



Resonance[®]
Educating for better tomorrow

TARGET : NEET (UG) 2024

Course : SARANSH (Youtube Live CRASH COURSE)

BIOLOGY

DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

DPP NO. 1

ZOOLOGY: Human health and Disease

DPP No. : 1

- 'Pathogens' are
 - (1) Substances produced against any disease causative agent
 - (2) Chemical substances produced by the host cells to kill the parasite animal
 - (3) Disease causing factors
 - (4) Cells which kill the parasites
- What are needed for good health?
 - (1) Balanced diet
 - (2) Healthy air
 - (3) Hygiene
 - (4) All of these
- Out of the following diseases which are caused due to bacterial infection ?

A. Typhoid	B. Elephantiasis	C. pneumonia	D. plague
(1) A, B	(2) B,C	(3) A, C, D	(4) A, B, C, D
- If you are advised to get a WIDAL test done for yourself-which disease is your doctor suspecting?
 - (1) Typhoid
 - (2) Cholera
 - (3) Pneumonia
 - (4) Filariasis
- Which stage of Plasmodium parasite is infective for man?
 - (1) Schizont
 - (2) Gametocytes
 - (3) Sporozoite
 - (4) Merozoites
- Haemozoin is a toxic substance formed in case of malaria. It is produced by
 - (1) Globin protein of RBC
 - (2) Colour pigment of RBC
 - (3) Dead WBC
 - (4) Cryptozoites
- Elephantiasis is caused by
 - (1) *Ascaris*
 - (2) *Taenia*
 - (3) *Wuchereria*
 - (4) *Entamoeba*
- Filaria is transmitted by
 - (1) Male anopheles
 - (2) Male culex
 - (3) Female anopheles
 - (4) Female culex
- The term acquired immunity refers to
 - (1) the combined actions of all the white blood cells
 - (2) events that occur within the lymphatic system
 - (3) general defense between all microorganisms
 - (4) specific defense against microbes encountered during an earlier exposure
- Messenger molecules, released by virus-infected cells, that bind to the surfaces of healthy cells and stimulate them to synthesize proteins that prevent viral reproduction are called
 - (1) interferons
 - (2) antibiotic
 - (3) cytotoxins
 - (4) lymphokines



11. The term 'active immunity' means
(1) increasing rate of heart beat (2) increasing quantity of blood
(3) resistance developed after disease (4) resistance developed before disease
12. The treatment of snake-bite by antivenom is an example of
(1) artificially acquired active immunity (2) artificially acquired passive immunity
(3) naturally acquired active immunity (4) specific natural immunity
13. Which one of the following provides non-specific pathogen defence for the body?
(1) T-cells (2) B-cells (3) phagocytes (4) stem cells
14. Which one of the following acts as physiological barrier to the entry of microorganisms in human body?
(1) Skin (2) Epithelium of Urogenital tract
(3) Tears (4) Monocytes
15. Which of the following will be included under innate immunity?
(1) Mucus membrane (2) Interferon
(3) Natural killer cells (4) All of these
16. Which of the following does not protect body surfaces?
(1) Skin (2) Mucus (3) Gut microbes (4) Salivary amylase
17. Non-specific host defense that exist prior to exposure to an antigen is called
(1) Acquired immunity (2) Innate immunity
(3) Adaptive acquired immunity (4) All of these
18. Innate immunity involves all except?
(1) Anatomical barrier (2) Phagocytic
(3) Inflammatory mechanisms (4) antibody production
19. Which of these is not a non-specific defense mechanism?
(1) Lysozyme (2) Stomach pH (3) Antibodies (4) Skin sebaceous gland
20. Colostrum provides the infant with
(1) Auto immunity (2) Passive immunity (3) Active immunity (4) innate immunity