

Chapter 8 Human Health and Disease

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

- (a) physiological barriers
 - (b) cellular barriers
 - (c) physical barriers
 - (d) cytokine barriers.
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2. The letter T in T-lymphocytes refers to

- (a) tonsil
 - (b) thalamus
 - (c) thymus
 - (d) thyroid
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3. Use of anti-histamines and steroids gives a quick relief from

- (a) allergy
 - (b) nausea
 - (c) cough
 - (d) fever
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4. The immunoglobulin abundant in colostrum, is

- (a) Ig D
 - (b) Ig A
 - (c) Ig G
 - (d) Ig M
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5. Diacetyl morphine is commonly known as

- (a) cocaine
 - (b) hashish
 - (c) ganja
 - (d) heroin
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6. Opium is extracted from

- (a) *Atropa belladonna*

- (b) *Papaver somniferum*
 - (c) *Erythroxylum coca*
 - (d) *Cannabis sativa*
-

7. The disease chikungunya is transmitted by

[NCERT Exemplar]

- (a) houseflies
 - (b) *Aedes* mosquitoes
 - (c) cockroach
 - (d) female *Anopheles*
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8. Anti venom against snake poison contains [NCERT Exemplar]

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

9. Which of the following glands is large sized at birth but reduces in size with aging?

[NCERT Exemplar]

- (a) Pineal
 - (b) Pituitary
 - (c) Thymus
 - (d) Thyroid
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10. The substance produced by a cell on viral infection that can protect other cells from further infection is [NCERT Exemplar]

- (a) serotonin
 - (b) colostrum
 - (c) interferon
 - (d) histamine
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11. Many diseases can be diagnosed by observing the symptoms in the patient. Which group of symptoms are indicative of pneumonia? [NCERT Exemplar]

- (a) Difficulty in respiration, fever, chills, cough, headache

- (b) Constipation, abdominal pain, cramps, blood clots
 - (c) Nasal congestion and discharge, cough, sorethroat, headache
 - (d) High fever, weakness, stomach pain, loss of appetite and constipation
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12. Transplantation of tissues/organs to save certain patients often fails due to rejection of such tissues/organs by the patient. Which type of immune response is responsible for such rejections? [NCERT Exemplar]

- (a) auto-immune response
 - (b) humoral immune response
 - (c) physiological immune response
 - (d) cell-mediated immune response
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13. _____ mosquitoes are the vectors of dengue and chikungunya.

14. _____ barriers protect the non-infected cells from further viral infections.

15. Cell-mediated immunity is provided by _____ .

16. Among non-infectious diseases, _____ is the major cause of death.

17. _____ test is performed to confirm typhoid.

18. Plasmodium enters the human body as _____ .

19. _____ is the toxin released by the rupture of RBCs into the blood in a malaria-infected person.

20. _____ is the filarial worm.

21. _____ are the physical, chemical and biological agents that cause cancer.

22. Heroin is obtained by _____ of morphine.

23. Match the organisms (Pathogens) in Column I with the diseases they cause in Column II.

Column I	Column II
A. Rhino vims	1. Ringworm
B. Plasmodium	2. Filariasis
C. Salmonella	3. Common cold
D. Trichophyton	4. Typhoid
E. Wuchereria	5. Malaria
	6. Amoebiasis

24. Match the items in Column I with those in Column II.

Column I	Column II
A. Physiological barrier	1. Interferons
B. Cytokine barrier	2. Skin of the body
C. Cellular barrier	3. Tear in the eyes
D. Physical barrier	4. Antibodies in colostrum
	5. Polymorpho-nuclear leucocyte

25. Humoral immunity is responsible for rejection of organ transplants. [True/False]

26. a-interferon activates the immune system and help to destroy the tumour cells. [True/False]

27. Cannabinoids affect the digestive system. [True/False]

28. Nicotine, the alkaloid in tobacco causes the hallucinogenic effect. [True/False]

29. Colostrum contains antibody IgA and provides passive immunity. [True/False]

Directions (Q30 to Q33): Mark the odd one in each of the following groups.

30. Saliva in the mouth, Mucus coating in respiratory tract, Tear in the eyes, Acid in the stomach.

31. Thymus, spleen, appendix, tonsil.

32. Charas, Heroin, Marijuana, Hashish.

33. Typhoid, Pneumonia, Diphtheria, Malaria.

34. Who discovered blood circulation in humans?

35. Name one infectious and one non-infectious disease that is the major cause of mortality.

36. High fever, loss of appetite, stomach pain and constipation are some of the symptoms seen in a patient. How would the doctor confirm that the patient is suffering from typhoid and not amoebiasis?

37. Name one respiratory disease that infects the lung alveoli and one that does not infect the lungs.

38. Name two diseases that spread by droplet infection.

39. Name two diseases whose spread can be controlled by the eradication of Aedes mosquitoes. [CBSE 2918]

Or

Name two viral diseases transmitted by Aedes mosquito.

40. Name the stage of Plasmodium that gains entry into the human, when bitten by an infected female Anopheles. [Delhi 2017C]

41. Trace the route of Sporozoite at Plasmodium, when it enters the human body through the bite of female Anopheles, till its entry into RBCs. [Delhi 2017C]

42. Name the host where fertilisation occurs in the life cycle of Plasmodium [Delhi 2017C]

43. How does malaria differ from chikungunya with reference to their vectors? [All India 2010C]

44. Malaria, typhoid, pneumonia and amoebiasis are some of the human infectious diseases. Which ones of these are transmitted through mechanical carriers? [Foreign 2011]

45. How does haemozoin affect the human body, when released in blood during malarial infection? [Foreign 2014]

46. Why is Gamhusia introduced into drains and ponds? [AH India 2014]

47. What causes swelling of the lower limbs in patients suffering from filariasis?

48. What role do macrophages play in providing immunity to humans?

49. How do monocytes act as a cellular barrier in humans to provide innate immunity? [CBSE 2018 C]

Or

In what way is monocyte a cellular barrier w'ith reference to immunity? [Delhi 2015 C]

50. How do neutrophils act as a cellular barrier to pathogens in humans?

51. How do cytokine barriers provide innate immunity in humans? [CBSE 2018]

Or

How do cytokine barriers help in evading viral infections? [Delhi 2015 C]

Or

How do interferons protect us? [AH India 2012]

52. Name any two secretions in the body that act as 'physiological barriers' of innate immunity.

53. Name the kind of barrier of innate immunity, where some cells secrete interferons when infected. [All India 2012]

54. When does a human body elicit an anamnestic response? [AH India 2013]

55. Why does a human being elicit an anamnestic response? [Delhi 2011C]

56. Suggest a method to ensure anamnestic response in humans. [Delhi 2017]

57. Why is secondary immune response more intense than the primary immune response in humans? [All India 2014]

58. Why is the antibody-mediated immunity called humoral immunity? [HOTS]

59. Thymus of a new-born child was degenerating right from birth due to a genetic disorder. Predict its two impacts on the health of the child. [CBSE Sample Paper 2016]

60. Give two examples of passive immunity.

61. Which category of adaptive immunity is provided by vaccination? Why? [HOTS]

62. What is it that prevents a child to suffer from a disease he/she is vaccinated against? Give one reason. [Delhi 2010; HOTS]

63. State the function of mast cells in allergy response. [Foreign 2013]

64. Why do pollen grains of some flowers trigger 'sneezing' in some people? [Foreign 2012]

65. Name the condition in vertebrates, where the body attacks self-cells. [All India 2017C]

66. Name the category of disease in which 'Rheumatoid arthritis' in human, put under. [All India 2017 C]

Or

Name the category of the disease, rheumatoid arthritis. [Foreign 2012]

67. What is an autoimmune disease? [All India 2017C]

68. What would happen to the immune system, if thymus gland is removed from the body of a person?

69. Where are mucosal associated lymphoid tissues present in the human body and why?

70. Name the two types of cells in which HIV multiplies, after gaining entry into the human body.

71. Retroviruses have no DNA. However, the DNA of the infected host cell does possess viral DNA. How is it possible? [All India 2015; HOTS]

72. Why is sharing of injection needles between two individuals not recommended? [Delhi 2013]

73. Why does an AIDS patient suffer from many other infections? [HOTS]

74. What are protooncogenes?

75. Indiscriminate diagnostic practices using X-rays, etc. should be avoided. Give one reason. [Delhi 2015]

76. Mention the useful as well as the harmful drug obtained from the latex of poppy plant. [Foreign 2012]

77. Write the chemical structure of morphine.

78. What is heroin chemically?

79. What is meant by drug abuse?

80. Write the structural formula of a cannabinoid molecule.

81. (a) Where are cannabinoid receptors present in a human body?
(b) Name the body system affected by cannabinoids.

82. Name two plants other than coca plant that have hallucinogenic properties.

83. How does smoking tobacco in human lead to oxygen deficiency in their body? [Delhi 2012]

84. Define adolescence.

85. Why do the doses of drugs keep on increasing or lead to greater intake and addiction? [HOTS]

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