



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA
CLASS: XII A SUB: BIOLOGY
CH-7 HUMAN HEALTH AND DISEASES MCQs

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.

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*.

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.

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.

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.

Question 6. Antivenom against snake poison contains

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

Question 7. Which of the following is not a lymphoid tissue ?

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

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

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.

Question 10. One of the following is not the causal organism for ringworm.

- (a) Microsporum
- (b) Trichophyton
- (c) Epidermophyton
- (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.

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)

Question 13. Which one of the following diseases is non – communicable ?

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

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

Question 15. Typhoid fever in human beings is caused by

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

Question 16. Which of the following is the bacterial disease in humans ?

- (a) Dysentery

- (b) Malaria
- (c) Plague
- (d) Both (a) & (c)

Question 17. Which of the following pathogens causes whooping cough ?

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

Question 18. Which one of the following sets includes bacterial diseases ?

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

Question 19. The common cold is caused by

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

Question 20. Hepatitis B is transmitted through

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

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

Question 22. Humoral immunity is associated with

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

Question 23. The antibody which can cross placental barrier is.

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

Question 24. The most abundant class of immunoglobulins (Igs) in the body is

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

Question 25. A protein or polysaccharide molecule that stimulates antibody formation.

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

Question 26. Passive immunity can be conferred directly by

- (a) vaccines
- (b) antitoxins
- (c) colostrum
- (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

Question 28. Injection of antitoxin in tetanus confers which type of immunisation ?

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

Question 29. The term 'antitoxin' refers to a preparation containing

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

Question 30. The injection given against the snake venom contains

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

Question 31. Vaccine against polio viruses is an example of

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

Question 33. Amoebic dysentery (amoebiasis) is caused by

- (a) Entamoeba histolytica
- (b) E. coli

- (c) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- (d) *Trichophyton*.

Question 34. Which one of the following diseases cannot be cured by taking antibiotics ?

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

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*

Question 36. Elephantiasis, a chronic inflammation that results in gross deformities is caused by

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

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

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

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*

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,

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

Question 42. Heroin is commonly called as

- (a) coke
- (b) crack
- (c) smack
- (d) charas.

Question 43. Which compound is formed by acetylation of morphine ?

- (a) Heroin
- (b) Cocaine
- (c) Tobacco.
- (d) Marijuana

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.

Question 45. Charas and ganja are the drugs which affect

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

Question 46. Cocaine is obtained from

- (a) Erythroxylon coca
- (b) Papaver somniferum
- (c) Atropa belladonna
- (d) Datura stramonium

Question 47. Cocaine is commonly called as

- (a) smack
- (b) coke
- (c) crack
- (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

Question 49. Which of the following plants possess hallucinogenic properties ?

- (a) Erythroxylon coca
- (b) Atropa belladonna
- (c) Datura stramonium
- (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)

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)

Question 52. Hepatitis B vaccine is produced from

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

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)

Question 54. The most abundant antibody produced against allergens is

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

Question 55. Which of the following cells actively participate during allergy ?

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

Question 57. An auto-immune disease is

- (a) SCID
- (b) rheumatoid arthritis
- (c) myasthenia gravis
- (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

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.

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).

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

Question 62.AIDS is widely diagnosed by

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

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

Question 64.Cancer cells do not exhibit the property of

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