

# Shiksha Classes, Bhandara

## Biology

### Human Health And Diseases

- (1.) Earlier it was thought that persons with 'black bile'
- (a.) belonged to hot personality (b.) would have fevers  
(c.) would have cancer (d.) both (a) and (b)
- (2.) The 'good humor' hypothesis of health was disproved by the
- (a.) discovery of blood circulation (b.) discovery of compound microscope  
(c.) demonstration of normal body temperature in persons with blackbile (d.) both (a) and (c)
- (3.) Health is affected by
- (a.) genetic disorders (b.) infections  
(c.) lifestyle (d.) all of these
- (4.) The term health can be defined as
- (a.) the state of body and mind in a balanced condition (b.) the reflection of a smiling face  
(c.) a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being (d.) the symbol of economic prosperity
- (5.) Good health can be maintained by
- (a.) balanced diet (b.) personal hygiene  
(c.) regular exercise (d.) all of these
- (6.) After diagnosis by a psychiatrist, an apparently healthy person was said to be unhealthy because the patient was
- (a.) unefficient at his work (b.) not prosperous economically  
(c.) not interested in sports (d.) showing behavioural and social maladjustment
- (7.) Choose the incorrect statement about health.
- (a.) Health can simply be defined as absence of disease. (b.) Healthy people are more efficient at work.  
(c.) Health increases productivity. (d.) Health reduces infant and maternal mortality.
- (8.) Among the following which is very important to maintain good health?
- (a.) Balanced diet (b.) Personal hygiene  
(c.) Regular exercise (d.) All of these

- (9.) Choose the correct statements about diseases.  
 (I) Disease adversely affects the functioning of one or more organs.  
 (II) A disease is characterized by the appearance of various signs and symptoms.  
 (III) AIDS is a fatal non-infectious disease.  
 (IV) Cancer is an infectious disease.

- (a.) (I) and (II) (b.) (II) and (III)  
 (c.) (III) and (IV) (d.) (I) and (IV)

- (10.) Diseases which are easily transmitted from one person to another are called

- (a.) non-infectious diseases (b.) genetic diseases  
 (c.) infectious diseases (d.) none of these

- (11.) Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the codes given below.

Column-I

Column-II

(A) Health

(1) AIDS

(B) Genetic disorders

(2) Physical, mental and social well-being

(C) Infectious disease

(3) Cancer

(D) Non-infectious disease

(4) Inherited from parents from birth

Codes

- |      | A | B | C | D |
|------|---|---|---|---|
| (a.) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (b.) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (c.) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (d.) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |

- (12.) Among the following, identify the infectious diseases.

(I) Cancer

(II) Influenza

(III) Allergy

(IV) Smallpox

- (a.) (I) and (II) (b.) (II) and (III)  
 (c.) (III) and (IV) (d.) (II) and (IV)

- (13.) **Assertion:** Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being.

**Reason:** Healthy people are more efficient at work.

- (a.) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (b.) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.  
 (c.) Assertion is true but reason is false. (d.) Both assertion and reason are false.

- (14.) **Assertion:** Diseases are characterized by the appearance of various signs and symptoms.  
**Reason:** Disease always adversely affects only one organ or system.
- (a.) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.      (b.) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c.) Assertion is true but reason is false.      (d.) Both assertion and reason are false.
- (15.) **Assertion:** AIDS is an infectious disease.  
**Reason:** AIDS can be easily transmitted from one person to another.
- (a.) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.      (b.) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c.) Assertion is true but reason is false.      (d.) Both assertion and reason are false
- (16.) Diseases can be caused by the infection of
- (a.) bacteria      (b.) viruses  
(c.) helminths      (d.) all of these
- (17.) The disease-causing organisms in plants and animals are called
- (a.) vectors      (b.) pathogens  
(c.) insects      (d.) worms
- (18.) The pathogens can affect our body by
- (a.) interfering with normal vital activities      (b.) resulting in morphological damage  
(c.) resulting in functional damage      (d.) all of these
- (19.) Most of the parasites are considered as
- (a.) vectors      (b.) pathogens  
(c.) worms      (d.) none of these
- (20.) Production of digestive juices in the stomach in excessive amount results in
- (a.) ulcers      (b.) cirrhosis  
(c.) jaundice      (d.) diarrhoea
- (21.) The inflammation of pancreas is
- (a.) pancreatitis      (b.) jaundice  
(c.) ulcer      (d.) none of these

- (22.) Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the codes given below.
- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Column-I                | Column-II                                   |
| (A) Lactose intolerance | (1) Excessive passage of feces              |
| (B) Celiac disease      | (2) Disability to synthesize lactase enzyme |

(C) Diarrhoea

(3) Inflammation of pancreas

(D) Pancreatitis

(4) Inflammation of small intestine

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(a.)	4	2	3	1
(b.)	2	4	1	3
(c.)	1	3	4	2
(d.)	3	1	2	4

(23.) The pathogens that enter the gut can

- (a.) survive in the stomach at low pH      (b.) resist the various digestive enzymes  
(c.) survive only at high temperature      (d.) both (a) and (b)

(24.) In human beings, typhoid fever is caused by the infection of

- (a.) *Salmonella typhi*      (b.) *E. coli*  
(c.) *Plasmodium vivax*      (d.) *Entamoeba histolytica*

(25.) *Salmonella typhi* infects

- (a.) large intestine      (b.) stomach  
(c.) small intestine      (d.) liver

(26.) The pathogen of typhoid fever enters in the body through

- (a.) contaminated food      (b.) contaminated water  
(c.) inhaling of air droplets released by diseased person      (d.) both (a) and (b)

(27.) The symptoms of typhoid include

- (a.) high fever      (b.) stomach pain  
(c.) loss of appetite      (d.) all of these

(28.) The typhoid can be diagnosed by

- (a.) ELISA      (b.) PCR  
(c.) Widal test      (d.) ESR

(29.) Identify the correct pair representing the causative agent of typhoid fever and the confirmatory test for typhoid.

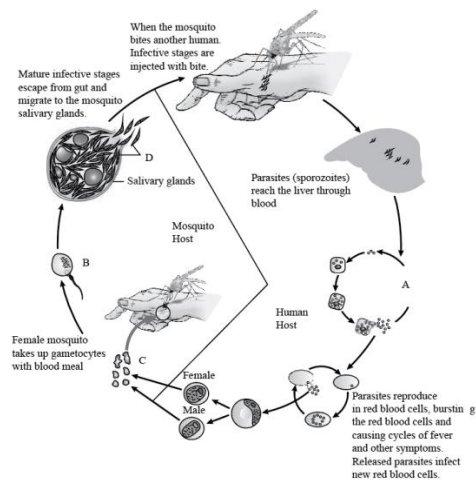
- (a.) *Plasmodium vivax*/UTI test      (b.) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*/Widal test  
(c.) *Salmonella typhi*/Anthrone test      (d.) *Salmonella typhi*/Widal test

(30.) The causative agents of pneumonia in humans is/are

- (a.) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*      (b.) *Haemophilus influenzae*  
(c.) *Bacillus anthracis*      (d.) Both (a) and (b)

- (31.) In pneumonia, which part of respiratory system is affected?
- (a.) Alveoli (b.) Nose  
(c.) Respiratory passage (d.) All of these
- (32.) The group of symptoms that is indicative of pneumonia
- (a.) constipation, abdominal pain, cramps, blood clots. (b.) difficulty in respiration, fever, chills, cough, headache.  
(c.) nasal congestion and discharge, cough, constipation, headache. (d.) high fever, weakness, stomach pain, loss of appetite, constipation.
- (33.) Among the following which one is not a bacterial disease?
- (a.) Dysentery (b.) Plague  
(c.) Diphtheria (d.) Common cold
- (34.) Which of the following sets of diseases is caused by bacteria?
- (a.) Tetanus and mumps (b.) Herpes and influenza  
(c.) Cholera and tetanus (d.) Typhoid and small pox
- (35.) Choose the incorrect statement from the following.
- (a.) In severe cases of typhoid, intestinal perforation and death may occur. (b.) Typhoid fever could be confirmed by Widal test.  
(c.) Streptococcus pneumoniae infects respiratory passage. (d.) Dysentery and plague are bacterial diseases.
- (36.) Rhino viruses cause
- (a.) pneumonia (b.) plague  
(c.) common cold (d.) typhoid
- (37.) Which one is not a symptom of common cold in humans?
- (a.) Nasal congestion (b.) Sore throat  
(c.) Headache (d.) Grey to bluish colour of lips
- (38.) Match Column-I (diseases) with Column-II (causative agent) and choose the correct option from the codes given below.
- |                 |                              |    |    |   |               |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----|----|---|---------------|
| Column-I        | Column-II                    |    |    |   |               |
| (A) Typhoid     | (1) Streptococcus pneumoniae |    |    |   |               |
| (B) Pneumonia   | (2) Rhino viruses            |    |    |   |               |
| (C) Common cold | (3) Salmonella typhi         |    |    |   |               |
|                 | (4) Haemophilus influenzae   |    |    |   |               |
| Codes           | A                            | B  | C  | D |               |
| (a.)            | 3                            | 1, | 4  | 2 | (b.) 3 1, 2 4 |
| (c.)            | 2                            | 3  | 1, | 4 | (d.) 1, 4 2 3 |

- (39.) The malignant malaria is caused by
- (a.) Plasmodium vivax (b.) Plasmodium falciparum  
(c.) Plasmodium malaria (d.) None of these
- (40.) Plasmodium enters the human body as
- (a.) Gametocyte (b.) Haemozoin  
(c.) Sporozoite (d.) None of these
- (41.) Haemozoin is a toxin released from
- (a.) Streptococcus infected cells (b.) Plasmodium infected cells  
(c.) Homophilus infected cells (d.) None of these
- (42.) The infectious stage of plasmodium, i.e., sporozoites are formed in
- (a.) RBCs of mosquito (b.) liver of the infected man  
(c.) gut of mosquito (d.) salivary glands of mosquito
- (43.) How many hosts are required by the malarial parasite to complete its life cycle?
- (a.) One (b.) Two  
(c.) Three (d.) One or two according to environmental conditions
- (44.) The person suffering from sickle cell anaemia is
- (a.) less prone to typhoid (b.) less prone to malaria  
(c.) more prone to typhoid (d.) more prone to malaria
- (45.) Refer to the given figure showing stages in the life cycle of use plasmodium. In the figure, which type of reproduction is occurring at stages A and B respectively. Also, identify C and D in the figure.



- (a.)
- |         |        |             |             |
|---------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| A       | B      | C           | D           |
| Asexual | Sexual | Gametocytes | Sporozoites |

(b.)	A	B	C	D
	Sexual	Asexual	Gametocytes	Sporozoites
(c.)	A	B	C	D
	Asexual	Sexual	Sporozoites	Gametocytes
(d.)	A	B	C	D
	Asexual	Sexual	Gametocytes	Ookinetes

(46.) Entamoeba histolytica is a protozoan parasite which infects

- |      |                 |      |                 |
|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|
| (a.) | stomach         | (b.) | small intestine |
| (c.) | large intestine | (d.) | liver           |

(47.) The active form of Entamoeba histolytica feeds upon

- |      |                                    |      |   |
|------|------------------------------------|------|---|
| (a.) | mucosa and submucosa of colon only | (b.) | food in intestine                           |
| (c.) | blood only                         | (d.) | erythrocytes, mucosa and submucosa of colon |

(48.) Choose the correct statements about amoebiasis.

(I) It is caused by the infection of Entamoeba histolytica.

(II) Its symptoms include loose motion, abdominal pain and cramps, stools with excess mucous and blood clots.

(III) Houseflies act as mechanical carriers for the parasite.

(IV) The main sources of its infection are drinking water and food contaminated by the fecal matter.

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

(49.) Ascaris, which causes ascariasis is an/a

- |      |                     |      |                  |
|------|---------------------|------|------------------|
| (a.) | intestinal parasite | (b.) | stomach parasite |
| (c.) | liver parasite      | (d.) | none of these    |

(50.) The symptoms of ascariasis include

- |      |                   |      |              |
|------|-------------------|------|--------------|
| (a.) | internal bleeding | (b.) | anemia       |
| (c.) | muscular pain     | (d.) | all of these |

## ANSWER

(1.)	d	(2.)	d	(3.)	d	(4.)	c	(5.)	d
(6.)	d	(7.)	a	(8.)	d	(9.)	a	(10.)	c
(11.)	b	(12.)	d	(13.)	b	(14.)	c	(15.)	a
(16.)	d	(17.)	b	(18.)	d	(19.)	b	(20.)	a
(21.)	a	(22.)	b	(23.)	d	(24.)	a	(25.)	c
(26.)	d	(27.)	d	(28.)	c	(29.)	d	(30.)	d
(31.)	a	(32.)	b	(33.)	d	(34.)	c	(35.)	c
(36.)	c	(37.)	d	(38.)	a	(39.)	b	(40.)	c
(41.)	b	(42.)	c	(43.)	b	(44.)	b	(45.)	a
(46.)	c	(47.)	d	(48.)	c	(49.)	a	(50.)	d



## EXPLANATION

- (1.) (d.) Earlier it was thought that persons with 'black bile' belonged to hot personality and would have fevers.
- (2.) (d.) The 'good humor' hypothesis of health was disapproved by the discovery of blood circulation by William Harvey using experimental method and the demonstration of normal body temperature in persons with black bile.
- (3.) (d.) Health is affected by genetic disorders, infections and lifestyle.
- (4.) (c.) The term health can be defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. Healthy people are more efficient at work.
- (5.) (d.) Good health can be maintained by balanced diet, personal hygiene and regular exercise. Yoga has been practiced since time immemorial to achieve physical and mental health.
- (6.) (d.) The psychiatrist said that the person was unhealthy because he was showing behavioural and social maladjustment. Health does not simply mean physical fitness. It is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being.
- (7.) (a.) Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. It does not simply mean absence of disease.
- (8.) (d.) Balanced diet, personal hygiene and regular exercise all are very important to maintain good health.
- (9.) (a.) Cancer is a non-infectious disease, while AIDS is a fatal infectious disease.
- (10.) (c.) Diseases which are easily transmitted from one person to another are called infectious diseases, e.g., AIDS.
- (11.) (b.) Health - physical, mental and social well-being, Genetic disorders-inherited from parents from birth, Infectious disease – AIDS, Non-infectious disease – cancer.
- (12.) (d.) Influenza and smallpox are infectious diseases. These diseases are easily transmitted from one person to another.
- (13.) (b.) Health does not simply mean the absence of disease or physical fitness. It is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. Healthy people are more efficient at work.
- (14.) (c.) Disease can adversely affect the functioning of one or more organs or systems of the body.
- (15.) (a.) AIDS is an infectious disease because it can be easily transmitted from an infected person to a healthy person.
- (16.) (d.) Diseases can be caused by the infection of a wide range of organisms belonging to bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoans, helminths, etc.
- (17.) (b.) The disease-causing organisms in plants and animals are called pathogens. These include bacteria, viruses, helminths, fungi, etc.
- (18.) (d.) The pathogens can affect our body by interfering with normal vital activities, resulting in morphological or functional damage.
- (19.) (b.) Most of the parasites are considered as pathogens. These parasites cause harm to the host by living in or on them.
- (20.) (a.) Production of digestive juices in the stomach in excessive amount results in ulcers.
- (21.) (a.) The inflammation of pancreas is pancreatitis.
- (22.) (b.) Lactose intolerance - Disability to synthesize lactase enzyme, Celiac disease - Inflammation of small intestine, Diarrhoea – Excessive passage of feces, Pancreatitis - Inflammation of pancreas.
- (23.) (d.) The pathogens have to adapt life within the environment of the host. Therefore, the pathogens that enter the gut can survive in the stomach at low pH and can resist the various digestive enzymes.

- (24.) (a.) In human beings, the typhoid fever is caused by the infection of *Salmonella typhi*. It affects the digestive system of the body.
- (25.) (c.) *Salmonella typhi* infects small intestine. It causes typhoid fever in human beings.
- (26.) (d.) The pathogen of typhoid fever generally enters through contaminated food and water.
- (27.) (d.) The symptoms of typhoid include high fever, stomach pain, weakness, constipation, loss of appetite, etc. It is caused by the infection of *Salmonella typhi*.
- (28.) (c.) Typhoid can be diagnosed by Widal test. It is a water-borne disease.
- (29.) (d.) Typhoid is caused by *Salmonella typhi*. It affects the digestive system. It can be diagnosed by Widal test.
- (30.) (d.) The causative agents of pneumonia in humans are *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Haemophilus influenzae*. They infect alveoli of the lungs.
- (31.) (a.) In pneumonia, the alveoli of lungs are affected. As a result of the infection, the alveoli get filled with fluid leading to severe problems in respiration.
- (32.) (b.) The symptoms of pneumonia include difficulty in respiration, fever, chills, cough and headache. In severe cases, the lips and finger nails may turn grey to bluish in colour.
- (33.) (d.) Among the given options, except common cold all are bacterial diseases. Common cold is caused by viral infection.
- (34.) (c.) Cholera and tetanus are bacterial diseases.
- (35.) (c.) *Streptococcus pneumoniae* infects lungs, not the respiratory passage. It causes pneumonia in humans.
- (36.) (c.) Rhino viruses cause common cold in humans. It is one of the most infectious human ailments.
- (37.) (d.) Nasal congestion, sore throat, hoarseness, cough, etc. are symptoms of common cold. The lips may turn grey to bluish in colour during severe cases of pneumonia.
- (38.) (a.) Typhoid – *Salmonella typhi*, Pneumonia – *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Haemophilus Influenzae*, Common cold – Rhino viruses
- (39.) (b.) The malignant malaria is caused by *Plasmodium falciparum*.
- (40.) (c.) *Plasmodium* enters the human body as sporozoite.
- (41.) (b.) Haemozoin is a toxin released from *Plasmodium* infected cells. It is released by the rupturing of RBCs.
- (42.) (c.) The sporozoites are formed in the gut and escape to salivary glands of mosquito. When these mosquitoes bite a human, the sporozoites are introduced into the body of that person.
- (43.) (b.) The malarial parasite requires two hosts, humans and mosquitoes to complete its life cycle. The female *Anopheles* mosquito is the transmitting agent.
- (44.) (b.) The person suffering from sickle cell anaemia is less prone to malaria.
- (45.) (a.) In the figure, asexual and sexual reproductions are occurring at stage A and B respectively. In the figure, C are gametocytes while D are sporozoites.
- (46.) (c.) *Entamoeba histolytica* is a protozoan parasite which infects large intestine of humans. It causes amoebic dysentery.
- (47.) (d.) The active form of *Entamoeba histolytica* feeds upon erythrocytes, mucosa and submucosa of colon.
- (48.) (c.) Statement II is incorrect about amoebiasis. This parasite causes constipation. It does not cause loose motion.
- (49.) (a.) *Ascaris*, which causes ascariasis is an intestinal parasite. It is a helminth.
- (50.) (d.) The symptoms of ascariasis include internal bleeding, muscular pain, fever, anemia and blockage of the intestinal passage.

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