



BIOLOGY

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HUMAN HEALTH AND DISEASE

Fundamental

1. When the functioning of one or more or systems of the body is adversely affected,

characterised by various signs and symptoms
,this is called

A. Allergy

B. Toxicity

C. Immunity

D. Disease

Answer: D



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2. Match the columns I and II , and choose the correct combination from the option given.

Column I

- a. Typhoid
- b. Pneumonia
- c. Filariasis
- d. Ringworm
- e. Malaria

Column II

- 1. Chronic inflammation of lymphatic vessels
- 2. Dry scaly lesions on skin
- 3. Chill and high fever recurring every 3-4 days
- 4. Alveoli filled with fluid
- 5. Intestinal perforations

(1) a—1, b—2, c—3, d—5, e-4

A. a-1,b-2,c-3,d-5,e-4

B. a-5,b-4,c-1,d-2,e-3

C. a-1,b-2,c-3,d-5,e-4

D. a-5,b-4,c-1,d-3,e-2

Answer: B



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3. Which of the following human parasites require mosquito to complete their life cycle

A. *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Wuchereria bancrofti*

B. *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Leishmania donovani*

C. *Leishmania donovani* and *Plasmodium*
ovale

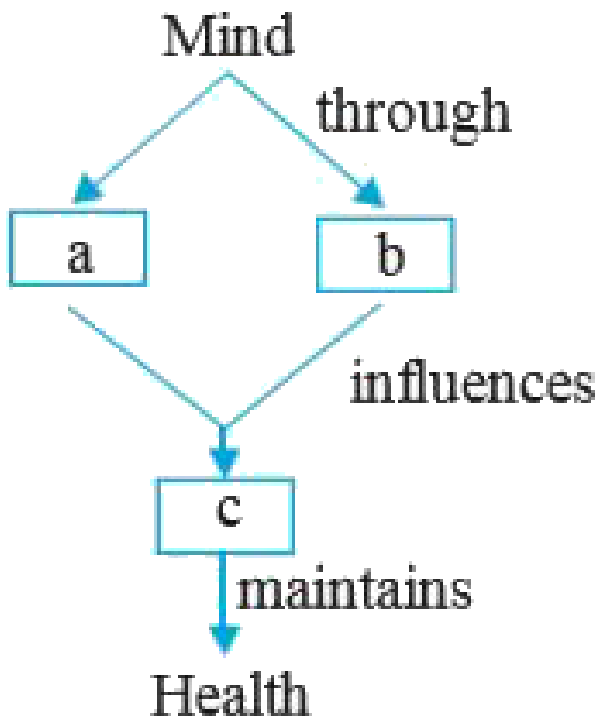
D. *Plasmodium* *ovale* and *Wuchereria*
bancrofti

Answer: D



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4. Fill in the blanks :



A. a-neural system, b-endocrine system, c-
immune system

B. b-neural system, c-endocrine system, a-immune system

C. a-neural system, c-endocrine system , b-immune system

D. c-neural system, b-endocrine system, a-immune system

Answer: A



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5. Chikungunya disease spreads through the bite of which mosquito

A. *Aedes aegypti* mosquito

B. *Culex* mosquito

C. *Anopheles* mosquito

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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6. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) African sleeping sickness | I. <i>Sacculina</i> |
| (b) Dumdum fever | II. <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> |
| (c) Pneumonia | III. <i>Leishmania donovani</i> |
| (d) Parasitic castration | IV. <i>Trypanosoma gambiense</i> |
| | V. <i>Leishmania tropica</i> |
| (1) a—IV, b—III, c—II, d—I | |

A. a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-I

B. a-III, b-IV, c-II, d-I

C. a-III, b-I, c-I, d-IV

D. a-IV, b-III, c-I, d-V

Answer: A



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7. Cerebral malignant malaria is caused by

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

Answer: A



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8. Disease like malaria and filariasis are transmitted through insect vectors. Vectors can be controlled by introducing fish

A. Labeo

B. Gambusia

C. Hilsa

D. Catla

Answer: B



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9. Interal bleeding, muscular, pain, blockage of intestinal passage and anaemia are symptoms of infection by

A. Wuchereria

B. Trichophyton

C. Ascaris

D. Plasmodium

Answer: C



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10. The mature infective stage of malaria parasite which is transferred from mosquito to man are

- A. Sporozoites
- B. Merozoites
- C. Trophozoites
- D. Gametocytes

Answer: A



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11. Plasmodium vivax causes

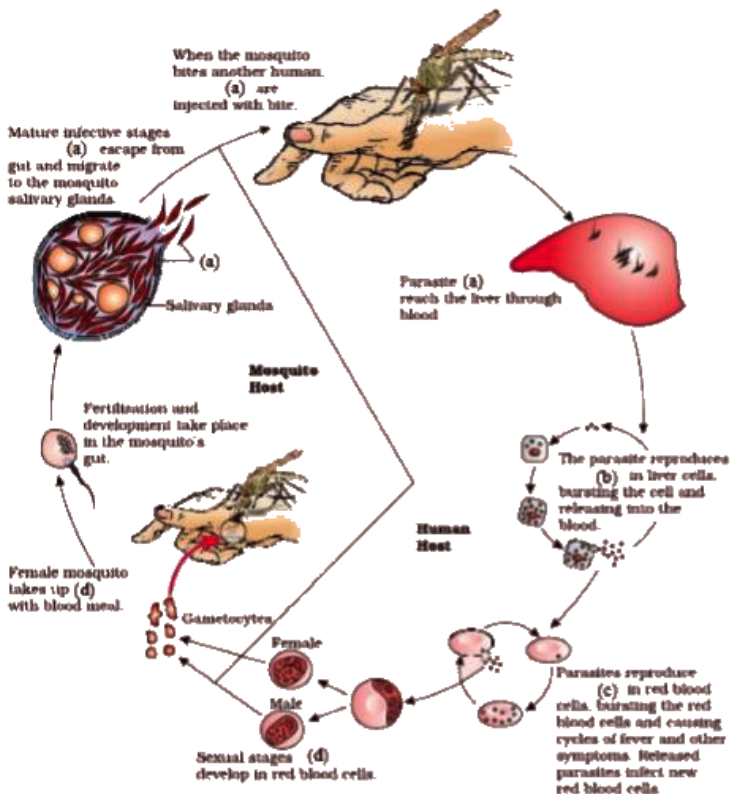
- A. Benign tertian malaria
- B. Malignant tertian malaria
- C. Quartan malaria
- D. Mild malaria

Answer: A



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12. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching



A. a-gametocytes, b- sporozoites, c—

asexually, b-sexually

B. d-gametocytes, a-sporozoites, b-
asexually, c- sexually

C. a-gametocytes, d-sporozoites, b-
asexually, c- sexually

D. d-gametocytes, b-sporozoites, a-
asexually, c- sexually

Answer: D



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13. Which stage of malarial parasite is responsible for relapse?

A. Merozoite

B. Sporozoite

C. Gametocyte

D. Trophozoite

Answer: A



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14. Which of the following is a commonest bacterial disease?

A. Smallpox

B. Influenza

C. T.B.

D. Rabies

Answer: C



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15. Identify the wrongly matched pair

A. Typhoid—Widal test

B. Plague-Viral disease

C. Malignant malaria-Plasmodium
falciparum

D. Common cold—Rhinovirus

Answer: B



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16. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I

1. Typhoid
2. Pneumonia
3. Filariasis
4. Ringworm
5. Malaria

Column II

- (a) *Haemophilus influenzae*
- (b) *Trichophyton*
- (c) *Plasmodium*
- (d) *Salmonella typhi*
- (e) *Wuchereria malayi*

(1) 1—d, 2—a, 3—e, 4—b, 5—c

A. 1-d, 2-a, 3-e, 4-b, 5-c

B. 1-a, 2-c, 3-e, 4-e, 5-d

C. 1-b, 2-d, 3-e, 4-c, 5-a

D. 1-b, 2—c, 3-e, 4-d, 5—a

Answer: A



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17. A mosquito borne viral disease is

A. Malaria and Chaga's disease

B. Yellow fever and Dengue

C. Filariasis and Typhus

D. Kala-azar and Diphtheria

Answer: B



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18. A droplet infection is

- A. Tetanus
- B. Pneumonia
- C. Syphilis
- D. Typhoid

Answer: B



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19. A person preparing food like Mary Milton can be a major source of spread of disease

A. Pneumonia

B. Syphilis

C. Cancer

D. Typhoid

Answer: D



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20. Which one is the most infectious disease

A. AIDS

B. Malaria

C. Malaria

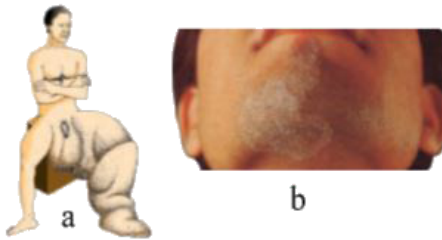
D. Cough and Cold

Answer: D



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21. The person showing in the pictures are affected by certain disease. Identify the correct about these disease.



A. a-caused by *Wuchereria bancrofti* and *W. Malayi*, b-caused by *Epidermophyton* and *Microsporum*

B. a-Elephantiasis , b-ringworm

C. a-caused by nematode, b-caused by fungi

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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22. Which of the following causes plague ?

A. Salmonella typhimurium

B. Trichinella spiralis

C. Yersinia Pestis

D. Leishmania donovani

Answer: C



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23. Toxin produced by tetanus affects

A. Voluntary muscles

B. Involuntary muscles

C. Both Voluntary and involuntary

D. Jawbones

Answer: A



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24. The immunoglobulin disulfides do not join:

- A. Two heavy chains
- B. Light chain with heavy chain
- C. Two light chains
- D. All of the above

Answer: C



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25. Antigen binding site is present on which terminal of peptide chain in antibodies

A. N-terminal

B. C-terminal

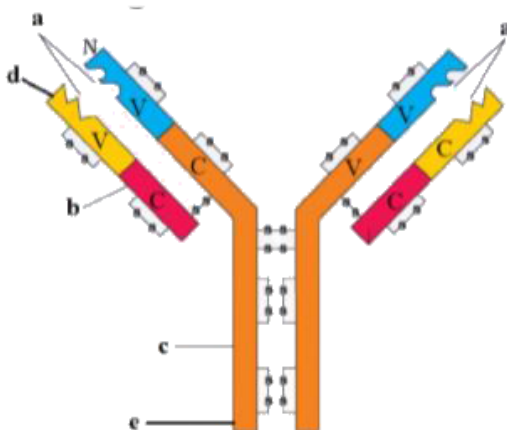
C. Either N or C-terminal

D. In between N and C-terminal

Answer: A



26. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching



A. b-light chain, c-heavy chain, d-N terminal
 , e-C terminal , a-antigen binding site

B. b-light chain, c-heavy chain, e-N terminal, d-C terminal, a-antigen binding site

C. c-C terminal, b-heavy chain, d-N terminal, e-C terminal, a-antigen binding site

D. c-light chain, b-heavy chain, a-N terminal, d-C terminal, e-antigen binding site

Answer: A



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27. The overall ability of the host to fight the disease causing organisms conferred by the immune system is called

- A. Allergy
- B. Auto-immunity
- C. Immunity
- D. Both (2) and (3)

Answer: C



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28. Interferons act against viral infection by

- A. Protecting other cells against virus
- B. Functioning as macrophages
- C. Providing antibodies
- D. Directly destroying genetic material of virus

Answer: A



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29. Perspiration contains an enzyme that kills bacteria. The enzyme is:

A. Lipase

B. Lysozyme

C. Protease

D. Reductase

Answer: B



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30. Rejection of transplanted organ is prevented by regular use of

A. Cyclosporin

B. Calcitonin

C. Thrombin

D. Pyroxin

Answer: A



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31. Characters of acquired immunity are

- A. Difference between self and non-self
- B. Specificity of antigen
- C. Retains memor
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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32. Each immunoglobulin has two heavy chains and two light chains . The binding site is found in

A. Variable region of heavy chain

B. Variable region of light chain

C. Constant region of light chain

D. Variable region of both heavy and light chain

Answer: D





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33. Immune response to first encounter with an antigen is called:

- A. Primary immune response
- B. Secondary immune response
- C. Memory
- D. Clonal selection

Answer: A



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34. An antiviral substance produced in response to viral infection for restricting its multiplication is

- A. Antigen
- B. Antivirion
- C. Interferon
- D. Virion

Answer: C



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35. It helps in differentiation of cells of immune system

A. Cortisol

B. Thyroxine

C. Thymosin

D. Steroid

Answer: C



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36. Damage to thymus in a child would lead to

- A. Loss of cell mediated immunity
- B. Loss of antibody mediated immunity
- C. A reduction in stem cell production
- D. Reduction in haemoglobin content of blood

Answer: A



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

A. Monocytes

B. Skin

C. Epithelium of urinogenital tract

D. Tears

Answer: D



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38. Obstacle to large scale transplantation of organs is

A. Insufficiency of organ donors

B. Immunological rejection of foreign bodies

C. Religious or ethnic considerations

D. Lack of effective surgical techniques

Answer: B



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39. A cell-coded protein that is formed in response to infection with most animal viruses is called

A. Antigen

B. Antibody

C. Interferon

D. Histone

Answer: C



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40. A compound which is produced by an organism and inhibits the growth of other organisms is called

A. Antigen

B. Antibody

C. Antibiotic

D. Antiallergic

Answer: B



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41. Immunity acquired after an infection is

- A. Active immunity
- B. Passive immunity
- C. Innate immunity
- D. Both (2) and (3)

Answer: A



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42. The immune system is made up of

- A. Humoral system
- B. Humoral and fibrous systems
- C. Humoral and cell mediated systems
- D. Antigen induced antibodies

Answer: C



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43. Interferons have been used in the treatment of

A. Ascariasis

B. Influenza

C. Filariasis

D. Giardiasis

Answer: B



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

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: D



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45. Sometime due to genetic and other unknown reasons, the body attacks self-cells .this results in damage to the body and is called

- A. Allergy
- B. Auto-immunity
- C. Immunisation
- D. Contact inhibition

Answer: B



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46. the immune system plays an important role in

(a) Recognition of foreign antigens

(b) Responds to antigens and remembers them

(c) Allergic -immune diseases

(e) Orgain transplantation

A. b, c and e

B. a and b only

C. a, b, c and d

D. a, b, c, d and e

Answer: D



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47. Immature lymphocytes differentiates into antigen-sensitive lymphocytes in the

A. Primary lymphoid organs

B. Secondary lymphoid organs

C. Both 1 and 2

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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48. Fill in the blanks

Thea..... Lymphoid organs provide the sites for interaction of lymphocytes with antigen which then proliferate to becomeb.....

2 . The thymus is a lobed organ located near

the heart and beneath theC.....

3. Spleen has a large reservoir ofd.....

A. a- primary, b—antigen sensitive cells, c-
collar bone,d- lymphocytes

B. a-secondary, b-receptor cells, c-breast
bone,d- erythrocytes

C. a-primary, b-effector cells, c-breast bone,
d-lymphocytes

D. a-secondary , b-effector cells, c-breast
bone, d-erythrocytes

Answer: D



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49. Full form of MALT is

A. Macrophages associated lymphoid
tissue

B. Macrophages associated lymphoid
tumor

C. Mucosa associated lymphoid tumor

D. Mucosa associated lymphoid tissue

Answer: D



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50. Drugs used to quickly reduce the symptoms of allergy

(1) Histaminic drugs

(ii) Adrenaline

(iii) Steroids

(iv) α -interferons

A. I, ii, and iii

B. I, ii and iv

C. ii and iii

D. I and ii

Answer: C



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1. Which of the following are the reasons for rheumatoid Arthritis?

(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 molecule from self cells is lost

A. ii, iii and iv

B. ii and iv

C. ii, iii and iv

D. I and iv

Answer: B



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2. At new place you suddenly starts sneezing and wheezing .

The statement correctly correlate this condition

(i) This is exaggerated response of the immune system

(ii) symptoms are watery eyes and running nose

(iii) Due to the release of chemical like adrenaline steroids and histamine

(iv) Antibodies produced to these are IgE type

(v) Rheumatoid arthritis is an example

A. I, ii, iii , iv are true

B. I, iii , iv are true

C. I, ii, iv are true

D. All are correct except v

Answer: C



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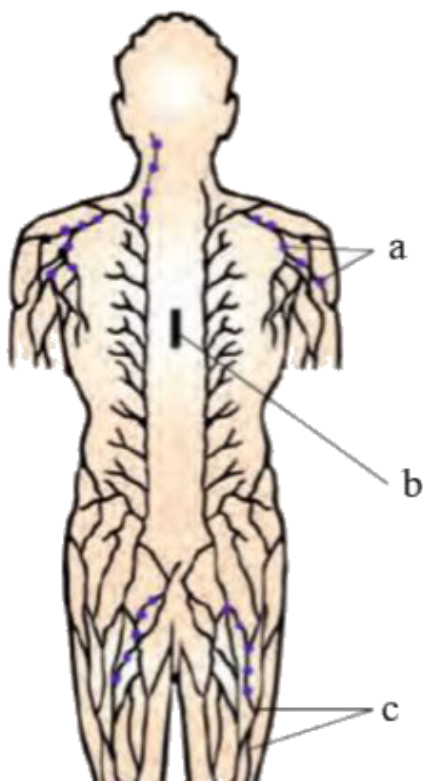
3. the principle of immunisation or vaccination is based on which property of immune system

- A. To produce antibodies
- B. To retain memory
- C. To differentiate self and non-self
- D. All of the above

Answer: B



4. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching



A. a-lymphatic vessels, b-thymus, c-lymph nodes

B. c-lymphatic vessels, a-thymus, b-lymph nodes

C. b-lymphatic vessels, c-thymus, a-lymph nodes

D. c-lymphatic vessels, b-thymus, a-lymph nodes

Answer: D



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5. Read the statement and choose the correct option

(I) Secretion of interferons is a physiological barrier of innate immunity

II. T-lymphocytes are responsible for cell mediated immunity

III. Injection given against snake venom is a type of active immunisation

IV. Antibodies produced during allergic reactions are of IgA type

A. I and II alone are correct

B. II and IV alone are correct

C. I alone is correct

D. II alone is correct

Answer: D



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6. One of the inflammatory reactions induced by histamines is:

- A. Vasoconstriction of blood vessels
- B. Vasodilation of peripheral blood vessels
- C. Increased vascular permeability
- D. Accelerated blood clotting

Answer: B



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7. Vaccination protects a person from disease because of

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

Answer: C



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

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

Answer: B



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9. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I

a. Natural active

p.

Column IIImmunity devise opted
by heredity

b. Artificial passive q.

From mother foetus
through placenta

c. Artificial active r.

Injection of antiserum

d. Natural passive s.

Fighting infection natural

t.

Induced vaccination

A. a-s, b-t, c-q, d-r

B. a-p, b-q, c-r, d-t

C. a-t, b-s, c-r, d-p

D. a-s, b-r, c-t, d-q

Answer: D**Watch Video Solution**

10. Which of the following properties of acquired immunity is the basis of vaccination?

A. Specificity

B. Memory

C. Diversity

D. Discrimination between self and non-self

Answer: B



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11. Which is not an autoimmune disease

- A. Grave's disease
- B. Pernicious anaemia
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis
- D. Insomnia

Answer: D



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12. Jenner prepared vaccine for small pox virus by employing

- A. Attenuated small pox virus
- B. Small doses of small pox virus
- C. Attenuated cow's pox virus
- D. Large doses of small pox virus

Answer: C



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13. DPT vaccine a combination vaccine is effective in humans against

- A. Diabetes, Polio and Tetanus
- B. Diphtheria, Plague and Tetanus
- C. Diphtheria, Pertussis and Typhoid
- D. Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus

Answer: D



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14. Transmission of HIV infection generally occurs by

- A. Sexual contact with infected person
- B. Transfusion of contaminated blood
- C. By sharing infected needles
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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15. AIDS does not spread through

A. By using a syringe used by an AIDS patient

B. Through contact with clothes of an AIDS patient

C. Through a mother with AIDS to the foetus during pregnancy

D. Through breastfeeding by a mother to a child, if the mother is suffering from AIDS.

Answer: B



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16. Asbestosis causes cancer of

A. Liver

B. Lungs

C. Urinary bladder

D. both 1 and 2

Answer: 2



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17. Choose the wrong statement regarding AIDS

A. It is an immunodeficiency disease

B. It is caused by retrovirus HIV

C. HIV selectively infects and kills B-lymphocytes

D. Genome RNA replicates via DNA intermediate

Answer: C



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18. Choose the wrong statement:

- A. Time lag between infection and appearance of AIDS is a few hours to a week
- B. HIV has RNA as genetic material
- C. HIV replicates in T lymphocytes

D. ARV drugs are only partially effective in
AIDS treatment

Answer: A



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19. AIDS, Mumps, Measles, Chicken Pox, Polio, Influenza and Rabies are caused by

A. Fungi

B. Bacteria

C. Viruses

D. Protozoa

Answer: C



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20. Which one is correctly matched ?

A. Oncogenes -Ageing

B. Initiation factors-Amino acid activation

C. Replication fork -mRNA

D. AIDS virus-Reverse transcriptase

Answer: D



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21. Medicinal plant harvested from wild for anticancer compound is

A. *Taxus baccata*

B. *Datura stramonium*

C. *Rauwolfia serpentina*

D. Ocimum sanctum

Answer: A



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22. fill in the blanks :

(i) ina.....a priedce of the suspected tissue cut into thin sections is stained and examined under microscope (.....b.....) by a pathologist .

(ii) In radiographyc.... Are used

(iii) In CT scand.....are used.

A. a-biopsy, b-histopathological studies , c-X
rays, d-gamma rays

B. b-biopsy , a-histopathological studies, d-
X rays, c-gamma rays

C. a-biopsy , b-histopathological studeis, c-
X rays, d-X ray

D. b-biopsy , a-histopathological studies , c-
X rays , d-gamma rays

Answer: C



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23. Tumor cells have been shown to avoid detection and destruction by immune system. Therefore, the patient is given certain substance called biological response modifiers (BRM) which activates their immune system and helps in destroying the tumor. Identify the BRM.

- A. Alpha interferon
- B. Alpha lactalbumin
- C. Alpha -1 antitrypsin

D. Gamma globulin

Answer: A



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24. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I

- A. Neoplasm
- b. Benign tumour
- c. Cacinomas

Column II

- 1. Hematopoietic cell tumpur
- 2. Bone cartilage tissue cancer
- 3. Malignant tumour
- 4. Cancer of epithelial tissues
- 5. Noncancerous tumour
- 6. Initiation of new tumors

A. a-3, b-5, c-4, d-2, e-1

B. a-6, b-4, c-3, d-2, e-1

C. a-3, b-5, c-4, d-1, e-2

D. a-2, b-5, c-4 , d-3, e-6

Answer: A



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25. Which type of cancer is found in lymph nodes and spleen

- A. Carcinoma
- B. Sarcoma
- C. Leukemia
- D. Lymphomas

Answer: D



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26. The treatment of cancer with X-rays or γ -rays is called:

- A. Radiotherapy
- B. Chemotherapy
- C. Hormone therapy
- D. Immunotherapy

Answer: A



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27. Opium is obtained from part of *papaver somniferum*

- A. Unripe fruit
- B. Ripe fruit
- C. Root
- D. Inflorescence

Answer: A



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28. Genes involved in cancer are

A. Cancer genes

B. Oncogenes

C. Tumour genes

D. Regulator genes

Answer: B



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29. Sarcoma is cancer of

A. Epithelial tissue

B. Mesodermal tissue

C. Blood

D. Endodermal tissues

Answer: B



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30. Which is not cancer

A. Leukemia

B. Glaucoma

C. Carcinoma

D. Sarcoma

Answer: B



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31. Metastasis is:

A. Rapid division in cancer cells

B. Regeneration of cancer cells

C. Spread of cancer cells of new sites

D. All of the above

Answer: C



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

A. Oncogene, tumour suppressor
protooncogene

B. Tumour suppressor gene, oncoppt
protooncogene

C. Protooncogene, oncogene, tumour
suppressor gene

D. Oncogene, protooncogene, tumour
suppressor gene

Answer: C



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33. Treatment of cancer can be made by

A. Radiation therapy

B. Surgery

C. Immunotherapy

D. All the above

Answer: D



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34. Cervical cancer can be caused by

A. Chlamydia

B. Human Papilloma Virus

C. Herpes Simplex Virus

D. Neisseria gonorrhoeae

Answer: B



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35. Carcinoma is cancer of

A. Lymphocytes

B. Erythrocytes

C. Ectoderm and endoderm/Epithelial
tissue

D. White blood corpuscles

Answer: C



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36. Withdrawal symptoms are characterized by

(a) Reckless behavior

(b) Anxiety

(c) Nausea

(d) Vandalism

(e) Sweating

(f) Violence

(g) Shakiness

A. I, ii, iii, and iv

B. I, ii and iii

C. I, iii, iv and v

D. I, iii, iv and vi

Answer: D



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37. The side -effects of use of anabolic steroids in males do not include

A. Increased aggressiveness

B. Mood swings

C. Liver dysfunction

D. Excessive hair growth on face and body

Answer: D



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38. Person who take drugs intravenously are much more likely to acquire serious infections like

A. AIDS

B. Hepatitis-B

C. Cancer

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: D



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39. In the adolescent male or female premature closure of the growth centres of the long bone may result in

A. Increased aggressiveness

B. Kidney and liver dysfunction

C. Mood swings

D. Stunted growth

Answer: D



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40. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I

- a. Opioids
- b. Cannabinoids
- c. Coka alkaloids

Column II

- 1. Snorting and injection
- 2. Inhalation and oral ingestion
- 3. Snorting

A. a-1,b-2,c-3

B. a-3,b-2,c-1

C. a-2,b-1,c-3

D. a-1,b-3,c-2

Answer: A



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41. Which of the following drugs are often abused ?

- a.Barbiturates b. Amphetamines
c.Benzodiazepines d.LSD

A. a, b and c

B. b, c and d

C. a, c and d

D. a,b,c and d

Answer: A



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42. Which of the following drugs are normally used as medicines to help patients cope with mental illnesses like depression and insomnia?

- a. Barbiturates
- b. Amphetamines
- c. Benzodiazepins
- d. LSD

A. a, b and c

B. b, c and d

C. a, c and d

D. a,b,c and d

Answer: A



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43. When any substance taken for a purpose other than medicinal use or in amounts / frequency that impairs one's physical physiological or psychological functions it constitutes

A. Dependence

B. Withdrawal syndrome

C. Adolescence

D. Drug abuse

Answer: D



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44. The tendency of the body to manifest a characteristic and unpleasant withdrawal

syndrome if regular dose of drugs/alcohol is abruptly discontinued is

A. Addiction

B. Dependence

C. Adolescence

D. Vandalism

Answer: B



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45. Measures which are useful for prevention and control of alcohol and drugs abuse among adolescents

(a) Avoid undue peer pressure

(b) Education and counselling

(c) Seeking help form parents and peers

(d) Looking for danger signs

(e) Seeking professional and medical help

A. a,b and c

B. b,c and d

C. b,c and e

D. a,b,c and e

Answer: D



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46. Which is common between AIDS and Hepatitis -B ?

(i) both are viral diseases

(ii) Both are transmitted by infected needles and syringes

(iii) Both are infectious diseases

(iv) Both are chronic diseases

(v) Both are ultimately fatal

A. ii, iii , iv and v

B. I, ii, iii and v

C. I, ii, iii , iv and v

D. ii, iii and v

Answer: C



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47. Side-effects of use of anabolic steroids in female include

- (i) Masculinisation
- (ii) Premature baldness
- (iii) Breast enlargement
- (iv) Deepening of voice
- (v) Abnormal menstrual cycle
- (vi) Depression

A. i, ii, iv , v and vi

B. i, ii, v and vi

C. i, iv , v and vi

D. I, iii, iv , v and v

Answer: C



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48. Fatty liver syndrome is due to excessive intake of

A. Morphine

B. Tabacco

C. Alcohol

D. Both (2) and (3)

Answer: C



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49. Cirrhosis of liver

A. Shrinkage and fibrosis of liver

B. Swelling of liver

C. Cancer of liver

D. Accumulation of bile in liver due to obstruction

Answer: A



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50. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching



a



b

A. 'a' produces depressant while 'b'

influences cardiovascular system

B. Receptors of 'a' are present in CNS and

GIT while for 'b' are present principally in

brain.

C. a' produces smack while 'b' produces
charas

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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Efficient

1. Refer to the given table and select the incorrect pair of differences.

Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
(i) Causing agent is <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	Causing agent is <i>Treponema Pallidum</i> .
(ii) Appearance of chancres on genital parts.	Urethral discharge is pus.
(iii) Dark field microscope is used to demonstrate the causative agent.	Gram stain is used to detect causative agent.
(iv) VDRL test is done.	PCR is done.

A. (i) and (iii) only

B. (ii) and (iv) only

C. (ii) and (iii) only

D. (ii) , (iii) and (iv)

Answer: D



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2. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the codes given below

.

Carcinogen	Organ affected
I. Soot	P. Prostate gland
II. Cadmium oxide	Q. Liver
III. Asbestos	R. Skin and lungs
IV. Vinyl chloride	S. Pleural membrane

A. 1-P,2-R,3-Q,4-S

B. 1-R,2-P,3-S,4-Q

C. 1-S,2-R,3-Q,4-P

D. 1-P,2-Q,3-R,4-S

Answer: 2



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3. Plasma cells are

A. the same as memory cells

B. formed from the blood plasma

C. B-cells that actively secrete antibodies

D. inactive T-cells circulating in the plasma

Answer: C



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4. Transfusing a person with blood plasma proteins from a person or animal that has been actively immunised against a specific antigen provides

- A. active immunity
- B. passive immunity
- C. auto-immunity

D. anti-immunity

Answer: B



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5. Match column I with column II and select the correct option.

Column I	Column II
(i) <i>P. Vivax</i>	P. Maurer's dots
(ii) <i>P. falciparum</i>	Q. Jame's dots
(iii) <i>P. malariae</i>	R. Schuffner's dots
(iv) <i>P. ovale</i>	S. Ziemann's dots

A. (i)-R, (ii)-P, (iii)-S, (iv)-Q

B. (i)-R, (ii)-S, (iii)-Q, (iv)-P

C. (i)-P , (ii)-Q, (iii)-R , (iv)-S

D. (i)-P, (ii)-S, (iii)-R , (iv)-Q

Answer: A



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6. Read the given statements and select the option correctly stating which ones are true (T) and which ones are false (F).

I. BCG vaccine gives protection against tuberculosis .

II. *Entamoeba histolytica* resides in jejunum and ileum parts of the small intestine and is more common in females than males.

III. Man is the primary host whereas sheep is the secondary host in life cycle of *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

IV. Chemical formula of morphine is $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.

A.	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>
	<i>T</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>

B.	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>
	<i>T</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>

- C.

<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>
<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
- D.

<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>
<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>

Answer: B



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7. Which of the following macrophages is found in brain ?

A. Histiocytes

B. Messangial cells

C. Microglial cells

D. Kupffer cells

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

8. A combination of alcohol and antihistamine may leads to

A. Marked drowsiness

B. High risk of damage to gastric mucosa

C. Hypertension

D. Decreased insulin effect

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

9. Assertion . Histamine is involved in allergic and inflammatory reactions . Reason. Histamine is vasodilator

- A. Both statements A and B are true and B is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both statements A and B are true but B is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. Statement A is true but statement B is false.
- D. Both statements A and B are false.

Answer: A



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10. Which one among the following is the causal agent of helminthic disease ?

A. *Schistosoma haematobium*

B. *Trichophyton*

C. *Trichomonas vaginalis*

D. *Tinea barbae*

Answer: A



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11. Select the correct statement with respect to diseases and immunisation

A. If due to some reason B and T lymphocytes are damaged, then the body will not produce antibodies against a pathogen.

B. Injection of dead or inactivated pathogens causes passive immunity.

C. Certain protozoans have been used in mass production of hepatitis B vaccine.

D. Injection of snake antivenom against snake bite is an example of active immunisation.

Answer: A



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12. Australia antigen is another name of antigen of

A. hepatitis B virus

B. hepatitis D virus

C. hepatitis C virus

D. hepatitis E virus

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

13. What are the barriers of innate immunity?

A. Physical

B. Physiological

C. Cellular

D. All of the above

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

14. When a host is exposed to antigens which may be in the form of living or dead microbes or other proteins antibodies are produced in the host body. This type of immunity is called

- A. Active immunity
- B. Passive immunity
- C. Auto immunity
- D. Allergy

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

15. Toxoid is a

- A. vaccine against MMR.

B. salk polio vaccine

C. vaccine against tetanus and diphtheria

D. nucleic acid vaccine

Answer: C



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16. Disease 'X' is an inflammation of synovial membrane in synovial joints that occurs in younger people. It is the result of an autoimmune reaction. Disease 'X' is

- A. Still's disease
- B. Gaucher's disease
- C. osteoarthritis
- D. Parkinson's disease

Answer: A



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17. Antibodies are:

- A. Gamma Globulins

B. Vitamins

C. Albumins

D. Sugars

Answer: A



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18. Anti-tetanus serum (ATS), is an example of

A. artificial passive immunity

B. natural passive immunity

C. artificial active immunity

D. natural active immunity

Answer: A



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19. In which one of the following options the two examples are correctly matched with their

particular type of immunity ?

Examples

- (1) Polymorphonuclear leucocytes and monocytes
- (2) Horse anti-toxin
- (3) Saliva and tears
- (4) Mucus coating of epithelium lining the urinogenital tract and the HCl in stomach

Type of immunity

- Cellular barriers
- Active immunity
- Physical barriers
- Physiological barriers

A. 1,2

B. 2,3

C. 3,4

D. 4,1

Answer: 1



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20. Motile zygote of Plasmodium occurs in

- A. gut of female Anopheles
- B. salivary glands of Anopheles
- C. human RBCs
- D. human liver

Answer: A



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21. Antiserum is rich in

- A. steroids
- B. antibodies
- C. antigens
- D. RBCs

Answer: B



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22. Chemical messengers of immune cells are

A. interferons

B. histamines

C. lysozymes

D. both (1) and (2)

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

23. Cholera patients are given saline solution as this

A. prevents water loss from body

B. inhibits repeated vomiting

C. provides energy

D. is antibacterial

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

24. Antibody mediated immune system
protects the body against

A. viruses

B. bacteria

C. toxins

D. all of these

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

25. The basic difference between B and T-cells is

A. their site of origin is different

B. their maturation and storage site is different

C. they are found at different places in the lymphoid pool

D. none of these

Answer: B



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26. Which of the following are viral and mosquito borne diseases respectively ?

A. Valantidiasis and chikungunya

B. Kala-azar and malaria

C. Whooping cough and malaria

D. Measles and dengue

Answer: D



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27. *Entamoeba histolytica* is transmitted through

- A. Insect bite
- B. Sweat
- C. Food and water contamination
- D. Bird droppings

Answer: C



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28. Refer to the given statements and select the option that correctly fill the blanks.

I. In __ (i) __ and __ (ii) __ , the immune system starts destroying body's own proteins.

II. __ (iii) __ is the malignant growth of tissues derived from primitive mesoderm.

(III) __ (iv) __ was the first drug used for the treatment of AIDS.

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(1)	diabetes mellitus	Hashimoto's thyroiditis	Sarcoma	Zidovudine
(2)	rheumatic	SCID	Carcinoma	Azidothymidine
(3)	cancer	AIDS	Sarcoma	Didanosine
(4)	Addison's disease	rheumatoid arthritis	Carcinoma	Didanosine



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29. A useful drug that damages gastric mucosa if taken with alcohol is

A. Valium

B. Antihistamine

C. Aspirin

D. Morphine

Answer: C



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30. 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



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31. *Phlebotomus argentipes* transmits the parasite

A. *Leishmania donovani*

B. *Taenia saginata*

C. *Trypanosoma gambiense*

D. *Giardia intestinalis*

Answer: A



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32. Mumps is a viral disease that cause inflammation of

- A. Parotid gland
- B. Sublingual
- C. Submaxillary
- D. Infra orbital gland

Answer: A



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33. Choose the odd one out.

A. Rabies, influenza, AIDS

B. Amoebiasis, giardiasis, trypanosomiasis

C. Taeniasis, ascariasis, elephantiasis

D. Cancer, tuberculosis, tetanus

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

34. L.S.D is

A. Hallucinogenic

B. Sedative

C. Stimulant

D. Tranquiliser

Answer: 1



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35. Cirrhosis of liver is caused due to the intake of

A. Cocaine

B. Opium

C. Alcohol

D. Tobacco

Answer: C



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36. Which antibody is excreted through faeces ?

A. IgG

B. IgA

C. IgM

D. both 1 and 2

Answer: D



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37. Which of the following is a matching pair of the vector and the disease

- A. Culex-Elephantiasis
- B. Housefly- Yellow fever
- C. Body louse - Typhoid
- D. Sandfly- Plague

Answer: A



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38. Principle of immunisation is based on which property of immune system ?

A. Diversity

B. Memory

C. Self and non-self recognition

D. Specificity

Answer: B



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39. Which of these sets is correct ?

A. *Plasmodium falciparum*, quartan malaria,
relapse, mosquito

B. *Trypanosoma gambiense*, Glossina,
sleeping sickness, winterbottom's sign

C. *Wuchereria bancrofti*, elephantiasis,
rhabditiform larva, mosquito

D. *Entamoeba histolytica*, dysentery,
binucleate cyst, colon

Answer: B



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40. The clonal selection theory states that

A. an antigen selects certain B-cell and suppresses them

B. an antigen stimulates the multiplication of B-cells that produce antibodies against it

C. T-cells select those B-cells that should produce antibodies, regardless of

antigens present

D. T-cells suppress all B-cells except the ones that should multiply and divide.

Answer: B



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

A. When viral DNA is produced by reverse transcriptase.

B. When HIV replicates rapidly in helper T-lymphocytes and damages large number of these cells.

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

D. When the infecting retrovirus enters host cells.

Answer: B



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42. Widal test is carried out to test

- A. Typhoid fever
- B. Malaria
- C. Diabetes mellitus
- D. HIV

Answer: 1



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43. Refer to the given figure and select correct statement regarding it .



A. A psychotropic drug having sedative and calming effect is obtained from it.

B. Its derivative is a mild analgesic and is used in medicines.

C. Its derivative depresses respiratory centre and contribute to fall in blood pressure.

D. A psychedelic drug that produces hallucinations and false imagination by effecting cerebrum and sense organs is obtained from it.

Answer: D



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44. Ringworm in human is caused by

A. Viruses

B. Bacteria

C. Fungi

D. Nematodes

Answer: C



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45. 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 immuno-suppressants for a long time

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

(iii) The B-lumphocytes 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



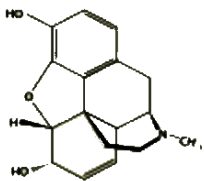
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46. Refer to the given figure and select the correct chemical structure of derivative

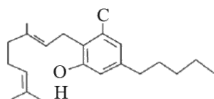
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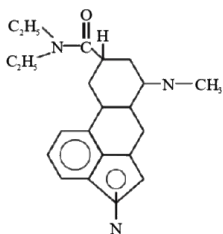
A.



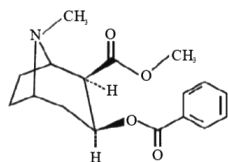
B.



C.



D.



Answer: D



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47. Which one of the following options gives the correct matching of a disease with its causative organism and mode of infection ?

	Disease	Causative organism	Mode of infection
(1)	Yellow fever	<i>Flavi virus</i>	Bite of <i>Culex</i> mosquito
(2)	Chicken pox	<i>varicella</i> <i>zoster virus</i>	Droplet infection
(3)	Lock jaw	<i>Mycobacterium</i> <i>leprae</i>	Wound infection
(4)	Taeniasis	<i>Taenia</i> <i>saginata</i>	Eating ill cooked pork



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48. Read the given statements and select the incorrect one.

A. An exaggerated immune response on exposure to pollen, dust, etc., in some individuals is due to release of histamine and serotonin from mast cells.

B. Immunodeficiency diseases are due to failure of immune system to distinguish between self and nonself cells.

C. During HIV injection, RNA genome of virus replicates to form viral DNA which gives incorporated into host cell's DNA.

D. Cancer cells resist induction of cell death and promotes tumour development.

Answer: B



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49. Refer to the given statements regarding malarial parasite and select the incorrect ones.

I. Infective stage of Plasmodium in man is sporozite which reached the liver through blood.

II. In the liver of man parasite reproduces sexually producing a large number of metacryptomerozooids in blood.

III. When female Anopheles sucks blood the gametocytes are taken in and they become lodged in the salivary glands as ookinete.

IV. The sexual stage, gametocytes of Plasmodium developes in RBCs of man.

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. I and IV

D. II and IV

Answer: B



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50. Which is the proper order of events cell mediated immunity?

A. Antigen enters tissue, macrophages engulf antigen, antigen presented to members of a clone of lymphocytes

sensitised T-lymphocytes attack antigen -
bearing agents

B. Antigen enters tissues, antigen passed
to members of a clone of lymphocytes ,
lymphocytes sensitised , macrophages
engulf antigen, T-lymphocytes attack
antigen-bearing agents

C. Antigens enters tissues, macrophages
engulf antigen, antigen passed to
members of a clone of lymphocytes,

lymphocytes sensitised, B-lymphocytes secrete antibodies that react with antigen-bearing agents

D. Antigen enters tissues, lymphocytes sensitised antigen passed to members of a clone of lymphocytes, macrophages engulf antigen, T-lymphocytes attack antigen-bearing agents.

Answer: A



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Impeccable

1. Neutrophils secrete chemicals for attracting neutrophils, monocytes, eosinophils, attachment to endothelium and dilating capillaries

A. Cytokines

B. Monokines

C. Leucotrienes

D. Lymphokines

Answer: A



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2. Select the correct statement from the ones given below .

A. Morphine is often given to a person who have undergone surgery as a pain killer.

B. Chewing tobacco lowers blood pressure and heart rate.

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

D. Barbiturates when given to criminals' makes them tell the truth.

Answer: A



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3. Which of the following techniques is safest for the detection of cancer ?

A. Magnetic resonance imaging

B. Radiography

C. Computed tomography

D. Histopathological study

Answer: A



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

A. Heat killed suspension of virulent bacteria

B. Formaline inactivated suspension of virulent bacteria

C. A virulent live bacteria

D. Synthetic capsular polysaccharide material

Answer: C



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5. Select the correct statement about diseases and immunisation

A. If due to some reason B and T lymphocytes are damaged, then the body will not produce antibodies against a pathogen.

B. Injection of dead or inactivated pathogens causes passive immunity.

C. Certain protozoans have been used in mass production of hepatitis B vaccine.

D. Injection of snake antivenom against snake bite is an example of active immunisation.

Answer: A



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

A. Ultrasound

B. WIDAL

C. ELISA

D. ELISA

Answer: C



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

A. Spleen of infected humans

B. Salivary glands of freshly moulted female

Anopheles mosquito

C. Saliva of infected female *Anopheles* mosquito

D. Red blood corpuscles of humans suffering from malaria.

Answer: C



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8. Common cold is not cured by antibiotics because it is

- A. Caused by a virus
- B. Caused by Gram(+) bacterium
- C. Caused by Gram(-) bacterium
- D. Not an infectious disease

Answer: A



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9. Which one of the following option gives the correct matching of a disease with its causative organism and mode of infection



Watch Video Solution

10. Which is correct :common cold -droplet transmission 2. typhoid- contaminated food

3. AIDS- shaking hand 4. ringworm- using
infected towels

A. 1 and 2

B. 1 and 3

C. 1,2 and 4

D. 3 and 4

Answer: C



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11. Type of immunoglobulin present in colostrum/only mother's milk is

A. IgA

B. IgG

C. IgD

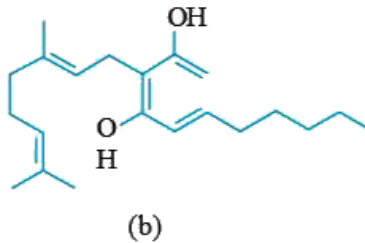
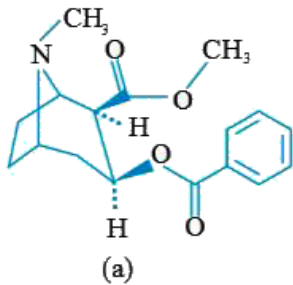
D. IgE

Answer: A



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12. Identify and select the right option, giving source and use



A. a- Cocaine, Erythroxylum coca,

Accelerates dopamine transport

B. b-Heroin, Cannabis sativa, Depressant ,

slows down body functions

C. b- Cannabinoid , Atropa belladonna,

Produces hallucination

D. a-Morphine, Papaver somniferum,

sedative and pain killer

Answer: A



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13. Which is correctly named , printed and described

A. *Musca domestica*- Common house lizard,

a reptile

- B. Plasmodium falciparum- Protozoan pathogen causing the most serious type of malaria
- C. Felis tigris- Indian tiger, well protected in Gir forests
- D. E.coli- Entamoeba coli, commonly occurring bacterium in human intestine.

Answer: B



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14. Motile elongate zygote of Plasmodium occurs in

- A. gut of female Anopheles
- B. salivary glands of Anopheles
- C. human RBCs
- D. human liver

Answer: A



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15. Common cold differs from pneumonia in, that

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

B. Pneumonia can be prevented by bacterial vaccine while common col has no effective vaccine.

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

D. Pneumonia infects alveoli while common cold affects nose and respiratory passage.

Answer: D



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16. Which one is not property of cancer cells

A. They show contact inhibition

B. Divide in uncontrolled manner.

C. Compete with normal cells for vital nutrients

D. Do not remain confined to area of formation.

Answer: A



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17. Which is correctly matched ?

- A. Antitetanus and antisnake bite injections- Active immunity.
- B. Polymorphonuclear leucocytes and monocytes cellular barrier.
- C. Saliva in mouth and tears in eyes
physical barriers
- D. Mucus coating epithelium, urinogenital tract and HCl in stomach -Physiological barriers.

Answer: B



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18. Athlete's foot' disease is caused by

- A. Tinea pedis
- B. Tinia capitis
- C. Candida albicans
- D. Rickettsia

Answer: A



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19. Rare cancer which is marker for AIDS is

A. Leukemia

B. Kaposi's carcinoma

C. Retinoblastoma

D. Spuamous cell carcinoma

Answer: B



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20. HIV destroys selectively

A. T-cytotoxic cells

B. T-helper cells

C. b-memory cells

D. B-effector cells

Answer: B



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21. Disease restriction to particular area or population is

A. Endemic

B. Epidemic

C. Pandemic

D. Sporadic

Answer: A



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22. Which is caused by virus?

A. Diphtheria

B. Poliomyelitis

C. Tuberculosis

D. Syphilis

Answer: B



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23. Name of the disease caused by a bacterium.

A. Plague

B. Mumps

C. Dengue

D. Sleeping sickness

Answer: A



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24. The pathogen *Haemophilus influenzae* is responsible for the disease:

A. Influenza

B. Pneumonia

C. Plague

D. Diphtheria

Answer: B



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25. Ringworm'a common infectious disease in man causing dry scaly lesions on the skin and scalp is caused by

- A. Bacteria
- B. Roundworms
- C. Fillarial worms
- D. Fungi

Answer: D



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

A. When the infected retro-virus enters host cells

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

C. When the viral DNA is produced by reverse transcriptase

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

Answer: B



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27. Which of the following fungi contains hallucinogens

A. Amonita muscaria

B. Neurospora species

C. Ustilago species

D. Morchella esculenta

Answer: A



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28. Which is hallucinagenic drug ?

A. Morphine

B. Lysergic acid diethylamide

C. methedrine

D. Calmpose

Answer: B



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

branch is shown below?



A. Pain- killer

B. Hallucinogen

C. Depressant

D. Stimulant

Answer: B



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30. HIV responsible for AIDS in human is a:

A. ssDNA virus

B. dsDNA virus

C. ssRNA virus

D. dsRNA virus

Answer: C



[Watch Video Solution](#)

31. infective stage of malaria in man is

A. Ookinete

B. Sponozoite

C. Merozoite

D. Sechizont

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

32. HIV that causes AIDS, first starts destroying

A. Helper T-lymphocytes

B. Thrombocytes

C. B-Lymphocytes

D. Leucocytes

Answer: A



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

A. Food in intestine

B. Blood only

C. Erythrocytes, mucosa and submucosa of
colon

D. Mucosa and submucosa of colon only

Answer: C



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

A. IgM

B. IgA

C. IgG

D. IgD

Answer: B



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35. If you suspect major deficiency of antibodies in a person, to which of the following would you look for confirmatory evidence

A. Serum albumins

B. Haemocytes

C. Serum globulins

D. Fibrinogen in plasma

Answer: C



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

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

Answer: A



37. Match each disease with its correct type of vaccine.

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A



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38. Which immunoglobulin is responsible for allergic response in human body ?

A. IgA

B. IgD

C. IgE

D. IgG

Answer: C



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39. In the life history of plasmodium vivax Schuffner's dots are present on the surface of

- A. Infected erythrocytes
- B. Sporozoite
- C. Ookinete
- D. Infected hepatocytes

Answer: A



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40. Hard drug includes

A. smack

B. charas

C. ganja

D. Tobacco

Answer: A



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41. Helper T cells are distinguished from cytotoxic T-cells due to presence of

A. CD_2

B. CD_4

C. CD_3

D. IL- 2 receptor

Answer: B



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

- A. Gammaglobulins
- B. Attenuated pathogens
- C. Activated pathogens
- D. Harvested antibodies

Answer: B





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

Answer: A



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44. Asthma may be attributed to

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

Answer: D



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45. 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. Cell-mediated immune response

B. Hormonal immune response

C. Physiological immune response

D. Autoimmune response

Answer: A



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

A. 20 %

B. 70 %

C. 10 %

D. 50 %

Answer: D



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

A. Ringworm disease

B. Ascariasis

C. Elephantiasis

D. Amoebiasis

Answer: C



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

A. Roots

B. Latex

C. Flowers

D. Leaves

Answer: B



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

A. Alzheimer's disease

B. Rheumatoid arthritis

C. Psoriasis

D. Vitiligo

Answer: A



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

A. Roots

B. Latex

C. Flowers

D. Leaves

Answer: B



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51. Which of the following immune responsible for rejection of kidney graft ?

A. Auto- immune disease

B. Humoral immune response

C. Inflammatory immune response

D. Cell-mediated immune response

Answer: D



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52. 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



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53. 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



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54. Drug called 'Heroin' is synthesized by

A. methylation of morphine

B. acetylation of morphine

C. glycosylation of morphine

D. nitration of morphine

Answer: B



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