1. Which of the following is a set of bacterial diseases?
   a) Cholera, typhoid and mumps
   b) Diphtheria, leprosy and plague
   c) Malaria, mumps and poliomyelitis
   d) Tetanus, tuberculosis and measles
   Ans. (b)

2. Which of the following disease is not transmitted through contaminated water?
   a) Typhoid
   b) Diphtheria
   c) Hepatitis A
   d) Amoebiasis
   Ans. (b)

3. Diphtheria is caused by:
   a) poisons released by living bacterial cells into the host tissue
   b) poisons released from dead white blood cells into the host tissue
   c) poisons released by virus into the host tissues
   d) excessive immune response by the host's body
   Ans. (a)

4. The disease in which thick matter stops the passage of throat and forms a layer of mucous membrane is called:
   a) tetanus
   b) pertussis
   c) diphtheria
   d) tuberculosis
   Ans. (c)

5. Symptom of diphtheria is:
   a) suffocation
   b) fear of water
   c) gum bleeding
   d) stomach ache
   Ans. (a)

6. BCG stands for:
   a) Bacterio-chemical gangrene
   b) Bacteria culture growth
   c) Bacille Calmette Guerin
   d) Bacterial cell genome
   Ans. (c)

7. Mantoux test is for:
   a) scarlet fever
   b) diphtheria
   c) rheumatoid fever
   d) tuberculosis
   Ans. (d)

8. Which of the following diseases is not caused by virus?
   a) AIDS
   b) Rabies
   c) Mumps
   d) Tuberculosis
   Ans. (d)

9. Which of the following diseases is not spread by contaminated food and water? (MH-CET 2003)
   a) Typhoid
   b) Dysentery
   c) Cholera
   d) Pneumonia
   Ans. (d)

10. Food poisoning (botulism) is caused by the infection of a species of:
    a) Azotobacter
    b) Clostridium
    c) Lactobacillus
    d) Rhizobium
    Ans. (b)

11. Fever, slow pulse, abdominal tenderness and a rose coloured rash are the symptoms of:
    a) measles
    b) tetanus
    c) typhoid
    d) chickenpox
    Ans. (c)

12. Which of the following is not immunized by triple antigen? (WB-JEE 2006)
    a) Typhoid
    b) Tetanus
    c) Diphtheria
    d) Whooping cough
    Ans. (a)

13. Feeding jaggery with limewater is one of the first aid measures for:
    a) anthrax
    b) cowpox
    c) diarrhoea
    d) milk fever
    Ans. (b)

14. Bacillary dysentery is due to:
    a) Shigella
    b) Entamoeba
    c) Giardia
    d) Staphylococcus
    Ans. (a)

15. Select a diarrhoeal disease from the following:
    a) cholera
    b) tetanus
    c) plague
    d) whooping cough
    Ans. (a)

16. Cholera is accompanied by:
    a) Rapid loss of fluid from the intestine
    b) Infection of heart muscles
    c) Peptic ulcers
    d) Rose spots
    Ans. (a)

17. A common disease of domesticated animals is:
    a) anthrax
    b) syphilis
    c) cholera
    d) diphtheria
    Ans. (a)

18. Anthrax is caused by:
    a) Virus
    b) Vibrio
    c) Bacillus
    d) Salmonella
    Ans. (c)

19. Anthrax spores are extremely resistant to environmental changes and therefore may be used in:
    a) viral research
    b) bio terrorism
    c) industrial processes
    d) biochemical mutations
    Ans. (b)
20. Some common diseases caused by bacteria are
   a) measles, mumps and rabies
   b) tetanus, typhoid and tuberculosis
   c) syphilis, smallpox and cholera
   d) pneumonia, poliomyelitis and psittacosis
   Ans. (b)

21. Which of the following diseases is contracted through wounds?
   a) Plague
   b) Tuberculosis
   c) Trachoma
   d) Syphilis
   Ans. (a)

22. ATS inoculation protects our body from
   a) Tetanus
   b) Tuberculosis
   c) Cholera
   d) Plague
   Ans. (a)

23. Toxin produced by tetanus mainly affects
   a) Jaw bones
   b) Voluntary muscles
   c) Cardiac muscles
   d) Respiratory system
   Ans. (b)

24. \(Yersinia pestis\) is responsible for
   a) Plague
   b) Leptospirosis
   c) Syphilis
   d) Cholera
   Ans. (a)

25. Bubonic plague is transmitted by:
   a) Aedes
   b) Xenopsylla
   c) Cockroach
   d) Anopheles
   Ans. (b)

26. The two means for spreading plague are:
   a) Contaminated food and rat fleas
   b) Rat fleas and airborne droplets
   c) Sexual contact and rat fleas
   d) Airborne droplets and a mosquito bite
   Ans. (b)

27. Match the following bacteria with the diseases and choose the correct option:
   (Kerala PMT 2004)
   \[\begin{array}{|c|c|}
   \hline
   \text{Column I} & \text{Column II} \\
   \hline
   A & 1 \\
   B & 2 \\
   C & 3 \\
   D & 4 \\
   \hline
   \text{Treponema pallidum} & \text{Plague} \\
   \text{Yersinia pestis} & \text{Anthrax} \\
   \text{Bacillus anthracis} & \text{Syphilis} \\
   \text{Vibrio} & \text{Cholera} \\
   \hline
   \end{array}\]
   a) A = 1, B = 3, C = 2, D = 4
   b) A = 3, B = 1, C = 2, D = 4
   c) A = 2, B = 3, D = 1, D = 4
   d) A = 4, B = 3, C = 1, D = 2
   Ans. (b)

28. Which of the following diseases are not caused by viruses?
   a) Rabies and polio
   b) AIDS and hepatitis
   c) Smallpox and measles
   d) Giardiasis and tick typhus
   Ans. (d)

29. Syphilis is caused by:
   a) \(Plasmodium vivax\)
   b) \(Neisseria gonorrhoea\)
   c) \(Entamoeba histolytica\)
   d) \(Treponema pallidum\)
   Ans. (d)

30. Which of the following is a serological test for early diagnosis of syphilis?
   a) Montaux test
   b) VDRL
   c) Widal test
   d) All of the above
   Ans. (b)

31. Which of the following is a sexually transmitted disease?
   a) Typhoid
   b) Tetanus
   c) Gonorrhoea
   d) Whooping cough
   Ans. (c)

32. Leprosy is caused by:
   a) \(Vibrio\)
   b) \(Bacillus\)
   c) \(Salmonella\)
   d) \(Mycobacterium\)
   Ans. (d)

33. Hansen’s disease is another name for
   a) Plague
   b) Tuberculosis
   c) Leprosy
   d) None of these
   Ans. (b)

34. It is not possible to apply Koch’s postulates to:
   a) Cholera
   b) Malaria
   c) Anthrax
   d) Tuberculosis
   Ans. (c)

35. Which of the following is a disease infecting eyes?
   a) Influenza
   b) Trachoma
   c) Anthrax
   d) Diphtheria
   Ans. (b)

36. Varicella virus causes
   a) Smallpox
   b) Influenza
   c) Chickenpox
   d) Respiratory infection
   Ans. (c)

37. Select a common childhood viral disease
   a) Measles
   b) Diphtheria
   c) Dengue fever
   d) Whooping cough
   Ans. (a)

38. Which of the following occurs only in humans?
   a) Rabies
   b) Malaria
   c) Anthrax
   d) Mumps
   Ans. (d)

39. Which pair of diseases is viral?
   a) Cholera and TB
   b) AIDS and Syphilis
   c) Mumps and Rabies
   d) Tetanus and Typhoid
   Ans. (d)
40. Virus causing mumps is:
   a) retrovirus  b) orthovirus  c) paramyxovirus  d) none of these
   Ans. (c)

41. Mumps is a viral disease caused by the inflammation of:
   a) parotid gland  b) sublingual gland  c) infraorbital gland  d) submaxillary gland
   Ans. (a)

42. Which of the following diseases is not transmitted by houseflies?
   a) Cholera  b) Typhoid  c) Dysentery  d) Yellow fever
   Ans. (d)

43. The vector of ‘breakbone fever’ is:
   a) Culex  b) Aedes  c) Anopheles  d) None of these
   Ans. (b)

44. Which one of the following pairs of diseases can spread through blood transfusion?
   a) Hepatitis and AIDS  b) Hay fever and AIDS  c) Asthma and Hepatitis  d) Diabetes mellitus and Malaria
   Ans. (a)

45. Heating food to 100°C will prevent all but following diseases:
   a) Cholera  b) Amoebiasis  c) Hepatitis B  d) Salmonella infection
   Ans. (c)

46. Which of the following is sexually transmitted disorder?
   a) Hepatitis E  b) Hepatitis B  c) Hepatitis A  d) Typhoid
   Ans. (b)

47. AIDS virus has
   a) single stranded DNA  b) double stranded RNA  c) double stranded DNA  d) double stranded RNA
   Ans. (b)

48. AIDS related complex or ARC is
   a) A milder form of AIDS  b) Severe form of AIDS  c) Not linked to AIDS  d) None of these
   Ans. (a)

49. The confirmatory test used to diagnose AIDS is
   a) ESR  b) Widal  c) ELISA  d) Western Blot
   Ans. (d)

50. Western Blot test detects
   a) WBCs  b) RBCs  c) TLC & DLC  d) Antibodies
   Ans. (d)

51. Expand ELISA (DPMT 2007)
   a) Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay  b) Enzyme Linked Ion Sorbent Assay  c) Enzyme Linked Inductive Assay  d) None of the above
   Ans. (a)

52. “AIDS day” is celebrated on:
   a) 5th June  b) 1st October  c) 11th July  d) 1st December
   Ans. (d)

53. Which of the following is an example of zoonosis disease of animals that is transmitted to man by a virus?
   a) Rabies  b) Leprosy  c) Measles  d) Plague
   Ans. (a)

54. Polio virus enters through:
   a) food and water  b) respiratory tract  c) urinogenital tract  d) inoculation by mosquito
   Ans. (a)

55. The region in the body where the polio virus multiplies:
   a) muscle cells  b) nerve cells  c) intestinal cells  d) none of these
   Ans. (c)

56. Salk vaccine is used to protect from:
   a) polio  b) mumps  c) typhoid  d) tuberculosis
   Ans. (a)

57. Amoebiasis is caused by
   a) Plasmodium vivax  b) Entamoeba gingivalis  c) Entamoeba histolytica  d) Trypanosoma gambiense
   Ans. (c)

58. Entamoeba histolytica infection occurs through
   a) sweat  b) mosquito bite  c) bird droppings  d) contaminated food and water
   Ans. (d)

59. Trypanosomiasis is transmitted by
   a) louse  b) mayfly  c) tsetse fly  d) sandfly
   Ans. (c)

60. Select the incorrect pair:
   a) Xenopsylla - Plague  b) Culex - Malaria  c) Glossina - Trypanosomiasis  d) Aedes - Yellow fever
   Ans. (d)
Ans. (b)

61. Black water fever is caused by:
   a) *Plasmodium vivax*
   b) *Plasmodium malariae*
   c) *Plasmodium ovale*
   d) *Plasmodium falciparum*

Ans. (d)

62. Cerebral malaria is caused by *Plasmodium*:
   a) *ovale*
   b) *vivax*
   c) *falciparum*
   d) all of these

Ans. (c)

63. Hydatid cyst is caused by:
   a) *Trichinella*
   b) Dracunculus
   c) *Echinococcus*
   d) *Ascaris*

Ans. (d)

64. Infection of *Ascaris* occurs by:
   a) tsetse fly
   b) mosquito bite
   c) imperfectly cooked pork
   d) contaminated food and water

Ans. (d)

65. Which one is a vector for hookworm disease?
   a) Bugs
   b) *Loa Loa*
   c) *Rickettsia*
   d) None of these

Ans. (d)

66. *Culex* spreads the disease
   a) malaria
   b) filariasis
   c) yellow fever
   d) sleeping sickness

Ans. (b)

67. Sarcoma is the cancer of:
   a) Skin
   b) epithelial tissue
   c) connective tissue
   d) endodermal tissue

Ans. (c)

68. Breast cancer is an example of:
   a) sarcoma
   b) adenoma
   c) carcinoma
   d) lymphoma

Ans. (c)

69. Carcinoma refers to:
   a) Malignant tumours of the colon
   b) Benign tumours of the skin or mucus membrane
   c) Malignant tumours of the connective tissue
   d) Malignant tumours of the skin or mucous membrane

Ans. (d)

70. Which of the following is an example of carcinoma? *(Gujarat CET 2006)*
   a) Tumour of blood
   b) Cancer of muscle
   c) Tumour of lymph gland
   d) Melanoma of skin

Ans. (d)

71. Adenoma refers to the cancer of:
   a) glands
   b) blood
   c) muscles
   d) lymph nodes

Ans. (a)

72. Blood cancer is called
   a) thrombosis
   b) leukaemia
   c) haemolysis
   d) haemophilia

Ans. (b)

73. Oncology is the study of:
   a) dead cells
   b) living cells
   c) cancer cells
   d) dividing cells

Ans. (c)

74. The spread of cancerous cells to distant sites is termed:
   a) metastasis
   b) metachrosis
   c) metagenesis
   d) metamorphosis

Ans. (a)

75. Burkitt’s lymphoma, a cancer of lymph tissue common in tropical regions of Africa and New Guinea, is caused by:
   a) Herpes Simplex II
   b) Epstein-Barr Virus
   c) Rous Sarcoma Virus
   d) Murine Sarcoma Virus

Ans. (b)

76. Neoplasm is:
   a) cytoplasm
   b) protoplasm
   c) sarcoplasm
   d) none of these

Ans. (d)

77. Hodgkin’s disease is an example of:
   a) osteoma
   b) carcinoma
   c) lymphoma
   d) leukaemia

Ans. (c)

78. Cancer cells are characterised by:
   a) spreading to other body parts
   b) invasion of local tissue
   c) uncontrolled growth
   d) all of the above

Ans. (d)

79. Benign tumour is the one which:
   a) shows metastasis
   b) differentiated and capsulated
   c) differentiated and non-capsulated
   d) undifferentiated and non-capsulated

Ans. (b)

80. Identify the wrong statements.
   1. The tumour of haematopoietic cells is called leukaemia
   2. Cancer arising from the epithelial tissues of internal organs and glands is referred as melanoma
   3. Sarcoma is a type of cancer where bone and cartilages can be involved.
   4. Only benign tumours are called as neoplasm

Ans. (b)
Ans. (c)
81. It causes cancer of vagina

(Gujarat CET 2007)
a) Aflatoxin  b) Vinyl chloride
c) Cadmium oxide  d) Diethylstilbestrol

Ans. (d)
82. Cancer of cervix is caused by:  (MH-CET 2007)
a) Pep pills
b) Fatty diet
c) Epstein-Barr Virus
d) Human Papilloma Virus

Ans. (d)
83. Match the names of diseases listed under Column I with the meaning given under Column II. Choose the answer which gives the correct combination of alphabets of the two columns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I (Names of disease)</th>
<th>Column II (Meaning)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaundice</td>
<td>p Allergic inflammation of nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenosis</td>
<td>q Loss of motor functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinitis</td>
<td>r Heart valve defect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paralysis</td>
<td>s Increase in bile pigments in the blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t Septal defect in heart</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Karnataka CET 2004)

a) A = q, B = t, C = r, D = p
b) A = s, B = p, C = q, D = r
c) A = s, B = r, C = p, D = q
d) A = s, B = t, C = p, D = q

Ans. (c)
84. Hepatitis B is also called  (BHU 2008)
a) Serum jaundice  b) epidemic jaundice
c) catarrhal jaundice  d) none of these

Ans. (a)
85. To which category multiple sclerosis belong?
a) Immunodeficiency diseases
b) Auto-immune diseases
c) Hypersensitivity
d) All of the above

Ans. (b)
86. Choose the wrong statement:  (Kerala PMT 2008)
a) HIV virus has RNA as its genetic material
b) HIV virus affects T-lymphocytes
c) Anti-retroviral drugs are only partially effective for AIDS treatment
d) The time-lag between the infection and appearance of AIDS symptom may vary from few hours to a week

Ans. (d)
87. Choose the wrong statement regarding AIDS:  (Kerala PMT 2009)
a) AIDS is an immunodeficiency disease
b) It is caused by a retrovirus, HIV
c) HIV selectively infects and kills B-lymphocytes
d) Retroviruses have RNA genomes that replicate via DNA intermediate

Ans. (c)
88. The athlete’s foot disease in humans is caused due to:
a) bacteria  b) fungi
c) virus  d) none of these

Ans. (b)
89. Identify the wrongly matched pair:  (Kerala PMT 2010)
a) Typhoid - Widal test
b) Plague - Viral disease
c) Trychophyton - Ringworm
d) Malignant malaria - Plasmodium Falciparum

Ans. (b)
90. Match the causative organisms with their diseases:
A. \textit{Haemophilus influenzae}  1. Malignant malaria
B. \textit{Entamoeba histolytica}  2. Elephantiasis
C. \textit{Plasmodium falciparum}  3. Pneumonia
D. \textit{Wuchereria bancrofti}  4. Typhoid
E. \textit{Salmonella typhi}  5. Amoebiasis

(Kerala PMT 2011)
a) A = 2, B = 1, C = 4, D = 5, E = 3
b) A = 3, B = 5, C = 1, D = 2, E = 4
c) A = 5, B = 1, C = 3, D = 2, E = 4
d) A = 3, B = 4, C = 1, D = 5, E = 2

Ans. (b)
91. Cancer is generally caused due to activation of ........... to ........... and/or inactivation of ...........

(AMU2011)
a) Oncogene, tumour suppressor gene, protooncogene
b) Tumour suppressor gene, oncogene, protooncogene
c) Oncogene, protooncogene, tumour suppressor gene
d) Protooncogene, oncogene, tumour suppressor gene

Ans. (d)
92. Which of the following is equivalent to madness?
a) Epilepsy  b) Psychosis
c) Neurosis  d) All of these

Ans. (b)
93. Which of the following diseases is associated with smoking?
a) Bronchitis  b) Emphysema
c) Lung cancer  d) All of these

Ans. (d)
94. The substance that causes addiction to tobacco is:
   a) nicotine  b) cocaine  c) caffeine  d) none of these
   **Ans. (a)**

95. Benzopyrene a carcinogen is found in:
   a) tomato  b) alcohol  c) tobacco  d) brinjal
   **Ans. (c)**

96. Smoking leads to the hypersecretion of:
   a) nicotine  b) thyroxine  c) adrenaline  d) histamine
   **Ans. (c)**

97. Which organ in the body is most affected by excessive intake of alcohol?
   a) Liver  b) Intestines  c) Lungs  d) Spleen
   **Ans. (a)**

98. The factor that contributes most to the development of cirrhosis is:
   a) alcoholism  b) high blood sugar  c) high blood urea  d) high cholesterol
   **Ans. (a)**

99. 'Fatty liver syndrome' is associated with:
   a) Smoking  b) alcoholism  c) tea addiction  d) measles
   **Ans. (b)**

100. The effect of alcohol on the CNS is as a:
    a) stimulant  b) promoter  c) depressant  d) transmitter
    **Ans. (c)**

101. The heavy drinkers may be dehydrated due to:
    a) lack of metabolism  b) hypersecretion of ADH  c) hypersecretion of ADH  d) high rate of metabolism
    **Ans. (b)**

102. Korsakoff’s psychosis is related to:
    a) alcohol abuse  b) drug abuse  c) smoking abuse  d) none of these
    **Ans. (a)**

103. Mood altering drugs are:
    a) analgesic  b) psychotropics  c) antipyretics  d) all of these
    **Ans. (b)**

104. Sleeping pills are made from:
    a) LSD  b) Cocaine  c) Barbiturates  d) Amphetamines
    **Ans. (c)**

105. Which one is a correct match?
    a) Bhang  b) Cocaine  c) Morphine  d) Barbiturate
    - Analgesic  - Opiate narcotics  - Hallucinogen  - Tranquillizer
    **Ans. (c)**
Ans. (a)
116. Heroin is:
   a) diacetyl morphine
   b) triacetyl morphine
   c) tetraacetyl morphine
   d) monoacetyl morphine

Ans. (a)
117. Which of the following is not a hallucinogen?
   a) LSD
   b) Heroin
   c) Charas
   d) Marijuana

Ans. (b)
118. Which of the following suppresses brain function and relieves intense pain?
   a) Cocaine
   b) Morphine
   c) Amphetamine
   d) All of these

Ans. (b)
119. An opium derivative is:
   a) brown sugar
   b) ganja
   c) hashish-charas
   d) all of these

Ans. (a)
120. The term 'brown sugar' is used for:
   a) acetyl salicylate
   b) 9-tetrahydrocannabinol
   c) lysergic acid diethylamide
   d) diacetylmorphine hydrochloride

Ans. (d)
121. Drugs which induce dreamy state of consciousness are called
   a) sedative
   b) barbiturate
   c) stimulant
   d) hallucinogen

Ans. (d)
122. Ergot, which is an important source of a drug is obtained from
    (Orissa JEE 2005)
    a) Agaricus
    b) Ephedra
    c) Claviceps
    d) Commiphora

Ans. (c)
123. Match the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set I</th>
<th>Set II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A LSD</td>
<td>1. Euphorian effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Disulfiram</td>
<td>2. Sedative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Cocaine</td>
<td>3. Cannabis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Benzodiazepine</td>
<td>4. Ergot alkaloid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Hashish</td>
<td>5. Antabuse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(JKCMEE 2006)

a) A = 4, B = 5, C = 1, D = 2, E = 3
b) A = 4, B = 1, C = 5, D = 2, E = 3
c) A = 4, B = 5, C = 2, D = 1, E = 3
d) A = 5, B = 4, C = 1, D = 2, E = 3

Ans. (a)

124. Match list I (drug) with list II (action) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I</th>
<th>List II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. LSD</td>
<td>1. Sedative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Barbiturate</td>
<td>2. Depressant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Alcohol</td>
<td>3. Stimulant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Tobacco</td>
<td>4. Hallucinogen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I</th>
<th>List II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A = 2, B = 4, C = 1, D = 3
b) A = 4, B = 1, C = 2, D = 3
c) A = 1, B = 2, C = 4, D = 3
d) A = 3, B = 4, C = 2, D = 1

Ans. (b)

125. Match list I (drug) with list II (source) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I</th>
<th>List II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. LSD</td>
<td>1. Papaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Opium</td>
<td>2. Claviceps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Cocaine</td>
<td>3. Cannabis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Hashish</td>
<td>4. Erythroxylon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I</th>
<th>List II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A = 2, B = 4, C = 1, D = 3
b) A = 4, B = 1, C = 2, D = 3
c) A = 1, B = 2, C = 4, D = 3
d) A = 3, B = 4, C = 2, D = 1

Ans. (c)

126. Atropa belladona yields the medicine used for
    (DPMT2004)
    a) gastric ulcers
    b) checking the eyes
    c) leprosy
    d) constipation

Ans. (b)

127. Which of the following damages gastric mucosa if taken along with alcohol?
    a) Aspirin
    b) Hashish
    c) Valium
    d) Barbiturate

Ans. (a)

128. Simultaneous use of alcohol and valium:
    a) Causes stimulation
    b) Causes insomnia
    c) Increases sedative effect
    d) Damages gastric mucosa

Ans. (c)

129. Which of the following is correct for LSD, morphine and charas respectively?
    a) Claviceps, Papaver somniferum, Cannabis
    b) Claviceps, Cannabis, Papaver somniferum
    c) Claviceps, Cannabis, Rauwolfia
    d) Claviceps, Fusarium, Cannabis

Ans. (a)
130. Every time when the dosage of a drug has to be increased to achieve the same ‘kick’ that initially occurred in response to a smaller dose, this condition is known as
(Karnataka CET 2010)

(a) tolerance  (b) addiction
(c) rebound effect  (d) withdrawal symptoms

Ans. (c)

131. Study of interaction of antigen and antibody in blood is termed:
(a) serology  (b) nephrology
(c) angiology  (d) haematology

Ans. (a)

132. All of the following represent non-specific mechanisms of body defence except:
(a) IgM  (b) Lysozyme
(c) Stomach acid  (d) Phagocytosis

Ans. (a)

133. Neutrophils and monocytes are important cells participating in:
(a) phagocytosis  (b) perforin production
(c) passive immunity  (d) antibody production

Ans. (a)

134. All of the following are true of lysozyme except it:
(a) is an enzyme  (b) is a type of antibody
(c) is found in the saliva and tears  (d) destroys the cell wall of gram-positive bacteria

Ans. (b)

135. Action of lysozyme is
(a) anatomical  (b) physiological
(c) morphological  (d) none of these

Ans. (b)

136. Acquired immunity is due to: (DPMT 2006)
(a) Eosinophils  (b) Erythrocytes
(c) Lymphocytes  (d) Physiological and inflammatory barriers

Ans. (c)

137. A person is injected with globulin against hepatitis. This is:
(DPMT 2003)

(a) naturally acquired active immunity  (b) naturally acquired passive immunity
(c) artificially acquired active immunity  (d) artificially acquired passive immunity

Ans. (a)

138. The term “humor” refers to
(a) hormones  (b) bone marrow
(c) plasma and lymph  (d) all internal tissues

Ans. (c)

139. What is true about T-lymphocytes in mammals?
(a) These are produced in thyroid  (b) These are source of immunoglobulins
(c) They scavenge damaged cells & cellular debris  (d) There are four main types: cytotoxic T-cells, helper T-cells, suppressor T-cells and memory T-cells

Ans. (d)

140. Rejection of tissue or organ transplants is brought about mainly by:
(a) Suppressor T-cell  (b) B-cells
(c) Cytotoxic T-cells  (d) Memory T-cells

Ans. (c)

141. What is the function of cytotoxic T-cells?
(a) They activate B-cells  (b) They produce antibodies
(c) They phagocytize pathogens  (d) They lyse virus infected cells

Ans. (c)

142. Hole forming-proteins called ‘perforins’ are produced by:
(a) helper T-cells  (b) regulatory cells
(c) cytotoxic T-cells  (d) all of these

Ans. (d)

143. Which cell of immune system cause pore formation at the surface of the plasma membrane?
(Orissa JEE 2004)
(a) B-cell  (b) Killer T-cell
(c) Helper T-cell  (d) Suppressor T-cell

Ans. (b)

144. Which of the following cells guard against the overproduction of antibodies?
(a) Cytotoxic T-cells  (b) Helper T-cells
(c) Suppressor T-cells  (d) None of these

Ans. (c)

145. Memory cells are formed from: (DPMT 2005)
(a) monocytes  (b) eosinophils
(c) neutrophils  (d) lymphocytes

Ans. (d)

146. Among the organs of the body that are rich in mature T-cells and B-cells are:
(a) Liver and gallbladder  (b) Spleen and lymph nodes
(c) Brain and spinal cord  (d) Small and large intestine

Ans. (b)

147. Given:
1. Kupffer cells  2. T-lymphocytes
3. B-lymphocytes  4. Megakaryocytes

Of the above tissue macrophages are:
(a) 1 only  (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2, 3 and 4  (d) 4 only

Ans. (a)
148. Antigens are usually present:
   a) inside nucleus    b) on the cell surface
   c) inside cytoplasm    d) on nuclear membrane

Ans. (b)

149. The segment of antigen that are specifically recognized by individual antibody is known as:
   a) epitopes    b) memory regions
   c) non-determinants    d) self-limitation

Ans. (a)

150. Which of the following is true for antibodies?
   a) They kill only viruses
   b) They are produced by T-cells
   c) They are composed of carbohydrates
   d) They are also known as immunoglobulins

Ans. (d)

151. Typically an antibody molecule is shaped like the letter:
   a) A    b) P    c) O    d) Y

Ans. (d)

152. In every antibody molecule, one can locate:
   a) an epitope
   b) a high-energy region
   c) an ATP activating area
   d) constant and variable regions

Ans. (d)

153. Antigen binding site in an antibody is found between:
   a) two light chains
   b) two heavy chains
   c) one heavy and one light chain
   d) either between two light chains or between one heavy and one light chain depending upon the nature of antigen

Ans. (c)

154. Each immunoglobulin has two heavy chains and two light chains, the antigen binding site is present in:
   (DPMT 2007)
   a) Variable region of light chain
   b) Variable region of heavy chain
   c) Variable region of both heavy and light chain
   d) Constant region of both light and heavy chain

Ans. (c)

155. Antibody formation and immunity production by globulin protein is found in:
   a) plasma
   b) blood platelets
   c) cytoplasm of RBCs
   d) haemoglobin of RBCs

Ans. (a)

156. The most important long acting antibody representing about 80% of the antibody that is able to pass across the placenta is:
   (AMU 2006)
   a) IgD    b) IgG    c) IgM    d) IgA

Ans. (b)

157. Immunoglobulin present in tears is
   a) IgG    b) IgE    c) IgA    d) IgM

Ans. (c)

158. The type of immunoglobulin whose function is possible antigen recognition by B-cells may be:
   a) IgA    b) IgD    c) IgE    d) IgG

Ans. (b)

159. Recognition and digestion of pathogen by phagocytosis due to coating of surface by antibodies is:
   (Orissa JEE 2005)
   a) Opsonization
   b) Immunization
   c) T-cell immunization
   d) B-cell immunization

Ans. (a)

160. The function of IgE is:
   (Kerala PMT 2007)
   a) activation of B-cells
   b) Mediate in allergic response
   c) Present on lymphocyte surface as receptors
   d) Protection from inhaled and ingested pathogens

Ans. (b)

161. Column I lists the components of body defence and Column II lists the corresponding descriptions. Match the two columns. Choose the correct option from those given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A  Active natural</td>
<td>p Injection of gamma globulins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B  First line of defence</td>
<td>q Complement proteins and interferons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C  Passive natural</td>
<td>r Direct contact with the pathogens that have entered inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D  Second line of defence</td>
<td>s Surface barriers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p  Antibodies transferred through the placenta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ans. (c)

162. Immunity due to injection of diphtheria toxoid is an example of:
   a) naturally acquired active immunity
   b) naturally acquired passive immunity
   c) artificially acquired active immunity
   d) artificially acquired passive immunity

Ans. (c)
163. Short-lived immunity acquired from mother to foetus across placenta or through mother’s milk to the infant is categorized as:
   a) active immunity
   b) passive immunity
   c) cellular immunity
   d) innate non-specific immunity
   **Ans. (b)**

164. Passive immunity is defined as immunity:
   **(DPMT2005)**
   a) Inherited from parents
   b) Achieved through vaccination
   c) Acquired through first exposure to the disease
   d) Achieved through the sera of other animals or humans enriched in antibodies
   **Ans. (d)**

165. Injection of pooled human γ-globulin may provide passive immunity to humans from hepatitis A because it contains:
   a) B-cells
   b) Antibodies
   c) Helper T-cells
   d) Cytotoxic T-cells
   **Ans. (b)**

166. Which one of the following diseases is due to an allergic reaction?
   a) Goitre
   b) Skin cancer
   c) Hay fever
   d) Enteric fever
   **Ans. (c)**

167. Which of the antibody is concerned with allergic reactions?
   a) IgE
   b) IgA
   c) IgG
   d) IgM
   **Ans. (a)**

168. Antihistamine pills are to nullify:
   a) malaria
   b) typhoid
   c) allergic reaction
   d) autoimmune diseases
   **Ans. (c)**

169. When a person dies after stung by a bee followed by the administration of penicillin, death may be due to:
   **(Kerala PMT 2004)**
   a) prophylactic shock
   b) anaphylactic shock
   c) autoimmunity
   d) sedation
   **Ans. (b)**

170. “Histamines” the inflammation producing substances are produced by which cells of the body?
   a) Mast cells
   b) Collagen fibres
   c) Macrophages
   d) Sustentacular cells
   **Ans. (a)**

171. A localized inflammatory response appears at the site of infection causes redness, swelling, pain and heat due to certain chemicals which are: **(Karnataka CET 2007)**
   a) cerumen and mucus
   b) histamine and cerumen
   c) prostaglandins and cerumen
   d) histamine and prostaglandins
   **Ans. (d)**

172. What is released in body during disease which results in fever?
   a) Pyrogens
   b) Antibodies
   c) Interferons
   d) Interleukins
   **Ans. (a)**

173. Artificial immunity can be acquired by:
   a) penicillin
   b) vaccination
   c) serious illness
   d) all of these
   **Ans. (b)**

   a) attenuated cowpox virus
   b) attenuated smallpox virus
   c) large dose of smallpox virus
   d) small dose of smallpox virus
   **Ans. (a)**

175. Vaccines are:
   a) Curative medicines
   b) Monoclonal antibodies
   c) Treated bacteria or viruses or one of their proteins
   d) MHC (Major Histocompatibility Complex) proteins
   **Ans. (c)**

176. Which type of graft is used in plastic surgery?
   a) Isograft
   b) Allograft
   c) Autograft
   d) Xenograft
   **Ans. (c)**

177. Grafting of tissue or organ between individuals of different species is called: **(Kerala PMT2004)**
   a) autograft
   b) isograft
   c) xenograft
   d) allograft
   **Ans. (c)**

178. The rejection of organ transplanting in humans is prevented by using: **(Kerala PMT2003)**
   a) aspirin
   b) thrombin
   c) calcitonin
   d) cyclosporine
   **Ans. (d)**

179. Which one of the following provide nonspecific pathogen defence for the body? **(Orissa JEE 2008)**
   a) T-cells
   b) B-cells
   c) Phagocytes
   d) Stem cells
   **Ans. (c)**
180. Which of the following provides immunity to digestive tract against antigen?

(Gujarat CET 2008)

a) IgA  b) IgD  c) IgG  d) IgE

Ans. (a)

181. Which of the following elements is important to maintain structure of immunoglobulin?

(Gujarat CET 2008)

a) P  b) S  c) Fe  d) Ca

Ans. (b)

182. How many variable segments are present in the basic structure of antibody molecule?

(WB-JEE 2010)

a) One  b) Two  c) Four  d) Three

Ans. (c)

183. How many polypeptide chains are present in gamma immunoglobulin?

(Orissa JEE 2010)

a) 6  b) 2  c) 7  d) 4

Ans. (d)

184. Match the type of immunity listed in Column I with the examples listed in Column II. Choose the answer which gives the correct combination of alphabets of the columns:

(Karnataka CET 2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Types of immunity</th>
<th>Column II</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Natural active</td>
<td>p Immunity developed by heredity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Artificial passive</td>
<td>q From mother to foetus through placenta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Artificial active</td>
<td>r Injection of antiserum to travellers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Natural passive</td>
<td>s Immunity developing after an infection</td>
<td>t Induced by vaccination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) A = p, B = q, C = r, D = t
b) A = s, B = r, C = t, D = q
c) A = s, B = t, C = q, D = r
d) A = t, B = s, C = r, D = p

Ans. (b)

185. In the immune system, interferons are a part of:

(Kerala PMT 2010)

a) macrophages  b) cellular barriers  c) physical barriers  d) cytokine barriers

Ans. (d)

186. Which one of the following cells is not a phagocytic cells?

(WB-JEE 2011)

a) Monocyte  b) Basophil  c) Neutrophil  d) Macrophage

Ans. (b)

187. Read the following statements:

(i) Acquired immunity is found only in vertebrates
(ii) The antibodies which coat the surface of microbes to make them more susceptible to phagocytosis are called activators.
(iii) A rare blood group in which A, B and H antigens are absent from RBC’s is known as the Bombay blood group
(iv) Haptens cannot induce antibody formation by themselves

Choose the correct option:

a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are true
b) (i), (iii) and (iv) are true
c) (ii) and (iv) are false
d) All are true

Ans. (b)

Hint: Only (ii) is the false statement; these antibodies are called opsonins.

188. Go through the following statements:

(i) Tetrahydro Cannabinol used as an intoxicant is obtained from fungus Claviceps purpurea.
(ii) Atropa belladona and Datura have hallucinogenic properties
(iii) Cocaine interferes with transport of neurotransmitter dopamine.
(iv) Morphine is also called poor man’s heroin.

Which of these are correct?

a) (i), (ii) & (iii)
b) (ii), (iii) & (iv)
c) (ii) & (iii)
d) (iii) & (iv)

Ans. (c)

Hint: THC is obtained from hemp plant. Smack or brown sugar is known as poor man’s heroin.

189. All the following are related to innate immunity except:

a) Anamnestic response  b) Interferons  c) PMNL- neutrophils  d) Monocytes

Ans. (a)

190. Thymic hypoplasia is a disease of infancy in which the child is deprived of a thymus. Which of the following is expected to occur in an infant with thymic hypoplasia?

a) Onset of respiratory distress and breathing difficulties
b) B-cells fail to mature and are not effective
c) Cell-mediated immunity is weak or nonexistent
d) An increase in immunoglobulin (antibody) levels

 Ans. (c)
191. Which of the following is least likely to be considered a characteristic of inflammation?
   a) A decrease in blood flow
   b) Structural changes to the associated vasculature
   c) Accumulation of leukocytes
   d) Exudation of fluid

   Ans. (a)

192. Which of the following situations would stimulate the bone marrow to synthesize cells?
   I. Exposure to an environment with a decreased oxygen concentration
   II. Chronic internal bleed
   III. A bacterial infection

   a) I only
   b) II and III only
   c) I and III only
   d) I, II and III

   Ans. (d)

193. Go through the following matches:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organism</th>
<th>Disease caused</th>
<th>Group of the organism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Varicella zoster</td>
<td>Mumps</td>
<td>Virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Balantidium coli</td>
<td>Ciliary dysentery</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Shigella</td>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Treponema pallidium</td>
<td>Syphilis</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Which of these are correct?
   a) (i) & (iii)
   b) (iii) & (iv)
   c) (i), (ii) & (iv)
   d) (i), (iii) & (iv)

   Ans. (b)

   Hint: Varicella zoster causes chicken pox. Mumps is caused by RNA virus of paramyxovirus family. Balantidium coli is a ciliate protozoan.

194. Go through the following matches:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Cocaine</td>
<td>Tranquiliser</td>
<td>Erythroxylon coca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) LSD</td>
<td>Hallucinogen</td>
<td>Claviceps purpurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Bhang</td>
<td>Hallucinogen</td>
<td>Cannabis sativa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Amphetamine</td>
<td>CNS stimulant</td>
<td>Papaver sominiferum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Which of these are correct?
   a) (iii) & (iv)
   b) (i), (iii) & (iv)
   c) (ii) and (iii)
   d) All are correct

   Ans. (c)

   Hint: Cocaine is a stimulant. Amphetamine is a synthetic drug.

195. Innate immunity relies on major anatomical barriers like the skin to prevent pathogenic activity. Which of the following cell types is not involved in innate immunity?
   a) Neutrophils
   b) Phagocytic cells
   c) Monocytes
   d) Humoral immune cells

   Ans. (d)

196. Allergic reactions can stimulate the release of histamine and leukotrienes, which are potent broncho-constrictors. Which of the following would occur during an allergic reaction?
   a) A decrease in the resistance to airflow
   b) An increase in the reabsorption of sodium
   c) A decrease in arterial blood oxygen content
   d) An increase in the frequency of deep breaths

   Ans. (c)

197. An individual was inoculated with a particular antigen. Three week later, the inoculation was repeated. One would expect that, after the second inoculation antibodies specific to the antigen would be:
   a) No longer produced as the antibodies from the first are still present.
   b) Produced more slowly in greater quantity than after the first
   c) Produced more quickly but in smaller quantity than after the first
   d) Produced more quickly and in greater quantity than after the first

   Ans. (d)

198. Go through the following statements:
   (i) Cocaine interferes with the transport of neurotransmitter dopamine
   (ii) Atropa belladona and Datura are used by criminals for stupefying, roadside robbery and kidnapping etc.
   (iii) Nicotine stimulates adrenal gland to release adrenaline and nor-adrenaline into blood circulation, both of which raise blood pressure and increase heart rate.
   (iv) Pethidine, commonly called smack is chemically diacetylmorphine which is obtained by acetylation of morphine.

   Which of these are correct?
   a) (i) & (iii)
   b) (i), (iii) & (iv)
   c) (i), (ii) & (iii)
   d) All are correct

   Ans. (c)

   Hint: Pethidine is a synthetic drug. Heroin is diacetylmorphine and its impure form is called smack.
199. Go through the following matches:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organism</th>
<th>Disease caused</th>
<th>Group of the organism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) <em>Yersinia pestis</em></td>
<td>Plague</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) <em>Haemophilus influenzae</em></td>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>Virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Hansen's disease</td>
<td><em>Mycobacterium leprae</em></td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Rubeola virus</td>
<td>German measles</td>
<td>Virus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of these are correct?  
a) (i) & (iii)  
b) (i), (iii) & (iv)  
c) (i), (ii) & (iii)  
d) All are correct  
Ans. (a)  

Hint: *H. influenzae* is a bacterium. Rubeola virus of group paramyxovirus causes measles.

200. Find the correct match:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Pathogen</th>
<th>Main organ affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Typhoid</td>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>Liver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Ringworm</td>
<td>Fungus</td>
<td>Skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Filarasis</td>
<td>Round worm</td>
<td>Lymphatic vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Dysentry</td>
<td>Protozoa</td>
<td>Duodenum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ans. (b)

201. Find the correct statement:

a) ‘Smack’ is derived from ‘Cannabis sativa’.  
b) Now AIDS is completely treatable with anti-retroviral drugs.  
c) Bone marrow, thymus and lymph nodes are the primary lymphoid organs.  
d) MALT constitutes about 50 percent of lymphoid tissue in human body  
Ans. (d)

202. The following are some components of human blood:

(i) Lymphocytes  
(ii) Neutrophils  
(iii) Basophils  
(iv) Monocytes

Choose the option which gives the correct ascending order of these in terms of number.

a) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)  
b) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)  
c) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)  
d) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)  
Ans. (c)

203. The new-born baby is protected from some disease as it acquires certain antibodies from mother through placenta. This is an example of:

a) Innate immunity  
b) Inborn immunity  
c) Active immunity  
d) None of the above  
Ans. (d)

204. Which of the following can prove to be a life saving drug in anaphylactic shock?  
a) Zidovudine  
b) Penicillin  
c) Acetylcholine  
d) Glucocorticoids  
Ans. (d)

205. Which of the following drug is useful in AIDS patients?  
a) Penicillin  
b) Corticosteroids  
c) Immunosuppressants  
d) None of the above  
Ans. (d)

206. Which of the following is not true about AIDS?  
a) Reduction in number of T-helper cells  
b) Western Blot is used for confirmation  
c) Possesses reverse transcriptase  
d) AIDS is caused by a DNA virus  
Ans. (d)

207. A disease characterised by oozing of semisolid material in throat forming a tough membrane is

a) Whooping cough  
b) Diphtheria  
c) Pulmonary tuberculosis  
d) Measles  
Ans. (b)

208. Micro-organisms commonly causing diarrhoeal diseases are

a) *Escherichia coli*, *Shigella* species, *Campylobacter* and *Bacillus pertussis*  
b) *Clostridium tetani*, *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella* and *Escherichia coli*  
c) *Escherichia coli*, *Giardia*, *Shigella*, *Campylobacter* and *Salmonella*  
d) *Neisseria*, *Treponema*, *Escherichia*, *Giardia*, *Shigella*, *Campylobacter* and *Salmonella*  
Ans. (c)

209. Which structure is directly affected in typhoid fever?

a) Tongue  
b) Stomach  
c) Peyer’s Patches  
d) Rectum  
Ans. (c)

210. Which of the following diseases can be controlled by antibiotics?

a) Polio  
b) AIDS  
c) Measles  
d) Trachoma  
Ans. (d)

211. Which of the following is included in Universal Immunization Programme?

a) Rubella  
b) Mumps  
c) Measles  
d) Leprosy  
Ans. (c)

212. Choose the incorrect fact about Histamine

a) Dilation of capillaries  
b) Decreases swelling  
c) Increased capillary permeability  
d) Released by most cells  
Ans. (b)
213. Choose the incorrectly matched pair:
   a) B cells – Humoral immunity
   b) Cytokines – Interferons
   c) Passive immunity – Long lasting
   d) Antibodies-immunoglobulins

   Ans. (c)

   Hint: Passive immunity is short lasting.

214. Select the correct answer:
   (1) Hansen’s disease (i) *Pasturella*
   (2) Dysentry (ii) *Bacillus*
   (3) Anthrax (iii) *Shigella*
   (4) Plague (iv) *Mycobacterium*

   a) (1) – (iv); (2) – (iii); (3) – (i); (4) – (ii)
   b) (1) – (iii); (2) – (iv); (3) – (ii); (4) – (i)
   c) (1) – (iv); (2) – (iii); (3) – (ii); (4) – (i)
   d) (1) – (iv); (2) – (i); (3) – (iii); (4) – (ii)

   Ans. (c)

215. Select the wrong statement:
   a) Main side effects of anabolic steroids in females are masculinisation, excessive hair growth, enlargement of clitoris and deep voice while in males these include acne, reduction in size of testicles and breast enlargement.
   b) With repeated use of drugs, the tolerance level of receptors present in our body increases and consequently receptors respond only to higher doses of drugs leading to greater intake and addiction.
   c) Tumor cells avoid detection and destruction by immune system and therefore patients are given biological response modifiers like some interferons which activate the immune system.
   d) *Atropa belladona* and *Datura* have hallucinogenic properties and cause symptoms like excessive salivation, hot humid skin and constricted pupils.

   Ans. (d)

   Hint: They cause dryness of mouth, hot dry skin and dilated pupils.

216. Select the correct match:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common names of worm or disease</th>
<th>Scientific name of organism</th>
<th>Intermediate host/vector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Guinea worm</td>
<td>Dracunculus medinensis</td>
<td>Cyclops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Filarial worm</td>
<td><em>Wuchereria bancrofti</em></td>
<td>Absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) African sleeping sickness</td>
<td><em>Leishmania donovani</em></td>
<td>Glossina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Hookworm</td>
<td><em>Anycylostoma duodenale</em></td>
<td>palpalis Pig</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Ans. (a)

   Hint: Intermediate host of filarial worm is female mosquito; sleeping sickness is caused by *Trypanosoma*; hookworm does not have any intermediate host.

217. Antigen binding site in an antibody is found between:
   a) Two light chains
   b) Two heavy chains
   c) One heavy and one light chain
   d) Either between two light chains or between one heavy and one light chain depending upon the nature of antigen.

   Ans. (c)

218. Formation of transmembrane pores in microbes, leading to their lysis, is achieved by
   a) Phagocytes
   b) Immunoglobulin – G
   c) Immunoglobulin – M
   d) Complement proteins

   Ans. (d)

219. Injured cells release a substance for dilation of blood vessels and increase the permeability of their walls so that the healing materials can be transported to the site of wound. This substance is:
   a) Histamine
   b) Dopamine
   c) Angiotensinogen
   d) Pyrogen

   Ans. (a)

220. Which of the following are the examples of passive immunity?
   i) Resistivity transmitted through mother’s milk
   ii) Immunoglobulin injected in a patient
   iii) Semi killed pathogens introduced in the body
   iv) Administration of antivenom

   a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
   b) (i), (ii) and (iv)
   c) (i) and (iv)
   d) (ii) and (iv)

   Ans. (b)

   Hint: Trachoma is spread by direct contact and fomites. Plague is spread by rat flea. Chikungunya is supplied by *Aedes, Culex* and *Mansonia*.
222. Go through the following matches:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Main body parts affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Trachoma</td>
<td>– Eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Bubonic plague</td>
<td>– Lungs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Rabies</td>
<td>– Nervous System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Amoebiasis</td>
<td>– Small Intestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Polio</td>
<td>– Nervous System</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of these are correct?

a) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)
b) (i), (iii) & (v)
c) (i), (iii), (iv) & (v)
d) (ii), (iii), (iv) & (v)

Ans. (b)

Hint: Bubonic plague mainly affects lymph nodes. Amoebiasis affects large intestine.

223. Match the following with the best possible option:

(i) Intestinal perforation  
(ii) Gray to bluish colour of lips and finger nails  
(iii) Intense itching  
(iv) Crippling joint pains  
(p) Trichophyton  
(q) Chikungunya  
(r) Pneumonia  
(s) Typhoid

a) (i) – (r); (ii) – (s); (iii) – (p); (iv) – (q)
b) (i) – (s); (ii) – (r); (iii) – (q); (iv) – (p)
c) (i) – (s); (ii) – (p); (iii) – (q); (iv) – (r)
d) (i) – (s); (ii) – (r); (iii) – (p); (iv) – (q)

Ans. (d)

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

a) Pathogens  
b) Vectors  
c) Insects  
d) Worms

Ans. (a)

225. The chemical test that is commonly used for diagnosis of typhoid is:

a) MP – Test  
b) ESR – Test  
c) PCR – Test  
d) Widal – Test

Ans. (d)

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

i. Cancer  
ii. Influenza  
iii. Allergy  
iv. Small pox  
a) i and ii  
b) ii and iii  
c) iii and iv  
d) ii and iv

Ans. (d)

227. The sporozoites that cause infection when a female Anopheles mosquito bites a human being are formed in:

a) Liver of the person  
b) RBCs of mosquito  
c) salivary glands of mosquito  
d) intestine of mosquito

Ans. (d)

228. The disease Chikunguniya is transmitted by:

a) house flies  
b) Aedes mosquitoes  
c) cockroach  
d) female Anopheles

Ans. (b)

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

a) Difficulty in respiration, fever, chills, cough, headache  
b) Constipation, abdominal pain, cramps, blood clots  
c) Nasal congestion and discharge, cough, sore throat, headache  
d) High fever, weakness, stomach pain, loss of appetite and constipation

Ans. (a)

230. The genes causing cancer are:

a) structural genes  
b) expressor genes  
c) oncogenes  
d) regulatory genes

Ans. (c)

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

a) metagenesis  
b) metastasis  
c) teratogenesis  
d) mitosis

Ans. (b)

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

(i) Lymphocytes become more active  
(ii) Body attacks self cells  
(iii) More antibodies are produced in the body  
(iv) The ability to differentiate pathogens or foreign molecules from self cells is lost  
a) (i) and (ii)  
b) (ii) and (iv)  
c) (iii) and (iv)  
d) (i) and (iii)

Ans. (b)

233. 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

Ans. (c)

234. ‘Smack’ is a drug obtained from the:

a) Latex of Papaver somniferum  
b) Leaves of Cannabis sativa  
c) Flowers of Dhatura  
d) Fruits of Erythroxy l coca

Ans. (a)
235. 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

Ans. (c)

236. Transplantation of tissues/organs to save certain patients often fails due to rejection of such tissues/organs by the patient. Which type of immune response is responsible for such rejections?
   a) Auto-immune response
   b) Humoral immune response
   c) Physiological immune response
   d) Cell-mediated immune response

Ans. (d)

237. Antibodies present in colostrum which protect the new born from certain diseases is of
   a) Ig G type           b) Ig A type
   c) Ig D type           d) Ig E type

Ans. (b)

238. 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

Ans. (a)

239. Anti venom against snake poison contains:
   a) Antigens            b) Antigen-antibody complexes
   c) Antibodies          d) Enzymes

Ans. (c)

240. Which of the following is not a lymphoid tissue?
   a) Spleen               b) Tonsils
   c) Pancreas             d) Thymus

Ans. (c)

241. Which of the following glands is large sized at birth but reduces in size with aging?
   a) Pineal               b) Pituitary
   c) Thymus               d) Thyroid

Ans. (c)

242. Haemozoin is:
   a) a precursor of hemoglobin
   b) a toxin released from Streptococcus infected cells
   c) a toxin released from Plasmodium infected cells
   d) a toxin released from Haemophilus infected cells.

Ans. (c)

243. One of the following is not the causal organism for ringworm
   a) Microsporum          b) Trichophyton
   c) Epidermophyton       d) Macrosporum

Ans. (d)

244. A person with sickle cell anemia is
   a) More prone to malaria
   b) More prone to typhoid
   c) Less prone to malaria
   d) Less prone to typhoid

Ans. (c)

245. **Assertion.** Mast cells in the human body release excessive amounts of inflammatory chemicals which cause allergic reactions.

   **Reason:** Allergens in the environment on reaching human body stimulate mast cells in certain individuals. (AIIMS – 2003)
   a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark a.
   b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark b.
   c) If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark c.
   d) If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark d.

Ans. (a)

246. **Assertion:** Many visitors to the hills suffer from skin and respiratory allergy problems.

   **Reason:** Conifer trees produce a large quantity of wind-borne pollen grains. (AIIMS – 2003)
   a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark a.
   b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark b.
   c) If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark c.
   d) If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark d.

Ans. (a)

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

   **Reason:** Improperly cooked food is the source of intestinal infections. (AIIMS – 2004)
   a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark a.
b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark b.
c) If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark c.
d) If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark d.

Ans. (b)

248. Assertion: *Escherichia coli*, *Shigella sp.* and *Salmonella sp.* are all responsible for diarrhoeal diseases.
Reason: Dehydration is common to all types of diarrhoeal diseases and adequate supply of fluids and electrolytes should be ensured.

(AIIMS – 2006)

a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark a.
b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark b.
c) If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark c.
d) If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark d.

Ans. (b)

249. Mast cells of connective tissue contain

(CBSE PRELIMS – 2004)

a) Heparin and calcitonin
b) Serotonin and melanin
c) Vasopressin and relaxin
d) Heparin and histamine

Ans. (d)

250. Increased asthmatic attacks in certain seasons are related to:

(CBSE PRELIMS – 2007)

a) Eating fruits preserved in tin containers
b) Inhalation of seasonal pollen
c) Low temperature
d) Hot and humid environment

Ans. (b)

251. Lysosome that is present in perspiration, saliva and tears, destroys: (CBSE PRELIMS – 2007)

a) Certain types of bacteria
b) All viruses
c) Most virus-infected cells
d) Certain fungi

Ans. (a)

252. Widal test is used to diagnose:

(CHD. CET – 2006)

a) Malaria
b) Typhoid
c) Cholera
d) Yellow fever

Ans. (b)

253. Which one of the following is a matching pair of a drug and its category? (AIIMS – 2004)

a) Amphetamines - Stimulant
b) Lysergic acid dimethyl amide - Narcotic
c) Heroin - Psychotropic
d) Benzodiazepam - Painkiller

Ans. (a)

254. Which one of the following is correctly matched regarding an Institute and its location?

(AIIMS – 2004)

a) National Institute of Virology - Pune
b) National Institute of Communicable Disease - Lucknow

c) Central Drug Research Institute - Kasauli
d) National Institute of Nutrition - Mumbai

Ans. (a)

Hint:
- National Institute of Communicable Disease – New Delhi.
- Central Drug Research Institute – Lucknow.
- National Institute of Nutrition – Hyderabad

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

(AIIMS – 2004)

a) Artificially acquired active immunity
b) Artificially acquired passive immunity
c) Naturally acquired passive immunity
d) Specific natural immunity

Ans. (b)

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

(AIIMS – 2005)

a) Histamine and dopamine
b) Histamine and kinins
c) Interferons and opsonin
d) Interferons and histones

Ans. (b)

257. A young drug addict used to show symptoms of depressed brain activity, feeling of calmness, relaxation and drowsiness. Possibly he was taking:

(AIIMS – 2005)

a) Amphetamine
b) Marijuana
c) Pethidine
d) Valium

Ans. (d)

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

(AIIMS – 2005)

a) Two light chains
b) Two heavy chains
c) One heavy and one light chain
d) Either between two light chains or between one heavy and one light chain depending upon the nature of antigen.

Ans. (c)
259. **Assertion:** Interferons are a type of antibodies produced by body cells infected by bacteria.
**Reason:** Interferons stimulate inflammation at the site of injury. *(AIIMS – 2005)*

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark a.
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark b.
(c) If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark c.
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark d.

**Ans. (d)**

260. **Assertion:** Organ transplantation patients are given immunosuppressive drugs.
**Reason:** Transplanted tissue has antigens which stimulate the specific immune response of the recipient. *(AIIMS – 2005)*

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark a.
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark b.
(c) If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark c.
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark d.

**Ans. (a)**

261. **Assertion:** A person who has received a cut and is bleeding needs to be given anti-tetanus treatment.
**Reason:** Anti-tetanus injection provides immunity by producing antibodies for tetanus. *(AIIMS – 2006)*

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark a.
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark b.
(c) If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark c.
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark d.

**Ans. (a)**

262. **Assertion:** Cancer cells are virtually immortal until the body in which they reside dies.
**Reason:** Cancer is caused by damage to genes regulating the cell division cycle. *(AIIMS – 2006)*

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark a.
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark b.
(c) If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark c.
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark d.

**Ans. (b)**

263. **Assertion:** LSD and marijuana are clinically used as analgesics.
**Reason:** Both these drugs suppress brain function. *(AIIMS – 2006)*

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark a.
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion, then mark b.
(c) If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark c.
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark d.

**Ans. (d)**

264. Which one of the following is an environment related disorder with the correct main cause? *(AIIMS – 2006)*

(a) Black lung disease (pneumoconiosis) found mainly in workers in stone quarries and crushers
(b) Blue baby disease (methaemoglobinemia) due to heavy use of nitrogenous fertilizers in the area
(c) Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma found mainly in workers involved in manufacture of Neem based pesticides
(d) Skin cancer mainly in people exposed to benzene and methane

**Ans. (b)**

**Hint:** Pneumoconiosis is seen in coal miners. Workers in stone quarries and crushers suffer from silicosis. Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma is associated with exposure to agricultural chemicals like phenoxy herbicide. Skin cancer is
associated with exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

265. Interferons belong to which of the following categories? (AIIMS – 2010)
   a) Innate physical barriers
   b) Innate cytokine barriers
   c) Acquired immunity
   d) Acquired cellular barrier
   Ans. (b)

266. Which is wrong about AIDS? (AIIMS – 2010)
   a) The incubation period of AIDS may vary from a few months to many years
   b) Widal is the widely used test for diagnosis of AIDS
   c) The patients of AIDS are specially prone to get infected with Mycobacterium and Toxoplasma
   d) After getting into the body of the person, the virus enters into macrophages where RNA genome of virus replicates to form viral DNA with the help of reverse transcriptase.
   Ans. (b)

267. In DPT, T stands for: (AIIMS – 2010)
   a) Tuberculosis
   b) Tetanus
   c) Trichomoniasis
   d) Taeniasis
   Ans. (b)

268. The drug hashish is obtained from the plant: (AIIMS – 2011)
   a) Atropa belladona
   b) Cannabis sativa
   c) Cannabis indica
   d) Psilocybe mexicana
   Ans. (b)

269. Find out the wrong match: (AIIMS – 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Causative agent</th>
<th>Mode of spread</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Human Immuno deficiency virus</td>
<td>Sexual contact and contaminated blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common cold</td>
<td>Rhino virus</td>
<td>Droplet infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascariasis</td>
<td>Ascaris</td>
<td>Bite of female mosquito vector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typhoid</td>
<td>Salmonella typhi</td>
<td>Food and contaminated water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ans. (c)

270. Cancer cells are more easily damaged by radiation than normal cells because they are: (CBSE PRELIMS – 2004)
   a) Different in structure
   b) Non-dividing
   c) Starved of mutation
   d) Undergoing rapid division
   Ans. (d)

271. Which one of the following depresses brain activity and produces feelings of calmness, relaxation and drowsiness? (CBSE PRELIMS – 2005)
   a) Morphine
   b) Valium
   c) Hashish
   d) Amphetamines
   Ans. (b)

272. AIDS is caused by HIV that principally infects: (CBSE PRELIMS – 2005)
   a) Activator B cells
   b) T4 lymphocytes
   c) Cytotoxic T cells
   d) All lymphocytes
   Ans. (b)

273. Antibodies in our body are complex: (CBSE PRELIMS – 2006)
   a) Lipoproteins
   b) Steroids
   c) Prostaglandins
   d) Glycoproteins
   Ans. (d)

274. HIV that causes AIDS, first starts destroying: (CBSE PRELIMS – 2006)
   a) B-lymphocytes
   b) Leucocytes
   c) Thrombocytes
   d) Helper T-lymphocytes
   Ans. (d)

275. If you suspect major deficiency of antibodies in a person, to which of the following would you look for confirmatory evidence? (CBSE PRELIMS – 2007)
   a) Serum globulins
   b) Fibrinogen in the plasma
   c) Haemocytes
   d) Serum albumins
   Ans. (a)

276. Which type of white blood cells are concerned with the release of histamine and the natural anticoagulant heparin? (CBSE PRELIMS – 2008)
   a) Monocytes
   b) Neutrophils
   c) Basophils
   d) Eosinophils
   Ans. (c)

277. The most active phagocytic white blood cells are: (CBSE PRELIMS – 2008)
   a) Neutrophils and monocytes
   b) Neutrophils and eosinophils
   c) Lymphocytes and macrophages
   d) Eosinophils and lymphocytes
   Ans. (a)

278. To which type of barriers under innate immunity, do the saliva in the mouth and the tears from the eyes, belong? (CBSE PRELIMS – 2008)
   a) Physical barriers
   b) Cytokine barriers
   c) Cellular barriers
   d) Physiological barriers
   Ans. (d)
279. Match the disease in Column I with the appropriate items (pathogen/prevention/treatment) in Column II.  

**Column I** | **Column II**
--- | ---
A. Amoebiasis | i) Treponema pallidum
B. Diphtheria | ii) Use only sterilized food and water
C. Cholera | iii) DPT Vaccine
D. Syphilis | iv) Use oral rehydration therapy

a) A – (ii), B – (iii), C – (iv), D – (i)
b) A – (i), B – (ii), C – (iii), D – (iv)
c) A – (ii), B – (iv), C – (i), D – (iii)
d) A – (ii), B – (i), C – (iii), D – (iv)

Ans. (a)

280. Which one of the following is the correct statement regarding the particular psychotrophic drug specified?  

**CBSE PRELIMS – 2008**

a) Barbiturates cause relaxation and temporary euphoria
b) Hashish causes after thought perceptions and hallucinations
c) Opium stimulates nervous system and causes hallucinations
d) Morphine leads to delusions and disturbed emotions

Ans. (b)

281. Cornea transplant in humans is almost never rejected. This is because:

**CBSE PRELIMS – 2008**

a) It is a non-living layer
b) Its cells are least penetrable by bacteria
c) It has no blood supply
d) It is composed of enucleated cells

Ans. (c)

282. The letter T in T-lymphocyte refers to:

**CBSE PRELIMS – 2009**

a) Tonsil  
b) Thymus  
c) Thyroid  
d) Thalamus

Ans. (b)

283. Which of the following is a pair of viral diseases?

**CBSE PRELIMS – 2009**

a) Dysentery, Common Cold  
b) Typhoid, Tuberculosis  
c) Ringworm, AIDS  
d) Common Cold, AIDS

Ans. (d)

284. A person likely to develop tetanus is immunized by administering:

**CBSE PRELIMS – 2009**

a) Wide spectrum antibiotics  
b) Weakened germs  
c) Dead germs  
d) Preformed antibodies

Ans. (d)

285. Which one of the following statements is correct?

**CBSE PRELIMS – 2009**

a) Heroin accelerates body functions.
b) Malignant tumours may exhibit metastasis
c) Patients who have undergone surgery are given cannabinoid to relieve pain.
d) Benign tumours show the property of metastasis.

Ans. (b)

286. Globulins contained in human blood plasma are primarily involved in:

**CBSE PRELIMS – 2009**

a) Oxygen transport in the blood  
b) Clotting of blood  
c) Defence mechanisms of body  
d) Osmotic balance of body fluids

Ans. (c)

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

**CBSE PRELIMS – 2009**

a) Cough  
b) Headache  
c) Allergy  
d) Nausea

Ans. (c)

288. Ringworm in humans is caused by:

**CBSE PRELIMS – 2010**

a) Viruses  
b) Bacteria  
c) Fungi  
d) Nematodes

Ans. (c)

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

**CBSE PRELIMS – 2010**

a) The causative HIV retrovirus enters helper T-lymphocytes thus reducing their numbers
b) The HIV can be transmitted through eating food together with an infected person
c) Drug addicts are least susceptible to HIV infection
d) AIDS patients are being fully cured cent per cent with proper care and nutrition

Ans. (a)

290. Select the correct statement from the ones given below:

**CBSE PRELIMS – 2010**

a) Cocaine is given to patients after surgery as it stimulates recovery
b) Barbiturates when given to criminals make them tell the truth
c) Morphine is often given to persons who have undergone surgery as a pain killer

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

**Ans. (c)**

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

**Ans. (b)**

Hint: Epithelium of urogenital tract and skin are physical barriers. Monocytes are cellular barrier. Tear, saliva and acid in stomach are physiological barriers.

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

**Ans. (a)**

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

**Ans. (c)**

295. Common cold differs from pneumonia in, that:  

**Ans. (c)**

b) Pneumonia is caused by a virus while the common cold is caused by the bacterium *Haemophilus influenzae*

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

d) Pneumonia is a communicable disease whereas the common cold is a nutritional deficiency disease

296. Which one of the following options the two examples are correctly matched with their particular type of immunity?  

**Ans. (d)**


297. Cirrhosis of liver is caused by the chronic intake of:  

**Ans. (a)**

298. The pathogen *Microsporum* responsible for ringworm disease in humans belongs to the same Kingdom of organisms as that of:  

**Ans. (c)**

299. Which one of the following options gives the correct matching of a disease with its causative organism and mode of infection?
Disease | Causative organisms | Mode of Infection
---|---|---
a) Typhoid | *Salmonella typhi* | With inspired air
b) Pneumonia | *Streptococcus pneumoniae* | Droplet infection
c) Elephantiasis | *Wuchereria bancrofti* | With infected water and food
d) Malaria | *Plasmodium vivax* | Bite of male *Anopheles* mosquito

Ans. (b)

300. Common cold is not cured by antibiotics because it is: (CBSE MAINS – 2011)
- a) Caused by a virus
- b) Caused by a Gram-positive bacterium
- c) Caused by a Gram-negative bacterium
- d) Not an infectious disease

Ans. (a)

301. Select the correct statement with respect to diseases and immunisation: (CBSE MAINS – 2011)
- a) If due to some reason B-and T-lymphocytes are damaged, the body will not produce antibodies against a pathogen.
- b) Injection of dead/inactivated pathogens causes passive immunity
- c) Certain protozoans have been used to mass produce hepatitis B vaccine
- d) Injection of snake antivenom against snake bite is an example of active immunisation

Ans. (a)

Hint: Using recombinant DNA technology. Hepatitis B vaccine has been produced from yeast. Injection of snake antivenom which contains preformed antibodies, is an example of passive immunisation. Injection of dead/inactivated pathogens leads to development of active immunity.

302. Read the following four statements (A – D): (CBSE MAINS – 2012)
- (A) Colostrum is recommended for the new born because it is rich in antigens
- (B) Chikungunya is caused by a Gram negative bacterium
- (C) Tissue culture has proved useful in obtaining virus free plants
- (D) Beer is manufactured by distillation of fermented grape juice.

How many of the above statements are wrong?
- a) Four
- b) One
- c) Two
- d) Three

Ans. (d)

Hint:
- Colostrum is rich in antibodies.
- Chikungunya is caused by Alphavirus and transmitted to humans by *Aedes* mosquito.
- Beer and wine are produced without distillation; whereas whisky, brandy and rum are produced by distillation. Thus three statements are wrong.

303. Identify the molecules (A) and (B) shows below and select the right option giving their source and use (CBSE MAINS – 2012)

Options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Molecule</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) (B) Cannabinoid</td>
<td><em>Atropa belladonna</em></td>
<td>Produces hallucinations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) (A) Morphine</td>
<td><em>Papaver somniferum</em></td>
<td>Sedative and pain killer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) (A) Cocaine</td>
<td><em>Erythroxylum coca</em></td>
<td>Accelerates the transport of dopamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) (B) Heroin</td>
<td><em>Cannabis sativa</em></td>
<td>Depressant and slows down body functions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ans. (b)

Hint:
- (a) Is the chemical structure of Morphine which is an effective sedative and painkiller? It is extracted from Poppy plant (*Papaver somniferum*)
- (b) Is the chemical structure of Cannabinoid molecule which is obtained from *Cannabis sativa* and known for their effects on the Cardiovascular system.
  - *Atropa belladonna* and *Datura* plants have hallucinogenic properties.
  - *Cocaine* is obtained from *Erythroxylum coca* and it interferes with the transport of dopamine in the CNS.
  - *Heroin* is a derivative of morphine and is a depressant and slows down body functions.
304. Which one of the following statements is correct with respect to immunity? (CBSE MAINS – 2012)

a) Antibodies are protein molecules, each of which has four light chains
b) Rejection of a kidney graft is, the function of B-lymphocytes
c) Preformed antibodies need to be injected to treat the bite by a for a viper snake
d) The antibodies against small pox pathogen are produced by T-lymphocytes

**Ans. (c)**

305. Cancer cells can be easily disintegrated by radiations better than the normal cells because (CHD. CET – 2000)

a) They multiply faster
b) They are starved
c) They are dead
d) They have more lactic acid

**Ans. (a)**

306. One of the following is mismatched (CHD. CET – 2000)

a) Leprosy – bacteria
b) AIDS – bacterial infection
c) Bony fish – operculum
d) Compound eyes – insects

**Ans. (b)**

307. What is not true about innate immunity? (CHD. CET – 2007)

a) First line of defence
b) Includes all defence elements with which an individual is born
c) Lysozyme and interferons are part of it
d) Specific in nature

**Ans. (d)**

308. Which of the following relaxes muscles and relieves anxiety? (CHD. CET – 2007)

a) Hallucinogens
b) Tranquiliser
c) Stimulants
d) Opiates

**Ans. (b)**

309. What is ‘pap smear’? (CHD. CET – 2008)

a) Screening test for detection of cervix cancer
b) Diagnostic test for detection of Human papilloma virus from cervix and vagina
c) Testing blood smear from cervix
d) Screen test for detection of breast cancer.

**Ans. (a)**


a) Bordetella
b) Corynebacterium
c) Mycobacterium
d) Clostridium

**Ans. (a)**

311. Find the mismatch (CHD. CET – 2008)

a) Sleeping sickness – Trypanosoma
b) Syphilis – Treichuris
c) Typhoid – Salmonella
d) Kala azar – Leishmania

**Ans. (b)**

312. Source of LSD, cocaine, morphine (CHD. CET – 2008)

a) Claviceps, Erythroxylon, Papaver
b) Atropa, Erythroxylon, Papaver
c) Claviceps, Cocoa, Papaver
d) Erythroxylon, Claviceps, Papaver

**Ans. (a)**

313. Which immunoglobulin is able to cross placenta? (CHD. CET – 2008)

a) IgG
b) IgA
c) IgE
d) IgD

**Ans. (a)**

314. A parasitic disease which is not transmitted through the bite of insect vector: (CHD. CET – 2009)

a) Filariasis
b) Malaria
c) Leishmaniasis
d) Ascariasis

**Ans. (d)**

315. The antibodies which are present in abundance in colostrum are: (CHD. CET – 2009)

a) IgG
b) IgM
c) IgA
d) IgD

**Ans. (c)**

316. The maturation and development of T-lymphocytes takes place in: (CHD. CET – 2009)

a) Thymus
b) Spleen
c) Lymph nodes
d) MALT

**Ans. (a)**

317. The antibodies in the blood are secreted by: (CHD. CET – 2010)

a) Neutrophils
b) Basophils
c) Monocytes
d) Lymphocytes

**Ans. (d)**

318. Marijuana is extracted from the leaves of (CHD. CET – 2011)

a) Areca catechu
b) Thea sinensis
c) Cannabis indica
d) Cannabis sativa

**Ans. (d)**

319. The most common organ involved in extra-intestinal amoebiasis is (CHD. CET – 2011)

a) Liver
b) Lungs
c) Brain
d) Spleen

**Ans. (a)**

320. Interferons have been used for the treatment of (CHD. CET – 2011)

a) Ascariasis
b) Influenza
c) Filariasis
d) Giardiasis

**Ans. (b)**
321. Fatty liver syndrome is associated with: (CHD. CET – 2012)
   a) Smoking  b) Alcoholism
   c) Drug addiction  d) Drug abuse
Ans. (b)

322. Monoclonal antibodies are produced from hybrid cells called hybridomas. Hybridoma cells can be obtained from: (CHD. CET – 2012)
   a) B-lymphocytes and myeloma cells
   b) T-lymphocytes and myeloma cells
   c) B-lymphocytes and carcinoma cells
   d) Lymphoma cells and bone marrow cells
Ans. (a)

323. The term humor in humoral immunity implies: (CHD. CET – 2012)
   a) Hormones
   b) Bone marrow
   c) Plasma and lymph
   d) Cerebrospinal fluid
Ans. (c)

324. Which disease is not caused by viruses? (H.P. PMT – 2010)
   a) Mumps
   b) Tuberculosis
   c) Herpes
   d) Influenza
Ans. (b)

325. Elephantiasis is caused by: (H.P. PMT – 2010)
   a) Dracunculus medinensis
   b) Enterobius vermicularis
   c) Wuchereria bancrofti
   d) None of the above
Ans. (c)

326. Interferons are: (H.P. PMT – 2010)
   a) Protein products of macrophages which destroy microbes
   b) Proteins secreted by virus infected cells which protect non-infected cells from further viral infection
   c) Allergens
   d) Antibody molecules
Ans. (b)

327. Which of the following properties of acquired immunity is the basis of vaccination? (H.P. PMT – 2010)
   a) Specificity
   b) Diversity
   c) Memory
   d) Discrimination between Self and Non-self
Ans. (c)

328. Treatment of the cancer can be made by: (H.P. PMT – 2010)
   a) Surgery
   b) Radiation therapy
   c) Immuno therapy
   d) All the above
Ans. (d)

329. The plant Cannabis is used for the production of: (H.P. PMT – 2010)
   a) Marijuana
   b) Hashish
   c) Charas
   d) All the above
Ans. (d)

330. Which one is a very vulnerable phase of mental and psychological development of an individual? (H.P. PMT – 2010)
   a) Childhood
   b) Adulthood
   c) Adolescence
   d) None of the above
Ans. (c)

331. Which one is not included in the category of physiological barriers to prevent microbial growth? (H.P. PMT – 2011)
   a) Acid in the Stomach
   b) Saliva in the Mouth
   c) Tears from Eyes
   d) Virus-infected cells secrete Interferons
Ans. (d)

332. Allergy is due to the release of which chemical from mast cells? (H.P. PMT – 2011)
   a) Histamine
   b) Antibodies
   c) Antigens
   d) None of these
Ans. (a)

333. Ringworm, one of the most common infectious disease in man is caused by: (H.P. PMT – 2011)
   a) Wuchereria
   b) Trichophyton
   c) Ascaris
   d) Aedes
Ans. (b)

334. Which one of the following is obtained by acetylation of Morphine? (H.P. PMT – 2011)
   a) Hashish
   b) Ganja
   c) Charas
   d) Smack
Ans. (d)

335. Immunoglobulin that mediates allergic response is: (H.P. PMT – 2011)
   a) IgE
   b) IgA
   c) IgG
   d) IgM
Ans. (a)

336. Most cancers are treated by combination of (H.P. PMT – 2011)
   a) Surgery and Radiotherapy
   b) Surgery and Chemotherapy
   c) Surgery, Radiotherapy and Chemotherapy
   d) Radiotherapy and Chemotherapy
Ans. (c)
337. HIV is a (H.P. PMT – 2012)
   a) Adenovirus    b) Retrovirus
   c) Oncogenic virus d) Streptococcus

   Ans. (b)

338. Which of the following is not used as bioweapon? (DUMET – 2010)
   a) Bacillus anthracis
   b) Botulinum toxin
   c) Bacillus thuringiensis toxin
   d) Smallpox

   Ans. (c)

339. Typhoid fever is caused by a species of (DUMET – 2010)
   a) Streptococcus   b) Staphylococcus
   c) Salmonella      d) Mycobacterium

   Ans. (c)

340. Polio is caused by a (DUMET – 2010)
   a) Bacteriophage
   b) Virus with a single strand RNA
   c) Virus with a single strand DNA
   d) Virus with double strand DNA

   Ans. (b)

341. The predominant antibody in saliva is (DUMET – 2010)
   a) IgG       b) IgA       c) IgM       d) IgD

   Ans. (b)

342. Which one of the following pairs of diseases is viral as well as transmitted by mosquitoes? (DUMET – 2010)
   a) Elephantiasis and Dengue
   b) Yellow fever and sleeping sickness
   c) Encephalitis and sleeping sickness
   d) Yellow fever and Dengue

   Ans. (d)

343. Which of the following is used as a bioweapon? (DUMET – 2011)
   a) Bacillus subtilis
   b) Bacillus licheniformis
   c) Bacillus thuringiensis
   d) Bacillus anthracis

   Ans. (d)