

C. MALT

D. Lymphnodes

Answer: C



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8. Which one is primarily concerned with destroying pathogens?

A. Thyroid

B. Liver

C. Kidneys

D. Lymphatic tissue

Answer: D



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9. B- and T-cells required for immune system are produced in

A. spleen

B. bone marrow

C. thymus

D. lymph nodes

Answer: B



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10. Among the organs of the body that are rich in mature T-cells and B-cells are

- A. liver and gallbladder
- B. spleen and lymph nodes
- C. brain and spinal cord
- D. small and large intestine

Answer: B



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11. Peyer's patches produce

A. mucous

B. lymphocytes

C. trypsin

D. lysozyme

Answer: B



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12. Thymus derived cells forming part of cell mediated immune system are

A. B-lymphocytes

B. T-lymphocytes

C. cancer cells

D. fibrocytes

Answer: B



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13. Which of the following provide the sites for interaction of lymphocytes with the antigens ?

A) Bone marrow B) Spleen C) Thymus gland D) Lymph nodes E) Appendix F) Peyer's patches of small intestine

A. B, C only

B. B, D, E, F

C. B, D only

D. B, D, F only

Answer: B





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Exercise I Antibody

1. Cells that are capable of producing antibodies are

- A. B-lymphocytes
- B. T-lymphocytes
- C. Natural killer cells
- D. Polymorphonuclear cells

Answer: A



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2. Each antibody is made up of

- A. Two peptide chains
- B. Three peptide chains
- C. Four peptide chains
- D. Six peptide chains

Answer: C



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3. Structurally, antibody is represented as

A. H_1L_3

B. H_2L_2

C. H_2L_4

D. H_4L_4

Answer: B



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4. An antibody is a

A. component of blood

B. secretion of mammalian erythrocyte

C. molecule that specifically inactivates an
antigen

D. white corpuscle which attack invading
bacteria

Answer: C



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5. Antibodies belong to

A. lipids

B. Glycoproteins

C. enzymes

D. amino acids

Answer: B



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6. How many major classes of antibodies are found?

A. four

B. five

C. three

D. seven

Answer: B



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Exercise I Types Of Immunity

1. 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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2. Anti venom against snake poison contains

A. antigens

B. antigen-antibody complexes

C. antibodies

D. catechin

Answer: C



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3. The type of immunity that develops as a result of natural exposure to an antigen in the environment

A. natural innate immunity

B. naturally acquired passive immunity

C. nonspecific immunity

D. naturally acquired active immunity

Answer: D



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4. Cell mediated immunity is mediated by

A. B-lymphocytes

B. NK cells

C. T-lymphocytes

D. Plasma cells

Answer: C



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5. Humoral immune response is mediated by

A. T-lymphocytes

B. Antibodies

C. Neutrophils

D. Interferons

Answer: B



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6. Production of antibodies against antigens in the body is referred as

A. Innate immunity

B. Passive immunity

C. Active immunity

D. Nonspecific immunity

Answer: C



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7. Immunity provided by the transfer of antibodies is called

A. Active immunity

B. Passive immunity

C. Non-specific immunity

D. Innate immunity

Answer: B



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8. Which of the following is passive immunisation ?

A. Injecting inactivated pathogens

B. Injecting antigenic preparation

C. Injecting preformed antibodies

D. Injecting weakened pathogens

Answer: C



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9. Passive immunity in a child depends on antibodies

- A. received through food
- B. obtained from its mother
- C. acquired from the environment
- D. produced from its immune system

Answer: B



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10. Antiserum contains

- A. Antigen

B. RBCs

C. Antibodies

D. WBCs

Answer: C



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11. Which of the following does not provide long term immunity?

A. Naturally acquired active immunity

B. Artificially acquired active immunity

C. Artificially acquired passive immunity

D. All of the above

Answer: C



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12. Which of the following types of immunity results when a person receives a vaccine that triggers a primary immune response and

leaves memory T and B lymphocytes to initiate an attack if the pathogen re-enters the body?

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

Answer: D



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13. The immunity that one receives from their mother both pre-natal and post-natal is referred to as

- A. passive natural
- B. passive artificial
- C. active natural
- D. active artificial

Answer: A



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14. Match the following.

SET - I

- A) Natural active immunity
- B) Natural passive immunity
- C) Artificial active immunity
- D) Artificial passive immunity

SET - II

- I) Vaccination
- II) Anti-rabies serum
- III) Smallpox infection
- IV) Colostrum

A. A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

B. A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

C. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

D. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

Answer: C





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Exercise I Vaccines

1. Based on which property of immune system, mainly, the principle of vaccination was developed ?

- A. ability to distinguish self and nonself
- B. diversity
- C. memory
- D. specificity

Answer: C



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2. rDNA technology is used in developing vaccines against

A. Tetanus

B. Polio

C. Small pox

D. Hepatitis B

Answer: D



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3. Vaccines produced through genetic engineering are safe as

A. they are least active form of virus

B. they are attenuated form of pathogen

C. they contain antigen only from coat of pathogen

D. all of these

Answer: C



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4. Vaccines are

A. Curative medicines

B. Monoclonal antibodies

C. Treated bacteria or viruses or one of their proteins

D. MHC (Major Histocompatibility Complex)

proteins

Answer: C



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5. After vaccination the body builds up :

A. toxins

B. plasma

C. lymph

D. antibodies

Answer: D



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6. Immunity due to injection of diphtheria toxoid is an example of

A. naturally acquired active immunity

B. naturally acquired passive immunity

C. artificially acquired active immunity

D. artificially acquired passive immunity

Answer: C



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7. Which of the following is used to make vaccines?

A. Activated pathogen

B. Attenuated pathogen

C. Pathogen blocked by antibody

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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8. r-DNA technology allowed the production of antigenic polypeptides of pathogen in

A. bacteria

B. virus

C. yeast

D. 1 and 3

Answer: D



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Exercise I Allergies

1. What is injected into the patient's body for determining the cause of allergy?

A. Pure allergen to which the patient is allergic

B. IgG

C. IgE

D. Steroids

Answer: A



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2. Exaggerated response of the immune system to antigens is

- A. Auto immunity
- B. Immune deficiency
- C. Allergy
- D. Hyposensitivity

Answer: C



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3. Antibodies involved in allergy reactions are

A. Ig A type

B. Ig M type

C. Ig D type

D. Ig E type

Answer: D



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4. Allergy is due to release of histamine and serotonin from

A. lymphocytes

B. Mast cells

C. Monocytes

D. Neutrophils

Answer: B



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5. Which of the following is not useful in reducing the symptoms of allergy

A. Steroids

B. Anti histamines

C. Adrenalin

D. Histamines

Answer: D



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6. The agents which cause allergy are known as

A. allergens

B. antigens

C. analgesics

D. narcotics

Answer: A



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7. Allergens are

- A. certain microbes which are pathogenic
- B. weak antibodies produced by certain substances in the body
- C. antigens which produce sensitive reactions in the body
- D. none of these

Answer: C



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8. The antibody involved in secondary immune responses which activates of basophils is

A. IgA

B. IgM

C. IgG

D. IgD

Answer: C



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9. Antihistamine pills are to nullify

A. allergic reaction

B. malaria

C. typhoid

D. none of these

Answer: A



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10. Mainly allergic reactions occur in

- A. metro cities
- B. forests
- C. rural areas
- D. none of these

Answer: A



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11. In the metropolitan cities of India, many children are suffering from allergy or asthma.

What are the main causes of this problem?

- I. Due to sensitivity to the environment.
- II. Because of the protected environment provided early in life.
- III. Modern-day life style.

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. I, II and III

Answer: D



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Exercise I Auto Immunity

1. Immune system attacking self cells is called

A. Allergy

B. Immunodeficiency

C. Auto immunity

D. Hypersensitivity

Answer: C



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2. Which of the following is an example for auto immunity?

A. Asthma

B. SCID

C. Rheumatoid arthritis

D. AIDS

Answer: C



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3. A condition that occurs when the immune system mistakenly attacks and destroys healthy body tissue is called

A. auto-immunity

B. immunisation

C. allergy

D. immunodeficiency

Answer: A



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4. The immune system fails to recognize self cells due to this reason

- A. production of lymphocytes which recognize foreign antigens
- B. genetic defect in which antibodies are produced against self antigens
- C. self cells have identical antigens
- D. none of the above

Answer: B



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5. Which of the following are the reason for Rheumatoid arthritis? Choose the correct option

i. Lymphocytes become 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: B



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Exercise I Immunodeficiency

1. AIDS was first reported in

A. 1971

B. 1976

C. 1981

D. 1986

Answer: C



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2. Virus responsible for AIDS is

A. HAV

B. HCV

C. HDV

D. HIV

Answer: D



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3. HIV is a type of

A. adeno virus

B. Retrovirus

C. Adeno associated virus

D. Rhabdo virus

Answer: B



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4. In human body , HIV attacks mainly the cells with

- A. CD8 markers
- B. MHC I molecules
- C. CD4 markers
- D. surface antibodies

Answer: C



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5. In the host body, HIV undergoes replication in

- A. Macrophages, T-helper cells
- B. Blood plasma, RBC
- C. Erythrocytes, tissue fluid
- D. Nerve cells, blood plasma

Answer: A



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6. In the host cell, RNA of the HIV replicates to form viral DNA by the action of

- A. Transcriptase
- B. Protease
- C. Integrase
- D. Reverse transcriptase

Answer: D



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7. 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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8. Immunodeficiency in the host, caused by HIV is due to

- A. Depletion of helper T cells
- B. Depletion of RBC
- C. Increase of helper T cells
- D. Depletion of platelets

Answer: A



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9. Widely used diagnostic test for HIV infection

A. Widal test

B. ELISA test

C. Schick test

D. Blotting technique

Answer: B



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10. Immunodeficiency makes a person highly susceptible to infection. It is caused by

A. lack of B cells

B. lack of T cells

C. lack of both B and T cells

D. Lymphoma cells and bone marrow cells

Answer: C



11. Which of the following is odd one for transmission of HIV infection

A. It is spread by mere touch or physical contact

B. By the transfusion of contaminated blood and blood products

C. By sharing infected needles as in the case of intravenous drug abusers

D. From infected mother to her child
through placenta

Answer: A



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Exercise I Graft Rejection

1. Which of the following test is essential before undertaking organ transplantation ?

A. Blood group typing

B. Tissue matching

C. Rh compatibility

D. Allergic tendencies

Answer: B



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2. Transplantation of tissues/organs fails often due to non-acceptance by the patient's body.

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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3. Rejection of a transplanted organ is due to the activity of

A. B cells

B. Neutrophils

C. T cells

D. Eosinophils

Answer: C



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4. Organ transplant rejection is prevented by

A. anti-histamine

B. steroid drugs

C. cyclosporin

D. immunostimulatory drugs

Answer: C



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5. Which of the following are essential for any graft/transplant

- A. Tissue matching
- B. Blood group matching
- C. Immuno suppressants
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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Exercise I Cancer

1. The genes causing cancer are

A. structural genes

B. expressor genes

C. oncogenes

D. regulatory genes

Answer: C



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

A. metagenesis

B. metastasis

C. teratogenesis

D. mitosis

Answer: B



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3. Cancerous cells do not show

A. Uncontrolled divisions

B. Metastasis

C. Contact inhibition

D. Neoplastic transformation

Answer: C



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4. Property of the cancer cells to move to other parts of the body is called

A. Metamorphosis

B. Metastasis

C. Morphogenesis

D. Metagenesis

Answer: B



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5. α - Interferons are used in the cancer treatment, to

- A. Activate the immune system
- B. Suppress the immune system
- C. Activate the nervous system
- D. Suppress the endocrine system

Answer: A



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6. Genes in the normal cells which when activated lead to oncogenic transformation are called

A. Viral oncogenes

B. Carcinogens

C. Protooncogenes

D. Cellular genes

Answer: C



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7. Three dimensional images of the internals are obtained using X-rays in

A. Radiography

B. Computed tomography

C. MRI

D. EEG

Answer: B



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8. Strong magnetic fields and non-ionising radiations are used in

A. Radiography

B. CT

C. MRI

D. EEG

Answer: C



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9. Which techniques are useful to detect cancer of the internal organs

a) Radiography b) CT c) MRI

A. Only a

B. Only c

C. Only a and c

D. All a, b and c

Answer: D



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10. Hair loss noticed in a cancer patient is due to the side effect of

- A. Chemotherapy
- B. Radiotherapy
- C. Immunotherapy
- D. Physiotherapy

Answer: A



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Exercise I Drug Addiction

1. A semi synthetic opioid drug is

A. Amphetamines

B. Heroine

C. Hashish

D. Cocaine

Answer: B



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2. LSD (Lysergic acid diethylamide) is

- A. *Atropa belladonna*
- B. *Claviceps purpurea*
- C. *Papaver somniferum*
- D. *Erythroxylum coca*

Answer: B



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

A. Mescaline

B. Psilocybin

C. LSD

D. morphine

Answer: D



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4. Which of the following is not a hallucinogen?

A. LSD

B. Mescaline

C. Datura & Belladonna

D. Amphetamines

Answer: D



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5. Carcinogenic substance present in cigarette smoke

A. Carbon monoxide

B. Benzopyrenes

C. Carbon dioxide

D. Caffein

Answer: B



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6. Select the correct statement from the ones given below.

A. barbiturates when give to criminals make them tell the truth

B. morphine is often given to person who have undergone surgery as a pain killer

C. chewing tobacco lowers blood pressure and heart rate

D. cocaine is given to patients after surgery as it stimulates recovery.

Answer: B



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7. Which of the following is an opiate narcotic?

A. amphetamines

B. LSD

C. barbiturates

D. morphine

Answer: D



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8. Heroin acts as a

A. Stimulant

B. Depressant

C. Hallucinogen

D. Intensifier

Answer: B



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9. In humans, receptors for opioids are present in

A. central nervous system

B. gastrointestinal tract

C. respiratory tract

D. both (1) and (2)

Answer: D



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10. Charas and ganja are the drugs which affect

- A. respiratory systems
- B. cardiovascular system
- C. digestive system
- D. nervous system

Answer: B



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11. 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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12. Which of the following possess hallucinogenic properties?

A. *Erythroxylum coca*

B. *Atropa belladonna*

C. *Datura stramonium*

D. all of these

Answer: D



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13. __ 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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14. Level of which hormones get elevated by the intake of nicotine?

A. FSH, LH

B. Thyroxine, progesterone

C. Oxytocin, prolactin

D. Adrenaline, nor-adrenaline

Answer: D



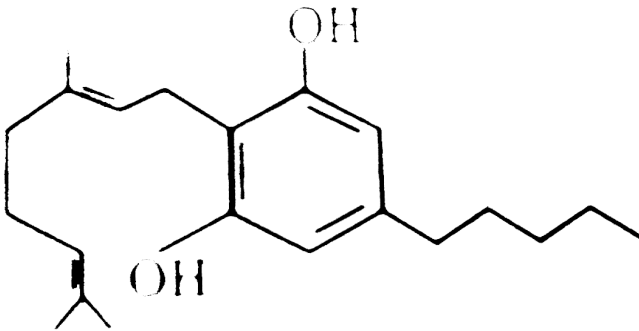
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15. The given diagram is showing skeletal structure of cannabinoid molecule.

Cannabinoids interact with cannabinoid receptors present principally in the brain.

Natural cannabinoids are obtained from inflorescences of the plant *cannabis sativa*.

Nature of cannabinoids is :-



A. Digestive system

B. Respiratory system

C. Excretory system

D. Cardiovascular system

Answer: D



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16. Which component of cigarette smoke reduces O_2 concentration in the body

A. Nicotine

B. Carcinogens

C. Cilicotoxins

D. Carbonmonoxide

Answer: D



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17. Nicotine results in increased heart rate and blood pressure, by stimulating the release of

A. Vasopressin

B. Adrenaline

C. Insulin

D. Thyroxine

Answer: B



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18. In adolescents acne develop in

A. Males in response to androgen

B. Females in response to oestrogen

C. Both males and females in response to androgen

D. both males and females in response to oestrogen

Answer: C



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19. Sleeping pills are made from

A. Barbiturates

B. Amphetamines

C. Cocaine

D. LSD

Answer: A



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20. Sedatives differ from tranquillisers in

A. Sedatives induce sleep while

tranquillisers do not do so

B. Sedatives depress brain activity while
tranquillisers activate brain functioning

C. Sedatives are strong tranquillisers

D. Sedatives cause addiction while
tranquillisers do not produce such an
effect.

Answer: A



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Exercise II Human Diseases

1. Dengue and chikungunya are getting transmitted by, vectors like

A. Aedes

B. Anopheles

C. Culex

D. Musca

Answer: A



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2. Haematuria and swimmers itch are caused by

- A. Enterobius
- B. Ancylostoma
- C. Schistosoma
- D. Trichinella

Answer: C



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3. Identify the African eye worm from the following

A. *Ancylostoma duodenale*

B. *Loa loa*

C. *Enterobius*

D. *Schistosoma*

Answer: B



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4. Unisexual flat worm lives in snail and in human beings

A. Fasciola

B. Schistosoma

C. Taenia solium

D. Paragonimus

Answer: B



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5. Lung fluke of man is

A. Paragonimus

B. Schistosoma

C. Echinococcus

D. Taenia

Answer: A



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6. Salk - Sabin vaccine used against the disease

A. (a) Diptheria

B. (b) Polio

C. (c) Typhoid

D. (d) Leprosy

Answer: B



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7. Select the wrong pair

A. Tuberculosis - Koch disease

B. Polio - Infantile paralysis

C. Visceral leishmaniasis - Kala azar

D. Mild tertian malaria - Plasmodium vivax

Answer: D



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8. The insect that spreads germs of plague from rats to humans is

A. *Yersinia pestis*

B. *Culex*

C. *Xenopsylla*

D. *Daphnea*

Answer: C



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

Column-I	Column-II
A) Amoebiasis	i) <i>Treponema pallidum</i>
B) Diphtheria	ii) Use only sterilized food and water
C) Cholera	iii) DPT Vaccine
D) Syphilis	iv) Use oral rehydration therapy

A. 1) A-(i), B - (i), C-(iii), D - (iv)

B. 2) A - (ii), B - (iii), C- (iv), D - (i)

C. 3) A - (i), B - (ii), C-(iii), D - (iv)

D. 4) A - (ii), B - (iv), C-(i), D - (iii)

Answer: B



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10. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

A. *Glossina palpalis* - Sleeping sickness

B. *Culex pipiens* - Filariasis

C. *Aedes aegypti* - Dengue fever

D. *Anopheles culifacies* - Leishmaniasis

Answer: D



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11. Filariasis is caused by

A. Ancylostoma

B. Cysticercus of Taenia solium

C. Schistosoma

D. Ascaris lumbricoides

Answer: C



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12. Intermediate host is absent in the infection of

- A. Entamoeba and Wuchereria
- B. Entamoeba and Taenia solium
- C. Ascaris, Enterobius and Entamoeba
- D. Ascaris and Wuchereria

Answer: C



13. Identify the incorrectly matched pair

A. Sleeping sickness - Trypanosoma gambiense

B. Dengue fever - Arbovirus

C. Plague - Yersinia pestis

D. Syphilis- Bacillus anthracis

Answer: D



14. The disease not transmitted through contaminated water

A. Typhoid

B. Cholera

C. Amoebiasis

D. Hepatitis B

Answer: D



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15. Which of the following is not a virus caused STD

A. AIDS

B. Gonorrhoea

C. Genital herpes

D. Hepatitis B

Answer: B



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16. 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.

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

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

A. i and ii

B. iii and iv

C. i, ii and v

D. i, ii, iii and iv

Answer: C



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17. Diethyl carbamazine is used to treat disease caused by

A. Ascaris

B. Wuchereria

C. Yesinia pasties

D. Entameba

Answer: B



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18. Which organism causes Pertussis?

A. virus

B. fungus

C. Gram positive bacillus

D. Gram negative bacillus

Answer: D



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19. Polio is transmitted by

A. Inoculation

B. Contamination

C. Contaminated blood transfusions

D. Mosquito bite

Answer: B



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20. BCG stands for

A. Bacterio Chemical Gangrene

B. Bacteria Culture Growth

C. Bacille Calmette Guerin

D. Bacterial Cell Growth

Answer: C



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21. Break bone fever is

A. typhoid

B. viral encephalitis

C. kala-azar

D. dengue

Answer: D



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22. Hydrophobia is a feature of which disease?

A. Poliomyelitis

B. Measles

C. Rabies

D. Hepatitis

Answer: C



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23. Chickenpox is a viral disease caused by

A. Herpes simplex

B. Varicella

C. Herpes zoster

D. Echovirus

Answer: B



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24. Mantoux test is done for

A. tuberculosis

B. cholera

C. malaria

D. Both (2) and (3)

Answer: A



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25. The larval stage of *Taenia solium* is known as

A. hydatid cyst

B. Cysticercus

C. Cercaria

D. proceroid

Answer: B



26. Dracunculus is a

A. helminth

B. blood fluke

C. cestode

D. tissue nematodes

Answer: D



27. Enterobiasis is caused by

A. filarial worm

B. hook worms

C. pin worms

D. round worms

Answer: C



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28. The region in the body where the polio virus multiplies is

- A. nerve cells
- B. muscle cells
- C. intestinal cells
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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29. Common influenza is caused by

A. virus

B. bacteria

C. Fungi

D. Protista

Answer: C



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30. DPT stands for

A. Diphtheria, Pertusis and Typhoid

B. Diarrhoea, Plague and Tetanus

C. Diarrhoea, Pertusis and Typhoid

D. Diphtheria, Whooping cough and
Tetanus

Answer: D



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31. One of the following disease is related to the presence of a microbe in the brain

A. polio

B. influenza

C. typhoid

D. syphilis

Answer: A



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

Column-I

- A) Sporozoites
- B) Filariasis
- C) Typhoid
- D) Chikungunya

Column-II

- i) Infectious form
- ii) *Aedes* mosquitoes
- iii) *Wuchereria*
- iv) Widal test



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33. Hepatitis B is transmitted through

- A. Sneezing
- B. Female Anopheles

C. Coughing

D. Blood transfusions

Answer: D



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

Column-I

A) *Leishmania donovani*

B) *Wuchereria bancrofti*

C) *Trypanosoma gambiense*

D) *Entamoeba histolytica*

Column-II

i) malaria

ii) Amoebiasis

iii) Kala azar

iv) Sleeping sickness

v) Filariasis

A. 1)A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)

B. 2)A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(v), D-(ii)

C. 3)A-(iii), B-(v), C-(iv), D-(ii)

D. 4)A-(iii), B-(v), C-(ii), D-(i)

Answer: C



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35. 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. 2 → 1 → 4 → 3 → 5 → 6 → 8 → 7

B. 2 → 4 → 1 → 3 → 5 → 6 → 8

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

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

Answer: A



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36. Haemozoin is

A. precursor of hemoglobin

B. toxin released from Streptococcus

infected cells

C. toxin released from Plasmodium infected cells

D. toxin released from Haemophilus infected cells

Answer: C



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37. Study the following diagram



The above condition is caused by

- A. Guinea worm
- B. Ring worm
- C. Pin worm
- D. Whip worm

Answer: B



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38. Reserve food in the cystic form of *Entamoeba histolytica* is in the form of

- A. Chromatoid bodies and glycogen granules
- B. Haemoglobin and haemozoin
- C. Glycogen mass and haemozoin
- D. Haemoglobin and glycogen granules

Answer: A



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39. Signet ring stage is the characteristic of

- A. Preerythrocytic cycle
- B. Exoerythrocytic cycle
- C. Erythrocytic cycle
- D. Posterythrocytic cycle

Answer: C



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40. Interval between the entry of sporozoites into human blood and the first appearance of malarial symptoms is known as

- A. Incubation period
- B. Prepatent period
- C. Resting period
- D. Gestation period

Answer: A



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41. Splenomegaly is common in chronic patients of

A. Malaria

B. Amoebiasis

C. Filariasis

D. Ascariasis

Answer: A



42. Common round worm belongs to the class

A. Chromadorea

B. Aphasmidia

C. Turbellaria

D. Trematoda

Answer: A



43. In Plasmodium, gametocytes are formed from

A. Hepatocytes

B. RBC in spleen & Bone marrow

C. Stomach of Mosquito

D. Salivary glands of mosquito

Answer: B



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44. Bisexual nematode from the following is

A. Enterobius

B. Ascaris

C. Caenorhabditis

D. Ancylostoma

Answer: C



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45. Hydatid diseases is caused by

A. Echinococcus

B. Echinus

C. Hymenolepis

D. Schistosoma

Answer: A



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46. Total number of moulting in the life history of *Ascaris* are

A. Four

B. Three

C. Two

D. One

Answer: A



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47. Which among these is associated with
Ascaris

A. Extra intestinal migration

B. Nocturnal periodicity

C. Extra intestinal amoebiasis

D. diurnal rhythm

Answer: A



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48. In the life cycle of common round worm

2nd and 3rd moults occur in

- A. In the moist soil
- B. Intestine of man
- C. In the alveoli of lungs
- D. In the liver

Answer: C



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49. Infective juvenile of Wuchereria is

- A. Microfilariae

B. Third stage larva

C. Sausage shaped larva

D. Second stage larva

Answer: B



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50. Beef tapeworm is

A. *Taenia solium*

B. *Fasciola hepatica*

C. *Taenia saginata*

D. *Paragonimus*

Answer: C



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51. Black water fever or cerebral malaria caused is by

A. *Plasmodium malariae*

B. *P. falciparum*

C. *Yersinia pestis*

D. *P. ovale*

Answer: B



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52. Select the wrong pair

A. Leprosy - Hansen's disease

B. Plague - Black death

C. Tetanus - Lock jaw

D. Cerebral malaria - Quartan malaria

Answer: D



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53. The larvae that exhibit extraintestinal migration and nocturnal periodicity respectively

- A. Larva of *Wuchereria* and larva of *Taenia*
- B. Larva of *Taenia* and larva of *Ascaris*

- C. Larva of Ascaris and larva of Wuchereria
- D. Both are exhibited by microfilaria of Wuchereria

Answer: C



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54. Which of the following is not a worm?

A. E. coli

B. Enterobius

C. Ascaris

D. Ancylostoma

Answer: A



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55. Which of the following pathogens causes whooping cough ?

A. Legionella spp

B. Bordetella pertussis

C. *Vibrio cholerae*

D. *Yersinia pestis*

Answer: B



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56. Exflagellation in the life cycle of

Plasmodium is related to

A. Formation of male gametocytes

B. Formation of male gametes

C. Formation of female gametocyte

D. Formation of female gamete

Answer: B



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A) Typhoid

B) Pneumonia

C) Cholera

57. D) Diphtheria

1) *Vibrio cholera*

2) *Corynebacterium*

3) *Salmonella typhi*

4) *Haemophilus influenza*

	A	B	C	D
1)	3	4	1	2
2)	2	3	1	4
3)	3	1	2	4
4)	4	2	3	1



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58. Match the following

Column-I

- A) Cathode rays
- B) Dumb-bell
- C) Alpha particles
- D) Moseley
- E) Heisenberg
- F) X-rays

Column-II

- P) Helium nuclei
- Q) Uncertainty principle
- R) Electromagnetic radiation
- S) p-orbital
- T) Atomic number
- U) Electrons

A. a, c and f

B. a, e and f

C. b, e and f

D. b, d and c

Answer: C



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Exercise I Innate Immunity

1. Choose the true statements.

1) Innate immunity is accomplished by providing different types of barriers. II) Acquired immunity is present from the birth and is inherited from parents. III) Sweat, tears, acid in the stomach and saliva prevent microbial growth.

A. I, III

B. II, III

C. I, II

D. All

Answer: A



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2. Interferons act against viral infection by

A. Engulfing and digesting infected cell

B. inducing macrophages to phagocytose

infected cells

C. activating complement proteins

D. blocking translation of viral proteins

Answer: D



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3. Read the following and identify the correct set of matching

List-I	List-II	List-II
I) Neutrophil	i) immuno-globulins	a) 1 st line of defence
II) Lysozyme	ii) cellular barrier	b) 2 nd line defence
III) B-lymphocytes	iii) physiological barrier	c) CMI
IV) Killer cells	iv) perforins	d) Humoral immunity



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4. Gamma interferons stimulate

A. Metastasis

B. Hypersensitivity

C. Fever response

D. Erythropoiesis

Answer: C



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5. Lysozyme kills bacteria by destroying

A. DNA

B. Lipid bilayers

C. Cell wall

D. Mitochondrial enzymes

Answer: C



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6. The most active phagocytic white blood cells are

- A. Neutrophils and monocytes
- B. Neutrophils and eosinophils
- C. Lymphocytes and macrophages
- D. Eosinophils and lymphocytes

Answer: A



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7. Fever is caused by

A. phagocytes

B. pyrogens

C. haptens

D. pus

Answer: B



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8. Identify incorrect statement about interferons

- A. they form holes in infected cells
- B. they are produced by virus infected cells
- C. they induce antiviral state
- D. they inhibit viral replication

Answer: A



9. Match of the following

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| A) Replication | 1) Formation of RNA from DNA |
| B) Transcription | 2) Synthesis of copy of DNA |
| C) Translation | 3) Single strand of DNA |
| D) Template | 4) Synthesis of proteins by RNA |

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

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

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

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

Answer: A



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10. Read the following pertaining to the action of complement proteins on affected cells

- A) Membrane attack complex
- B) Inactive plasma proteins
- C) ECF flow
- D) Pore formation
- E) Swell and burst

Identify the correct sequence

A. B-A-D-C-E

B. B-A-C-D-E

C. A-B-D-C-E

D. A-B-C-D-E

Answer: A



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11. Read the following statements regarding skin

A) It is a part of 24 hr/ 7 day body guard system

B) It chiefly acts as physical barrier C) It

mounts an attack on the germs with
lysosomes

True among the above

A. A & B

B. B & C

C. A & C

D. All

Answer: A



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12. Match of the following

A) Replication

1) Formation of RNA
from DNA

B) Transcription

2) Synthesis of copy
of DNA

C) Translation

3) Single strand of DNA

D) Template

4) Synthesis of proteins
by RNA



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13. Which of the following provide second line of defence?

A) Lysozyme of tears B) Phagocytes C) Mucus

membranes D) Antibodies E) Large
lymphocytes F) Fever

A. B, E, F

B. B, F only

C. A, B, F

D. D, B, F

Answer: A



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14. Statement 1: Interferons are a type of antibodies produced by body cells infected by bacteria.

Statement 2: Interferons stimulate inflammation at the site of injury.

- A. Both 1 and 2 are true
- B. 1 and 2 are false
- C. 1 is true, but 2 is false
- D. 1 is false, but 2 is true

Answer: B



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15. Consider the following statements.

I) Dead cells of the skin prevents pathogen entry. II)Skin secretes oil that makes skin surface acidic. III)Skin secretes sweat that makes surface acidic.

Which of the following given above are correct?

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. I, II and III

Answer: D



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Exercise Ii Acquired Immunity

1. 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 the body

D. IgA - present in colostrum in early days of lactation and protect infant from

diseases

Answer: C



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2. Read the following statements

- i) Immunological memory is found in higher vertebrates
- ii) Innate immunity is anamnestic
- iii) Antibodies which coat the surface of bacteria and make them susceptible to phagocytosis are opsonins
- iv) Allergic

reactions are due to the release of histamine and leukotriens

Choose the correct answer

A. i, iii, iv are true

B. iii, iv are false

C. i, ii, iv are true

D. ii, iii, iv are true

Answer: A



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3. Lymphocytes that inhibit the development and proliferation of T and B cell are

A. B cells

B. suppressor T cells

C. macrophages

D. neutrophils

Answer: B



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4. What is true about T-lymphocytes in mammals : -

A. These are produced in thyroid

B. These originate in secondary lymphoid tissues

C. They scavenge damaged cells and cellular debris

D. They are three main types - cytotoxic T cells, helper T cells and suppressor T

cells

Answer: D



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5. The primary and secondary immune responses are carried out with the help of

A. B - lymphocytes and T - lymphocytes

B. Natural killer cells and Macrophages

C. Macrophages and interferons

D. Natural killer cells and interferons

Answer: A



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LIST - 1

A) Pollutant but not
contaminant

B) Bhopaltragedy

C) Receptor to smoke
of automobiles

D) Sink to dry leaves
and garbage

LIST - 2

I) Methyl isocyanate
($\text{CH}_3 - \text{N CO}$)

II) CO_2

III) Human eyes

IV) Micro organisms

V) Mercury

6. The correct match is

The correct match is

A. A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-v

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

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

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

Answer: B



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7. Study the following and choose correct ones.

List-I	List-II	List-II
I) Interleukin	Virus infected cells	Differentiates immune cells
II) Gamma Interferons	Tc cells	Activates Tc cells
III) CTLs	Effector cells	Kills tumor cells
IV) T _H cells	CD ₄ ⁺ cells	Recognizes antigens bound to MHCII

A. Only III and IV

B. Only I and III

C. Only II and IV

D. Only I and II

Answer: A



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8. Read the following choose the correct answer.

List-I	List-II	List-II
I) Adaptive immunity	specific immunity	immunological memory
II) CTLs	Release of Granzymes	Effector cells
III) Interferons	Antiviral proteins	virus infected cells
IV) Antibody	polypeptide chains	Immunoglobulin

A. All are correct

B. All are incorrect

C. I, II & IV are correct

D. I, III & IV are correct

Answer: A



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9. Choose correct set of statements about multivalent antigens

i) it has different epitopes ii) it has repeats of same epitopes iii) it binds to different paratopes iv) its epitopes bind to same type of antibodies.

A. i, ii

B. i, ii, iii

C. i, iv

D. ii, iv

Answer: B



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10. Hole forming-proteins called 'perforins' are produced by

- A. helper T cells
- B. regulatory T cells
- C. cytotoxic T cells
- D. all of these

Answer: C



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11. For a disease to develop in the body the correct sequence of components of immune system that should fail to work effectively are

A) Skin → Fever → B cells → antibodies
→ macrophage

B) Mucous membrane → NK cells → B cells
→ antibodies → T. cells

C) Tears → B cells → macrophages →
antibodies

to saliva D) Skin → to

→ inflammation → phagocytic cell → B cell →

antibodies

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: D



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12. Antigens may be large molecules of

A. proteins

B. carbohydrates

C. lipoproteins

D. all of these

Answer: D



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13. T-cells detect antigens

- A. inside nucleus
- B. on the cell surface
- C. inside cytoplasm
- D. on nuclear membrane

Answer: B



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14. Specific antibodies are released into body fluids by

A. B-cells

B. T cells

C. Memory cells

D. Plasma cells

Answer: D



15. What is the function of cytotoxic T cells?

- A. 1) They activate B cells
- B. 2) They produce antibodies
- C. 3) They phagocytize pathogens
- D. 4) They lyse virus-infected cells

Answer: D



16. Cytotoxic T cells are known for their ability to unite with

A. human tissue cells

B. bacteria and viruses

C. MHC I bound antigen

D. small molecules known as epitopes

Answer: C



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17. Lymphocytes that assist in the regulation and coordination of the immune response are

A. B cells

B. NK and B cells

C. helper T cells

D. plasma cells

Answer: C



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18. Cells that display foreign antigens coupled to MHC II molecules on their surface include

- A. macrophages
- B. dendritic cells
- C. B cells
- D. all of the above

Answer: D



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19. Which of the following displays immune tolerance?

A. B cells

B. T cells

C. Both 1 and 2

D. α -cells

Answer: C



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20. T-lymphocytes recognise

A. peptides bound to MHC

B. free antigens

C. antibodies

D. polysaccharide

Answer: A



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21. A clone of plasma cells, which produce antibodies and memory cells are formed by the proliferation and differentiation of

A. antigen presenting cell

B. T lymphocyte

C. B lymphocyte

D. macrophage

Answer: C



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Exercise II Lymphoid Organs

1. Damage to thymus in a child may lead to

- A. a reduction in haemoglobin content of blood
- B. a reduction in stem cell production
- C. a reduction in B-lymphocytes
- D. loss of cell mediated immunity

Answer: D



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2. Choose incorrect statement about spleen

A. Filter for blood-borne microbes

B. Primary lymphoid organ

C. Reservoir of RBC

D. Site for interaction of lymphocytes with antigens

Answer: B



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3. Which of the following is correct match in the given table?

	Part of Immune System	Function	Line of defence
1)	Peyer's patches	Traps antigens	First
2)	Immunoglobulins	Neutralise antigens	Third
3)	Neutrophils	Phagocytosis of microbes	First
4)	Complement proteins	Induce antiviral state	Second



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4. Match the following and choose the correct option

	List-I	List-II	List-II
A)	Primary lymphoid organs	stem cells mature into lymphocytes	tonsils
B)	Secondary lymphoid organs	mature lymphocytes become functional	Thymus gland
C)	Killer T Cells	CD ₈ + cells	CMI
D)	T _H cells	CD ₄ + cells	CMI and HI

A. A and B only

B. C and D only

C. A and C only

D. All

Answer: B



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5. Consider the following statements.

I) Secondary lymphoid organs includes lymph nodes, spleen and small masses or lymph tissue such as Peyer's patches, appendix and thymus.

II) The secondary lymphoid organs are the site

of lymphocyte maturation and they efficiently trap antigens for exposure to T and B-cells.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. I and II

D. None of these

Answer: D



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6. I) Primary lymphoid organs includeA....andB.... In these organs immature lymphocytes differentiate into antigen sensitive lymphocytes. After maturation, the lymphocytes migrate toC....

II)D.... is the site for the development and maturation of B-lymphocytes

III) Thymus is the site for the development and maturation ofE.....

Here A to E refers to

A. A-liver, B-bone marrow, C-main lymphoid organ, D-Thymus, E-T-lymphocyte

B. A-bone marrow, B-thymus, C-tertiary lymphoid organs, D-Thymus, E-B-lymphocyte

C. A-bone marrow, B-thymus, C-secondary lymphoid organs, D-Bone marrow, E-T lymphocyte

D. A-heart, B-liver, C-main lymphoid organ, D Thymus, E-B-Lymphocyte

Answer: C



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7. The lymph nodes

I) are small solid structure throughout the body

II) filter lymph fluid as it flows through them, trapping bacteria, viruses and other antigens, which are then destroyed by lymphocytes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. I and II

D. None of these

Answer: C



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8. Thymus isA.... at the time puberty but it....B.... with age. Here A and B refers to

A. A-large, B-reducing

B. A-small, B-increasing

C. A-large, B-disappear

D. A-not present, B-appears

Answer: A



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Exercise Ii Antibody

1. Antigen binding site of immunoglobulin is

A. variable region of heavy chain

B. variable region of light chain

C. constant region of light chain

D. variable region of both heavy and light chain

Answer: D



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2. The antibody dependent cytotoxicity is seen in

- A. local anaphylaxis
- B. generalized anaphylaxis
- C. immune complex reaction
- D. non-compatible blood transfusion

Answer: D



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3. Immunoglobulin present in tears is

A. IgD

B. IgG

C. IgA

D. IgM

Answer: C



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4. Which of the following elements is important to maintain structure of immunoglobulin

A. P

B. S

C. Fe

D. Ca

Answer: B



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

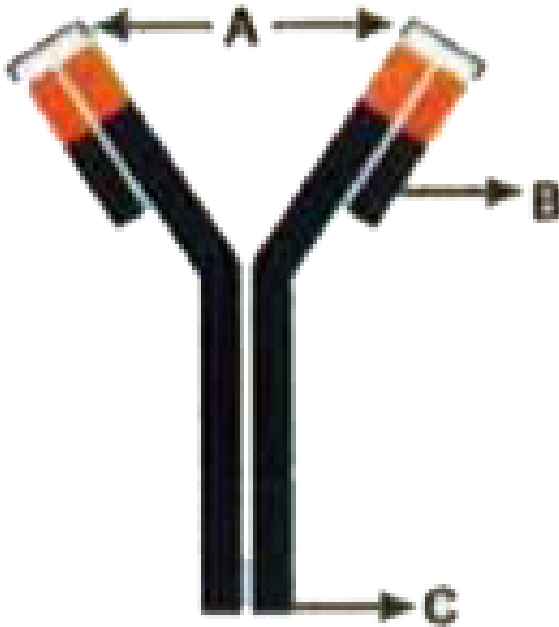
- A. Serum globulins
- B. Fibrinogen in the plasma
- C. Haemocytes
- D. Serum albumins

Answer: A



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6. Identify the correctly labelled parts of antibody



A. A-paratope, B-light chain, $C - F_c$ end

B. A-epitope, B-light chain, $C - F_c$ end

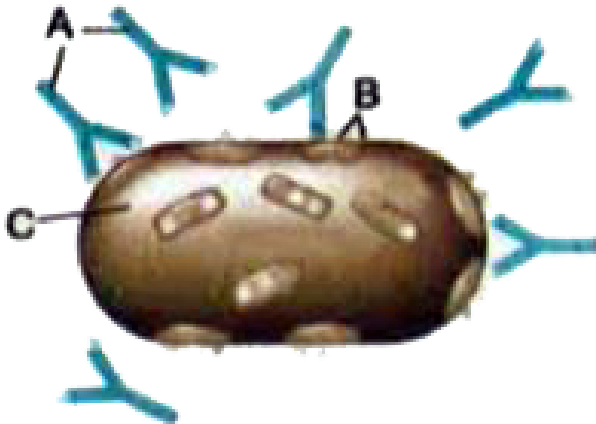
C. A-epitope, B-heavy chain, $C - F_c$ end

D. A-paratope, B-heavy chain, $C - F_c$ end

Answer: A

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7. Observe the picture given below and identify the answer



A. A-paratope, B-epitope, C-bacterial cell

B. A-antibody, B-paratope, C- bacterial cell

C. A-antibody, B-epitope, C-bacterial cell

D. A-paratope, B-bacterial cell, C-epitope

Answer: C



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8. Study of interaction of antigen and antibody in blood is termed

A. serology

B. crybiology

C. angiology

D. haematology

Answer: A



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9. Antibodies are

A. sugars

B. vitamins

C. albumins

D. γ globulins

Answer: D



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10. Which type of antibody molecules is involved in ABO - incompatibility reaction?

A. IgM

B. IgG

C. IgE

D. IgA

Answer: A



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11. Gamma immunoglobulins are synthesized
in

A. liver

B. bone marrow

C. kidney

D. lymphoid tissue

Answer: D



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12. Opsonisation is carried out by

A. IgG

B. IgM

C. IgD

D. IgA

Answer: A



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13. Which of the following is the major immunoglobulin in human serum, accounting for 80% of the immunoglobulin pool?

A. IgM

B. IgD

C. IgE

D. IgG

Answer: D



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14. Which immunoglobulin is the least prevalent?

A. IgA

B. IgD

C. IgE

D. IgG

Answer: C



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15. The antibody that is capable of crossing the placental barrier and is responsible for the Rh incompatibility between an Rh negative mother and an Rh positive foetus is

A. IgA

B. IgM

C. IgG

D. IgD

Answer: C



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16. A portion of the antigen, the antigenic determinant, which can bind to the antigen binding site (paratope) of the antibody is

A. opsonin

B. antigen-antibody complex

C. epitope

D. none of these

Answer: C



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17. Membrane bound antibodies are present on surface of

A. Mature B-cells

B. Mature T-cells

C. Memory cells

D. Both 1 and 3

Answer: D



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18. Antibody formed of five immunoglobulin units/pentamer is

A. IgA

B. IgG

C. IgM

D. IgE

Answer: C



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19. Immunoglobulin present in sebum is

A. IgG

B. IgM

C. IgA

D. IgE

Answer: C



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20. Lysis of foreign cell is mediated through

A. IgM only

B. IgA only

C. IgM and IgG

D. IgD and IgE

Answer: C



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21. Which immunoglobulin is the largest in size

A. IgA

B. IgD

C. IgE

D. IgM

Answer: D



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22. Following are the statements about the role of antibodies during immunity

A) They bring precipitation of insoluble antigens and agglutination of soluble antigens
B) They bring precipitation of soluble antigens and agglutination of insoluble

antigens C) They also activate the phagocytes and inactivate the complement system D) They help in opsonising and immobilising the bacteria

Find the correct statements

A. A,B,C

B. B & C

C. A,B,D

D. B & D

Answer: D



23. Digestion of antigens by phagocytes due to stimulation by antibodies is

- A. Opsonization
- B. Immunization
- C. T-cell immunization
- D. B-cell immunization

Answer: A



24. How many variable segments are present in the basic structure of an antibody molecule?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: D



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Exercise II Types Of Immunity

1. A person likely to develop tetanus is immunised by administering

A. Wide spectrum antibiotics

B. Weakened germs

C. Dead germs

D. Preformed antibodies

Answer: D



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2. Which of the following is not a correct difference between active immunity and passive immunity

Active immunity	Passive immunity
1. Fast, and Provides immune response	Slow and takes time to become effective
2. Antibodies are produced in the host body	Ready-made antibodies are given to host
3. Provides immunological memory	Does not provide immunological memory
4. Long lasting	Short lived



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Exercise II Vaccines

1. Oral vaccine prevents the attack of

A. typhoid

B. polio

C. tetanus

D. cholera

Answer: B



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2. BCG is a vaccine meant for protection against

A. polio

B. typhoid

C. cholera

D. tuberculosis

Answer: D



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3. Which of the following is incorrect statement

A. Hepatitis-B vaccine produced from yeast

B. In case of snake bites, the injection which is given to the patients, contain

performed antibiotics against the snake
venom

C. The use of drugs like antihistmine,
adrenalin and steriods quickly reduce
the symptoms of allergy

D. MALT constitutes about 50 percent of
the lymphoid tissue in human body.

Answer: B



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4. The vaccine against rabies was produced by

A. Edward Jenner

B. Louis Pasteur

C. Koch

D. Marshall

Answer: B



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5. Salk's vaccine has

A. Polio toxoids

B. attenuated polio virus

C. T.B. toxoids

D. inactivated polio virus

Answer: D



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6. Father of immunology is

A. Louis Pasteur

B. Leewenhock

C. Edward Jenner

D. Malpighi

Answer: C



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7. Who was the pioneer of small pox vaccine ?

A. Louis Pasteur

B. Edward Jenner

C. Selman Waksman

D. Alexander Fleming

Answer: B



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1. Which of the following is a life saving drug in anaphylactic shock?

A. Cortisol

B. Histamine

C. Zidovudine

D. Pencillin

Answer: A



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2. The complexes formed during immune complex mediated hypersensitivity are removed by:

(a) Eosinophils and T-cells

(b) Monocytes and B-Cells

(c) Eosinophils and monocytes

(d) Eosinophils and basophils

A. Tc cells

B. Basophils

C. B-lymphocytes

D. Eosinophils

Answer: D



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3. Cells which secrete histamine occur in

A. lungs

B. brain

C. liver

D. connective tissue

Answer: D



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4. Blood vessels near a wound dilate and become more permeable in response to which material released from damaged cells?

A. pyrogens

B. antibodies

C. histamine

D. helper T cells

Answer: C



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5. Anaphylactic shock is

- A. allergic reaction
- B. secretion of toxins
- C. secretion of heparin
- D. all of these

Answer: A



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6. Which of the following chemical is a not released by the mast cells during allergic reactions

A. Adrenalin

B. Histamine

C. Serotonin

D. 2 and 3

Answer: A



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7. An insect bite may result in inflammation of that spot. This is triggered by the alarm chemicals such as

A. histamine and dopamine

B. histamine and bradykinin

C. interferons and opsonin

D. interferons and histones

Answer: B



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8. Assertion : Mast cells in the human body release excessive amounts of inflammatory chemicals which cause allergic reactions.

Reason : Allergens in the environment on reaching human body stimulate mast cell in certain individuals.

- A. Both 1 and 2 are true
- B. Both 1 and 2 are false
- C. 1 is true, but 2 is false

D. 1 is false, but 2 is true

Answer: A



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9. Basophils help the body defence by

A. Phagocytosis of bacteria

B. Cell mediated as well as antibody mediated immunity

C. Heparin secretion to prevent thrombosis

D. Causes allergic reactions

Answer: D



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10. Allergic reaction involves binding of A antibodies to B cells.

A

- 1) IgE
- 2) IgM
- 3) IgE
- 4) IgD

B

- Plasma cell
- Basophil
- Mast cell
- Dendritic cell



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Exercise II Auto Immunity

1. Which of the following differs from others

A. asthma

B. arthritis

C. Psoriasis

D. Grave's disease

Answer: A





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2. Set of autoimmune diseases is

A. AIDS, SCID

B. Parkinson's disease, HIV

C. Allergy, cystitis

D. Myasthenia gravis, Grave's disease

Answer: D



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3. Note the following

A) SCID B) Grave's disease C) Rheumatoid arthritis D) Alzheimer's disease E) Myasthenia gravis F) Addison's disease G) Parkinson's disease

Which of the above are auto immune disorders

A. B, C, E&F

B. A, D, F & G

C. B, E, F & G

D. A, B, C & D

Answer: A



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4. Which of the following are not related to rheumatoid arthritis?

I) It affects neuromuscular junction 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. I only

C. III and IV

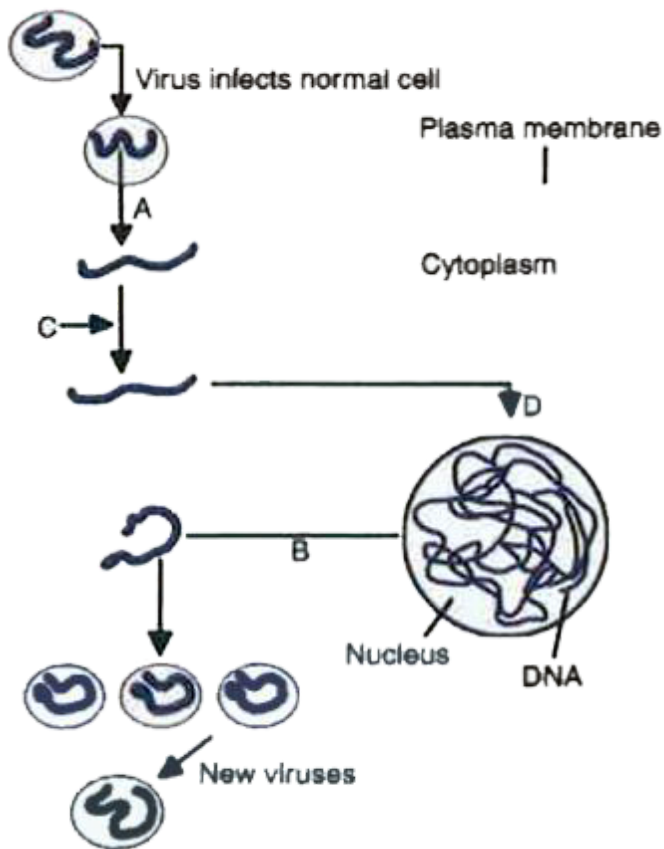
D. I and III

Answer: B



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1. The picture given below shows the replication of HIV virus. Identify the phase of reverse transcription



A. B

B. C

C. A

D. D

Answer: B



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2. AIDS is characterised by

A. Malaria

B. Toxoplasmosis

C. Hay fever

D. Genital warts

Answer: B



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3. Which of the following is incorrect statement?

A. A widely used diagnostic test for AIDS is

ELISA

B. Treatment of AIDS with anti retroviral

drugs is completely effective

C. Anti retroviral drugs can prolong the life

of the AIDS patient

D. Anti retroviral drugs can not prevent

death

Answer: B



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4. Which cells continue to produce virus and act like a HIV factory?

A. Tc cells

B. CTL

C. B - Lymphocytes

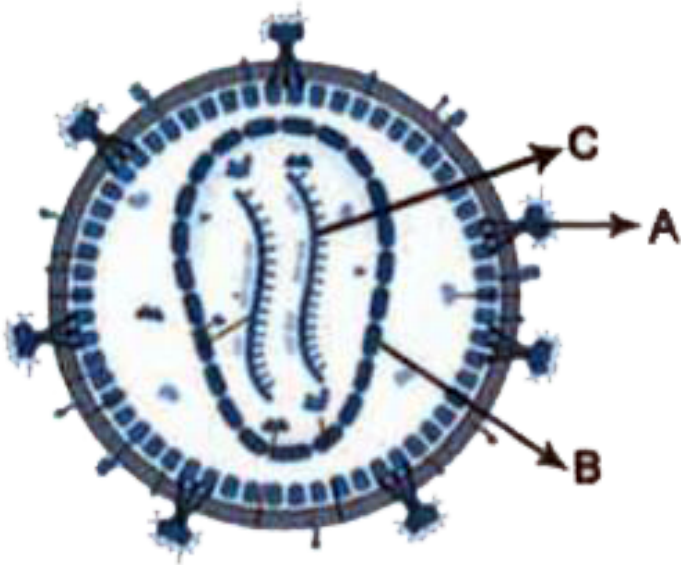
D. Macrophages

Answer: D



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5. The picture given below shows HIV. Identify the correct matched sets of parts



A. $A - G_P 120$, B-Nucleocapsid, C-RNA

B. $A - G_P 41$, B-Nucleocapsid, C-RNA

C. $A - G_P$ 41,B-Nucleocapsid, C-Viral
genome

D. $A - G_P$ 120,B-Viral genome, C-RNA

Answer: A



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6. To detect antibodies against HIV in a patient, one should use a/an

A. indirect ELISA

B. direct agglutination test

C. direct fluorescent antibody test

D. fluorescence-activated cell sorter

Answer: A



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7. SCID is

A. Autoimmune disorder

B. Allergy

C. secondary Immunodeficiency

D. Primary Immunodeficiency

Answer: D



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8. The word NACO stands for

A. National AIDS control Organisation

B. Non-Governmental AIDS Control

Organisaion

C. National Agrochemical Organisation

D. Both (2) and (3)

Answer: A



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9. Transmission of HIV occurs by

I) sexual contact with infected person II) transfusion of contaminated blood. III) sharing infected needles. IV) from infected mother to the baby through placenta.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

A. A) I and II

B. B) I and III

C. C) II, III and IV

D. D) I, II, III and IV

Answer: D



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10. Statement I: AIDS is a disorder caused by HIV.

Statement II: HIV is a virus that damages immune system of its host.

- A. Both 1 and 2 are true
- B. Both 1 and 2 are false
- C. 1 is true, but 2 is false
- D. 1 is false, but 2 is true

Answer: A



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11. World health organisation has started a number of programmes to prevent spreading of HIV infection.

Few such steps include.

I) ensuring use of disposable needles and syringes. II) free distribution of condoms. III) advocating safe sex. IV) controlling drug abuse

Which of the steps given above the correct?

A. I and III

B. III and IV

C. II, III and IV

D. I, II, III and IV

Answer: D



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12. Select the true statement.

I) AIDS has no cure prevention is the best option. II) During HIV infection, the person suffers from fever, weight loss and diarrhoea.

III) HIV is a retrovirus, which means its genetic material is DNA

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. None of these

Answer: A



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13. The risk of developing tuberculosis is greater in HIV positive people because

A. There is progressive decrease in the number of helper T-lymphocytes in the body

B. The macrophages of infected person act like HIV producing factories.

C. The HIV infected person produces anti-HIV antibodies soon after window period

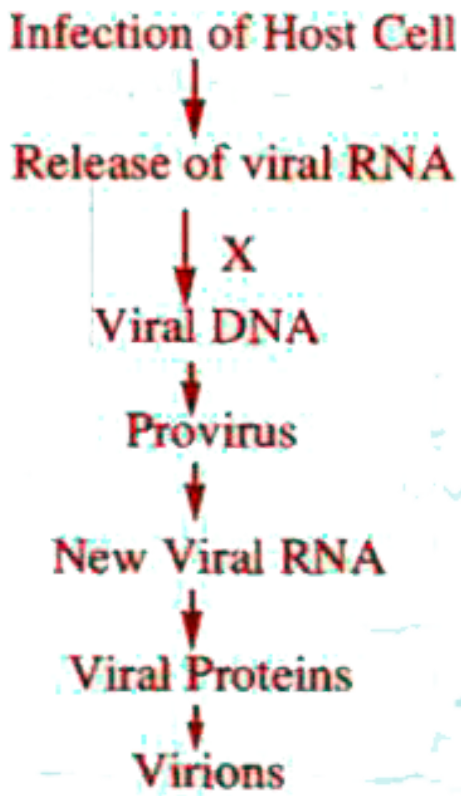
D. Mycobacterium has cross reactive antigens with some epitopes common to HIV antigen.

Answer: A



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14. Identify 'X' in the schematic representation of HIV replication cycle given below.



A. Protease

B. Reverse transcriptase

C. Integrase

D. gp 120

Answer: B



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Exercise Ii Graft Rejection

1. Immuno-suppressive drug used in organ transplantation

A. Cyclosporin

B. Hetrazan

C. Taxol

D. Morphine

Answer: A



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2. HLA complex is associated with

- A. 9th chromosome
- B. X-chromosome
- C. 11th chromosome
- D. 6th chromosome

Answer: D



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3. Which type of graft is used in plastic surgery?

A. Isograft

B. Allograft

C. Autograft

D. Xenograft

Answer: C



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4. Statement 1: Grafted kidney may be rejected in a patient due to cell mediated immune response.

Statement 2: T_H Cells produce immunoglobulins.

A. Both S-1 and S-2 are true

B. S-1 is true but, S-2 is false

C. S-1 is false but, S-2 is true

D. Both S-1 and S-2 are false

Answer: B



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Exercise II Cancer

1. Which one of the following techniques is safest for the detection of cancers -

A. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

B. Radiography (X-ray)

C. Computed Tomography (CT)

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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2. Retroviruses are implicated as a cause for cancer in humans because they

A. Presence of gene for reverse transcriptase

B. Their genome has tumor suppressor genes

C. Presence of V- oncogenes in their genome

D. Their genetic material is RNA

Answer: C



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3. Malignant tumours are

I) mass of neoplastic cells. II) cell that grow very rapidly and damaging the surrounding normal tissue. III) cells that show the property of metastasis.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. All of these

Answer: D



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4. Match the following columns.

Column I (cancer causing agent)	Column II Example
A) Chemical	1) Carcinogens
B) Physical	2) Cigarette smoke
C) Biological	3) X-rays
D) Cancer causing substances	4) Oncogenic viruses

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

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

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

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

Answer: A



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5. Normal cell have genes calledA..... which are present in inactivated state but under certain conditions likeB..... they get transformed toC.... Here A, B and C refers to

A. A-cellular oncogenes, B-mutation, C-cancer causing oncogenes

B. A-proto-oncogenes, B-mutation, C-disease causing genes

C. A-viral oncogenes, B-mutation, C-tumour causing genes

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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6. Fill up the blanks.

I. Malignant tumors are the masses ofA....cells which grow rapidly andB.... the surrounding normal cells. II. TheC..... proliferation of cancerous cells produces masses of cells, calledD... III. Cancer cells show division.

A. A-neoplastic cells, B-damage, C-

uncontrolled, D-tumors, E-uncontrolled,

B. A-cancer cell, B-nourish, C-controlled, D-

cancer, E-controlled,

C. A-tumour cell, B-damage C-controlled, D-cancer, E-controlled,

D. A-proliferating cells, B-nourish, C-controlled, D-tumours, E-controlled,

Answer: A



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7. Administration of this substance before radiation therapy kills most of the cancer cells

A. Gadolinium

B. 2-deoxyglucose

C. flouro-deoxyglucose

D. strontium sulphate

Answer: D



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8. Consider the following statements.

I) The property of metastasis is shown by malignant tumors. II) Carcinogens are the

agents that cause cancer. III) Benign tumor causes little damage to body cells.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. I, II and III

Answer: D



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9. Melanoma is the cancer of

A. pigment cells of skin

B. gastro-intestinal tract

C. myeloblasts of bone marrow

D. mammary glands

Answer: A



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10. Kaposi sarcoma affects

A. lymph vessels, nodes & blood vessels

B. neural tissue

C. muscle tissue

D. melanocytes of skin

Answer: A



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11. Cadherins are

A. Junctions of epithelial cells

B. Tumor suppressor genes

C. Cellular products that promote motility

D. Large glycoproteins of B-lymphocytes

Answer: A



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12. PSA is a test used to detect

A. lung cancer

B. HIV infection

C. Prostate gland Cancer

D. Breast Cancer

Answer: C



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13. What are biological response modifiers used for the treatment of cancer?

- A. Vincristin
- B. α -interferons
- C. cyclosporine
- D. corticosteroids

Answer: B



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14. Preneoplastic cells are

A. precancerous cells

B. neoplastic cells

C. premalignant cells without genetic changes in protooncogenes

D. normal cells

Answer: A



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15. Select the true statements.

I. Cancer can be detected by the use of antibodies against cancer -specific antigens for certain type of cancer. II. The tumour cells are surgically removed to reduce the load of cancerous cells. III. Certain chemotherapeutic drugs are used to kill the cancerous cells, but majority of the drugs have side affects like hair loss, anaemia, etc.

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. I, II and III

Answer: D



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16. Sarcoma is related to the cancer of

A. connective and muscular tissue

B. epithelial tissue

C. bones

D. adipose tissue

Answer: A



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17. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of cancer cells?

A. abundance of telomerase enzyme

B. loss of contact inhibition

C. uncontrolled proliferation

D. presence of unaltered proto-oncogenes

Answer: D



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18. Statement 1: Cancer cells are vitually immortal until the death of that human body.

Statement 2: Cancer cells avoid apoptosis

A. 1)Both S1 and S2 are true

B. 2)S1 is true but, S2 is false

C. 3)S2 is true but, S1 is false

D. 4)Both S1 and S2 are false

Answer: A



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19. Cancer is caused by all of the following except

A. Cellular oncogenes

B. Tumour suppressor gene

C. Viral oncogens

D. Chemical carcinogens

Answer: B



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20. Cancer cells do not exhibit the property of

A. Contact inhibition

B. Metastasis

C. Angiogenesis

D. Telomerase activity

Answer: A



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21. Find the wrong match.

A. Benign tumor-Cancerous

B. Carcinoma in situ-Not yet metastasised

C. Malignant tumour-Neoplastic

D. Protooncogene-Normal, unmutated
gene

Answer: A



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22. Find the wrong match

A. ELSIA - HIV

B. Leukemia - MRI

C. pap smear test - cancer of cervix

D. Benign tumor - uterine fibroid

Answer: B



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Exercise II Drug Addiction

1. The "blue baby" syndrome results from

A. excess of TDS (total dissolved solids)

B. excess of chloride

C. methaemoglobin

D. excess of dissolved oxygen

Answer: C



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2. In drunk person, the part of brain to be affected first in loss of control is

A. Cerebellum

B. Cerebrum

C. Thalamus

D. Pons varolli

Answer: A



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3. Which one of the following depresses brain activity and produces feelings of calmness, relaxation and drowsiness?

A. morphine

B. valium

C. amphetamines

D. hashish

Answer: B



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4. Phocomelia a disorder in which children are born with flipper like limbs are born when pregnant woman consume

A. Alcohol

B. thalidomide drugs

C. smoking

D. paracetamol

Answer: B



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5. Valium like compounds act as

A. depressants

B. stimulants

C. Hallucinogens

D. either 2 or 3

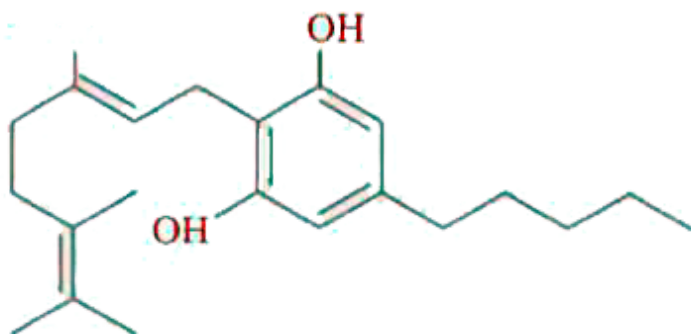
Answer: A



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6. Which of these is a member of the group of chemicals whose chemical structure is given

below?



A. Marijuana

B. Hashish

C. Ganja

D. All of these

Answer: D



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7. Matched pair of the drug and its effect?

- 1) Amphetamines - CNS stimulants
- 2) Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) - Psychedelic (hallucinogen)
- 3) Heroin - Depressant, slows down body functions
- 4) Barbiturates - Tranquillizer



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8. 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 damages

D. leukaemias and lymphomas

Answer: C



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Exercise Iii Previous Aipmt Neet Questions

1. Match the following sexually transmitted diseases (Colum-I) with their causative agent

(Column -II) and select the correct option.

Column-I		Column-II	
A) Gonorrhoea		i) HIV	
B) Syphilis		ii) Neisseria	
C) Genital Warts		iii) Treponema	
D) AIDS		iv) Human Papilloma-Virus	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
1) (ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
2) (iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
3) (iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)
4) (iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)



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2. MALT constitutes about percent for the lymphoid tissue in human body.

A. 0.5

B. 0.2

C. 0.7

D. 0.1

Answer: A



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3. 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. Autoimmune response
- B. Cells-mediated immune response
- C. Hormonal immune response
- D. Physiological immune response

Answer: B



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4. Which of the following statements is correct?

A. Acquired immunity is pathogen specific

B. The exaggerated response of the immune system to certain antigens present in the environment is called Auto-immunity

C. Bone marrow acts as a filter of the blood by trapping blood borne micro-

organisms

D. AIDS is caused by a group of viruses called rhinovirus.

Answer: A



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5. An example of flagellate protozoan is

A. Paramecium

B. Trypanosoma

C. Entamoeba

D. Plasmodium

Answer: B



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6. Which technique helps to identify a bacterial or viral pathogen in a human body even when its concentration is very low and clinical symptoms are not yet visible ?

A. ELISA

B. Total leucocyte count

C. PCR

D. Differential leucocyte count

Answer: C



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

A. Mutations inhibit production of telomerase.

B. Mutations in proto-oncogenes accelerate the cell cycle.

C. Mutations destroy telomerase inhibitor

D. Mutations inactivate the cell control

Answer: A



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

A. Attenuated pathogens

B. Activated pathogens

C. Harvested antibodies

D. Gamma globulin

Answer: A



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

- A. Active immunity
- B. Allergic response
- C. Graft rejection
- D. Auto-immune disease

Answer: D



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10. Asthma may be attributed to

- A. Accumulation of fluid in the lungs
- B. bacterial infection of the lungs
- C. allergic reaction of the mast cells in the
lungs
- D. inflammation of the trachea

Answer: C



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

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

Answer: D



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

A. Ebola virus

B. Hepatitis B virus

C. Human immunodeficiency virus

D. Chikungunya virus

Answer: D



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13. The active form of *Entamoeba histolytica* feeds upon

A. blood only

B. erythrocytes, mucosa and submucosa of colon

C. mucosa and submucosa of colon only

D. food in intestine

Answer: B



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14. Which of the following is not a sexually transmitted disease?

A. Encephalitis

B. Syphilis

C. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
(AIDS)

D. Trichomoniasis

Answer: A



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15. Which of the following diseases is caused by a protozoan?

A. Blastomycosis

B. Syphilis

C. Influenza

D. Babesiosis

Answer: D



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16. Match each disease with its correct type of vaccine.

Column I		Column II			
A. Tuberculosis		1. Harmless virus			
B. Whooping cough		2. Inactivated toxin			
C. Diphtheria		3. Killed bacteria			
D. Polio		4. Harmless bacteria			
Code					
	A	B	C	D	
(a)	2	1	3	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b)	3	2	4	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)	4	3	2	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)	1	2	4	3	<input type="checkbox"/>



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17. HIV that causes AIDS, first starts destroying

A. Thrombocyte

B. B-lymphocytes

C. Leucocytes

D. Helper T-lymphocytes

Answer: D



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

A. IgG

B. IgD

C. IgM

D. IgA

Answer: D



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19. Grafted kidney may be rejected in a patient
due to

A. Innate immune response

B. Humoral immune response

C. Cell-mediated immune response

D. Passive immune responses

Answer: C



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20. Which is the particular type of drug that is obtained from the plant whose one flowering

branch is shown here?



A. Hallucinogen

B. Stimulant

C. Depressant

D. Pain-killer

Answer: A



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

A. Within 15 days of sexual contact with an infected person

B. When the infected retro virus enters
host cells

C. When HIV damages large number of
helper T-Lymphocytes

D. When the viral DNA is produced by
reverse transcriptase

Answer: C



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22. Infection of Ascaris usually occurs by

A. Tse-tse fly

B. Mosquito bite

C. Drinking water containing eggs of
Ascaris.

D. Eating imperfectly cooked pork

Answer: C



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23. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding sexually transmitted infections (STIs) ?

A. A person may contract syphilis by sharing milk with one already suffering from the disease.

B. Haemophilia is one of the STDs.

C. Genital herpes and sickle-cell anaemia are both STDs

D. The chances of a 5-year boy containing a
STD are very little

Answer: D



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

A. Muscles of the legs

B. Blood vessels of the high region

C. Skin between the fingers

D. Lymphatic vessels of the lower limbs

Answer: D



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25. Which is hallucinagenic drug ?

A. Caffeine

B. Morphine

C. Lysergic acid diethylamide

D. Opium

Answer: C



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26. Motile zygote of Plasmodium occurs in

A. Gut of female Anopheles

B. Salivary glands of Anopheles

C. Human RBCs

D. Human liver

Answer: A



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27. Widal Test is carried out to test :

A. Malaria

B. Diabetes mellitus

C. HIV/AIDS

D. Typhoid fever

Answer: D



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28. Common cold differs from pneumonia in that

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

B. Pneumonia can be prevented by a live attenuated bacterial vaccine whereas

the common cold has no effective vaccine

C. Pneumonia is caused by a virus while the common cold is caused by the bacterium *Haemophilus influenzae*

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

Answer: D



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

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

D. They show contact inhibition

Answer: D



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30. Cirrhosis of liver is caused by the chronic in-take of

A. Opium

B. Alcohol

C. Tobacco (chewing)

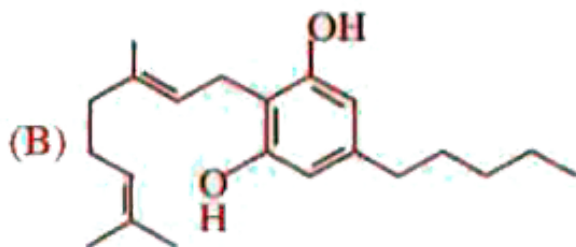
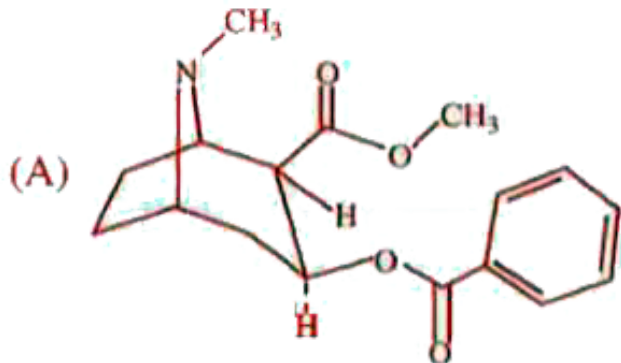
D. Cocaine

Answer: B



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31. Identify the molecules (A) and (B) shown below and select the right option giving their source and use.



Molecule	Source	Use
1) (A) Cocaine	<i>Erythroxylum coca</i>	Accelerates the transport of dopamine
2) (B) Heroin	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Depressant and slows down body functions
3) (B) Cannabinoids	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	Produces hallucinations
4) (A) Morphine	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Sedative and pain killer

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32. The pathogen *Microporum* responsible for ringworm disease in humans belongs to the same Kingdom of organisms as that of

- A. *Taenia*, a tape worm
- B. *Rhizopus*, a mould
- C. *Ascaris*, a round worm
- D. *Wuchereria*, a filarial worm

Answer: B



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

A. Saliva of infected female Anopheles mosquito

B. Red blood corpuscles of human suffering from malaria

C. Spleen of infected humans

D. Salivary glands of freshly moulted female

Anopheles mosquito

Answer: A



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34. Which one of the following option gives the correct matching of a disease with its

pathogen and mode of infection?

	Disease	Pathogen	Mode of infection
(1)	Pneumonia	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	Droplet infection
(2)	Typhoid	<i>Salmonella typhi</i>	Airborne infection
(3)	Malaria	<i>Plasmodium</i>	Bite by male Anopheles
(4)	Filariasis	<i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i>	Infected food and water



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35. Common cold is not cured by antibiotics

because it is

A. Caused by a virus

B. Caused by a Gram-Positive bacterium

C. Caused by a gram-negative bacterium

D. Not an infectious disease

Answer: A



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

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

B. Injection of dead/inactivated pathogens causes passive immunity

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

D. Injection of snake antivenom against snake bite is an example of active

immunisation

Answer: A



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

A. ELISA

B. MRI

C. Ultra sound

D. WIDAL

Answer: A



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

A. Epithelium of urogenital tract

B. Tears

C. Monocytes

D. Skin

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: C



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40. Ringworm in humans is caused by

A. Bacteria

B. Fungi

C. Nematodes

D. Typhoid

Answer: B



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41. Widal test is used for the diagnosis of

A. Malaria

B. Pneumonia

C. Tuberculosis

D. Typhoid

Answer: D



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42. Infectious proteins are present in

A. Gemini viruses

B. Prions

C. Viroids

D. Satellite viruses

Answer: B



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43. Select the correct statement from the ones given below.

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

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

C. Chewing tobacco lowers blood pressure and heart rate

D. Cocaine is given to patients after surgery as it simulates recovery

Answer: B



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

A. The sporozoites released from RBCs are being rapidly killed and broken down inside spleen

B. The trophozoites reach maximum growth and give out certain toxins

C. The parasite after its rapid multiplication inside RBCs

D. The microgametocytes and megagametocytes are being destroyed by the WBCs

Answer: C



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

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

B. Drug addicts are least susceptible to HIV infection

C. AIDS patients are being fully cured cent percent with proper care and nutrition

D. The causative HIV retrovirus enters helper T-Lymphocytes thus reducing their numbers

Answer: D



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46. Which one of the following techniques is safest for the detection of cancers -

A. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

B. Radiography (x-ray)

C. Computed tomography(CT)

D. Histopathological studies

Answer: A



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47. Read the following statement having two blanks (A and B):

"A drug used for ___(A) ___ patients is obtained from a species of the organism ___(B) ___."

The one correct option for the two blanks is :



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

A. HIV is unevloped retrovirus

B. HIV doesn't escape but attacks the acquired immune response

C. HIV is enveloped virus containing one molecule of single stranded RNA and one molecule of reverse transcriptase

D. HIV is enveloped virus that contains two identical molecules of single - stranded RNA and two molecules of reverse transcriptase

Answer: D



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

- A. Common cold, AIDS
- B. Dysentery, common cold
- C. Typhoid, tuberculosis
- D. Ringworm, AIDS

Answer: A



50. Which one of the following statements is correct?

A. Benign tumours show the property of metastasis

B. Heroin accelerates body functions

C. Malignant tumours may exhibit metastasis

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

Answer: C



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

A. Morphine leads to delusions and disturbed emotions

B. Barbituates cause relaxation and temporary euphoria

C. Hashish causes after thought perceptions and hallucinations

D. Opium stimulates nervous system and causes hallucinations

Answer: C



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

Column-I	Column-II
A) Amoebiasis	i) <i>Treponema pallidum</i>
B) Diphtheria	ii) Use only sterilized food and water
C) Cholera	iii) DPT vaccine
D) Syphilis	iv) Use oral rehydration therapy

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

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

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

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

Answer: B



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

A. Cytokine barriers

B. Cellular barriers

C. Physiological barriers

D. Physical barriers

Answer: C



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

A. Certain types of bacteria

B. All viruses

C. Most virus infected cells

D. Certain fungi

Answer: A



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

A. serum globulins

B. fibrinogen in the plasma

C. haemocytes

D. serum albumins

Answer: A



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

A. Tryphoid and smallpox

B. Chloera and tetanus

C. Tetanus and mumps

D. Herpers and influenza

Answer: B



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