

SECTION C: PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. Increased asthmatic attacks in certain seasons are due to
 - A. Inhalation of seasonal pollen
 - B. Heat and humidity
 - C. Low temperature
 - D. Eating preserved fruits

2. Lysosome found in saliva, perspiration and tears destroys
 - A. Certain fungi
 - B. Certain bacteria
 - C. All viruses
 - D. Most virus infected cells

3. Patients suffering from cholera are given saline drop as
 - A. Na^+ stops transmission of nerve impulse and hence sensation of pain
 - B. NaCl supplies energy
 - C. Na^+ helps retain water in the body
 - D. NaCl functions as fuel for cellular activities

4. What is true of the psychotropic drug?
 - A. Morphine leads to delusions and disturbed emotions
 - B. Barbiturates cause relaxation and temporary euphoria
 - C. Hashish causes after through perceptions and hallucinations
 - D. Opium stimulates nervous system and causes hallucination

5. 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. Both B and C depending upon nature of antigen

6. To which type of barrier under innate immunity do saliva in mouth and tears from eyes belong?
 - A. Physiological barriers
 - B. Physical barriers

- C. Cytokine barriers
- D. Cellular barriers

7. Match the following I and II and choose the correct combination from the options given

Column I	Column II
a. Amoebiasis	i. <i>Treponema pallidum</i>
b. Diphtheria	ii. Use only sterilised food and water
c. Cholera	iii. DPT vaccine
d. Syphilis	iv. Use oral rehydration therapy

- A. a—I, b—ii, c—iii, d—iv
- B. a—ii, b—iii, c—iv, d—i**
- C. a—I, b—ii, c—iv, d—iii
- D. a—ii, b—iv, c—I, d—iii

8. Rejection of organ transplant is due to

- A. NK cells
- B. B-cells
- C. Cytotoxic T cells**
- D. Suppressor T-cells

9. Most commonly used marker enzyme in clinical diagnosis of prostate cancer is

- A. Amylase
- B. Y-GTPase
- C. Alkaline phosphatase
- D. Acid phosphatase**

10. A person likely to develop tetanus is immunised by giving

- A. Weakend germs
- B. Pre-formed antibodies**
- C. Dead germs
- D. Wide spectrum antibodies

11. Use of antihistamines and steroid give a quick relief from
- A. Nausea
 - B. Headache
 - C. Allergy
 - D. Cough
12. The letter T in T-lymphocytes refers to
- A. Thyroid
 - B. Thymus
 - C. Thalamus
 - D. Tonsil
13. What is correct?
- A. Malignant tumours may exhibit metastasis
 - B. Patients who have undergone surgery are given cannabinoids to relieve pain
 - C. Benign tumours show metastasis
 - D. Heroin accelerates body functions
14. Neutrophils secrete chemicals for attracting neutrophils, monocytes, eosinophils attachment to endothelium and dilating capillaries
- A. Cytokines
 - B. Monokines
 - C. Leucotrienes
 - D. Lymphokines
15. Select the correct statement from the one given below:
- A. Morphine is often given to a person who have undergone surgery as pain killer
 - B. Chewing tobacco lowers blood pressure and heart rate
 - C. Cocaine is given to patients after surgery as it stimulates recovery
 - D. Barbiturates when given to criminals makes them tell the truth
16. Which of the following techniques is safest for the detection of cancer?
- A. Magnetic resonance imaging
 - B. Radiography

- C. Computed tomography
D. Histopathological study
17. Which one of the following cannot be used for preparation of vaccination against plague?
A. Heat killed suspension of virulent bacteria
B. Formaline inactivated suspension of virulent bacteria
C. A virulent live bacteria
D. Synthetic capsular polysaccharide material
18. Select the correct statement about diseases and immunisation
A. **If due to some reason, B and T-lymphocytes are damaged the body will not produce antibody against a pathogen**
B. Injection of dead/inactivated pathogens causes passive immunity
C. Certain protozoans have been used in mass production of hepatitis B vaccine
D. Injection of snake antivenom against snake bite is an example of active immunisation
19. A certain patient is suspected to be suffering from acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome. Which diagnostic technique will you recommend for its detection?
A. Ultrasound
B. WIDAL
C. ELISA
D. MRI
20. Where will you look for the sporozoites of the malarial parasite?
A. Spleen of infected humans
B. Salivary glands of freshly moulted female Anopheles mosquito
C. Saliva of infected female Anopheles mosquito
D. Red blood corpuscles of humans suffering from malaria

21. Common cold is not cured by antibiotics because it is

- A. Caused by a virus
- B. Caused by gram (+) bacterium
- C. Caused by gram (-) bacterium
- D. Not an infectious disease

22. Which one of the following options gives the correct matching of a disease with its causative organisms and mode of infection?

Disease	Causative Organism	mode of infection
A. Typhoid	Salmonella typhi	with inspired air
B. Pneumonia	Strptococcus	droplet infection
C. Elephantiasis	Wuchereria	with infected water
D. Malaria .vivax	plasmodium	bit of male anopheles Mosquito

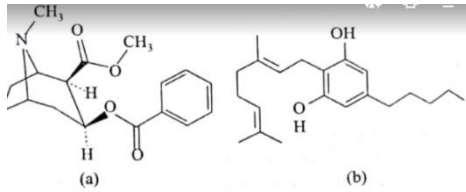
23. Which one among the following is correct?

1. Common cold—droplet transmission
 2. Typhoid—contaminated food and water
 3. AIDS – shaking hands
 4. Ringworm—using infected towels
- A. 1 and 2
 - B. 1 and 3
 - C. 1,2 and 4
 - D. 3 and 4

24. Type of immunoglobulin present in colostrum only mother's milk is

- A. IgA
- B. IgG
- C. IgD
- D. IgE

25. Identify and select the right option giving source and use



- A. a-cocaine, *Erythroxylum coca*, accelerates dopamine transport
- B. b—heroin, *cannabis sativa*, depressant, slows down body functions
- C. b—cannabinoid, *atropa belladonna*, produces hallucination
- D. a—morphine, *papaversomniferum*, sedative and pain killer

26. which is correctly name, correctly printed and directly described?

- A. *Musca doestica* – common house lizard, a reptile
- B. *Plasmodium falciparum*—protozoan pathogen causing the most serious type of malaria
- C. *Felistigris* – indian tiger, well protected in Gir forests
- D. *E.coli*—*Entamoeba coli*, commonly occurring bacterium in human intestine

27. Motile zygote of Plasmodium occurs in

- A. Gut of female Anopheles
- B. Salivary glands of Anopheles
- C. Human RBS's
- D. Human liver

28. Common cold differs from pneumonia in

- A. Pneumonia is communicable while common cold is deficiency disease
- B. Pneumonia can be prevented by bacterial vaccine while common cold has no effective vaccine
- C. Pneumonia is caused by a virus while common cold is caused by bacterium *Haemophilus influenza*
- D. Pneumonia infects alveoli while common cold affects nose and respiratory passage

29. Which one is not property of cancer cells?
- A. They show contact inhibition
 - B. Divide in uncontrollable manner
 - C. Compete with normal cells for vital nutrients
 - D. Do not remain confined to area of formation
30. Which is correctly matched?
- A. Antitetanus and antsnake bite injections Active immunity
 - B. Polymorphonuclearleucocytes and monocytes cellular barrier
 - C. Saliva in mouth and tears in eyes physical barriers
 - D. Mucus coating opithelium, urinogenital tract and HCl in stomach—
physiology barriers
31. 'athlete's foot' is caused by
- A. tinea pedis
 - B. Tinia capitis
 - C. Candida albicans
 - D. Rickettsia
32. Rare cancer which is marker for AIDS is
- A. Lukemia
 - B. Kaposi's carcinoma
 - C. Retinoblastoma
 - D. Squamous cell carcinoma
33. HIV destroys selectively
- A. T-cytotoxic cells
 - B. T-helper cells
 - C. B-memory cells
 - D. B-effector cells
34. Disease restricted to particular area or population is
- A. Endemic
 - B. Epidemic
 - C. Pandemic
 - D. Sporadic

35. Which is caused by virus?

- A. Diphtheria
- B. Poliomyelitis**
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Syphilis

36. Name of the disease caused by a bacterium.

- A. Plague**
- B. Mumps
- C. Dengue
- D. Sleeping sickness

37. The pathogen *Haemophilus influenzae* is responsible for the disease

- A. Influenza
- B. Pneumonia**
- C. Plague
- D. Diphtheria

38. 'Ringworm' a common infectious disease in man causing dry scaly lesions on the skin and scalp is caused by

- A. Bacteria
- B. Round worms
- C. Filarial worms
- D. Fungi**

39. At which stage of HIV infection does not usually show symptoms of AIDS?

- A. when the infected retro-virus enters host cells
- B. when HIV damages large number of helper T-lymphocytes**
- C. when the viral DNA is produced by reverse transcriptase
- D. within 15 days of sexual contact with the infected person

40. which of the following fungi contains hallucinogens?

- A. Amantinamuscaria
- B. Neurospora species
- C. Ustilago species
- D. Morchellaesculenta

41. Which is hallucinogenic drug?

- A. Morphine
- B. Lysergic acid diethylamide
- C. Opium
- D. Caffeine

42. Which is the particular type of drug that is obtained from the plant whose one flowering branch is shown below?



- A. Pain killer
- B. Hallucinogen
- C. Depressant
- D. Stimulant

43. HIV responsible for AIDS in human is a

- A. ssDNA virus
- B. dsDNA virus
- C. ssRNA virus
- D. dsRNA virus

44. infective stage of malaria in man is

- A. ookinete
- B. sporozoite
- C. merozoite
- D. schizont

45. HIV that causes AIDS, first starts destroying
- A. Helper T-Lymphocytes
 - B. Thrombocytes
 - C. B-Lymphocytes
 - D. Leucocytes
46. The active form of *Entamoeba histolytica* feeds upon
- A. Food in intestine
 - B. Blood only
 - C. Erythrocytes; mucosa and submucosa of colon
 - D. Mucosa and submucosa of colon only
47. Which of the following immunoglobulins does constitute the largest percentage in human milk?
- A. IgM
 - B. IgA
 - C. IgG
 - D. IgD
48. If you suspect major deficiency of antibodies in a person to which of the following would you look for confirmatory evidence
- A. Serum albumins
 - B. Haemocytes
 - C. Serum globulins
 - D. Fibrinogen in plasma
49. Grafted kidney may be rejected in a patient due to
- A. Cell-mediated immune response
 - B. Passive immune response
 - C. Innate immune response
 - D. Humoral immune response
50. Match each disease with its correct type of vaccine.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Tuberculosis | i. Harmless virus |
| b. Whooping cough | ii. Inactivated toxin |

- c. Diphtheria
- d. Polio

- iii. Killed bacteria
- iv. Harmless bacteria

- A. a—iv, b—iii, c—ii, d—i
- B. a—I, b—ii, c—iv, d—iii
- C. a—ii, b—I, c—iii, d—iv
- D. a—iii, b—ii, c—iv, d—i

51. which immunoglobulin is responsible for allergic response in human body?

- A. IgA
- B. IgD
- C. IgE
- D. IgG

52. In the life history of plasmodium vivax, Schuffner's dots are present on the surface of

- A. Infected erythrocytes
- B. Sporozoite
- C. Ookinite
- D. Infected hepatocyte

53. Hard-drug includes

- A. Smark
- B. Ganja
- C. Charas
- D. Tobacco

54. Helper T cells are distinguished from cytotoxic T cells by the presence of

- A. CD₂
- B. CD₄
- C. CD₃
- D. IL-2 receptor

55. Antivenom injection contains performed antibodies while polio drops that are administered into the body contain

- A. Gamma globulin

- B. Attenuated pathogens
- C. Activated pathogens
- D. Harvested antibodies

56. In higher vertebrates, the immune system can distinguish self-cells and non-self. If this property is lost due to genetic abnormality and it attacks self cells, then it leads to

- A. Auto-immune system
- B. Active immunity
- C. Allergic response
- D. Graft rejection

57. Asthma may be attributed to

- A. Inflammation of the trachea
- B. Accumulation of fluid in the lungs
- C. Bacterial infection of the lungs
- D. Allergic reaction of the mast cells in the lungs

SECTION D: CHAPTER –END TEST

1. An insect regarded as greatest mechanical carrier of diseases is
 - A. Pediculus
 - B. Cimex
 - C. Musca
 - D. Xenopsylla

2. In hot summer and cold winter the number of malaria cases as well as Anopheles declines. Reappearance of malaria in humid warm conditions is due to
 - A. Surviving malarial parasites in human carriers
 - B. Surviving sporozoites in surviving mosquitoes
 - C. Mosquitoes
 - D. Mosquito larvae in permanent waters

3. Diphtheria is connected with
- A. Lungs
 - B. Throat**
 - C. Blood
 - D. Liver
4. Diphtheria is due to toxin release by
- A. Dead bacteria
 - B. Living bacteria**
 - C. Virus
 - D. Immune cells
5. James Phipps and Ali Marrow are related to viral disease that has disappeared
- A. Cow pox
 - B. Small pox**
 - C. Chicken pox
 - D. Tuberculosis
6. There is oozing of semisolid material which forms a tough membrane over air passage. The disease is
- A. T.B
 - B. Tetanus
 - C. Pertussis
 - D. Diphtheria**
7. A disease transferred from mother to child through placenta is
- A. German Measles
 - B. Syphilis
 - C. AIDS
 - D. All the above**
8. Human papilloma virus causes
- A. German measles
 - B. Hepatitis
 - C. Gonorrhoea
 - D. Genital warts**

9. Zoonotic disease transmitted to humans is
- A. Measles
 - B. Diphtheria
 - C. Measles
 - D. Rabies
10. Disease associated with secretion of toxin is
- A. Tetanus
 - B. T.B
 - C. Food poisoning
 - D. AIDS
11. Diphtheria is characterised by
- A. Suffocation
 - B. Hydrophobia
 - C. Dehydration
 - D. Gum bleeding
12. Hepatitis B is also known as
- A. Epidemic jaundice
 - B. Catarrhal jaundice
 - C. Serum jaundice
 - D. Infectious jaundice
13. Bacterium concerned with pertussis is
- A. Bacillus
 - B. Diplococcus
 - C. Bordetella pertussis
 - D. Mycobacterium
14. A disease which causes maximum deaths in children is
- A. Diphtheria
 - B. Measles
 - C. Tuberculosis
 - D. Whooping cough

15. Hepatitis B vaccine is
- A. First generation vaccine
 - B. Second generation vaccine**
 - C. Third generation vaccine
 - D. Fourth generation vaccine
16. Monoclonal antibodies are product from hybrid cells called hybridomas.
The cells used to form hybridoma cells are
- A. T- lymphocytes and myeloma cells
 - B. B-lymphocytes and carcinoma cells
 - C. B-lymphocytes and myeloma cells**
 - D. Lymphoma cells and bone marrow cells
17. Vaccination works by producing
- A. Antibody which stays in blood
 - B. Memory lymphocytes**
 - C. Constant stimulation of immune system
 - D. All the above
18. Bursa fabricous of birds is associated with
- A. Generation of basophils
 - B. Generation of B cells**
 - C. Metabolism of fatty acids
 - D. Production of uric acid
19. Antibodies are complex
- A. Lipoproteins
 - B. Steroids
 - C. Prostaglandins
 - D. Glycoproteins**
20. Antibody formed of five immunoglobulin units pentamer is
- A. IgG
 - B. IgM**
 - C. IgA
 - D. IgD

21. Short term immunity is provided by
- A. Lysozyme
 - B. Serum
 - C. Vaccine
 - D. Colostrum**
22. Irrational fear of disease is
- A. Algophobia
 - B. Mysophobia
 - C. Pathophobia**
 - D. Haematophobia
23. Marijuana, ganja and LSD are
- A. Narcotics
 - B. Hallucinogens**
 - C. Stimulants
 - D. All the above
24. Suspension of attenuated pathogen that stimulates antibody formation is
- A. Antitoxin
 - B. Antibiotic
 - C. Vaccine**
 - D. Sera
25. Study of interaction of antigen and antibody in blood is
- A. Haematology
 - B. Serology**
 - C. Cryobiology
 - D. Angiology
26. Coffee and tea are
- A. Fermented beverages
 - B. Alcoholic beverages
 - C. Distilled beverages
 - D. Non-alcoholic beverages**

27. Graft between individuals of different species is called
A. Xenograft
B. Isograft
C. Autograft
D. Allograft
28. Which is produced in primary immune response
A. IgA
B. IgE
C. IgM
D. IgG
29. Cells obtained from cancerous tumours are known as
A. Lymphocytes
B. Monoclonal cell
C. Hybridomas
D. Myelomas
30. Conversion of antigen into harmless insoluble matter by antibody is
A. Neutralisation
B. Opsonisation
C. Activation
D. Agglutination
31. Which is the unit of immune system?
A. Lymphocyte
B. Erythrocyte
C. Chondrocyte
D. Parasite
32. A person showing unpredictable moods outburst of emotions quarrelsome Behaviour and conflicts with others is suffering from
A. Addictive disorders
B. Schizophrenia
C. Borderline personality disorder
D. Mood disorders

33. Best HLA match for transplants in order of preference is
- A. Parent>sibling>twin>unrelated donor
 - B. Sibling > Twin >Parent > unrelated donor
 - C. Twin> sibling >parent>unrelated donor
 - D. Twin >unrealated donor > parent > sibling
34. Hypotensive transquiller drug reserpine is obtained from roots of
- A. Ferula asafoetida
 - B. Rauwolfia serpentine
 - C. Papaver somniferum
 - D. Curcuma longa
35. Drug addiction shows symptoms of depressed brain activity feeling of calmness, relaxation, drowsiness. Possibly the addiction is of
- A. Valium
 - B. Amphetamine
 - C. Morphine/pethidine
 - D. Marijuana/hashish
36. Antibody is connected with
- A. Immune system
 - B. Digestive system
 - C. Respiratory system
 - D. Skeletal system
37. Antibodies are produced by
- A. Histiocytes
 - B. Mast cells
 - C. Plasma cells
 - D. Fibroblasts
38. What is true about T-lymphocytes in mammals
- A. There are three main types—cytotoxic, helper and suppressor
 - B. They originate in lymphoid tissues
 - C. They scavenge damaged cells and cellular debris
 - D. They are produced in thyroid
39. A person is injected with gammaglobulin against hepatitis B it is
- A. Artificially acquired active immunity
 - B. Naturally acquired active immunity
 - C. Artificially acquired passive immunity

- D. Naturally acquired passive immunity
40. Migration of phagocytes and other leucocytes towards the place of infection occurs through
- A. Thrombosis
 - B. Diapedesis**
 - C. Emboly
 - D. Phagocytsis
41. Stimulant present in Cola, Tea and Cocoa is
- A. Cocaine
 - B. Caffeine**
 - C. Amphetamine
 - D. Tannin
42. Which one is correctly matched?
- A. Cocaine – opiate narcotic
 - B. Bhang – analgesic**
 - C. Reserpine – tranquilliser
 - D. Morphine – hallucinogen
43. Beer is fermented from
- A. Molasses
 - B. Grape
 - C. Barley**
 - D. Wheat
44. Some protection is provided against carcinogens by
- A. Pencillic acid
 - B. Aflatoxin
 - C. Streptomycin
 - D. Tocopherol/vit. E**
45. A communicable disease is
- A. Kwashiorkor
 - B. Diphtheria**
 - C. Diabetes
 - D. Hypertension

46. Filaria disease is also known as elephantiasis because
- A. Disease occurs in elephant
 - B. Disease caused by elephant
 - C. Disease transmitted by elephant
 - D. Swelling in body parts and lymph nodes seen**
47. Zygote of which one is motile
- A. Hydra
 - B. Plasmodium**
 - C. Ascaris
 - D. Entamoeba
48. Inflammation reaction is brought about by
- A. mast cells**
 - B. macrophages
 - C. plasma cells
 - D. adipose cells
49. Heroin is obtained from
- A. Tobacco
 - B. Poppy/papaver**
 - C. Datura
 - D. Cannabis
50. In alcoholics liver gets damage due to
- A. Accumulation of fats**
 - B. Storage of glycogen
 - C. Secretion of more bile
 - D. Detoxification of alcohol