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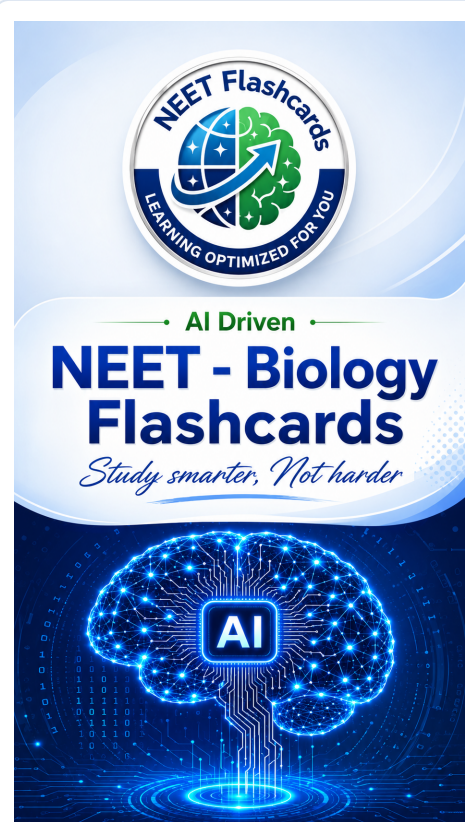
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Question	Answer
Approximately what percentage of lymphoid tissue in the human body is MALT?	About 50%.
Compared to biology, which sciences progressed much faster?	Physics and Chemistry.
Define health according to the summary.	A state of complete physical, 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
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.

Question	Answer
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.

Question	Answer
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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