# CET QUESTIONS ON HOMEOSTASIS AND BODY DEFENCE AND IMMUNITY

**1. Which of the following is an example of natural active immunity:**

a) Vaccination
b) mother's milk to new born child
c) infection
d) injecting antibodies to snake venom victim

**2. Which of the following is an example of natural passive immunity:**

b) Vaccination
b) mother's milk to new born child
c) infection
d) injecting antibodies to snake venom victim

**3. Which of the following is an example of artificial active immunity:**

a) Vaccination
b) mother's milk to new born child
c) infection
d) injecting antibodies to snake venom victim

**4. Which of the following is an example of artificial passive immunity:**

a) Vaccination
b) mother's milk to new born child
c) infection
d) injecting antibodies to snake venom victim

**5. Name the two glands which actively take part in maintaining glucose homeostasis in the blood:**

a) spleen and thymus
b) liver and spleen
c) pancreas and spleen
d) liver and pancreas

**6. In order to maintain a constant glucose level in the blood which of the following methods are most effective:**

a) strict control of carbohydrate diet throughout your life
b) a proportionate increase or decrease of insulin secretion by B cells of pancreas
c) a secretion of both insulin and glucagon must occur at the same time.
d) hypothalamus must secrete enough ADH to regulate glucose level in the blood.

**7. Insulin independent diabetes cannot be controlled by:**

a) regular insulin injections
b) taking regular tablets
c) reducing salt intake in food
d) regular dieting and exercises.

**8. In medical laboratories the presence of glucose in the urine of diabetic patients is detected by conducting:**

a) Biuret test
b) Millon's test
c) iodine test
d) Benedict test.

**9. Column 1 indicates the colour change during Benedict's test and column 2 indicates the percent of glucose present in the sample. Match them correctly:**

| 1. colour change of sample | 2. Percentage of glucose present |
|---|---|
| 1. Red | p. 1.0% |
| 2. Green | q. 2.0% |
| 3. Yellow | r. 1.5% |
| 4. orange | s. 0.5% |

a) 1-p, 2-q, 3-r, 4-s
b) 1-q, 2-r, 3-s, 4-p
c) 1-q, 2-s, 3- p, 4-r
d) 1-s, 2-p, 3-q, 4-r

**10. Which of the following is not a symptom of diabetes mellitus:**
a) retinopathy
b) delayed wound healing
c) neuropathy
d) infection of appendix

**11. Conversion of excess glucose to glycogen is known as:**
a) galactogenesis
b) glycolysis
c) glycogenolysis
d) glycogenesis

**12. Homeostasis means:**
a) Taking extra care to maintain the environment around you stable
b) Taking special interest to grow more greenery around your house.
c) To maintain relatively constant conditions within our body's internal environment
d) To create conditions within our body to suit the external environment.

**13. The blood glucose level in a normal healthy adult is:**
a) between 70 - 120 mg
b) between 60 – 80 mg
c) between 120 – 150 mg
d) between 150 – 180 mg

**14. Insulin dependent diabetes is generally seen in:**
a) young children where the B cells are destroyed
b) young children where the A cells are destroyed
c) adults above the age of 50 years where A cells stop secreting insulin
d) adults above 50 years where B cells do not secrete insulin.

**15. Which of the cells of Islets of Langerhans secrete hyperglycemic factor:**
a) D cells
b) B cells
c) A cells
d) F cells

**16. Which of the cells of Islets of Langerhans secrete hypoglycemic factor:**
a) A cells
b) B cells
c) D cells
d) F cells

**17. Glycosuria means:**
a) frequent and excessive of urination
b) excretion of glucose in urine
c) presence of red blood cells in urine
d) reduced urine output

**18. Which of the following is a physical barrier for pathogens:**

a) skin
b) liver
c) phagocyte
d) lymph node

**19. Pathogens in the stomach are destroyed by:**

a) saliva
b) mucus
c) hydrochloric acid
d) plasma

**20. Our body's second line of defence is represented by:**

a) phagocytes
b) antibodies
c) antigens
d) viruses

**21. Inflammation has these characters:**

a) pain, fever, bleeding, vomiting
b) vomiting, heat, pain, headache
c) heat, pain, pus, headache
d) swelling, redness, heat, pain

**22. Immunity means:**

a) ability to resist the effects of medicines and drugs
b) ability to suffer patiently any infection
c) ability to resist the harmful effects of germs
d) ability to multiply in number in spite of infections.

**23. When B lymphocytes come in contact with an antigen:**

a) they produce plasma cells and memory cells
b) they produce memory cells and natural killer cells
c) they produce natural killer cells and plasma cells
d) they produce phagocytes and natural killer cells.

**24. The conversion of fats to glucose is known as:**

a) glycogenesis
b) gluconeogenesis
c) glycogenolysis
d) glycosuria