



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT PUBLICATION

HEALTH AND DISEASES

Part I Question For Practice Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Which of the following diseases are communicable?

Deficiencies

Allergies

Degenerative diseases

Infectious diseases

A. Deficiencies

B. Allergies

C. Degenerative diseases.

D. Infectious diseases

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

2. The malignant malaria is caused by

- A. *Plasmodium vivax*
- B. *Plasmodium malariae*
- C. *Plasmodium ovale*
- D. *Plasmodium falciparum*

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

3. Which is the infective stage of Plasmodium falciparum?

A. Sporozoite

B. Trophozoite

C. Cryptozoite

D. Merozoite

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

4. Name the vector of *Wuchereria bancrofti*.

A. Anopheles

B. Aedes

C. Culex

D. Mosquito

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

5. Filariasis / elephantiasis is caused by:

A. *Treponema pallidum*

B. *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*

C. *Mycobacterium leprae*

D. *Wuchereria bancrofti*

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

6. 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



Watch Video Solution

7. The diseases which occur due to change in
chromosomal structure are called
degenerative diseases.



Watch Video Solution

8. The toxin released due to rupture of RBCs in malaria is haemoglobin.



Watch Video Solution

9. The other name for filariasis is amoebic dysentery



Watch Video Solution

10. Ringworm is a viral disease.



Watch Video Solution

11. The nature of spread of communicable disease.



Watch Video Solution

12. Name the test specifically employed to determine the presence of disease causing

Salmonella typhi.



Watch Video Solution

13. Which species causes malignant tertian malaria ?



Watch Video Solution

14. Ringworms belong to the fungal genus.



Watch Video Solution

15. Which one is the primary or definitive host of Plasmodium , man or mosquito ?



Watch Video Solution

16. Oral doses of are given to the patient to treat amoebic dysentery.



Watch Video Solution

17. A parasite Causes abdominal pain, constipation, cramps, faeces with excess mucus and blood clots.



Watch Video Solution

Part I Question For Practice Short Answer Type Questions

1. Define health and disease.



Watch Video Solution

2. What are the two basic groups of diseases?

Give one example of each group.



Watch Video Solution

3. Write a short note on pathogens.



Watch Video Solution

4. Name two bacterial diseases of human.



Watch Video Solution

5. State the symptoms of typhoid



Watch Video Solution

6. Which is the infective stage of Plasmodium fulciparum?



Watch Video Solution

7. Answer the following

Explain the cause of periodic recurrence of chill and high fever during malaria attack in human.



Watch Video Solution

8. Name the toxin responsible for the appearance of symptoma of malaria in human, Why do these symptoms occur periodically?



Watch Video Solution

9. What is the causative organism of amoebiasis? State the symptoms of the disease.



Watch Video Solution

10. Which is the causative agent of ascariasis ?
How its infection takes place ?



Watch Video Solution

Part I Question For Assessment Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Which of the following is not a congenital disease?

A. Haemophilia

B. Down's syndrome

C. Cold

D. Colour blindness

Answer: C





[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Common symptoms of typhoid are

- A. high fever and weakness
- B. stomach pain and constipation
- C. headache and loss of appetite
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Female Anopheles is a vector of

A. filariasis

B. malaria

C. typhoid

D. AIDS

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

4. Which of the following is a pair of bacterial diseases?

A. Typhoid and pneumonia

B. Malaria and AIDS

C. Ringworm and AIDS

D. Cold and malaria

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

5. Typhoid is diagnosed by Mantoux test.



Watch Video Solution

6. The ookinete penetrates through the stomach wall and encysts as an gamete.



Watch Video Solution

7. A disease causing agent is called



Watch Video Solution

8. The vaccine used against typhoid fever is

..... .



Watch Video Solution

9. The disease transmitted through sexual contact.



Watch Video Solution

10. An oral dose of drug given for amoebiasis treatment.



Watch Video Solution

Part I Question For Assessment Short Answer Type Questions

1. Write short notes on : Malaria



Watch Video Solution

2. Mention the mode of transmission of the amoebiasis disease causing pathogen.



Watch Video Solution

Part II Question For Practice Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. During allergic reactions which of the following is secreted?

A. Allergens

B. Histamines

C. Immunoglobulins

D. Pyrogens

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

2. Cancer is

A. non-malignant tumour

B. controled division of cells

C. unrestrained division of cells

D. microbial infection

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

3. The spread of cancerous cells to distant sites is termed as

A. metamorphosis

B. metagenesis

C. metastasis

D.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

4. Blood cancer is called

A. leukaemia

B. haemophilia

C. thrombosis

D. haemolysis

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

5. Antibody-mediated immunity helps the body to differentiate between self and non-self cells during organ transplantation.



Watch Video Solution

6. Cellular changes in body as a result of any wound or injury is called immunisation.



Watch Video Solution

7. Cellular barriers forms first line of defence.



Watch Video Solution

8. Viral oncogenes on activation lead to tumour formation.

True

False

A. true

B. false

C.

D.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

9. Which test is conducted to identify HIV ?



Watch Video Solution

10. The type of immunisation performed for treating snake bite.



Watch Video Solution

11. The type of immunity responsible for graft rejection.



Watch Video Solution

12. The genetic material of HIV? (Only DNA, only RNA, Both DNA and RNA, Nucleoproteins)



Watch Video Solution

13. is acquired through vaccines which generate-antibodies when introduced in body.



Watch Video Solution

14. IgE are the antibodies involved in



Watch Video Solution

15. tests are conducted to know number of cell counts during cancer.



Watch Video Solution

16. HIV virus belongs to a group of .



Watch Video Solution

Part Ii Question For Practice Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is immunity ? Explain innate and acquired immunity.

or

What is immunity? Discuss different type of immunity .



Watch Video Solution

2. What is immunity ? Give an account of cell-mediated immunity.



Watch Video Solution

3. Write notes on : Innate immunity



Watch Video Solution

4. What are Interferons ?



Watch Video Solution

5. Mention the origin and importance of T-cells.



Watch Video Solution

6. What are immunoglobulins ?



Watch Video Solution

7. Why is mothers milk considered the most appropriate food for a newborn infant?



Watch Video Solution

8. Write a short note on vaccination.



Watch Video Solution

9. Why are tumour cells dangerous?



Watch Video Solution

10. Explain the term metastasis. Why is it fatal?



Watch Video Solution

11. Write a short note on types and causes of cancer.



Watch Video Solution

12. HIV that cause AIDS , first starts destroying

:



Watch Video Solution

13. How AIDS can be prevented ?



Watch Video Solution

**Part Ii Question For Assessment Very Short
Answer Type Questions**

1. Immunodeficiency syndrome could develop due to

- A. defective thymus
- B. defective liver
- C. weak immune system
- D. AIDS virus

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

2. Active immunisation against tetanus and diphtheria is achieved by antibiotics.

A. true

B. false

C.

D.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

3. Anti Tetanus Serum (ATS) administration generates immunity in the body.



Watch Video Solution

4. AIDS virus has RNA.



Watch Video Solution

5. The tissue affected in sarcoma.



Watch Video Solution

6. Which test is conducted to identify HIV ?



Watch Video Solution

Part II Question For Assessment Short Answer Type Questions

1. Cancer is



Watch Video Solution

2. Write note on inflammatory barrier.



Watch Video Solution

Part Iii Question For Practice Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Which part of the brain is involved in loss of control when a person drinks alcohol?

A. Cerebrum

B. Medula -oblongata

C. Cerebellum

D.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

2. Cirrhosis of liver is caused by the chronic intake of

A. alcohol

B. tobacco (chewing)

C. cocaine

D. opium

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

3. What is the source of caffeine ?

A. coffee

B. tea

C. cold drinks

D. All of these

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

4. What is source of marijuana ?

A. opium

B. LSD

C. marijuana

D. cocaine

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

5. The drug which is used for reducing pain is

aspirin

ibuprofen

antibiotics

clindamycin

A. aspirin

B. ibuprofen

C. antibiotics

D. clindamycin

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

6. Caffeine is used to make tobacco.



Watch Video Solution

7. _____ drugs are mood altering drugs.



Watch Video Solution

8. Benzodiazepines is used as a stimulant.



Watch Video Solution

9. What is source of LSD ?



Watch Video Solution

10. Give one psychological disorder that occurs due to drug addiction.



Watch Video Solution

11. Which type of drug is used as tranquiliser?



Watch Video Solution

12. Is the most common skin problem that occur during adolescence.



Watch Video Solution

13. The strong sense of fear in reference to a particular situation or thing is called



Watch Video Solution

14. LSD IS a :



Watch Video Solution

15. Stimulant cocaine is obtained from:



Watch Video Solution

Part Iii Question For Practice Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is drug addiction ? Discuss different types of drugs and their effects.



Watch Video Solution

2. From which plant cocaine is obtained? Why sports persons are often known to abuse this drug?



Watch Video Solution

3. Write the source and effects of following drug.

Morphine



Watch Video Solution

4. Write the source and effects of following drug.

Cocaine



Watch Video Solution

5. Write the source and effects of following drug.

Marijuana



Watch Video Solution

Part Iii Question For Assessment Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. A tranquilliser is drug which

A. relieves pain

B. gives soothing effect to mind

C. induces sleep

D. has stimulating effect

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

2. The drug that changes the person's thoughts

A. cocaine

B. barbiturate

C. hallucinogens

D. insulin

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

3. Name the drug obtained from coca plant.



Watch Video Solution

4. are antisleep drugs.



Watch Video Solution

5. Tobacco is obtained from.....



Watch Video Solution

Part Iii Question For Assessment Short Answer Type Questions

1. State the reasons behind drug and alcohol abuse among teenagers and sports persons



Watch Video Solution

2. Write briefly about the main classes of drugs in use.



Watch Video Solution

3. Write a short note on opiate narcotic.



Watch Video Solution

Part Iii Question For Assessment Differentiate Between The Following

1. Congenital diseases and Acquired diseases.



Watch Video Solution

2. Primary immune response and Secondary immune response.



Watch Video Solution

3. Differentiate between : Active immunity and Passive immunity



Watch Video Solution

4. Distinguish between humoral immunity and cell-mediated immunity.



Watch Video Solution

5. Differentiate between : B-lymphocytes and T-lymphocytes



Watch Video Solution

6. Antigens and Antibodies.



Watch Video Solution

7. IgG and IgM.



Watch Video Solution

8. Cancer cells and Normal cells.



Watch Video Solution

9. Depressants and Stimulants.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Stimulants and Hallucinogens.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Which of the following diseases are communicable?

A. Deficiency diseases

B. Allergies

C. Degenerative diseases

D. Infectious diseases

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

2. The nature of spread of communicable disease.

- A. parasitology
- B. immunology
- C. epidemiology
- D. None of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

3. Select sexually transmitted disease ?

- A. Q-fever

B. Leprosy

C. Whooping cough

D. Gonorrhoea

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

4. Gonorrhoea is a

A. bacterial disease

B. venereal disease

C. STD

D. All of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

5. Anthrax is caused by

A. Vibrio

B. Baicllus

C. Salmonella

D. virus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

6. Some common diseases caused by bacteria are

A. measles, mumps and malaria

B. tetanus, typhoid and tuberculosis

C. syphilis, smallpox and sleeping sickness

D. pneumonia, poliomyelitis and psittacosis

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

7. Which one of the following disease is spread through wounds?

A. Tetanus

B. Cholera

C. Plague

D. Tuberculosis

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

8. Which of the following is a bacterial disease ?

A. Measles

B. smallpox

C. Rabies

D. Tuberculosis

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

9. Causative agent of TB is

A. Salmonella

B. Streptococcus

C. Mycobacterium

D. Pneumococcus

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

10. BCG vaccine is a preventive measure against

A. Tuberculosis

B. Typhoid

C. AIDS

D. Cholera

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

11. Which one is not a bacterial disease ?

A. Tuberculosis

B. Typhoid

C. AIDS

D. Cholera

Answer: C



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Mantoux test is for

A. scarlet fever

B. diphtheria

C. rheumatoid fever

D. tuberculosis

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. Chickenpox is caused by

A. Varicella virus

B. adenovirus

C. SV-40 virus

D. bacteriophage- T_2

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

14. Smallpox is due to

A. virus

B. bacterium

C. protozoan

D. helminth

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

15. The disease caused by virus is

A. pneumonia

B. tuberculosis

C. smallpox

D. typhoid

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

16. Polio is caused by

- A. virus with double-stranded DNA
- B. virus with double-stranded RNA
- C. virus with single-stranded DNA
- D. virus with single-stranded RNA

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

17. Mumps is a

A. protozoan disease

B. viral disease

C. fungal disease

D. bacterial disease

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

18. Which one is a viral disease ?

A. Measles

B. Rickets

C. Syphilis

D. Congenital night blindness

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

19. Amoebiasis is caused by

Plasmodium vivax

Entamoeba gingivalis

Trypanosoma gambiense

Entamoeba histolytica

A. Plasmodium vivax

B. Entamoeba gingivalis

C. Trypanosoma gambiense

D. Entamoeba histolytica

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

20. Entamoeba histolytica infection, occurs through

A. mosquito bite

B. bird droppings

C. sweat

D. contaminated food and water

Answer: D



21. The infective stage of *Entamoeba histolytica* is :

- A. binucleate form
- B. tetranucleate form
- C. minute form
- D. sporozoite stage

Answer: B



22. Malaria is transmitted by

- A. male Anopheles
- B. female Anopheles
- C. female Culex
- D. female Aedes

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

23. Select the incorrect pair

A. Pediculus-Typhoid

B. Xenopsylla-Plague

C. Culex-Malaria

D. Aedes-Yellow fever

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

24. Filaria is transmitted by tse-tse fly sand fly
worms culex

A. tse-tse fly

B. sand fly

C. worms

D. Culex

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

25. Culex causes the disease

A. malaria

B. filariasis

C. yellow fever

D. sleeping sickness

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

26. The disease elephantiasis is caused by

A. Culer mosquito

B. Anopheles mosquito

C. housefly

D. tse-tse fly

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

27. Microfilariae are found in the peripheral blood of man during

A. day time

B. day and night time

C. night time

D. None of the above

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

28. Infection of Ascaris occurs due to

A. tse-tse fly

B. mosquito bite

C. perfectly cooked pork

D. contaminated food and water

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

29. A disease caused by nematode parasite

A. filariasis

B. Leprosy

C. amoebiasis

D. poliomyelitis

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

30. AIDS is caused by HIV herpes virus
rotavirus poliomyelitis

A. HIV

B. herpes virus

C. rotavirus

D. poliomyelitis

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

31. Cerebral malaria is caused by Plasmodium

A. vivax

B. ovale

C. falciparum

D. All of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

32. Which of the glands is often referred in relation with AIDS?

A. Thyroid

B. Adrenal

C. Thymus

D. Pancreas

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

33. AIDS is caused by

A. virus

B. fungus

C. helminth

D. bacterium

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

34. AIDS is due to

- A. reduction in number of helper T-cells
- B. lack of interferon
- C. reduction in number of killer T-cells
- D. auto-immunity

Answer: A



[Watch Video Solution](#)

35. AIDS virus has

- A. double-stranded DNA
- B. single-stranded DNA
- C. single-stranded RNA
- D. double-stranded RNA

Answer: C



[Watch Video Solution](#)

36. AIDS spreads through

- A. immoral way of life
- B. infected needles and syringes
- C. homosexuality
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

37. Cancer is

- A. non-malignant tumour
- B. controlled division of cells
- C. unrestrained division of cells
- D. microbial infection

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

38. Cancer cells are damaged by radiations while others are not

- A. being different in nature
- B. being starved
- C. undergoing rapid division
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

39. Sarcoma is the cancer of

- A. epithelial tissues
- B. connective tissues
- C. blood
- D. endodermal tissues

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

40. Blood cancer is called

A. leukemia

B. haemophilia

C. thrombosis

D. haemolysis

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

41. The cells affected by leukemia are

A. plasma cells

B. erythrocytes

C. thrombocytes

D. leucocytes

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

42. Genes involved in cancer are

A. tumour genes

B. oncogenes

C. cancer genes

D. regulator genes

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

43. Oncology is the study of

A. living cells

B. cancer cells

C. dead cells

D. dividing cells

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

44. The most common cancer in women is

A. breast cancer

B. skin cancer

C. cervix cancer

D. leukemia

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

45. Breast cancer is an example of



Watch Video Solution

46. Cancer treatment includes

A. surgery

B. radiotherapy

C. treatment with anticancer drugs

D. All of the above

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

47. The most common-type of cancer in man is

A. skin cancer

B. lung cancer

C. cancer of prostate

D. cancer of bladder

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

48. Which one of the following is a cancer causing agent ?

A. Tobacco

B. Radiation

C. Smoking

D. All of these

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

49. Which one of the following is an oncogenic virus?

A. Herpes- simplex-II

B. Papilloma

C. Epstein-Barr

D. All of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

50. The spread of cancerous cells to distant sites is termed as

A. metamorphosis

B. metagenesis

C. metastasis

D. metachrosis

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

51. Adenoma refers to the cancer of

A. glands

B. lymph nodes

C. blood

D. muscles

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

52. Which one of the following is an anticancer drug?

A. Aspirin

B. Flagyl

C. Streptomycin

D. Vincristine

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

53. Which of the following scientists got Noble prize in 1989 for the studies on the genetic basis of cancer?

- A. Philip Sharp and Richard Roberts
- B. David Baltimore and Howard Temin
- C. Michael Bishop and Harold Varmus
- D. Stanley B Prusiner

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

54. HIV attacks which one of the following ?

A. B-cells

B. T-cells

C. Antigen presenting cell

D. T-helper cells

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

55. Which one of the following is not a component of innate immunity?

A. Antibodies

B. Interferons

C. Complement proteins

D. Phagocytes

Answer: A



56. Which of the following is involved in the defence system of the body ?

- A. Lymphocytes
- B. Neutrophils
- C. Macrophages
- D. All of these

Answer: D



57. During allergic reactions which of the following is secreted?

A. Allergens

B. Histanines

C. Immunoglobulins

D. Pyrogens

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

58. Immunoglobulins are

A. antigen

B. antibodies

C. antiseptics

D. antibiotics

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

59. B-lymphocytes are produced by

A. liver

B. thymus

C. spleen

D. bone marrow

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

60. Cell-mediated immunity is due to

A. B-cells

B. T-cells

C. T-helper cells

D. All of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

61. The cells which release the antibodies are

A. helper T- cells

B. B-cells

C. plasma cells

D. T-cells

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

62. Antiviral substances are

A. antibodies

B. antibiotics

C. interferons

D. vaccines

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

63. The major phagocytic cells are

A. lymphocytes

B. mast cells

C. macrophages

D. plasma cells

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

64. Which immunoglobulin is the largest in size ?

A. IgA

B. IgD

C. IgG

D. IgM

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

65. Vaccine for rabies was first produced by

A. Louis Pasteur

B. Edward Jenner

C. Paul Berg

D. None of these

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

66. Vaccination means introduction in our body of

- A. weakened germs
- B. WBCs from other animals
- C. antibodies
- D. All of the above

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

67. The biochemical basis of vaccination was given by

A. Louis Pasteur

B. Salk

C. Kohler

D. Edward Jenner

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

68. Against which foreign organism (antigen) antibiotic is effective?

A. Virus

B. Bacteria

C. Fungal infection

D. Protozoan

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

69. The immunity, present right from birth is known as immunity.



Watch Video Solution

70. The immunity generated on exposure to foreign antigens is known as immunity.



Watch Video Solution

71. Anti Tetanus Serum (ATS) administration generates immunity in the body.



Watch Video Solution

72. Toxoid is an example of..... immunity.



Watch Video Solution

73. A part of an antigen that evokes an immune response is called antigen



Watch Video Solution

74. Antibodies segregate with class of serum proteins.



Watch Video Solution

75. The stem of the 'Y'-shaped immunoglobulin molecule carries out functions.



Watch Video Solution

76. Among all immunoglobulins can cross the placental barrier.



Watch Video Solution

77. During primary immune response, immunoglobulin is predominant.



Watch Video Solution

78. Immunoglobulin is present in the mother's milk, tear and saliva.



Watch Video Solution

79. Formation of antibodies against self antigens leads to an disorder.



Watch Video Solution

80. released by mast cells causes inflammatory response.



Watch Video Solution

81. Humans get AIDS virus from



Watch Video Solution

82. The tests conducted for determining AIDS and typhoid are..... test and test

respectively.



Watch Video Solution

83. Explain passively acquired immunity.



Watch Video Solution

84. What is an antigenic determinant (epitope)?



Watch Video Solution

85. Explain humoral immunity.



Watch Video Solution

86. Explain about the antigen binding sites of an antibody.



Watch Video Solution

87. Mention about functions of an antibody.



Watch Video Solution

88. How do antigens interact with their antibodies?



Watch Video Solution

89. What is a toxoid? Name the bacterial diseases against which toxoids are used as vaccines.



Watch Video Solution

90. What is an oral polio vaccine?



Watch Video Solution

91. What is immunosuppression?



Watch Video Solution

92. Explain autoimmune haemolytic anaemia.



Watch Video Solution

93. What is an immune deficiency?



Watch Video Solution

94. Explain reticular dysgenesis.



Watch Video Solution

**Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions Short
Answer Type Questions**

1. What is the causative organism of filariasis and write a note on its prevention and control.



Watch Video Solution

2. Write the names of five drugs to control malaria.



Watch Video Solution

3. What are the different species of malarial parasite?



Watch Video Solution

4. What are the causes of non-communicable diseases?



Watch Video Solution

5. What are the measures taken to control malaria?



Watch Video Solution

6. Write a short note on tumour and their types.



Watch Video Solution

7. What is ascariasis and how it is controlled?



Watch Video Solution

8. Write a short note on amoebiasis.



Watch Video Solution

9. How AIDS can be prevented ?



Watch Video Solution

10. What is diabetes mellitus ? How can it be controlled?



Watch Video Solution

11. What are carcinogen?



Watch Video Solution

12. What STDs stand for? Explain with examples.



Watch Video Solution

13. What is cancer? Give its causes.



Watch Video Solution

14. Write down different types of cancer.



Watch Video Solution

15. What is the causative agent of gonorrhoea? What are its symptoms and treatment?



Watch Video Solution

16. Explain oncogenes.



Watch Video Solution

17. Explain tumour suppressor gene or antioncogene.



Watch Video Solution

18. Write a note on parasite.



Watch Video Solution

19. Explain incubation period of malaria parasite.



Watch Video Solution

20. What kind of physical changes are characteristic of adolescence?



Watch Video Solution

21. What kind of psychological changes characterise adolescence?



Watch Video Solution

22. Which is the most common skin problem that affects the youth in adolescence? What are its causes ?



Watch Video Solution

23. What is the cause of alcoholism?



Watch Video Solution

24. What are the effects of alcoholism in the body??



Watch Video Solution

25. Explain the social and moral implications of addiction.



Watch Video Solution

26. What are the reasons of drug abuse by the youth?



Watch Video Solution

27. Write briefly about the main classes of drugs in use.



Watch Video Solution

28. What are the withdrawal symptoms that are seen after drug abuse?



Watch Video Solution

29. Explain the social and moral implications of addiction.



Watch Video Solution

30. What are the effects of tobacco use in the body?



Watch Video Solution

31. What kind of diseases affect the body in smoking?



Watch Video Solution

32. What is mental illness?



Watch Video Solution

33. What are the causes of mental illness?



Watch Video Solution

34. What are the different types of mental disorders seen in man?



Watch Video Solution

Differentiate Between The Following

1. Amoeba and Entamoeba.



Watch Video Solution

2. Differentiate between Filaria and Malaria



Watch Video Solution

3. Differentiate between Communicable diseases and Non-communicable diseases.



Watch Video Solution

4. Magna and Minuta stage.



Watch Video Solution

5. Infection and Infestation.



Watch Video Solution

6. Carcinoma and Sarcoma.



Watch Video Solution

7. What are benign and malignant tumours ?



Watch Video Solution

8. Differentiate between : Sporogony and Schizogony



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. What is immunity ? Explain innate and acquired immunity.

or

What is immunity? Discuss different type of immunity .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Distinguish between humoral immunity and cell-mediated immunity.



Watch Video Solution

11. What is Vaccination and Immunisation ?



Watch Video Solution

**Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions Long
Answer Type Questions**

1. What are pathogens and give examples of diseases and give a note on this.



Watch Video Solution

2. Give the symptoms, infection, prevention and control of typhoid.



Watch Video Solution

3. Describe the symptoms, infection, prevention and control of malaria.



Watch Video Solution

4. What are acquired and innate immunity?

Discuss the mechanical and chemical barriers of innate immunity.



Watch Video Solution

5. Mention the factors causing cancer. Add a note on diagnosis and prevention of cancer.



Watch Video Solution

6. Give a brief description of the structure of HIV.



Watch Video Solution

Chapter Practice Very Short Answer Type Questions

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

A. Glossina palpalis- Sleeping sickness

B. Culex- Filariasis

C. Aedes- Yellow fever

D. Anopheles - Leishmaniasis

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

2. Stomach cleans pathogen by

A. HCl

B. gastric enzymes

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

3. Ability of body to fight against disease is called

A. susceptibility

B. immunity

C. vulnerability

D. irritability

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

4. Antigen binding site is present on antibody between

A. two heavy chains

B. two light chains

C. one heavy and one light chain

D. normal chains

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

5. Which of the following is an opiate narcotic?

A. Morphine

B. LSD

C. Ampheramines

D. Basbirurates

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

6. Antibody production is assisted by monocytes.



Watch Video Solution

7. Cell-mediated immunity is mainly function of paratope.

A. true

B. false

C.

D.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

8. Pathogen causing ascariasis is



Watch Video Solution

9. Phenomenon of rejection of self cells is called



Watch Video Solution

10. How does a healthy person get infected with malaria fever?



Watch Video Solution

11. Name the causal organism of ringworm.



Watch Video Solution

12. Expand ELISA. Mention its application.



Watch Video Solution

13. Give any two effects of drug abuse on females.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Chapter Practice Short Answer Type I Questions

1. Briefly explain any two common diseases in humans along with their symptoms and treatments.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Common symptoms of typhoid are



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Pneumonia leads to problems in breathing and respiration. Give reason to this.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Write the measures to control the spread of common cold in humans.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Discuss different types of antibodies and their functions.



Watch Video Solution

6. Normal cell does not show cancerous growth. Comment.



Watch Video Solution

7. Alcohol affects the nervous system. Comment.



Watch Video Solution

8. How does tobacco smoking lead to oxygen deficiency in human body?



Watch Video Solution

9. What are the behavioural changes during adolescence ?



Watch Video Solution

Chapter Practice Short Answer Type II Questions

1. Differentiate between the following

Epitope and paratope



Watch Video Solution

2. Differentiate between the following

AIDS and cancer



Watch Video Solution

3. Differentiate between the following

Recombinant antigen vaccine and DNA vaccine.



Watch Video Solution