

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD BIOLOGY (ODIA ENGLISH)

HEALTH AND DISEASES

Question Bank

1. Ascaris is most commanly found in:

A. men

B. woman

C. children

D. sterile man

Answer: C



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2. In malaria, the product released by plasmodium into blood that cause chill and fever is called

B. Schuffner'sdot					
C. Haemozoin					
D. Haemotoxin					
Answer: C					
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3. Man in the lifecycle of plasmodium is :					
A. Primary host					

A. Haematin

B. Secondary host
C. Intermediate host

D. None of above

Answer: A



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4. The organism which carries a disease from one organism to another is called:

A. Host

- B. Parasite
- C. Vector
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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5. Which one of the following is a viral disease

?

A. Measles

- B. Hydophobia
- C. polio
- D. Both A and C

Answer: D



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- **6.** Which of the following is a bacterial disease
- ?

A. Rabies

- B. Measles
- C. Small pox
- D. Tuberculosis

Answer: D



- **7.** Influenza is caused by:
 - A. Virus
 - B. Fungus

- C. Lichen
- D. Bacterium

Answer: A



- **8.** Which of the following disease is now considered nearly eradicated from India?
 - A. Small pox
 - B. Plague

- C. Kala-azar
- D. Poliomyelitis

Answer: D



- **9.** Typhoid is caused by:
 - A. Giardia
 - B. Salmonella
 - C. Shigella

D. Escherichia

Answer: B



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10. Filariasis / elephantiasis is caused by:

- A. Taenia solium
- B. Ascaris lumbricoides
- C. Entamoeba histolytica
- D. Wuchereria banacrofti

Answer: D



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11. Which of the following is not the vector of Filaria?

- A. Anopheles
- B. Aedes
- C. Culex
- D. Stegomyia

Answer: C



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- 12. Amoebiasis is caused by infection of:
 - A. Amoeba
 - B. Entamoeba
 - C. Plasmodium
 - D. Leishmania

Answer: B

13. Pathogen of malaria is:

A. Plasmodium

B. Leishmania

C. Trichomonas

D. Trypanosoma

Answer: A



14. The infective stage of Entamoeba histolytica is :

A. minute form

B. Binucleate form

C. Tetranucleate form

D. sporozoite

Answer: C



15. Food poisoning is caused by:

- A. Escherchia coli
- B. clostridium botulinum
- C. salmonella typhi
- D. All of the above

Answer: B



- A. Digenetic
- B. Monogenetic
- C. Trigenetic
- D. Tetragenetic

Answer: B



17. Which set is a bacterial disease?

A. Diptheria, leprosy and plague

B. Tetanus, leprosy and Polio

C. Cholera, typhoid and mumps

D. Malaria, mumps and polio

Answer: A



18.	Dipt	heria	is	connected	with:

- A. Lung
- B. Throat
- C. Blood
- D. Liver

Answer: B



19. Chicken pox is caused by:

- A. Varicella virus
- B. Adeno virus
- C. Bacteriophage-T
- D. S.V.40 virus

Answer: A



20. Cholera is caused by:

- A. Protozoans
- B. Fungus
- C. Virus
- D. Bactrium

Answer: D



21. Which protozoan parasite causes amoebio dysentery or amoebiasis?



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22. Which is the infective stage of Entamoeba histolytica?



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23. Which organism cause ascariasis in man?

24. How many days are required for the journey of the larva of Ascaris through blood vessels and lungs?



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25. Filariasis / elephantiasis is caused by:



26. What is the larva of filaria worm called?



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27. Name the vector of Wuchereria bancrofti.



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28. Who discovered Plasmodium in the blood of patients?



29. Who proved female Anopheles mosquito to be the vector of Plasmodium ?



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



31. Which is the infective stage of Plasmodium fulciparum?



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32. What is the feeding stage of Plasmodium called?



33. At which stage of Plasmodium asegmenting appears?



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34. What toxic iron-containing compound are released into blood by the lysis of metacryptozoites?



35. Where the exflagellation of microgametocytes occurs ?



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36. At what the zygote of Plasmodium penetrates through the stomach wall of mosquito?



37. In which structure sporogony occurs to produce sporozoites of Plasmodium?



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38. Which species of Plasmodium causes benign tertian malaria?



39. Which species causes malignant tertian malaria?



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40. Which Protozoan parasite is responsible for quartan malaria ?



41. Mild tertian malaria is caused by which blood parasite?



42. Which group of viruses cause common cold?



43. Name a bacterium that causes typhoid.



44. Which organ of human body is affected by pneumonia?



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45. To which of micro-organisms ring worms belong?



46. P.falciparum causes malaria.				
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47. is a viviparous worm.				
Watch Video Solution				
48. The infective stage of Ascaris is				
A. Adult worm				
B. Second Juvenile				

- C. Fourth Juveline
- D. Egg

Answer: Rhabditi form larva



- **49.** ____ are causative agent of ring worm.
 - A. Corynebacterium
 - B. Microsporum
 - C. Clostridium

D. Salmonella

Answer: Fungi



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50. Mautoux test is employed for diagnosis of disease



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51. Human infection of Rhinovirus causes____



52. ____ disease is characterised by bloody stool with tetranucleate cyst.

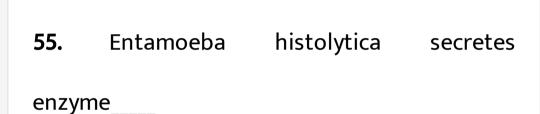


53. ____ day is observed as malarial day.



54. ____ is a vector of trypanosomiasis.

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56. How one can prevent mosquito bite.



57. Explain the prophylaxis from malaria.



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58. Write on the treatment of malaria.



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59. How mosquito population can be controlled?



60. Discuss the treatment of Filariasis.



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61. How infection of E. histolytica occurs?



62. Discuss the pathology and clinical features of amoebiasis. How the disease is treated?



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63. Give the causative agent and mode of infection of filarial worm .



64. Write on the pathology and control of filariases.



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65. How malarial parasites infect humans.



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66. Explain different types of malaria.



67. Discuss the pathogenicity of malarial fever.



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68. Which is the causative agent of ascariasis?

How its infection takes place?



69. Discuss the pathogenicity of Ascaris lumbricoides.



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70. Write on the prevention and treatment of ascariasis.



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71. Write short notes on : Amoebiosis



72. Write short notes on: Filariasis



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73. Write short notes on: Malaria



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74. Write short notes on: Ascariasis

75. Write short notes on : communicable diseases



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76. Choose the largest immunoglobulin.

A. Ig A

B. Ig D

- C. Ig E
- D. Ig M

Answer: D



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77. 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



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78. In birds B-lymphocytes mature in :

- A. Thyroid gland
- B. Bone marrow
- C. Preen gland

D. Bursa of Fabricii

Answer: D



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79. Vaccine against smallpox was developed by

:

A. Louis Pasteur

B. Edward Jenner

C. Robert Koch

D. Alexander Flemig

Answer: B



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80. What are immunoglobulins?

- A. Antigen
- **B.** Antibodies
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Antiserum

Answer: B



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81. Antibodies are____.

- A. Lipoprotein
- B. Steroid
- C. Prostalandins
- D. Glycoprotein

Answer: D

82. HIV that cause AIDS, first starts destroying

A. B-lymphocytes

B. Leucocytes

C. Thrombocytes

D. Helper-T-lymphocytes

Answer: D

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83. AIDS is caused by HIV that principally infects:

A. All lymphocytes

B. Activator B-cells

C. T lymphocytes

D. Cytoxic T cells

Answer: C



84. Short - lived immunity acquired from mother to foetus across placenta or through mother's milk to infants is categorised as :

- A. Active immunity
- B. Passive immunity
- C. Cellular immunity
- D. Innate immunity

Answer: B



85. Active immunity means:

- A. Resistance developed before disease
- B. Resistance developed after disease
- C. Increased heartbreak
- D. Increase flow of blod

Answer: B



86. Sensitivity to any allergen is related to:

A. Deviation from the process of immunity

B. Age of the person

C. Eating habit

D. Rise in environmental temperature

Answer: A



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87. Interferons are:

- A. Antiviral proteins
- B. Antibiotic protein
- C. Antigen protein
- D. All of these

Answer: A



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88. Passive immunity was discovered by:

A. Robert Koch

- B. L. Pasteur
- C. Edward Jenner
- D. Emil von Behring

Answer: D



- **89.** Active immunity was stared by:
 - A. Edward Jenner
 - B. L.Pasteur

- C. Jones E. Salk
- D. A. Flemming

Answer: A



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90. AIDS was first reported in :

- A. Russia
- B. France
- C. USA

D. Germany

Answer: C



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91. BCG vaccine is used against:

A. TB

B. Leprosy

C. Food poisoning

D. None of these

Answer: A



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92. AIDS is caharacterised by sharp reduction in number of :

- A. Helper T-cells
- B. Killer T-cells
- C. Suppressor T -cells
- D. B-lymphocytes

Answer: A



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93. Cells which fight against diseases are:

A. WBCs

B. RBCs

C. Antigens

D. Antibodies

Answer: A



94. Which disease is not cured by triple antigen?

A. Tetanus

B. Diptheria

C. Whooping cough

D. Typhoid

Answer: D



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95. Vaccination provides :

A. Active immunity

B. Passive immunity

C. Natural immunity

D. BOTH (A) AND (B)

Answer: A



96.	Α	disease	on	the	verge	of	extinction	in
Ind	ia i	s:						

- A. AIDS
- B. Kalazar
- C. Poliomythitis
- D. Measles



97. Hormone produced	l in allerg	ic reaction is:
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- A. Glucocorticoid
- B. Mineralocorticoid
- C. Norepinephrine
- D. Epinephrine

Answer: A



98. Treatment of the snake bite by antivenom is providing:

- A. Artificial acquired active immunity
- B. Artificial acquired passive immunity
- C. Natural acquired passive immunity
- D. Specific natural immunity

Answer: B



- **99.** Cyclosporine is useful in :
 - A. Prophylactic for viruses
 - B. Immuno suppressant
 - C. Prophylactic for marasmus
 - D. Treatung allergic eczema

Answer: B



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100. Lysis of foreign cells in mediated through:

- A. Ig m only
- B. Ig A only
- C. Ig m and Ig G
- D. Ig D and Ig E



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101. Histamines' the inflammation producing substance are produced by which cells of the body?

- A. Collagen fibres
- B. Macrophages
- C. Mast cells
- D. Sustentacular cells



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102. Which of the following disease is known as autoimmuno thyroidities thyroidi suicide?

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Cretinism
- C. Hashimoto's disease
- D. Goitre



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103. Vaccination protects a person from disease because it :

- A. Helps in better digestion
- B. Increase RBC count
- C. Produces antibodies
- D. Correct body heating system



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104. Mammalian thymus is mainly concrned by

:

- A. Regulation pf body temperature
- B. Regulation of body growth
- C. Immunological funtion
- D. Secretion of thyrotropin



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105. During infection T-cells interact with:

A. Macrophages

- B. B-cells
- C. Infected cells
- D. Erythrocytes

Answer: B



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106. DPT vaccine is given for :

- A. Tetnus, polio,palgue
- B. Diptheria, pneumonia, tetnus

- C. Diptheria, who oping cough and leprosy
- D. Diptheria, whooping cough and tetanus

Answer: D



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107. Hepatitis B, vaccine is :

- A. First generastion vaccine
- B. Second generation vaccine
- C. Third generation vaccine

D. Fourth generation vaccines

Answer: B



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108. An enzyme that uses viral RNA as template for the synthesis of DNA is :

- A. RNA polymerase
- B. Reverse transcriptase
- C. Viral nuclease

D. RNA replicase

Answer: B



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109. Vaccine are prepared from:

A. Inactivated pathogens

B. Lymph

C. Serum

D. Plasma

Answer: C



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110. Organ transplant rejection is prevented by

:

- A. Antibodies
- B. New T-cells
- C. Immunostimulatory drugs
- D. Immunosuppressant drugs

Answer: D



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111. T-lymphocytes recognise:

A. Polysaccharide

B. Nucleric acid

C. Peptides

D. Recurring molecular groups

Answer: D



112. Who started the study of immunity?



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113. Passive immunity was discovered by:



114. Which immue system defends the body from viruses and bacteria ?



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115. Which lymphocytes form the cell mediated immune systemin the body?



116. To which family of proteins antibodies belong?



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117. What are the killer cells those kill the pathogens directly called ?



118. By which process active immunity to the diseases can be induced in the body.



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119. What are the proteins released by the cells to protect unattacked cells from viral infection called ?



120. What is the condition called when a baby is born without B and T-cells?



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121. Which syndrome paves the way for easy infection by other pathogen ?



122. Name the enzyme in HIV that changes RNA into DNA.



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123. What is the cancer occurring in the muscles, cartilages, bones, blood vessels and connective tissue called?



124. What is the cancer that occurs in skin or lining of internal organs called ?



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125. Cancer developing in lymphglands and lymoh nodes are called what ?



126. Which type of cancer develops in bone marrow?



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127. What are the agents that cause cancer termed as ?



128. What is the therapy called when irradiation is done to treat cancer?



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129. What is therapy called when chemicals are used to kill the cancerous cells ?



130. Which lymphocytes are produced in bone marrow and become mature in bone marrow?



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131. Name the largest lymphatic organ in the human body.



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132. B-lymphocytes produce____.



133. Agroup of lymphocytes that killes certain type of cels called .



134. ____ cells inhabit immune responses by other lymphocytes.



135. ____ are a set of molecules that can trigger the immune response.



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136. T-cells become mature in ____.



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137. ____ are a set of offsprings of B aand T-cells that provide future immunity against 2nd

invasion.
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138. Lysozyme in saliva and tear dissolve bacterial
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139. Neutrophils and monocyte are in function.
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140. B-lymphocyte gives rise ____cells and cells .



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141. are also known as antibody generators.



142. IgA is the most abundant Ig in serum.



143. The total number of arms in an antibody are SIX.



144. The colostrum the first milk secreted by the mother contains Ig-G.



145. APC stands for Antigen producing cells.



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146. Lymph node is primary lymphoid organ.



147. What are allergens? Give a few examples of allergic substances.



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148. What are the symptoms of allergy?



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149. What role is played by IgE antibody and histamine in allergy?



150. Explain immunity.



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151. What is an interferon?



152. Write on neutralisation of antigen by antibody.



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153. Explain opsonization/adherence.



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154. Explain complement mediated cell lysis.



155. Give the sources of IgA and its function.



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156. Where Ig A antibody is present and how does it act?



157. Give the source and effect of Ig E antibodies



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158. What is the source of Ig M and what role it plays in providing immunity?



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159. What are suppressor T-cells (Ts)?



160. What are memory T-cells (Tm)?



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161. Explain actively acquired immunity with an example.



162. Differentiate between : Active immunity and Passive immunity



163. Explain B-cell deficiency disorders.



164. Explain T-cell deficiency disorders.



165. Give a list of combined B-cell and T-cell definency diseases.



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166. What is a vaccine.?



167. What is vaccination (immunization=innoculation).



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168. What is called purified Antigen vaccine/component vaccine.?



169. What do you mean by new class of vaccines?



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170. Write a note on UIP.



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171. Explain MHC/major histocompatibility complex.



172. Expalin natural immunity of the body.



173. Expalin the roles of cytotoxic cells in defending the body from pathogens.



174. Explain how inflamatory response of tissue protects the body from pathogens?



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175. Which of the following are phagocytic or cytotoxic or inflamatory cells ? (a) Macrophages,(b) Mast cells, (c) NK cells, (d) Eosinophils, (e) Basophils, (f) Monocytes, (g) Neutophils.



176. What do you mean by Acquired or Adaptive immunity/specific immunity?



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177. Explain humoral immunity.



178. Write a note on antibodies/Immunoglobulins



179. Give the source and function of IgG antibody.



180. Write a note on cell_mediated (cellular) immunity.



181. Write a note on the role of cytotoxic or killer T-cells.



182. Write a note on the role of Helper T-cells.



183. Expalin passively acquired immunity.



184. Narrate the characteristics of an ideal vaccine.



185. What are the uses of monoclonal antibodies?



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186. How the RNA of HIV is copied within the host cells?



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187. Explain autoimmune diseases.



188. Expand and explain AIDS.



189. Draw a diagram of HIV. No description required.



190. Correlate between HTIV III and HIV.



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191. Give a list of modes of transmission of HIV.



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



193. Name different type of T-cells and their function.



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



195. Differntaite between antibody and antigen.



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196. Differentiate between: B-lymphocytes and

T-lymphocytes



197. Which cells are produced by B-lymphocyte and what are their function ?



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198. Write function of the following cells:

Plasma cell



199. Write function of the following cells : Mast cell



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200. Write function of the following cells :

Monocytes



201. Write function of the following cells : Macrophages



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202. Write function of the following cells:

Natural killer cells



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

or

What is immunity? Discuss different type of immunity.



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204. Addition LSD leads to:

A. Hallucination

B. Damage to kidney

- C. Mental and emotional disturbance
- D. Damage to lungs

Answer: C



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205. Opiate narcotic is:

- A. Bhang
- B. Charas
- C. Heroin

D. Nicotine

Answer: C



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206. Analgesic drug:

- A. Forms tissue
- B. Relieves pain
- C. Relieves fatigue
- D. Cause pain

Answer: B



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207. Coffee and tea are:

- A. Fermented bevrages
- B. Alcoholic beverages
- C. Distilled beverages
- D. Non-alcoholic beverages

Answer: D

208. Ingestion of marijuana leads to illusion altering thought, feelings and perceptions.

Marijuana is a :

A. Sedative

B. Stimulant

C. Narcotics

D. Hallucinogen

Answer: D

209. LSD is formed from:

- A. Cannabis
- B. Claviceps
- C. Fusarium
- D. Nostoc

Answer: B



210. Heroin is a form of:

- A. Tobacco
- B. Poppy
- C. Datura
- D. Cannabis

Answer: B



211. Brown sugar is:

A. Barbiturate

B. Herion

C. LSD

D. Hashish

Answer: B



212. Morphine is got from:

- A. Cajanus cajan
- B. Cannabis sativa
- C. Papaver somniferum
- D. Rauwolfia sepentina

Answer: C



213. Marijuana, Ganja and LSD are:

- A. Narcotics
- B. Hallucinogens
- C. Stimulants
- D. All of the above

Answer: B



214. Use of Cannabis products result in:

A. Alteration in perception , thought and feelings

B. Depressed brain function and relief in pain

C. Suppressed brain function and relief in pain

D. Stimulation of nervous system,increased alertness and activity

Answer: A



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215. Caffein, amphetamine and cocaine are:

A. Sedative

B. Tranquillisers

C. Hallucinogens

D. Stimulants

Answer: D

216. LSD is obtained from:

- A. Fungus
- B. Lichen
- C. Alga
- D. Bacterium

Answer: A



217. LSD IS a:

- A. Narcotics
- B. Stimulant
- C. Antidepressant
- D. Hllucinogen

Answer: D



- 218. Which is correctly matched?
 - A. Cocaine-Opiate narcotic
 - B. Bhang-Tranquilliser
 - C. Reserpine-Tranquilliser
 - D. Morphine-Hallucinogen

Answer: C



219. Stimulant cocaine is obtained from:

- A. Rauwolfia
- B. Erythroxylon
- C. Papaver
- D. Eucalyptus

Answer: B



220. Study of action of drugs is called:

- A. Pharamacology
- B. Physiology
- C. Pharmalogy
- D. Pharmaceutical chemistry

Answer: A



221. Organ most affected by alcohol is:

- A. Heart
- B. Cerebrum
- C. Liver
- D. Cerebellum

Answer: C



222. A factor responsible for cirrhosis	s of liver is
•	

- A. Vitamins
- B. Fats and oils
- C. Alcoholism
- D. Sugar

Answer: C



223. Fatty	liver	syndrome	is	due	to	excessive
intake of :						

- A. Morphine
- B. Tobacco
- C. Alcohol
- D. BOTH B AND C

Answer: C



224. Nicotine function as stimulant because it facilitates the release of :

- A. Acetylchloline
- B. Thyroxine
- C. Dopamine
- D. Testosterone

Answer: A



225. Smoking is harmful as it produces polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons that cause:

- A. Reduction in oxygen transport
- B. Increase in blood pressure
- C. Cancer
- D. Retardation of foetus

Answer: C



226. Woman who consumed thaliomide as anti-vomiting drug during early month of pregnancy gave birth to children with:

- A. Hare lip
- B. Extra fingersand toes
- C. Undedeveloped limbs
- D. No spleen

Answer: C



227. A person showing unpredicable moods outbursts of emotion, quarrelsome behaviour and conflicts with others is suffering from:

- A. Schizophrenia
- B. Border-line personality disorder (BPD)
- C. Mood disorder
- D. Addictive disorder

Answer: B



228. Name the plant product that contains tetrahydrocannabinol the(THC).



229. Which is hormone Is secreted under stress?



230. What is the source of opium?



231. What is psychotropic drugs?



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232. What is hallucinogen?



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233. Name two hallucinogens?



234. What is source of LSD?



235. What is source of marijuana?



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236. Name four categories of drugs.



237. What is opiate? Name two opiates.



238. Name two synthetic narcotics.



239. What is the source of caffeine?



240. Give the common name of synthetic stimulant.



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241. What is crack?



242. Full form of LSD is
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243. drugs are mood altering drugs.
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244. Nicotonic acids are found in
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245. Give the common name of synthetic stimulant.



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246. Charas, Bhang, and Ganja are product of

----·



247. Caffeine is derived from Erget fungus.

A. True
B. False
C.
D.
Answer: LSD
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248. Phychotropic drungs induce sleep.
A. True

B. False				
C.				
D.				
Answer: Sedative hypnotics				
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249. Alcohol decreases secretion insulin				
A. True				
B. False				

C

D.

Answer: ADH



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250. Cannabinoids are product of tea plant.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: Hemp plant



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251. Caffeine is mood depressor.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: Elevator



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252. What do you mean by adolescence ? Mention common problems of adolescence.



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



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254. Write a brief note on alcoholism and ill effects of alcohol on an individual.



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255. Explain the social and moral implications of addiction.



256. Comment on risk of indiscriminate use of drugs and antibiotics.

