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Biology Grade 10 — Chapter 8

Diseases

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Independent practice MCQs from the supplied Class 10 Biology notes pack. Total: 50 questions.

A. Important / Main Topics

1. What is a condition that affects the normal functioning of an organism called?

(A) Disease
(B) Illness
(C) Infection
(D) Disorder

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: A disease is a condition that affects the normal functioning of an organism, causing harm or discomfort.

2. What is a person's subjective experience of feeling unwell called?

(A) Disease
(B) Illness
(C) Infection
(D) Disorder

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: An illness is a person's subjective experience of feeling unwell.

3. What is an agent that causes disease or infection called?

(A) Vector
(B) Antibody
(C) Pathogen
(D) Antigen

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: A pathogen is an agent that causes disease or infection.

4. Which type of disease is short-term and resolves on its own or with treatment?

(A) Chronic disease
(B) Infectious disease
(C) Non-infectious disease
(D) Acute disease

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Acute diseases are short-term diseases that resolve on their own or with treatment.

5. Which type of disease is long-term and persists or worsens over time?

(A) Chronic disease
(B) Acute disease
(C) Infectious disease
(D) Non-infectious disease

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Chronic diseases are long-term diseases that persist or worsen over time.

6. Which of the following is an infectious disease?

(A) Diabetes
(B) COVID-19
(C) Cancer
(D) Heart disease

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2.

7. Which of the following is a non-infectious disease?

(A) Malaria
(B) Typhoid
(C) Diabetes
(D) Tuberculosis

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Diabetes is a non-infectious disease; it is not caused by pathogens and cannot spread from person to person.

8. What is a disease that is transmitted from animals to humans called?

(A) Vector-borne disease
(B) Infectious disease
(C) Non-infectious disease
(D) Zoonotic disease

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: A zoonotic disease is an infectious disease that is directly transmitted from animal to humans.

9. What is a living organism that transmits an infectious agent called?

(A) Vector
(B) Pathogen
(C) Antibody
(D) Antigen

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: A vector is a living organism that transmits an infectious agent from an infected animal to a human or another animal.

10. Which disease is caused by Plasmodium?

(A) Dengue
(B) Malaria
(C) Typhoid
(D) COVID-19

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Malaria is caused by Plasmodium, which is transmitted by mosquitoes.

11. Which disease is caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2?

(A) AIDS
(B) Diabetes
(C) COVID-19
(D) Cancer

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: COVID-19 is caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2.

12. What does HIV stand for?

(A) Human Infectious Virus
(B) High Immunodeficiency Virus
(C) Human Immune Virus
(D) Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: HIV stands for Human Immunodeficiency Virus.

13. What does AIDS stand for?

(A) Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
(B) Acquired Infectious Disease Syndrome
(C) Auto Immune Deficiency Syndrome

(D) Acute Immune Deficiency Syndrome

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: AIDS stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

14. Which of the following is a type of diabetes?

(A) Type 1 Diabetes
(B) All of the above
(C) Type 2 Diabetes
(D) Gestational Diabetes

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The main types of diabetes are Type 1, Type 2, and Gestational Diabetes.

15. What is a chemical produced by microorganisms that destroys or inhibits other microorganisms called?

(A) Vaccine
(B) Antiseptic
(C) Antibiotic
(D) Disinfectant

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Antibiotics are chemicals produced by microorganisms which are capable of destroying or inhibiting the growth of another microorganism.

16. Which of the following is a mode of transmission of infectious diseases?

(A) Skin contact
(B) Ingesting contaminated food or water
(C) Inhaling airborne particles
(D) All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Infectious diseases can spread through skin contact, contaminated food or water, and airborne particles.

17. Which pathogen causes typhoid?

(A) Bacteria
(B) Virus
(C) Fungus
(D) Protozoa

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Bacteria — this correctly answers the question.

18. Which pathogen causes ringworm?

(A) Virus
(B) Fungus
(C) Bacteria
(D) Protozoa

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Fungus — this correctly answers the question.

19. Which of the following is a symptom of COVID-19?

(A) Breathing difficulties
(B) Loss of taste and smell
(C) All of the above
(D) Fever

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: All of the above — this correctly answers the question.

20. Which of the following is a preventive measure for COVID-19?

(A) Washing hands frequently
(B) Wearing masks
(C) Social distancing
(D) All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Prevention measures for COVID-19 include hand washing, wearing masks, social distancing, staying home if symptomatic, and vaccination.

21. How is HIV transmitted?

(A) Through blood and body fluids
(B) Through casual contact
(C) Through sharing food
(D) Through mosquito bites

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: HIV is transmitted through patient's blood and body fluids.

22. Which stage of HIV infection is asymptomatic?

(A) Stage 2
(B) Stage 1
(C) Stage 3
(D) Stage 4

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Stage 1 of HIV infection is asymptomatic (no symptoms of HIV disease).

23. Which type of diabetes is an autoimmune disease?

(A) Type 2 Diabetes
(B) Gestational Diabetes
(C) Type 1 Diabetes
(D) All of the above

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Type 1 Diabetes is an autoimmune disease destroying insulin-producing cells in the pancreas.

24. Which type of diabetes develops during pregnancy?

(A) Type 1 Diabetes
(B) Type 2 Diabetes
(C) All of the above
(D) Gestational Diabetes

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Gestational Diabetes — this correctly answers the question.

25. Which of the following is a long-term effect of unmanaged diabetes?

(A) All of the above
(B) Kidney damage
(C) Nerve damage
(D) Retina damage

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: All of the above — this correctly answers the question.

B. Less Important / Secondary Topics

26. What is the main cause of lung cancer?

(A) Tobacco smoke
(B) Viral infection
(C) Bacteria
(D) Allergy

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Tobacco smoke is the main cause of lung cancer.

27. Which plant disease is caused by Puccinia rust fungus?

(A) Smut
(B) Rust
(C) Red rot
(D) Blight

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Wheat leaf rust is a fungal disease caused by Puccinia rust fungus.

28. Which plant disease is caused by Ustilago tritici?

(A) Rust
(B) Red rot
(C) Smut
(D) Blight

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Smut is caused by fungi Ustilago tritici.

29. Which plant disease is caused by Colletotrichum falcatum?

(A) Rust
(B) Smut
(C) Blight
(D) Red rot

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Red rot is caused by fungi Colletotrichum falcatum.

30. Who discovered penicillin?

(A) Alexander Fleming
(B) Louis Pasteur
(C) Edward Jenner
(D) Robert Koch

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The discovery of penicillin is attributed to Alexander Fleming in 1928.

31. Which of the following is a source of antibiotics?

(A) Bacteria
(B) All of the above
(C) Fungi
(D) Plants

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Antibiotics are derived from bacteria, fungi, plants, and animals.

32. Which of the following is a mode of action of antibiotics?

(A) Cell wall inhibition
(B) Protein synthesis inhibition
(C) All of the above
(D) DNA replication inhibition

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: All of the above — this correctly answers the question.

33. What is the ability of bacteria to survive in the presence of antibiotics called?

(A) Antibiotic sensitivity
(B) Antibiotic tolerance
(C) Antibiotic immunity
(D) Antibiotic resistance

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Antibiotic resistance in bacteria refers to the ability of bacteria to survive and grow in the presence of antibiotics.

34. Which of the following contributes to antibiotic resistance?

(A) All of the above
(B) Overuse of antibiotics
(C) Agricultural use in animal feed
(D) Lack of new antibiotic development

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Factors contributing to antibiotic resistance include excessive use of antibiotics for humans, agricultural use in animal feed, and lack of new antibiotic development.

35. Which of the following is a preventive measure for antibiotic resistance?

(A) Use antibiotics judiciously
(B) All of the above
(C) Develop new antibiotics
(D) Improve infection control

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: All of the above — this correctly answers the question.

36. A patient has a weakened immune system due to HIV. What is the most likely consequence?

(A) Reduced risk of infections
(B) Increased red blood cell production
(C) Increased risk of opportunistic infections
(D) Reduced blood pressure

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Increased risk of opportunistic infections — this correctly answers the question.

37. Which of the following would be affected if the pancreas does not produce enough insulin?

(A) Blood pressure regulation
(B) Oxygen transport
(C) Blood clotting
(D) Blood sugar regulation

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Blood sugar regulation — this correctly answers the question.

38. A patient has a condition where the mucous lining of the stomach breaks down. What is the most likely diagnosis?

(A) Ulcer
(B) Diarrhoea
(C) Constipation
(D) Indigestion

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Ulcer occurs when the mucous lining covering the stomach breaks down, and stomach tissues are damaged by gastric juice.

39. Which of the following statements about antibiotics is correct?

(A) They are effective against viruses
(B) They are effective against bacteria
(C) They are effective against fungi
(D) They are effective against all pathogens

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Antibiotics are effective against bacterial infections but are of no use against viruses.

40. A patient has a condition where the beta cells of the pancreas are destroyed. What is the most likely diagnosis?

(A) Type 2 Diabetes
(B) Gestational Diabetes
(C) Type 1 Diabetes
(D) Diabetes insipidus

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Type 1 Diabetes is an autoimmune disease destroying insulin-producing beta cells in the pancreas.

41. Which of the following would be affected if the liver is damaged?

(A) Bile production
(B) Glycogen storage
(C) Deamination of amino acids
(D) All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: All of the above — this correctly answers the question.

42. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the stages of HIV infection?

(A) Stage 1 → Stage 2 → Stage 3 → Stage 4
(B) Stage 4 → Stage 3 → Stage 2 → Stage 1
(C) Stage 2 → Stage 1 → Stage 4 → Stage 3
(D) Stage 3 → Stage 2 → Stage 1 → Stage 4

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Stage 1 → Stage 2 → Stage 3 → Stage 4 — this correctly answers the question.

43. A patient has a condition where the kidney is damaged due to diabetes. What is the most likely consequence?

(A) Liver failure
(B) Kidney failure
(C) Heart failure
(D) Lung failure

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Diabetes is the most common cause of kidney failure.

44. Which of the following is a mode of transmission of zoonotic diseases?

(A) Bites
(B) Scratches
(C) All of the above
(D) Inhalation

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Zoonotic diseases can spread through bites, scratches, inhalation, ingestion, or contact with contaminated animal waste or products.

45. Which of the following is a vector-borne disease?

(A) Malaria
(B) Dengue fever
(C) Lyme disease
(D) All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Malaria, dengue fever, and Lyme disease are all vector-borne diseases.

46. A patient has a condition where the immune system attacks the body's own tissues. What is the most likely diagnosis?

(A) Autoimmune disease
(B) Immunodeficiency

(C) Allergy
(D) Infection

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Autoimmune diseases occur when the immune system attacks the body's own tissues.

47. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the stages of HIV infection?

(A) Mild symptoms → Asymptomatic → Advanced symptoms → Severe symptoms
(B) Asymptomatic → Mild symptoms → Advanced symptoms → Severe symptoms
(C) Advanced symptoms → Mild symptoms → Asymptomatic → Severe symptoms
(D) Severe symptoms → Advanced symptoms → Mild symptoms → Asymptomatic

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: HIV infection progresses from asymptomatic (Stage 1) to mild symptoms (Stage 2) to advanced symptoms (Stage 3) to severe symptoms (Stage 4).

48. Which of the following would be affected if the thyroid gland is not functioning properly?

(A) Blood sugar
(B) Blood pressure
(C) Metabolism
(D) Oxygen transport

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The thyroid gland produces thyroxin, which regulates basic metabolism.

49. A patient has a condition where the adrenal medulla is not functioning properly. What is the most likely effect?

(A) Loss of balance
(B) Loss of memory
(C) Loss of vision
(D) Reduced ability to respond to stress

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The adrenal medulla produces adrenaline and nor-adrenaline, which prepare the body for emergencies.

50. Which of the following statements about penicillin is correct?

(A) It was discovered by Alexander Fleming
(B) It was discovered by Louis Pasteur
(C) It is effective against viruses
(D) It is a synthetic antibiotic

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The discovery of penicillin is attributed to Alexander Fleming in 1928.