

SECTION A: TOPICWISE QUESTIONS

TOPIC 1: COMMON DISEASES IN HUMANS

1. For the prevention and control of malaria the most important measure is
 - A. Doors and window should be provided with wire mesh
 - B. Spraying of insecticides in ditches, drainage areas and swamps
 - C. Control or eliminate the vectors and their breeding places**
 - D. Introducing Gambusia fish in ponds

2. Dysentery is caused by
 - A. Entamoeba histolytica
 - B. Entamoeba coli
 - C. Escherichia coli
 - D. Bacteria**

3. Concept of crop-cafeteria and crop-scheduling was given by
 - A. MS.Swaminathan**
 - B. Norman Borlaug
 - C. Both A aand B
 - D. P Maheshwari

4. Sexual stage of plasmodium occurs in
 - A. Salivary glands of mosquito
 - B. Human RBC**
 - C. Intestine of mosquito
 - D. Human liver

5. Blood circulation was discovered by
 - A. William Harvey**
 - B. Hippocrates
 - C. Carl Landsteiner
 - D. Landsteiner and weiner

6. What re the benefits of being heathty?
 - a. Healthy person is more efficient at work
 - b. Health increases longevity of people

- c. Health reduces infant mortality
- d. Health reduces maternal mortality
- A. a,b and c
- B. b,c and d
- C. a, c and d
- D. a, b ,c, and d**

7. the most important thing for maintaining good health are

- A. balalnced diet
- B. personal hygiene
- C. regular exercise
- D. all of the above**

8. when the functioning of one or more organs or systems of the body is adversely affected, characterised by various signs and symptoms this is called

- A. allergy
- B. toxicity
- C. immunity
- D. disease**

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

Column I	Column II
a. Typhoid	1. Chronic inflammation of lymphatic vessels
b. Pneumonia	2. Dry scaly lesions on skin
c. Filariasis	3. Chill and high fever recurring every 3-4 days
d. Ringworm	4. Alveoli filled with fluid
e. Malaria	5. Intestinal perforations

- A. a—1, b—2, c—3, d—5, e—4
- B. a—5, b—4, c—1, d—2, e—3**
- C. a—1, b—2, c—3, d—5, e—4
- D. a—5, b—4, c—1, d—3, e—2

10. A wide rang of organisms belonging to bacteria viruses fungi protozoans helminths, etc., could cause diseases in men. Such diseases causing organisms are called

- A. Allergens
- B. Carcinogens

C. Parasites

D. Pathogens

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

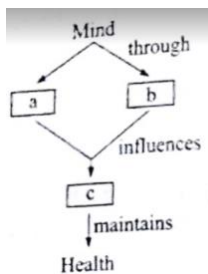
A. *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Wuchereria bancrofti*

B. *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Leishmania donovani*

C. *Leishmania donovani* and *Plasmodium ovale*

D. *Plasmodium ovale* and *Wuchereria bancrofti*

12. Fill in the blanks:



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

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

C. a—neural system, c—endocrine system, a—immune system

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

13. Chikungunya disease spreads through the bite of which mosquito

A. *Aedes aegypti* mosquito

B. *Culex* mosquito

C. *Anopheles* mosquito

D. None of the above

14. Dengue fever is transmitted by which

A. *Anopheles* mosquito

B. *Culex* mosquito

C. *Aedes* mosquito

D. Tik –Tik fly

15. Diseases which are easily transmitted from one person to another are called

- A. Infectious disease
- B. Non- infectious disease
- C. Deficiency disease
- D. Genetic disorders

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

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

- A. a—IV, b—III, c—II, d—I
- B. a—III, b—IV, c—II, d—I
- C. a—III, b—I, c—II, d—IV
- D. a—IV, b—III, c—I, d—V

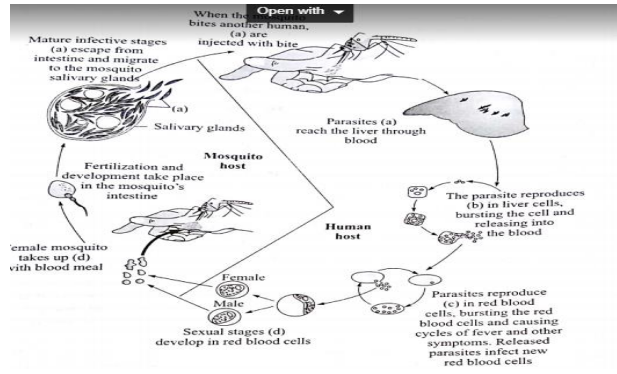
17. cerebral malignant malaria is caused by

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

18. the disease like malaria and filariasis are transmitted through insect vectors; vectors can be controlled by introducing fish

- A. labeo
- B. *gambusia*
- C. Hilsa
- D. Catla

19. Internal bleeding, muscular pain, blockage of the intestinal passage and anaemia are some of the symptoms caused due to the infection by
- A. Wuchereria
 - B. Trichophyton
 - C. Ascaris
 - D. Plasmodium
20. The mature infective stages of malaria parasite which are transferred from mosquito to man are
- A. Sporozoites
 - B. Merozoites
 - C. Trophozoites
 - D. Gametocytes
21. Widal test is performed to confirm
- A. Malaria
 - B. Pneumonia
 - C. Jaundice
 - D. Typhoid
22. Plasmodium vivax causes
- A. Benign tertian malaria
 - B. Malignant tertian malaria
 - C. Quartan malaria
 - D. Mild malaria
23. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.
- A. a—gametocytes, d—sporozoites, c—asexually, b—sexually
 - B. d—gametocytes, a—sporozoites, b—asexually, c—sexually
 - C. a—gametocytes, d—sporozoites, b—asexually, c—sexually
 - D. d—gametocytes, a—sporozoites, b—asexually, c—sexually



24. Tikka is a

- A. Fungal disease
- B. Viral disease
- C. Bacterial disease
- D. Protozoan disease

25. Which is caused by virus?

- A. Typhoid
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Polio
- D. Diphtheria

26. Incubation period of *Plasmodium vivax* is

- A. 14 days
- B. 28 days
- C. 10 days
- D. 12 days

27. Which stage of malaria parasite is responsible for relapse?

- A. Merozoite
- B. Sporozoite
- C. Gametocyte
- D. Trophozoite

28. Which one of the following is cause of the “oriental sore”?

- A. Trypanosoma gambiense
- B. Trypanosoma cruzi
- C. Leishmanial tropica**
- D. Leishmanial donovani

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

- A. Small pox
- B. Influenza
- C. T.B**
- D. Rabies

30. Leishmania donovani is transmitted by

- A. Glossina
- B. Triatomid bugs
- C. Phlebotamus**
- D. Culex

31. Identify the wrongly matched pair

- A. Typhoid – widal test
- B. Plague – virl disease**
- C. Malignant malaria – plasmodium falciparum
- D. Common cold – rhinovirus

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

Column I	Column II
(1) Typhoid	(a) <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>
(2) Pneumonia	(b) <i>Trichophyton</i>
(3) Filariasis	(c) <i>Plasmodium</i>
(4) Ringworm	(d) <i>Salmonella typhi</i>
(5) Malaria	(e) <i>Wuchereria malayi</i>

- A. 1—d, 2—a, 3—e, 4—b, 5—c**
- B. 1—a, 2—c, 3—b, 4—e, 5—d
- C. 1—b, 2—d, 3—e, 4—c, 5—a
- D. 1—b, 2—c, 3—e, 4—d, 5—a

33. Which one is vehicle born spread by housefly?
A. Typhoid
B. Cancer
C. Rabies
D. Mumps
34. A mosquito borne vital disease is
A. Malaria and Chaga's disease
B. Yellow fever and Dengue
C. Lalariaisis and typhus
D. Kala azar and diphtheria
35. Causative agent of T.B is
A. Salmomella
B. Microbacterium
36. A droplet infection is
A. Tetanus
B. Pneumonia
C. Syphiis
D. Typhoid
37. A person spreading food like mary Mallon can be major source of spread of disease
A. Pneumonia
B. Syphilis
C. Cancer
D. Typhoid
38. BCG vaccine provides protection against
A. Measles
B. T.B
C. Cholera
D. Small pox

39. Which one is the most infectious disease?

- A. AIDS
- B. Hepatitis – B
- C. Malaria
- D. Cough and cold**

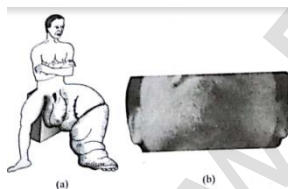
40. Leprosy is also called

- A. Hansen's disease**
- B. Infantile paralysis
- C. Koch's disease
- D. Pertussis

41. Insect that spreads plague is

- A. Anopheles
- B. Pediculus
- C. Xenopsylla**
- D. Yersinia

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



- A. a—caused by *Wuchereria bancrofti* and *W. Malayi*
b—caused by *Epidermophyton* and *Microsporum*
- B. a—Elephantiasis, b-ringworm
- C. a—caused by nematode, b—caused by fungi
- D. all of the above

43. which pair of disease is viral?

- A. AIDS , syphilis
- B. Typhoid, tetanus
- C. Rabies, mumps**

D. Cholera, T.B

44. Which of the following causes plague?

- A. Salmonella typhimurium
- B. Trichinella spirals
- C. Yersinia pestis**
- D. Leishmanial Donovanii

45. Small pox is due to

- A. Virus**
- B. Bacterium
- C. Helminth
- D. Protozoan

46. T.B is caused by

- A. Griscofulvin
- B. Ubiquinone
- C. Streptomycin**
- D. Eucitl

47. Which one of the sexually transmitted diseases is correctly matched with its pathogen?

- A. Urethritis—Bacillus Anthracis
- B. Syphilis – Treponema pallidum**
- C. Gonorrhoea – entamoeba histolytica
- D. Soft sore—bacillus brevis

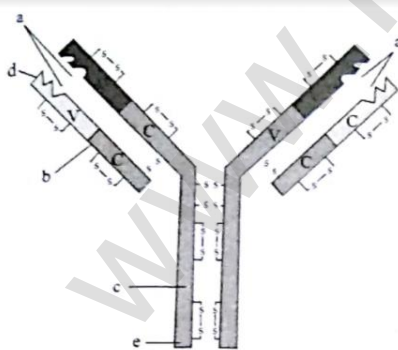
48. Leprosy is due to

- A. Monocystis
- B. TMV
- C. Mycobacterium**
- D. Salmonella

49. Toxin produced by tetanus affects
- Voluntary muscles
 - Involuntary muscles
 - Both voluntary and involuntary
 - Jaw bones

TOPIC 2: Innate Immunity, Acquired Immunity, Active and Passive Immunity

50. In immunoglobulin disulphides do not join
- Two heavy chains
 - Light chain with heavy chain
 - Two light chains
 - All of the above
51. Antigen binding site is present on which terminal of peptide chain in antibodies
- N-terminal
 - C-terminal
 - Either N or C terminal
 - In between N and C terminal
52. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



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

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

53. The overall ability of the host to fight the disease causing organisms, conferred by the immune system is called
- A. Allergy
 - B. Auto immunity
 - C. Immunity**
 - D. Both B and C
54. When a host is exposed to antigens which may be in the form of living or dead microbes or other proteins antibodies are produced in the host body. This type of immunity is called
- A. Active immunity**
 - B. Passive immunity
 - C. Auto immunity
 - D. Allergy
55. Antibodies are
- A. Gamma Globulins**
 - B. Vitamins
 - C. Albumins
 - D. Sugars
56. T-lymphocytes mature in
- A. Pancreas
 - B. Spleen
 - C. Bone marrow
 - D. Thymus**
57. Interferons act against viral infection by
- A. Protecting other cells against virus**
 - B. Functioning as macrophages
 - C. Providing antibodies
 - D. Directly destroying genetic material of virus

58. Perspiration contains an enzyme that kills bacteria. It is
- A. Lipase
 - B. Lysozyme**
 - C. Protease
 - D. Reductase
59. Rejection of transplanted organ is prevented by regular use of
- A. Cyclosporin**
 - B. Calcitonin
 - C. Thrombin
 - D. Pyroxin
60. Memory cells are formed from
- A. Erythropoietic stem cells
 - B. Monocytes
 - C. T-lymphocytes**
 - D. B-lymphocytes
61. Interferons were discovered by
- A. Zinder and Lederberg
 - B. Issac and Lindemann**
 - C. Temin
 - D. Safferman and Morris
62. Character of acquired immunity is
- A. Difference between self and non-self
 - B. Specificity of antigen
 - C. Retains memory
 - D. All of the above**
63. Each immunoglobulin has two heavy chains and two light chains. The antigen binding site is found in
- A. variable region of heavy chain
 - B. variable region of light chain
 - C. constant region of light chain

D.variable region of both heavy and light chain

64. which substance o introduction into human body forms antibody?

- A. Antigen**
- B. Antibody
- C. Histamine
- D. Both A and B

65. Immune response to first encounter with a antigen is called

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

66. N antiviral substance produced in response to viral infection for restricting its multiplication is

- A. Antigen
- B. Antiviron
- C. Interferon**
- D. Virion

67. An example of innate immunity is

- A. PMNL neutrophils**
- B. B-Lymphocytes
- C. T-lymphocytes
- D. TH cells

68. Element required to maintain structure of immunoglobulin is

- A. S**
- B. Ca
- C. P
- D. Fe

69. It helps in differentiation of cells of immune system

- A. Cortisol
- B. Thyroxine
- C. Thymosin**

D.Steroid

70.A person has developed interferon in his body. He seems to carry infection of

- A.Tetanus
- B.Malaria
- C.Measles**
- D.Typhoid

71.Damage of thymus in a child would lead to

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

72.In the immune system, interferons are a part of

- A.Physiological barriers
- B.Macrophages
- C.Physical barriers
- D.Cytokine barriers**

73.Macrophages are derived from

- A.Neutrophils
- B.Lymphocytes
- C.Monocytes**
- D.Basophils

74.Active immunity means

- A.Resistance developed before disease
- B.Resistance developed after disease**
- C.Increased heart beat
- D.Increased flow of blood

75. Which one acts as physiological barrier to entry of microorganisms in human body?
- A. Monocytes
 - B. Skin
 - C. Epithelium of urinogenital tract
 - D. Tears**
76. Surgical removal of thymus of a new shall result in failure to produce
- A. Monocytes
 - B. B-lymphocytes
 - C. T-lymphocytes**
 - D. Basophils
77. Obstacle to large scale transplantation of organs is
- A. Insufficiency of organ donors
 - B. Immunological rejection of foreign bodies**
 - C. Religious or ethnic considerations
 - D. Lack of effective surgical techniques
78. A cell coded protein formed in response to infection with most animal viruses is
- A. Antigen
 - B. Antibody
 - C. Interferon**
 - D. Histone
79. Antigens are found
- A. Inside cytoplasm
 - B. Inside nucleus
 - C. On nuclear envelope
 - D. On cell surface**
80. Antibody
- A. Induces formation of antigen
 - B. Helps in production of WBC

C.Is formed by WBC

D.None of the above

81.A compound formed in an organism fro inhibiting growth of another organism is

A.Antigen

B.Antibody

C.Antibiotic

D.Antiallergic

82.Immunity acquired after an infection is

A.Active immunity

B.Passive immunity

C.Innate immunity

D.Both B and C

83.A molecule that produces an immune response is

A.Antigen

B.Antibody

C.Carcinogen

D.Mutagen

84.Immune system is made up of

A.Humoral system

B.Humoral and fibrous systems

C.Humoral and cell mediated systems

D.Antigen induced antibodies

85.Macrophages are also known as

A.Phagocytes

B.B-cells

C.NK cells

D.Malaria

86. Interferon have been used in the treatment of
- A. Ascariasis
 - B. Influenza**
 - C. Filariasis
 - D. Giardiasis
87. How many variable segments are present the basis structure of antibody molecule?
- A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. Three
 - D. Four**
88. Shape of antibody is like
- A. X
 - B. Z
 - C. Y**
 - D. O

TOPIC 3: Vaccination and Immunisation, Allergies, auto Immunity and Immune system in the body

89. Sometime due to genetic and other unknown reasons the body attacks self cells. This results in damage to the body and is called
- A. Allergy
 - B. Auto-immunity**
 - C. Immunisation
 - D. Contact inhibition
90. Memory based acquired immunity evolved in
- A. Higher vertebrates**
 - B. Lower vertebrates
 - C. Lower invertebrates
 - D. All of the above

91. The human immune system consists of
- A. Lymphoid organs and soluble molecules
 - B. Lymphoid tissues
 - C. Lymphoid cells and antibodies
 - D. All of the above
92. The immune system plays an important role in
- a. Recognition of foreign antigens
 - b. Responds to antigens and remembers them
 - c. Allergic reactions
 - d. Auto-immune diseases
 - e. Organ transplantation
- A. b, c, and e
B. a and b only
C. a, b, c and d
D. a, b, c, d, and e
93. Peyer's patches are found in
- A. Small intestine
 - B. Large intestine
 - C. Stomach
 - D. Vermiform appendix
94. Immature lymphocytes differentiate into antigen-sensitive lymphocytes in the
- A. Primary lymphoid organs
 - B. Secondary lymphoid organs
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above
95. Fill in the blanks
1. The ...a... lymphoid organs provide the sites for interaction of lymphocytes with antigen which then proliferate to become ...b...
 2. The thymus is a lobed organ located near the heart and beneath the ...c...
 3. Spleen has a large reservoir of ...d...

- A. a—secondary, b—antigen sensitive cells, c—collar bone, d—lymphocytes
- B. a—secondary, b—receptor cells, c—breast bone, d—erythrocytes
- C. a—primary, b—effector cells, c—breast bone, d—lymphocytes
- D. a—secondary, b—effector cells, c—breastbone, d—erythrocytes**
96. full form of MALT is
- A. macrophages associated lymphoid tissue
- B. macrophages associated lymphoid tumor
- C. mucosa associated lymphoid tumor
- D. mucosa associated lymphoid tissue**
97. Lymphoid tissues are located within the lining of the
- A. Respiratory tracts
- B. Digestive tracts
- C. Urogenital tracts
- D. All of the above**
98. AIDS was first reported in the year
- A. 1981**
- B. 1984
- C. 1987
- D. 1974
99. Antitoxin is a preparation containing
- A. Antigens to the toxin
- B. Antibodies to the toxin**
- C. Mixture of antigen and antibodies that given in tetanus
- D. Memory B and T cells
100. Drugs used to quickly reduce the symptoms of allergy
- Histaminic drugs
 - Adrenaline
 - Steroids
 - α – infections

- A. i ,ii and iii
- B. i,ii and iv
- C. ii and iii
- D. I and ii

101. Which of the following are the reasons for rheumatoid arthritis?

- i. Lymphocytes becomes more active
- ii. Body attacks self cells
- iii. More antibodies are produced in the body
- iv. The ability to differentiate pathogens or foreign molecule from self cells is lost

- A. ii, iii and iv
- B. ii and iv
- C. ii, iii, and iv
- D. i and iv

102. At new place you suddenly start sneezing and wheezing. The statement correctly correlate this condition

- i. This is exaggerated response of the immune system
- ii. Symptoms are watery eyes and tuning nose
- iii. Due to release of chemicals like adrenaline steroids and histamine
- iv. Antibodies produced to these are IgE type
- v. Rheumatoid arthritis is an example

- A. i,ii,iii,iv are true
- B. i,iii,iv are true
- C. i,ii,iv are true
- D. all are correct except v

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

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

104.The exaggerated response of the immune system to certain antigen present in environment is called

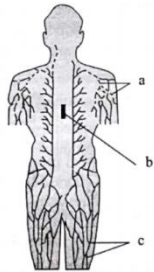
- A.Active immunity
- B.Passive immunity
- C.Auto immunity
- D.Allergy**

105.Read the statements and choose the correct option

- I. Secretion of interferons is a physiological barrier of innate immunity
- II.T-lymphocytes are responsible for cell mediated immunity
- III. Injection given against snake venom is a type pf active immunisation
- IV. Antibodies produced during allergic reactions are of IgA type

- A. I and II alone are correct
- B. II and IV alone are correct
- C. I alone is correct
- D. II alone is correct**

106.Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



- A.a—lymphatic vessels, b—thymus,c—lymph nodes
- B.c—lymphatic vessels, a—thymus, b—lymph nodes**
- C.b—lymphatic vessels, c—thymus,a—lymph nodes
- D.c—lymphatic vessels, b—thymus,a—lymph nodes

107.antiserum has

- A.antigen
- B.antibody**
- C.white blood corpuscles
- D.red blood corpuscles

108. Immunoglobulin that increases in number during allergy
- A. IgA
 - B. IgE**
 - C. IgG
 - D. IgM
109. Inflammatory response in allergy is due to release by mast cells of
- A. Antibodies
 - B. Antigens
 - C. Histamine**
 - D. All the above
110. Which is introduced during small pox vaccination
- A. Antibodies
 - B. Leucocyte
 - C. Antibiotics
 - D. Attenuated virus**
111. Hypersensitivity to an allergen is due to
- A. Increase in temperature
 - B. Food habits
 - C. Age
 - D. Aberrant functioning of immune system**
112. A kind of allergy is
- A. Asthma**
 - B. Yellow eyes
 - C. Mumps
 - D. Typhoid
113. A non-infectious, unnatural and unusual reaction to a substance or condition is
- A. Immunity
 - B. Allergy**
 - C. Infection

- D.Toxin
- 114.Passive immunity is obtained through injecting
- Antibiotics
 - Vaccines
 - Antibodies**
 - Antigens
- 115.One of the inflammatory reaction induced by histamine is
- Vasoconstriction of blood vessels
 - Vasodilation of peripheral blood vessels**
 - Increased vascular permeability
 - Accelerated blood clotting
- 116.Vaccination protects a person from disease because it
- Helps in better digestion
 - Increases RBC count
 - Produce antibodies**
 - Corrects body heating system
- 117.Treatment of snake bite by antivenin is providing
- Artificial acquired active immunity
 - Artificial acquired passive immunity**
 - Natural acquired passive immunity
 - Specific natural immunity
118. Match the column I and II and choose the correct combination from the options given

Column I	Column II
a. Natural active	p. Immunity devise opted by heredity
b. Artificial passive	q. From mother foetus through placenta
c. Artificial active	r. Injection of antiserum
d. Natural passive	s. Fighting infection naturally
	t. Induced vaccination

- a—s,b—t,c—q,d—r
- a—p,b—q,c—r,d—t
- a—t,b—s,c—r,d—p
- a—s,b—r, c—t, d—q**

119. which of the following properties of acquired immunity is a basis of vaccination?

A. Specificity

B. Memory

C. Diversity

D. Discrimination between self and non-self

120. Which is not an autoimmune disease?

A. Grave's disease

B. Pernicious disease

C. Rheumatoid arthritis

D. Insomnia

121. Jenner prepared vaccine for small pox virus by employing

A. Attenuated small pox virus

B. Small doses of small pox virus

C. Attenuated cow's pox virus

D. Large doses of small pox virus

122. Father of immunology is

A. Robert Koch

B. Ferdinand Kohn

C. Louis Pasteur

D. Edward Jenner

123. Which of the following vaccines are injected to babies at the age of $1\frac{1}{2}$,

$2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ months?

A. Polio and BCG

B. BCG and DPT-Hib

C. DPT—Hib and polio

D. BCG and hepatitis B

124. TAB vaccine is useful against

- A. Polio
- B. Pertussis
- C. Diphtheria;**
- D. Typhoid

125. Vaccine against rabies was first developed by

- A. Jenner
- B. Shull
- C. Pasteur**
- D. Goror

126. vaccine against rabies was first developed by

- A. louis Pasteur**
- B. Edward Jenner
- C. George snell
- D. Peter Goror

127. Vaccine for tuberculosis is known as

- A. TAB vaccine
- B. BCG vaccine**
- C. DPT
- D. OPV

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

- A. Diabetes, polio and Tetanus
- B. Diphtheria, Plague and Tetanus
- C. Diphtheria, pertussis and typhoid
- D. Diphtheria, pertussis and Tetanus**

TOPIC 4: AIDS

129. NACO stands for

- A. National AIDS control organisation**
- B. National AIDS and cancer organisation

- C. Non-governmental AIDS control organisation
- D. Nation associated combined organisation

130. In our country the organisations which are doing a lot to educate people about AIDS

- A. NACO
- B. NGO's
- C. CDRI
- D. Both A and B

131. AIDS was first reported in ..a... in the last ...bb... years or so it kills more thanc....persons

- A. a---india, b—5, c--- 25×10^5
- B. a—USA, b—30, c— 25×10^6
- C. a—USA, b—25, c— 2.5×10^7
- D. a—India, b—25, c— 2.5×10^6

132. Incubation period of AIDS is generally

- A. 5-10 months
- B. 10-12 years
- C. 12-18 years
- D. 5-10 years

133. Transmission of HIV infection generally occurs by

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

134. Full form of AIDS is

- A. Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
- B. Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
- C. Acquired Immuno Deficient Syndrome
- D. Acquired Immunity Deficient Syndrome

135. AIDS is caused by a

- A. Retrovirus
- B. Viroid
- C. DNA virus
- D. Protein

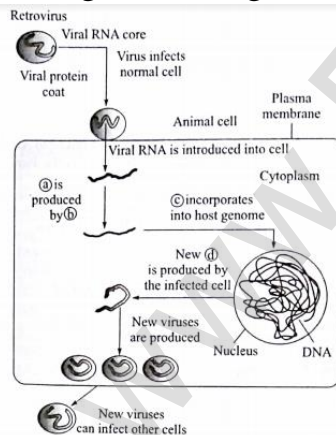
136. World AIDS day is celebrated every year on

- A. 1st November
- B. 5th June
- C. 1st December
- D. 31st December

137. AIDS does not spread through which of the following

- A. By using a syringe used by an AIDS patient
- B. Through contact with clothes of an AIDS patient
- C. Through a mother with AIDS to the foetus during pregnancy
- D. Through breastfeeding by a mother to a child, if the mother is suffering from AIDS

138. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching



- A. a—viral RNA, b-RNA polymerase, c—viral DNA, d—viral RNA
- B. a—viral RNA, b—reverse transcriptase, c—viral RNA, d—viral DNA
- C. a—viral DNA, b—DNA polymerase, c—viral DNA, d—viral RNA
- D. a—viral DN, b—reverse transcriptase, c—viral DNA, d—viral RNA

139. Choose the wrong statement regarding AIDs
- A. It is an immunodeficiency disease
 - B. It is caused by retrovirus HIV
 - C. HIV selectively infects and kills B-lymphocytes**
 - D. Genome RNA replicates via DNA intermediate
140. Enzyme responsible for replication of HIV in macrophages is
- A. RNA polymerase
 - B. DNA ligase
 - C. DNA polymerase
 - D. Reverse transcriptase**
141. Choose the wrong statement
- A. Time lag between infection and appearance of AIDs is a few hours to a week**
 - B. HIV has RNA as genetic material
 - C. HIV replicates T₄ lymphocytes
 - D. ARV drugs are only partially effective in AIDs treatment
142. AZT is used in treatment of
- A. Malaria
 - B. AIDs**
 - C. T.B
 - D. Kala-azar
143. AIDs, mumps, measles, chicken pox, polio, influenza and rabies are caused by
- A. Fungi
 - B. Bacteria
 - C. Viruses**
 - D. Protozoa
144. AIDs was first reported in
- A. Russia
 - B. France

C.USA

D.Germany

145. AIDS related complex or ARC is

A.Initial form of AIDS

B.Not linked to AIDS

C.Severe form of AIDS

D.None of the above

146. Chicken pox is caused by

A.Varicella virus

B.Adeno virus

C.Variola virus

D.SV 40 virus

147. Which one is correctly matched?

A. Oncogenes—ageing

B. Initiation factors—amino acid activation

C. Replication fork—mRNA

D. AIDS virus—reverse transcriptase

TOPIC 5: Cancer

148. Medicinal plant harvested from wild for anticancer compound is

A.Taxus baccata

B.Datura stramonium

C.Rauwolfia serpentine

D.Ocimum sanctum

149. Fill in the blanks:

1. In ...a... a piece of the suspected tissue cut into thin sections is stained and examined under microscope ...b... by a pathologist

2. In radiography ...c.... are used

3. In CT scan ...d....are used

A.a—biopsy, b—histopathological studies, c—Xrays, d—gamma rays

B.b—biopsy, a—histopathological studies, d—Xrays, c—gamma rays

C.a—biopsy, b—histopathological studies, c—Xrays, d—gamma rays

D.b—biopsy, a—histopathological studies, c—Xrays, d—gamma rays

150. Most cancers are treated by

A.Surgery

B.Radiotherapy

C.Chemotherapy

D.Combination of A B and C

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

A.Alpha interferon

B.Alpha lactalbumin

C.Alpha -1 antitrypsin

D.Gamma globulin

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

Column I	Column II
a. Neoplasm	1. Hematopoietic cell tumour
b. Benign tumour	2. Bone cartilage tissue cancer
c. Carcinomas	3. Malignant tumour
d. Sarcoma	4. Cancer of epithelial tissues
e. Lymphomas	5. Noncancerous tumour
	6. Initiation of new tumors

A. a—3, b—5, c—4, d—2, e—1

B. a—6, b—4, c—3, d—2, e—1

C. a—3, b—5, c—4, d—1, e—2

D. a—2, b—5, c—4, d—3, e—6

153. which type of cancer occurs in lymph nodes and spleen?

A. Carcinoma

B. Sarcoma

C. Leukemia

D. Lymphomas

154. Lung cancer is caused by

- A. Coal mining
- B. Chromium fluoride**
- C. Cement factory
- D. Bauxite mining

155. Treatment of cancer by X rays or gamma rays is

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

156. One of the following is used for treatment of thyroid cancer

- A. U-238
- B. Ra -224
- C. C-14
- D. I-131**

157. Cancer is

- A. Air borne
- B. Viral disease
- C. Environmental disorder
- D. Cellular disease**

158. Which one is carcinoma?

- A. Cancer of lymph gland
- B. Cancer of muscle
- C. Cancer of blood
- D. Melanoma cancer of skin**

159. Cancer of epithelial cells is called

- A. Carcinoma**
- B. Sarcoma

- C. Leukemia
- D. Lipoma

160. Bronchogenic carcinoma is the cancer of

- A. Breast
- B. Intestine
- C. Lungs**
- D. Liver

161. Burkitt's lymphoma is caused by

- A. HBV
- B. Reovirus
- C. E-B virus**
- D. HV-8

162. Hodgkin's disease is an example of

- A. Osteoma
- B. Lymphoma**
- C. Leukemia
- D. Carcinoma

163. Cells affected by leukemia are

- A. Plasma cells
- B. Thrombocytes
- C. Leucocytes**
- D. Erythrocytes

164. Genes involved in cancer are

- A. Cancer genes
- B. Oncogenes**
- C. Tumour genes
- D. Regulator genes

165. Sarcoma is cancer of

- A. Epithelial tissue
- B. Mesodermal tissue**

- C. Blood
- D. Endodermal tissues

166. Which is not a cancer?

- A. Leukemia
- B. Glaucoma**
- C. Carcinoma
- D. Sarcoma

167. Blood cancer is

- A. Leukemia**
- B. Thrombosis
- C. Haemophilia
- D. Hemolysis

168. Metastasis is

- A. Rapid division in cancer cells
- B. Regeneration of cancer cells
- C. Spread of cancer cells of new sites**
- D. All of the above

169. Cancer is caused due to activation of To and/or inactivation of

- A. Oncogene, tumour suppressor protooncogene
- B. tumour suppressor protooncogene, oncogene
- C. protooncogene, oncogene, tumour suppressor gene**
- D. oncogene, protooncogene, tumour suppressor gene

170. Nuclear leakage is

- A. Carcinogenic**
- B. Immunosuppressant
- C. Autoimmunising
- D. infectious

171.treatment of cancer can be made by

- A. radiation therapy
- B. surgery
- C. immunotherapy
- D. all the above

172.metastasis is connected with

- A. Benign tumour
- B. Malignant tumour
- C. Both benign and malignant tumour
- D. Crown gall tumour

173.Cervical cancer is caused by

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Human papilloma virus
- C. Herpes simplex virus
- D. Neisseria gonorrhoeae

174.Carcinoma is cancer of

- A. Lymphocytes
- B. Erythrocytes
- C. Ectoderm and endoderm/ epithelial tissue
- D. White blood corpuscles

TOPIC 6: Drugs and Alcohol Abuse

Adolescence and Drug/Alcohol Abuse, Addiction and Dependence, Effects of Drug/ Alcohol Abuse, Prevention and Control

175. Withdrawal syndrome is characterized by

- i. Anxiety
- ii. Violence
- iii. shakiness
- iv. sweating
- v. Anemia
- vi. Nausea

- A. i, ii, iii and iv
- B. i, ii and iii
- C. i, iii, iv, and v
- D. i,iii,iv and vi**

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

- A.Increased aggressiveness
- B.Mood swings
- C.Liver dysfunction
- D.Excessive hair growth on face and body**

177. Persons who take drugs intravenously are much more likely to acquire serious infections like

- A.AIDS
- B.Hepatitis B
- C.Cancer
- D.Both A and B**

178. A drug after administration causes deression and slows down body functions. The receptors for this drug are present in the

- A.CNS and GIT**
- B.Brain
- C.Cardiovascular system
- D.Spinal cord

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

- A.Increased aggressiveness
- B.Kidney and liver dysfunction
- C.Mood swings
- D.Stunted growth**

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

- | Column I | Column II |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Opioids | 1. Snorting and injection |
| b. Cannabinoids | 2. Inhalation and oral ingestion |
| c. Coka alkaloids | 3. Snorting |

- A. a—1, b—2, c—3
- B. a—3, b—2, c—1
- C. a—2, b—1, c—3
- D. a—1, b—3, c—2

181. erythroxyton coca is a native to

- A. south America
- B. south Africa
- C. north America
- D. east Africa

182. which of the following drugs are often abused?

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

- A. a, b and c
- B. b, c and d
- C. a, c and d
- D. a, b, c and d

183. which of the following drugs are normally used as medicines to help patients cope with mental illness like depression and insomnia?

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

- A. a, b and c
- B. b, c and d
- C. a, c and d
- D. a, b, c and d

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

- A. dependence
- B. Withdrawal syndrome
- C. Adolescence
- D. Drug abuse**

185. Tobacco contains an alkaloid called

- A. Nicotine**
- B. Morphine
- C. Codeine
- D. All of the above

186. Which of the following age group is called adolescence period?

- A. 12-18 years**
- B. 18-21 years
- C. 16-24 years
- D. 18-25 years

187. The tendency of the body to manifest a characteristic and unpleasant withdrawal syndrome if regular dose of drugs / alcohol is abruptly discontinued is

- A. Addiction
- B. Dependence**
- C. Adolescence
- D. Vandalism

188. The immediate adverse effects of drugs and alcohol abuse are manifested in the form of

- A. Reckless behaviour
- B. Vandalism
- C. Violence
- D. All of the above**

189. Excessive doses of drugs may lead to coma and death due to

- A. Respiratory failure
- B. Heart failure

- C. Cerebral haemorrhage
- D. All of the above

190. Which of the following substances are misused by certain sportsperson to enhance their performance?

- A. Narcotic analgesics
- B. Anabolic steroids
- C. Diuretics and certain hormones
- D. All of the above

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

- a. Avoid under peer pressure
 - b. Education and counselling
 - c. Seeking help from parents and peers
 - d. Looking for danger signs
 - e. Seeking professional and medical help.
- A. a, b and c
 - B. b, c and d
 - C. b, c, d and e
 - D. a, b, c, d and e

192. Which is common between AIDS and Hepatitis B?

- i. both are viral diseases
 - ii. both are transmitted by infected needles and syringes
 - iii. both are infectious diseases
 - iv. both are chronic diseases
 - v. both are ultimately fatal
- A. ii, iii, iv and v
 - B. i, ii, iii and v
 - C. i, ii, iii, iv and v
 - D. ii, iii and v

193. Side effects of use of anabolic steroids in female include

- i. Masculinisation
- ii. Premature baldness

- iii. Breast enlargement
 - iv. Deepening of voice
 - v. Abnormal menstrual cycle
 - vi. Depression
- A. i,ii,iv,v and vi
B. i,ii,v and vi
C. i, iv, v, and vi
D. i, iii, iv, v and v
194. Fatty liver syndrome is due to excessive intake of
- A. Morphine
 - B. Tobacco
 - C. Alcohol
 - D. Both B and C
195. Sports persons frequently abuse drug
- A. Morphine
 - B. Cocaine
 - C. Heroin
 - D. Cannabinoids
196. Cigarette smoking causes
- A. Lung cancer
 - B. Baldness
 - C. Colour blindness
 - D. None of these
197. Hashish and ganja are got from
- A. Erythroxyton
 - B. Nicotiana
 - C. Papver
 - D. Cannabis

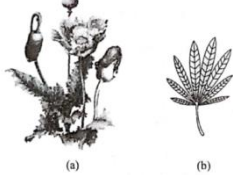
198. Cirrhosis of liver

- A. Shrinkage and fibrosis of liver
- B. Swelling of liver
- C. Cancer of liver
- D. Accumulation of bile in liver due to obstruction

199. Dipsomania is

- A. A type of depression
- B. Insanity due to psychosis
- C. Severe addiction to alcohol
- D. Tendency to take much water

200. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



- A. 'a' produces depressant while 'b' influences cardiovascular system
- B. receptors of a are present in CNS and GIT while b are present principally in brain
- C. 'a' produces smack while 'b' produces charas
- D. all of the above

201. which one is obtained by acetylation of morphine?

- A. Smack/ heroin
- B. Charas
- C. Cocaine
- D. Benzodiazepine

202. Cocaine interferes with transportation of neurotransmitter

- A. Serotonin
- B. Dopamine
- C. Epinephrine
- D. Acetylcholine

203. In liver alcohol is converted into a more toxic substance called

- A. Acetaldehyde
- B. Formaldehyde
- C. Hydrogen cyanide
- D. Methane

204. Excessive consumption of alcohol is

- A. Alcoholism
- B. Drug addiction
- C. Hallucination
- D. Intoxication

205. Heroin is got from plant of family

- A. Leguminosae
- B. Papaveraceae
- C. Liliaceae
- D. Solanaceae

206. Use of cannabis products results in

- A. Alteration in perception, thoughts and feelings
- B. Depressed brain activity and feeling calmness
- C. Suppressed brain function and relief pain
- D. Stimulation of nervous system increase alertness and activity

207. Brown sugar is

- A. Barbiturate
- B. Heroin
- C. LSD
- D. Hashish

208. Analgesic drugs

- A. Form tissues
- B. Relieve pain
- C. Relieve fatigue
- D. Cause pain

209. The drug that functions as depressant of CNS is

- A. Amphetamine
- B. Caffeine
- C. Opium**
- D. Cocaine

210. Narcotics are

- A. Amphetamine and caffeine
- B. Morphine and heroine**
- C. LSD and cocaine
- D. Barbiturate and benzodiazepine

211. Opium is obtained from a part of papaver somniferum

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

212. Morphine extracted from opium is

- A. Latex
- B. Alkaloid**
- C. Resin
- D. Tannin