

ULTIMATE KCET

CRASH COURSE 2026

Biology (Zoology)

Lecture - 01

Human Health and Diseases

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Recap *of previous lecture*

- 1 Evolution - Synopsis
- 2 Most Important MCQs



Topics *to be covered*

1 Human Health and Diseases – Synopsis

2 Most Important MCQs

4 questions

KCET





Infectious Diseases

Faecal-oral route

Diseases	Causative Agent	Symptoms
Typhoid <u>widal test</u>	<i>Salmonella typhi</i> (Bacteria)	Sustained high fever (39°C to 40°C), <u>Stomach pain</u> , <u>loss of appetite</u> , <u>Intestinal perforation</u> and death may occur in severe cases.
Pneumonia	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	Fever, Chills, cough, headache, In severe cases the <u>lips</u> and fingernails may turn <u>Gray to bluish in colour</u> .
Common cold	<u>Rhinoviruses</u>	Nasal congestion and discharge, <u>Sore throat</u> , <u>Hoarseness</u> , <u>Cough</u> , <u>Headache</u> , <u>Tiredness</u> .
Dengue	Dengue-Virus <u>DENV</u>	High fever, Severe headache, <u>Pain behind the eyes</u> , <u>Muscle and joint pain</u> , <u>Rashes</u> .



Infectious Diseases



Diseases	Causative Agent	Symptoms
Chikungunya	<u>CHIKV</u>	Fever up to 104°F Severe joint pain, Muscle pain, Headache, Nausea, Fatigue, Rashes
Malaria	Plasmodium - vivax, ovale, falciparum	Chills, fever, and sweating, usually occurring a few weeks after bitten. Recurring fever with chills
Amoebiasis	Entamoeba histolytica (Housefly)	Abdominal pain, Constipation, Cramps Stool with excess mucus and blood clots.
Ringworm	Trichophyton, microsporum, Epidermophyton	Dry and scaly lesions on skin, nails and scalp. Lesions are accompanied by intense itching

protozoa

(Housefly)

Fungal



Infectious Diseases



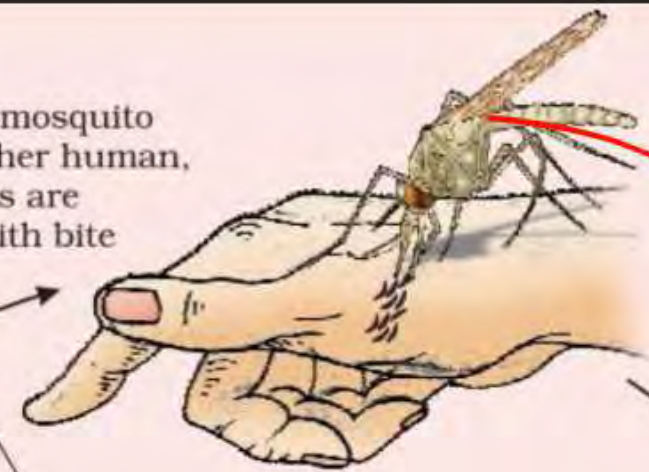
Diseases	Causative Agent	Symptoms
<p>✓ <u>Ascariasis</u></p> <p>Helminthic</p>	<p><i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> (Faecal-oral)</p>	<p>Abdominal pain, Indigestion, Internal bleeding, Muscular pain, Fever, Anaemia, Nausea and headache, Blockage of the intestinal passage.</p>
<p><u>Filariasis</u></p> <p>Elephantiasis</p>	<p><i>Wuchereria malayi</i> <i>W. bancrofti</i> (Culex mosquito)</p>	<p>Inflammation of organs in which they live.</p> <p>Blockage of lymph vessels of lower limbs resulting in swelling. Lower limbs appear like legs of elephant, thus the name.</p> <p>Genital organs may also be affected, leading to deformation.</p>

Infectious Sporozoite

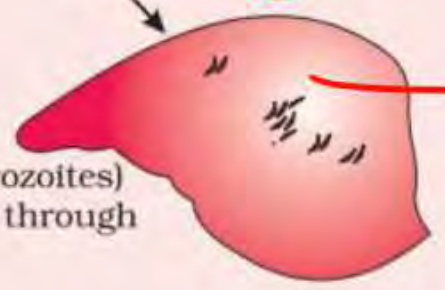
Salivary gland

Mature infective stages (sporozoites) escape from intestine and migrate to the mosquito salivary glands

When the mosquito bites another human, sporozoites are injected with bite



Parasites (sporozoites) reach the liver through blood



Liver
Hepatic cells

Fertilization
gut of the mosquito

Fertilization
Mosquito Host

Fertilisation and development take place in the mosquito's intestine



Female mosquito takes up gametocytes with blood meal

Gametocytes

Female
Male

Sexual stages (gametocytes) develop in red blood cells

Asexual

The parasite reproduces asexually in liver cells, bursting the cell and releasing into the blood

Parasites reproduce asexually in red blood cells, bursting the red blood cells and causing cycles of fever and other symptoms. Released parasites infect new red blood cells

(parasite multiplies asexually)

RBCs

RBCs

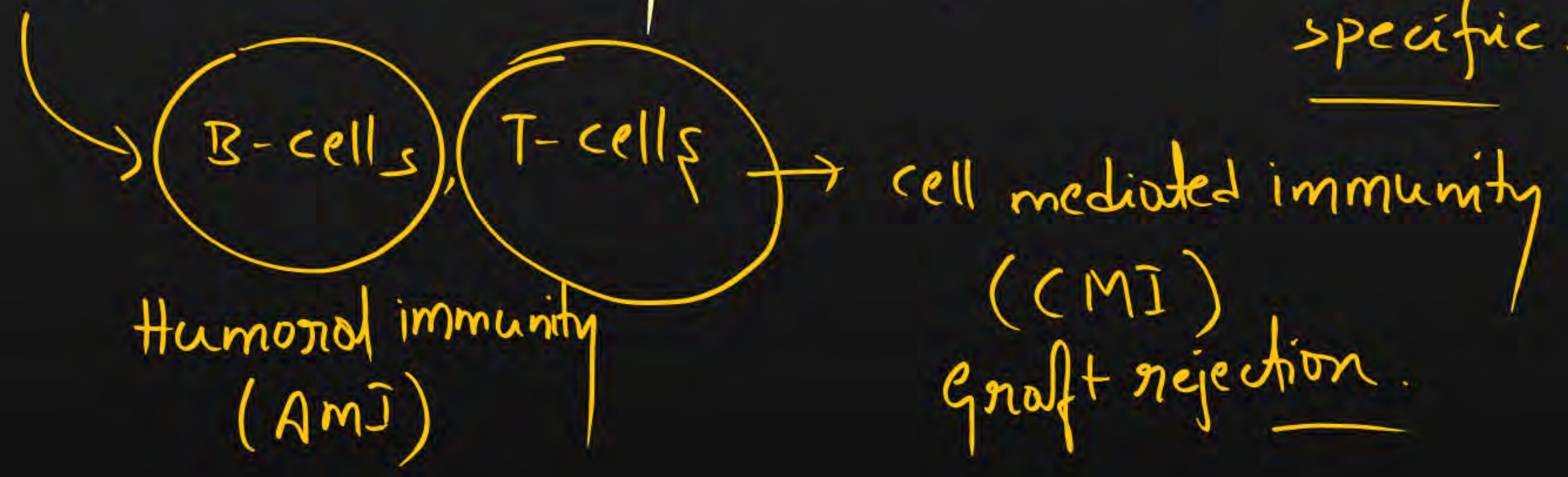
Haemozoin

↓
chills & fever

Immunity

Innate immunity - In born - non-specific type.
physical, physiological, cellular, cytokine - α -interferons.
tear, saliva. WBCs - PMNL

Acquired immunity - Adaptive - pathogen specific.





Active Immunity and Passive Immunity

	Active immunity	Passive immunity
1	It is developed due to contact with pathogen (dead or living) or its antigen, that leads to production of antibodies in the host body.	It is developed when ready made antibodies are injected into the body.
2	It is slow but long lasting.	It is fast but lasts only for few days.
3	It takes time to develop its response.	It is used when the immune response has to be faster.
4	It has no or only few side effects.	It may cause a reaction.
	E.g., Vaccination for polio et.,	E.g., Administration of tetanus antitoxins, antibodies in colostrum, etc.,

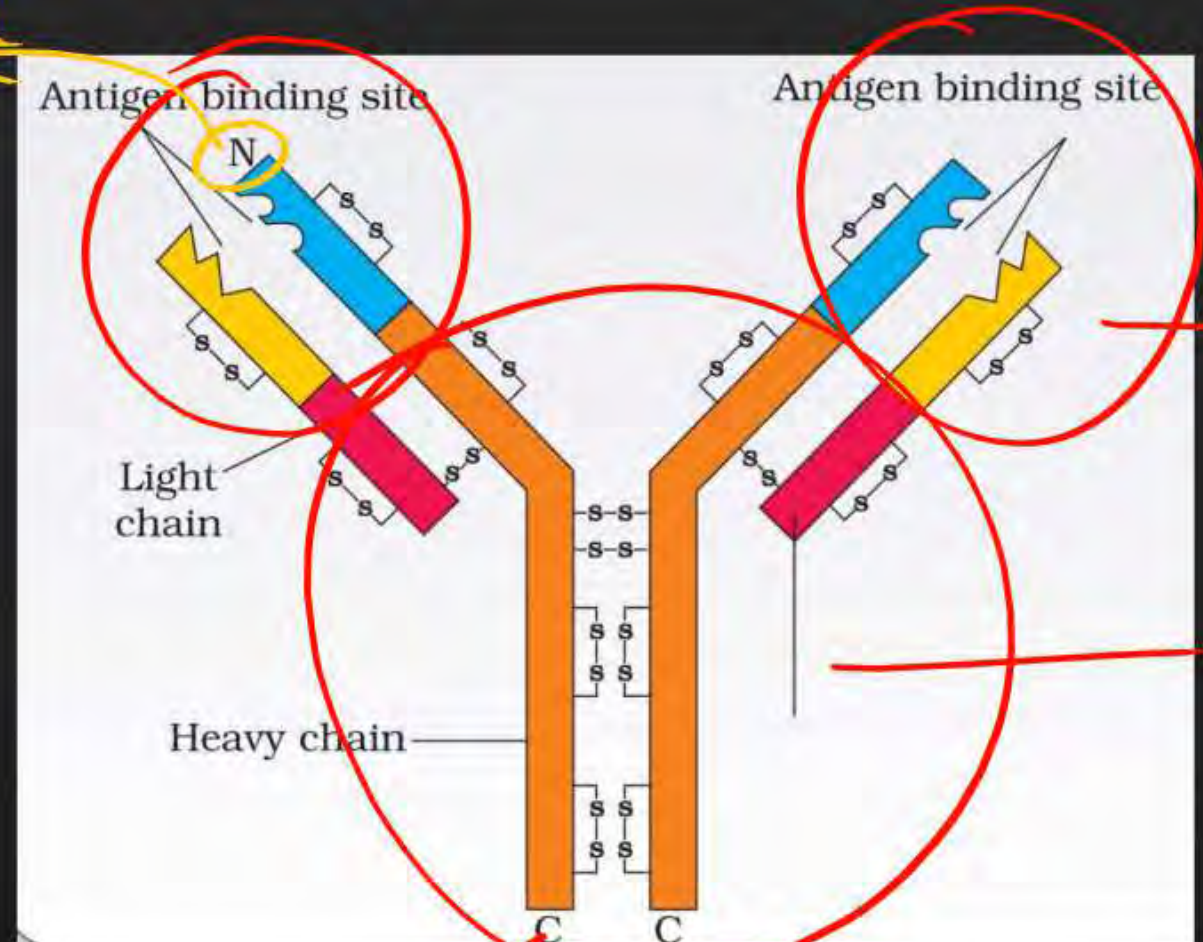


Antibody Molecule

N-Amino

*2-Heavy
2-Light*

- Y-shaped H_2L_2 structure
- Disulfide bonds stabilize
- Fab → antigen binding, Fc → effector
- Variable region = specificity
- IgM first, IgG most abundant



variable

constant

C-carboxy end

Class	Key Feature
IgG	Most abundant, provides long-term immunity ✓
IgA	Found in saliva, tears, milk (mucosal immunity) ✓
IgM	First antibody produced during infection ✓
IgE	Involved in allergies
IgD	Present on B-cell surface



Lymphoid Organs

Organ	Type	Location	Function
Bone marrow	Primary	Inside bones	Produces all blood cells; B-cells mature here
Thymus	Primary	Above heart	T-cells mature here
Spleen	Secondary	Left side of abdomen	Filters blood, traps blood-borne antigens
Lymph nodes	Secondary	Along lymph vessels	Trap antigens from lymph, activate lymphocytes
Tonsils	Secondary	Throat region	Protect against inhaled/ingested pathogens
Peyer's patches	Secondary	Small intestine	Monitor intestinal bacteria
Appendix	Secondary	Junction of small & large intestine	Immune function (minor role)



Allergy

The exaggerated or hypersensitive reaction of the immune system to certain antigens present environment is called **allergy**.

The **substances/agents** to which an immune response is produced in an individual are called **allergens**. E.g., pollen grains, animal dander, dust, feathers, drugs like penicillin, etc.

Symptoms of allergic reactions include sneezing, watery eyes, running nose and difficulty in breathing. Allergy is due to the release of chemicals like histamine and serotonin from the mast cells.

→ Anti-histamine, Adrenalin, steroids
Drug



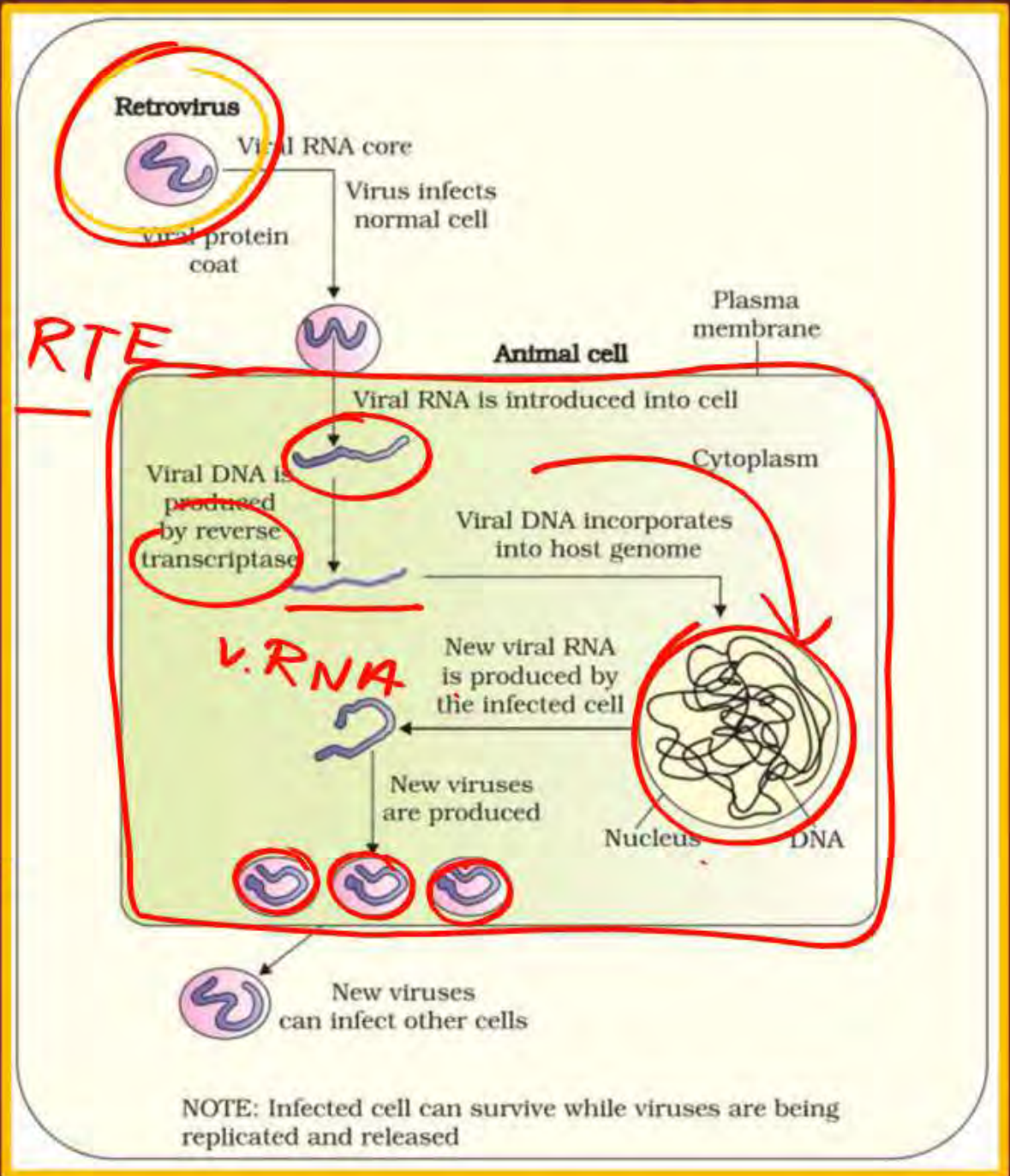
AIDS - Modes of Transmission

AIDS → HIV
Retrovirus (RTE)

- By sexual contact with the infected person.
- By transfusion of contaminated blood and blood products.
- By sharing infected needles.
- From infected mother to her child through placenta.

- HIV enters body
- Infects macrophages → multiplies
- Attacks Helper T-cells ✓
- Viral replication increases
- Decrease in CD4 count
- Immune system weak → opportunistic infections

1981 → USA
 1984 → HIV
 1986 → India





Cancer - Tumors

lost - contact inhibition
 ↓
 uncontrolled cell division → Tumor

	Benign tumor	Malignant tumor
1	It is a <u>non-cancerous</u> tumor.	It is a cancerous tumor.
2	Benign tumor does not show metastasis and is non-invasive.	It shows <u>metastasis</u> and thus invades other body parts.
3	It stops growth after reaching a <u>certain size</u> .	Malignant tumor shows <u>indefinite growth</u> .
4	Limited <u>adherence</u> occurs amongst cells of benign tumor.	There is <u>no adherence</u> amongst cells. They tend to slip past one another.
5	It is <u>less fatal</u> to the body.	It is <u>more fatal</u> to the body.



Cancer - Types

Type	Tissue of Origin	Key Feature
Carcinoma ✓	<u>Epithelial tissue</u>	Most common cancers
<u>Sarcoma</u> ✓	<u>Connective tissue</u>	Rare, structural tissues
<u>Leukemia</u> ✓	<u>Blood & bone marrow</u>	No solid tumor
<u>Lymphoma</u> ✓	<u>Lymphatic system</u>	Affects immune organs
<u>Adenoma</u> ✓	<u>Glandular tissue</u>	Usually benign



Diagnosis of Cancer

Carcinogens

1. **Blood and bone marrow tests:** are done for increased cell counts in case of leukemia.
2. **Histopathological study of biopsy:** In biopsy, a piece of the suspected tissue cut into thin sections is stained and examined under microscope by a pathologist.
3. **Radiography:** X-rays are used to detect cancer of the internal organs.
4. **Computed tomography (CT scanning):** It uses X-rays to generate a three-dimensional image of the internal of an object.
5. **Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI):** Non-ionising radiation and strong magnetic field are used in MRI to accurately detect pathological and physiological changes in the living tissue.
6. **Monoclonal antibodies:** Antibodies against cancer-specific antigens are also used for detection of certain cancers.



Treatment of Cancer

- 1. Surgery:** The tumor cells are removed with the help of surgery to check the spread of cancerous cells.
- 2. Radiation therapy:** A lethal irradiation of tumor cell is done, taking proper care of the normal tissues surrounding the tumor mass.
- 3. Chemotherapy:** Cancerous cells are killed by several chemotherapeutic drugs. These drugs exhibit side effects like hair loss, anaemia.
- 4. Immunotherapy:** In this method, biological modifiers like α -interferons are used which activate the immune system and help in destroying the tumor.



Drugs and Alcohol Abuse

Drugs / Characteristics	Opioids	Cannabinoids
Source	Latex of <i>popover somniferum</i>	↓ <i>cannabis sativa</i>
Mode of Intake	By <u>snorting</u> and <u>injection</u> .	<u>Inhalation</u> and <u>oral ingestion</u> .
Mode of Action	They bind to specific opioid receptors in the central <u>nervous system</u> (CNS) and gastrointestinal tract.	<u>Cannabinoids</u> interact with cannabinoid receptors present in the brain.
Effects	<u>Heroin</u> is a depressant and slows down body functions. <u>Morphine</u> is an <u>effective</u> sedative and painkiller.	Effect the <u>cardiovascular</u> system of the body.



Drugs and Alcohol Abuse

Drugs / Characteristics	Coca Alkaloids
Source	<i>Erythroxylum coca</i>
Mode of Intake	It is smoked, chewed or used as a snuff. → Tobacco
Mode of Action	It has nicotine which stimulates the adrenal gland to release adrenaline and noradrenaline which in turn increases the blood pressure and heart rate.
Effects	cardiovascular system, Respiratory system

Hallucinogenic

Nicotine

Question (KCET -- 2019)



Identify the incorrect statement.

- A** HIV is transmitted by mosquito bite ✗
- B** ✗ Pneumonia is a bacterial disease ✓
- C** ✗ Cancer is a non-infectious disease ✓
- D** ✗ Ringworm is a fungal disease ✓

Question (KCET - 2019)



A person shows symptoms like sneezing, watery eyes, running nose and difficulty in breathing, on exposure to certain substances in air. Which type of antibody is produced during such condition?

allergens

A IgG

B IgE

C IgM

D IgA colostrum

Question (KCET - 2019)



A man was suffering from mental illness like depression and insomnia. Identify the drug which is normally used as medicine in such cases.

- A** Morphine
- B** Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD)
- C** Nicotine
- D** Heroin

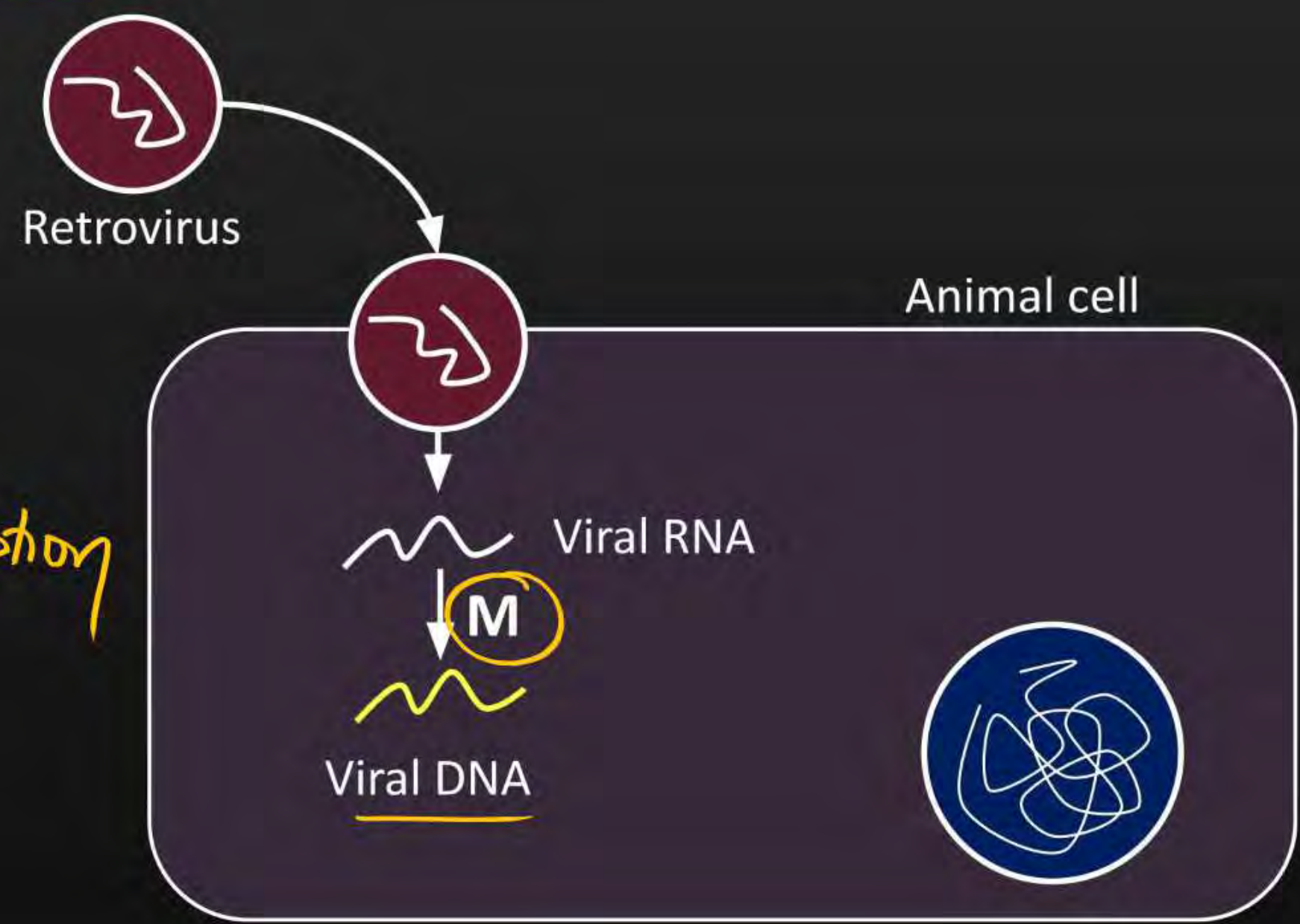
Barbiturates,
Amphetamine
Benzodiazepine

Question (KCET - 2018)



Identify the enzyme that catalyses the step labelled as 'M' in the given schematic representation of replication of retrovirus.

- A** Reverse transcriptase ✓ *RTE*
 - B** RNA polymerase ~~X~~
 - C** Recombinase ~~X~~
 - D** DNA ligase ~~X~~
- Reverse transcription*



Question (KCET - 2020)



Injection of an antidote against snake-bite is an example of

pre-formed antibodies.

- A** Auto immunity *X*
- B** Innate immunity *X*
- C** Active immunity *X*
- D** Passive immunity *✓*

Question (KCET - 2020)



Certain tumours are called malignant because

- A** They are not neoplastic ~~X~~
- B** They are confined to specific locations ^{benign} ~~X~~
- C** They invade and damage surrounding tissues ✓
migrate
- D** They show contact inhibition ~~X~~

Question (KCET - 2020)



The transport of which neurotransmitter is interfered by cocaine?

- A** Dopamine ✓
- B** Acetylcholine ✗
- C** Serotonin ✗
- D** GABA ✗

Question (KCET - 2020)



In the life cycle of Plasmodium, fertilisation takes place in

- A** Liver cells - *Asexual*
- B** Salivary glands of mosquito - *store*
- C** RBCs of humans - *Asexually*
- D** Stomach of mosquito ✓
gut

Question



Which of the following is an incorrect match?

- A** Ringworm infections - *Trichophyton* ✓
- B** Pneumonia - *Haemophilus influenzae* ✓
- C** Common cold - *Retrovirus* ✗ *Rhinovirus*
→ (HIV) → AIDS
- D** Amoebic dysentery - *Entamoeba histolytica* ✓

Question



Choose the correctly matched pair of disease and its mode of infection.

Faecal-oral route

A Ascariasis: Bite of mosquito vector ✗

B Common cold: Bite of female *Anopheles* mosquito ✗

C Typhoid: By inhaling air with pollutants ✗

D Ringworm: From soil, towels or clothes of infected person ✓

Question



Choose the incorrect statement from the following.

- A** Pneumonia in humans infects the alveoli of the lungs. ✓
- B** Rhinovirus infects the nose and respiratory passage but not the lungs. ✗
- C** Haemozoin is responsible for the chill and high fever recurring every three to four days in malaria. ✓
- D** Ascaris is an intestinal parasite and causal organism of ascariasis.

Question



The alveoli filled with fluid and lips and fingernails may turn grey to bluish in colour. This symptoms are related to;



A Dysentery

B Common cold

C Pneumonia

D Diphtheria

Question



In which disease does mosquito transmitted pathogen cause chronic inflammation of lymphatic vessels?

A Elephantiasis

Filariosis

w. malayi
↓
w. bancrofti

B Ascariasis

C Ringworm disease

D Amoebiasis

Question



Which of the following is a pair of viral diseases?

- A** Common cold, AIDS → *Rhinovirus* *HIV* ✓
- B** Dysentery, common cold ✗
- C** Typhoid, tuberculosis → *Bacteria*
- D** Ringworm, AIDS ✓
Fungal

Question



Mark the incorrect statement.

Thick, yellowish fluid present in mother's

~~A~~ Colostrum is enriched in IgA. ✓

~~B~~ Typhoid infection promotes formation of interferons. ✗

Bacterio

visual infected
cell

~~C~~ Antibody is represented by H2L2. ✓

~~D~~ Skin is part of physical barrier. ✓

Question



Common cold differs from pneumonia in that;

- ~~A~~ Pneumonia is caused by virus but common cold is caused by Haemophilus bacteria.
- B Pneumonia pathogen infects alveoli but common cold affect nose and respiratory passage but not lungs.
- ~~C~~ Pneumonia is non-communicable but common cold is communicable disease.
- ~~D~~ Pneumonia can be prevented by live attenuated bacteria vaccine whereas common cold has no effective vaccine.

Question



Which of the following is an incorrect match?

Innate - Barriers

- A** Physical barrier - Saliva *Skin / Mucus epithelial*
- B** Physiological barrier - Tears *'Acid'*
- C** Cellular barrier - PMNL / neutrophils *, monocytes*
- D** Cytokine barrier - Interferons

Question



Given below are two statements. one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):

- ✓ Assertion (A): Innate immunity is non-specific type of defence, that is present at the time of birth.
- ✓ Reason (R): Skin is the main barrier which prevents entry of the microorganisms. ✓

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A** A is true but R is false
- B** A is false but R is true
- ✓ **C** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. ✓
- D** Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

Question

Select the correct statements regarding the characteristics of acquired immunity.

Memory

- (i) Cell-mediated immunity and humoral immunity are responsible for acquired immunity
- (ii) It produces a primary response of low intensity
- (iii) Active immunity is a types of acquired immunity
- (iv) Polymorphonuclear leukocytes and natural killer cells are involved in acquired immunity

PMNL

Innate

A Only (i), (ii) & (iii)

C Only (i) & (iv)

B Only (i), (iii) & (iv)

D Only (i) & (iii) only

Question



Grafted kidney may be rejected in a patient due to;



- A** Innate immune response ~~X~~
- B** Humoral immune response B-cells
- C** Cell-mediated immune response
- D** Passive immune response ~~X~~

Cell mediated immunity.

Question



Which of the following helps in the primary and secondary immune responses?

- A** Immunoglobulins (Ig)
- B** T-lymphocytes
- C** Both (a) and (b) ✓
- D** Lysozymes

Question



Primary response which is of A intensity. Subsequent encounter with the same pathogen elicit a B intensified C response, which is based on D Memory

low
High
secondary

- A** A-High, B-Low, C-Anamnestic, D-Specific
- B** A-Low, B-High, C-Primary, D-Diversity
- C** A-Low, B-High, C-Secondary, D-Memory
- D** A-High, B-Low, C-Primary, D-Memory

Question

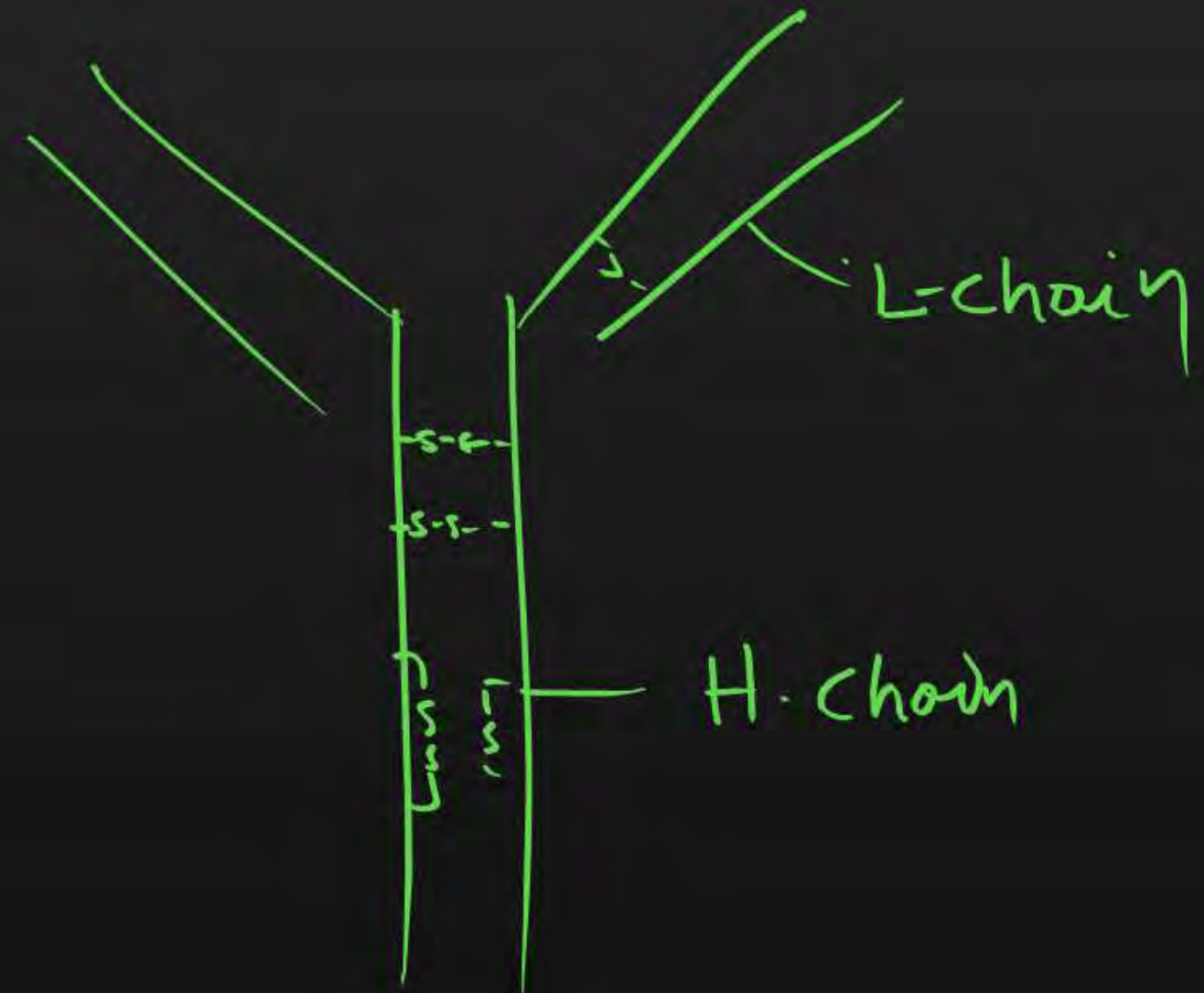
Which bond is responsible for holding chains of antibodies together?

A Dihydrogen bond

B Dinitrogen bond

C Disulphide bond ✓

D Diphosphide bond ✗



Question



Drugs used to quickly reduce the symptoms of allergy:

(i) Antihistamines ✓

(ii) Adrenaline ✓

(iii) Steroids ✓

(iv) α -interferons

A (i), (ii) and (iii) only ✓

B (i), (ii) and (iv) only

C (ii) and (iii) only

D (i) and (ii) only

Question



Read the following statements and select the correct option.

Statement 1 : The exaggerated response of the immune system to certain antigens present in the environment is called as allergy. ✓

Statement 2 : The allergic tendency is genetically passed from the parent to the offspring and is characterised by the presence of large quantities of IgG antibodies in the blood.

- A** Both statements 1 and 2 are correct
- B** Statement 1 is correct but 2 is incorrect ✓ ✓
- C** Statement 1 is incorrect but 2 is correct
- D** Both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect

IgE

Question



In higher vertebrates, the immune system can distinguish self-cells and non-self. If this property is lost due to a genetic abnormality it attacks self-cells, then it leads to:

- A** Allergic response X
- B** Graft rejection X
- C** Autoimmune disease ✓
- D** Active immunity X

Rheumatoid arthritis,
Myasthenia gravis,
Multiple sclerosis

Foreign

Question



Given below are two statements:

Statement-I: Autoimmune disorder is a condition where body defense mechanism recognizes its own cells as foreign bodies.

X Statement-II: Rheumatoid arthritis is a condition where body does not attack self cells.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.

- A Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct
- B Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct
- C Both statement-I and statement-II are incorrect
- D Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

Question



Which of the given statements are correct?

- (i) Innate immunity is a specific type of defence, that is present at the time of birth.
- (ii) Malignant malaria is caused by Plasmodium falciparum.
- (iii) Malaria could be confirmed by Widal test. *Typhoid*
- (iv) Active immunity is slow and takes time to give its full effective response.
- (v) Saliva in the mouth acts as physiological barrier for pathogens.

A (ii), (iv) and (v)

B (i) and (iii)

C (i) and (v)

D (ii), (iii) and (v)

Question



Given below are two statements:

Statement I: The lymph nodes are small solid structures located at different points along the lymphatic system.

Statement II: Passive immunity is slow and takes time to give its full effective response.

Fast

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- A** Statement I and Statement II both are correct.
- B** Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- C** Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
- D** Statement I and Statement II both are incorrect.

Question



Match List-I with List-II.

	Column I		Column II
A	Active natural immunity (III)	I	Injection of gamma globulins
B	First line of defense	II	Complement proteins and interferons
C	Passive natural immunity (V)	III	Direct contact with pathogens that have entered inside
D	Second line of defense	IV	Surface barriers (Skin)
		V	Antibodies transferred through placenta

~~A~~ A-V B-III C-II D-I

~~C~~ A-III B-IV C-II D-V

B A-III B-IV C-V D-II

~~D~~ A-IV B-III C-V D-II

Question



Damage to thymus in a child may lead to

↓ T-cells ↓

A A reduction in haemoglobin content of blood X

B A reduction in stem cell production X

C Loss of antibody mediated immunity X

B-cells

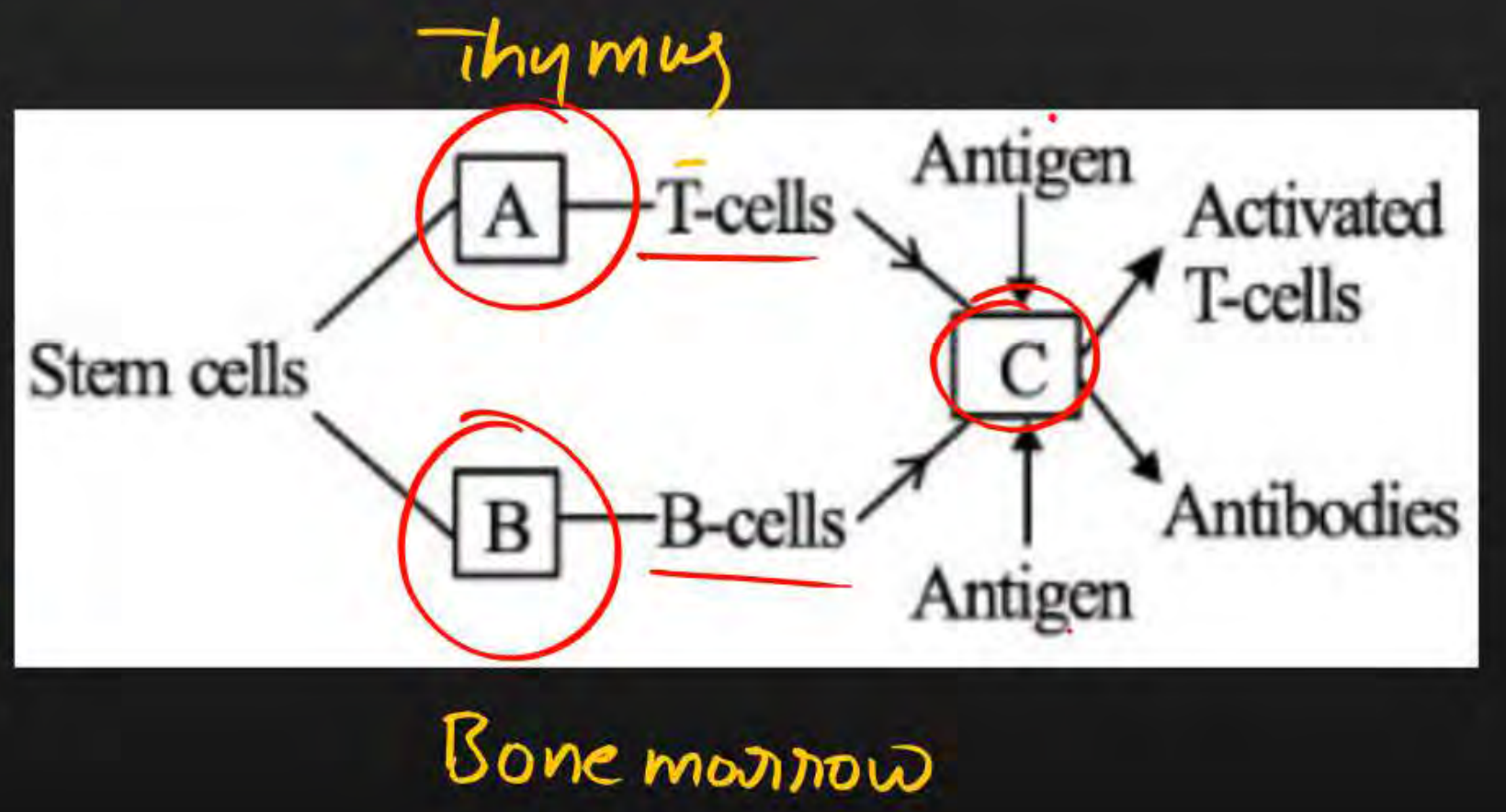
D Loss of cell mediated immunity (CMI)

Question



In the diagram given below A, B & C respectively are-

- A** Bone marrow, Thymus & Spleen
- B** Spleen, Thymus & Lymph node
- C** Thymus, Bone marrow & Lymph node ✓
- D** Thymus, Lymph node & Bone marrow



Question



The spleen does not

Reservoir of RBC, Graveyard RBCs

Trap the blood borne pathogen

A House lymphocytes

B Filter foreign particles, damaged red blood cells and cellular debris from the blood

C Contain phagocytes

D Change undifferentiated lymphocytes into T-Lymphocytes

→ Thymus

Question



What is the main consequence of HIV infection on the immune system?

T_H

A Decrease in helper T-lymphocyte count

B Increase in helper T-lymphocyte count

C Increase in B-lymphocyte count

D No effect on lymphocyte counts **X**

Question



At which stage of HIV infection does one usually show symptoms of AIDS?

- A** Within 15 days of sexual contact with an infected person
- B** When the infected retro virus enters host cells
- C** When HIV damages large number of helper T lymphocytes
- D** When the viral DNA is produced by reverse transcriptase

Question



Which of the following statements are correct?

- A. AIDS is a bacterial disease.
- B. Individuals who require repeated blood transfusions are at lower risk of having AIDS.
- C. In our body, cell growth and differentiation is highly controlled and regulated.
- D. Computed tomography uses X-rays to generate a three-dimensional image of the internals of an object.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

A B and C only

B C and D only

C A and B only

D B and D only

Question



Modes of transmission of HIV occurs by:

- I. Sexual contact with infected person.
- II. Transfusion of contaminated blood.
- III. Sharing infected needles.
- IV. From infected mother to her baby through placenta.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A** I and II only
- C** I, III and IV only

- B** II, III and IV only
- D** I, II, III and IV only

Question



Method/technique utilising X-rays to generate three-dimensional image of the internal organs of an object is:

- A** MRI
- B** ELISA
- C** CT scan
- D** biopsy

Question



Which of the following form of tumour remains confined to their original location and do not spread to other parts of the body?

- A** Malignant tumor
- B** Benign tumor
- C** Neoplastic tumor
- D** Both (A) and (B)

Question



Match List-I with List-II.

	Column I		Column II
A	Tobacco smoke (IV)	I	X-rays
B	Radiography (I)	II	Activate immune system
C	α -interferon	III	Histopathological examination
D	Biopsy (III)	IV	Lung cancer

A A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III ✓

~~**B** A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III~~

~~**C** A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II~~

~~**D** A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I~~

Question



Given below are two statements:

Statement-I: Smack is chemically diacetylmorphine.

Statement-II: Morphine is extracted from the latex of *Erythroxylum coca*.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- A** Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- B** Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
- C** Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
- D** Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

Question



Which of the following can be related to nicotine consumption?

- A** It is an effective sedative.
- B** Stimulates adrenaline secretion in blood.
- C** Increases blood pressure and heart rate.
- D** Both (B) and (C)

Question



Match List-I with List-II.

	Column I		Column II
A	Heroin (II)	I	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
B	Cocaine (III)	II	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>
C	Tobacco (IV)	III	<i>Erythroxylum coca</i>
D	Hashish (I)	IV	Nicotine

A A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

B A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I

C A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

D A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Question



Datura plant is known for its:

- A** Sedative nature
- B** Effect on cardiovascular system
- C** Hallucinogenic properties
- D** Painkiller

Question



Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R:

Assertion A: Morphine is useful for patients under depression.

Reason R: Morphine is a very effective sedative and painkiller.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A** A is true but R is false.
- B** A is false but R is true.
- C** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- D** Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

Question



L.S.D., morphine and Bhang are respectively obtained from

- A** *Claviceps, Rauwolfia and Papaver.*
- B** *Claviceps, Papaver and Cannabis.*
- C** *Cannabis, Claviceps and Fusarium.*
- D** *Claviceps, Cannabis and Rauwolfia.*

Question



What immediate adverse effects are associated with drug and alcohol abuse?

- A** Improved cognitive function
- B** Reckless behaviour, vandalism, and violence
- C** Enhanced social skills
- D** Increased academic performance

Thank

You