

**CBSE Test Paper 02**  
**Ch-8 Human Health and Disease**

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1. The virus that causes AIDS is
  - a. B cells
  - b. Cytotoxic T cells
  - c. The membrane of lymph nodes
  - d. Helper T cells
2. Sickle cell anemia has not been eliminated from the African population because
  - a. It is not a fatal disease
  - b. It is controlled by dominant genes
  - c. It provides immunity against malaria
  - d. It is controlled by recessive genes
3. Which plant is responsible for doing hallucination?
  - a. Atropa Baladon
  - b. Datura
  - c. All the given three
  - d. Erythroxylum coca
4. A tumor enclosed within a capsule is termed
  - a. Basophils
  - b. Malignant
  - c. Benign
  - d. Metastasis
5. AIDS spread due to
  - a. Infected needles and syringes
  - b. All of them
  - c. Immoral way of life
  - d. Homosexuality
6. What is the site of maturation of T-lymphocytes?
7. Give the scientific name of the pathogen causing malignant malaria in humans.
8. Recently Chikungunya cases were reported from various parts of the country. Name

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the vector responsible.

9. Give the scientific name of the causative agent of elephantiasis.
10. Why does a doctor administer tetanus antitoxin and not a tetanus vaccine to a child injured in a road side accident with bleeding wound? Explain.
11. In which way has the study of biology helped us to control infectious diseases?
12. Cold medications may contain antihistamines. What effect does this medication have on cold symptoms?
13. Some parents wrote a complaint letter to the local municipality to remove all hoardings in the city advertising the use of condoms and matters relating to AIDS prevention. The children of these parents came to know about the matter and raised their voice against removal of those hoardings. The parents were convinced by the awareness level of their children and withdrew the complaint.



- i. Parents considered the hoarding as sight pollution. Why do you disagree?
  - ii. What value is promoted by the children protesting against their parents?
  - iii. What are the methods by which AIDS spreads?
14. Name the type of immunity that is present at the time of birth in humans. Explain any two ways by which it is accomplished.
15. Explain the
  - i. Drug
  - ii. Addiction
  - iii. Social diseases.

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**Answer**

1. c. The membrane of lymph nodes, **Explanation:** Lymphadenopathy-associated virus (LAV) A former name for HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. It is membrane of lymph nodes. Lymph node get affected and destroy the defense mechanism of human body.
2. c. It provides immunity against malaria, **Explanation:** Sickle cell anemia is a autosomal recessive disease that change the shape of RBC sickle like that reduce the oxygen carrying capacity of blood. This disease has not been eliminated from the African population because it provide immunity against malaria.
3. c. All the given three, **Explanation:** Hallucination is a condition in which a person feels pleasure in spite of stress and other mental problems. In this condition, central nervous systems get influenced and reduce the thinking capacity. Datura, Atropa baladona and erythroxyllum coca, all cause hallucination.
4. c. Benign, **Explanation:** A tumor enclosed within a capsule is called benign tumor. Benign tumors normally remain confined to their original location and do not spread to other parts of the body and cause little damage.
5. b. (b) All of them, **Explanation:** AIDS is caused by HIV Virus which can spread primarily by unprotected sex (including anal and oral sex), contaminated blood transfusions, homosexuality, hypodermic needles, and from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding. Some bodily fluids, such as saliva and tears, do not transmit HIV.
6. Lymphoid progenitors which have developed from hematopoietic stem cells in the bone marrow migrate to the thymus to complete their antigen-independent maturation into functional T cells.

In the thymus, T cells develop their specific T cell markers, including TCR, CD3, CD4 or CD8, and CD2.

7. Plasmodium falciparum is a unicellular protozoan parasite of humans, and the

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deadliest species of Plasmodium that cause malaria in humans. It is transmitted through the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It causes the disease's most dangerous form called falciparum malaria.

8. Humans and other primates are the natural hosts for the chikungunya virus. The virus is spread to humans by the bite of an infected female Aedes species mosquito – Aedes aegypti or Aedes albopictus. These are the same tropical and sub-tropical mosquitoes that carry the dengue virus.
9. Wuchereria bancrofti is a human parasitic roundworm that is the major cause of lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis).
10. Tetanus is a deadly disease to which quick immune response is required, so doctor directly inject the performed antibodies.
11. Study of biology has helped us to know about various aspects of disease i.e. cause symptoms, mode of transmission, effect on the body and above all means to control various diseases.
12. Histamine causes capillaries to dilate and become more permeable, resulting in the so called 'runny' nose and stuffiness that often accompany a cold. It also constricts air passage ways, causing some difficulty in breathing. Antihistamines counteracts these effects of histamine.
13.
  - i. Since the awareness among our people has not reached to that extent that forceful and constant reminding is not required. Our country is overpopulated and the number of AIDS is increasing too fast.
  - ii. The sense of understanding AIDS and application in life, National responsibility and commitment towards society.
  - iii.
    - a. Unprotected sexual contact
    - b. Use of contaminated needles and syringes
    - c. Use of contaminated razors or other instruments used for piercing body parts e.g. pinna
    - d. Transfusion of infected blood or blood products
    - e. Organ transplant
    - f. Parturition

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g. Any other

14. - Innate immunity is present at the time of birth.

- This is accomplished by providing different types of barriers to the entry of the foreign agents into our body. It consists of four types of barriers:

(a) Physical barrier : Skin and mucus

(b) Physiological barrier: Acid in the stomach, saliva in the mouth and tears.

(c) Cellular barrier : Neutrophils and macrophages.

(d) Cytokine barrier: Interferons.

15. i. **Drug-** It is an active chemical entity present in a medicine which when administered in body; have a physiological effect or WHO (1966) has given a more comprehensive definition-"Drug is any substance or product that is used or is intended to be used to modify or explore physiological system or pathological states for the benefit of the recipient."

ii. **Addiction:** It is the habitual, psychological and physiological dependence on a substance or practice which is beyond voluntary control.

iii. **Social diseases:** These are generally the diseases which spread through sexual contact. It is an old term used for STDs (sexually transmitted disease). WHO suggested the term STD in 1999 in place of social disease.