

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
2. Which of the following is not a component of innate immunity?  
(i) antibodies (ii) interferons (iii) complement proteins (iv) phagocytes
3. Histamines are released from  
(i) macrophages (ii) T lymphocytes (iii) mast cells (iv) natural killer cells
4. Natural killer cells destroy the target cell by  
(i) phagocytosis (ii) producing antibodies (iii) releasing histamines  
(iv) creating perforin-lined pores
5. One of the unique features of adaptive immunity is  
(i) discrimination between self and non-self (ii) interferons (iii) inflammatory response (iv) monocytes
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
7. The anti-viral proteins released by a viral attacked cell are called  
(i) histamines (ii) pyrogens (iii) interferons (iv) allergens
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
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
10. The most abundant immunoglobulin class is of  
(i) IgA (ii) IgD (iii) IgE (iv) IgG
11. The secondary immune response is due to  
(i) memory cells (ii) clone cells (iii) T cells (iv) B cells
12. The primary lymphoid organs are  
(i) lymph nodes (ii) spleen (iii) bone marrow (iv) tonsils
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
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
15. The cells that actually release the antibodies are  
(i) helper T cells (ii) cytotoxic T cells (iii) plasma cells (iv) pyrogens
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

17. The antigen- antibody reaction during allergies releases  
(i) interferons      (ii) pyrogens      (iii) allergens      (iv) histamines
18. The following blood transfusion would lead to clotting due to incompatibility  
(i) A given to AB      (ii) O given to A      (iii) AB given to A      (iv) B given to B
19. Haemolytic disease of the newborn (HDN) occurs when  
(i) Rh<sup>-</sup> mother bears RH<sup>+</sup> foetus      (ii) Rh<sup>+</sup> mother bears Rh<sup>-</sup> foetus  
(iii) O<sup>+</sup> mother bears A<sup>+</sup> foetus      (iv) O<sup>+</sup> mother bears A<sup>-</sup> foetus
20. Immunodeficiency can result from which of the following  
(i) gene mutation      (ii) infection      (iii) malnutrition      (iv) all of the above
21. HIV attacks which of the following?  
(i) B cells      (ii) T cells      (iii) antigen presenting cells      (iv) T- helper cells
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
23. The following disease is an autoimmune disease  
(i) multiple sclerosis      (ii) malaria      (iii) tetanus      (iv) cholera
24. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) contains  
(i) reverse transcriptase      (ii) DNA      (iii) double-stranded RNA      (iv) nuclear membrane
25. Which one of the following is a synthetic drug?  
(i) morphine      (ii) amphetamines      (iii) cocaine      (iv) charas
26. Which one of the following is not a derivative of opium?  
(i) morphine      (ii) codeine      (iii) heroin      (iv) cocaine
27. Amphetamines have the following effect on the body.  
(i) cause drowsiness      (ii) bring hallucinations      (iii) stimulate the body  
(iv) depress the body
28. Which drugs are commonly called sleeping pills?  
(i) barbiturates      (ii) amphetamines      (iii) opiate narcotics      (iv) LSD
29. Which one of the following is a psychedelic drug?  
(i) opium      (ii) LSD      (iii) cocaine      (iv) morphine
30. Which one of the following drugs causes hallucinations?  
(i) LSD      (ii) caffeine      (iii) opium      (iv) amphetamines
31. Which one of the following is not a teratogen?  
(i) thalidomide      (ii) amphetamines      (iii) german measles      (iv) X-rays
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
33. Tobacco smoke does not contain  
(i) tar      (ii) polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons      (iii) carbonmonoxide      (iv) codeine
34. Emphysema is a disease of  
(i) pharynx      (ii) larynx      (iii) lungs      (iv) mouth
35. Which of the following is called as "drinking alcohol"?  
(i) methyl alcohol      (ii) ethyl alcohol      (iii) isopropyl alcohol      (iv) methanol

36. Alcohol is a  
(i) stimulant      (ii) depressant      (iii) barbiturate      (iv) amphetamine
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
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
39. Pyrogens are the chemicals released by  
(i) pathogens      (ii) WBC      (iii) RBC      (iv) antibodies
40. The terms allergens refers to  
(i) specific antibodies      (ii) weak antigens  
(iii) memory cells      (iv) fever-producing chemicals
41. The interferons make the cells resistant to  
(i) bacterial attack      (ii) protozoan attack      (iii) microbial attack      (iv) viral attack
42. Which one of the following diseases contracted by the droplet infection?  
(i) chicken pox      (ii) malaria      (iii) pneumonia      (iv) rabies
43. Malaria is caused by  
(i) Culex mosquito      (ii) Anopheles mosquito      (iii) Plasmodium      (iv) contaminated food
44. The disease ringworm is caused by  
(i) bite of a mosquito      (ii) fungal infection      (iii) worm      (iv) bacterial infection
45. Cancer that affect and arise in the mesodermal tissue are called  
(i) carcinomas      (ii) melanomas      (iii) sarcomas      (iv) lymphomas
46. Leukemia is often referred to as  
(i) skin cancer      (ii) blood cancer      (iii) bone cancer      (iv) lymph cancer
47. Agents that produce cancers are called  
(i) carcinogens      (ii) cancerous      (iii) tumours      (iv) radiations
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
49. ELISA is used to detect viruses where the key agent is  
(i) RNase      (ii) Catalase      (iii) DNA probe      (iv) Alkaline phosphatase
50. Which of the following is also known as HIV factory?  
(i) Mast cells      (ii) Macrophages      (iii) memory cells      (iv) T- cells

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## ANSWER KEY

Q.NO	Answer
1	iii
2	iv
3	iii
4	i
5	i
6	i
7	iii
8	iv
9	i
10	lv
11	i
12	iii
13	iv
14	iii
15	i
16	iv
17	iv
18	iv
19	i
20	iv
21	iv
22	iii
23	i
24	i
25	ii
26	iv
27	iii
28	l
29	ii
30	ii
31	li
32	iii
33	iv
34	iii
35	i
36	i
37	ii
38	ii
39	i
40	ii
41	iv
42	iii

43	iii
44	ii
45	iii
46	ii
47	i
48	l
49	i
50	li

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