

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Pathology is the study of:

- A) Nutrition
- B) Diseases
- C) Medicines
- D) Surgery

Answer: B

2. The father of pathology is:

- A) Hippocrates
- B) Rudolf Virchow
- C) Pasteur
- D) Galen

Answer: B

3. The basic structural and functional unit of the body is:

- A) Tissue
- B) Organ
- C) Cell
- D) Bone

Answer: C

4. Which injury is reversible?

- A) Cell swelling
- B) Necrosis
- C) Gangrene
- D) Infarction

Answer: A

5. The most common cause of cell injury is:

- A) Trauma
- B) Hypoxia
- C) Radiation
- D) Infection

Answer: B

6. Hypoxia means:

- A) Increased oxygen
- B) Decreased oxygen supply
- C) Increased blood flow
- D) Fever

Answer: B

7. Necrosis is:

- A) Programmed cell death
- B) Uncontrolled cell death
- C) Cell division
- D) Cell growth

Answer: B

8. Apoptosis is:

- A) Accidental cell death
- B) Programmed cell death
- C) Bacterial infection
- D) Tissue repair

Answer: B

9. Which organelle produces ATP?

- A) Nucleus
- B) Lysosome
- C) Mitochondria
- D) Ribosome

Answer: C

10. Cell swelling occurs due to:

- A) ATP depletion
- B) DNA synthesis
- C) Increased protein synthesis
- D) Cell division

Answer: A

11. Which process activates caspases?

- A) Necrosis
- B) Apoptosis
- C) Inflammation
- D) Regeneration

Answer: B

12. Typhoid is caused by:

- A) Salmonella typhi
- B) Vibrio cholerae
- C) E. coli
- D) Staphylococcus

Answer: A

13. Dengue is caused by:

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

Answer: C

14. Pathogenesis means:

- A) Prevention of disease
- B) Development of disease
- C) Diagnosis
- D) Treatment

Answer: B

15. A benign tumour is:

- A) Always cancerous
- B) Localized and non-invasive
- C) Rapidly spreads
- D) Fatal

Answer: B

16. Malignant tumours can:

- A) Never spread
- B) Metastasize
- C) Heal automatically
- D) Shrink without treatment

Answer: B

17. Metastasis means:

- A) Local inflammation
- B) Spread of cancer to distant sites
- C) Healing
- D) Fever

Answer: B

18. Carcinogens are substances that:

- A) Kill bacteria
- B) Cause cancer
- C) Prevent infection
- D) Reduce pain

Answer: B

19. Tobacco smoking is a:

- A) Hormone
- B) Carcinogen

- C) Vitamin
- D) Enzyme

Answer: B

20. Oncogenes promote:

- A) Cell death
- B) Cell growth and cancer
- C) Blood clotting
- D) Digestion

Answer: B

21. Tumour suppressor genes:

- A) Promote tumour growth
- B) Prevent uncontrolled cell division
- C) Cause infection
- D) Produce antibodies

Answer: B

22. Vaccination is mainly used for:

- A) Treatment
- B) Prevention of infectious diseases
- C) Surgery
- D) Chemotherapy

Answer: B

23. Which disease is transmitted by mosquitoes?

- A) Typhoid
- B) Dengue
- C) Tuberculosis
- D) Cholera

Answer: B

24. The causative organism of typhoid fever is:

- A) *Vibrio cholerae*
- B) *Salmonella typhi*
- C) *Escherichia coli*
- D) *Staphylococcus aureus*

Answer: B) *Salmonella typhi*

25. Dengue virus is primarily transmitted by:

- A) Housefly
- B) *Anopheles* mosquito
- C) *Aedes* mosquito

D) Sandfly

Answer: C) Aedes mosquito

II.Fill in the Blanks

1. The branch of pathology that studies disease in tissues is called _____. Answer: Histopathology
2. Disease-producing factors are called _____. Answer: Etiological agents
3. Ischemia means reduced _____ supply to tissues. Answer: blood
4. Chemical agents can cause _____ injury. Answer: cell
5. The rupture of the plasma membrane is a feature of _____. Answer: necrosis
6. During apoptosis, the cell breaks into _____ bodies. Answer: apoptotic
7. The lysosomes contain _____ enzymes. Answer: hydrolytic
8. Oxidative stress is caused by excess _____ radicals. Answer: free
9. Cell injury may be _____ or irreversible. Answer: reversible
10. The study of the cause of disease is called _____. Answer: Etiology
11. Cell injury due to physical agents includes exposure to _____. Answer: radiation
12. The microscopic study of diseased cells is called _____. Answer: Cytology
13. Typhoid mainly spreads through contaminated _____ and water. Answer: food
14. The vector responsible for dengue transmission is the _____ mosquito. Answer: Aedes
15. Measures taken to stop disease spread are called disease _____. Answer: control
16. Benign tumours usually grow at a _____ rate. Answer: slow
17. Malignant tumours invade _____ tissues. Answer: surrounding
18. The ability of cancer cells to spread is called _____. Answer: metastasis
19. X-rays are an example of _____ carcinogens. Answer: physical

20. Tobacco smoke contains _____ carcinogens. Answer: chemical
21. Mutation of proto-oncogenes produces _____. Answer: oncogenes
22. Loss of function of tumour suppressor genes increases the risk of _____. Answer: cancer
23. Early detection improves the _____ of cancer. Answer: prognosis
24. Maintaining personal hygiene helps prevent _____ diseases. Answer: infectious
25. Vaccines stimulate the body's _____ system. Answer: immune

III.Descriptive Questions

1. Define cell injury? Give the causes of cell injury.
2. Common terms used in pathology
3. Define cancer
4. Preventions of infectious disease
5. Difference between necrosis and apoptosis