

## Communicable & Non-communicable Diseases Questions

**1. How many people die every year from noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), including cancer, heart diseases and stroke, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases?**

1. 10 million people
2. 25 million people
3. 40 million people

**2. Choose which behavioral risk factors contribute to a person developing a NCD? (multiple answers)**<https://www.freshersnow.com/previous-year-question-papers/>

1. Tobacco use
2. Harmful use of alcohol
3. Unhealthy diet
4. Physical inactivity

**3. Of the following, which disease causes most death worldwide?**

1. Cardiovascular disease
2. HIV/AIDS
3. Malaria
4. Tuberculosis

**4. Women around the world are most likely to die from:**

1. HIV/AIDS
2. Heart disease
3. Road traffic crashes

**5. The following is a good way to prevent noncommunicable diseases:**

1. Eating more salt
2. Eating more sugar
3. Eating more vegetables and fruits

**6. What proportion of cancers can be prevented ?**

1. 10%-20%
2. 20%-30%

3. 30-50%

**7. Governments have agreed to reduce premature NCD deaths by the year 2030.**

1. True
2. False

**8. What percentage of woman die from cervical cancer in low- and middle-income countries?**

1. 40%-60%
2. 60%-80%
3. 80-95%

**9. Which of the following is the best definition of a non-communicable disease?**

1. A disease that is spread by the transfer of pathogens
2. A genetic disease
3. A disease that cannot be transferred from person to person

**10. Which of these is a major risk factor in developing skin cancer?**

1. Ionising radiation
2. A reduction in air pollution
3. Microorganisms

**11. Which of the following best explains how cigarettes cause lung cancer?**

1. Smoking cigarettes transfers viruses that cause cancers
2. Cigarettes contains nicotine
3. Cigarette smoke contains chemical carcinogens

**12. Which of the following best explains how cancer cells can spread around the body?**

1. Cancer cells are specialised cells that can invade other tissues
2. Their DNA remains undamaged when they are transformed, so they can travel around the body
3. They can be carried in the blood

**13. If, in an investigation of a disease, two sets of data show a correlation, what must a scientist do to establish that it was a change in one variable that led to a change in the other?**

1. Increase the sample size in the investigation

2. Look for a possible mechanism by which one variable might affect the other
3. Carry out a statistical analysis on the two sets of data

**14. Which of the following is an effect of COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)?**

1. Destruction of alveoli
2. A decrease in the sensitivity of the body's cells to insulin
3. A reduction in the risk of lung cancer

**15. Which of the following is a possible effect of a mother's smoking on an unborn baby?**

1. Increased risk of birth defects
2. Increased mass at birth
3. Protection against asthma following the birth of the baby

**16. What are the features of cirrhosis of the liver?**

1. Impaired liver function
2. An increase in urea production
3. An increase in the efficiency of processing the products of digestion

**17. Which of the following is a major cause of type 2 diabetes?**

1. Too little sugar in the diet, lowering blood sugar
2. Obesity
3. Too vigorous exercise, causing a reduction in carbohydrate in the body

**18. Which of the following is true of a histogram?**

1. The variable on the y-axis is not continuous
2. The x-axis consists of separate, discrete groups
3. The bars are next to each other