



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD -HARYANA BOARD

HUMAN HEALTH AND DISEASE

Example

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



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



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3. How transmissio of each of the following diseases takes place?

Amoebiasis.



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4. How transmissio of each of the following diseases takes place?

Malaria



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5. How transmissio of each of the following diseases takes place?

Ascariasis.



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6. How transmissio of each of the following diseases takes place?

Pneumonia.



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7. What measures wuld yuo take to prevent water-borne disease ?



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



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9. Name the primary and secondary lymphoid organs.



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10. The following are some well-known abbreviations, which have been used in this chapter. Expand each one to its full form.

MALT



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11. The following are some well-known abbreviations, which have been used in this chapter. Expand each one to its full form.

NK cells.





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12. The following are some well-known abbreviations, which have been used in this chapter. Expand each one to its full form.

HIV.



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CTL



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GALT



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16. Differentiate between following and give examples of each:

Innate and Acquired Immunity.



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17. Differentiate between following and give examples of each:

Active and Passive Immunity.



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



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



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



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



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22. Explain what is meant by metastasis.



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23. Enlist the various harmful effects which alcohol/drug abuse may have on adolescents.



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habit? Discuss it with your teacher.



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



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27. What is health?



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28. Name three important aspects to maintain good health.



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29. What is disease ?



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30. Name the two main groups of diseases.



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31. Define infectious diseases.



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32. Name the causative organism of typhoid.



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33. Name the causative organisms of

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34. Name two bacterial diseases.



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35. Name diagnostic test which confirms typhoid.



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36. Name the most infectious human common ailment and write its causative agent.



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37. List three fungal genera which cause ringworm?



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47. Which type of immune system is formed by T-cells?



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48. Expand

SCID



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52. List two measures which you would take to prevent from water borne diseases.



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63. What steps should be taken to achieve good health?



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64. Write a note on common cold.



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66. Write name of symptoms and modes of transmission of AIDS.



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67. Name the pathogen that causes amoebiasis in human. Give the symptoms and

modes of transmissions.



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68. Give an account of following diseases:

Ascariasis



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69. Give an account of following diseases:

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70. Give an account of following diseases:

Ringworms



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71. Briefly describe the cells of the immune system.



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72. Distinguish between an antigen and an antibody.



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73. distinguish between B cells and T cells



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74. Briefly explain the functions of the following with reference to immunity:

HLA proteins



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75. Briefly explain the functions of the following with reference to immunity:

Interferons



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76. Briefly explain the functions of the following with reference to immunity:

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77. How does vaccination protect a person from a disease?



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78. Differentiate antibodies and interferons.



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79. What is autoimmunity? Explain.



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Benign tumour



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86. Explain the following terms:

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109. Give four differences between Benign and Malignant Tumours.



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115. Differentiate Humoral immunity and cell mediated immunity.



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116. Expand BALT and CMIS.



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Exercise

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

..... are synthetic stimulants.



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2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

Leaves of coca-bush yield



Watch Video Solution

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

NMEP was started in



Watch Video Solution

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

Ameobic dysentary in human ins caused by

..... .



Watch Video Solution

5. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

..... and are anti-cancer plant alkaloids.



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6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

A drug that relieves pain is called



Watch Video Solution

7. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

Filariasis is caused by



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8. State true or false:

SCID is a primary immuno-deficiency.



Watch Video Solution

9. State true or false:

Best preventive measure to control taeniasis is to kill the infected pigs.



Watch Video Solution

10. State true or false:

Herpes simplex-II is an oncovirus.



Watch Video Solution

11. State true or false:

Foetal abnormalities are caused by LSD.



Watch Video Solution

12. State true or false:

Amoebic dysentery in human is caused by
Entamoeba histolytica.



Watch Video Solution

13. State true or false:

Malaria is a bacterial disease.



Watch Video Solution

14. State true or false:

Malaria is caused by Culex.



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15. Coin one word for the following statements:

Spread of cancerous tumour to various body organs.



Watch Video Solution

16. Coin one word for the following statements:

Chemical which is taken on the recommendation of physician



Watch Video Solution

17. Coin one word for the following statements:

Hypersensitivity of body to various external agents called allergens.



Watch Video Solution

18. Coin one word for the following statements:

Defensive proteinaceous compound which acts against antigen.



Watch Video Solution

19. Coin one word for the following statements:

An inoculation stimulating the production of antibody.



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20. Who is known as "father of epidemiology"?

- A. Louis Pasteur
- B. Edward Jenner
- C. John Snow
- D. Robert Koch.

Answer:



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21. Which of the following diseases is communicable and 100% fatal if not controlled immediately?

A. coronary heart attack

B. arteriosclerosis

C. cholera

D. rabies

Answer:



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22. Koch's postulates are not applicable to

- A. protozoan diseases
- B. bacterial diseases
- C. viral diseases
- D. Both (a) and (b).

Answer:



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23. Virulence depends on the ability of the organism to :

- A. produce toxins which affect the host cells and destroy them
- B. invade the host and grow in its tissues
- C. Both of these
- D. None of these.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

24. Perspiration, saliva and tears contains an enzyme lysozyme which kills:-

- A. virus infected cells
- B. protosoa
- C. bacteria
- D. viruses.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

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

A. B-cells

B. phagocytes

C. killer T-cells

D. helper T-cells.

Answer:



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26. The term "humor" refers to:

- A. bone marrow
- B. plasma
- C. all internal tissue
- D. all subcutaneous tissue.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

27. Which process destroys all microbial life including spores?

- A. disinfection
- B. sterilisation
- C. isolation
- D. use of any chemical.

Answer:



28. Health is defined as

- A. a state of complete physical well being
- B. a state of complete mental well being
- C. a state of complete social well being
- D. All of these.

Answer:



29. Antibodies are synthesized by:

- A. B-lymphocytes
- B. phagocytes
- C. helper T-cells
- D. killer T-lymphocytes.

Answer:



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30. HIV decreases natural immunity of the body by destroying:

A. RBC

B. Antibodies

C. T-lymphocytes

D. B-lymphocytes.

Answer:



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31. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

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