

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 *Papaver somniferum*
- (b) leaves of *Cannabis sativa*
- (c) flowers of *Datura*
- (d) fruits of *Erythroxyl coca*.

Answer:

- (a) latex of *Papaver 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

Question 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

Question 12.

Which of the following factors 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)

Question 17.

Which of the following pathogens causes whooping cough ?

- (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, poliomyelitis

Answer:

(b) Diptheria, leprosy, plague

Question 19.

The common cold is caused by

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

Answer:

(a) Rhino viruses

Question 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

Question 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-lymphocytes and T-lymphocytes

(b) antibodies to the toxin

(c) weakened 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

Question 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



Answer:

(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

Question 46.

Cocaine is obtained from

(a) Erythroxylon coca

(b) Papaver somniferum

(c) Atropa belladonna

(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 transport of the neuro-transmitter _____ .

(a) Cocaine, acetylcholine

(b) Barbiturate, glutamate

(c) Cocaine, dopamine

(d) Barbiturate, glycine

Answer:

(c) Cocaine, dopamine

Question 49.

Which of the following plants possess hallucinogenic properties ?

- (a) Erythroxylon coca
- (b) Atropa belladonna
- (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 diethyl 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 pneumonia
- (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.

Answer:

- (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

Question 56.

The drugs used to quickly reduce the symptoms of allergy are

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

Answer:

- (a) anti-histamine and adrenaline

Question 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) 1st December
- (d) 31st December

Answer:

- (c) 1st 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.

Answer:

- (d) increased number of WBCs.

Question 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 α -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) α -interferon
- (d) morphine.

Answer:

(c) α -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)

