## **Human Health and Disease**

## Question 1.

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) Shaking hands with infected persons.

#### Question 2.

'Smack' is a drug obtained from the

- (a) latex of Papever somniferum
- (b) leaves of Cannabis saliva
- (c) flowers of Datura
- (d) fruits of Erythroxyl coca.

#### Answer:

(a) latex of Papever somniferum

## Question 3.

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) interferon

## Question 4.

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

- (a) IgG type
- (b) IgA type
- (c) IgD type
- (d) IgE type.

#### Answer:

(b) IgA type

#### Ouestion 5.

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) nicotine





## Question 6.

Antivenom against snake poison contains

- (a) antigens
- (b) antigen-antibody complexes
- (c) antibodies
- (d) enzymes

Answer:

(c) antibodies

#### Question 7.

Which of the following is not a lymphoid tissue?

- (a) Spleen
- (b) Tonsils
- (c) Pancreas
- (d) Thymus

Answer:

(c) Pancreas

## Question 8.

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) Thymus

# Question 9.

Haemozoin is a

- (a) precursor of haemoglobin
- (b) toxin released from Streptococcus infected cells
- (c) toxin released from Plasmodium infected cells
- (d) toxin released from Haemophilus infected cells.

Answer:

(c) toxin released from Plasmodium infected cells

#### Question 10.

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

- (a) Microsporum
- (b) Trichophyton
- (c) Epidermophyton
- (d) Macrosporum

Answer:

(d) Macrosporum

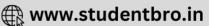
## Question 11.

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) less prone to malaria

Ouestion 12.

Which of the following facrtors affect human health?

- (i) Infections
- (ii) Silent mutation
- (iii) Life style
- (iv) Genetic disorders
- (a) (i), (ii)and(iv)
- (b) (i) and (ii)
- (c) (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer:

(c) (i), (iii) and (iv)

Question 13.

Which one of the following disease is non - communicable?

- (a) Diphtheria
- (b) Flu
- (c) Cancer
- (d) Malaria

Answer:

(c) Cancer

Question 14.

Which of the following pairs contains an infectious and a non-infectious disease respectively?

- (a) Typhoid and AIDS
- (b) AIDS and cancer
- (c) Pneumonia and malaria
- (d) Cancer and malaria

Answer:

(b) AIDS and cancer

Question 15.

Typhoid fever in human beings is caused by

- (a) Plasmodium vivax
- (b) Trichophyton
- (c) Salmonella typhi
- (d) Rhinoviruses.

Answer:

(c) Salmonella typhi

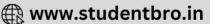
Question 16.

Which of the following is the bacterial disease in humans?

- (a) Dysentery
- (b) Malaria
- (c) Plague







(d) Both (a) & (c)

Answer:

(d) Both (a) & (c)

Ouestion 17.

Which of the following pathogens causes whooping coough?

- (a) Legionella spp.
- (b) Bordetella pertussis
- (c) Vibrio cholerae
- (d) Burcella melitensis

Answer:

(b) Bordetella pertussis

Question 18.

Which one of the following sets includes bacterial diseases?

- (a) Tetanus, tuberculosis, measles
- (b) Diptheria, leprosy, plague
- (c) Cholera, typhoid, mumps
- (d) Malaria, mumps, poliomyelits

Answer:

(b) Diptheria, leprosy, plague

Question 19.

The common cold is caused by

- (a) Rhino viruses
- (b) Streptococcus pnemoniae
- (c) Salmonella typhimurium
- (d) Plasmodium vivax.

Answer:

(a) Rhino viruses

Ouestion 20.

Hepatitis B is transmitted through

- (a) sneezing
- (b) female Anopheles
- (c) coughing
- (d) blood transfusion.

Answer:

(b) female Anopheles

Question 21.

A toxic substance, responsible for the chills and high fever recurring every three to four days in malarial fever, is

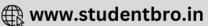
- (a) interferon
- (b) haemozoin
- (c) hirudin
- (d) colostrum

Answer:

(b) haemozoin







## Question 22.

Humoral immunity is associated with

- (a) T-cells
- (b) B-cells
- (c) macrophages
- (d) both (a) and (b)

Answer:

(b) B-cells

## Question 23.

The antibody which can cross placental barrier is.

- (a) IgA
- (b) JgE
- (c) IgM
- (d) IgG.

Answer:

(d) IgG.

#### Question 24.

The most abundant class of immunoglobulins (Igs) in the body is

- (a) IgA
- (b) IgG
- (c) IgE
- (d) IgM

Answer:

(b) IgG

# Question 25.

A protein or polysaccharide molecule that stimulates antibody formation.

- (a) antigen
- (b) antibiotics
- (c) exotoxin
- (d) endotoxins.

Answer:

(a) antigen

#### Question 26.

Passive immunity can be conferred directly by

- (a) vaccines
- (b) antitoxins
- (c) colostrum
- (d) both (b) & (c)

Answer:

(d) both (b) & (c)

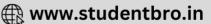
#### Question 27.

Which form of pathogen is used in vaccination?

- (a) Activated and strong pathogenic antigens
- (b) Inactivated and weakened pathogenic antigens
- (c) Hyperactive and strong pathogen







(d) Preformed antibodies

Answer:

(b) Inactivated and weakened pathogenic antigens

Ouestion 28.

Injection of antitoxin in tetanus confers which type of immunisation?

- (a) Active immunisation
- (b) Passive immunisation
- (c) Auto-immunisation
- (d) Humoral immunisation

Answer:

(b) Passive immunisation

Question 29.

The term 'antitoxin' refers to a preparation containing

- (a) B-lymphoctyes and T-lymphocytes
- (b) antibodies to the toxin
- (c) weakend pathogen
- (d) inactivated T-lymphocytes.

Answer:

(b) antibodies to the toxin

Question 30.

The injection given against the snake venom contains

- (a) antigenic proteins
- (b) preformed antibodies
- (c) attenuated pathogen
- (d) all of these.

Answer:

(b) preformed antibodies

Ouestion 31.

Vaccine against polio viruses is an example of

- (a) auto-immunisation
- (b) passive immunisation
- (c) active immunisation
- (d) simple immunisation

Answer:

(c) active immunisation

Question 32.

During the life cycle of Plasmodium, sexual reproduction takes place in which of the following hosts ?

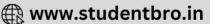
- (a) Human
- (b) Female Anopheles mosquito
- (c) Male Anopheles mosquito
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer:

(b) Female Anopheles mosquito







Question 33.

Amoebic dysentery (amoebiasis) is caused by

- (a) Entamoeba histolytica
- (b) E. coli
- (c) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- (d) Trichophyton.

Answer:

(a) Entamoeba histolytica

Question 34.

Which one of the following diseases cannot be cured by taking antibiotics?

- (a) Plague
- (b) Amoebiasis
- (c) Leprosy
- (d) Whooping cough

Answer:

(b) Amoebiasis

Question 35.

An intestinal parasite which causes blockage of the intestinal passage and whose eggs are excreted along with the faeces of infected person is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Wuchereria bancrofti
- (b) Ascaris
- (c) Epidermophyton
- (d) Microsporum

Answer:

(b) Ascaris

Question 36.

Elephantiasis, a chronic inflammation that results in gross deformities is caused by

- (a) Ascaris
- (b) E.coli
- (c) Wuchereria
- (d) Trichophyton

Answer:

(c) Wuchereria

Question 37.

Which of the following is affected by the infection of Wuchereria bancrofti?

- (a) Lymphatic vessels
- (b) Respiratory system
- (c) Nervous system
- (d) Blood circulation

Answer:

(a) Lymphatic vessels

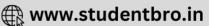
Question 38.

Which of the following diseases is transmitted by the bite of the female mosquito vector?

- (a) Filariasis
- (b) Amoebiasis







(c) Typhoid (d) Pneumonia Answer: (a) Filariasis
Question 39.  Which of the following pairs correctly matches a disease and a pathogen causing it ?  (a) Typhoid – Salmonella typhi  (b) Pneumonia – Haemophilus pneumoniae  (c) Malaria – Ascaris lumbricoides  (d) Ringworm – Entamoeba histolytica  Answer:  (a) Typhoid – Salmonella typhi
Question 40. The pathogen Microsporum responsible for ringworm disease in humans belongs to the same kingdom as that of (a) Taenia, a tapeworm (b) Ascaris, a roundworm (c) Rhizopus, a mould (d) Wuchereria, a filarial worm, Answer: (c) Rhizopus, a mould
Question 41.  Appearance of dry, scaly lesions with itching on various parts of the body are the symptoms of  (a) elephantiasis (b) ringworm (c) ascariasis (d) amoebiasis  Answer: (b) ringworm
Question 42. Heroin is commonly called as (a) coke (b) crack (c) smack (d) charas. Answer: (c) smack
Question 43. Which compound is formed by acetylation of morphine? (a) Heroin (b) Cocaine





(C) Tobacco. (d) Marijuana

(a) Heroin

# Question 44.

Marijuana is extracted from .

- (a) dried leaves and flowers of hemp plant .
- (b) ergot fungus
- (c) roots of hemp plant
- (d) cocoa plant.

#### Answer:

(a) dried leaves and flowers of hemp plant .

## Question 45.

Charas and ganja are the drugs which affect

- (a) respiratory system
- (b) cardiovascular system
- (c) digestive system
- (d) nervous system.

#### Answer:

(b) cardiovascular system

#### Ouestion 46.

Cocaine is obtained from

- (a) Erythroxylon coca
- (b) Papaver somniferum
- (c) Atropa belladona
- (d) Dature stramonium

#### Answer:

(a) Erythroxylon coca

## Question 47.

Cocaine is commonly called as

- (a) smack
- (b) coke
- (c) crack
- (d) both(b)&(c)

#### Answer:

(d) both(b)&(c)

## Question 48.

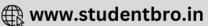
\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a CNS stimulant as it interferes with the trasport of the neuro-transmitter

- (a) Cocaine, acetylcoline
- (b) Barbituarate, glutamate
- (c) Cocaine, dopamine
- (d) Barbiturate, glycine

#### Answer:

(c) Cocaine, dopamine





Question 49.

Whihc of the following plants possess hallucinogenic properties?

- (a) Erythroxylon coca
- (b) Atropa belladona
- (c) Datura stramonium
- (d) All of these

Answer:

(d) All of these

Question 50.

Which drug is being excessively taken by some sports persons nowadays?

- (a) Opioids
- (b) Barbiturates
- (c) Cannabinoids
- (d) Lysergic acid diethly amides (LSD)

Answer:

(c) Cannabinoids

Question 51.

Which drug is used as medicine to help patients cope with depression and insomnia?

- (a) Morphine
- (b) Amphetamines
- (c) Barbiturate
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Answer:

(d) Both (b) and (c)

Question 52.

Hepatitis B vaccine is produced from

- (a) inactivated viruses
- (b) yeast
- (c) Haemophilus influenzae
- (d) Salmonella typhimurium.

Answer:

(b) yeast

Question 53.

Use of vaccines and immunisation programmes have controlled which of the following infectious diseases ?

- (a) Polio and tetanus
- (b) Diphtheria and pheumonia
- (c) Cancer and AIDS
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer:

(d) Both (a) and (b)

Question 54.

The most abundant antibody produced against allergens is

- (a) IgE
- (b) IgA





- (c) IgG
- (d) IgM.

(a) IgE

## Question 55.

Which of the following cells actively participate during allergy?

- (a) B-lymphocytes
- (b) Liver cells
- (c) Mast cells
- (d) Red blood cells

Answer:

(c) Mast cells

## Ouestion 56.

The drugs used to quickly reduce the symptoms of allergy are

- (a) ati-histamine and adrenaline
- (b) histamine and thyroxine
- (c) adrenaline and a-interferon
- (d) all of these

Answer:

(a) ati-histamine and adrenaline

#### Ouestion 57.

An auto-immune disease is

- (a) SCID
- (b) rheumatoid arthritis
- (c) myasthenia gravis
- (d) both (b) and (c).

Answer:

(d) both (b) and (c).

# Question 58.

Which out of the following groups represent auto-immune disorders?

- (a) SCID and diphtheria
- (b) Diabetes mellitus (type 1) and rheumatic fever
- (c) AIDS and cholera
- (d) Hepatitis and leukaemia

Answer:

(b) Diabetes mellitus (type 1) and rheumatic fever

# Question 59.

The primary lymphoid organs are

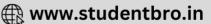
- (a) spleen and thymus
- (b) bone marrow and thymus
- (c) bone marrow and lymph node
- (d) thymus and MALT.

Answer:

(d) thymus and MALT.







Question 60.

The site where lymphocytes interact with antigens and proliferate to become effector cells are

- (a) spleen and lymph nodes
- (b) bone marrow and thymus
- (c) Peyer's patches and tonsils
- (d) both (a) and (c).

Answer:

(d) both (a) and (c).

Question 61.

Which of these glands is large at the time of birth but in adults, it reduces to a very small size ?

- (a) Thyroid
- (b) Adrenal
- (c) Thymus
- (d) Spleen

Answer:

(c) Thymus

Question 62.

AIDS is widely diagnosed by

- (a) Widal test
- (b) ELISA
- (c) PC
- (d) Chromatography.

Answer:

(b) ELISA

Question 63.

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

- (a) 31st March
- (b) 1st March
- (c) Ist December
- (d) 31st December

Answer:

(c) Ist December

Question 64.

Cancer cells do not exhibit the property of

- (a) generating tumors
- (b) metastasis
- (c) contact inhibition
- (d) less number of mitochondrial^cristae.

Answer:

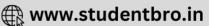
(c) contact inhibition

Question 65.

A person suffering from leukaemia has

(a) tumors in adipose tissue





- (b) increased number of plasma cells
- (c) increased number of melanocytes
- (d) increased number of WBCs.

(d) increased number of WBCs.

Ouestion 66.

A metastatic cancerous tumour is termed 'sarcoma' if the disorder is in

- (a) fibroblasts
- (b) circulatory system
- (c) immune system
- (d) epithelial cells.

Answer:

(a) fibroblasts

Question 67.

A chemical carcinogen present in tobacco smoke is responsible for

- (a) skin cancer
- (b) pancreatic cancer
- (c) stomach cancer
- (d) lung cancer.

Answer:

(d) lung cancer.

Question 68.

Major factors that cause cancer are

- (a) oncogenes and polymorphonuclear leucocytes
- (b) oncogenes and tumour suppressor genes
- (c) MHC genes
- (d) cellular oncogenes and a-interferons.

Answer:

(b) oncogenes and tumour suppressor genes

Question 69.

Which of the following approaches are used for the treatment of cancer?

- (a) Immunotherapy
- (b) Surgery
- (c) Radiotherapy & chemotherapy
- (d) All of these

Answer:

(d) All of these

Question 70.

The substance given to cancer patients in order to activate their immune system and destroy the tumour is

- (a) histamine
- (b) interleukin
- (c) a-interferon
- (d) morphine.





(c) a-interferon

Question 71.

In humans, receptors for opioids are present in

- (a) central nervous system
- (b) gastrointestinal tract
- (c) respiratory tract
- (d) both (a) and (b)

Answer:

(d) both (a) and (b)

