



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLISHERS

BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

HUMAN HEALTH AND DISEASES

Practice Problems Human Health And Diseases

1. What is health?



Watch Video Solution

2. List the factors affecting the health.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Define disease



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. What are communicable diseases ? Give two examples.



Watch Video Solution

5. Name four types of non-communicable diseases.



Watch Video Solution

6. Name the diseases which have long-term effects on human health. Give two examples.



Watch Video Solution

7. What are vector hosts? Give two example.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Name two sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs).



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Define disease symptoms.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Which two factors determine the severity of disease?



Watch Video Solution

11. Define vaccine. Mention its types.



Watch Video Solution

12. Which vaccine is given to prevent tuberculosis?



Watch Video Solution

13. What are antibiotics?



Watch Video Solution

14. State one difference between contagious diseases and non-contagious diseases.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. Name two diseases whose pathogens show transplacental transmission.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Practice Problems Common Diseases Of Man

1. Who are typhoid carrier?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. How is pneumonia transmitted from infected person to healthy persons?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Why is DPT called triple antigen?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Why is tetanus also called lockjaw disease?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. For which disease Mantoux test is employed for its diagnosis?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Human infection of rhinoviruses causes.....



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Why is Poliomyelitis called infantile paralysis?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Who is commonly called "Father of Immunology?"



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Name the disease characterized by bloody stools and presence of tetranucleate cysts.



Watch Video Solution

10. Expand the term NMEP.



Watch Video Solution

11. Which day is called Malaria day?



Watch Video Solution

12. What is habitat of blood fluke (Schistosoma)?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

13. Name two hosts of filarial worms.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

14. Give the habitat of Ascaris.

 [View Text Solution](#)

15. List some symptoms of Ascariasis.



View Text Solution

16. Why is Trypanosomiasis called endemic disease?



View Text Solution

17. How is Trypanosoma transmitted by infected to healthy persons?

 [View Text Solution](#)

18. Give the causative agent of ring worms.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

Practice Problems Immune System

1. Why are the antigens called antibody-generating chemicals?



Watch Video Solution

2. Which two types of lymphocytes are involved in immunity?



Watch Video Solution

3. Give the common site of formation of two types of lymphocytes.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. What is site of differentiation of two types of lymphocytes?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. What are plasma cells?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Which lymphocytes form the humoral immune system?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Which lymphocytes form the cell-mediated immune system?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Most abundant immunoglobulin is:



Watch Video Solution

9. Name the three types of T-lymphocytes.



Watch Video Solution

10. Give the full form of CMIS.



Watch Video Solution

11. What do you mean by passive immunity?



Watch Video Solution

12. Why are the breast-fed babies more immune than the bottle-fed babies?



Watch Video Solution

13. What is active immunity?



Watch Video Solution

14. Name various types of barriers of innate immunity.



Watch Video Solution

15. Name various cellular barriers of innate immunity.



Watch Video Solution

16. What are interferons?



Watch Video Solution

17. Which type of antibodies are present in colostrum?



Watch Video Solution

18. Principle of vaccination or immunisation is

:-



[Watch Video Solution](#)

19. Give term for giving preformed antibodies against snake venom.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Practice Problems Immune Disorders

1. What are autoimmune disorders ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Why are autoimmune diseases called degenerative diseases?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Name the autoimmune disease of body muscles.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Which type of immunity is provided by T-lymphocytes?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Which immune cells form humoral immune system?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Expand the term SCID.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Why is SCID called primary immunodeficiency?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Why is AIDS called secondary immunodeficiency?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Where was AIDS-virus first reported in India?



[View Text Solution](#)

10. Expand the term NACO.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. What is rate of growth of AIDS infection in India?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Name the four states with the highest number of HIV cases.



Watch Video Solution

13. What is most probable source of AIDS infection in India?



Watch Video Solution

14. Which sexually transmitted disease also shows transplacental transmission?



Watch Video Solution

15. Which tests are performed to diagnose AIDS?



Watch Video Solution

16. What are opportunists?



Watch Video Solution

17. Which type of body cells are destroyed by HIV?



Watch Video Solution

18. Expand the term ARC.



Watch Video Solution

19. When was National AIDS Control Programme was started in India?



View Text Solution

20. Which of the following day is celebrated as 'World AIDS Day'?



Watch Video Solution

Practice Problems Cancer Biology

1. Give the term for uncontrolled growth of certain body tissues.



Watch Video Solution

2. Define oncology.



Watch Video Solution

3. In which cancer type, no tumour is formed.



Watch Video Solution

4. What are carcinogens?



Watch Video Solution

5. Define proto-oncogenes.



Watch Video Solution

6. Which carcinogen causes the liver cancer?



Watch Video Solution

7. Name the carcinogens present in cigarette smoke.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. On the national basis, which cancer type is most common in India?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. At the world level, which cancer type is most common?



Watch Video Solution

10. Which type of cancer is reported in the dye workers?



Watch Video Solution

11. What are oncoviruses?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Cancer located in the epithelial tissues and the glands is called _____.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. What is sarcoma?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. Give the term for the spread of cancer from one part to other parts of the body.



Watch Video Solution

15. Which test is employed to diagnose cervix cancer?



Watch Video Solution

16. Name the most commonly employed cancer therapy.



Watch Video Solution

17. Name anti-cancerous drugs derived from *Catharanthus roseus* (sadabahar).



Watch Video Solution

18. Which group of chemicals inhibit the synthesis of nucleic acids and so growth of cancer cells?



Watch Video Solution

19. What do you mean by metastasis?



Watch Video Solution

20. Where is Tata Memorial Research Institute located?



Watch Video Solution

21. Which test is employed to know carcinogenic nature of a substance?



Watch Video Solution

22. What is etiology of lung cancer?



Watch Video Solution

23. What is biopsy?



View Text Solution

24. Where is basal cell carcinoma located?



Watch Video Solution

25. Which carcinogen causes bladder cancer in the dye workers?



Watch Video Solution

26. Give one peculiar feature of leukaemia.



View Text Solution

Practice Problems Tobacco Addiction

1. Physical and mental dependency on alcohol , smoking and drugs is called_____.



Watch Video Solution

2. What is the source of tobacco.



Watch Video Solution

3. Name two toxic chemicals present in the tobacco.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Which carcinogen is present in the tobacco smoke?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Name two respiratory diseases associated with smoking.



[View Text Solution](#)

6. What was the theme of world No-Tobacco Day-2000?



[View Text Solution](#)

7. Who were first to use tobacco?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. What is common name of tobacco?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Where is Central Tobacco Research Institute located?



[View Text Solution](#)

Practice Problems Alcoholism

1. Give the term for a habitual drinker.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Which type of alcoholism is also called malignant alcoholism?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Why is alcohol called a depressant?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Name the liver disorder associated with alcoholism.



[View Text Solution](#)

5. Why an alcoholic generally suffers from dehydration.



View Text Solution

6. List the common withdrawal symptoms of alcohol.



Watch Video Solution

7. What is effect of alcohol on the vision.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Name two drugs used for dealcoholism.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Give the ill-effects of alcohol on cerebellum.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Why is alcohol called an anaesthetic?



[View Text Solution](#)

Practice Problems Drug Addiction

1. What are psychotropic drugs ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Name four categories of drugs.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. What is main effect of sedatives and tranquillizers?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. What is common name for the synthetic sedatives.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. What are narcotics?



Watch Video Solution

6. What are opiates? Name two opiates.



Watch Video Solution

7. List two withdrawal symptoms of opiates.



Watch Video Solution

8. Give the source of opium.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Name the most dangerous opiate?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Name two synthetic narcotics.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. What are opiate antagonists?



Watch Video Solution

12. Which type of drugs act as mood elevators?



Watch Video Solution

13. Name any stimulant.



Watch Video Solution

14. Give the source of caffeine.



Watch Video Solution

15. Give the common name for synthetic stimulants.



Watch Video Solution

16. What is the source of cocaine?



Watch Video Solution

17. What is crack?



[View Text Solution](#)

18. What are hallucinogens?



[View Text Solution](#)

19. Name two hallucinogens.



[View Text Solution](#)

20. What is the source of LSD?



Watch Video Solution

21. Who first synthesized LSD?



Watch Video Solution

22. What is source of marijuana?



View Text Solution

Ncert File Solved Ncert Exercise Questions

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

3. How does transmission of each of the following diseases take place ?

(a) Amoebiasis

(b) Malaria

(c) Ascariasis

(d) Pneumonia.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. What measure would you take to prevent water-borne diseases?



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

6. Name primary and secondary lymphoid organs.



Watch Video Solution

7. The following are some well-known abbreviations which have been used in this chapter. Expand each one of its full form:

(a) MALT (b) CMI (c) AIDS (d) NACO (e) HIV.



Watch Video Solution

8. Differentiate between following and give examples of each :

(a) Innate and acquired immunity (b) Active and passive immunity



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

12. How is cancerous cell different from a normal cell?



Watch Video Solution

13. Explain what is meant by metastasis.



Watch Video Solution

14. List the harmful effects caused by alcohol/drug abuse.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. Why is that once a person starts taking alcohol or drugs, it is difficult to get rid of this

habit? Discuss it with your teacher.



Watch Video Solution

17. In your views, what motivates the youngsters to take to alcohol or durgs and how can this be avoided?



Watch Video Solution

Ncert Exemplar Problems A Multiple Choice Questions

1. The term 'Health' is defined in many ways. The most accurate definition of the health would be

A. health is the state of body and mind in a balanced condition

B. health is the reflection of a smiling face

C. health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being

D. health is the symbol of economic prosperity

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

2. The organisms which cause diseases in plants and animals are called

A. Pathogens

B. Vectors

C. Insects

D. Worms

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

3. The chemical test that is used for diagnosis of typhoid

A. ELISA-Test

B. ESR-Test

C. PCR-Test

D. Widal-Test

Answer: D



View Text Solution

4. Diseases are broadly grouped into infectious and non-infectious diseases. In the list given below, identify the infectious diseases.

(i) Cancer , (ii) Influenza

(iii) Allergy, (iv) Small pox

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

5. The sporozoites that cause infection, when a female Anopheles mosquito bites a person, are formed in

A. Liver of human

B. RBCs of mosquito

C. Salivary glands of mosquito

D. Intestine of human

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

6. The disease chikungunya is transmitted by

A. house flies

B. Aedes mosquitoes

C. cockroach

D. female Anopheles

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

7. Many diseases can be diagnosed by observing the symptoms in the patient. Which group of symptoms are indicative of pneumonia ?

A. Difficulty in respiration, fever, chills,
cough, headache

B. Constipation, abdominal pain, cramps,
blood clots

C. Nasal congestion and discharge, cough,
sore throat, headache

D. High fever, weakness, stomach pain, loss
of appetite and constipation

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

8. The genes causing cancer are

A. structural genes

B. expressor genes

C. oncogenes

D. regulatory genes

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

9. In malignant tumors, the cells proliferate, grow rapidly and move to other parts of the body to form new tumors. This stage of disease is called.

A. metagenesis

B. metastasis

C. teratogenesis

D. mitosis

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

10. When an apparently healthy person is diagnosed as unhealthy by a psychiatrist, the reason could be that

- A. the patient was not efficient at his work
- B. the patient was not economically prosperous
- C. the patient shows behavioural and social maladjustment
- D. he does not take interest in sports

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

11. Which of the following are the reason(s) for Rheumatoid arthritis? Choose the correct option.

(i) Lymphocytes becomes more active

(ii) Body attacks self cells

(iii) More antibodies are produced in the body

(iv) The ability to differentiate pathogens or foreign molecules from self cells is lost

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iii)

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

12. AIDS is caused by HIV. Among the following, which one is not a mode of transmission of HIV ?

- A. Transfusion of contaminated blood
- B. Sharing the infected needles
- C. Shaking hands with infected persons
- D. Sexual contact with infected persons

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

13. Smack' is a drug obtained from the

- A. latex of *Papaver somniferum*

B. leaves of Cannabis sativa

C. flowers of Dhatura

D. fruits of Erythroxyll coca

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

14. The substance produced by a cell in viral infection that can protect other cells from further infection is

A. serotonin

B. colostrum

C. interferon

D. histamine

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

15. Transplantation of tissues/organs to save certain patients often fails due to rejection of such tissues/organs by the patient. Which

type of immune response is responsible for such rejections?

- A. auto-immune response
- B. humoral immune response
- C. physiological immune response
- D. cell-mediated immune response

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

16. Antibodies present in colostrum which protect the new born from certain diseases is of

A. 1g G type

B. 1g A type

C. 1g D type

D. 1g E type

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

17. Tobacco consumption is known to stimulate secretion of adrenaline and nor-adrenaline. The component causing this could be

A. Nicotine

B. Tannic acid

C. Curaimin

D. Catechin

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

18. Antivenom against snake poison contains

A. Antigens

B. Antigen-antibody complexes

C. Antibodies

D. Enzymes

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

19. Which of the following is not a lymphoid tissue?

A. Spleen

B. Tonsils

C. Appendix

D. Thymus

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

20. Which of the following glands is large sized at birth but reduces in size with ageing ?

A. Pineal

B. Pituitary

C. Thymus

D. Thyroid

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

21. Haemozoin is a

A. a precursor of hemoglobin

B. a toxin from Streptococcus

C. a toxin from Plasmodium species

D. a toxin from Haemophilus species

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

22. One of the following is not the causal organism for ringworm.

A. Microsporum

B. Trichophyton

C. Epidermophyton

D. Macrosporum

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

23. A person with sickle cell anaemia is

A. More prone to malaria

B. More prone to typhoid

C. Less prone to malaria

D. Less prone to typhoid

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

1. Certain pathogens are tissue/organ Specific.

Justify the statement with suitable example.



Watch Video Solution

2. The immune system of a person is suppressed. In suppressed. In the ELISA test, was found positive to a pathogen.

(a) Name the diseases the patient is suffering from.

(b) What is the causative organisms ?

(c) Which cells of body are affected by the pathogen ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Where are B-cells and T-cells formed? How do they differ from each other?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Given below are the pairs of pathogens and the diseases caused by them. Which out of

these is not a matching pair and why? 



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. What would happen to immune system, if thymus gland is removed from the body of a person?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Many microbial pathogens enter the gut of humans along with food. What are the

preventive barriers to protect the body from such pathogens? What type of immunity do you observe in this case?



Watch Video Solution

7. Why is mother's milk considered the most appropriate food for a new born infant?



View Text Solution

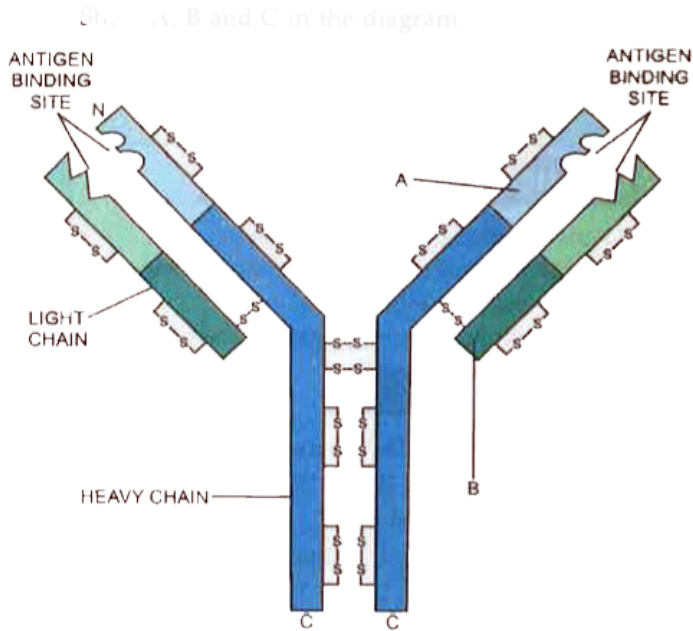
8. What are interferons? How do interferons check infection of new cells?



Watch Video Solution

9. In the figure, structure of an antibody molecule is shown. Name the parts A, B and C.

Show A, B and C in the diagram.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. If a regular dose of drug or alcohol is not provided to an addicted person, he shows

some withdrawal symptoms. List any four such withdrawal symptoms.



Watch Video Solution

11. Why is it that during changing weather, one is advised to avoid closed, crowded and air conditioned places like cinema halls etc?



Watch Video Solution

12. What is the causative agent of typhoid?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. Lymph nodes are secondary lymphoid organs. Explain the role of lymph nodes in our immune response.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. Why is an antibody molecule represented as H_2L_2 ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. What does the term 'memory' of the immune system mean?



Watch Video Solution

16. If a patient is advised anti retroviral therapy, which infection is he suffering from? Name the causative organism.



Watch Video Solution

Ncert Exemplar Problems C Short Answer Type Questions

1. Differentiate between active immunity and passive immunity.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Differentiate between benign tumour and malignant tumour.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Do you consider passive smoking is more dangerous than active smoking ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Prevention is better than cure'. Comment.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

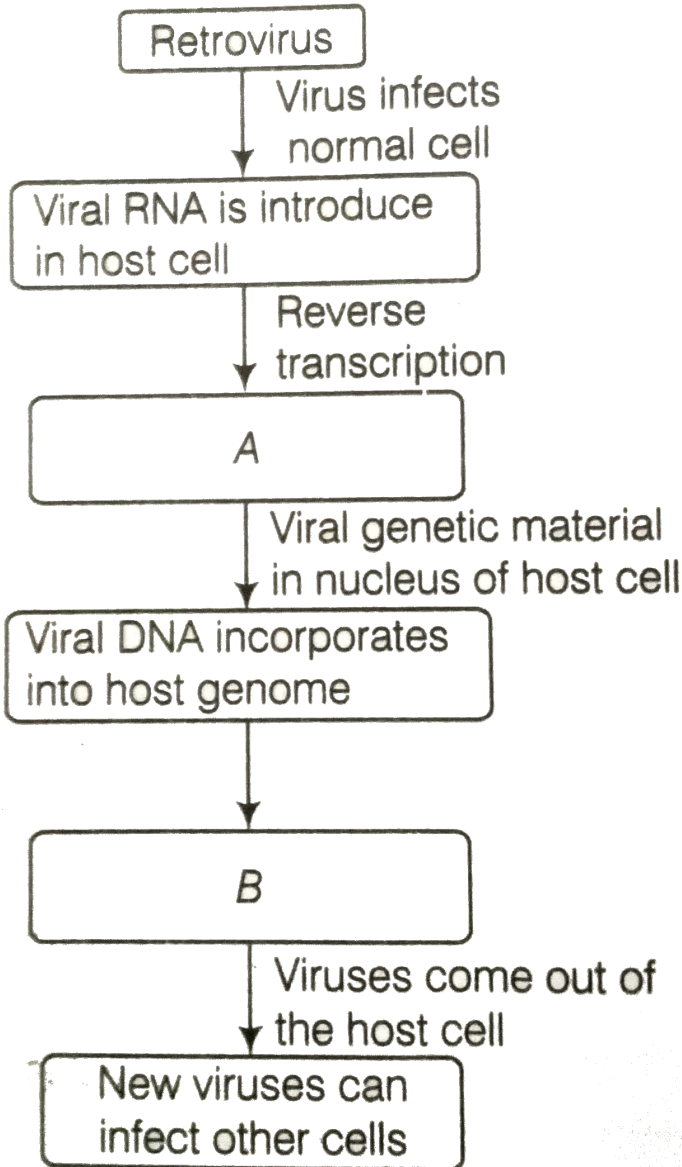
5. Explain any three preventive measures to control microbial infections.



Watch Video Solution

6. In the given flow diagram, the replication of retro virus in a host is shown. Observe and answer the following questions.

(a) Fill in (A) and (B)



Watch Video Solution

7. Maintenance of personal and public hygiene is necessary for prevention and control of many infectious diseases. Justify the statement giving suitable examples.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. The following table shows certain diseases, their causative organisms and symptoms. Fill the gaps.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

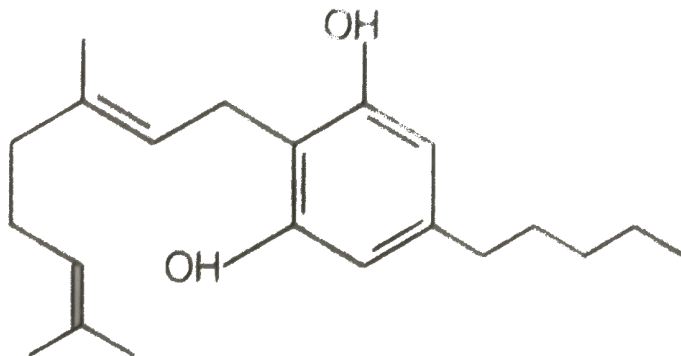
9. The outline structure of a drug is given below.

(a) Which group of drugs does this represent ?

(b) What are the modes of consumption of these drugs?

(c) Name the organ of the body which is

affected by consumption of these drugs.



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Give the full form of CT and MRI. How are they different from each other? Where are they used?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

11. Many secondary metabolites of plants have medicinal properties. But their misuse carries problems. Justify the statement with an example.



Watch Video Solution

12. Why cannabinoids are banned in sports and games ?



Watch Video Solution

13. What is secondary metabolite?



Watch Video Solution

14. Drugs and alcohol give short term "high" and long term "damages". Discuss.



Watch Video Solution

15. Diseases like dysentery, cholera, typhoid, etc. are more common in over-crowded human

settlements. Why?



Watch Video Solution

16. From which plant cannabinoids are obtained? Name any two cannabinoids. Which part of the body is effected by consuming these substances ?



Watch Video Solution

17. In the metropolitan cities of India , many children are suffering from allergy/asthma.

What are the main causes to this problem.

Give some symptoms of allergic reactions.



Watch Video Solution

18. What is the basic principle of vaccination ?

How do vaccines prevent microbial infections?

Name the organism from which hepatitis-B

vaccine is produced.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

19. What is cancer? How is a cancer cell different from the normal cell ? How do normal cells attain cancerous nature?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

20. A person shows strong unusual hypersensitive reactions when exposed to certain substances present in the air. Identify the condition. Name the cells responsible for

such reactions. What precaution should be taken to avoid such reactions.



Watch Video Solution

21. For an organ transplant, it is an advantage to have an identical twin.



Watch Video Solution

22. What are lifestyle diseases ? How are they caused ? Name any two such diseases.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

23. If there are two pathogenic viruses, one with DNA and other with RNA, which would mutate faster? And why?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Ncert Exemplar Problems D Long Answer Type Questions

1. Represent schematically the life cycle of a malarial parasite.



Watch Video Solution

2. Compare the life style of people living in urban areas with those of rural areas and briefly describe how the life style affects their health?



Watch Video Solution

3. Why do adolescents start taking drugs? How can this be avoided?



Watch Video Solution

4. In your locality, if a person is addicted to alcohol, what kind of behavioural changes do you observe in that person? Suggest measures to overcome the problem.



Watch Video Solution

5. What are the methods of cancer detection?

Describe the common approaches for treatment of cancer.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Drugs like LSD, barbiturates, amphetamines, etc., are used as medicines to help patients with mental illness. However, excessive doses and abusive usage are harmful. Enumerate the major adverse effects of such drugs in humans.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. What is Pulse Polio Programme of Government of India? What is OPV? Why is it that India is yet to eradicate Polio?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. What are the recombinant DNA vaccines? Give two examples of such vaccines. Discuss their advantages.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Higher Order Thinking Skills Brain Twisting Very Short Answer Questions

1. Widal test is employed for detecting



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Why are communicable diseases also called infectious diseases?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Which type of immunity is provided by vaccination?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. State one difference between epitope and paratope.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. What is incubation period?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Mention one difference between carcinoma and sarcoma.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Name a cancer-causing chemical found in tobacco.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. What do you mean by metastasis?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Name the disorder in which both T-cells and B-cells are absent.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Diacetylmorphine is the chemical name of..... .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Higher Order Thinking Skills Brain Twisting Short Answer Questions

1. Name the infectious disease which causes wasting of body parts. Give the scientific name of pathogen and mention the body organs it primarily affects.



Watch Video Solution

2. Differentiate between benign tumour and malignant tumour.



Watch Video Solution

3. What bad effects has alcohol on liver and nervous system.



Watch Video Solution

4. Define autoimmune diseases. Give two examples.



View Text Solution

5. Differentiate between stimulants and depressants.



Watch Video Solution

6. Name four types of psychotropic drugs. Give one example of each.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Write the causative organism of following diseases: (i) Typhoid (ii) Elephantiasis (iii) Amoebiasis.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Name and explain the two types of immune responses in humans.



Watch Video Solution

9. (a) Name the lymphoid organ in humans where all the blood cells are produced.

(b) Where do the lymphocytes produced by the lymphoid organ mentioned above migrate and how do they affect immunity?



Watch Video Solution

10. Define antigen and antibody with a suitable example of each.



Watch Video Solution

11. Describe passive immunity. Give its significance and drawbacks.



Watch Video Solution

12. Write the causative agent of AIDS



Watch Video Solution

13. Write a short note on vaccination and its significance.



Watch Video Solution

14. What are carcinogens? List various types of carcinogens and the cancers caused by them.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. DRUGS



[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. Define opioids. Give their source and effects. Why is heroin called most dangerous drug?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

17. Write the full form of SCID and mention the cause of this congenital disorder. Mention any one point how SCID is different from AIDS.



Watch Video Solution

18. Draw a flow chart to depict the multiplication of an HIV virus in a host cell.



Watch Video Solution

19. List the common withdrawal symptoms of drugs.



Watch Video Solution

20. Name the causal agent of Typhoid. Write its symptoms.



Watch Video Solution

Higher Order Thinking Skills Brain Twisting Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the following:

(i) Vaccination (ii) Autoimmune diseases.



Watch Video Solution

2. Discuss the role of following with reference to immunity :

(i) Antibodies (ii) Helper-T cells (iii) Interferons

(iv) Phagocytes.



Watch Video Solution

3. Explain types of cancers on the basis of :

(i) Location of cancers (ii) Spread of cancers.



Watch Video Solution

4. Write short notes on : (i) Characteristics of cancers (ii) Therapeutic measures against the cancers.



Watch Video Solution

5. Explain sources of four drugs.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Quick Memory Test A Say True Or False

1. Elephantiasis is a disease caused by filarial worm in the elephants.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. AIDS is an epidemic disease.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Cancer causing genes are called Oncogenes.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Nicotine is a cancer-causing chemical found in tobacco,



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Antibodies producing cells are plasma cells.



Watch Video Solution

6. Opiates include opium, morphine, codein and cocaine.



Watch Video Solution

7. BCG vaccine is given against pertussis and tetanus.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Histological examination of the affected tissue is called biopsy.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Nicotine is a narcotic drug.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Study of cause of disease is called etiology



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. Carcinogenic nature of a substance can be tested by Pap's test.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Vinblastin and AZT are anti-cancer drugs.



Watch Video Solution

13. Barbiturates act as tranquillizers, while valium acts as sleeping pills.



Watch Video Solution

14. Filariasis is spread by female Anopheles mosquitoes.



Watch Video Solution

15. In Leukemia both WBCs and RBCs increase in number.



Watch Video Solution

16. Cirrhosis is associated with liver disorder.



Watch Video Solution

17. India is commonly called "World capital of AIDS".



Watch Video Solution

18. All the cancers are characterized by tumour formation.



Watch Video Solution

19. What is passive immunity?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

20. National AIDS control programme was started in 1992.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Quick Memory Test B Complete The Missing Links

1. Elephantiasis is caused by



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Mention the the causative organism of ascariasis



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. A cancer located in the connective and muscular tissue is called



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. The chemical which provides relief from the pain, is called



Watch Video Solution

5. are cancer-causing genes.



Watch Video Solution

6. Most serious form of AIDS is called



Watch Video Solution

7. causes amoebic dysentery.



Watch Video Solution

8. Spread of cancerous tumour to various body organs is called



Watch Video Solution

9. SCID stands for



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. drugs are mood-altering drugs.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. Full form of LSD is



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Vinyl chloride is a carcinogen and may cause



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. is a tranquilizer while..... is a hallucinogen.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. are synthetic stimulants.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. Leaves of coca bush give



[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. Carcinogens present in tobacco smoke are
..... and



[Watch Video Solution](#)

17. Charas, Bhang and Ganja are products of

..... .



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

19. Cirrhosis is caused due to excessive use of

..... .



Watch Video Solution

20. The drug obtained from the dried latex of

unripe capsules of white poppy plant is

..... .



Watch Video Solution

21. Typhoid can be confirmed by test.



Watch Video Solution

22. Filarial worms usually infect the lymphatic vessels of lower limbs and the disease is called



Watch Video Solution

23. is a pathogenic bacterium which causes typhoid fever in human beings.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

24. During an allergic reaction, substances called are released by the mast cells.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

25. are commonly called sleeping pills.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

26. Typhoid fever can be confirmed by test.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

27. Cancer causing viruses are called

.....



Watch Video Solution

28. Penicillin is commonly called

..... and was discovered

by.....



Watch Video Solution

Quick Memory Test C Choose The Correct Alternative

1. State characterized by malfunctioning of certain organs is called health/disease.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Amoebiasis is a protozoan/helminth disease.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Hypersensitivity of body to certain external or internal agents is called allergy/Cancer.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Vector for chikungunia disease is Anopheles/Culex/Aedes mosquito.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Most important therapeutic chemicals are antibiotics/interferons.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Widal test is to diagnose tuberculosis/typhoid.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Define Allergy



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Epitope lies on antigen/antibody.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. The antibody showing transplacental transmission is IgA/IgG.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Interferons form cytokine barrier/complement system of immunity.



Watch Video Solution

11. In humans, B-lymphocytes differentiate in Bursa of Fabricius/Peyer's patches.



Watch Video Solution

12. Spleen and MALT are primary/secondary lymphoid organs.



Watch Video Solution

13. World AIDS Day falls on 1 November/1 December.



Watch Video Solution

14. Cancer located in connective tissue is called sarcoma/carcinoma.



Watch Video Solution

15. Pap's test is performed to diagnose cervix cancer/HIV infection.



Watch Video Solution

16. Carcinogen present in tobacco smoke is nicotine/benzpyrene.



Watch Video Solution

17. Excessive intake of alcohol most commonly affects kidneys/liver.



Watch Video Solution

18. Opium is extracted from flowers/fruits of white poppy plants.



Watch Video Solution

19. LSD is a synthetic/fungal-derived hallucinogen.



Watch Video Solution

20. Performance enhancing drugs most commonly used by sportspersons are stimulants/cannabinoids.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Revision Exercises | Multiple Choice Questions Mcqs

1. The other name for autoimmune thyroiditis is

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Cushing's disease
- C. Simmond's disease
- D. Hoshimoto's disease

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

2. The formation of antibodies within our body is called:

A. Active immunity

B. Passive immunity

C. Innate immunity

D. Acquired immunity

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

3. Which of the following disease is due to an allergic reaction

A. Goitre

B. Skin cancer

C. Hay fever

D. Enteric fever

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

4. Radiotherapy is used for:

A. Detecting bone fracture

B. Detecting cardiac trouble

C. Getting whole body's photograph

D. Treating cancer by X-rays exposure

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

5. Which of the following displays immune tolerance?

A. B-cells

B. T-cells

C. Both of these

D. α -Cells

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

6. Lysis of foreign cells is mediated through

A. Ig M only

B. Ig A only

C. Ig M and Ig G

D. Ig D and Ig E

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Erythrocytes

B. Antibodies

C. T-lymphocytes

D. B-lymphocytes

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

8. Metastasis is associated with

A. Benign tumour

B. Crown gall tumour

C. Malignant tumour

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

9. Leukaemia is due to:

A. Excess of WBCs

B. Excess of RBCs

C. Platelets

D. All of these

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

10. AIDS was first discovered in :

- A. 1981 in America
- B. 1981 in Asia
- C. 1984 in America
- D. 1984 in France

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

11. The interval between infection and appearance of a disease is known as:

- A. Inoculation
- B. Penetration
- C. Infection period
- D. Incubation period

Answer: D



12. The blood involved in production of humoral immunity is:

- A. Eosinophils
- B. Monocytes
- C. B-lymphocytes
- D. T-lymphocytes

Answer: C



13. LSD is

- A. Lysing diethylamide
- B. Lysergic acid diethylamide
- C. Lysing dimethylamide
- D. Lysergic acid dimethylamide

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

14. Drugs which induce dreamy state of unconsciousness are

A. Marijuana

B. Barbiturates

C. Stimulants

D. Hallucinogens

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

15. Narcotic drugs like charas, bhang and ganja are extracted from:

- A. Hemp plant
- B. Cocoa plant
- C. Poppy seeds
- D. Ergot fungus

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

16. Which of the following is associated with smoking?

A. Bronchitis

B. Lung cancer

C. Emphysema

D. All of these

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

17. Immuno-deficiency syndrome could develop due to.....

A. Defective liver

B. Defective thymus

C. AIDS virus

D. Weak immune system

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

18. Hashish and charas are obtained from:

A. *Rauwolfia serpentina*

B. *Cannabis sativus*

C. *Papaver somniferum*

D. *Claviceps purpurea*

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

19. Carcinoma refers to:

A. Malignant tumours of skin or mucous membrane

B. Malignant tumour of colon

C. Benign tumour of connective tissue

D. Malignant tumour of muscular tissue

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

20. What is true about T-lymphocytes in mammals?

A. Produced in thyroid

B. Originate in lymphoid organs

C. Scavenge cellular debris and damaged cells

D. Are three types - cytotoxic T-cells, helper T-cells and suppresser T-cells.

Answer: D





Watch Video Solution

21. Short-lived immunity acquired from mother to foetus across placenta or through mother's milk to the infant is categorized as:

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

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

22. A person is injected with the globulin against hepatitis. This is

- A. Naturally acquired active immunity
- B. Naturally acquired passive immunity
- C. Artificially acquired active immunity
- D. Artificially acquired passive immunity

Answer: D



23. 'AIDS day" is celebrated on:

- A. 5th June
- B. 1st October
- C. 11th July
- D. 1st December

Answer: D



24. Lymphoid tissue is found in

A. Thymus

B. Tonsils

C. Lymph nodes

D. All of these

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

25. Hodgkin's disease is :

- A. Cancer of WBCs
- B. Cancer of liver
- C. Cancer of lymphoid tissue
- D. Cancer of mammary glands

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

26. Most of plant derived allergies in man are caused by:

A. Seeds

B. Leaves

C. Pollens

D. Root hairs

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

27. Tunnel vision is associated with :

- A. Alcoholism
- B. Drug addiction
- C. Smoking
- D. Mental health

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

28. Antihemorrhagic ergot alkaloids are got from

A. Algae

B. Fungus

C. Cinchona

D. Bryophytes

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

29. The segment of antigen that are specifically recognized by individual antibody is known as:

- A. Epitopes
- B. Memory regions
- C. Non-determinants
- D. Self-limitation

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

30. World 'No Tobacco Day ' is observed on

A. May 31

B. June 6

C. April 22

D. October 2

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

31. Zidovudine is a drug used in :

A. Dengue fever

B. AIDS

C. Yellow fever

D. Leukaemia

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

32. A non-infectious unnatural and unusual reaction of a person to any substance or

condition for which he is hypersensitive is termed as

A. Immunity

B. Allergy

C. Infection

D. Toxin

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

33. Which one of the following is not a live vaccine?

- A. BCG vaccine
- B. Cholera vaccine
- C. OPV
- D. Measles vaccine

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

34. A frequent form of tumour which occurs due to AIDS is :

A. Achondroplasia

B. Anorexia

C. Astigmatism

D. Kaposi sarcoma

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

35. Cancer cells are more easily damaged by radiations than normal cells because they are

- A. Different in structure
- B. Non-dividing
- C. Starved mutation
- D. Undergoing rapid division

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

36. ELISA is used to detect viruses, where

A. Southern blotting is done

B. DNA probes are required

C. Catalase is key reagent

D. Alkaline phosphatase is the key reagent

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

37. Which one of the following pairs of disease can spread through blood transfusion

- A. Hepatitis & AIDS
- B. Hay fever and AIDS
- C. Cholera and hepatitis
- D. Diabetes and malaria

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

38. 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



Watch Video Solution

39. The treatment of snake-bite by antivenine is an example of

- A. Specific natural immunity
- B. Naturally acquired passive immunity
- C. Artificially acquired passive immunity
- D. Artificially acquired active immunity

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

40. Electron beam therapy is a kind of radiation therapy to treat

- A. Enlarged prostate gland
- B. Gall bladder stones by normal cells
- C. Certain types of cancers
- D. Kidney stones

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

41. Which type of immune response is responsible for the rejection of tissue/organs in the patient's body post transplantation ?

- A. Auto-immune response
- B. Humoral immune response
- C. Physiological immune response
- D. Cell-mediated immune response

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

42. Rheumatoid arthritis is caused when ...

(i) Lymphocytes become more active

(ii) Body attacks self cells

(iii) More antibodies are produced in the body

(iv) The ability to differentiate pathogens or foreign molecules from self -cells is lost

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (iii) and (iv)

C. (i) and (iii)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercises II Very Short Answer Questions A Questions From State Board Examinations

1. Filariasis is caused by
worm.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Amoebiasis is caused by Entamoeba histolytica. True or False.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. What is immunity?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. What is addiction?



Watch Video Solution

5. In what way do monocytes act as a cellular barrier in immunity?



Watch Video Solution

6. What is haemozoin and what is its effect ?



Watch Video Solution

7. Name the fluid secreted by mother during initial days of lactation. Which type of immunity it provides ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Name diagnostic test which confirms typhoid.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Name the organism responsible for filarial disease.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. B lymphocytes mature in _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. What is the full form of AIDS?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. What are pathogens ? Give examples.



Watch Video Solution

13. Give the scientific name of organism that causes filariasis.



Watch Video Solution

14. Name a vaccine prepared through genetic engineering.



Watch Video Solution

15. Identify the disease shown in the following figure and write the causative organism of

disease.



Watch Video Solution

16. Name a lymphoid organ which is a reservoir of erythrocytes.



Watch Video Solution

17. Name the type of cancer in which no tumour is formed.



Watch Video Solution

18. Define stimulants.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

19. What are second generation vaccines?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

20. Write the full form of AIDS. Name the causative agent of AIDS.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

21. What are interferons?



Watch Video Solution

22. Give the scientific name of the microbe responsible for typhoid.



Watch Video Solution

23. Expand the term ELISA.



Watch Video Solution

24. Expand the term SCID.



Watch Video Solution

25. Define xenotransplantation.



Watch Video Solution

26. Name the type of antibodies produced during allergy.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

27. Write the name of toxic substance responsible for fever and chill in malaria.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

28. Define metastasis.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

29. What is the first infective stage of malarial parasite in man?



Watch Video Solution

30. Write the scientific names of plant from which morphine and cocaine are obtained.



Watch Video Solution

31. Write the name of causative organism and symptoms of disease pneumonia.



Watch Video Solution

32. Which diagnostic test is widely used to detect AIDS?



Watch Video Solution

33. Name the causative organism of typhoid.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

34. By which test typhoid fever could be confirmed?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

35. Name the causative agent of elephantiasis.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

36. Name the causative organism of Amoebiasis.



Watch Video Solution

37. What is interferon?



Watch Video Solution

38. What is autoimmune disease? Give an example.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

39. मैटास्टेसिस का क्या मतलब है व्याख्या कीजिए ।



[Watch Video Solution](#)

40. Give the reason why Myeloma cells are pathogenic.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

41. Write the infectious forms of Plasmodium which enter human body through mosquito bite.



Watch Video Solution

42. Write full form of ELISA.



Watch Video Solution

**Revision Exercises II Very Short Answer Questions
B Questions From Cbse Examinations**

1. How does colostrum provide initial protection against diseases to new born infants? Give one reason.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Some allergens trigger sneezing and wheezing in human beings. What causes this type of response by the body?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Name the type of cells the AIDS virus enters into after getting in the human body.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. A 10 year old boy had chicken pox. He is not expected to have the same disease for the rest of his life. Mention how it is possible.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Name type of virus causes AIDS ? Name its genetic material.



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

7. State two different roles of spleen in the human body.



Watch Video Solution

8. How do interferéns protect us?



Watch Video Solution

9. "Pranay suffered from measles at the age of 10 years. There are rare chances of his getting

infected with the same disease for the rest of his life." Give reasons for the statement.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Why sharing of injection needles between two individuals is not recommended?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. When does a human body elicit an anamnestic response?



Watch Video Solution

12. Name any two types of cells which act as 'cellular barriers' to provide innate immunity in humans.



Watch Video Solution

13. Name the two intermediate hosts which the human liver fluke depends on to complete

its life cycle so as to facilitate parasitization of its primary host.



Watch Video Solution

14. Give an example of a plant which came into India as a contaminant and is a cause of pollen allergy.



Watch Video Solution

15. Why is secondary immune response more intense than the primary immune response in humans?



Watch Video Solution

16. Indiscriminate diagnostic practices using X-rays etc. should be avoided. Give one reason.



Watch Video Solution

17. Retroviruses have no DNA. However, the DNA of the infected host cell does possess viral DNA. How is it possible ?



Watch Video Solution

18. give an example of human disorder that is due to a single gene mutation .



Watch Video Solution

19. Suggest a method to ensure an anamnestic response in humans.



Watch Video Solution

20. Name two diseases whose spread can be controlled by the eradication of Aedes mosquitoes.



Watch Video Solution

21. How do cytokine barriers provide innate immunity in humans?



Watch Video Solution

22. Name any two physiological barriers that provide innate immunity.



Watch Video Solution

23. Write the scientific name of the organism Alexander Flemming worked on and discovered the first antibiotic. Was the organism he worked on a fungus or a bacterium?



Watch Video Solution

**Revision Exercises Iii Short Answer Type I
Questions A Questions From State Board
Examinations**

1. Classify the diseases given below as two groups based on their causative organisms. Specify the type of causative organism for each group. Typhoid, Malaria, Pneumonia, Diphtheria, Amoebiasis.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. What are the primary lymphoid organs?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Write the name of pathogens of typhoid and pneumonia.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. What is passive immunity? Give its two examples.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Describe opioid drugs.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. How does transmission of HIV-infection generally occur?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Write about drug cocaine.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. List the differences between antigen and antibody.



Watch Video Solution

9. Expand the terms: ELISA, NACO and HIV.



Watch Video Solution

10. Differentiate between innate and acquired immunity.



Watch Video Solution

11. Write a note on allergy.



Watch Video Solution

12. Differentiate between normal cell and cancer cell.



Watch Video Solution

13. What is cell-mediated immunity.



Watch Video Solution

14. Differentiate between active and passive immunity.



Watch Video Solution

15. Give two important features of acquired immunity.



Watch Video Solution

16. What are effects of alcohol on the liver and kidneys.



Watch Video Solution

17. Write down symptoms of malaria.



Watch Video Solution

18. How does transmission of amoebiasis take place?



Watch Video Solution

19. List the differences between antigen and antibody.



Watch Video Solution

20. Expand the terms: ELISA, NACO, HIV.



Watch Video Solution

21. Differentiate between Innate immunity and Acquired immunity.



Watch Video Solution

22. Write a note on allergy.



Watch Video Solution

23. What do you mean by Ringworm disease?



Watch Video Solution

24. Mention the causes of cancer.



Watch Video Solution

25. From which plant is opium extracted?

Write two medicinal properties of opium.



Watch Video Solution

26. Name the causative organism of lock jaw.

Write its two symptoms.



Watch Video Solution

27. Define antigen and antibody.



Watch Video Solution

28. distinguish between B cells and T cells



[Watch Video Solution](#)

29. Differentiate between Interferons and antibodies.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

30. Following are the differences between innate immunity and acquired immunity.

Select the option pair of differences.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

31. Name the intermediate and the final hosts of malarial parasite.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

33. What is the source of L.S.D. ? What harm does it cause?



Watch Video Solution

34. Differentiate between benign and malignant tumours.



Watch Video Solution

35. Explain the effect of alcohol on the liver.



Watch Video Solution

36. List any three preventive measures of AIDS disease.



Watch Video Solution

37. Differentiate between B-cells and T-cells of the immune system. How do the B-cells respond to antigens?



Watch Video Solution

38. What are interferons? Name one disease controlled by them.



Watch Video Solution

39. What is incubation period?



Watch Video Solution

40. Write five danger signals of cancer.



Watch Video Solution

41. What is meant by auto-immune diseases?

Give two example.



Watch Video Solution

42. What is auto-immune disease? Give one example.



Watch Video Solution

43. Differentiate between acquired and innate immunity.



Watch Video Solution

44. What is drug abuse? Give an example of a tranquillizer.



Watch Video Solution

45. Give the full name of HIV. What is AIDS?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

46. What is vaccine? How does it develop immunity in a person?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

47. Define allergy. Give any two symptoms of Allergic reactions.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

48. What are interferons? How do they help in controlling the disease?



Watch Video Solution

49. Write four harmful effects caused by alcohol addiction.



Watch Video Solution

50. Morphine is said to be an abused drug. Discriminate the terms 'use' and 'abuse' of drugs based on this example.



Watch Video Solution

51. Differentiate active immunity from passive immunity. Give an example of passive immunity.



Watch Video Solution

52. Name the causal organism of chickenpox.

Mention two important symptoms.



Watch Video Solution

53. What are the harmful effects of smoking cigarettes?



Watch Video Solution

54. What are the pathogens of following diseases?

(a) Amoebiasis (b) AIDS (c) Pneumonia



Watch Video Solution

55. What are the pathogens of following diseases?

(a) Cholera (b) Rabies (c) Ringworm



Watch Video Solution

56. What are the pathogens of following diseases?

(a) Pneumonia (b) Measles (c) Elephantiasis



Watch Video Solution

57. What are interferons? How do they check viruses?



Watch Video Solution

58. Define vaccine. Who coined the term ?



Watch Video Solution

59. "Liver suffers most from excessive drinking". Discuss the statement.



Watch Video Solution

60. What is innate immunity? Mention any two types of innate immunity barriers.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

61. Innate immunity is a non-specific type of defense and consists of four types of barriers. Categorise the barriers and give one example of each.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

62. Consumption of drug and alcohol affects the person's mental and physical health very

badly. List the warning signs of alcohol or drug abuse.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

63. Complete the table given below:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
Typhoid A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stomach pain• Intestinal perforation
..... B	Rhinovirus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sore throat• Hoarseness
Malignant malaria C	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chill• High fever
..... D	<i>Wuchereria</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chronic inflammation of lymph gland



[Watch Video Solution](#)

64. Write the various components of immune system.



Watch Video Solution

65. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION



Watch Video Solution

66. When is a tumour referred to as malignant?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

67. How does amoebiasis occur in human beings?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

68. Name the pathogen of amoebiasis. What are its preventive measures?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

69. What are interferons? How they act?



Watch Video Solution

70. Write a short note on vaccines.



Watch Video Solution

71. What is the pathogen of ascariasis? How it can be controlled?



Watch Video Solution

72. What are hallucinogens? Give an example.



Watch Video Solution

73. What is autoimmunity? Name any one autoimmune disease of human beings.



Watch Video Solution

74. What is an allergy? Name two chemicals released by the mast cells in the body during allergy.



Watch Video Solution

75. Name the primary and secondary lymphoid organs.



Watch Video Solution

76. Describe in brief the process of transmission of malaria disease.



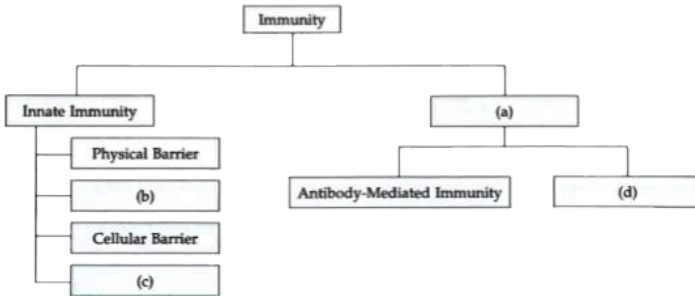
Watch Video Solution

77. What do you mean by metastasis?



Watch Video Solution

78. Complete the flow chart given below:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

79. List of some diseases commonly occurring in man are given below. Arrange them in the following table on the basis of causative organism.

Malaria, Common cold, Filariasis, Typhoid,

Ascariasis, Ringworm, Amoebiasis, Pneumonia

Bacteria	Fungus	Virus	Protozoan	Helminth



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Revision Exercises Iii Short Answer Type I Questions B Questions From Cbse Examinations

1. Why does a doctor administer tetanus antitoxin and not a tetanus vaccine to a child injured in a roadside accident with a bleeding wound? Explain.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Name an opioid drug and its source plant.

How does the drug affect the human body?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Name the two types of immune systems in a

human body. Why are cell mediated and

humoral immunities so called?



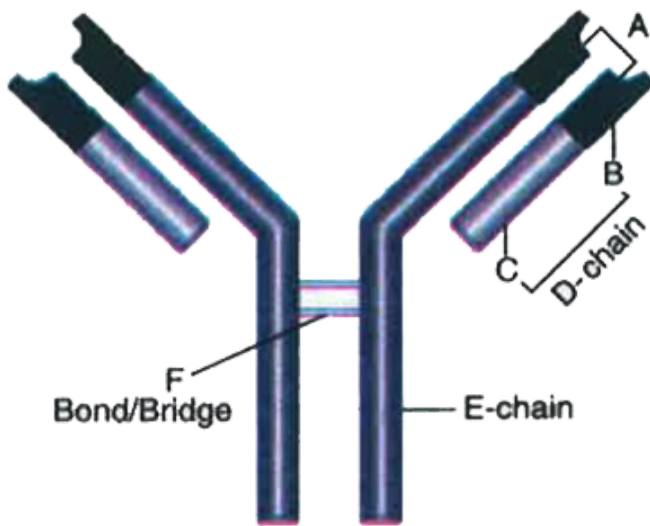
[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Write the scientific names of the causal organisms of elephantiasis and ringworm in humans. Mention the body parts affected by them.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Identify A, D, E and F in the diagram of an antibody molecule given below :



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Differentiate between benign and malignant tumours.

[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. (a) Highlight the role of thymus as a lymphoid organ.

(b) Name the cells that are released from the above mentioned gland. Mention how they help in immunity.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Name the plant source of the drug popularly called "smack". How does it affect the body of the abuser?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. (a) Name the Protozoan parasite that causes amoebic dysentery in humans.

(b) Mention two diagnostic symptoms of the disease.

(c) How is this disease transmitted to others?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Name the parasite that causes filariasis in humans. Mention its two diagnostic

symptoms. How is this disease transmitted to others?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. Name the plant source of ganja. How does it affect the body of the abuser?

Or

Name the two special types of lymphocytes in humans. How do they differ in their roles in immune response?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Name the plant source of ganja. How does it affect the body of the abuser?

Or

Name the two special types of lymphocytes in humans. How do they differ in their roles in immune response?



Watch Video Solution

13. Name the bacterium that causes typhoid. Mention two diagnostic symptoms. How is this

disease transmitted to others?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. Name the group of viruses responsible for causing AIDS in humans. Why are these viruses so named?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. Name the cells HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) gain entry into after

infecting the human body. Explain the events that occur in these cells.



Watch Video Solution

16. Why is the introduction of genetically engineered lymphocytes into a ADA deficiency patient not a permanent cure ? Suggest a possible permanent cure.



Watch Video Solution

17. Write the names of causal organisms of the following:

(a) Typhoid (b) Pneumonia (c) Elephantiasis (Filariasis) (d) Amoebiasis



Watch Video Solution

18. Expand the following :

(a) AIDS (b) ELISA



Watch Video Solution

19. A student on a school trip started sneezing and wheezing soon after reaching the hill station for no explained reasons. But, on return to the plains, the symptoms disappeared. What is such a response called? How does the body produce it?



Watch Video Solution

20. A young boy when brought a pet dog home started to complain of watery eyes and running nose. The symptoms disappeared

when the boy was kept away from the pet. (a)

Name the type of antibody and the chemicals

responsible for such a response in the boy. (b)

Mention the name of any one drug that could

be given to the boy for immediate relief from

such a response.



Watch Video Solution

21. A student on a school picnic to a park on a

windy day started sneezing and having

difficulty in breathing on reaching the park.

The teacher enquired whether the student was allergic to something.

(a) What is an allergy?

(b) Write the two unique characteristics of the system involved in the response observed in the student.



Watch Video Solution

22. Write the events that take place when a vaccine is introduced into human body.



Watch Video Solution

23. Why is a person with cuts and bruises following an accident administered tetanus antitoxin? Given reasons.



Watch Video Solution

24. Name the two types of immune systems in a human body. Why are cell mediated and humoral immunities so called?



Watch Video Solution

25. Write the scientific names of the causal organisms of elephantiasis and ringworm in humans. Mention the body parts affected by them.



Watch Video Solution

26. List the symptoms of Ascariasis. How does a healthy person acquire this infection ?



Watch Video Solution

27. Name the causative organism of the disease Amoebiasis. List three symptoms of the disease.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

28. Name the cells HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) gain entry into after infecting the human body. Explain the events that occur in these cells.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

29. Mention one application for each of the following : (a) Passive immunization (b) Antihistamine (c) Colostrum (d) Cytokinin-barrier.



Watch Video Solution

30. Name the type of immunity the colostrum provides to a newborn baby. Write giving an example where this type of immunity should be provided to a person.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

31. Name the group of cells the HIV enters after getting into the human. What happens in these cells and what are these cells subsequently referred to as? Name the next group of cells the HIV attacks from here.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

32. (a) Name the source plant of heroin drug. How is it obtained from the plant?

(b) Write the effects of heroin on the human body.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

33. Explain the relationship between B-lymphocytes and T-lymphocytes in developing an immune response.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

1. Mention the name of the causal organism, symptoms and the mode of transmission of the disease Amoebiasis.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. What is mechanism by which AIDS virus causes deficiency of immune system and prevention of AIDS?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. List the harmful effects caused by alcohol/drug abuse.



Watch Video Solution

4. What is cancer? What are its causes? What are methods to detect cancers?



Watch Video Solution

5. Cancer is a major cause of death all over the world?

(i) What are causes of cancer?

(ii) What are methods of detection of cancer?

(iii) What are the types of treatment for cancer?



Watch Video Solution

6. Describe mechanism of infection by HIV.



Watch Video Solution

7. List various signs and symptoms of AIDS.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. What is cancer? What are main types of cancers?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Mention any three causes of drug abuse. Suggest some measures for prevention and control of drug abuse.



Watch Video Solution

10. (a) Give name of pathogen, symptoms and preventive measures of typhoid?

(b) What is Widal test?



Watch Video Solution

11. Write the scientific names with their utility of the following plants:

(i) Cinchona (ii) Neem (iii) Rauwolfia



Watch Video Solution

12. Write briefly on prevention of AIDS.



Watch Video Solution

13. What is alcohol addiction? What are its effects on human beings?



Watch Video Solution

14. What is cancer? Name different types of cancer.



Watch Video Solution

15. What is metastasis? Mention four differences between cancer cell and normal cell.



Watch Video Solution

16. Blood of a man is tested positive for cannabinoids.

(a) What are these? (b) From where these are extracted naturally? (c) Which part of the body is affected by these?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

17. Write down any three differences between active and passive immunity.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

18. Name causal agent of Amoebiasis or Ascariasis or 'Ringworm'. Write its symptoms



[Watch Video Solution](#)

19. Briefly explain mechanism of action of HIV virus. Name the test used for diagnosis of AIDS.



Watch Video Solution

20. Write any six reasons for drug addiction in adolescents.



Watch Video Solution

21. What are stimulants? Give two examples and their effects.



Watch Video Solution

22. What are tranquillizers? Name two examples with their effects.



Watch Video Solution

23. List the differences between antigen and antibody.



Watch Video Solution

24. Differentiate between active immunity and passive immunity.



Watch Video Solution

25. What is cancer? Explain the four treatments of cancer.



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

27. What is antigen? Describe the types of immunity.



Watch Video Solution

28. Name the causal organism of ascariasis.
Describe its mode of transmission.



Watch Video Solution

29. Mention the types of carcinogens with an example of each.



Watch Video Solution

30. Write the name of causal organism, symptoms and mode of transfer of typhoid/pneumonia/ascariasis.



Watch Video Solution

31. Name the type of cells the AIDS virus enters into after getting inside the human body. Explain the sequence of events that the virus undergoes within these cells to increase their progeny.



Watch Video Solution

32. What is contact inhibition in the normal cells of the body? What are the consequences, when this property is lost by these cells?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

33. Give the scientific name of the malarial parasite that causes malignant malaria in human. Mention the symptoms of malaria disease.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

34. Following are the differences between innate immunity and acquired immunity.

Select the option pair of differences.



Watch Video Solution

35. How is cancerous cell different from a normal cell?



Watch Video Solution

36. Write down brief causes and symptoms of Hepatitis.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

37. Name the causative agent of malaria.

Explain the mode of infection of malaria.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

38. What is cancer? Differentiate between benign and malignant tumour.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

39. What is drug addiction? How it begins?



Watch Video Solution

40. Distinguish between : (a) antigens and antibodies, (b) B-cells and T-cells.



Watch Video Solution

41. (a) Give four postulates of Robert Koch about diseases.

(b) Define incubation period.



Watch Video Solution

42. What is allergy? What are symptoms? How it can be prevented?



Watch Video Solution

43. What are psychotropic drugs ?



Watch Video Solution

44. What is Opium? From which plant is it extracted? Enlist its various derivatives.



Watch Video Solution

45. Write about cause, symptoms and modes of transmission of Amoebiasis.



Watch Video Solution

46. (a) Write any two differences between B-lymphocytes and T-lymphocytes. (b) What are different causes of cancer?



Watch Video Solution

47. Sketch the diagrammatic representation of the replication of Retrovirus inside an animal cell.



Watch Video Solution

48. Describe in brief the structure of a typical antibody with labelled diagram.



Watch Video Solution

49. Write the causative agent of filariasis in human. Mention its mode of transmission and symptoms of the disease.



Watch Video Solution

50. Define vaccine. How does vaccination help in immunity of the body?



Watch Video Solution

51. Write the various methods of cancer detection and diagnosis.



Watch Video Solution

52. What do you mean by the term Health?



Watch Video Solution

53. Describe various cannabinoid drugs.



Watch Video Solution

54. What are harmful effects of using tobacco?



Watch Video Solution

55. What is allergy? What are the chemicals released from mast cells for allergy? Write down the symptoms of allergic reactions.



Watch Video Solution

56. What are the physical and chemical barriers of innate immunity.



Watch Video Solution

57. Name the parasite that causes malaria.



Watch Video Solution

58. What are carcinogens? Mention any two groups of carcinogens with an example for each.



Watch Video Solution

59. What is metastasis?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

60. What do you mean by vaccination?
Mention in brief the cause and symptoms of typhoid.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

61. What is carcinogen? How can you prevent the occurrence of cancer?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Revision Exercises Iv Short Answer Type Ii Questions B Questions From Cbse Examinations

1. Write the source and the effect on the human body of the following drugs: (a) Morphine (b) Cocaine (c) Marijuana



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. A team of students are preparing to participate in the interschool sports meet.

During a practice session, you find some vials with labels of certain cannabinoids.

(a) Will you report to the authorities? Why? (b)

Name a plant from which such chemicals are obtained.

(c) Write the effect of these chemicals on humans body.



Watch Video Solution

3. What are opioids?



Watch Video Solution

4. (a) It is generally observed that the children who had suffered from chicken-pox in their childhood may not contract the same disease in their adulthood. Explain giving reasons the basis of such an immunity in an individual. Name this kind of immunity.

(b) What are interferons ? Mention their role.



Watch Video Solution

5. a) What precaution(s) would you recommend to a patient requiring repeated blood transfusion?

b) If the advise is not followed by the patient, there is an apprehension that the patient might contract a disease that would destroy the immune system of his/he body. Explain with the help of schematic diagram only how the immune system would get affected and destroyed.



Watch Video Solution

6. A group of youth were having a 'rave party' in an isolated area and was raided by police. Packets of 'smack' and the name of its source plant.

b) Syringes and needles used by the youth for taking the drug could prove to be very fatal. Why?



Watch Video Solution

7. Show with the help of a flow chart only, the life cycle of malarial parasite in humans.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Name a human disease , its causal organism , symptoms (any three) and vector, spread by intake of water and food contaminated by human fecal matter.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. (a) Why is there a fear amongst the guardians that their adolescent wards may get trapped in drug/ alcohol abuse ?

(b) Explain ' addiction, and ' dependence ' in respect of drug/ alcohol abuse in youth.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Medically It is advised to all young mothers that breast feeding is the best for their newborn babies ,DO you agree ? Give reasons in suport of your answer :



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. (a) Name the causative agents of pneumonia and common cold.

(b) How do these differ in their symptoms?

(c) Mention two symptoms common to both.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. (a) Write the scientific names of the causative agent and vector of malaria, and

write its symptoms.

(b) Name any two diseases spread by Aedes sp.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. Mention the effects of sedatives



[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. While on an excursion to a hill station, some of the children developed allergic symptoms.

(a) List any two allergy symptoms. (b) Name any two allergens. (c) List any two antiallergens.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. (a) Write the scientific name of the source plant and the part from which opioids are extracted. What is it commonly called and chemically called?

(b) Where in the human body are its specific

receptors located? How do opioids affect the human body?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. (a) How does the human body respond when vaccine is introduced in it?

(b) It is said that vaccinations are must for a healthy society. Justify.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

17. (a) Differentiate between humoral and cell-mediated immune response.

(b) Why is a patient who has undergone organ transplant put on immuno-suppressants? Explain.



Watch Video Solution

18. (a) If a patient is advised anti-retroviral drug, name the possible infection he/she is likely to be suffering from. Name the causative

organism.

(b) How do vaccines prevent subsequent microbial infection by the same pathogen?

(c) How does a cancerous cell differ from a normal cell?

(d) Many microbial pathogens enter the gut of humans along with food. Name the physiological barrier that protects the body from such pathogens.



Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercises V Case Based Short Answer Questions

1. Protective proteinous chemical compounds produced by the immune cells in response to antigens are called antibodies, also called immunoglobulins. There are five classes of antibodies: IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG and IgM. Following diagram is that of a specific class of antibodies. Observe the diagram and answer the questions listed below the diagram:

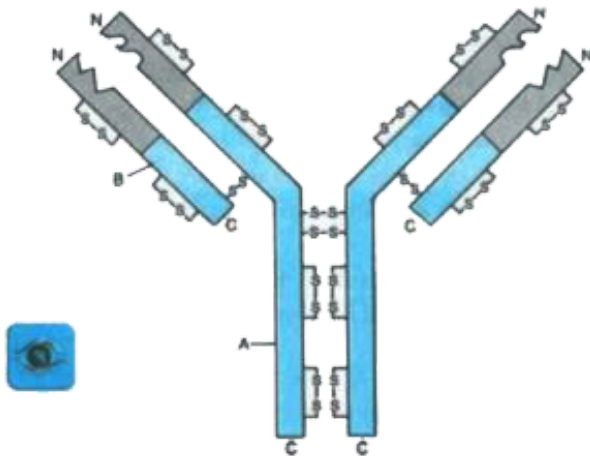
(i) To which class of antibodies, this antibody

belongs to ?

(ii) Identify the parts of the diagram labelled as A and B.

(iii) Give the name of the part of antibody which binds the antigen.

(iv) Which type of immune system is formed by the antibodies?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Community service department of your school plans a visit to a slum area near the school with an objective to educate the slum dwellers with respect to health and hygiene.

(a) why is there a need to organise such visit ?

(b) Write steps you will highlight, as a member of this department in your interaction with them to enable them to lead a healthy life.



Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercises VI Long Answer Type
Questions A Questions From State Board
Examinations

1. Elaborate four methods to treat cancer. Mention any one method which is most effective to treat cancer.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Discuss the useful measures for prevention and control of alcohol & drug abuse among

adolescents.



Watch Video Solution

3. What is cancer ? Explain four ways of treating cancer.



Watch Video Solution

4. What is meant by STDs? Give example.



Watch Video Solution

5. What is a pathogen? Describe the disease caused by female Anopheles mosquito.



Watch Video Solution

6. Explain the causes, symptoms, mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS and measures to prevent it.



Watch Video Solution

7. How does a healthy person acquire pneumonia? What are the causative organisms of the disease? State the symptoms of pneumonia.



Watch Video Solution

8. PREVENTION AND CONTROL



Watch Video Solution

9. Write the pathogen of Tuberculosis



Watch Video Solution

10. List the pathogen, symptoms and control measures of

(i) Tuberculosis (ii) Poliomyelitis



Watch Video Solution

11. List the pathogen, symptoms and control measures of

(i) AIDS (ii) Cholera



Watch Video Solution

12. (a) Draw a well labelled diagram of HIV.

(b) What are three types of cancers? Explain each type.



Watch Video Solution

13. What is infective stage of malarial parasite?



Watch Video Solution

14. What are the possible causes of cancer?

Write briefly on its detection and diagnosis.



Watch Video Solution

15. What is cancer? Explain the types of cancers.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. Name the disease caused by following organisms:

(a) Rhinovirus (b) Epidermophyton (c)

Salmonella typhi (d) Wuchereria malayi (e)

Plasmodium vivax



[Watch Video Solution](#)

17. Explain the following terms:

(a) Allergy (b) Antibiotics



[Watch Video Solution](#)

18. What are narcotics? Discuss the source, withdrawal symptoms and treatment of opioid toxicity.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

19. Explain infection by HIV in a host cell with the help of suitable diagrams.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

20. What is Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)? What are the primary symptoms of AIDS? Discuss the method of prevention of AIDS.



Watch Video Solution

21. What are the harmful effects of drugs? Discuss the various means of prevention and control of drug addiction.



Watch Video Solution

22. What is acquired immunity? Give a brief account on the cells involved in acquired immunity.



Watch Video Solution

23. Where was AIDS reported for the first time? Describe the methods of transmission and control measures of this disease.



Watch Video Solution

24. What is allergy?



Watch Video Solution

25. What is immune system? Explain innate immunity and acquired immunity.



Watch Video Solution

1. Describe the asexual and sexual phases of life cycle of Plasmodium that causes malaria in humans.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. A person in your colony has recently been diagnosed with AIDS. People/residents in the colony want him to leave the colony for the fear of spread of AIDS.

a) Write your view on the situation, giving

reasons.

b) List the possible preventive measures that you would suggest to the residents of your locality in a meeting organised by you so that they understand the situation.

c) Write the symptoms and the causative agents of AIDS.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. a) Cancer is one of the most dreaded diseases of humans. Explain 'Contact

inhibitions' and Metastasis' with respect to the disease.

b) Name the group of genes which have been identified in normal cells that could lead to cancer and how they do so?

c) Name any two technique which are used to detect cancers of interorgans?

d) Why are cancer pateints often given a-interferon as part of the treatment.



Watch Video Solution

4. Explain the process of replication of a retrovirus after it gains entry into the human body.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. (a) Differentiate between active and passive immunity.

(b) Comment on the role of vaccination and immunization in keeping human population healthy.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. (a) Write the specific name of the genus Plasmodium that causes one of the most serious types of diseases in humans.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Competition File Objective Type Questions A
Multiple Choice Questions

1. Cancer cells are more easily damaged by radiations than normal cells because they are

- A. Starved of mutations
- B. Undergoing rapid division
- C. Different in structure
- D. Non-dividing

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

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

A. *Glossina palpalis* - Sleeping sickness

B. *Culex* - Filariasis

C. *Aedes aegypti* - Yellow fever

D. *Anopheles culicifacies* - Leishmaniasis

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

3. Both sickle-cell anaemia and huntingon's chorea are

A. Bacterial diseases

B. Congenital disorders
Pollutant-related diseases

C. Pollutant related diseases

D. Viral diseases

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

4. AIDS is due to:

A. Destruction of killer-T cells

B. Destruction of Helper-T cells

C. Lack of interferons

D. Autoimmunity

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

5. Which of the following is a respiratory disease ?

A. Polio

B. Arthritis

C. Asthma

D. Cancer

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

6. *Entamoeba histolytica* differs from *Amoeba* with absence of

- A. Pseudopodia
- B. Contractile vacuole
- C. Nucleus
- D. Ectoplasm

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

7. B-lymphocytes are:

1. formed in bone marrow
2. preprocessed in bone marrow
3. preprocessed in liver
4. formed in thymus

A. 1, 2 and 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

8. Which one of the following is a matching pair of a drug and its category?

A. Amphetamines - stimulant

B. LSD – Narcotic

C. Heroin – Psychotropic

D. Benzodiazepam - Pain killer

Answer: A



9. Which one of the following is correctly matched regarding an institute and its location?

A. National Institute of Virology - Pune

B. National Institute of Communicable Diseases - Lucknow

C. Central Drug Research Institute – Kasauli

D. National Institute of Nutrition - Mumbai

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

10. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)

- A. Is caused by a variant of *Pneumococcus pneumoniae*
- B. Is an acute form of asthma
- C. Is caused by a variant of corona virus

D. More affects non-vegetarians than vegetarians

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

11. An insect bite may result in inflammation of that spot. This is triggered by the alarm chemicals such as

A. Histamine and dopamine

B. Histamine and kinins

C. Interferons and opsonin

D. Interferons and histones

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

12. Antigen binding site in an antibody is found between:

A. Two light chains

B. One heavy and one light chain

C. Two heavy chains

D. Either (a) or (b) depending upon nature
of antigen

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

13. To confirm ELISA for AIDS we used

A. Western blotting

B. Northern blotting

C. Southern blotting

D. Eastern blotting

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

14. HeLa cells used in cell biology are:

A. Cancerous cells grown in laboratory

B. Cervical cancer cell derivatives

C. Both of these

D. None of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

15. Which of the following causes abortion in ladies?

A. Viruses

B. Bacteria

C. Mycoplasma

D. None of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

16. Pathogenicity of bacteria causing tuberculosis and leprosy is due to

A. Cholesterol

B. Ergosterol

C. Prostaglandins

D. Glycerol

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

17. Diacetylmorphine is commonly known as

A. Morphine

B. Cannabis

C. Heroin

D. Cocaine

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

18. Choose the wrong statement :

- A. HIV virus has RNA as its genetic material
- B. HIV virus replicates in T_h - lymphocytes
- C. Anti-retroviral drugs are only partially effective for AIDS therapy

D. Time-lag between infection and appearance of AIDS symptoms vary from few hours to a week

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

19. The cancer of the epithelial cells is called:

A. Leukaemia

B. Lipoma

C. Sarcoma

D. Carcinoma

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

20. Monoclonal antibodies are produced by which type of cells?

A. Hybridoma

B. Multinucleated

C. Prokaryotes

D. Uninucleate

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

21. Which one of the following provide nonspecific pathogen defence for the body?

A. T-cells

B. B-cells

C. Phagocytes

D. Stem cells

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

22. Heroin is extracted from

A. Erythroxyton coca

B. Cannabis sativa

C. Papaver somniferum

D. Atropa belladonna

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

23. Opiate narcotic drugs are

A. Antianxiety

B. Analgesic

C. Hypnotic

D. Antihistamine

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

24. The drug used to increase cardiovascular effects in human beings is

A. Cocaine

B. Barbiturate

C. Benzodiazepine

D. Insulin

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

25. Which one of the following is the infective stage of *Ascaris lumbricoides*?

- A. Unsegmented egg
- B. Egg with first stage juvenile
- C. Egg with second stage juvenile
- D. Free third stage juvenile

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

26. Vector for kala-azar is:

A. *Aedes* sp.

B. *Anopheles stephensi*

C. *Culex fatigans*

D. *Phlebotomus* sp.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

27. Only one of the following four ways through which AIDS can spread

A. Infected needles and syringes

B. Through mosquito bites

C. Looking after AIDS patient

D. Shaking hands, coughing, sneezing,
hugging

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

28. Passive immunity can be obtained through

:

A. Antigens

B. Vaccines

C. Antibiotics

D. Antibodies

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

29. Active immunity development is related to

A. Natural killer cells

B. Memory cells

C. Helper T-cells

D. Suppressor T-cells

Answer: C



[Watch Video Solution](#)

30. Filariasis is caused by

- A. Dead adult filariae
- B. Microfilariae
- C. Biting of filarial worm
- D. Presence of bacteria in filarial wall

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

31. Heroin is obtained from a plant of family :

A. Leguminoseae

B. Papaveraceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Solanaceae

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

32. Opium is obtained from:

- A. *Thea sinensis*
- B. *Papaver somniferum*
- C. *Coffea arabica*
- D. *Oryza sativa*

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

33. LSD (Lysergic acid diethylanide) is prepared from:

A. Lichens

B. Algae

C. Bacteria

D. Fungus

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

34. Which of the following is a pair of viral diseases

A. Ringworm, AIDS

B. Common cold, AIDS

C. Dysentery, common cold

D. Typhoid, tuberculosis

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

35. Use of anti-histamines and steroids give a quick relief from -

A. Allergy

B. Nausea

C. Cough

D. Headache

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

36. A person likely to develop tetanus is immunized by administering

or

When a quick immune response is required due to infection of a deadly microbes, the patient is injected with

- A. Dead germs
- B. Preformed antibodies
- C. Wide spectrum antibiotics
- D. Weakened germs

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

37. Which one of the following statements is correct?

A. Patients, who had undergone surgery,

are given cannabinoids to relieve pain

B. Benign tumours show the property of

metastasis

C. Heroin accelerates body functions

D. Malignant tumours may exhibit metastasis

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

38. During an allergic reaction, the binding of antigens to IgE antibodies initiates a response, in which chemicals cause the

dilation of blood vessels and a host of other physiological changes. Such chemicals are

- A. Interferons
- B. Hormones
- C. Histamine
- D. Acetylcholine

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

39. which one of the following disorders and characteristic is correctly matched

- A. Cystic fibrosis-Production of thick mucous that clogs airways
- B. Sickle cell anaemia – Brain deterioration beginning at months of age
- C. Achondroplasia – Extra fingers or toes
- D. Huntington's disease - Skeletal, eye and cardiovascular defects

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

40. The letter T in T-lymphocyte refers to

A. Thyroid

B. Thalamus

C. Tonsil

D. Thymus

Answer: D



[View Text Solution](#)

41. Aedes mosquito is a vector of:

A. Malaria

B. Filariasis

C. Cholera

D. Dengue

Answer: D



[View Text Solution](#)

42. BCG vaccine is given against

A. Typhoid

B. Cholera

C. Tuberculosis

D. Diphtheria

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

43. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

A. Thyroxine – Tetanus

B. Insulin - Diabetes insipidus

C. Adrenaline – Hepatitis

D. Parathyroid- Tetany

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

44. Antibodies are produced by

- A. Leucocytes
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Erythrocytes
- D. None of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

45. The infection of *Entamoeba histolytica* takes place by

- A. Trophozoite
- B. Binucleated cyst
- C. Trinucleated cyst
- D. Quadrinucleated cyst

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

46. Wuchereria is found in

A. Lymph nodes

B. Lungs

C. Eye

D. Gonads

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

47. Lung tuberculosis is caused by :

A. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

B. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

C. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

D. *Escherichia coli*

Answer: B



View Text Solution

48. *Aedes aegypti* is the vector for :

A. Dengue fever

B. Yellow fever

C. Both (a) & (b)

D. Japanese encephalitis

Answer: C



View Text Solution

49. Inadequate protein intake leads to kwashiorkor. The subsequent edema is most closely related to inadequate synthesis of which protein

A. Gamma globulins

B. Glucagon

C. Insulin

D. Albumin

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

50. Which of the following causes prostate cancer?

A. Chromium

B. Cadmium oxide

C. Vinyl chloride

D. Aflatoxin

Answer: D



View Text Solution

51. Amphetamines are :

A. Narcotics

B. Sedatives

C. Stimulants

D. Hallucinogens

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

52. Cyclosporin is a drug that is used as :

A. Anti retro-viral drug

B. Immunosuppressant

C. Immuno-modulator

D. Immuno vaccine

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

53. LSD is obtained from

A. Claviceps

B. Agaricus

C. Lichens

D. Tea leaves

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

54. Antiviral proteins are known as :

A. Antigens

B. Vaccines

C. Interferons

D. Rh-factor

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

55. Opium is obtained from :

- A. Cedrus deodara
- B. Papaver somniferum
- C. Cinchona
- D. Colchicum

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

56. Select the correct statement from the ones given below

A. Barbiturates when given to criminals make them tell the truth

B. Morphine is often given to persons who have undergone surgery as a pain killer

C. Chewing tobacco lowers blood pressure and heart rate

D. Cocaine is given to patients after surgery as it stimulates recovery

Answer: B



View Text Solution

57. Ringworm in humans is caused by

A. Bacteria

B. Fungi

C. Nematodes

D. Viruses

Answer: B



View Text Solution

58. Widal test is used for the diagnosis of:

A. Malaria

B. Pneumonia

C. Tuberculosis

D. Typhoid

Answer: D



View Text Solution

59. Which one of the following statements is correct with respect to AIDS?

A. The HIV can be transmitted through eating food together with an infected person

B. Drug addicts are least susceptible to HIV infection

C. AIDS patients are being fully cured cent percent with proper care and nutrition

D. The causative HIV retrovirus enters helper T-lymphocytes thus reducing their numbers

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

60. Virus envelope is known as

A. Capsid

B. Virion

C. Nucleoprotein

D. Core

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

61. Which one of the following does not follow the central dogma of molecular biology?

A. Pea

B. Mucor

C. Chlamydomonas

D. HIV

Answer: D



View Text Solution

62. Consider the following four statements (i-iv) regarding kidney transplant and select the two correct ones out of these

(i) Even if a kidney transplant is proper the recipient may need to take immunosuppressants for a long time

(ii) The cell-mediated immune response is responsible for the graft rejection

(iii) The B-lymphocytes are responsible for rejection of the graft

(iv) The acceptance or rejection of a kidney transplant depends on specific interferons

The correct statements are

A. (ii) and (iii)

B. (iii) and (iv)

C. (i) and (iii)

D. (i) and (ii)

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

63. Infectious proteins are presents in

A. Gemini virus

B. Prions

C. Viroids

D. Satellite viruses

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

64. Fastest distribution of some injectible meterial / medicine and with no risk of any kind can be achieved by injecting it into the

A. Muscles

B. Arteries

C. Veins

D. Lymph vessels

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

65. Which one of the following techniques is safest for the detection of cancers ?

A. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

B. Radiography (X-rays)

C. Computed tomography (CT)

D. Histopathological studies

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

66. A person suffering from a disease caused by Plasmodium, experiences recurring chill and fever at the time when

A. Sporozoites released from RBCs are being rapidly killed and broken down inside spleen

B. Trophozoites reach maximum growth and release certain toxins

C. Parasite after its rapid multiplication inside RBCs, ruptures and releases merozoites

D. Microgametocytes and megagametocytes are being destroyed

by the WBCs

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

67. Which one of the following cannot be used for preparation of vaccination against plague ?

A. Formalin-inactivated suspensions of virulent bacteria

B. Avirulent live bacteria

C. Synthetic capsular polysaccharide material

D. Heat-killed suspensions of virulent bacteria

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

68. Sand fly act as vector for which disease

A. African sleeping sickness

B. Kala azar

C. Oriental sore

D. Filaria

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

69. Japanese encephalitis is transmitted by

A. House fly

B. Tse-Tse fly

C. Sand fly

D. Mosquito

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

70. Life span of Ascaris is

A. 3-6 months

B. 6-9 months

C. 9-12 months

D. 12-18 months

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

71. Every time when the dosage of drug has to be increased to achieve the same kick, that initially occurred in response to a smaller dose, the condition is known as

A. Rebound effect

B. Tolerance

C. Withdrawl symptoms

D. Addiction

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

72. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy is a disease caused by prions in a :

A. Sheep

B. Cow

C. Potato

D. Man

Answer: B



View Text Solution

73. Entamoeba histolytica does not show

A. Binary fission

B. Budding

C. Encystation

D. Excystation

Answer: B



View Text Solution

74. Name three viral diseases



Watch Video Solution

75. Excretory pore of *Ascaris* is present

- A. Behind the mouth
- B. On the posterior end
- C. On the dorsal side
- D. In the middle of the body

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

76. Typhoid fever is caused by

A. Streptococcus

B. Staphylococcus

C. Salmonella

D. Mycobacterium

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

77. HIV is a member of group of viruses called :

A. Bacteriophages

B. Gemini viruses

C. Lysogenic viruses

D. Retro viruses

Answer: D



View Text Solution

78. Polio' is caused by

A. Bacteriophage

B. Virus with single strand RNA

C. Virus with single strand DNA

D. Virus with double strand DNA

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

79. The predominant antibody in saliva is:

A. IgG

B. IgA

C. IgM

D. IgD

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

80. Which one of the following pairs of diseases is viral as well as transmitted by mosquitoes ?

A. Elephantiasis and dengue

B. Yellow fever and sleeping sickness

C. Elephantiasis and sleeping sickness

D. Yellow fever and dengue

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

81. From which of the following parts of the plant is opium obtained?

A. New leaves

B. Roots

C. Unripe capsules

D. Seeds

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

82. Which one of the following diseases is caused by bacteria?

A. Smallpox

B. Rabies

C. Tuberculosis

D. Measles

Answer: C



View Text Solution

83. HIV mainly infects

A. Helper-T cells

B. Cells of nervous system

C. B-lymphocytes

D. Cytotoxic-T cells

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

84. Which protozoan causes kala azar?

A. Giardia

B. Trypanosoma

C. Leishmania

D. Monocystis

Answer: C



View Text Solution

85. Which of the following is an autoimmune disease

- A. Rheumatoid arthritis
- B. Grave's disease
- C. Hashimoto disease
- D. All of these

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

86. The immunoglobulin abundant in colostrum is

or

The yellowish fluid colostrum has abundant antibodies to protect the infant

A. IgG

B. IgM

C. IgD

D. IgA

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

87. Which of the following is an opioid drug ?

A. Heroin

B. Cocaine

C. Marijuana

D. Hashish

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

88. In the immune system, interferons are a part of

A. Physiological barriers

B. Cellular barriers

C. Physical barriers

D. Cytokine barriers

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

89. How many variable segments are present in the basic structure of antibody molecules

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

90. Which one of the following disease is spread by housefly ?

A. Dengue fever

B. Encephalitis

C. Filariasis

D. Typhoid

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

91. Tuberculosis is caused by

A. Mycobacterium spp.

B. Aspergillus spp.

C. Closteridium spp.

D. Vibrio spp.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

92. In myasthenia gravis, acetylcholine

A. Receptors on motor end plate are reduced

B. Secretion from nerve terminals is reduced

C. Esterase activity is inhibited

D. Secretion from nerve terminals is enhanced

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

93. Immunoglobulins are proteins that show structure

A. Primary

B. Secondary

C. Tertiary

D. Quaternary

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

94. Originating in bone marrow , circulating in blood for 1-2 days migrating to connective tissue and forming macrophages is a characteristic of

A. Eosinophils

B. Basophils

C. Monocytes

D. Lymphocytes

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

95. Immediate hypersensitivity which result in the release of the histamine and other inflammatory substances is mediated by

A. IgA

B. IgD

C. IgE

D. IgG

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

96. The most common substrate used in disrilleris for the production of ehanol is

A. Corn meal

B. Soya meal

C. Ground grass

D. Molasses

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

97. Where will you look for the sporozoites of malarial parasite ?

A. Saliva of infected female Anopheles mosquito

B. Red blood corpuscles of humans suffering from malaria

C. Spleen of infected humans

D. Salivary glands of freshly moulted female Anopheles mosquito

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

98. At which stage of HIV infection does one usually show symptoms of AIDS

A. When the infecting retrovirus enters host cell

B. When viral DNA is produced by reverse transcription

C. When HIV replicates rapidly in helper T-lymphocytes and damages larger number of this

D. Within 15 days of sexual contact with an infected person

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

99. Ethanol is commercially produced through a particular species of:-

A. Saccharomyces

B. Closteridium

C. Tricoderma

D. Aspergillus

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

100. Which one of the following is categorised as a parasite in true sense

A. The female Anopheles bites and sucks blood from humans

B. Human foetus developing inside the uterus draws nourishment from the mother

C. Head louse living on the human scalp as well as laying eggs on human hair

D. The cuckoo (Koel) lays its eggs in Crow's nest

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

101. Which one of the following acts as a physiological barrier to the entry of microorganisms in human body

A. Epithelium of urogenital tract.

B. Tears

C. Monocytes

D. Skin

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

102. A certain patient is suspected to be suffering from Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome Which diagnostic technique will you recommend for its detection?

A. ELISA

B. MRI

C. Ultrasound

D. WIDAL

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

103. The factor that contributes most to the development of cirrhosis is:

- A. High blood sugar
- B. Alcoholism
- C. High blood urea
- D. High cholesterol level

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

104. A cancer causing agent is known as:

A. Sarcoma

B. Metastasis

C. Carcinoma

D. Carcinogen

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

105. Cancer is generally caused due to activation oftoand/or inactivation of

A. Oncogene, tumour suppressor gene,
proto-oncogene

B. Tumour suppressor gene, oncogene,
proto-oncogene

C. Proto-oncogene, oncogene, tumour
suppressor gene

D. Oneogene, proto-oncogene, tumour
suppressor gene

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

106. The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
causes AIDS by :

A. Depleting CD_4^+ -T- helper lymphocytes

B. Increasing CD_4^+ -T- helper lymphocytes

C. Depleting CD_8^+ -T- helper lymphocytes

D. Depleting CD_4^+ -T- helper erythrocytes

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

107. Dipsomania is

A. Type of depression

B. Insanity due to psychosis

C. Severe addiction to alcohol

D. Tendency to take much water

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

108. Cannabis sativa is the source of

A. Opium

B. LSD

C. Marijuana

D. Cocaine

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

109. Alcoholism may lead to:

- A. Skin cancer
- B. Liver cirrhosis
- C. Viral disease
- D. Eye infection

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

110. Vaccine for tuberculosis is known as

A. PAS vaccine

B. OPV

C. DPT

D. BCG

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

111. Flemming, Chain and Florey were awarded the Nobel Prize in 1945 for the discovery of

A. HIV

B. CT-scan

C. Penicillin

D. Staphylococcus

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

112. Which one of the following diseases is caused by virus?

A. Chloera

B. Diphtheria

C. Measles

D. Whooping cough

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

113. With regards to transmission of HIV, which one of the following statements is not correct?

A. Chances of transmission from female to male are twice than from male to female.

B. Chances of transmission are more if a person suffers from other STDs.

C. An infected mother can transmit the infection to her baby during pregnancy, at child birth and breast feeding.

D. The risk of contacting infection from transfusion of infected blood is much higher than an exposure needle.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

114. After drinkin alcohol, a person walks clumsily because, the alcohol affects his

A. Cerebellum

B. Cerebrum

C. Medulla oblongata

D. Spinal cord

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

115. The group of disease carried by insects is

A. Typhoid, jaundice, dysentery

B. Mumps, measles, smallpox

C. Scabies, ring worm, scarlet fever

D. Malaria, filaria, yellow fever

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

116. Which of the following diseases is caused due to allergic reaction?

A. Leprosy

B. Typhoid

C. Asthma

D. Tetanus

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

117. The term 'Vaccine' was introduced by

A. Jenner

B. Koch

C. Pasteur

D. Jointly by Koch and Pasteur

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

118. Metastasis is associated with

A. Malignant tumour

B. Benign tumour

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Crown gall tumour

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

119. What causes measles?



Watch Video Solution

120. Motile zygote of Plasmodium occurs in

A. Gut of female Anopheles

B. Salivary glands of female Anopheles

C. Human RBCs

D. Human liver

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

121. Widal test is carried out to test

A. Malaria

B. Diabetes mellitus

C. HIV/AIDS

D. Typhoid

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

122. Common cold differs from pneumonia in, that

A. Pneumonia is a communicable disease while common cold is a nutritional deficiency disease

B. Pneumonia can be prevented by a live attenuated bacterial vaccine whereas common cold has no effective vaccine

C. Pneumonia is caused by a virus while common cold is caused by bacterium *Haemophilus influenzae*

D. Pneumonia pathogen infects alveoli whereas common cold affects nose and respiratory passage but not the lungs

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

123. Which one of the following is not a property of cancerous cells whereas the remaining three are

- A. They compete with normal cells for vital nutrients
- B. They do not remain confined in the area of formation
- C. They divide in an uncontrolled manner

D. They show contact inhibition

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

124. In which one of the following options the two examples are correctly matched with their particular type of immunity ?



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Opium

B. Alcohol

C. Tobacco (chewing)

D. Cocain

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

126. A patient with symptoms of allergies would have an elevation of which of the following :

A. IgE

B. WBC count

C. IgD

D. IgM

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

127. In anaphylactic shock, a substance is released which causes dilation of the blood vessels and capillary leaking. What is this substance called?

A. Adrenaline

B. Benedryl

C. Albumin

D. Histamine

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

128. How does vaccination work

A. The immune system produces antibodies
which stay in the blood

B. Memory lymphocytes are produced. They
remain in the blood to fight off any
future infection with the live pathogen

C. The dead pathogen stays in the body
and constantly stimulates immune

system

D. All the these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

129. Cervical cancer can be caused by

A. Chlamydia sp.

B. Human papilloma virus

C. Herpes simplex virus

D. Neisseria gonorrhoeae

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

130. Antibodies resemble which of the following shape?

A. X

B. Y

C. Z

D. O

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

131. Xenograft means:

A. A graft between two genetically identical individuals

B. A graft in which tissue is grafted from one individual to another individual of

same species

C. A graft between individuals of different species

D. Tissue grafted from one area to another area of same individual

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

132. Athlete's foot' disease is caused by

A. Tinea pedis

B. Tinea capitis

C. Candida albicans

D. Rickettsia

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

133. Hepatitis B virus is a

A. Hepadna virus

B. Variola virus

C. Retro virus

D. Picoma virus

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

134. It is normally a rare cancer but became a marker for AIDS/HIV patients

A. Squamous cell carcinoma

B. Retinoblastoma

C. Kaposi sarcoma

D. Leukaemia

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

135. match the columns correctly.

ColumnI		ColumnII
<i>a</i> Alkaloids	<i>i</i>	Carotenoids,Anthocyanin
<i>b</i> Pigments	<i>ii</i>	Vinblastin, Curcumin
<i>c</i> Drugs	<i>iii</i>	Morphine, Cocaine

A. A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii)

B. A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i)

C. A-(iii), B-(i), C-(ii)





D. A-(i), B-(iii), C-(ii)

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

136. Select the option having all three correct characteristics :

	Structure	Percentage	Function
(a)		0.3–0.5	Phagocytic
(b)		0.5–1	Secrete histamine and serotonin
(c)		30–40	Defence against parasites
(d)		30–40	Allergic reactions

 [View Text Solution](#)

137. Which of the following is not a principal lymphod organ?

A. Spleen

B. Kidney

C. Lymph nodes

D. Thymus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

138. Which of the following is caused by virus?

A. Diphtheria

B. Typhoid

C. Tuberculosis

D. Polio

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

139. Short-lived immunity acquired from mother to foetus across placenta or through mother's milk to the infant is categorized as:

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

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

140. Melanin pigment protects from which of the following radiations ?

A. UV-rays

B. X-rays

C. Infrared-rays

D. Gamma rays

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

141. The cancer arising in C cells of thyroid gland is called

A. Papillary cancer

B. Medullary cancer

C. Anaplastic cancer

D. Follicular cancer

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

142. Which of the following is the most abundant type of antibody?

A. IgA

B. IgG

C. IgE

D. IgD

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

143. A disease which causes maximum deaths in children is

- A. Diphtheria
- B. Whooping cough
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Measles

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

144. Which of the following is not used for the treatment of cancer

A. I^{131}

B. Co^{60}

C. Taxol

D. Streptokinase

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

145. Sports persons are frequently accused of abusing the drug known as :

A. Morphine

B. Cocaine

C. Heroin

D. Amphetamine

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

146. What is the scientific name of pinworm of man?

- A. *Trichinella spiralis*
- B. *Dracunculus medinensis*
- C. *Trichuris trichura*
- D. *Enterobius vermicularis*

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

147. Which one of the following is a flagellated protozoan?

A. Trypanosoma

B. Plasmodium

C. Amoeba

D. Paramecium

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

148. People administered with preformed antibodies get

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

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

149. Which of the following is opioid drug?

A. Charas

B. Ganja

C. Cocain

D. Heroin

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

150. Cannabis plant is used in the production of:

A. Charas

B. Ganja

C. Marijuana

D. All of these

Answer: D



151. The Vector of Dengue is:

- A. Aedes mosquito
- B. Male Anopheles mosquito
- C. Female Anopheles mosquito
- D. None of these

Answer: A



152. Drug which depresses brain activity and produces feeling of calmness, relaxation, drowsiness and deep sleep is :

A. Hallucinogen

B. Stimulants

C. Sedative

D. Opiate narcotics

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

153. Which of the following diseases affects the immune system directly?

A. Cholera

B. TB

C. Tetanus

D. AIDS

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

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

- A. Carcinogens
- B. Malignant neoplasm
- C. Metastasis
- D. Benign tumour

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

155. Infection of *Ascaris* usually occurs by:

- A. Drinking water containing eggs of *Ascaris*
- B. Tse-tse fly
- C. Eating imperfectly cooked pork
- D. Mosquito bite

Answer: A



View Text Solution

156. The cell-mediated immunity inside the human body is carried out by:

A. T-lymphocytes

B. B-lymphocytes

C. Thrombocytes

D. Erythrocytes

Answer: A



View Text Solution

157. Which of the following is not correctly matched for the organism and its cell wall degrading enzyme?

A. Bacteria-lysozyme

B. Plant cell-cellulase

C. Algae-Methylase

D. Fungi-chitinase

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

158. The drug 'marijuana' is obtained from:

- A. *Cannabis sativa*
- B. *Papaver somniferum*
- C. *Atropa bellodona*
- D. *Datura alba*

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

159. The site on antigen that are recognized by antibodies and receptors present on T-and B-cells are:

A. Antigenic determinants

B. Epitopes

C. Paratopes

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

160. Cells responsible for cell-mediated response are:

A. T-cytotoxic cells

B. T-Helper cells

C. B-Cell

D. Both (1) & (2)

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

161. HIV selectively targets:

- A. B-memory cells
- B. T-suppressor cells
- C. T-cytotoxic cells
- D. T-Helper cells

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

162. Disease which is always present at a low level in a given population or a region is termed as:

A. Pandemic

B. Endemic

C. Epidemic

D. Notifiable disease

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

163. A person may die due to allergic reaction or an anaphylactic shock which is characterized by:

- A. Constriction of peripheral blood vessels
- B. Drastic increase in blood volume
- C. Blood capillaries become highly permeable causing loss of fluid from the blood
- D. All of the above

Answer: C



View Text Solution

164. Consumption of alcohol leads to

A. Accumulation of acetaldehyde in liver

B. Synthesis of fat in liver

C. Lowering of blood glucose level of the
body

D. All of the above

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

165. Which of the following disease is caused by virus?

A. Poliomyelitis

B. Tuberculosis

C. Syphilis

D. Diphtheria

Answer: A



View Text Solution

166. Infective stage of Plasmodium in man is:

A. Gametocyte

B. Sporozoite

C. Merozoite

D. Metamerozoite Charkhan

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

167. At which stage of HIV infection does one usually show symptoms of AIDS

A. When HIV damages large number of helper T-lymphocytes

B. When the viral DNA is produced by reverse transcriptase

C. Within 15 days of sexual contact with an infected person

D. When the infected retro virus enters
host cells

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

168. Which is the particular type of drug that is
obtained from the plant whose one flowering

branch is



A. Stimulant

B. Pain killer

C. Hallucinogen

D. Depressant

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

169. Which of the following fungi contains hallucinogens

- A. *Neurospora* spp.
- B. *Ustilago* spp.
- C. *Morchella esculenta*
- D. *Amanita muscaria*

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

170. Person with blood group AB is considered as universal recipient because he has

A. No antigen on RBC and no antibody in the plasma

B. Both A and B antigens in the plasma but no antibodies

C. Both A and B antigens on RBCs but no antibodies in plasma

D. Both A and B antibodies in the plasma

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

171. Excess consumption of ethanol causes damage to:

A. Liver

B. Kidney

C. Lungs

D. Heart

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

172. Amoebic dysentery is a disease caused by:

A. *Plasmodium vivax*

B. *Entamoeba histolytica*

C. *Ascaris lumbricoides*

D. *Wuchereria bancrofti*

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

173. Immunoglobulins are:

A. Antigens

B. Antibodies

C. Antiseptics

D. Antibiotics

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

174. Match each disease with its correct type of vaccine?

Disease	Vaccine
1. Tuberculosis	(i) Harmless virus
2. Whooping cough	(ii) Inactivated toxin
3. Diphtheria	(iii) Killed bacteria
4. Polio	(iv) Harmless bacteria

A. 1 (ii), 2(i), 3 (iii), 4 (iv)

B. 1 (iii), 2 (ii), 3(iv), 4(i)

C. 1 (iv), 2 (iii), 3 (ii), 4 (i)

D. 1 (i), 2(ii), 3(iv), 4(iii)

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

175. HIV that causes AIDS, first starts destroying

A. B-lymphocytes

B. Leucocytes

C. Helper T-lymphocytes

D. Thrombocytes

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

176. The active form of *Entamoeba-histolytica* feeds upon

A. Erythrocytes, mucosa and submucosa of
colon

B. Food in intestine

C. Mucosa and submucosa of colon only

D. Blood only

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

177. Which of the following immunoglobulins does constitute the largest percentage in human milk ?

A. Ig D

B. Ig M

C. Ig A

D. Ig G

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

178. If you suspect major deficiency of antibodies in a person, to which of the

following would you look for confirmatory evidence

A. Fibrinogen in plasma

B. Serum albumins

C. Haemocytes

D. Serum globulins

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

179. Name the pulmonary disease in which alveolar surface area involved in gas exchange is drastically reduced due to damage in the alveolar walls

A. Pleurisy

B. Emphysema

C. Pneumonia

D. Asthma

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

180. Grafted kidney may be rejected in a patient due to:

- A. Humoral immune system
- B. Cell-mediated immune system
- C. Passive immune response
- D. Innate immune response

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

181. Which of the following diseases is caused by a protozoan

A. Syphilis

B. Influenza

C. Babesiosis

D. Blastomycc

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

182. The cytokine barrier among these is

A. Polymorphonuclear neutrophils

B. Monocytes

C. NK-cells

D. Interferon

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

183. Ringworms are caused by

I. Wuchereria

II. Microsporium

III. Haemophilus

Epidermophyton

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iv)

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

184. Read the statements.

(i) IgE antibodies are produced in an allergic reaction.

(ii) B-lymphocytes mediate immunity.

(iii) The yellowish fluid colostrum has abundant IgE antibodies.

(iv) Spleen is a secondary lymphoid organ.

Of the above statements:

A. only (i)

B. (i) and (ii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

185. Which antibodies are abundant in colostrum ?

A. IgA

B. IgM

C. IgE

D. IgG

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

186. Causative organism of disease

elephantiasis is a :

A. Protozoan

B. Bacterium

C. Virus

D. Helminth

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

187. Which is a bacterial disease?

A. Dysentery

B. Plague

C. Diphtheria

D. All of these

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

188. Which of the following type of antibodies are produced during allergy ?

A. Ig A

B. Ig M

C. Ig E

D. Ig G

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

189. LSD is a :

- A. Narcotic
- B. Stimulant
- C. Hallucinogen
- D. Antidepressants.

Answer: C



[Watch Video Solution](#)

190. Opium is obtained from:

A. Leaves

B. Fruits

C. Flowers

D. Roots

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

191. Which of the following is correct regarding AIDS causative agent HIV

A. HIV does not escape but attacks the acquired immune response.

B. HIV is enveloped virus containing one molecule of single stranded RNA and two transcriptase

C. HIV is enveloped virus that contains two identical molecules of single stranded

RNA and transcriptase.

D. HIV is unenveloped retrovirus.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

192. Which of the following sets of diseases is caused by bacteria?

A. Herpes and influenza

B. Cholera and tetanus

C. Typhoid and smallpox

D. Tetanus and mumps

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

193. Name the chronic respiratory disorder caused mainly by cigarette smoking

A. Respiratory alkalosis

B. Emphysema

C. Asthma

D. Respiratory acidosis

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

194. Which of the following statements is not true for cancer cells in relation to mutations

A. Mutations inhibit production of telomerase

B. Mutations in proto-oncogenes

accelerate the cell cycle

C. Mutations destroy telomerase inhibitor

D. Mutations inactivate the cell control

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

195. Antivenom injection contains preformed antibodies while polio drops that are administered into the body contain

A. Attenuated pathogens

B. Activated pathogens

C. Harvested antibodies

D. Gamma globulin

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

196. In higher vertebrates, the immune system can distinguish self-cells and non-self. If this

property is lost due to genetic abnormality and it attacks self-cells, then it leads to

- A. Active immunity
- B. Allergic response
- C. Graft rejection
- D. Auto-immune disease

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

197. Asthma may be attributed to

- A. Accumulation of fluid in the lungs
- B. Bacterial infection of the lungs
- C. Allergic reaction of the mast cells in the
lungs
- D. Inflammation of the trachea

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

198. Which one of the following is the result of alcohol abuse?

- A. Liver cirrhosis
- B. Hypoglycaemia
- C. Gastritis
- D. AIDS

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

199. Humoral immune response is performed by:

- A. Lymph nodes
- B. B-lymphocytes
- C. T-lymphocytes
- D. Spleen

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

200. Opium is obtained from:

A. *Papaver somniferum*

B. *Cannabis sativa*

C. *Claviceps purpurea*

D. *Mirabilis jalapa*

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

201. Cirrhosis of liver is caused by chronic intake of ___

A. Opium

B. Alcohol

C. Bhang

D. Tobacco chewing

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

202. Cannabis sativa is the source of

A. Opium

B. LSD

C. Marijuana

D. Cocaine

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

203. Which of the following is an opioid drug ?

A. Cocaine

B. Charas

C. Heroin

D. Marijuana

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

204. Transplantation of tissues/organs to save certain patients often fails due to rejection of such tissues/organs by the patient. Which

type of immune response is responsible for such rejections?

- A. Auto-immune response
- B. Cell-mediated immune response
- C. Humoral immune response
- D. Physiological immune response

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

205. MALT constitutes about _____ percent of the lymphoid tissue in human body

A. 50 %

B. 20 %

C. 70 %

D. 10 %

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

206. Amoebic dysentery (amoebiasis) is caused by

- A. Plasmodium vivax
- B. Entamoeba histolytica
- C. Ascaris lumbricoides
- D. Wuchereria bancrofti

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

207. Which one of the following is not a derivative of opium?

A. Cocaine

B. Heroin

C. Morphine

D. Codein

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

208. Widal test is used for the diagnosis of

A. Malaria

B. Pneumonia

C. Tuberculosis

D. Typhoid

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

209. Which one is the pathogen of amoebic dysentery?

A. Wuchereria

B. Plasmodium

C. Ascaris

D. Entamoeba histolytica

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

210. Which one of the following is a pathogen of common cold:

A. Salmonella

B. Haemophilous influenzae

C. Wuchereria

D. Rhinovirus

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

211. Which one of the following is the vector of chikungunya disease?

A. Anopheles mosquito

B. House fly

C. Culex mosquito

D. Aedes mosquito

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

212. Which one of the following is the vector of Dengue disease?

- A. House fly
- B. Culex mosquito
- C. Anopheles mosquito
- D. Aedes mosquito

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

213. Which of the following chemical tests is used in the diagnosis of typhoid?

A. ELISA

B. ESR

C. PCR

D. Widal

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

214. Smack' is a drug obtained from the

A. Latex of *Papaver somniferum*

B. Leaves of *Cannabis sativa*

C. Flowers of *Datura*

D. Fruits of *Erythroxylon coca*

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

215. Tobacco consumption is known to stimulate secretion of adrenaline and nor-adrenaline. The component causing this could be

A. Nicotine

B. Tannic acid

C. Curamin

D. Catechin

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

216. Which of the following pairs of STDs is completely curable?

- A. HIV, Hepatitis-B
- B. Hepatitis-B, Gonorrhoea
- C. Syphilis, Gonorrhoea
- D. Chlamydia, Genital herpes

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

217. All antigens:

- A. Are microorganisms
- B. Are not microorganisms
- C. React against transplant
- D. Do not react against transplant

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

218. Tumour-causing virus has:

A. t-onc genes

B. c-onc genes

C. v-onc genes

D. tv-onc genes

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

219. The primary lymphoid organs are

A. Lymph nodes

B. Spleen

C. Bone marrow

D. Tonsils

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

220. Normal cells are transformed into cancerous cells by:

A. Plasmids

B. Viruses

C. Retroviruses

D. Bacteria

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

221. The causal organism of filariasis/elephantiasis is:

- A. *Wuchereria bancrofti*
- B. *Trichophyton*
- C. *Entamoeba histolytica*
- D. *Ascaris lumbricoides*

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Erythrocytes

B. Antibodies

C. T-lymphocytes

D. B-lymphocytes

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

223. Which of the following is not an autoimmune disease?

A. Psoriasis

B. Alzheimer's disease

C. T-lymphocytes arthritis

D. Vitiligo

Answer: B



View Text Solution

224. In which disease does mosquito transmitted pathogen cause chronic inflammation of lymphatic vessels

- A. Elephantiasis
- B. Ringworm disease
- C. Ascariasis
- D. Amoebiasis

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

225. Which part of poppy plant is used to obtain the drug 'Smack'?

A. Flowers

B. Roots

C. Latex

D. Leaves

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

226. Which of the following options correctly represents the lung conditions in asthma and emphysema, respectively

A. Inflammation of bronchioles, Decreased respiratory surface

B. Increased respiratory surface, Inflammation of bronchioles

C. Increased number of bronchioles, Increased respiratory surface

D. Decreased respiratory surface,

Inflammation of bronchioles

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

227. Colostrum, the yellowish fluid, secreted by mother during the initial days of lactation is very essential to impart immunity to the new born infants because it contains:

A. Natural killer cells

B. Monocytes

C. Macrophages

D. Immunoglobulin-A

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

228. Due to increasing air-borne allergens and pollutants, many people in urban areas are

suffering from respiratory disorder causing wheezing due to:

- A. Benign growth on mucous lining of nasal cavity
- B. Inflammation of bronchi and bronchioles
- C. Proliferation of fibrous tissues and damage of the alveolar walls
- D. Reduction in secretion of surfactants by pneumocytes

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

229. Drug called "Herion" is synthesized by:

- A. Methylation of morphine
- B. Acetylation of morphine
- C. Glycosylation of morphine
- D. Nitration of morphine

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

230. Which of the following sexually transmitted disease is not completely curable?

- A. Gonorrhoea
- B. Genital warts
- C. Genital herpes
- D. Chlamydiasis

Answer: C



View Text Solution

231. Which of the following immune responses is responsible for rejection of kidney graft?

- A. Autoimmune response
- B. Humoral immune response
- C. Inflammatory immune response
- D. Cell-mediated immune response

Answer: D



View Text Solution

232. Which of the following can be used as a biocontrol agent in treatment of plant disease?

A. Trichoderma

B. Chlorella

C. Anabaena

D. Lactobacillus

Answer: A



View Text Solution

233. Identify the correct pair representing the causative agent of typhoid fever and the confirmatory test for typhoid.

A. Plasmodium vivax/UTI test

B. Streptococcus pneumoniae/Widal test

C. Salmonella typhi/Anthrone test

D. Salmonella typhi/Widal test

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

234. Choose the correct statement:

- A. Filariasis occurs by Trichoderma
- B. Housefly is the vector of amoebiasis
- C. Culex acts as vector for malaria
- D. Ascariasis occurs by droplet infection

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

235. Immunoglobulins are:

A. Antigens

B. Antiseptics

C. Antibiotics

D. Antibodies

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

236. Which of the following drugs is a type of hallucinogen?

A. Valium

B. LSD

C. Opium

D. Cocaine

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

237. Passive immunity can be obtained by injecting:

A. Antibodies

B. Antigens

C. Antibiotics

D. Vaccination

Answer: A



View Text Solution

238. Which is a primary lymphoid organ?

- A. Spleen
- B. Lymph node
- C. Peyer's patches
- D. None of these

Answer: D



View Text Solution

239. Which of the following is a non-infectious disease?

A. Cancer

B. AIDS

C. Both of these

D. Ringworm

Answer: A



View Text Solution

240. Which is a secondary lymphoid organ?

A. Spleen

B.

C. Bone marrow

D. Thymus

Answer: A



View Text Solution

241. Nicotine is synthesized in:

A. Roots

B. Leaves

C. Flowers

D. Fruits

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

242. Viral infected cells secrete:

A. Prions

B. Lymph

C. Interferons

D. All the above

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

243. Emphysema is the disease of :

A. Heart

B. Lungs

C. Kidneys

D. Stomach

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

244. Ringworm is caused by:

A. Trichophyton

B. Epidermophyton

C. Both of these

D. None of these

Answer: C



View Text Solution

245. Opium is obtained from:

A. White poppy

B. Hemp plant

C. Ergot Fungus

D. Tea plant

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

246. Confirmatory test for Typhoid is :

- A. ELISA
- B. Western blot
- C. Widal test
- D. All of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Competition File Objective Type Questions B Matching Type Questions

1. Match the terms in Column A with suitable terms in Column B:

Column A	Column B
A. <i>Leishmania donovani</i>	p. Malaria
B. <i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i>	q. Amoebiasis
C. <i>Trypanosoma gambiense</i>	r. Kala azar
D. <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	s. Sleeping sickness
	t. Filariasis

A. A = s, B = t, C = q, D = p

B. A = t, B = s, C = r, D = q

C. $A = r, B = t, C = s, D = q$

D. $A = r, B = t, C = q, D = p$

Answer: c



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Match the terms in Column A with suitable terms in Column B

Column A	Column B
A. Calcitonin	1. Treatment of viral infections
B. Gonadotropin	2. Treatment of rickets.
C. Erythropoietin	3. Enhancement of immune response
D. Interferons	4. Formation of erythrocytes
E. Interleukins	5. Treatment of infertility

A. $A = 3, B = 1, C = 4, D = 2, E = 5$

B. $A = 3, B = 2, C = 1, D = 5, E = 4$

C. $A = 4, B = 3, C = 2, D = 1, E = 5$

D. $A = 2, B = 5, C = 4, D = 1, E = 3$

Answer: d



View Text Solution

3. Match the disease in Column I with the appropriate item

(Pathngen/Prevention/Treats) Column II :

Column I	Column II
A. Amoebiasis	(i) <i>Treponema pallidum</i>
B. Diphtheria	(ii) Use only sterilized food and water
C. Cholera	(iii) DPT-vaccine
D. Syphilis	(iv) Use oral rehydration therapy

A. A = (ii), B = (i), C = (iii), D = (iv)

B. A = (ii), B = (iii), C = (iv), D = (i)

C. A = (i), B = (ii), C = (iii), D = (iv)

D. A = (ii), B = (iv), C = (i), D = (iii)

Answer: b



View Text Solution

4. Match the type of immunity listed in Column I with the examples listed in Column II the correct combination of alphabets of the two Column.

Column I (Type of Immunity)	Column II (Example)
A. Natural active	p. Immunity developed by heredity
B. Artificial passive	q. From mother to foetus through placenta
C. Artificial active	r. Injection of antiserum to travellers
D. Natural passive	s. Fighting infections naturally
	t. Induced by vaccination

A. A = s, B = t, C = q, D = r

B. A = t, B = s, C = r, D = p

C. A = p, B = q, C = r, D = t

D. A = s, B = r, C = t, D = q

Answer: d



View Text Solution

5. Match the causative organisms with their diseases :

Causal organism	Disease
A. <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	1. Malignant malaria
B. <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	2. Elephantiasis
C. <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>	3. Pneumonia
D. <i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i>	4. Typhoid
E. <i>Salmonella typhi</i>	5. Amoebiasis

A. A - 1, B - 5, C - 3, D - 2, E - 4

B. A - 3, B - 5, C - 1, D - 2, E - 4

C. A - 5, B - 1, C - 3, D - 4, E - 2

D. A - 1, B - 3, C - 2, D - 5, E - 4

Answer: b



View Text Solution

6. What are congenital diseases?



Watch Video Solution

**Competition File Objective Type Questions C
Assertion Reason Type Questions**

1. Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the option given below:

Assertion: In alcoholic drink, the alcohol is converted into glucose in the liver.

Reason : Liver cells are able to produce glucose from alcohol by back fermentation.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

2. Assertion : Our body contains separate T-cells every antigen the body encounters.

Reason : Each T-cell recognizes a specific antigen.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

3. Assertion (A) : Dope test is used to estimate the level of blood alcohol by analyzing the breath of persons drinking alcohol. **Reason (R) :** A drunken person usually feels tense and is less talkative.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

4. Assertion (A): A person who has received a cut and is bleeding needs to be given antitetanus treatment.

Reason(R): Antitetanus injection provides immunity by producing antibodies for tetanus.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

5. Assertion (A) : Cancer cells are virtually immortal until the body in which they reside dies.

Reason(*R*): Cancer is caused by damage to genes regulating the cell they division cycle.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of

Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

6. Assertion : Escherichia coli, Shigella sp. And salmonella sp. Are all responsible for diarrhoeal diseases.

Reason : Dehydration is common to all types

of diarrhoeal disease and adequate supply of fluids and electrolytes should be ensured.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

7. Assertion : LSD and marijuana are clinically used as analgesics.

Reason : Both these drugs suppress brain function.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

8. Assertion . Mast cells in human body release excessive amount of inflammatory chemicals which cause allergic reactions.

Reason . Allergens in the environment on reaching human body stimulates mast cells in certain individuals

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

9. Assertion : Escherichia coli, Shigella sp. And salmonella sp. Are all responsible for diarrhoeal diseases.

Reason : Dehydration is common to all types of diarrhoeal disease and adequate supply of fluids and electrolytes should be ensured.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

10. Assertion : Interferons are a type of antibodies produced by body cells infected by bacteria.

Reason : Interferons stimulate inflammation at the site of injury.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of

Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

11. Assertion : Tapeworm, roundworm and pinworm are endoparasites of human intestine.

Reason : Improperly cooked food is the source of all intestinal infections.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

12. Assertion (A) : Dope test is used to estimate the level of blood alcohol by analyzing the breath of persons drinking alcohol. Reason (R) : A drunken person usually feels tense and is less talkative.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of

Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

13. Assertion . Mast cells in human body release excessive amount of inflammatory chemicals which cause allergic reactions.

Reason . Allergens in the environment on reaching human body stimulates mast cells in certain individuals

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

14. Assertion: There is no chance of transmission of malaria to a man on the bite of a male *Anopheles* mosquito.

Reason: It carries a non virulent strain of *Plasmodium*.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of

Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

15. Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the option given below:

Assertion: Minerals are not biologically active

substance.

Reason : Some individuals suffer anaemia due to deficiency of copper.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

16. Assertion : Cannabinoids are drugs of abuse.

Reason : They affect cardiovascular system and Central nervous system activity.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Chapter Practice Test Section A

1. Hallucinogens are:

A. Drugs which depress brain activity and induce drowsiness and deep sleep

B. Drugs which alter thoughts, feelings and perceptions

C. Drugs which act as superman drugs and stimulate the nervous system

D. Drugs which suppress brain activity and
relieve from intense pain

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

2. 31st May is celebrated as:

A. AIDS Day

B. Health Day

C. No Tobacco Day

D. Labour Day

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

3. Kaposi sarcoma is a common form of cancer which occurs due to:

A. AIDS

B. Excessive smoking

C. Alcoholism

D. Use of stimulants

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

4. Widal test is used for the diagnosis of

A. AIDS

B. Tuberculosis

C. Pneumonia

D. Typhoid

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

5. Select a cancer-causing chemical present in tobacco:

A. Nicotine

B. Vinyl chloride

C. Benzopyrene

D. Asbestos

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

6. The infection of *Entamoeba histolytica* takes place by

- A. Trophozoite
- B. Binucleated cysts
- C. Trinucleated cysts
- D. Tetranucleated cysts

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Chapter Practice Test Section B

1. Differentiate between innate immunity and acquired immunity.



Watch Video Solution

2. Differentiate between active immunity and passive immunity.



Watch Video Solution

3. What are interferons? How do they help in controlling the disease?



Watch Video Solution

4. Expand the following terms:

(i) AIDS (ii) ELISA (iii) SCID



View Text Solution

5. What are stimulants? List one stimulant and its source.



Watch Video Solution

Chapter Practice Test Section C

1. (a) What is disease? Why it is said to be opposite to health?

(b) Differentiate between communicable and non-communicable diseases.



Watch Video Solution

2. Enlist the causative organism, symptoms and mode of transmission of Pneumonia.



Watch Video Solution

3. Define allergy. What are its symptoms? How it can be prevented?



[View Text Solution](#)

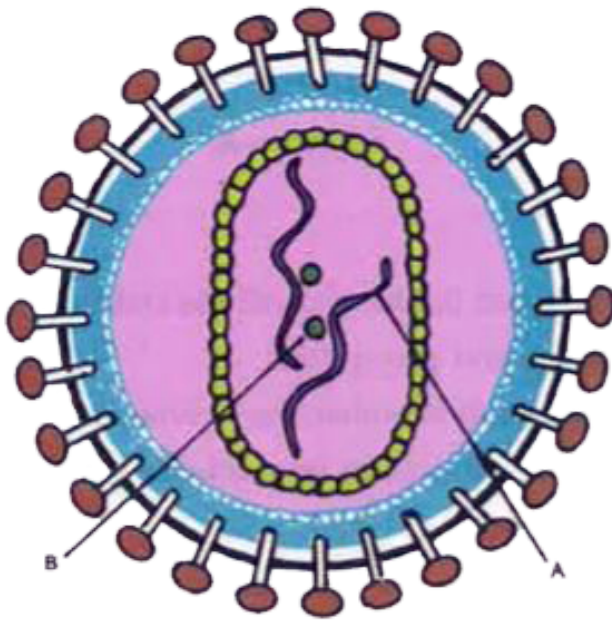
4. What is addiction? Give the source of tobacco. List ill-effects of nicotine.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Chapter Practice Test Section D

1. Immuno - deficiencies are the diseases which occur due to impaired immune responses. These immuno - deficiencies may be primary or secondary. AIDS is a secondary immunodeficiency caused by a retrovirus Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Following diagram is that of HIV. Observe the diagram and answer the questions listed below the diagram :



(i) State one difference primary immunodeficiency and secondary immunodeficiency.

(ii) Why is HIV called a retrovirus?

(iii) Identify the parts of the diagram labelled as A and B.



Watch Video Solution

Chapter Practice Test

1. (a) What is cancer? Describe two types of cancers on the basis of their spread.

(b) List various methods of cancer treatment. Discuss chemotherapeutic control.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. (a) Discuss the structure of Immunoglobulin

- G.

(b) Discuss the mechanism of action HIV to cause immunodeficiency.



Watch Video Solution