

Human Health and Diseases

8.1 Common Diseases in Humans

1. The infectious stage of *Plasmodium* that enters the human body is

- (a) Trophozoites (b) Sporozoites
 - (c) Female gametocytes (d) Male gametocytes
- (NEET 2020)

2. Match the following diseases with the causative organism and select the correct option.

Column-I		Column-II	
A. Typhoid	(i) <i>Wuchereria</i>		
B. Pneumonia	(ii) <i>Plasmodium</i>		
C. Filariasis	(iii) <i>Salmonella</i>		
D. Malaria	(iv) <i>Haemophilus</i>		

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

(NEET 2020)

3. Identify the correct pair representing the causative agent of typhoid fever and the confirmatory test for typhoid.

- (a) *Salmonella typhi* / Widal test
 - (b) *Plasmodium vivax* / UTI test
 - (c) *Streptococcus pneumoniae* / Widal test
 - (d) *Salmonella typhi* / Anthrone test
- (NEET 2019)

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

- (a) Elephantiasis (b) Ascariasis
 - (c) Ringworm disease (d) Amoebiasis
- (NEET 2018)

5. Which of the following sets of diseases is caused by bacteria?

- (a) Cholera and tetanus
 - (b) Typhoid and smallpox
 - (c) Tetanus and mumps
 - (d) Herpes and influenza
- (NEET-II 2016)

6. Which of the following diseases is caused by a protozoan?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Babesiosis | (b) Blastomycosis |
| (c) Syphilis | (d) Influenza |
- (2015)

7. Match each disease with its correct type of vaccine.

Column I		Column II	
A. Tuberculosis	(i) Harmless virus		
B. Whooping cough	(ii) Inactivated toxin		
C. Diphtheria	(iii) Killed bacteria		
D. Polio	(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)
- (2015 Cancelled)

8. 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

(2015 Cancelled)

9. Infection of *Ascaris* usually occurs by

- (a) Tse-tse fly
 - (b) mosquito bite
 - (c) drinking water containing eggs of *Ascaris*
 - (d) eating imperfectly cooked pork.
- (NEET 2013)

10. Identify the site where *Wuchereria bancrofti* is normally found in human body.

- (a) Muscles of the legs
- (b) Blood vessels of the thigh region
- (c) Skin between the fingers
- (d) Lymphatic vessels of the lower limbs

(Karnataka NEET 2013)

11. Motile zygote of *Plasmodium* occurs in

- (a) gut of female *Anopheles*
- (b) salivary glands of *Anopheles*
- (c) human RBCs
- (d) human liver.

(2012)

12. Widal test is carried out to test

- (a) malaria
- (b) diabetes mellitus
- (c) HIV/AIDS
- (d) typhoid fever.

(2012)

13. Common cold differs from pneumonia in that

- (a) pneumonia is a communicable disease whereas the common cold is a nutritional deficiency disease

- (b) pneumonia can be prevented by a live attenuated bacterial vaccine whereas the common cold has no effective vaccine
 (c) pneumonia is caused by a virus while the common cold is caused by the bacterium *Haemophilus influenzae*
 (d) pneumonia pathogen infects alveoli whereas the common cold affects nose and respiratory passage but not the lungs. (2012)

14. Where will you look for the sporozoites of the malarial parasite?

- (a) Saliva of infected female *Anopheles* mosquito
 (b) Red blood corpuscles of human suffering from malaria
 (c) Spleen of infected humans
 (d) Salivary glands of freshly moulted female *Anopheles* mosquito (2011)

15. Which one of the following options gives the correct match of a disease with its causative organism and mode of infection?

Disease	Causative organism	Mode of infection
(a) Typhoid	<i>Salmonella typhi</i>	With inspired air
(b) Pneumonia	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Droplet infection
(c) Elephantiasis	<i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i>	With infected water and food
(d) Malaria	<i>Plasmodium vivax</i>	Bite of male <i>Anopheles</i> mosquito

(Mains 2011)

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

- (a) caused by a virus
 (b) caused by a Gram-positive bacterium
 (c) caused by a Gram-negative bacterium
 (d) not an infectious disease. (Mains 2011)

17. Ringworm in humans is caused by

(a) bacteria	(b) fungi
(c) nematodes	(d) viruses.

(2010)

18. Widal test is used for the diagnosis of

(a) malaria	(b) pneumonia
(c) tuberculosis	(d) typhoid.

(2010)

19. A person suffering from a disease caused by *Plasmodium*, experiences recurring chill and fever at the time when

- (a) the sporozoites released from RBCs are being rapidly killed and broken down inside spleen
 (b) the trophozoites reach maximum growth and give out certain toxins

(c) the parasite after its rapid multiplication inside RBCs ruptures them, releasing the stage to enter fresh RBCs

(d) the microgametocytes and megagametocytes are being destroyed by the WBCs. (Mains 2010)

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

- (a) Common cold, AIDS
 (b) Dysentery, common cold
 (c) Typhoid, tuberculosis
 (d) Ringworm, AIDS (2009)

21. Match the disease in column I with the appropriate items (pathogen / prevention / treatment) in column II.

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 – (ii), B – (i), C – (iii), D – (iv)
 (b) A – (ii), B – (iii), C – (iv), D – (i)
 (c) A – (i), B – (ii), C – (iii), D – (iv)
 (d) A – (ii), B – (iv), C – (i), D – (iii) (2008)

22. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) *Glossina palpalis* - Sleeping sickness
 (b) *Culex pipiens* - Filariasis
 (c) *Aedes aegypti* - Dengue fever
 (d) *Anopheles culicifacies* - Leishmaniasis (2004)

23. *Salmonella* is related with

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) typhoid | (b) polio |
| (c) T.B. | (d) tetanus. |
- (2001)

24. Which is the most infectious disease?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (a) Hepatitis-B | (b) AIDS |
| (c) Amoebiasis | (d) Malaria |
- (2001)

25. Which is showing accurate pairing?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Syphilis | - <i>Treponema pallidum</i> |
| (b) AIDS | - <i>Bacillus conjugalis</i> |
| (c) Gonorrhoea | - <i>Leishmania donovani</i> |
| (d) Typhoid | - <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i> |
- (2000)

26. Saline solution is given to patients of cholera because

- | |
|---|
| (a) Na ⁺ prevents water loss from body |
| (b) NaCl function as regulatory material |
| (c) NaCl produces energy |
| (d) NaCl is antibacterial. |
- (2000)

27. Botulism caused by *Clostridium botulinum* affects the

- | |
|----------------------------|
| (a) lymph gland |
| (b) central nervous system |
| (c) spleen |
| (d) intestine. |
- (1998)

- 28.** Typhoid fever is caused by
(a) *Shigella* (b) *Escherichia*
(c) *Giardia* (d) *Salmonella*. (1998)
- 29.** Diphtheria is caused by
(a) nematodes (b) bacteria
(c) virus (d) none of these. (1997)
- 30.** Which of the following diseases is now considered completely eradicated from India?
(a) Small pox (b) Poliomyelitis
(c) Plague (d) Kala-azar (1997)
- 31.** Which of the following symptoms indicate red sickness?
(a) Nausea and loss of hair
(b) Ulcerated skin, nausea and loss of hair
(c) Red and ulcerated skin
(d) Nausea and anaemia (1997)
- 32.** Which of the following pair of diseases is caused by virus?
(a) Rabies, mumps (b) Cholera, tuberculosis
(c) Typhoid, tetanus (d) AIDS, syphilis (1996)
- 33.** Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
(a) Syphilis – *Trichuris trichiura*
(b) Sleeping sickness – *Trypanosoma gambiense*
(c) Dengue fever – Arbovirus
(d) Plague – *Yersinia pestis* (1995)
- 34.** Which of the following causes plague?
(a) *Trichinella spiralis*
(b) *Salmonella typhimurium*
(c) *Yersinia pestis*
(d) *Leishmania donovani* (1995)
- 35.** Which one of the following does correctly match a sexually transmitted disease with its pathogen?
(a) Syphilis-*Treponema pallidum*
(b) Gonorrhoea-*Entamoeba histolytica*
(c) Urethritis-*Bacillus anthracis*
(d) Softsore-*Bacillus brevis* (1994)
- 36.** Schizont stage of *Plasmodium* occurs in human
(a) erythrocytes (b) liver cells
(c) erythrocytes and liver cells
(d) erythrocytes, liver cells and spleen cells. (1993)
- 37.** If all ponds and puddles are destroyed, the organism likely to be destroyed is
(a) *Leishmania* (b) *Trypanosoma*
(c) *Ascaris* (d) *Plasmodium*. (1993)
- 38.** Give the correct matching of causative agent/germ and disease.
(a) *Anopheles* – Malaria
(b) *Leishmania* – Sleeping sickness
(c) *Glossina* – Kala-azar
(d) *Wuchereria* – Filariasis (1993)
- 39.** The part of life cycle of malarial parasite *Plasmodium vivax*, that is passed in female *Anopheles* is
(a) sexual cycle
(b) pre-erythrocytic schizogony
(c) exoerythrocytic schizogony
(d) post-erythrocytic schizogony. (1992)
- 40.** African sleeping sickness is due to
(a) *Plasmodium vivax* transmitted by tse-tse fly
(b) *Trypanosoma lewisi* transmitted by bed bug
(c) *Trypanosoma gambiense* transmitted by *Glossina palpalis*
(d) *Entamoeba gingivalis* spread by housefly. (1991)
- 41.** Malignant tertian malarial parasite, belongs to class
(a) *Plasmodium falciparum*
(b) *P. vivax*
(c) *P. ovale*
(d) *P. malariae*. (1991)
- 42.** Who discovered *Plasmodium* in RBC of human beings?
(a) Ronald Ross (b) Mendel
(c) Laveran (d) Stephens (1991)
- 43.** The infective stage of malarial parasite, *Plasmodium* that enters human body is
(a) merozoite (b) sporozoite
(c) trophozoite (d) minuta form. (1990)
- 44.** A bite of tse-tse fly may pass to humans
(a) *Leishmania donovani*
(b) *Trypanosoma gambiense*
(c) *Entamoeba histolytica*
(d) *Plasmodium vivax*. (1989)
- 45.** Malaria fever coincides with liberation of
(a) cryptomerozoites
(b) metacryptomerozoites
(c) merozoites
(d) trophozoites. (1989)
- 46.** The vector for sleeping sickness is
(a) housefly (b) tse-tse fly
(c) sandfly (d) fruit fly. (1989)
- 47.** The causal organism for African sleeping sickness is
(a) *Trypanosoma cruzi* (b) *T. rhodesiense*
(c) *T. tangela* (d) *T. gambiense*. (1989)

8.2 Immunity

- 48.** Identify the wrong statement with reference to immunity.
(a) When exposed to antigen (living or dead) antibodies are produced in the host's body. It is called "Active immunity".
(b) When ready-made antibodies are directly given, it is called "Passive immunity".

- (c) Active immunity is quick and gives full response.
(d) Fetus receives some antibodies from mother, it is an example for passive immunity.

(NEET 2020)

49. Which of the following immune responses is responsible for rejection of kidney graft?

- (a) Cell-mediated immune response
(b) Auto-immune response
(c) Humoral immune response
(d) Inflammatory immune response (NEET 2019)

50. Colostrum, the yellowish fluid, secreted by mother during the initial days of lactation is very essential to impart immunity to the new born infants because it contains

- (a) immunoglobulin A (b) natural killer cells
(c) monocytes (d) macrophages.

(NEET 2019)

51. Which of the following is not an autoimmune disease?

- (a) Psoriasis
(b) Rheumatoid arthritis
(c) Alzheimer's disease
(d) Vitiligo (NEET 2018)

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

- (a) Cell-mediated immune response
(b) Hormonal immune response
(c) Physiological immune response
(d) Autoimmune response (NEET 2017)

53. MALT constitutes about _____ percent of the lymphoid tissue in human body.

- (a) 20% (b) 70% (c) 10% (d) 50% (NEET 2017)

54. Antivenom injection contains preformed antibodies while polio drops that are administered into the body contain

- (a) gamma globulin (b) attenuated pathogens
(c) activated pathogens (d) harvested antibodies. (NEET-I 2016)

55. 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) autoimmune disease (b) active immunity
(c) allergic response (d) graft rejection. (NEET-I 2016)

56. If you suspect major deficiency of antibodies in a person, to which of the following would you look for confirmatory evidence?

- (a) Haemocytes
(b) Serum globulins
(c) Fibrinogen in plasma
(d) Serum albumins (2015, 2007)

57. Which of the following immunoglobulins does constitute the largest percentage in human milk?

- (a) IgA (b) IgG
(c) IgD (d) IgM (2015)

58. Grafted kidney may be rejected in a patient due to

- (a) passive immune response
(b) innate immune response
(c) humoral immune response
(d) cell-mediated immune response. (2015)

59. Increased asthmatic attacks in certain seasons are related to

- (a) eating fruits preserved in tin containers
(b) inhalation of seasonal pollen
(c) low temperature
(d) hot and humid environment. (2007)

60. Lysozyme that is present in perspiration, saliva and tears, destroys

- (a) certain types of bacteria
(b) all viruses
(c) most virus-infected cells
(d) certain fungi. (2007)

61. Antibodies in our body are complex

- (a) glycoproteins (b) lipoproteins
(c) steroids (d) prostaglandins. (2006)

62. Damage to thymus in a child may lead to

- (a) a reduction in haemoglobin content of blood
(b) a reduction in stem cell production
(c) loss of antibody mediated immunity
(d) loss of cell mediated immunity. (2005)

63. Short-lived immunity acquired from mother to fetus across placenta or through mother's milk to the infant is categorised as

- (a) active immunity
(b) passive immunity
(c) cellular immunity
(d) innate non-specific immunity. (2003)

64. Interferons are synthesized in response to

- (a) mycoplasma (b) bacteria
(c) viruses (d) fungi. (2001)

65. The antibodies are

- (a) proteins (b) carbohydrates
(c) lipids (d) germs. (1999)

66. The term 'active immunity' means

- (a) increasing rate of heart beat
(b) increasing quantity of blood
(c) resistance developed after disease
(d) resistance developed before disease. (1999)

67. If a person shows production of interferons in his body, the chances are that he has got an infection of

- (a) tetanus (b) malaria
(c) typhoid (d) measles. (1997)

68. Antibodies are produced by
(a) leucocytes (b) monocytes
(c) lymphocytes (d) spleen. (1996)

69. The interferons are
(a) antigen proteins (b) antiviral proteins
(c) antibiotic proteins (d) all of these. (1996)

70. Which one of the following diseases is due to an allergic reaction?
(a) Enteric fever (b) Skin cancer
(c) Goitre (d) Hay fever (1995)

71. Antigens are present
(a) inside the cytoplasm
(b) on nuclear membrane
(c) inside the nucleus
(d) on cell surface. (1995)

72. A cell-coded protein that is formed in response to infection, with most animal viruses, is called
(a) histone (b) antibody
(c) interferon (d) antigen. (1994)

8.3 AIDS

73. Which of the following is correct regarding AIDS causative agent HIV?
(a) HIV is enveloped virus containing one molecule of single-stranded RNA and one molecule of reverse transcriptase.
(b) HIV is enveloped virus that contains two identical molecules of single-stranded RNA and two molecules of reverse transcriptase.
(c) HIV is unenveloped retrovirus.
(d) HIV does not escape but attacks the acquired immune response. (NEET-II 2016)

74. HIV that causes AIDS, first starts destroying
(a) helper T-lymphocytes
(b) thrombocytes
(c) B-lymphocytes
(d) leucocytes. (2015 Cancelled, 2006)

75. At which stage of HIV infection does one usually show symptoms of AIDS?
(a) Within 15 days of sexual contact with an infected person
(b) When the infected retro virus enters host cells
(c) When HIV damages large number of helper T - lymphocytes
(d) When the viral DNA is produced by reverse transcriptase (2014)

76. Which one of the following statements is correct with respect to AIDS?
(a) The HIV can be transmitted through eating food together with an infected person.
(b) Drug addicts are least susceptible to HIV infection.

- (c) AIDS patients are being fully cured cent per cent with proper care and nutrition.
(d) The causative HIV retrovirus enters helper T-lymphocytes thus reducing their numbers. (2010)

77. Human immuno deficiency virus (HIV) has a protein coat and a genetic material which is
(a) double stranded RNA
(b) double stranded DNA
(c) single stranded DNA
(d) single stranded RNA. (1998)

8.4 Cancer

78. Which of the following statements is not true for cancer cells in relation to mutations?
(a) Mutations inactivate the cell control.
(b) Mutations inhibit production of telomerase.
(c) Mutations in proto-oncogenes accelerate the cell cycle.
(d) Mutations destroy telomerase inhibitor. (NEET-I 2016)

79. Which one of the following is not a property of cancerous cells, whereas the remaining three are?
(a) They compete with normal cells for vital nutrients.
(b) They do not remain confined in the area of formation.
(c) They divide in an uncontrolled manner.
(d) They show contact inhibition. (2012)

80. Which one of the following techniques is safest for the detection of cancers?
(a) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
(b) Radiography (X-ray)
(c) Computed tomography (CT)
(d) Histopathological studies (Mains 2010)

81. Carcinoma refers to
(a) malignant tumours of the connective tissue
(b) malignant tumours of the skin or mucous membrane
(c) malignant tumours of the colon
(d) benign tumours of the connective tissue. (2003)

82. Cancerous cells can easily be destroyed by radiations due to
(a) rapid cell division (b) lack of nutrition
(c) fast mutation (d) lack of oxygen. (2002)

83. Reason of lung cancer is
(a) coal mining (b) calcium fluoride
(c) cement factory (d) bauxite mining. (2001)

84. Which of the following will be curable in next two decades?
(a) Tuberculosis (b) Cancer
(c) Poliomyelitis (d) None of these (1997)

- 85.** The blood cancer is known as
(a) haemolysis (b) haemophilia
(c) leukaemia (d) thrombosis. (1995)

86. A metastatic cancerous tumour is termed 'sarcoma' if the disorder is in
(a) fibroblasts (b) circulatory system
(c) immune system (d) epithelial cells. (1994)

8.5 Drugs and Alcohol Abuse

87. Drug called 'Heroin' is synthesised by
(a) nitration of morphine
(b) methylation of morphine
(c) acetylation of morphine
(d) glycosylation of morphine. (NEET 2019)

88. Which part of poppy plant is used to obtain the drug "smack"?
(a) Flowers (b) Latex
(c) Roots (d) Leaves (NEET 2018)



- 89.** Which is the particular type of drug that is obtained from the plant whose one flowering branch is shown here?

(a) Hallucinogen
(b) Depressant
(c) Stimulant
(d) Pain killer

90. Which one of the following is a hallucinogenic drug?

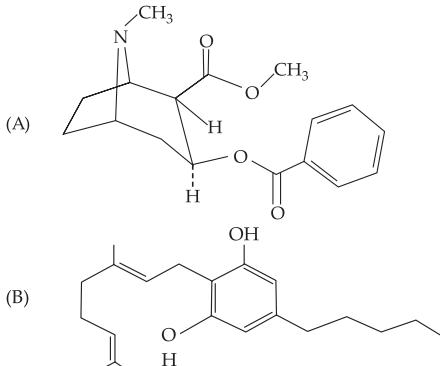
(a) Caffeine
(b) Morphine
(c) Lysergic acid diethylamide
(d) Opium



(2014)

(Karnataka NEET 2013)

92. Identify the molecules (A) and (B) shown below and select the right option giving their source and use.



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

(Mains 2012)

- 93.** Select the correct statement from the ones given below.

 - Barbiturates, when given to criminals, make them tell the truth.
 - Morphine is often given to persons, who have undergone surgery, as a pain killer.
 - Chewing tobacco lowers blood pressure and heart rate.
 - Cocaine is given to patients after surgery as it stimulates recovery. (2010)

94. Which one of the following statements is correct?

 - Benign tumours show the property of metastasis.
 - Heroin accelerates body functions.
 - Malignant tumours may exhibit metastasis.
 - Patients who have undergone surgery are given cannabinoids to relieve pain. (2009)

95. Which one of the following is the correct statement regarding the particular psychotropic drug specified?

 - Morphine leads to delusions and disturbed emotions.
 - Barbiturates cause relaxation and temporary euphoria.
 - Hashish causes after thought perceptions and hallucinations.
 - Opium stimulates nervous system and causes hallucinations. (2008)

96. A person showing unpredictable moods, outbursts of emotion, quarrelsome behaviour and conflicts with others is suffering from

 - addictive disorders
 - schizophrenia
 - borderline personality disorder (BPD)
 - mood disorders. (2006)

97. Which one of the following depresses brain activity and produces feelings of calmness, relaxation and drowsiness?

(a) Morphine	(b) Valium
(c) Amphetamines	(d) Hashish (2005)

98. Which one of the following is correct match?

(a) Reserpine	- tranquilliser
(b) Cocaine	- opiate narcotic
(c) Morphine	- hallucinogenic
(d) Bhang	- analgesic (2001)

- 99.** L.S.D. is
 (a) hallucinogenic (b) sedative
 (c) stimulant (d) tranquilliser. (2001)
- 100.** Which of the following is an opiate narcotic?
 (a) Amphetamines (b) LSD
 (c) Barbiturates (d) Morphine (1997)
- 101.** Nicotine acts as a stimulant, because it mimics the effect of
- (a) testosterone (b) dopamine
 (c) thyroxine (d) acetylcholine. (1995)
- 102.** Opiate narcotic is
 (a) bhang (b) charas
 (c) heroin (d) nicotine. (1993)
- 103.** Analgesic drugs
 (a) form tissues (b) relieve pain
 (c) relieve fatigue (d) cause pain. (1990)

ANSWER KEY

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (d)
11. (a) 12. (d) 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (b) 18. (d) 19. (c) 20. (a)
21. (b) 22. (d) 23. (a) 24. (a) 25. (a) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (d) 29. (b) 30. (a)
31. (b) 32. (a) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (a) 36. (c) 37. (d) 38. (d) 39. (a) 40. (c)
41. (a) 42. (c) 43. (b) 44. (b) 45. (b) 46. (b) 47. (d) 48. (c) 49. (a) 50. (a)
51. (c) 52. (a) 53. (d) 54. (b) 55. (a) 56. (b) 57. (a) 58. (d) 59. (b) 60. (a)
61. (a) 62. (d) 63. (b) 64. (c) 65. (a) 66. (c) 67. (d) 68. (c) 69. (b) 70. (d)
71. (d) 72. (c) 73. (b,d) 74. (a) 75. (c) 76. (d) 77. (d) 78. (b) 79. (d) 80. (a)
81. (b) 82. (a) 83. (a) 84. (b) 85. (c) 86. (a) 87. (c) 88. (b) 89. (a) 90. (c)
91. (b) 92. (d) 93. (b) 94. (c) 95. (c) 96. (c) 97. (b) 98. (a) 99. (a) 100. (d)
101. (d) 102. (c) 103. (b)