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| **Neha Malhotra**  **R.L. Institute M: 9416974837**  **Class : XII**  **“Human Health and Diseases”** |

**Level – 1**

**(Based on Human Health and Common Infectious Diseases)**

1. Which of the following adversely affects human health?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) change in lifestyle | b) genetic disorders |
| c) rest and exercise | d) both (a) and (b) |

1. Health is a combination of
2. physical fitness
3. presence of disease
4. mental and social well-being

Which of the options given above are correct?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) I and II | b) I and III | c) II and III | d) I, II and III |

1. Human health cannot be maintained by
2. Maintaining personal hygiene
3. consuming a diet rich in carbohydrate only
4. regular physical exercise
5. none of the above
6. Necessary steps for achieving good health are
7. awareness about diseases
8. vaccination
9. proper disposal of wastes

The correct combination having necessary steps are

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) I, II and III | b) II, III and IV | c) I, III and IV | d) II and IV |

1. Measures for personal hygiene include

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) intake of clean drinking water | b) keeping body clean |
| c) infection of water resources | d) both (a) and (b) |

1. A disease which can easily transmit from one person to another is called

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) non infectious disease | b) infectious disease |
| c) viral disease | d) bacterial disease |

1. Which of the following disease is non-infectious as well as the major cause of death in humans?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Cancer | b) AIDS | c) Asthma | d) Typhoid |

Human Health and Diseases Page No. 1

1. Identify the correct pair representing the causative agent of typhoid fever and the confirmatory test for typhoid
2. Streptococcus pneumoniae/ widal test
3. salmonella typhi/ anthrone test
4. salmonella typhi/ widal test
5. plasmodium vivax/ UTI test
6. Salmonella typhi generally enters the small intestine through …..A….. and migrates to other body parts through …..B…..

The most appropriate combination to fill the blank is

1. A – contaminated food and water, B – blood
2. A – contaminated food, B – blood
3. A – skin, B – blood
4. A – air, B – blood
5. Common symptoms of typhoid are
6. High fever 39°C to 40°C and weakness
7. stomach pain and Constipation
8. headache and loss of appetite
9. all of the above
10. The name of Mary Mallon is related with the disease

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) typhoid | b) pneumonia | c) dengue | d) AIDS |

1. Pneumonia is an infection of the …..A….. . The most common cause of pneumonia is a type of bacteria known as …..B….. and …..C….. .

Most suitable combination to fill the blank is

1. A – liver, B – Salmonella typhi, C – streptococcus pneumoniae
2. A – lungs, B – Streptococcus pneumoniae, C – Haemophilus influenzae
3. A – blood, B – Streptococcus pneumoniae, C – Haemophilus influenzae
4. A – heart, B – Salmonella typhi, C – Haemophilus influenzae
5. Which of the following health disorder includes symptoms of fever, chills, coughs, headache, Grey to bluish lips and fingers nails?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) filariasis | b) typhoid | c) pneumonia | d) malaria |

1. Infection of pneumonia occurs due to
2. droplets released from an infected person
3. release droplets/aerosols inhaled by healthy person
4. sharing contaminated objects such as glasses and utensils with an infected person
5. all of the above
6. Which of the following sets of diseases are caused by a bacteria?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) cholera and tetanus | b) typhoid and smallpox |
| c) tetanus and mumps | d) herpes and influenza |

1. Rhinovirus causes

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) common cold | b) malaria | c) AIDS | d) pneumonia |

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1. Common cold differs from pneumonia in, that
2. pneumonia is a communicable disease, whereas the common cold is a nutritional deficiency disease
3. pneumonia can be prevented by a live attenuated bacterial vaccine, whereas the common cold has no effective vaccine
4. pneumonia is caused by a virus, while the common cold is caused by the bacterium Haemophiles influenzae
5. Pneumonia pathogen infects alveoli, where as the common cold affects nose and respiratory passage but not the lungs
6. Female *Anopheles* mosquito is a vector of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) filariasis | b) malaria | c) typhoid | d) AIDS |

1. Malaria is caused by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) plasmodium vivax | b) plasmodium ovale |
| c) plasmodium falciparum | d) all of the above |

1. Malignant malaria is caused by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) plasmodium falciparum | b) plasmodium ovale |
| c) plasmodium vivax | d) plasmodium malariae |

1. Where would you look for the sporozoites of the malarial parasite?
2. RBCs of humans suffering from malaria
3. spleen of infected person
4. salivary glands of freshly moulted female anopheles mosquito
5. saliva of infected female anopheles mosquito
6. Infective stage of *plasmodium* for man is

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) merozoites | b) ookinetes | c) sporozoites | d) none of these |

1. Which of the following toxic substances is responsible for the high malarial fever?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) haemoglobin | b) haemocyanin | c) haemozoin | d) haemoriden |

1. Plasmodium completes its life cycle in two hosts. Asexual phase in …….. host and sexual phase in …….. host
2. Human; culex mosquito
3. Human; female anopheles mosquito
4. Human; Aedes mosquito
5. Human; male anopheles mosquito
6. The primary host of plasmodium is

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) man | b) male culex | c) sheep | d) female anopheles |

1. Which of the following diseases is spread by housefly?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) dengue fever | b) encephalitis | c) filariasis | d) Amoebiasis |

1. Amoebiasis (amoebic dysentery) is caused by organism

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) plasmodium | b) entamoeba histolytica | c) house flies | d) contaminated food and water |

1. Entamoeba histolytica is a parasite of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) large intestine | b) liver | c) lungs | d) kidney |
|  |  |  |  |

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1. Which one is not a symptom of disease caused by E. histolytica?
2. stools with excess mucus and blood clots
3. constipation smacked
4. abdominal pain and cramps
5. nasal discharge
6. Which of the following is a protozoan disease?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Malaria | b) Sleeping sickness | c) amoebiasis | d) all of these |

1. Give the name of two helminths, which cause ascariasis and filariasis, respectively

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) Ascaris and Wuchereria | b) Wuchereria and Ascaris |
| c) Roundworm and Flatworm | d) Plasmodium and wuchereria |

1. Which of the following diseases causes internal bleeding, muscular pain, fever, anaemia and blockage of the intestinal passage?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) ascariasis | b) filariasis | c) amoebiasis | d) trypanosomiasis |

1. Infection of Ascaris usually occurs by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) drinking water containing egg of ascaris | b) eating imperfectly cooked pork |
| c) tse-tse fly | d) mosquito bite |

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) trichophyton | b) wuchereria | c) E. coli | d) ascaris |

1. The filariasis pathogen is transmitted to a healthy person through the bite of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) Female anopheles mosquito | b) Female aedes mosquito |
| c) Female culex mosquito | d) None of the above |

1. Adults of Wuchereria bancrofti attack

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) excretory system | b) digestive system |
| c) lymphatic system | d) nervous system |

1. In which disease does mosquito transmitted pathogen cause chronic inflammation of lymphatic vessels?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) ringworm disease | b) ascariasis | c) elephantiasis | d) amoebiasis |

1. The following table shows certain diseases, their causative organisms and symptoms

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Diseases | Causative organisms | Symptoms |
| I. Filariasis | A | inflammation of lymphatic vessels |
| II. Typhoid | B | high fever, stomach pain |
| III. C | Rhinoviruses | nasal congestion and discharge |
| IV. Ascariasis | Ascaris | D |

1. A – Wuchereria, B – Salmonella typhi, C – Common Cold, D – internal bleeding, fever, anaemia
2. A – Salmonella typhi, B – Ascaris, C – Typhoid, D – stomach pain, headache
3. A – Ascaris, B – entamoeba histolytica, C – pneumonia, D – Constipation, fever
4. A – entamoeba histolytica, B – Salmonella typhi, C – Common Cold, D – nasal discharge, high fever

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1. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding pathogens
2. A pathogen or an infectious agent is a microorganism, such as a virus, bacterium, fungus that causes disease in its host.
3. Pathogens multiply in our body and interfere with the normal vital activities, resulting in morphological and functional damage.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Only I | b) Only II | c) I and II | d) none of these |

1. Match the following columns

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column I**  (Diseases) | **Column II**  (Causative organisms) |
| A. Dysentery | 1. Entamoeba histolytica |
| B. Malignant malaria | 2. Plasmodium falciparum |
| C. Common cold | 3. Rhinovirus |
| D. Ringworm | 4. Trichophyton |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3, D – 4 | b) A – 2, B – 3, C – 4, D – 1 |
| c) A – 3, B – 4, C – 1, D – 2 | d) A – 4, B – 1, C – 2, D – 3 |

1. Match the causative organisms with their diseases.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column I** | **Column II** |
| A. Haemophilus influenzae | 1. Malignant malaria |
| B. Entamoeba histolytica | 2. Elephantiasis |
| C. Plasmodium falciparum | 3. Pneumonia |
| D. Wuchereria bancrofti | 4. Typhoid |
| E. Salmonella typhi | 5. Amoebiasis |

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

1. Which one of the following diseases causes dry, scaly lesions on skin, nails and scalp?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) ringworm disease | b) skin allergy | c) botulism | d) none of these |

1. The term ‘Health’ is defined in many ways. The most accurate definition of the health would be
2. Health is the state of body and mind in a balanced condition
3. Health is reflection of a smiling face
4. Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being
5. Health is symbol of economic prosperity
6. The organisms which cause diseases in plants and animals are cold

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) pathogens | b) vectors | c) insects | d) worms |

1. Which of the following is not the casual Organism for ringworm?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) microsporum | b) trichophyton | c) Epidermophyton | d) microsporum |

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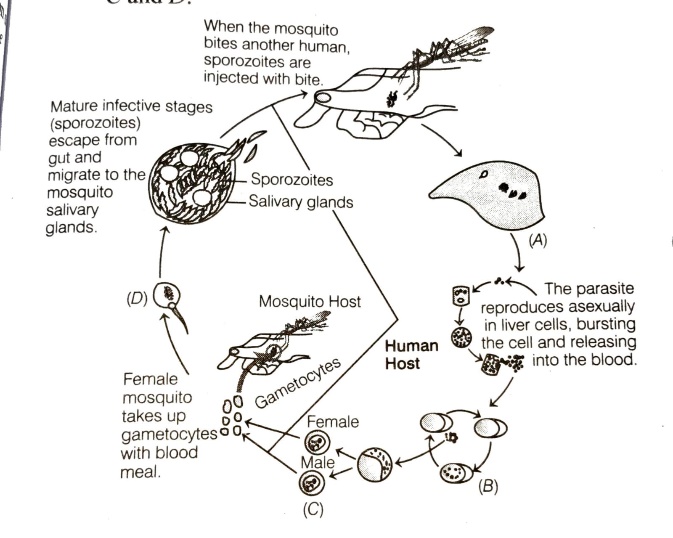
1. Many diseases can be diagnosed by observing the symptoms in the patient. Which group of symptoms are indicative of pneumonia?
2. Difficulty in respiration, fever, chills, cough and headache
3. Constipation, abdominal pain, cramps and the blood clots
4. Nasal congestion and discharge, cough, sore throat and headache
5. high fever, weakness, stomach pain, loss of appetite and Constipation
6. The sporozoites that cause infection when a female anopheles mosquito bites a person, are found in

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) RBCs of mosquito | b) liver of the person | c) Salivary glands of mosquito | d) gut of mosquito |

1. A person with sickle-cell anaemia is

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) more prone to malaria | b) more prone to typhoid |
| c) less prone to malaria | d) less prone to typhoid |

1. Haemozoin is a
2. precursor of haemoglobin
3. toxin released from streptococcus infected cells
4. toxin released from plasmodium infected cells
5. toxin released from haemophilus infected cells
6. Study the given diagram and name the labeled A, B, C and D.



1. A – sporozoites in spleen, B – Sexual reproduction of plasmodium in RBC, C – gametocytes in RBC, D – fertilization of gametocytes in mosquitoe’s intestine.
2. A – sporozoites in liver, B – Asexual reproduction of plasmodium in RBC, C – gametocytes in RBC, D – fertilization of gametocytes in mosquitoe’s intestine(gut).
3. A – sporozoites in liver, B – Asexual reproduction of plasmodium in RBC, C – gametocytes in RBC, D – fertilization of gametocytes in mosquitoe’s salivary glands.
4. A – sporozoites in kidney, B – Sexual reproduction of plasmodium in RBC, C – gametocytes in RBC, D – fertilization of gametocytes in mosquitoe’s intestine.

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**Answers**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| **Neha Malhotra**  **R.L. Institute M: 9416974837**  **Class : XII**  **“Human Health and Diseases”** |

**Level – 2**

**(Based on Immunity)**

1. Ability of the body to fight against the disease causing organisms is called

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) vulnerability | b) suspectibility | c) irritability | d) immunity |

1. Innate immunity is also called

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) familiar immunity | b) inborn immunity |
| c) genetic immunity | d) All of these |

1. Non-specific host defence that exist prior to the exposure to an antigen is called

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) acquired immunity | b) passive immunity |
| c) innate immunity | d) active immunity |

1. Except skin, other physical barriers which also help to prevent the entry of microorganisms are mucus coating of the epithelium lining of
2. The respiratory tract.
3. The gastrointestinal tract.
4. The urogenital tract.

Choose the correct option.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) I and II | b) I and III | c) II and III | d) I, II and III |

1. Which type of barriers do saliva in the mouth, tears form ice and acid in the stomach belong?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) Cytokinin barriers | b) Cellular barriers |
| c) Physiological barriers | d) Physical barriers |

1. Full form of PMNL is
2. Poly Morpho – Nuclear Leucocytes
3. Para Morpho – Nuclear Lymphocytes
4. Penta Morpho – Nuclear Leucocytes
5. Poly Morpho – Nuclear Lymphocytes
6. The major phagocytic cells are

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) antibody | b) antigen | c) lymphocytes | d) macrophages |

1. Which of the following are considered as cellular barrier of the body?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Lymphocytes | b) Neutrophils | c) Macrophages | d) All of these |

1. Which of the following is a suitable example of cytokine barrier?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Interferons | b) T – lymphocytes | c) B – lymphocytes | d) TH cells |

1. The interferons can be used as

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) antibacterial drugs | b) antiviral drugs | c) antibiotic drugs | d) immunosuppressive |

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1. Interferon is a type of protein, which can be used to counter

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) homeostatic disorder | b) hepatitis caused by virus |
| c) common cold caused by virus | d) Both (b) and (c) |

1. Note the following words

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I. Skin | II. Phagocytes |
| III. B-cells | IV. Neutrophils |
| V. Antibodies | VI. T-cells |
| VII. Macrophages | VIII.NK-cells |

Identify the factors involved in second line of defence.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) II, IV, VII and VIII | b) II, III, V and VI | c) IV, VI, VII and VIII | d) III, V, VII and VIII |

1. Antibodies are
2. Proteins produced in response to pathogen in our body
3. Secreted by action of both T-lymphocytes and B-lymphocytes
4. Molecules that specifically interacts with an antigen
5. Both (a) and (b)
6. Each antibody has …..A….. polypeptide chains, …..B….. small chains called …..C….. chains and …..D….. Longer chains called …..E….. chains.

The antibody, therefore, is represented as …..F…..

Here A to F refers to

1. A – four, B – two, C – light, D – two, E – heavy, F – H2L2
2. A – six, B – three, C – light, D – three, E – heavy, F – H3L2
3. A – two, B – one, C – light, D – one, E – heavy, F – H1L1
4. A – five, B – two, C – light, D – three, E – heavy, F – H2L2
5. Antigen binding site of immunoglobulin (antibody) is
6. Variable region of heavy chain
7. Variable region of light chain
8. Constant region of light chain
9. variable region of both heavy and light chain
10. The most abundant class of immunoglobulin(Igs) in the human body is

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

1. Humoral immunity is called as
2. Antibody mediated immunity
3. Non-specific immune response
4. Antigen mediated immunity
5. None of the above
6. Humoral immunity is mediated by

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) B-cells | b) T-cells | c) macrophages | d) monocytes |

1. Humoral immune system defends against viruses and bacteria is present in

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) blood | b) lymph | c) Both (a) and (b) | d) None of these |

1. The cell-mediated immunity inside the human body is carried out by

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) T-lymphocytes | b) B-lymphocytes | c) thrombocytes | d) erythrocytes |

Human Health and Diseases Page No. 9

1. The process of removal and replacement of the damaged tissue or organs like heart, eye, liver, kidney with healthy ones from a donor is called as

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) transplantation | b) repair and replacement | c) replacement therapy | d) transformation |

1. Which of the following immune response is responsible for rejection of kidney graft
2. Humoral immune response
3. Inflammatory immune response
4. Cell-mediated immune response
5. Auto-immune response
6. Active immunity is an immunity gained after

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) natural infection | b) exposure to live pathogen |
| c) immunisation | d) both (a) and (b) |

1. Colostrum, the yellow fluid, secreted by mother during the initial days of lactation is very essential to impart immunity to the newborn infants because it contains

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) monocytes | b) macrophages | c) immunoglobulin – A | d) natural killer cells |

1. Which of the following is involved in passive immunity?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) IgA | b) IgE | c) IgM | d) IgD |

1. Choose the correct option regarding antibodies
2. IgA – Helps in allergic reaction
3. IgG – Cross placenta
4. IgE – Found in secretions
5. IgM – Exist as Dinner
6. The principle of vaccination or immunization depends on the property of ……. of the immune system. The most appropriate word to fill the blank is

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) memory | b) antigen | c) pathogen | d) plasma cells |

1. Which form of pathogen is used in vaccination
2. Activated and strong pathogens
3. Preformed antigens and antibody
4. Inactivated and weakened pathogenic agents
5. None of the above
6. In a quick immune response is needed as in deadness infection, performed antibodies or anti toxin is injected into the patient body. This type of immunization is called

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) active immunisation | b) passive immunisation |
| c) innate immunity | d) humoral immunity |

1. A substance that causes an allergic reaction is called

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) allergen | b) pollen | c) foreign substance | d) dander |

1. Which of the following mediates the allergic reaction?

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

1. Common example of allergens are

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) dust | b) pollen grains | c) animal dander | d) all of these |

Human Health and Diseases Page No. 10

1. An allergic response appears at the site of infection causes sneezing, watery eyes, running nose, pain and heat due to the certain chemical(allergens), they are

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) histamine and serotonin | b) histamine and cerumen |
| c) cerumen and serotonin | d) mucus and cerumen |

1. Asthma may be attributed to
2. Allergic reactions of the mast cells in the lungs
3. Inflammation in the trachea
4. Accumulation of fluids in the lungs
5. Bacterial infection of the lungs
6. In higher vertebrates, the immune system can distinguish self and non-self cells. If this property is lost due to the genetic abnormality and it attacks self-cells, then it leads to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) graft rejection | b) autoimmune disease |
| c) active immunity | d) allergic response |

1. Which of the following diseases is an autoimmune disorder?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Myasthenia gravis | b) Arthritis | c) Osteoporosis | d) Gout |

1. Which of the given sets include the primary lymphoid organs?
2. Thymus, lymph nodes and spleen
3. Bone marrow and thymus
4. Bone marrow, Peyer’s patches and thymus
5. Thymus, liver and tonsils
6. Surgical removal of thymus of a newborn shall result in the failure to produce

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Allergens | b) Interferons | c) B-lymphocytes | d) T-lymphocytes |

1. Thymus is a lobed organ located near the …..A….. And beneath the …..B….. . The most appropriate combination for A&B is
2. A – heart, B – breast bone
3. A – liver, B – ribs
4. A – heart, B – ribs
5. A – intestine, B – ribs
6. What is the main lymphoid organ where all blood cells including lymphocytes are produced?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Bone marrow | b) Tonsils | c) Liver | d) Spleen |

1. T-Lymphocytes mature in the ………… while B-lymphocytes mature in the………….. .

Most appropriate combination of words to fill the blank is

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) thymus; bone marrow | b) bone marrow; thymus |
| c) thyroid; bone marrow | d) yellow bone marrow; red bone marrow |

1. Full form of MALT is
2. Mucosal Associated Lymphoid Tissue
3. Memory Associated Lymphoid Tissue
4. Memory Associated Lymphocyte Tissue
5. Mucosal Associated Lymphocyte Tissue

Human Health and Diseases Page No. 11

1. MALT constitutes about …………. Percent of the lymphoid tissue in the human body

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) 50% | b) 20% | c) 70% | d) 10% |

1. Which one of the following statements is correct with respect to immunity?
2. Preformed antibodies need to be injected to treat the bite by a Viper snake
3. The antibodies against smallpox pathogen are produced by T–lymphocytes
4. Antibodies are protein molecules, each of which has four light chains
5. Rejection of a kidney graft is the function of B–lymphocytes
6. Choose the correct statements
7. Innate immunity is accomplished by providing different types of barriers.
8. Acquired immunity is present from the birth and is inherited from parents.
9. Acquired immunity can be divided into antibody mediated and cell-mediated immunity.
10. Innate immunity is also called specific immunity.
11. Acquired immunity consist of specialized cells(T-cells and B-cells) and antibodies that circulate in the blood.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) I, II and V | b) II, III, IV and V | c) I, III and V | d) I, II, III, IV and V |

1. Which of the following statements given below is/are correct
2. Secondary lymphoid organs include lymph nodes, spleen and small masses of lymph tissue such as Peyer’s patches, appendix and tonsils.
3. The secondary lymphoid organs provide the site for interaction of lymphocyte with the antigens.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Only I | b) Only II | c) I and II | d) None of these |

1. The lymph nodes
2. Are small solid structures along the lymphatic system.
3. Filter lymph fluids as it flows through them, trapping bacteria, viruses and other antigens, which are then destroyed by lymphocytes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Only I | b) Only II | c) I and II | d) None of these |

1. Read the statements about a certain organ and choose the correct option
2. It is a large bean-shaped organ.
3. It mainly contains lymphocytes and phagocytes.
4. It act as a filter of the the blood by trapping blood-borne microorganisms.
5. It is a large reservoir of erythrocyte.
6. It is a secondary lymphoid organ.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Thymus | b) Tonsils | c) Appendix | d) Spleen |

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1. Column I lists the components of body defence and the column II lists the corresponding descriptions. Match the two column, choose the correct option from those given.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Column I | Column II |
| A. Active natural immunity | 1. Injection of gamma globulins |
| B. First line of defence | 2. Complement proteins and interferons |
| C. Passive natural immunity | 3. Direct contact with the pathogens that have entered inside the body |
| D. Second line of defence | 4. Surface barriers |
|  | 5. Antibodies transferred through the placenta |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) A – 4, B – 3, C – 5, D – 2 | b) A – 3, B – 4, C – 3, D – 5 |
| c) A – 3, B – 4, C – 5, D – 2 | d) A – 5, B – 3, C – 2, D – 1 |

1. Transplantation of tissues/organs fails often due to the non-acceptance by the patient’s body. Which type of immune-response is responsible for such rejections

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) Autoimmune response | b) Cell-mediated immune response |
| c) Hormonal immune response | d) Physiological immune response |

1. 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 |

1. Antibodies present in colostrum which protect the newborn from certain diseases is of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) IgG type | b) IgA type | c) IgD type | d) IgE type |

1. Antivenom against snake poison contains

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

1. Which of the following are reasons for rheumatoid arthritis?
2. The ability to differentiate pathogens or foreign molecules from self cells increases.
3. Body attacks self cells.
4. More antibodies are produced in the body.
5. The ability to differentiate pathogens or foreign molecules from cell cells is lost.

Choose the correct option.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) I and II | b) II and IV | c) III and IV | d) I and III |

1. Which of the following is not a secondary lymphoid tissue?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Spleen | b) Tonsils | c) Appendix | d) Thymus |

1. Which of the following glands is large sized at birth but reduces in size with ageing

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Pineal | b) Pituitary | c) Thymus | d) Thyroid |

1. The figure given below shows an antibody molecule. Name the parts A, B, C and D
2. A – Antigen binding site, B – Heavy chain, C – Light chain, D – Disulphide bond
3. A – Antibody binding site, B – Light chain, C – Heavy chain, D – Phosphoester bond
4. A – Antigen binding site, B – Short chain, C – Long chain, D – sulphur bond
5. A – Antibody binding site, B – Long chain, C – Short chain, D – Disulphide bond

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**Answers**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Neha Malhotra**  **R.L. Institute M: 9416974837**  **Class: XII**  **“MOLECULAR BASIS OF INHERITANCE”** |

**Level – 3**

**(Based on AIDS and CANCER)**

1. Human Immunodeficiency Virus causes

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) AIDS | b) anthrax | c) tuberculosis | d) polio |

1. Genetic material found in Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) double-stranded RNA | b) single-stranded RNA |
| c) double-stranded DNA | d) single-stranded DNA |

1. AIDS virus contain

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) RNA with protein | b) DNA with protein |
| c) RNA without protein | d) only DNA |

1. Transmission of HIV infection from infected mother to her child occurs through

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) liver | b) placenta | c) skin | d) none of these |

1. In the given flow chart, the replication of retrovirus in a host cell is shown. Observe it carefully and fill up the blank A,B and C--------------------Sep

Diagram of a diagram of a cell

Description automatically generated

1. A – Bacteriophage, B – Viral DNA is produced, C – New viral RNA is produced
2. A – Transcriptase, B – Bacterial RNA is produced, C – New viral DNA is produced by the infected cell
3. A – Bacteriophage, B – Viral DNA is produced, C – New viral RNA is produced by the infected cell
4. A – Retrovirus, B – Viral DNA is produced by reverse transcriptase, C – New viral RNA is produced by the infected cell
5. In an infected human body the ‘HIV factory’ is

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) sperm | b) ova | c) microphages | d) spleen cells |

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1. At which stage of HIV infection does one usually show symptoms of AIDS
2. Within 15 days of sexual contact with an infected person
3. When the infected retrovirus enters host cell
4. When HIV damages large number of helper T–lymphocytes
5. When the viral DNA is produced by reverse transcriptase
6. A patient is suspected to be suffering from Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Which diagnostic technique will you recommend for its detection

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) ELISA | b) MRT | c) Ultrasound | d) WIDAL |

1. The word NACO stands for
2. National AIDS control organization
3. Non-governmental AIDS control organization
4. National agrochemical organization
5. both (b) & (c)
6. Which of the following is correct regarding AIDS causative agent HIV
7. HIV is enveloped virus containing one molecule of single-stranded RNA and one molecule of reverse transcriptase
8. HIV is enveloped virus that contains two identical molecules of single stranded RNA and two molecules of reverse transcriptase
9. HIV is unenveloped retrovirus
10. HIV does not escape but attacks the acquired immune response
11. Read the following statements and select the incorrect one
12. When the functioning of one or more organs or systems of the body is adversely affected, characterized by periods of various signs and symptoms, i.e. We have a disease
13. some of the infectious diseases like AIDS are not fatal
14. Pathogens cold harm to the host by living in (or on) them
15. none of the above
16. Select the correct statements
17. The word AIDS stands for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. This means deficiency of immune system, acquired during the lifetime of an individual.
18. AIDS was first reported in 1981 and the word ‘syndrome’ in this, means a group of symptoms.
19. There is always a time-lag between the infection and appearance of AIDS symptoms, i.e. vary from a few months to many years (usually 5-10 years).
20. During HIV infection, the macrophages cells of body continues produce virus and in this way acts like a HIV factory.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) I, II and III | b) I, III and IV | c) I and IV | d) All of these |

1. Read the given statements carefully
2. In India, NACO and other NGOs are doing a lot to educate people about AIDS.
3. To prevent HIV infections, use of disposable needles and syringes in hospitals, use of condoms during sex, control of drug abuse is necessary.
4. 1st December is celebrated as World's AIDS day.
5. AIDS is characterized by decrease in the number of B-cells.

Which of the above statements are correct?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) I, II and III | b) I, II, III and IV | c) I and III | d) I and IV |

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1. AIDS is caused by HIV. Among the following, which one is not a mode of transmission of HIV
2. Transfusion of contaminated blood
3. Sharing the infected needles
4. Shaking hands with infected person
5. Sexual contact with infected person
6. The genes causing cancer are

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

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

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

1. The property of normal cells by virtue of which contact with other cells inhibits their uncontrolled growth is called

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) contact inhibition | b) metastasis | c) benign tumour | d) metagenisis |

1. Cell division or mitosis is a normal process in living cells but sudden and abnormal mitosis in an organ will frequently result in

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) zygote | b) cancer | c) new organ | d) gastrula |

1. Which form of tumour remains confined to their original location and do not spread to the other parts of the body

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) malignant tumour | b) benign tumour | c) both (a) and (b) | d) leukaemia |

1. Which of the following properties is possessed by malignant tumours

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) metastasis | b) uncontrolled cell division | c) both (a) and (b) | d) controlled cell division |

1. Which one of the following is not a property of cancerous cells, whereas the remaining three are
2. They compete with normal cells for vital nutrients
3. They do not remain confined in the area of formation
4. They divide in an uncontrolled manner
5. They show contact inhibition
6. Transformation of normal cell into cancerous cell is induced by

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Carcinogens | b) lipids | c) proteins | d) all of these |

1. Physical carcinogens, e.g. UV-ray, X-ray, ϒ-rays cause

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) DNA damage | b) RNA damage | c) both (a) and (b) | d) protein damage |

1. Chemical carcinogens present in tobacco smoke have been identified as a major cause of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) lung cancer | b) liver cancer | c) oral cancer | d) none of these |

1. Cancer causing viruses are called

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) oncogenic viruses | b) retroviruses | c) adenoviruses | d) poxviruses |

1. The genes which can lead to oncogenic transformation of this cells in which these are present, are called

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) oncogenes | b) proto-oncogenes | c) cellular oncogenes | d) Both (b) and (c) |

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1. Normal cell have genes cells …..A….. which are present in inactivated state but under certain conditions like …..B….. they get transformed to …..C…..

Here A, B and C refers to

1. A – cellular oncogenes, B – mutation, C – cancer causing oncogenes
2. A – viral oncogenes, B – mutation, C – disease causing oncogenes
3. A – viral oncogenes, B – mutation, C – tumour causing oncogenes
4. None of the above
5. Characteristics of cancer are
6. all viruses are oncogenic
7. all tumors are cancers
8. cancerous cells show property of contact inhibition
9. cancer cells show metastasis
10. Which of the following techniques is used to detect the cancer of internal organs
11. Magnetic resonance imaging(MRI)
12. Radiography(X-ray)
13. Computed tomography(CT) scan
14. all of the above
15. Cancer cells are more easily damaged by radiation than normal cells because they are

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) starved of mutation | b) undergoing rapid division |
| c) different in structure | d) non-dividing |

1. Treatment and detection of cancer can be done by

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) radiography | b) chemotherapy | c) surgery | d) all of these |

1. Alpha-interferons

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) activate the immune system | b) help in formation of the tumour |
| c) both (a) and (b) | d) None of the above |

1. Select the true statements
2. Cancer detection is based on biopsy and histopathological study of the suspected tissue.
3. In biopsy, the suspected tissue is cut into thin sections, stained and examined under microscope.
4. Certain chemotherapeutic drugs are used to kill the cancerous cells, but majority of the drugs have side effects like hair loss, anaemia, etc.
5. MRI uses strong magnetic fields and ionizing radiations to accurately detect pathological and physiological changes in the living tissues.
6. Techniques like radiography (use of X-rays), CT (Computed Tomography) scan and MRI are very useful to detect cancers of the internal organs.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) I and II | b) I and III | c) II and III | d) All statements are true |

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1. Match the following columns

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column I**  (Biomedical Techniques) | **Column II**  (Examples) |
| A. Chemical Agent | 1. Benzopyrene in cigarette smoke |
| B. Physical Agent | 2. X-rays |
| C. Biological Agent | 3. Oncogenic viruses |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3 | b) A – 3, B – 2, C – 1 |
| c) A – 3, B – 1, C – 2 | d) A – 1, B – 3, C – 2 |

1. Match the following columns

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column I**  (Biomedical Techniques) | **Column II**  (Features) |
| A. Biopsy | 1. Uses X-rays to generate a three-dimensional image of the internals of an object |
| B. Radiography | 2. Leukaemia |
| C. Blood or bone marrow test | 3. X-rays are used to detect cancer of the internal organs |
| D. Computed tomography | 4. The piece of suspected tissue cut into thin sections, stained and examined under microscope |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) A – 4, B – 2, C – 1, D – 3 | b) A – 4, B – 3, C – 2, D – 1 |
| c) A – 3, B – 2, C – 1, D – 4 | d) A – 2, B – 1, C – 4, D – 3 |

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**Answers**

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**Level-4**

**(Based on Drug and Alcohol use)**

|  |
| --- |
| **Neha Malhotra**  **R.L. Institute M: 9416974837**  **Class: XII**  **“MOLECULAR BASIS OF INHERITANCE”** |

1. Opioids are the drugs, which bind to specific opioid receptors present in our

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) central nervous system | b) gastrointestinal tract |
| c) both (a) and (b) | d) urinogenital system |

1. Smack is chemically …..A…. Which is white and orderless and crystalline in nature. This is obtained by …..B….. . Here A&B refers to
2. A – diacetylmorphine, B – acetylation of morphine
3. A – morphine, B – acetylation of hashish
4. A – stimulant, B – acetylation of morphine
5. A – hallucinogen, B – acetylation of hashish
6. Drug called ‘heroin’ is synthesized by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) acetylation of morphine | b) glycosylation of morphine |
| c) nitration of morphine | d) methylation of morphine |

1. A drug called heroin is obtained from

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) Rauwolfia serpentina | b) annabis sativa |
| c) Cajanus cajan | d) Papaver somniferum |

1. Cannabinoid or the group of chemicals, which interact with cannabinoid receptors present principally in

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) brain | b) neuron | c) nephron | d) dendron |

1. Cannabinoids are obtained from
2. inflorescence of the plant cannabis sativa
3. fruits of the plant papaver somniferum
4. latex of the plant cannabis sativa
5. plant papaver somniferum inflorescence
6. The flower tops, leaves and the resin of cannabis sativa are used to produce

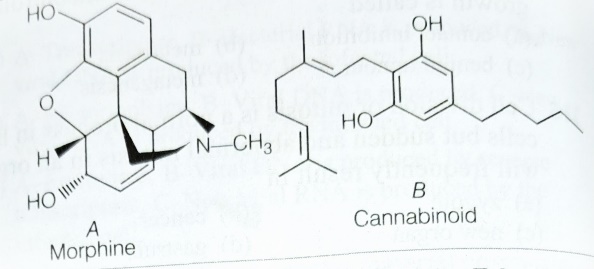
|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) marijuana | b) hashish | c) charas | d) all of these |

1. The drug that produces profound cardiovascular effects in human beings is

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) cocaine | b) ganja | c) benzodiazepine | d) insulin |

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1. Observe the molecules A&B given below and select the right option giving their use and source.



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Molecules** | **Uses** | **Taken by** |
| (a) A – Morphine | Sedative and pain killer | Snorting and injection |
| (b) B – Morphine | Product marijuana | Oral ingestion |
| (c) A – Cannabinoid | Produces hallucinations | Inhalation |
| (d) B – Cannabinoid | Accelerates the transport of dopamine | injection |

1. Coca alkaloid or cocaine is obtained from

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) papaver somniferum | b) atropa belladonna |
| c) erythroxylum coca | d) datura |

1. Cocaine is commonly called as

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) coke | b) crack | c) Both (a) and (b) | d) smack |

1. Traditional anesthesia is obtained from

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Datura | b) poppy | c) cannabis | d) erythoxylum |

1. Which one of the following is a stimulant

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) LSD | b) Cocaine | c) Opium | d) Heroin |

1. Plants with hallucinogenic properties are

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Atropa belladonna | b) Datura | c) Both (a) and (b) | d) Papver |

1. Drugs, that are normally used as medicines to help the patient cope with the mental illness are

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) barbiturates | b) amphetamines | c) benzodiazepine | d) all of these |

1. LSD is derived from

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) calviceps purpurea | b) pseudomonas putida |
| c) cannabis indica | d) cannabis sativa |

1. Nicotine is

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) an alkaloid | b) a steroid | c) a stimulant | d) both (a) and (c) |

1. Nicotine intake stimulates the …..A….. to release …..B….. and …..C….. into blood circulation. This lead to increase in …..D….. and an increase …..E….. .

Identify A to E

1. A – adrenal gland, B – adrenaline, C – nor-adrenaline, D – blood pressure, E – heart rate
2. A – thyroid gland, B – thyroxine, C – parathyroxine, D – blood pressure, E – heart rate
3. A – adrenal gland, B – thyroxine, C – nor-adrenaline, D – blood pressure, E – heart rate
4. A – gonads, B – adrenaline, C – nor-adrenaline, D – blood pressure, E – heart rate
5. In heavy smokers, the alveoli of the lungs are enlarged and damaged, which reduces the surface area for the exchange of respiratory gases. This condition is called

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) asthma | b) silicosis | c) emphysema | d) insomnia |

1. Those who take drugs intravenously develop a risk of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) AIDS | b) hepatitis-B | c) Both (a) and (b) | d) malaria |

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1. Cirrhosis of liver is caused by the chronic intake of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) opium | b) alcohol | c) tobacco(chewing) | d) cocaine |

1. Fill up in the blanks.
2. The period between …..A….. years of age may be thought of as adolescence.
3. Adolescence is a bridge linking …..B….. and …..C…..
4. The chronic use of drug and alcohol damages …..D….. and …..E…..
5. Alcoholism during …..F….. adversely affects the foetus.
6. A – 12-18, B – childhood, C – adulthood, D – nervous system, E – liver, F – pregnancy
7. A – 10-15, B – adulthood, C – childhood, D – heart, E – stomach, F – adulthood
8. A – 15-20, B – adulthood, C – childhood, D – liver, E – kidney, F – pregnancy
9. A – 20-28, B – adulthood, C – childhood, D – liver, E – nervous system, F – pregnancy
10. Which part of the brain is involved in the loss of control over speech when a person consumes excessive alcohol

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) cerebellum | b) medulla oblongata | c) cerebrum | d) pons varoli |

1. Side effects of anabolic steroids in females include
2. Masculinisation
3. Aggressiveness
4. mood swings, depression
5. abnormal menstrual cycle
6. excessive facial and body hair

Choose the correct option.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) I, II and III | b) I, II, III and IV | c) II, III, IV and V | d) I, II, III, IV and V |

1. ‘Smack’ is it drug obtained from the
2. latex of papaver somniferum
3. leaves of cannabis sativa
4. flowers of the datura pinata
5. fruits of erythroxylum coca
6. Tobacco consumption is known to stimulate secretion of adrenaline and nor-adrenaline. The component causing this could be

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) nicotine | b) tannic acid | c) curcumin | d) catechin |

1. Consider the following statements
2. Adolescence is a very vulnerable phase of mental and psychological developments of individual.
3. Adolescence is marked by accelerated physical growth, development of reproductive organs and changes in functioning of the neuroendocrine system.
4. Both statements I and II are correct
5. Both statements I and II are incorrect
6. Statement I is correct, but II is incorrect
7. Statement I is incorrect, but II is correct

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1. Warning signs of drug and alcohol abuse include
2. Drop in academic performance.
3. Absence from school/college.
4. Lack of interest in personal hygiene.
5. Isolation, depression, fatigue, aggressiveness and rebellious behavior.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) I, II and III | b) I, III and IV | c) II, III and IV | d) All of these |

1. Reasons for alcohol abuse in adolescents are
2. Social pressure.
3. Curiosity and need for adventure, excitement and experiment.
4. To escape from stress, depression and frustration.
5. To overcome hardships of daily life.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) I, II and III | b) I, III and IV | c) II, III and IV | d) All of these |

1. Read the following statements and select the correct option
2. Dependence is the tendency of the body to manifest a characteristic and unpleasant withdrawal syndrome if regular dose of drugs/alcohol is abruptly discontinued.
3. Excessive doses of drugs may lead to coma and death due to respiratory failure, heart failure or cerebral hemorrhage.
4. Education about harmful effects of drugs and alcohol, counseling professional and medical help would relieve the individuals from the drugs and alcohol abuse.
5. Sports persons often misuse drugs to enhance their performance.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) I and II | b) II and IV | c) I, II and III | d) All of these |

1. Read the following statements and select the correct answer
2. Psychoactive drugs have the ability to alter the activity of the nervous system.
3. Addition is a psychological attachment to certain effects such as euphoria and temporary feelings of well-being associated with drugs and alcohol.
4. When the drugs are taken for a purpose other than medicinal use or in amounts/frequency that impairs one’s physical, psychological and physiological functions it constitutes drug abuse.
5. Smoking increases carbon monoxide content in blood and increase the concentration of oxygen.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) I and II | b) III and IV | c) I, II and III | d) I, II, III and IV |

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**Answers**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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