



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - CHETANA PUBLICATION

### Human Health and Diseases

#### Example

1. Define Health.



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2. Define Health.



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3. Define infectious and non infectious diseases? Give their examples.



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4. What is resistance to infection?



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5. What necessary measures are required to achieve good health?



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6. What are antigens?



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7. Define immunity.



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**8. Define Immunology**



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**9. Define Antibody**



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**10. Who was Edward Jenner?**



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**11.** With the help of a flow chart, classify types of Immunity.



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**12.** What is immune system? Write a note on its peculiarity?



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**13.** Distinguish between active immunity and passive immunity.



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**14.** Distinguish between antigen and antibody.



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**15.** Write a note on concept of immunity.



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**16. What is Innate Immunity? Explain different barriers of Innate Immunity?**



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**17. What is Acquired Immunity?**



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**18.** Distinguish between Innate and Acquired immunity.



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**19.** Distinguish between Non-specific and Specific immunity.



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**20.** Distinguish between Inborn and Adaptive immunity.



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**21.** Describe the mechanism of action of B-lymphocyte against the antigens.



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**22.** Describe the mechanism or action of T-lymphocytes against antigens.



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**23.** Differentiate between B-cells and T-cells.



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**24.** Which type of immunity is provided by vaccination?



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25. Why are vaccines considered as antigen containing material?



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26. How was vaccines produced?



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**27.** Whether vaccination can be done during or before pregnancy?



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**28.** Will it be helpful to protect the mother and baby both?



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**29.** Which vaccines can be administered before pregnancy? When can it be?



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**30.** What will you do to increase public awareness about organ donation in your area?



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**31.** Write a short note on vaccination.



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**32.** Describe the basic structure of an antibodies with the help of suitable diagram.



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**33.** The blood group of Krutika is O Rh +ve. What would be the possible blood groups of her parents?



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**34.** Mrunmayi is called as universal blood acceptor. What is her blood group?



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**35.** Can a person with blood group O Rh +ve donate blood to a person with blood group O Rh -ve.



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**36.** What do the abbreviation AIIMS and CMIS denote?



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**37.** What is Rh factor?



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**38.** In which animal the Rh factor was first discovered?



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**39.** What do you mean by epitope and paratope?



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**40.** Name genetically determined blood group beside A B O blood group.



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**41.** Which antigen is present in the  $Rh^+$  ve person?



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**42.** Name the scientist who discovered ABO blood group.



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**43.** Who discovered A B blood group?



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44. What is Rh factor?



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45. Give reason: "Marriage between  $Rh^*$  male and  $Rh^-$  female is not advisable".



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**46.** "Marriage between  $Rh^+$  male and  $Rh^-$  female leads to erythroblastosis foetalis".



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**47.** Give reason: People with  $O^-$  blood group are called universal donor.



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**48.** Describe the process of formation of antigen-antibody complex.



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**49.** Give an account of antigen antibody reaction.



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**50.** Write a note on antigens antibody complex.



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**51.** Write a note on antigens on blood cells.



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**52.** Write a note on ABO blood group.



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**53.** Draw a chart showing ABO blood groups, their antigens, antibodies and genotypes.



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**54.** Explain ABO blood groups system in human being with the help of a suitable chart.



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**55. What are congenital diseases?**



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**56. What are acquired disease?**



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**57. Define-Communicable (Infections) diseases.**



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**58.** Define Non-communicable (Non-infections) disease.



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**59.** Define pathogen and parasite



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**60.** Find out other modes of infection by which a pathogen spreads from person to person.



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**61.** What is pathogenicity?



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**62.** Define- Vector.



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**63.** What are types of parasites.



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**64.** What measure would you take to prevent waterborne disease?



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**65.** What are the various public health measures, which you would suggest as safeguard against infectious disease?



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**66.** What do you mean by epistaxis?



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**67.** Why does male mosquito not spread malaria?



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**68.** What is schizont?





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**69.** What is sporozoite?



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**70.** Name different species of plasmodium that causes Malaria. Which species cause serious illness?



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**71. What is Malaria? How is it caused?**



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**72. What are preventive measures for Malaria?**



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**73. What are the symptoms of malaria? How does malaria spread?**



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**74.** Describe the life cycle of malarial parasite.



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**75.** How does transmission of malaria take place?



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**76.** Write a short note on: diagnosis and treatment of Malaria.



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**77.** What is incubation period?



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**78.** Name the pathogen causing Malaria.



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**79.** Name the infective stage of Plasmodium.

Give any two symptoms of malaria.



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**80.** What are symptoms of amoebiasis.



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**81.** Suggest measures to prevent amoebiasis.



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**82.** What is amoebiasis?



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**83.** Write a short note on: diagnosis and treatment of Malaria.



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**84.** Give 'any two' modes of transmission of amoebiasis.



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**85.** What is the source of cocaine?



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**86.** Name the addicting component found in tobacco.



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**87.** What are ascariasis?



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**88.** Describe symptoms of ascariasis.



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**89.** Mention preventive measures against ascariasis.



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**90.** Sketch and Label-Life cycle of *Entamoeba histolytica*.



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**91.** Mode of transmission of Ascariasis is



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**92.** Draw and label the life cycle of *Ascaris lumbricoides*.



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**93.** What is elephantiasis?



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**94.** Which worms cause lymphatic filariasis?



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**95.** State the symptoms of Filariasis.



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**96.** Describe the life cycle of malarial parasite.



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**97.** Name the vector of Filariasis.



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**98.** Explain the mode of infection and cause of elephantiasis.



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**99.** Name the causative agent of typhoid fever?



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**100.** By which test typhoid fever can be confirmed?



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**101.** Name the causative agent of typhoid fever?



**Watch Video Solution**

**102.** What are the symptoms of typhoid?



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**103.** How is typhoid diagnosed? Which vaccine is used against typhoid?



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**104.** Enlist the mode of transmission of Typhoid.



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**105.** Write a note on typhoid.



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**106.** Which body part of human is infected by bacteria causing pneumonia?



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**107.** What is Pneumonia? Write a note on its causative factors.



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**108.** Write symptoms of pneumonia.



**Watch Video Solution**

**109.** What is the treatment for pneumonia?



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**110.** How does the transmission of each of the following disease take place?

Pneumonia



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**111.** What is dermatophytosis?



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**112.** What is ringworm (Dermatophytosis)? Give its signs and symptoms.



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**113.** What is causative germ of Dermatophytosis? Add a note on its mode of transmission and 'Diagnosis and Treatment'. How can it be prevented?



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**114.** Give the name of the causative agent of ringworm.



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**115.** What is causative agent of common cold (Acute Coryze)? Writ its signs and symptoms. Add a note on its prevention and control.



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**116.** Why do we suffer from common cold repetitively in our life, but other viral diseases like Influenza or small pox only once?



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**117.** Write short note on Dengue.



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**118.** Which are the diseases that can be avoided by eradication of mosquito in your area?



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**119.** What are the various ways in which mosquitoes can be eradicated from any area?



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**120.** What precautions will you take, if you are travelling in the area which has lot of mosquitoes?



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**121.** What is cancer?



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**122.** Defien- Cancer



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**123.** Define the term-'Neoplasm'



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**124.** Who are called as oncologists?



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**125.** Define-Benign tumor.



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**126.** Define-Malignant tumor.



**Watch Video Solution**

**127.** Differentiate between Benign and Malignant tumor.



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**128.** Describe the different types of cancer.



**Watch Video Solution**

**129.** What are the causes of cancer?



**Watch Video Solution**

**130.** Enlist various carcinogens and organs affected by them.



**Watch Video Solution**

**131.** Explain different therapies used in cancer treatment.



**Watch Video Solution**

**132.** How are cancer patients are treated?



**Watch Video Solution**

**133.** Name the five main types of cancer



**Watch Video Solution**

**134.** What are the symptoms of cancer?



**Watch Video Solution**

**135.** What is carcinogen? Name one chemical carcinogen with its target tissue.



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**136.** Write a note on AIDS.



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**137.** What are different modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS.



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**138.** Explain the structure of HIV with the help of a neat labeled diagram.





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**139.** What are different modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS.



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**140.** State the clinical manifestation of AIDS.



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**141.** What are the preventive measures of AIDS?



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**142.** State the clinical manifestation of AIDS.



**Watch Video Solution**

**143.** What does the abbreviation AIDS stand for?



**Watch Video Solution**

**144.** What does the abbreviation AIDS stand for?



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**145.** Define-Adolescence.



**Watch Video Solution**

**146.** Explain different stages of adolescence.



**Watch Video Solution**

**147.** Explain different physical changes of adolescence.



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**148.** Explain in detail about-"Mental Health and Adolescence".



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**149.** Explain different physical changes of adolescence.



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**150.** What is addiction.



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**151.** Name one disease caused by smoking?



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**152.** Why is smoking a bad habit?



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**153.** What causes adolescent substance abuse?



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**154.** In your view, what motivates the youngsters to take alcohol or drugs?



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**155.** What are methods/measures to control druge abuse?



**Watch Video Solution**

**156.** Methanol and acetone can be separated by



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**157.** Do you think that friends can influence one to take alcohol/drugs? If yes, how can one protect himself/herself from such influence?



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**158.** What are hallucinogens.



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**159.** Which drugs are commonly abused? Give examples and explain their effect on body.



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**160.** What is signal? Explain different types of signals.



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**161.** Describe the ill-effects of alcoholism on health.



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**162.** What are nodes and antinodes?



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1. Which of the following is NOT caused by unsterilized needles?

A. Elepjhantiasis

B. AIDS

C. Malaria

D. Hepatitis B

**Answer:**



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2. Opium derivative is.....

A. Codeine

B. Caffeine

C. Heroin

D. Psilocybin

**Answer:**



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3. The stimulant present in tea is ....

A. tannin

B. Cocaine

C. Caffeine

D. Crack

**Answer:**



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4. Which of the following is caused by smoking?

A. Liver cirrhosis

B. Pulmonary tuberculosis

C. Emphysema

D. Malaria

**Answer:**



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5. An antibody is.....

A. Molecule that binds specifically an antigen

B. WBC which invades bacteria

C. Secretion of mammalian RBC

D. Cellular component of blood

**Answer:**



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6. The antiviral proteins released by a virus-infected cell are called.....

A. Histamines

B. Interferons

C. Pyrogens

D. Allergens

**Answer:**



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7. Both B-cells and T-cells are derived from .....

A. Lymph nodes

B. Thymus gland

C. Liver

D. Stem cells in bone marrow

**Answer:**



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8. Which of the following disease can be contracted by droplet infection?

A. Malaria

B. Chickenpox

C. Pneumonia

D. Rabies

**Answer:**



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9. Confirmatory test used for detecting HIV infection is....

A. ELSA

B. Western Blot

C. Widal test

D. Eastern Blot

**Answer:**



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10. Elephantiasis is caused by .....

A. W bancrofti

B. P. Vivax

C. Bedbug

D. Elephant

**Answer:**



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11. Innate immunity is provided by .....

A. Phagocytes

B. antibody

C. T-lymphocytes

D. B-lymphocytes

**Answer:**



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12. Match the following.

Column I	Column II
(i) AIDS	(a) Antibody production
(ii) Lysozyme	(b) Activation of B-cells
(iii) B-cells	(c) Immunoglobulin
(iv) T-helper cells	(d) Tears
(v) Antibody	(e) Immuno-deficiency



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13. Study of interaction of antigen and antibody in blood is \_\_\_\_\_

A. haematology

B. serology

C. cardiology

D. angiology

**Answer:**



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**14.** Antigens are found \_\_\_\_\_

A. inside cytoplasm

B. inside nucleus

C. on nuclear envelope

D. on cell surface

**Answer:**



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**15. Antiserum has \_\_\_\_\_**

A. antigen

B. antibody

C. W.B.C

D. R.B.C



**Answer:**



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**16.** Following is a protozoan disease \_\_\_\_\_

A. Malaria

B. Typhoid

C. AIDS

D. Cholera

**Answer:**



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17. which of the following is the infective stage of plasmodium?

- A. trophozoite
- B. sporozoite
- C. cryptozotie
- D. metacercaria

**Answer:**



18. Filaria belongs to \_\_\_\_\_

A. arthoropoda

B. nematode

C. chordate

D. mollusca

**Answer:**



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19. Which disease is caused by nematode\_\_\_\_\_

A. Malaria

B. Ascariasis

C. Leprosy

D. Amoebiasis

**Answer:**



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20. Typhoid is caused by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Salmonella
- B. Plasmodium
- C. Viriol
- D. Tick

**Answer:**



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21. Ringworm is a \_\_\_\_\_ disease

A. fungal

B. bacterial

C. viral

D. nematode

**Answer:**



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**22. Passive immunity is \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. acquired through natural overt or latent infection
- B. acquired through vaccination
- C. acquired through ready-made antibodies
- D. acquired by activating immune system of the body

**Answer:**



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23. Antigenic determinants of an antigen that are recognized by antibody are \_\_\_\_\_

A. paratopes

B. epitopes

C. isotopes

D. nondeterminants

**Answer:**



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24. The cells active in production of antibodies are \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Kupffer cells
- B. Plasma cells
- C. Mast cells
- D. Langerhans cells

**Answer:**



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25. Antibodies are \_\_\_\_\_

- A. glycoproteins
- B. carbohydrates
- C. lipids
- D. nucleic acids

**Answer:**



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26. Antibody producing plasma cells are derived from \_\_\_\_\_

- A. memory T-cells
- B. suppressor T-cells
- C. helper T-cells
- D. B-lymphocytes

**Answer:**



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27. Bone marrow contains stem cells, which are involved in the production of Lymphocytes. This process of production is known as \_\_\_\_\_

A. Haematopiesis

B. Lymphopenia

C. Erythropoiesis

D. Lymphocytosis

**Answer:**



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28. Cannabis sativa yields \_\_\_\_\_

A. bhang

B. latex

C. gum

D. opium

**Answer:**



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29. \_\_\_\_\_ blood group lacks A and B antigens on the surface of their RBCs.

- A. Blood group a
- B. Blood group B
- C. Blood group AB
- D. Blood group O

**Answer:**



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30. Interferons are produced against \_\_\_\_\_

- A. viral infection
- B. bacterial infection
- C. fungal infection
- D. protozoan infection

**Answer:**



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31. Find the odd one out \_\_\_\_\_

A. acquired

B. adaptive

C. specific

D. innate

**Answer:**



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32. Antibodies are \_\_\_\_\_ shaped structure

A. Y

B. X

C. A

D. Z

**Answer:**



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**33.** An infection or tissue injury often causes redness, swelling, pain and fever, such localized manifestation is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. anatomical response
- B. damage response
- C. inflammatory response
- D. body response

**Answer:**



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**34.** How many polypeptide chains are present in a antibody?

A. 5

B. 6

C. 4

D. 1

**Answer:**



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35. Which disease is caused by Plasmodium flaciparum?

- A. Typhoid
- B. Common cold
- C. Malaria
- D. Cancer

**Answer:**



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36. The phagocytic cells of liver that help to filter microbes and cellular debris out of the blood are \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Sertoli cells
- B. Neutrophils
- C. Kupffer cells
- D. Islets of Langerhans

**Answer:**



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37. In Rh factor, antigen is present on surface of red blood cells.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**



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**38.** After birth antibodies are transferred from mother to infant through \_\_\_\_\_

A. colostrum

B. placenta

C. blood

D. tissue fluid

**Answer:**



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39. Severe amoebiasis infection is known as

-----

- A. invasive amoebiasis
- B. inexpensive amoebiasis
- C. exvasive amoebiasis
- D. expensive amoebiasis

**Answer:**



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40. Leukemia is the \_\_\_\_\_

A. mouth cancer

B. lung cancer

C. blood cancer

D. skin cancer

**Answer:**



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41. Vector host of malaria is \_\_\_\_\_

A. male culex mosquito

B. female anopheles mosquito

C. Aedes mosquito

D. male anopheles mosquito

**Answer:**



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**42.** Bacterial pneumonia is caused by \_\_\_\_\_

A. Salmonella typhi

B. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

C. *Wuchereria bancrofti*

D. *Plasmodium vivax*

**Answer:**



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**43.** The mucous membranes of a body, involved in preventing the initial attempt of a microbes to cause a disease acts as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Physical barrier
- B. Anatomical barrier
- C. Physiological barrier
- D. Phagocytic barrier

**Answer:**



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**44.** Dengue virus is transmitted through bite of vector \_\_\_\_\_

A. Female Qulex mosquito

B. Female Aedes mosquito

C. Tse-Tse fly

D. Female mansonina mosquito

**Answer:**



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**45.** Antibody producing plasma cells are derived from \_\_\_\_\_

A. memory T-cells

B. suppressor T-cells

C. helper T-cells

D. B-lymphocytes

**Answer:**



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**46.** Select and write the most appropriate answer from given alternatives for each

subquestions: Drug that induces the level of neurotransmitter dopamine is \_\_\_\_\_

A. Opioids

B. Marijuana

C. LSD

D. Cocaine

**Answer:**



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47. Select and write the most appropriate answer from given alternatives for each subquestions: Drugs TDF (tenofovir), EFV (efavirenz lamivudine) are used in treatment of \_\_\_\_\_

A. Dengue

B. Cancer

C. AIDS

D. Pneumonia

**Answer:**





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**48.** Select and write the most appropriate answer from given alternatives for each subquestions: Erythrocytic schizogony results in release of \_\_\_\_\_

A. Sporozoites

B. Merozoites

C. Schizont

D. Trophozoite

**Answer:**



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**49.** Attempt following questions in one sentence only: Define- pathogenicity



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**50.** Attempt following questions in one sentence only: What is oncology?



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51. Attempt following questions in one sentence only: What is confirmatory test for Typhoid?



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52. Attempt following questions in one sentence only: Name the haemolytic disease of newborn (NDIV) occurred due to  $Rh^{-ve}$  when mother conceives  $Rh^{+ve}$  foetus.



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**53.** Describe symptoms of ascariasis.



**Watch Video Solution**

**54.** Differentiate between antigen and antibody.



**Watch Video Solution**

**55.** Why is smoking a bad habit?



**Watch Video Solution**

**56.** Write symptoms of pneumonia.



**Watch Video Solution**

**57.** Make a table using following information about different species of plasmodium.

	Species of plasmodium	Incubation Period	Pattern of high fever
1.	<i>P. vivax</i>	.....	High fever after ..... hr interval
2.	<i>P. ....</i>	28 days	High fever after ..... hr interval
3.	<i>P. falciparum</i>	.....	High fever at irregular interval between 22-48 hrs.
4.	<i>P. ....</i>	17 days	High fever after 48 hour interval



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**58.** What are the various public health measures, which you would suggest as safeguard against infectious disease?



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**59.** What is cancer? Differentiate between benign tumor and malignant tumor. Name the main five types of cancer.



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**60.** Describe the structure of antibody.



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