

Golden Knowledge Multiple Choice Question sheet: Topic 3: Infection and Response (TRILOGY COURSE)

Use the table below to help you identify which questions are for each lesson / section of learning within this topic:

Lesson Ref	Specification ref (Trilogy)	Lesson content	Question numbers
B5.1	2.2.5	Health and disease	1-4
B5.2	3.1.1	Pathogens and disease	5-14
RP2		Required practical 2 – Microbiology growing bacteria	15-23
B5.3	1.1.6	Growing bacteria in the lab – RP2 follow up	24-29
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1. What is the state of physical and mental well-being referred to as?
 - a. Ill health
 - b. Disease
 - c. Health
 - d. Sickness
2. Which factors can have a profound effect on physical and mental health?
 - a. Age and gender
 - b. Genetics and ethnicity
 - c. Lifestyle factors
 - d. Environmental conditions
3. What are major causes of ill health?
 - a. Physical activity and nutrition
 - b. Lifestyle factors and genetics
 - c. Diseases
 - d. Age and gender
4. How does different types of disease vary their interaction?
 - a. By affecting various organs in the body
 - b. By causing the same symptoms in all individuals
 - c. By only targeting mental health
 - d. By not causing any symptoms

5. Which of the following is the primary cause of communicable diseases?
 - a. Antibiotics
 - b. Pathogens
 - c. Vaccines
 - d. Allergens

6. What term is used to describe the state of physical and mental well-being?
 - a. Wellness
 - b. Illness
 - c. Infection
 - d. Syndrome

7. How do bacteria reproduce rapidly inside the body?
 - a. By forming spores
 - b. By mitosis
 - c. By budding
 - d. By releasing toxins

8. What are viruses primarily composed of?
 - a. Living cells
 - b. Nuclei
 - c. Genetic material (DNA or RNA) enclosed in a protein coat
 - d. Bacterial cells

9. Which of the following is NOT a way diseases can spread?
 - a. Direct contact
 - b. Indirect contact
 - c. Vaccination
 - d. Airborne transmission

10. What can people do to reduce/prevent the spread of diseases?
 - a. Consume antibiotics
 - b. Maintain poor hygiene
 - c. Practice good hygiene and sanitation
 - d. Isolate themselves from society

11. Which of the following is a disease vector?
 - a. A virus
 - b. A medication
 - c. A disease-causing microorganism
 - d. An organism that transmits pathogens from one host to another

12. How do pathogens cause diseases in humans?
 - a. By forming beneficial symbiotic relationships
 - b. By helping with digestion
 - c. By attacking and damaging body tissues
 - d. By producing vaccines

13. What is the primary function of antibiotics in the treatment of bacterial infections?
 - a. To directly kill viruses
 - b. To boost the immune system
 - c. To fight bacterial infections
 - d. To prevent the spread of diseases

14. Which type of microorganism can reproduce only inside the cells of a living host?
 - a. Bacteria
 - b. Fungi
 - c. Viruses
 - d. Protist

34. What are pathogens?
- Helpful microorganisms
 - Harmful microorganisms
 - Beneficial insects
 - Plant diseases
35. Which of the following can suffer from communicable diseases?
- Only animals
 - Only plants
 - Both animals and plants
 - Neither animals nor plants
36. How do diseases primarily spread from one individual to another?
- Through genetics
 - Via direct contact
 - Through photosynthesis
 - By spontaneous generation
37. Which of the following is NOT an effective way to reduce or prevent the spread of disease?
- Handwashing
 - Vaccination
 - Sharing personal items
 - Quarantine
38. What is the role of vectors in disease transmission?
- Vectors prevent disease transmission
 - Vectors transmit disease from one host to another
 - Vectors are a type of vaccine
 - Vectors are used for genetic modification
39. Which statement best describes the term epidemic?
- A disease that spreads to many different countries
 - A sudden and widespread outbreak of a disease within a specific region or community
 - A disease that affects only animals
 - An infectious disease caused by fungi
40. What is a common method of controlling the spread of vector-borne diseases like malaria?
- Drinking untreated water
 - Using mosquito nets and insect repellents
 - Engaging in direct contact with infected individuals
 - Consuming undercooked meat
41. What is the purpose of a quarantine during a disease outbreak?
- To provide infected individuals with medical treatment
 - To promote the spread of the disease
 - To isolate and restrict the movement of individuals who may have been exposed to the disease
 - To increase contact between infected and healthy individuals
42. What are the symptoms of measles?
- Muscle pain and fatigue
 - High fever and sore throat
 - Red spots, cough, and fever
 - Headache and dizziness

43. Why is measles considered a serious illness?
- It causes minor discomfort
 - It's a harmless childhood disease
 - It can lead to severe complications and even death
 - It only affects adults
44. How is measles primarily spread from one person to another?
- Through physical contact
 - By sharing food and drinks
 - Via inhalation of droplets containing the virus
 - Through mosquito bites
45. What is HIV?
- A bacterial infection
 - A type of cancer
 - A virus that attacks the immune system
 - A skin disease
46. What are the initial symptoms a person may experience when infected with HIV?
- High fever and cough
 - Muscle pain and fatigue
 - Swollen lymph nodes and flu-like symptoms
 - Visual disturbances and joint pain
47. How are antiretroviral drugs used in the context of HIV?
- To cure the infection
 - To prevent infection
 - To control the virus in an infected person
 - To diagnose the infection
48. Which part of the body's defence system does the HIV virus target?
- Digestive system
 - Nervous system
 - Respiratory system
 - Immune cells
49. When does AIDS typically develop in someone with HIV?
- Immediately upon infection
 - Within a few days
 - In the early stages of infection
 - Later in the course of the condition
50. How is HIV primarily spread among individuals?
- Through the air
 - By consuming contaminated food
 - Through the exchange of body fluids
 - By sharing personal items
51. What is TMV?
- A viral infection in humans
 - A bacterial infection in plants
 - A disease that affects animals
 - A viral disease in plants
52. Which symptom is commonly associated with TMV in plants?
- Yellowing of leaves
 - Excessive root growth
 - Stunted stem growth
 - Formation of spores

53. How does TMV affect the growth of infected plants?
- It promotes healthy and robust growth
 - It has no impact on plant growth
 - It stunts plant growth and reduces yields
 - It leads to accelerated flowering
54. What is the cause of food poisoning associated with Salmonella?
- Viruses
 - Parasites
 - Toxins produced by the bacteria
 - Fungal infections
55. How is Salmonella primarily spread to humans?
- Through physical contact
 - By inhaling airborne spores
 - By ingesting contaminated food or water
 - Through mosquito bites
56. What is the main reason behind the symptoms of food poisoning caused by Salmonella?
- Allergic reactions to the bacteria
 - Direct tissue damage by the bacteria
 - Toxins secreted by the bacteria
 - Accumulation of bacterial cells in the digestive system
57. How is gonorrhoea primarily transmitted from one person to another?
- Through the air
 - Via physical contact
 - By consuming contaminated food
 - By sharing personal items
58. What are the common symptoms of gonorrhoea in infected individuals?
- Fever and rash
 - Joint pain and muscle aches
 - Painful urination and genital discharge
 - Nausea and vomiting
59. What type of microorganism causes gonorrhoea?
- Virus
 - Fungus
 - Bacterium
 - Protozoan
60. How are bacterial infections like gonorrhoea typically treated?
- With antiviral medication
 - With pain relievers
 - With antibiotics
 - With homeopathic remedies
61. What potential issue can arise from the overuse of antibiotics?
- Increased effectiveness of antibiotics
 - Fewer side effects from antibiotics
 - The development of antibiotic-resistant bacterial strains
 - Decreased availability of antibiotics
62. What type of microorganism causes Rose black spot disease in roses?
- Bacterium
 - Virus
 - Fungus
 - Protozoan

63. How would you describe the symptoms of Rose black spot on rose plants?
- Yellowing of leaves
 - Increased flower production
 - Stunted growth of stems
 - Pink spots on the petals
64. What is the typical effect of Rose black spot on the growth of rose plants?
- Enhanced growth
 - Decreased growth and weakened stems
 - Larger flowers
 - Improved resistance to pests
65. Is Rose black spot considered a communicable disease among roses?
- Yes
 - No
66. How can a plant infected with Rose black spot be effectively treated?
- Pruning the entire plant
 - Applying chemical fungicides
 - Increasing exposure to direct sunlight
 - Adding more water to the soil
67. Which of the following is an example of a protist disease?
- Tuberculosis
 - Influenza
 - Malaria
 - Common cold
68. What is a critical part of the life cycle of the malaria parasite, Plasmodium, involving a mosquito?
- Spore formation in water
 - Transmission to humans via coughing
 - Reproduction in the human liver
 - Injection into humans through mosquito bites
69. What are common symptoms of malaria in infected individuals?
- Skin rashes and blisters
 - Coughing and fever
 - Joint pain and muscle stiffness
 - High fever, chills, and flu-like symptoms
70. What is the role of the immune system in defending the body against diseases?
- To filter the blood
 - To transport oxygen
 - To eliminate waste products
 - To recognize and fight pathogens
71. Which of the following is not a component of the non-specific defence systems of the human body?
- White blood cells
 - Skin
 - Mucus
 - Antibodies
72. How do white blood cells contribute to the body's defence against pathogens?
- By producing insulin
 - By secreting digestive enzymes
 - By recognizing and attacking invaders
 - By filtering the air we breathe

73. What is the primary function of non-specific defence systems?
- To specifically target particular pathogens
 - To provide a general defence against a wide range of pathogens
 - To produce antibodies
 - To store excess nutrients
74. What is the primary goal of vaccinations for an individual?
- To cure existing diseases
 - To enhance physical fitness
 - To prevent future illnesses
 - To boost mental health
75. How does immunizing a large proportion of the population reduce the spread of pathogens?
- By increasing the number of pathogens in the environment
 - By promoting the use of antibiotics
 - By creating herd immunity
 - By isolating infected individuals
76. What is the process of vaccination primarily aimed at achieving?
- Immediate treatment of the disease
 - Complete elimination of pathogens from the body
 - Activation of the immune system to recognize and fight specific pathogens
 - Reducing the body's ability to respond to future infections
77. In the context of vaccinations, what is herd immunity?
- Isolating infected individuals from the rest of the population
 - Achieving complete immunity to all diseases
 - Protecting a large portion of the population through vaccination, making it difficult for pathogens to spread
 - Providing immunity to farm animals
78. When evaluating the global use of vaccination in disease prevention, which of the following is a key consideration?
- The number of vaccinations a single individual has received
 - The economic cost of vaccines
 - The availability of healthcare facilities
 - The impact on reducing the spread of disease worldwide
79. What is the primary purpose of antibiotics in treating disease?
- To provide immediate relief from symptoms
 - To directly kill viruses causing the disease
 - To treat the symptoms of the disease
 - To cure bacterial infections
80. Which of the following is an example of an antibiotic?
- Aspirin
 - Penicillin
 - Paracetamol
 - Cough syrup
81. How do antibiotics primarily work in curing bacterial diseases?
- By directly targeting the virus responsible for the disease
 - By reducing pain and discomfort
 - By targeting and killing the bacteria causing the infection
 - By strengthening the immune system

82. Why is it important to use specific antibiotics for treating particular bacterial infections?
- To reduce the overall cost of treatment
 - To make the treatment process quicker
 - To minimize side effects
 - To ensure the most effective treatment and reduce antibiotic resistance
83. How has the use of antibiotics contributed to public health?
- By directly treating viral diseases
 - By increasing antibiotic resistance
 - By significantly reducing deaths from infectious bacterial diseases
 - By causing more side effects
84. What are some reasons for the development of antibiotic resistance?
- Proper antibiotic use
 - Frequent antibiotic use
 - Misuse or overuse of antibiotics
 - Lack of available antibiotics
85. Which type of medications primarily treat the symptoms of a disease?
- Antibiotics
 - Painkillers and other medications
 - Vaccines
 - Anti-inflammatory drugs
86. Why is it challenging to develop drugs that can directly kill viruses?
- Viruses are not harmful to humans
 - Viruses do not cause diseases
 - Viruses are not affected by drugs
 - Viruses use host cells to replicate, making them hard to target
87. What category of drugs do painkillers and other medications belong to in disease treatment?
- Antibiotics
 - Antivirals
 - Palliative care drugs
 - Symptomatic relief medications
88. In the context of treating diseases, which types of infections are antibiotics primarily designed for?
- Viral infections
 - Bacterial infections
 - Fungal infections
 - Parasitic infections
89. Who is credited with the discovery of penicillin?
- Alexander Graham Bell
 - Marie Curie
 - Thomas Edison
 - Alexander Fleming
90. How are most new drugs produced in the pharmaceutical industry?
- By extracting them from natural sources
 - By fermenting bacteria
 - By mixing household chemicals
 - By using traditional herbal remedies

91. What is the initial step in the process of discovering potential new drugs?
- Clinical trials
 - Patent application
 - Drug extraction
 - Research and development
92. Where are some drugs extracted from in the process of drug discovery?
- Rocks and minerals
 - Plants, animals, and microorganisms
 - Synthetic materials
 - Human subjects
93. Why is it necessary to test and trial new medical drugs before they are used?
- To determine the drug's cost
 - To generate excitement among researchers
 - To assess the safety and effectiveness of the drug
 - To speed up the drug approval process
94. What is the primary purpose of pre-clinical trials in drug development?
- To assess and predict the drug's safety and effectiveness on human subjects
 - To develop marketing strategies for the drug
 - To determine the optimal dosage of the drug
 - To conduct large-scale clinical trials
95. During pre-clinical trials, which of the following is NOT typically tested?
- Drug safety
 - Drug efficacy
 - Dosage and administration
 - Human subjects
96. Why are clinical trials crucial in the drug development process?
- To develop marketing campaigns
 - To determine the optimal dosage of the drug
 - To assess the safety and effectiveness of the drug on human subjects
 - To establish a patent for the drug
97. Which phase of clinical trials involves testing the drug on a larger group of human subjects to further evaluate its efficacy and side effects?
- Phase 1
 - Phase 2
 - Phase 3
 - Phase 4
98. What is the primary objective of Phase 3 clinical trials?
- Assess the safety and efficacy of the drug in a small group of subjects
 - Evaluate the drug's long-term effects on human subjects
 - Confirm the drug's safety and effectiveness in a larger population
 - Begin marketing the drug to the public
99. Why are clinical trials considered essential for the approval of new drugs?
- To manufacture the drug in large quantities
 - To assess the drug's safety and effectiveness on animals
 - To gather data on the drug's potential side effects
 - To ensure that the drug can be patented

111. Which of the following best describes the human and financial cost of non-communicable diseases?
- They primarily affect only the elderly population
 - They have no significant impact on society
 - They can lead to substantial human suffering and financial burden
 - They are easily preventable
112. How do lifestyle factors affect the incidence of non-communicable diseases?
- They have no influence on disease incidence
 - They always reduce the risk of disease
 - They can increase or decrease the risk of disease
 - They only affect communicable diseases
113. Why is a person more likely to suffer from a non-communicable disease if they are exposed to risk factors?
- Risk factors are not associated with non-communicable diseases
 - Exposure to risk factors decreases the likelihood of disease
 - Risk factors have no impact on an individual's health
 - Risk factors increase the chances of developing a non-communicable disease
114. What is the definition of a causal mechanism in the context of diseases?
- An unavoidable condition leading to disease
 - A lifestyle factor that always causes disease
 - A fundamental, underlying process that contributes to the development of a disease
 - An effective treatment for a disease
115. How can causal mechanisms be identified in medical settings?
- They cannot be identified
 - By conducting large-scale clinical trials
 - By avoiding lifestyle factors
 - By ignoring risk factors
116. What is the primary cause of cancer?
- Viral infections
 - Changes in cell's DNA
 - Genetic inheritance
 - Bacterial infections
117. Which type of tumour is typically not cancerous and does not spread to other parts of the body?
- Benign tumour
 - Malignant tumour
 - Metastatic tumour
 - Invasive tumour
118. What term is used to describe a tumour that is cancerous and can spread to other parts of the body?
- Benign tumour
 - Malignant tumour
 - Non-invasive tumour
 - Non-cancerous tumour
119. What are lifestyle risk factors associated with the development of cancer?
- Genetic factors
 - Exposure to pathogens
 - Smoking, poor diet, and lack of exercise
 - Inherited mutations

120. True or False: Some cancers have genetic risk factors, which means they can run in families.
- True
 - False
121. What does the human and financial cost of non-communicable diseases refer to?
- Only the financial burden on individuals
 - The minimal impact on society
 - Significant human suffering and financial burden
 - Negligible effects
122. How do lifestyle factors, such as diet and exercise, affect the incidence of non-communicable diseases?
- They have no impact on disease incidence
 - They consistently reduce disease risk
 - They can either increase or decrease disease risk
 - They only increase the risk of communicable diseases
123. When a person is exposed to risk factors, what happens to their likelihood of suffering from a non-communicable disease?
- Their risk decreases
 - Risk factors have no impact on an individual's health
 - Their risk remains the same
 - Their risk increases
124. What does the term 'causal mechanism' mean in the context of diseases?
- An unavoidable condition leading to disease
 - A lifestyle factor that causes all diseases
 - A fundamental, underlying process contributing to disease development
 - An effective treatment for a disease
125. How are causal mechanisms typically established in medical settings?
- By avoiding any investigation into the causes of diseases
 - By ignoring lifestyle and genetic factors
 - By conducting rigorous research and analysis
 - By relying solely on anecdotal evidence
126. How does excessive alcohol consumption primarily affect a person's health?
- It leads to stronger immune system function
 - It reduces the risk of heart disease
 - It can damage the liver and increase the risk of various diseases
 - It improves mental health and cognitive function
127. Which of the following best describes the impact of drug abuse on health?
- Drug abuse typically has no impact on overall health
 - Drug abuse can lead to addiction, physical and mental health problems, and legal issues
 - Drug abuse enhances cognitive abilities
 - Drug abuse is a harmless social activity
128. How do genetics influence a person's health?
- Genetics play no role in determining health outcomes
 - Genetics can affect a person's susceptibility to certain diseases and conditions
 - Genetics guarantee perfect health throughout life
 - Genetics determine an individual's overall lifestyle choices

129. Which lifestyle choice is likely to have a positive impact on a person's health?
- Regular physical activity and a balanced diet
 - A sedentary lifestyle and excessive fast-food consumption
 - Limited social interaction and isolation
 - Consuming sugary beverages and processed foods
130. What is the significance of maintaining good mental health for overall health?
- Mental health has no impact on physical health
 - Good mental health can reduce stress, improve decision-making, and enhance overall well-being
 - Mental health is solely influenced by genetics and cannot be improved
 - Good mental health leads to physical health problems

Marksheet – Fill in your answers using this grid:

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Qn	Answer	Correct	Check
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Qn	Answer	Correct	Check
128			

Qn	Answer	Correct	Check
129			
Total			/100

Feedback and Review

Reviewing and providing feedback on your GCSE biology questions is an important part of the learning process. Here's a list of tasks to help you effectively review and learn from the content you didn't know:

Identify Weak Areas: Go through the questions you answered and identify the specific topics or concepts you struggled with.

Revisit the Questions: Re-read the questions you answered incorrectly to understand the context and what was expected in your response.

Consult Textbooks and Notes: Refer to your GCSE biology textbooks, revision guides and class work to find information related to the topics you found challenging.

Online Resources: Use online resources and educational websites, videos, or articles to gain a deeper understanding of the topics you struggled with. Ask if you are unsure which to use.

Create a Summary: Summarize the key points for each topic or concept in your own words. This will help reinforce your understanding.

Practice Problems: Look for additional practice questions or worksheets related to the weak areas you identified and attempt them.

Flashcards: Create flashcards for important terms, definitions, and concepts. Use them for quick and effective review.

Mind Maps: Create visual mind maps or concept maps to connect related ideas and concepts. This can help you see the bigger picture.

Teach Someone Else: Explaining what you've learned to a friend or family member can be an effective way to reinforce your understanding.

Use the summary box below to annotate the ideas and information that you must use to provide your own feedback on what you are going to do next to develop and enhance your learning of this content:

Golden Knowledge Multiple Choice Question sheet: Topic 3: Infection and Response (TRILOGY COURSE)**Answers**

1	c) Health
2	c) Lifestyle factors
3	c) Diseases
4	a) By affecting various organs in the body
5	b) Pathogens
6	a) Wellness
7	b) By mitosis
8	c) Genetic material (DNA or RNA) enclosed in a protein coat
9	c) Vaccination
10	c) Practice good hygiene and sanitation
11	d) An organism that transmits pathogens from one host to another
12	c) By attacking and damaging body tissues
13	c) To fight bacterial infections
14	c) Viruses
34	b) Harmful microorganisms
35	c) Both animals and plants
36	b) Via direct contact
37	c) Sharing personal items
38	b) Vectors transmit disease from one host to another
39	b) A sudden and widespread outbreak of a disease within a specific region or community
40	b) Using mosquito nets and insect repellents
41	c) To isolate and restrict the movement of individuals who may have been exposed to the disease
42	c) Red spots, cough, and fever
43	c) It can lead to severe complications and even death
44	c) Via inhalation of droplets containing the virus
45	c) A virus that attacks the immune system
46	c) Swollen lymph nodes and flu-like symptoms
47	c) To control the virus in an infected person
48	d) Immune cells
49	d) Later in the course of the condition
50	c) Through the exchange of body fluids
51	d) A disease in plants
52	a) Yellowing of leaves
53	c) It stunts plant growth and reduces yields
54	c) Toxins produced by the bacteria
55	c) By ingesting contaminated food or water
56	c) Toxins secreted by the bacteria
57	b) Via physical contact
58	c) Painful urination and genital discharge
59	c) Bacterium
60	c) With antibiotics
61	c) The development of antibiotic-resistant bacterial strains
62	c) Fungus
63	a) Yellowing of leaves
64	b) Decreased growth and weakened stems
65	a) Yes

66	b) Applying chemical fungicides
67	c) Malaria
68	d) Injection into humans through mosquito bites
69	d) High fever, chills, and flu-like symptoms
70	d) To recognize and fight pathogens
71	d) Antibodies
72	c) By recognizing and attacking invaders
73	b) To provide a general defence against a wide range of pathogens
74	c) To prevent future illnesses
75	c) By creating herd immunity
76	c) Activation of the immune system to recognize and fight specific pathogens
77	c) Protecting a large portion of the population through vaccination, making it difficult for pathogens to spread
78	d) The impact on reducing the spread of disease worldwide
79	d) To cure bacterial infections
80	b) Penicillin
81	c) By targeting and killing the bacteria causing the infection
82	d) To ensure the most effective treatment and reduce antibiotic resistance
83	c) By significantly reducing deaths from infectious bacterial diseases
84	c) Misuse or overuse of antibiotics
85	b) Painkillers and other medications
86	d) Viruses use host cells to replicate, making them hard to target
87	d) Symptomatic relief medications
88	b) Bacterial infections
89	d) Alexander Fleming
90	a) By extracting them from natural sources
91	d) Research and development
92	b) Plants, animals, and microorganisms
93	c) To assess the safety and effectiveness of the drug
94	a) To assess the drug's safety and effectiveness on human subjects
95	d) Human subjects
96	c) To assess the safety and effectiveness of the drug on human subjects
97	c) Phase 3
98	c) Confirm the drug's safety and effectiveness in a larger population
99	c) To gather data on the drug's potential side effects
111	c) They can lead to substantial human suffering and financial burden
112	c) They can increase or decrease the risk of disease
113	d) Risk factors increase the chances of developing a non-communicable disease
114	c) A fundamental, underlying process that contributes to the development of a disease
115	b) By conducting large-scale clinical trials
116	b) Changes in cell's DNA
117	a) Benign tumour
118	b) Malignant tumour
119	c) Smoking, poor diet, and lack of exercise
120	a) True
121	c) Significant human suffering and financial burden
122	c) They can either increase or decrease disease risk
123	d) Their risk increases
124	c) A fundamental, underlying process contributing to disease development

125	c) By conducting rigorous research and analysis
126	c) It can damage the liver and increase the risk of various diseases
127	b) Drug abuse can lead to addiction, physical and mental health problems, and legal issues
128	b) Genetics can affect a person's susceptibility to certain diseases and conditions
129	a) Regular physical activity and a balanced diet
130	b) Good mental health can reduce stress, improve decision-making, and enhance overall well-being