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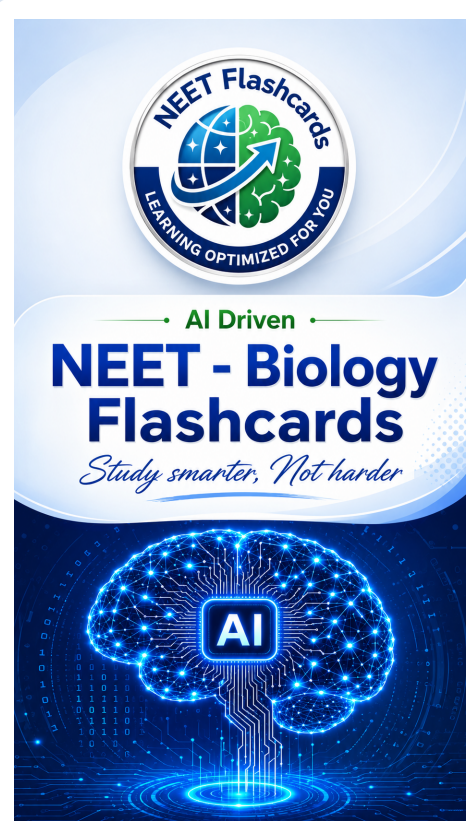
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| Question | Answer |
|---|---|
| Approximately what percentage of lymphoid tissue in the human body is MALT? | About 50%. |
| Compared to biology, which sciences progressed much faster? | Physics and Chemistry. |
| Define health according to the summary. | A state of complete physical, mental, social, and psychological well-being. |
| During aestivation and hibernation, how does gaseous exchange occur in frogs? | Through skin. |
| How can molecular biology help in cancer prevention? | By identifying genes predisposing individuals to certain cancers. |
| How can mosquito breeding be prevented? | By avoiding water stagnation and regularly cleaning household coolers. |
| How do frogs help maintain ecological balance? | They are important links in food chains and food webs. |
| How is chemical coordination achieved in frogs? | By hormones secreted by endocrine glands. |
| How is dissolved oxygen exchanged in frogs during aquatic respiration? | Through skin by diffusion. |
| How many basic types of tissues are present in complex animals? | Four basic types of tissues. |
| How many digits are present in the forelimbs of frogs? | Four digits. |
| Is the external ear present in frogs? | No, only the tympanum is externally visible. |
| Mention common symptoms of pneumonia. | Fever, chills, cough, and headache. |
| Mention common withdrawal symptoms. | Anxiety, shakiness, nausea, and sweating. |
| Mention measures of personal hygiene. | Keeping the body clean and consuming clean drinking water, food, vegetables, and fruits. |
| Mention side effects of anabolic steroids in males. | Acne, reduced testicular size, decreased sperm production, liver/kidney dysfunction, breast enlargement, baldness, and enlarged prostate gland. |
| Mention warning signs of drug and alcohol abuse among youth. | Poor academic performance, unexplained absence, depression, fatigue, aggression, isolation, and deteriorating relationships. |
| Name the species of *Plasmodium* mentioned in the text. | *P. vivax, P. malaria,* and *P. falciparum*. |
| What are benign tumors? | Tumors confined to their original location causing little damage. |
| What are cannabinoids? | Chemicals that interact with cannabinoid receptors mainly present in the brain. |
| What are lymph nodes? | Small solid structures located at different points along the lymphatic system. |

| Question | Answer |
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| What are the physical characteristics of heroin? | White, odourless, bitter crystalline compound. |
| What are the successive parts of the frog alimentary canal after the stomach? | Intestine, rectum, and cloaca. |
| What are the symptoms of ringworm? | Dry, scaly lesions with intense itching on skin, nails, and scalp. |
| What are the two main parts of the digestive system in frogs? | Alimentary canal and digestive glands. |
| What challenge must gut pathogens overcome to survive? | They must survive low pH in the stomach and resist digestive enzymes. |
| What characterises the midbrain in frogs? | A pair of optic lobes. |
| What does lifestyle include in relation to health? | Food and water intake, rest, exercise, and habits. |
| What does NACO stand for? | National AIDS Control Organisation. |
| What effect does cocaine produce on the CNS? | Euphoria and increased energy. |
| What happens in primary lymphoid organs? | Immature lymphocytes differentiate into antigen-sensitive lymphocytes. |
| What happens to helper T-lymphocytes during HIV infection? | Their number progressively decreases. |
| What induces active immunity? | Immunisation or natural infection. |
| What is acquired immunity? | Pathogen-specific immunity characterised by memory. |
| What is anatomy? | The study of morphology of internal organs in animals. |
| What is auto-immunity? | A condition in which the body attacks its own cells. |
| What is biopsy? | Removal and microscopic examination of suspected tissue sections. |
| What is cancer? | One of the most dreaded diseases and a major cause of death worldwide. |
| What is considered the best option against AIDS? | Prevention. |
| What is immunity? | The overall ability of the host to fight disease-causing organisms conferred by the immune system. |
| What is introduced into the body during vaccination? | Antigenic proteins of pathogens or inactivated/weakened pathogens (vaccines). |
| What is mimicry according to the text? | Protective coloration shown by frogs. |
| What is the cloaca in frogs? | A small median chamber for passage of faeces, urine, and sperms. |
| What is the colour of the ventral side of a frog? | Uniformly pale yellow. |
| What is the function of sinus venosus in frogs? | It joins the right atrium and receives blood from vena cava. |

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| What is the function of the bilobed tongue in frogs? | Capturing food. |
| What is the function of the tympanum in frogs? | It receives sound signals. |
| What is the function of ureters in male frogs? | They act as urinogenital ducts opening into the cloaca. |
| What is the main physical barrier in innate immunity? | Skin. |
| What is the main source of amoebiasis infection? | Drinking water and food contaminated by faecal matter. |
| What is the renal portal system? | Venous connection between kidneys and lower body parts. |
| What is the role of T-cells in antibody production? | They help B-cells produce antibodies. |
| What is the vector of malaria? | Female *Anopheles* mosquito. |
| What led to the Green Revolution in India? | Introduction of Mexican varieties of wheat in India. |
| What type of genome does HIV possess? | RNA genome enclosed in an envelope. |
| What type of immunisation is used in snakebite treatment? | Passive immunisation. |
| Where does fertilisation occur in frogs? | In water. |
| Which biological response modifier is used in cancer immunotherapy? | α -interferon. |
| Which blood cells are attacked and ruptured by malarial parasites? | Red blood cells (RBCs). |
| Which body parts are infected by common cold viruses? | Nose and respiratory passage, but not the lungs. |
| Which body system is mainly affected by cannabinoids? | Cardiovascular system. |
| Which cells are first entered by HIV after entering the body? | Macrophages. |
| Which cells mediate cell-mediated immunity (CMI)? | T-lymphocytes. |
| Which diseases are associated with smoking? | Lung cancer, bronchitis, emphysema, coronary heart disease, gastric ulcer, and cancers of urinary bladder and throat. |
| Which divisions form the autonomic nervous system in frogs? | Sympathetic and parasympathetic systems. |
| Which immune responses kill pathogens after they enter the body? | Humoral immune response and cell-mediated immune response. |
| Which infectious disease is specifically mentioned as fatal? | AIDS. |

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| Which lymphocytes mature in bone marrow and thymus? | T-lymphocytes. |
| Which nutrients are digested by pancreatic juices? | Carbohydrates and proteins. |
| Which organs are damaged by chronic use of drugs and alcohol? | Nervous system and liver (cirrhosis). |
| Which practices brought socio-cultural changes in human communities? | Agricultural practices, food processing, and diagnostics. |
| Which radiations can cause cancer? | Ionising radiations like X-rays and gamma rays, and non-ionising UV radiations. |
| Which social factors are associated with adolescent drug and alcohol abuse? | Unstable family structure and peer pressure. |
| Which species of <i>Wuchereria</i> are mentioned in the text? | <i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i> and <i>Wuchereria malayi</i> . |
| Which structures are responsible for taste in frogs? | Taste buds. |
| Which structures distinguish male frogs from female frogs? | Vocal sacs and copulatory pads on the first digit of forelimbs. |
| Which system carries nutrients, gases, and water in frogs? | Blood circulatory system. |
| Which traditional practice is mentioned for achieving physical and mental health? | Yoga. |
| Which type of antibody is associated with allergy? | IgE. |
| Why is adolescence considered a vulnerable phase? | Due to biological and behavioural changes along with mental and psychological development. |
| Why is education and counselling important in adolescence? | To help adolescents face problems, stress, disappointments, and failures. |
| Why is morphine medically important? | It is an effective sedative and painkiller, especially after surgery. |
| Why may adolescents try alcohol or drugs? | Due to stress, peer pressure, competition, and perceived relief from stress. |



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