



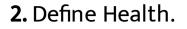
### **BIOLOGY**

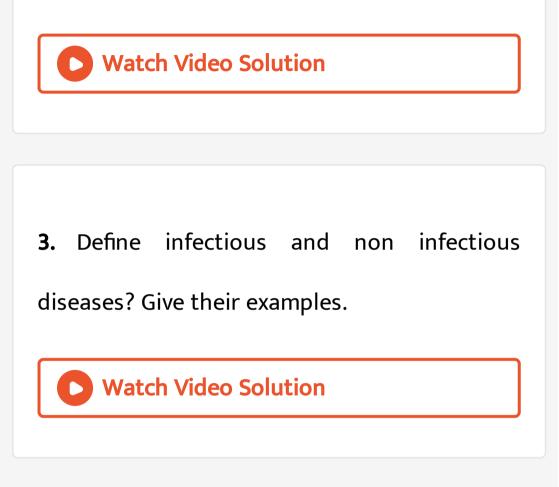
## **BOOKS - CHETANA PUBLICATION**

# Human Health and Diseases



1. Define Health.





**4.** What is resistance to infection?

5. What necessary measures are required to

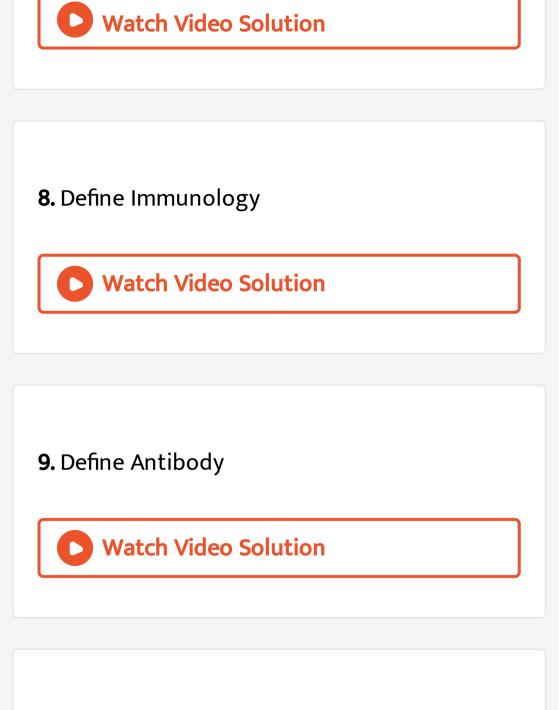
achieve good health?



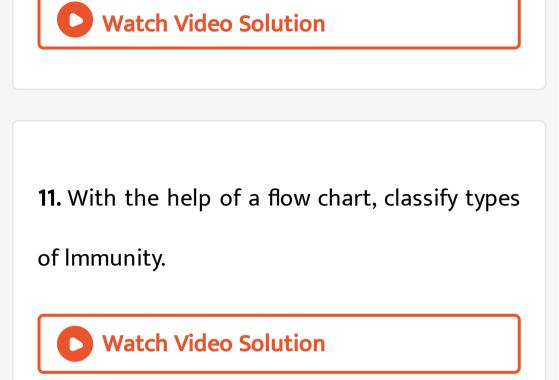
#### 6. What are antigens?



7. Define immunity.



**10.** Who was Edward Jenner?



12. What is immunie system? Write a note on

its peculiarity?

13. Distinguish between active immunity and

passive immunity.



14. Distinguish between antigen and antibody.



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

16. What is Innate Immunity? Explain different

barriers of Innate Immunity?

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#### 17. What is Acquired Immunity?

18. Distinguish between Innate and Acquired immunity. Watch Video Solution Distinguish between Non-specific and 19. Specific immunity.

20. Distinguish between Inborn and Adaptive immunity.

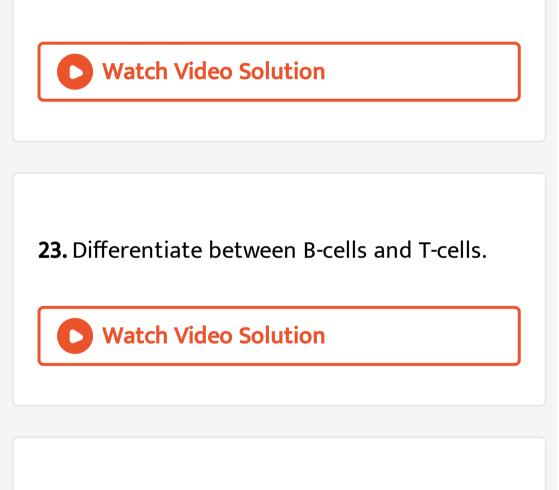
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21. Describe the mechanism of action of B-

lymphocyte against the antigens.

22. Describe the mechanism or action of T-

lymphocytes against antigens.



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



#### 25. Why are vaccines considered as anitgen

containing material?

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**26.** How was vaccines produced?

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?



29. Which vaccines can be admistered before

pregnancy? When it can 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.



# **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?

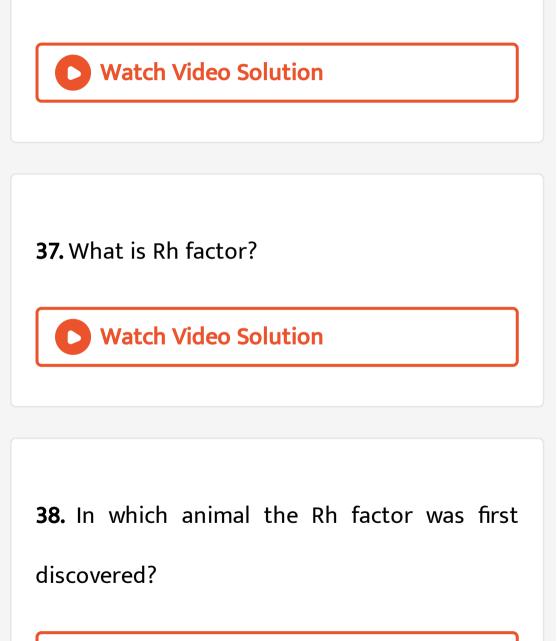
**34.** Mrunmayi is called as universal blood acceptor. What is her blood group?

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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.

36. What do the abbreviation AIIMS and CMIS

denote?



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



#### 40. Name genetically determined blood group

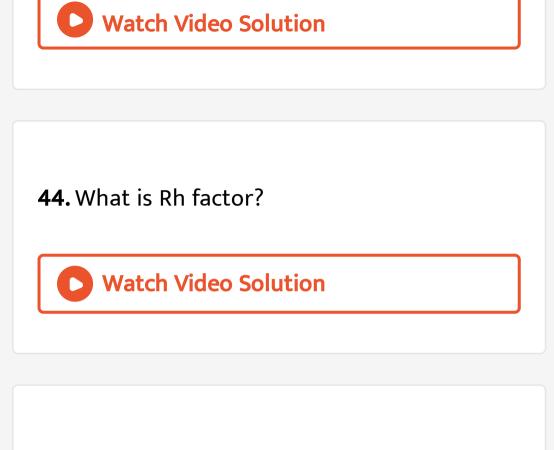
baside A B O blood group.

41. Which antigen is present in the Rh<sup>+</sup> 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?



**45.** Give reason: "Marriage between  $Rh^*$  male

and  $Rh^-\,$  female is not advisable".



46. "Marriage between  ${\it Rh}^+$  male and  ${\it Rh}^-$ 

female leads to erythroblastosis foetalis".



**47.** Give reason: People with  $O^-$  blood group

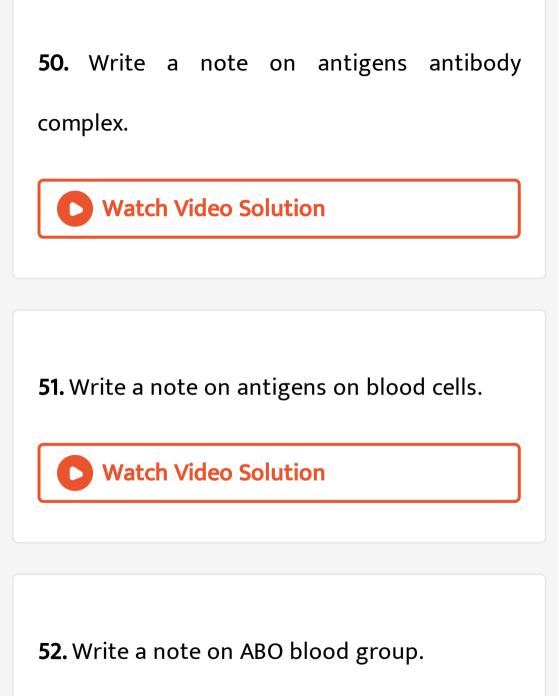
are called universal donor.



48. Descibe the process of formation of antigen-antibody comlex.Watch Video Solution

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





53. Draw a chart showing ABO blood groups,

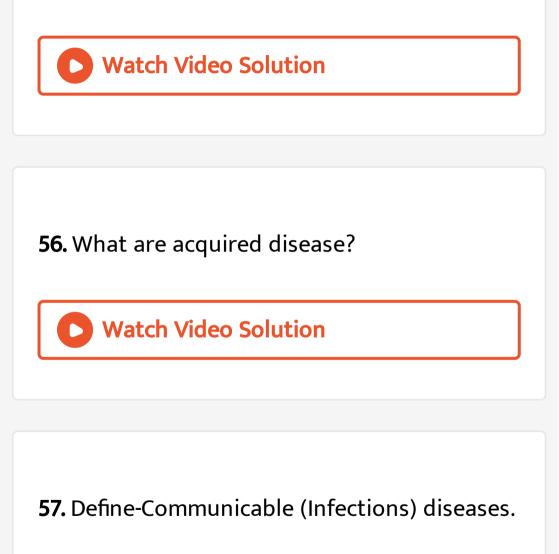
their antigens, antibodies and genotypes.



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

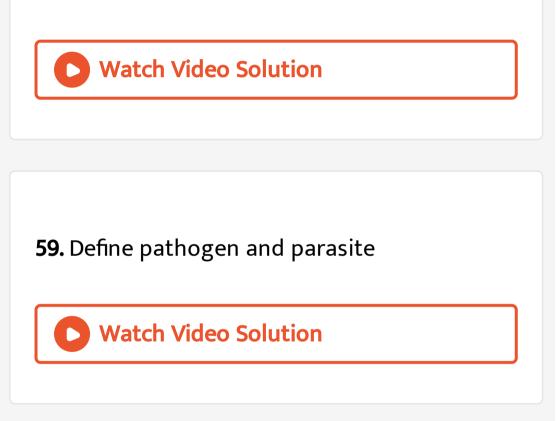


55. What are congenital diseases?



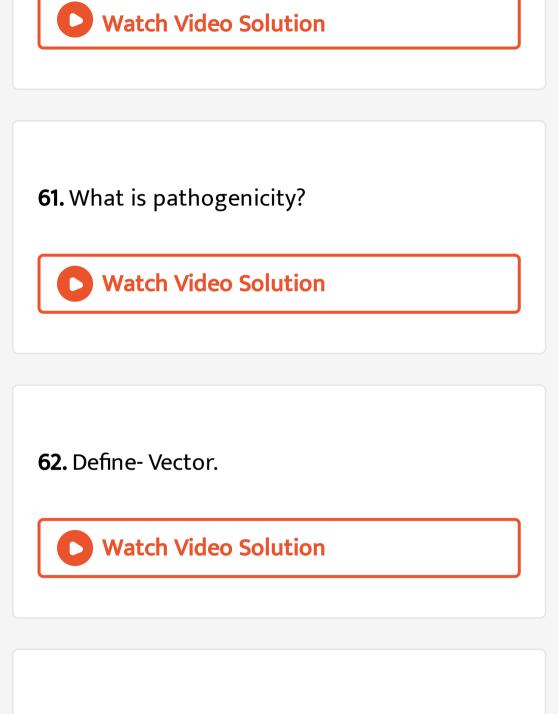
58. Define Non-communicable (Non-infections)

disease.

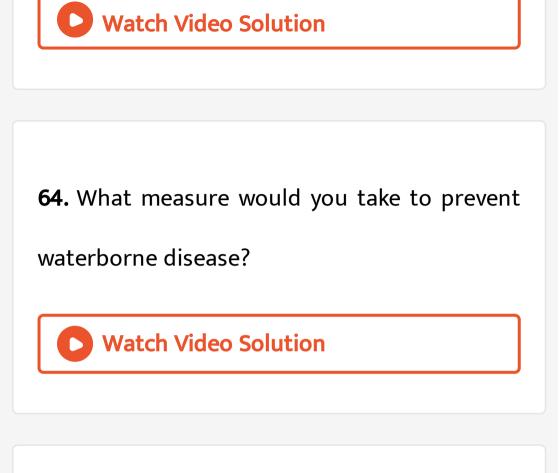


60. Find out other modes of infection by which

a pathogen spreads from person to person.



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



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

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

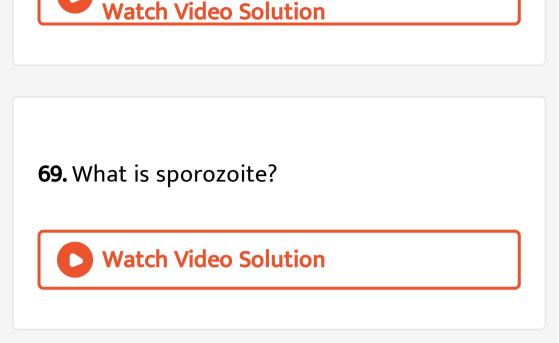


**67.** Why does male mosquito not spread malaria?

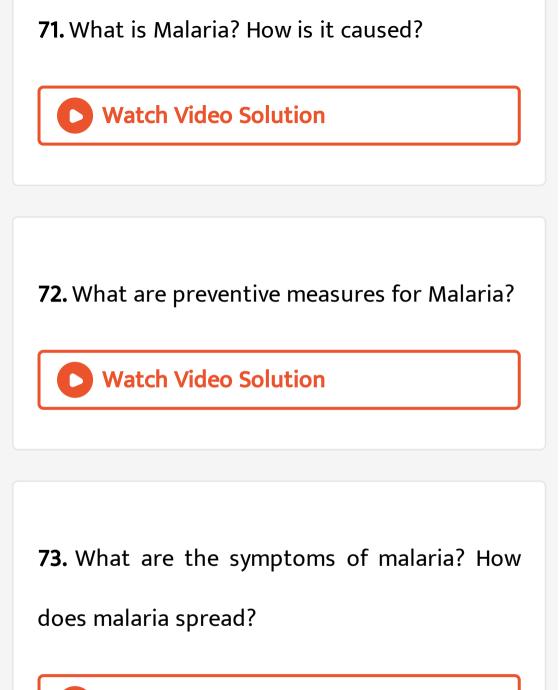
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**68.** What is schizont?

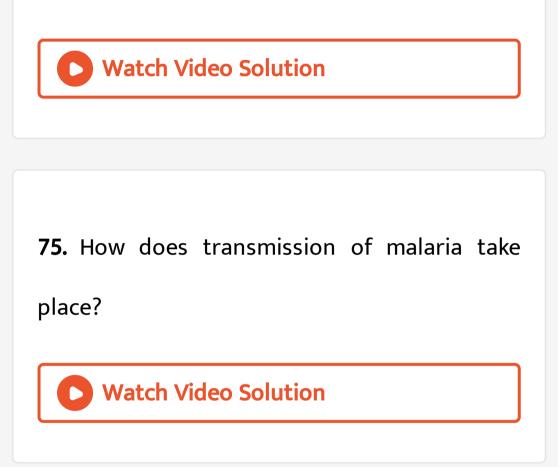




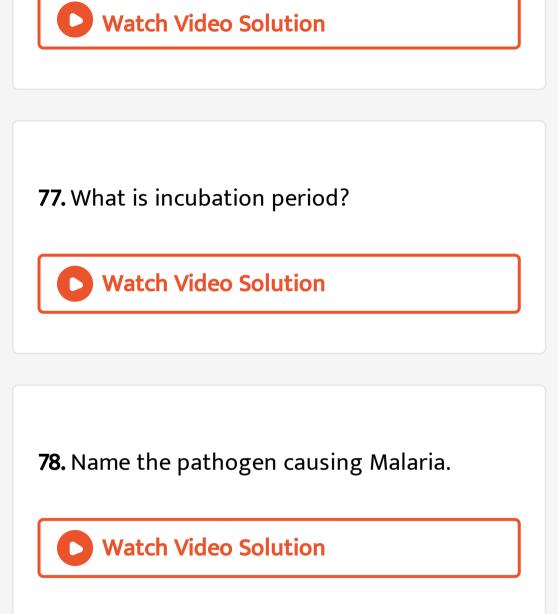
**70.** Name different species of plasmodium that causes Malaria. Which species cause serious illness?



74. Describe the life cycle of malarial parasite.

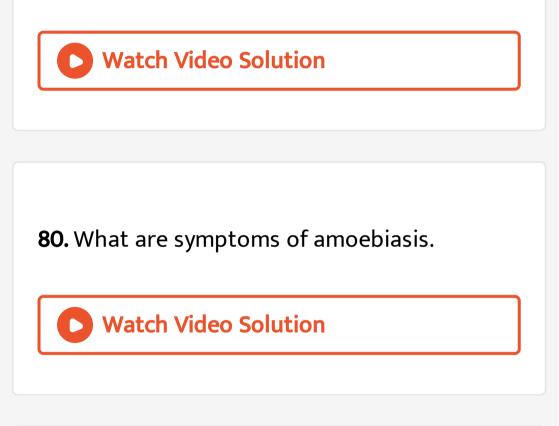


**76.** Write a short note on: diagnosis and treatment of Malaria.



79. Name the infective stage of Plasmodium.

Give any two symptoms of malaria.



81. Suggest measures to prevent amoebiasis.

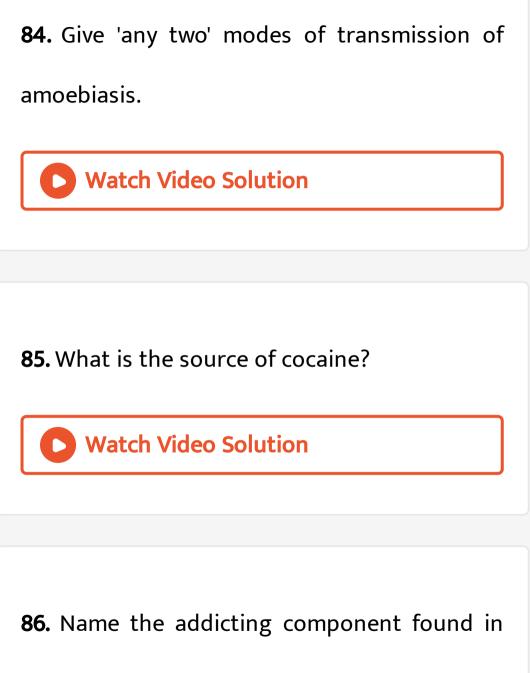
#### 82. What is amoebiasis?

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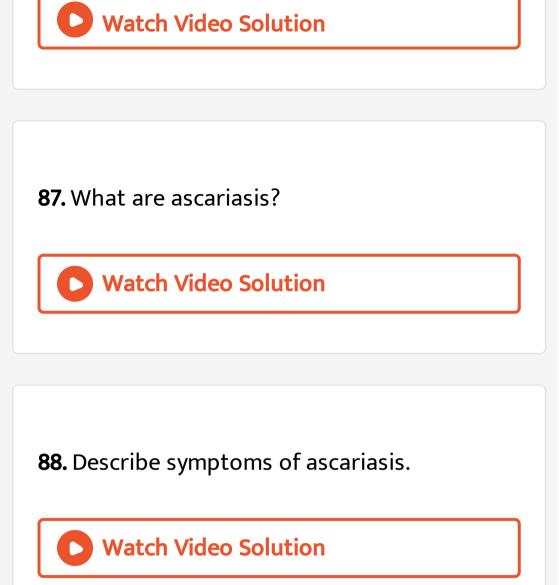
83. Write a short note on: diagnosis and

treatment of Malaria.





tobacco.

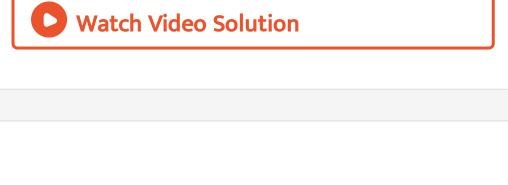


89. Mention preventive measures against ascariasis.
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**90.** Sketch and Label-Life cycle of Entamoeba histolytica.



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

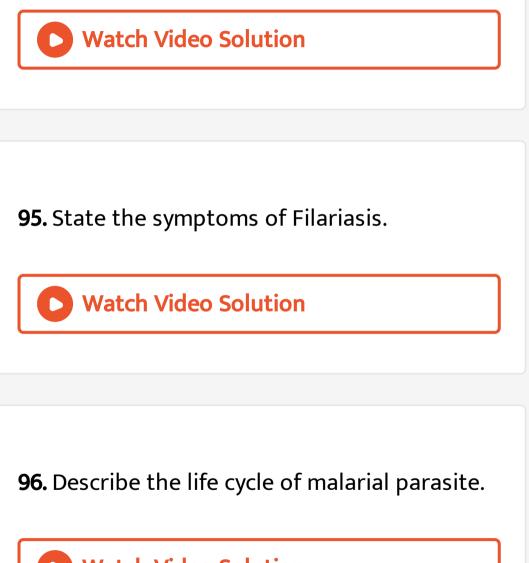


**92.** Draw and label the life cycle of Ascaris lumbricoides.

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**93.** What is elephantiasis?

94. Which worms cause lymphatic filariasis?



97. Name the vector of Filariasis.



98. Explain the mode of infection and cause of

elephantiasis.

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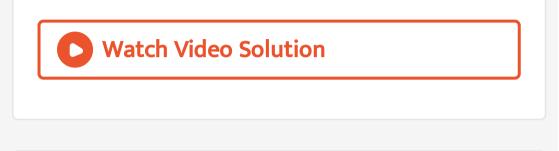
**99.** Name the causative agent of typhoid fever?

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



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

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

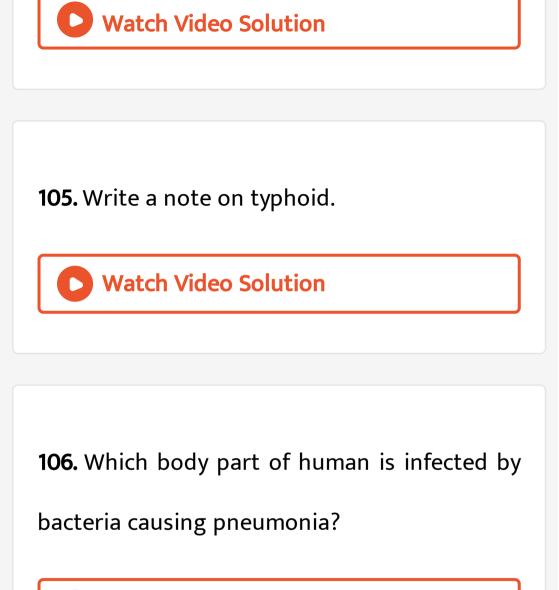


103. How is typhoid diagnosed? Which vaccine

is used against typhoid?

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



107. What is Pneumonia? Write a note on its

causative factors.

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108. Write symptoms of pneumonia.

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

110. How does the transmission of each of the

following disease take place?

Pneumonia

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**111.** What is dermatophytosis?

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?

114. Give the name of the causative agent of

ringworm.



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

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



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



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



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

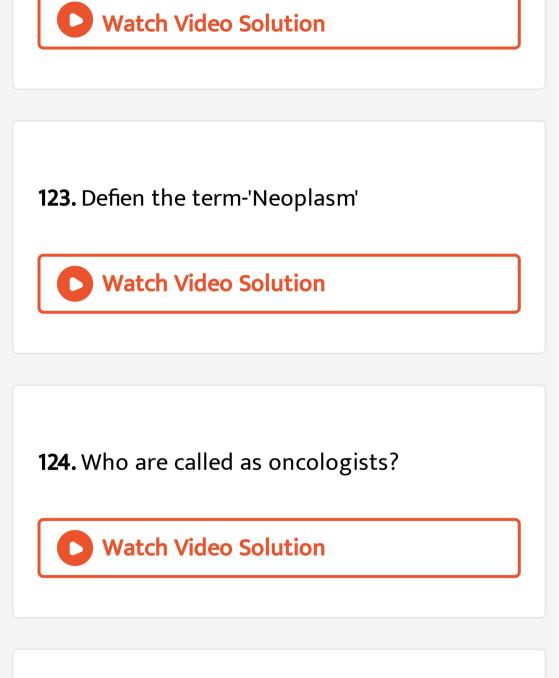
**120.** What precautions will you take, if you are travelling in the area which has lot of mosquitoes?



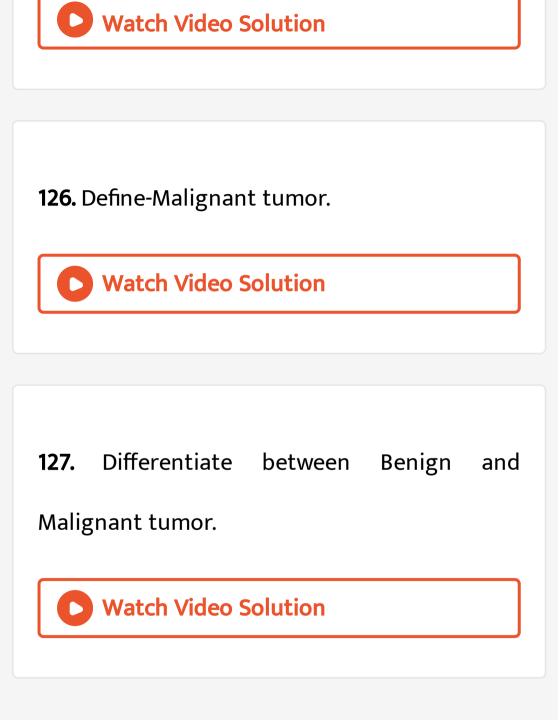
#### 121. What is cancer?



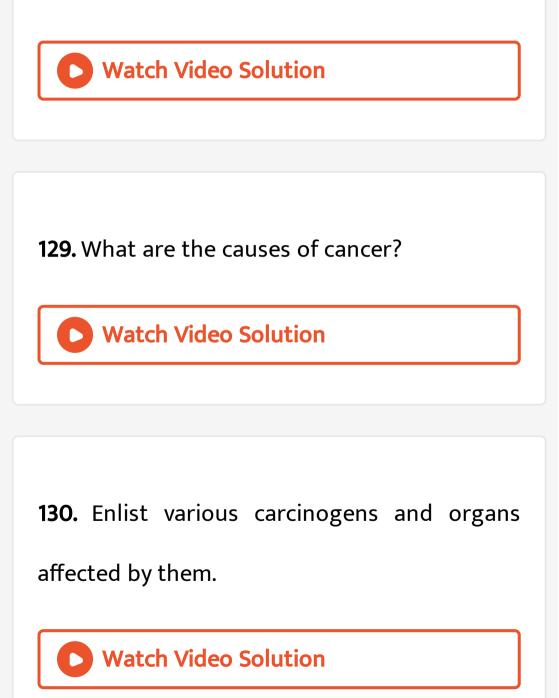
#### 122. Defien- Cancer



125. Define-Benign tumor.



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



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

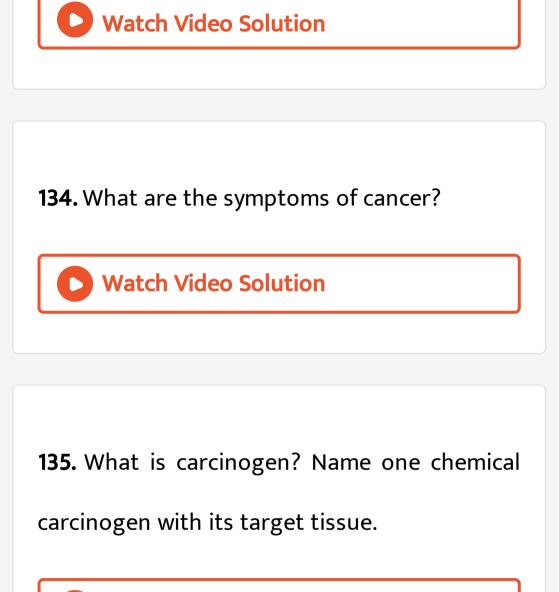


#### **132.** How are cancer patients are treated?



133. Name the five main types of cancer

Γ





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



#### 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 labeld diagram.



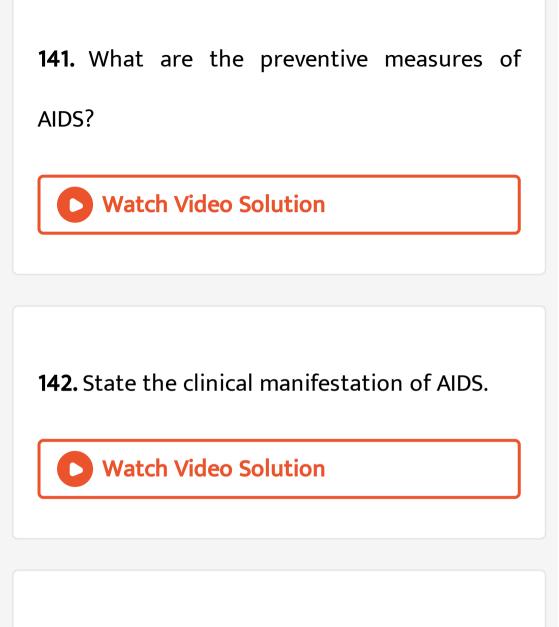
#### 139. What are different modes of transmission

of HIV/AIDS.



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





143. What does the abbreviation AIDS stand

for?



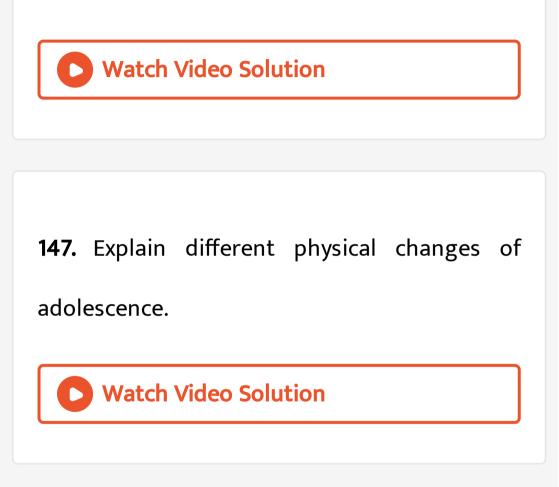
#### 144. What does the abbreviation AIDS stand

for?

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145. Define-Adolescence.

146. Explain different stages of adolescence.



148. Explain in detail about-"Mental Health and

Adolescence".

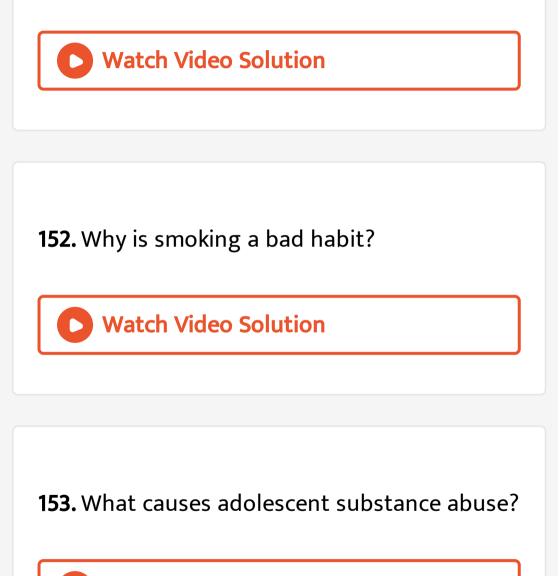


# **149.** Explain different physical changes of adolescence.

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150. What is addiction.

151. Name one disease caused by smoking?



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?

156. Methanol and acetone can be separated

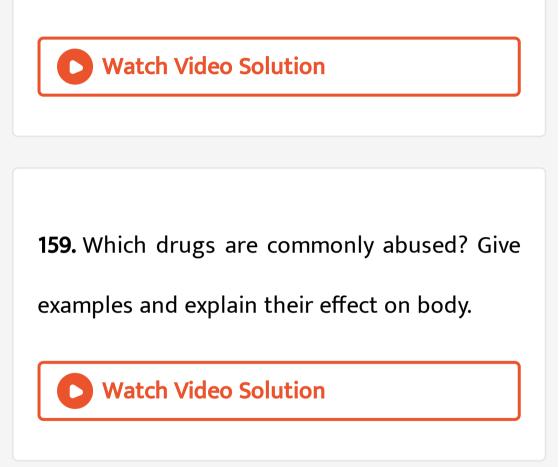
by

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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?



**158.** What are hallucinogens.



160. What is signal? Explain different types of

signals.



## 161. Describe the ill-effects of alcoholism on

heatlh.

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



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

A. Elepjhantiasis

**B. AIDS** 

C. Malaria

D. Hepatitis B

**Answer:** 

2. Opium derivative is.....

A. Codeine

B. Caffeine

C. Heroin

D. Psilocybin

**Answer:** 

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

A. tannin

B. Cocaine

C. Caffeine

D. Crack

Answer:

**4.** Which of the following is caused by smoking?

A. Liver cirrhosis

B. Pulmonary tuberculosis

C. Emphysema

D. Malaria

#### Answer:

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:

6. The antiviral proteins released by a virus-

infected cell are called.....

A. Histamines

**B.** Interferons

C. Pyrogens

D. Allergens

**Answer:** 

### 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:

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

A. Malaria

B. Chickenpox

C. Pneumonia

D. Rabies

### Answer:

9. Confirmatory test used for detecting HIV

infection is....

A. ELSA

**B. Western Blot** 

C. Widal test

D. Eastern Blot

#### Answer:

10. Elephantiasis is caused by ......

A. W bancrofti

B. P. Vivax

C. Bedbug

D. Elephant

Answer:

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

A. Phagocytes

B. antibody

C. T-lymphocytes

D. B-lymphocytes

Answer:

## 12. Match the following.

	Column I	8 22	Column II
(i)	AIDS	(a)	Antibody production
(ii)	Lysozyme	(b)	Activation of B-cells
	B-cells	(c)	Immunoglobulin
(iv)	T-helper cells	(d)	Tears
	Antibody	(e)	Immuno-deficiency



# 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





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

A. Malaria

B. Typhoid

C. AIDS

D. Cholera

Answer:



# 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:**

nematode\_\_\_\_\_

A. Malaria

B. Ascariasis

C. Leprosy

D. Amoebiasis

### Answer:

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

A. Salmonella

- **B.** Plasmodium
- C. Viriol
- D. Tick

### **Answer:**



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

A. fungal

B. bacteiral

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:

23. Antigenic determinants of an antigen that

are recognized by antibody are \_\_\_\_\_

A. paratopes

B. epitopes

C. isotopes

D. nondeterminants

#### Answer:

24. The cells active in production of antibodies

are \_\_\_\_\_

A. Kupffer cells

B. Plasma cells

C. Mast cells

D. Langerhans cells

#### Answer:

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

A. glycoproteins

B. carbohydrates

C. lipids

D. nucleic acids

Answer:

26. Antibody producting plasma cells are

derived from \_\_\_\_\_

A. memory T-cells

B. suppressor T-cells

C. helper T-cells

D. B-lymphocytes

#### Answer:

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:

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

A. bhang

B. latex

C. gum

D. opium

Answer:

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:

against\_\_\_\_\_

A. viral infection

B. bacterial infection

C. fungal infection

D. protozoan infection

Answer:

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

A. acquired

B. adaptive

C. specific

D. innate

Answer:

<b>32.</b> Antibodies are sł	haped	structure
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A. Y

B.X

C. A

D. Z

**Answer:** 



**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:

34. How many polypeptide chains are present

in a antibody?

A. 5

B. 6

C. 4

D. 1

#### **Answer:**

35. Which disease is caused by Plasmodium

flaciparum?

A. Typhoid

B. Common cold

C. Malaria

D. Cancer

Answer:

**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:

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

A. A

**B.** B

C. C

D. D

#### Answer:

38. After birth antibodies are transferred from

mother to infant through\_\_\_\_\_

A. colostrum

B. placenta

C. blood

D. tissue fluid

#### Answer:

A. invasive amoebiasis

B. inexpensive amoebiasis

C. exvasive amoebiasis

D. expensive amoebiasis

### Answer:

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

A. mouth cancer

B. lung cancer

C. blood cancer

D. skin cancer

#### **Answer:**



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. Becterial 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:



# 44. Dengue virus is transmitted through bite

of vector\_\_\_\_\_

- A. Female Qulex mosquito
- B. Female Aedes mosquito
- C. Tse-Tse fly
- D. Female mansonia mosquito

#### Answer:

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**45.** Antibody producting 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:

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

A. Dengue

B. Cancer

C. AIDS

D. Pneumonia

Answer:



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

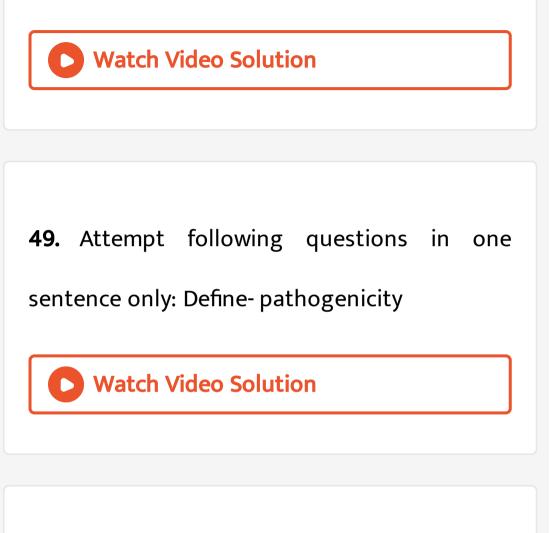
A. Sporozoites

B. Merozoites

C. Schizont

D. Trophozoite





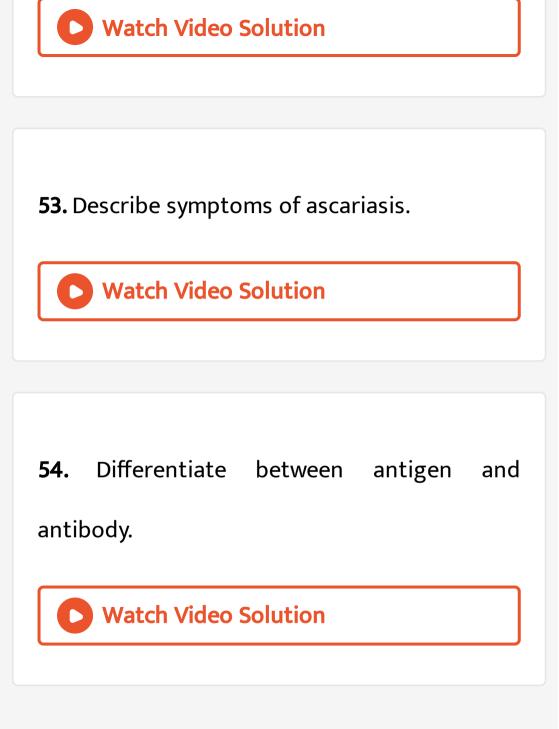
**50.** Attempt following questions in one sentence only: What is oncology?



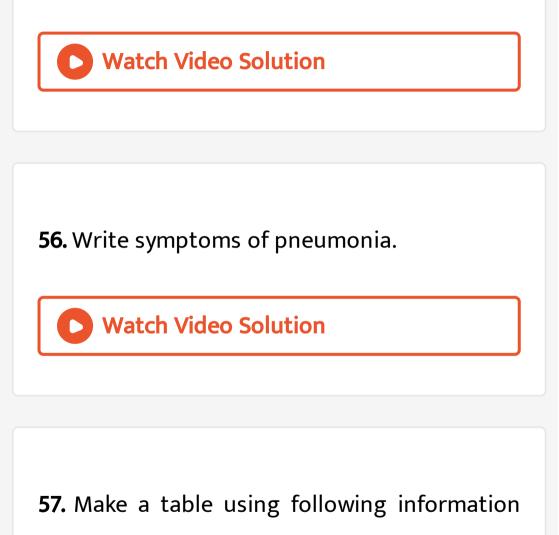
**51.** Attempt following questions in one sentence only: What is confirmatory test for Typhoid?

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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.



55. Why is smoking a bad habit?



about different species of plasmodium.

	Species of plasmodium	Incubation Period	Pattern of high fever
1.	P. vivax		High fever after hr interval
2.	Р	28 days	High fever after hr interval
3.	P. falciparum		High fever at irregular interval between 22-48 hrs.
4.	Р	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?

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



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

