

Chapter – 7 | Human Health and Disease

QUIZ-01

1. Health is defined as:

- A. Only absence of disease
- B. Physical fitness only
- C. Complete physical, mental and social well-being
- D. Freedom from infections only (C)

Explanation : Health includes complete physical, mental and social well-being, not just absence of disease.

2. Typhoid fever is caused by:

- A. Plasmodium vivax
- B. Salmonella typhi
- C. Entamoeba histolytica
- D. Rhinovirus (B)

Explanation : Salmonella typhi is a pathogenic bacterium responsible for typhoid fever.

3. The vector responsible for transmission of malaria is:

- A. Male Anopheles mosquito
- B. Female Anopheles mosquito
- C. Housefly
- D. Aedes mosquito (B)

Explanation : Female Anopheles mosquito transmits Plasmodium parasites through its bite.

4. Innate immunity is:

- A. Pathogen-specific defence
- B. Present at the time of birth
- C. Produced only after vaccination
- D. Antibody-mediated immunity only (B)

Explanation : Innate immunity is a non-specific defence mechanism present from birth.

5. Antibodies are produced by:

- A. T-lymphocytes
- B. B-lymphocytes
- C. RBCs
- D. Platelets (B)

Explanation : B-lymphocytes produce antibodies against pathogens during humoral immune response.

6. AIDS is caused by:

- A. Bacteria
- B. Fungus
- C. HIV
- D. Protozoan (C)

Explanation : AIDS is caused by Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), a retrovirus containing RNA genome.

7. The commonly used diagnostic test for AIDS is:

- A. Widal test
- B. ELISA
- C. MRI
- D. Biopsy (B)

Explanation : ELISA (Enzyme Linked Immuno-Sorbent Assay) is widely used for HIV detection.

8. The property of malignant tumour cells to spread to distant organs is called:

- A. Mutation
- B. Metastasis
- C. Differentiation
- D. Immunity (B)

Explanation : Metastasis is the spread of malignant tumour cells through blood to other body parts.

9. Heroin is chemically known as:

- A. Cocaine
- B. Morphine
- C. Diacetylmorphine
- D. Cannabinoid (C)

Explanation : Heroin (smack) is chemically diacetylmorphine obtained by acetylation of morphine.

10. The antibodies present in mother's colostrum that provide passive immunity are:

- A. IgM
- B. IgG
- C. IgA
- D. IgE (C)

Explanation : Colostrum contains abundant IgA antibodies that protect newborn infants from infections.