

Rajeshkumar Principal K V No.1, Devlali
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NEET Biology MCQ

CHAPTER – 8 HUMAN HEALTH AND DISEASES

1. Which of the following is a part of the innate (non-specific) immunity?
(i) Lysozymes (ii) B cells
(iii) T cells (iv) antigen presenting cells
Ans: (iii)
2. Which of the following is not a component of innate immunity?
(i) antibodies (ii) interferons
(iii) complement proteins (iv) phagocytes
Ans:(iv)
3. Histamines are released from
(i) macrophages (ii) T lymphocytes (iii) mast cells (iv) natural killer cells
Ans:(iii)
4. Natural killer cells destroy the target cell by
(i) phagocytosis (ii) producing antibodies
(iii) releasing histamines (iv) creating perforin-lined pores
Ans:(i)
5. One of the unique features of adaptive immunity is
(i) discrimination between self and non-self
(ii) interferons
(iii) inflammatory response
(iv) monocytes
Ans:(i)
6. The function of helper T-cells is to

- (i) stimulate B cells (ii) kill the antigen
(iii) kill the antibodies (iv) suppress B cells
Ans:(i)

7. The anti-viral proteins released by a viral attacked cell are called
(i) histamines (ii) pyrogens (iii) interferons (iv) allergens
Ans:(iii)

8. Antigen-antibody complex is formed at the
(i) 'constant regions of light chain
(ii) 'variable' regions of light chain
(iii) 'constant' region of light and heavy chain
(iv) 'variable' region of light and heavy chain
Ans:(iv)

9. Function of immunoglobulin IgA is
(i) protection from inhaled pathogens
(ii) activation of B cells
(iii) mediator in allergic response
(iv) stimulation of complement system
Ans:(i)

10. The most abundant immunoglobulin class is of
(i) IgA (ii) IgD (iii) IgE (iv) IgG
Ans:(iv)

11. The secondary immune response is due to
(i) memory cells (ii) clone cells (iii) T cells (iv) B cells
Ans:(i)

12. The primary lymphoid organs are
(i) lymph nodes (ii) spleen (iii) bone marrow (iv) tonsils
Ans:(iii)

13. What did Dr. Jenner inoculate in the boy for the first time?
(i) live cowpox virus (ii) dead cowpox virus
(iii) live small pox virus (iv) dead small pox virus
Ans:(iv)

14. To protect a person against tetanus, inoculation of one of the following would save life
(i) attenuated organisms (ii) killed tetanus bacteria
(iii) tetanus antibodies (iv) dead bacteria

Ans:(iii)

15. The cells that actually release the antibodies are
(i) helper T cells (ii) cytotoxic T cells (iii) plasma cells (iv) pyrogens

Ans:(i)

16. A person without thymus would not be able to
(i) reject a tissue transplant (ii) develop an inflammatory response
(iii) produce antibodies **(iv) fight cold and cough**

Ans:(iv)

17. The antigen- antibody reaction during allergies releases
(i) interferons (ii) pyrogens (iii) allergens **(iv) histamines**

Ans:(iv)

18. The following blood transfusion would lead to clotting due to incompatibility
(i) A given to AB (ii) O given to (iii) AB given to A **(iv) B given to B**

Ans:(iv)

19. Haemolytic disease of the newborn (HDN) occurs when
(i) Rh mother bears Rh foetus (ii) Rh* mother bears Rh foetus
(iii) of mother bears A foetus (iv) of mother bears A foetus

Ans:(i)

20. Immunodeficiency can result from which of the following
(i) gene mutation (ii) infection (iii) malnutrition **(iv) all of the above**

Ans:(iv)

21. HIV attacks which of the following?
(i) B cells (ii) T cells
(iii) antigen presenting cells **(iv) T-helper cells**

Ans:(iv)

22. Which of the following properties of acquired immunity is the basis of vaccination?

- (i) specificity (ii) diversity
(iii) memory (iv) discrimination between self and non-self

Ans:(iii)

23. The following disease is an autoimmune disease

- (i) multiple sclerosis (ii) malaria (iii) tetanus (iv) cholera

Ans:(i)

24. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) contains

- (i) reverse transcriptase (ii) DNA
(iii) double-stranded RNA (iv) nuclear membrane

Ans:(i)

25. Which one of the following is a synthetic drug?

- (i) morphine (ii) amphetamines (iii) cocaine (iv) charas

Ans:(ii)

26. Which one of the following is not a derivative of opium?

- (i) morphine (ii) codeine (iii) heroin (iv) cocaine

Ans:(iv)

27. Amphetamines have the following effect on the body.

- (i) cause drowsiness (ii) bring hallucinations
(iii) stimulate the body (iv) depress the body

Ans:(iii)

28. Which drugs are commonly called sleeping pills?

- (i) barbiturates (ii) amphetamines (iii) opiate narcotics (iv) LSD

Ans: (i)

29. Which one of the following is a psychedelic drug?

- (i) opium (ii) LSD (iii) cocaine (iv) morphine

Ans: (ii)

30. Which one of the following drugs causes hallucinations?

- (i) LSD (ii) **caffeine** (iii) opium (iv) amphetamines

Ans: (ii)

31. Which one of the following is not a teratogen?

- (i) thalidomide (ii) **amphetamines** (iii) german measles (iv) X-rays

Ans: (ii)

32. Which one of the following is not an effect of tobacco?

- (i) blood vessels are dilated
(ii) blood pressure increases
(iii) **nerve cells are stimulated**
(iv) heartbeat increases

Ans:(iii)

33. Tobacco smoke does not contain

- (i) tar (ii) polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
(iii) carbonmonoxide (iv) **codeine**

Ans:(iv)

34. Emphysema is a disease of

- (i) pharynx (ii) larynx (iii) **lungs** (iv) mouth

Ans:(iii)

35. Which of the following is called as "drinking alcohol"?

- (i) **methyl alcohol** (ii) ethyl alcohol (iii) isopropyl alcohol (iv) methanol

Ans:(i)

36. Alcohol is a

- (i) **stimulant** (ii) depressant (iii) barbiturate (iv) amphetamine

Ans:(i)

37. What happens to alcohol in the cells?

- (i) it is broken to harmless substances
(ii) **it is oxidised and heat is produced**

(iii) it dehydrates the cell

(iv) it is stored as fat

Ans:(ii)

38. Which one of the following is not true during excessive intake of alcohol?

(i) decreased reaction time

(ii) blurred vision

(iii) impaired judgement

(iv) lack of alertness

Ans:(ii)

39. Pyrogens are the chemicals released by

(i) pathogens

(ii) WBC

(iii) RBC

(iv) antibodies

Ans:(i)

40. The terms allergens refers to

(i) specific antibodies

(ii) weak antigens

(iii) memory cells

(iv) fever producing chemicals

Ans:(ii)

41. The interferons make the cells resistant to

(i) bacterial attack

(ii) protozoan attack

(iii) microbial attack

(iv) viral attack

Ans:(iv)

42. Which one of the following diseases contracted by the droplet infection?

(i) chicken pox

(ii) malaria

(iii) pneumonia

(iv) rabies

Ans:(iii)

43. Malaria is caused by

(i) Culex mosquito

(ii) Anopheles mosquito

(iii) Plasmodium

(iv) contaminated food

Ans:(iii)

44. The disease ringworm is caused by

(i) bite of a mosquito

(ii) fungal infection

(iii) worm

(iv) bacterial infection

Ans: (ii)

45. Cancer that affect and arise in the mesodermal tissue are called
(i) carcinomas (ii) melanomas (iii) sarcomas (iv) lymphomas
Ans:(iii)
46. Leukemia is often referred to as
(i) skin cancer (ii) blood cancer (iii) bone cancer (iv) lymph cancer
Ans: (ii)
47. Agents that produce cancers are called
(i) carcinogens (ii) cancerous (iii) tumours (iv) radiations
Ans: (i)
48. Non-sedative drugs Thalidomide caused Phocomelia characterised by the symptom
(i) Malformed limbs of foetus (ii) Malformation of foetus
(iii) Vomiting of female during delivery (iv) Mental retardation of foetus
Ans:(i)
49. ELISA is used to detect viruses where the key agent is
(i) RNase (ii) Catalase (iii) DNA probe (iv) Alkaline phosphatase
Ans:(i)
50. Which of the following is also known as HIV factory?
(i) Mast cells (ii) Macrophages (iii) memory cells (iv) T-cells
Ans:(ii)

From Rajesh Kumar Principal, KV, Devlali