

## 100-Question Multiple-Choice Quiz About Vaccines with Answers

1. What is the main purpose of a vaccine?

- A. To cure infections instantly
- B. To help the immune system recognize and fight diseases
- C. To replace antibiotics
- D. To increase body temperature

Answer: B. To help the immune system recognize and fight diseases

Explanation: Vaccines train the immune system to recognize harmful germs and respond quickly if exposed later.

2. Which part of the body primarily responds to vaccines?

- A. Digestive system
- B. Nervous system
- C. Immune system
- D. Skeletal system

Answer: C. Immune system

Explanation: Vaccines work by stimulating the immune system to produce protection against disease.

3. What is immunity?

- A. A type of medicine
- B. The body's ability to resist disease
- C. A surgical procedure
- D. A vitamin deficiency

Answer: B. The body's ability to resist disease

Explanation: Immunity means the body can recognize and defend itself against harmful pathogens.

4. Which scientist is known for developing the first successful vaccine?

- A. Louis Pasteur
- B. Edward Jenner
- C. Alexander Fleming
- D. Robert Koch

Answer: B. Edward Jenner

Explanation: Edward Jenner developed the smallpox vaccine in 1796 using cowpox material.

5. Vaccines commonly protect against which type of organisms?

- A. Viruses and bacteria
- B. Rocks and minerals
- C. Muscles and bones
- D. Metals and gases

Answer: A. Viruses and bacteria

Explanation: Vaccines are designed to protect against infectious agents such as viruses and bacteria.

6. What is a booster shot?

- A. A painkiller injection
- B. An additional vaccine dose to strengthen immunity
- C. A blood test
- D. A type of surgery

Answer: B. An additional vaccine dose to strengthen immunity

Explanation: Booster shots help refresh and strengthen immune protection over time.

7. Which disease was eradicated worldwide through vaccination?

- A. Polio
- B. Smallpox
- C. Malaria
- D. Tuberculosis

Answer: B. Smallpox

Explanation: Smallpox became the first disease eradicated globally because of vaccination campaigns.

8. What does "herd immunity" mean?

- A. Immunity in animals only
- B. Protection provided when many people in a community are immune
- C. A type of medicine
- D. A surgical treatment

Answer: B. Protection provided when many people in a community are immune

Explanation: Herd immunity reduces the spread of disease and protects vulnerable individuals.

9. Which vaccine protects against measles, mumps, and rubella?

- A. DTaP
- B. HPV
- C. MMR
- D. Hib

Answer: C. MMR

Explanation: The MMR vaccine protects against three viral diseases: measles, mumps, and rubella.

10. Which disease can the polio vaccine prevent?

- A. Diabetes

- B. Polio
- C. Asthma
- D. Arthritis

Answer: B. Polio

Explanation: The polio vaccine protects against poliovirus, which can cause paralysis.

11. What is a common side effect of vaccines?

- A. Growing extra limbs
- B. Mild soreness at the injection site
- C. Permanent blindness
- D. Broken bones

Answer: B. Mild soreness at the injection site

Explanation: Mild pain, redness, or swelling at the injection site is a common temporary side effect.

12. Why are vaccines tested before approval?

- A. To increase cost
- B. To ensure safety and effectiveness
- C. To make them taste better
- D. To delay treatment

Answer: B. To ensure safety and effectiveness

Explanation: Vaccines undergo clinical trials to confirm they are safe and effective before public use.

13. What does the flu vaccine help prevent?

- A. Influenza
- B. Broken bones
- C. Food poisoning
- D. Allergies

Answer: A. Influenza

Explanation: The flu vaccine protects against influenza viruses expected to circulate each season.

14. Which age group commonly receives childhood vaccines?

- A. Only adults
- B. Only teenagers
- C. Infants and children
- D. Only seniors

Answer: C. Infants and children

Explanation: Many vaccines are given early in life to provide protection during vulnerable years.

15. Vaccines contain weakened or inactive forms of what?

- A. Vitamins
- B. Pathogens or parts of pathogens
- C. Muscles
- D. Bones

Answer: B. Pathogens or parts of pathogens

Explanation: Vaccines use weakened, inactive, or partial germs to safely trigger immunity.

16. Which vaccine protects against tetanus?

- A. DTaP
- B. MMR
- C. HPV
- D. BCG

Answer: A. DTaP

Explanation: DTaP protects against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis.

17. What is the purpose of vaccine schedules?

- A. To confuse patients
- B. To provide vaccines at the best times for protection
- C. To increase appointments unnecessarily
- D. To reduce immunity

Answer: B. To provide vaccines at the best times for protection

Explanation: Vaccine schedules are designed to protect people when they are most vulnerable.

18. Which disease causes "whooping cough"?

- A. Pertussis
- B. Hepatitis
- C. Polio
- D. Rabies

Answer: A. Pertussis

Explanation: Pertussis is commonly called whooping cough because of the sound made during severe coughing.

19. What does HPV stand for?

- A. Human Papillomavirus
- B. Human Pulmonary Virus
- C. Health Protection Vaccine
- D. Hepatic Prevention Virus

Answer: A. Human Papillomavirus

Explanation: HPV is a common virus that can cause certain cancers and genital warts.

20. Which vaccine can help prevent cervical cancer?

- A. Flu vaccine
- B. HPV vaccine
- C. Polio vaccine
- D. Rabies vaccine

Answer: B. HPV vaccine

Explanation: The HPV vaccine protects against virus strains linked to cervical and other cancers.

21. Which vaccine is often recommended yearly?

- A. Measles vaccine
- B. Influenza vaccine
- C. Polio vaccine
- D. Chickenpox vaccine

Answer: B. Influenza vaccine

Explanation: Flu viruses change frequently, so updated vaccines are recommended annually.

22. What is an antigen?

- A. A type of surgery
- B. A substance that triggers an immune response
- C. A vitamin
- D. A blood cell

Answer: B. A substance that triggers an immune response

Explanation: Antigens help the immune system recognize germs and develop protection.

23. Which vaccine protects against hepatitis B?

- A. HepB vaccine

- B. MMR vaccine
- C. DTaP vaccine
- D. BCG vaccine

Answer: A. HepB vaccine

Explanation: The hepatitis B vaccine helps prevent liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus.

24. What is the BCG vaccine mainly used against?

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Diabetes
- C. Influenza
- D. Chickenpox

Answer: A. Tuberculosis

Explanation: BCG is used in many countries to help protect against severe forms of tuberculosis.

25. Which disease is known for causing a blister-like rash?

- A. Chickenpox
- B. Asthma
- C. Arthritis
- D. Diabetes

Answer: A. Chickenpox

Explanation: Chickenpox causes itchy, blister-like rashes and fever.

26. What type of vaccine uses genetic instructions to make a protein?

- A. Live vaccine
- B. mRNA vaccine
- C. Toxoid vaccine
- D. Inactivated vaccine

Answer: B. mRNA vaccine

Explanation: mRNA vaccines provide instructions that help cells produce a harmless protein to trigger immunity.

27. Which COVID-19 vaccine technology became widely known during the pandemic?

- A. Stone tablets
- B. mRNA technology
- C. Steam therapy
- D. Radiation therapy

Answer: B. mRNA technology

Explanation: mRNA vaccines were widely used during the COVID-19 pandemic.

28. What does "inactivated vaccine" mean?

- A. The pathogen is alive and strong
- B. The pathogen has been killed
- C. The vaccine is expired
- D. The vaccine has no ingredients

Answer: B. The pathogen has been killed

Explanation: Inactivated vaccines contain killed germs that cannot cause disease.

29. Which disease is prevented by the rabies vaccine?

- A. Rabies
- B. Asthma
- C. Malaria
- D. Cancer

Answer: A. Rabies

Explanation: Rabies vaccines help prevent a deadly viral disease spread through animal bites.

30. What is the role of antibodies?

- A. To strengthen bones
- B. To identify and neutralize harmful germs
- C. To digest food
- D. To pump blood

Answer: B. To identify and neutralize harmful germs

Explanation: Antibodies are proteins produced by the immune system to fight infections.

31. Which vaccine helps protect newborns through maternal vaccination?

- A. Tdap
- B. Rabies vaccine
- C. Cholera vaccine
- D. Yellow fever vaccine

Answer: A. Tdap

Explanation: Pregnant individuals may receive Tdap to help protect newborns from pertussis.

32. What does "live attenuated vaccine" mean?

- A. It contains a weakened form of a germ
- B. It contains only vitamins
- C. It is radioactive
- D. It contains no ingredients

Answer: A. It contains a weakened form of a germ

Explanation: Live attenuated vaccines use weakened germs that stimulate strong immunity.

33. Which disease is commonly prevented with the varicella vaccine?

- A. Measles
- B. Chickenpox
- C. Tetanus
- D. Polio

Answer: B. Chickenpox

Explanation: The varicella vaccine protects against chickenpox.

34. Why are some vaccines given in multiple doses?

- A. To increase clinic visits
- B. To build and strengthen immunity
- C. To reduce vaccine quality
- D. To increase illness

Answer: B. To build and strengthen immunity

Explanation: Multiple doses help the immune system develop stronger and longer-lasting protection.

35. Which vaccine protects against meningitis caused by certain bacteria?

- A. Meningococcal vaccine
- B. Polio vaccine
- C. Flu vaccine
- D. Rabies vaccine

Answer: A. Meningococcal vaccine

Explanation: Meningococcal vaccines help protect against bacterial meningitis.

36. What is the term for a disease outbreak across many countries?

- A. Epidemic
- B. Pandemic
- C. Allergy
- D. Mutation

Answer: B. Pandemic

Explanation: A pandemic is a widespread outbreak affecting multiple countries or continents.

37. Which disease is associated with the Hib vaccine?

- A. Haemophilus influenzae type b infection
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. HIV
- D. Malaria

Answer: A. Haemophilus influenzae type b infection

Explanation: Hib vaccines protect against serious bacterial infections in children.

38. Which organ is commonly affected by hepatitis?

- A. Heart
- B. Lungs
- C. Liver
- D. Kidneys

Answer: C. Liver

Explanation: Hepatitis viruses mainly attack the liver.

39. Which vaccine is often required for international travel to some countries?

- A. Yellow fever vaccine
- B. Acne vaccine
- C. Arthritis vaccine
- D. Tooth decay vaccine

Answer: A. Yellow fever vaccine

Explanation: Some countries require proof of yellow fever vaccination for entry.

40. What is a pathogen?

- A. A healthy cell
- B. A disease-causing organism
- C. A vitamin supplement
- D. A muscle fiber

Answer: B. A disease-causing organism

Explanation: Pathogens include viruses, bacteria, fungi, and parasites that can cause disease.

41. Which vaccine protects against rotavirus?

- A. Rotavirus vaccine
- B. Flu vaccine
- C. Polio vaccine
- D. MMR vaccine

Answer: A. Rotavirus vaccine

Explanation: Rotavirus vaccines help prevent severe diarrhea in infants and young children.

42. What is vaccine efficacy?

- A. How colorful a vaccine is
- B. How well a vaccine works in studies
- C. How expensive a vaccine is

D. How large a syringe is

Answer: B. How well a vaccine works in studies

Explanation: Vaccine efficacy measures protection under controlled clinical trial conditions.

43. Which disease can cause paralysis and is preventable by vaccination?

- A. Polio
- B. Flu
- C. Measles
- D. Chickenpox

Answer: A. Polio

Explanation: Polio can damage nerves and cause paralysis.

44. What is a common way vaccines are administered?

- A. Through injections
- B. Through x-rays
- C. Through surgery
- D. Through casts

Answer: A. Through injections

Explanation: Many vaccines are given by injection into muscle or skin.

45. Which vaccine helps protect against shingles?

- A. Shingles vaccine
- B. Polio vaccine
- C. Flu vaccine
- D. MMR vaccine

Answer: A. Shingles vaccine

Explanation: Shingles vaccines reduce the risk of shingles and its complications.

46. What is an outbreak?

- A. A decrease in disease cases
- B. A sudden increase in disease cases
- C. A medical instrument
- D. A type of vitamin

Answer: B. A sudden increase in disease cases

Explanation: Outbreaks occur when disease cases rise above expected levels.

47. Which vaccine helps prevent pneumonia caused by pneumococcal bacteria?

- A. Pneumococcal vaccine
- B. MMR vaccine
- C. Rabies vaccine
- D. Cholera vaccine

Answer: A. Pneumococcal vaccine

Explanation: Pneumococcal vaccines protect against infections caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.

48. What is the benefit of vaccination programs?

- A. Increased disease spread
- B. Reduced disease and deaths
- C. Weaker immune systems
- D. More infections

Answer: B. Reduced disease and deaths

Explanation: Vaccination programs have greatly lowered illness and mortality worldwide.

49. Which disease is associated with severe dehydration in children and can be prevented by vaccination?

- A. Rotavirus infection
- B. Diabetes
- C. Asthma
- D. Arthritis

Answer: A. Rotavirus infection

Explanation: Rotavirus can cause severe diarrhea and dehydration in children.

50. What does CDC stand for in the United States?

- A. Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- B. Central Department of Care
- C. Clinical Disease Center
- D. Community Doctor Council

Answer: A. Center for Disease Control and Prevention

Explanation: The CDC is a U.S. public health agency focused on disease prevention and control.

51. Which vaccine protects against diphtheria?

- A. DTaP
- B. MMR
- C. HPV
- D. BCG

Answer: A. DTaP

Explanation: DTaP provides protection against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis.

52. Which disease can cause swelling of the salivary glands?

- A. Mumps
- B. Tetanus
- C. Polio
- D. Rabies

Answer: A. Mumps

Explanation: Mumps commonly causes painful swelling near the jaw.

53. Which vaccine is often given shortly after birth?

- A. Hepatitis B vaccine
- B. Shingles vaccine
- C. HPV vaccine
- D. Yellow fever vaccine

Answer: A. Hepatitis B vaccine

Explanation: Many newborns receive hepatitis B vaccination soon after birth.

54. What is rubella also called?

- A. German measles
- B. Scarlet fever
- C. Yellow fever
- D. River blindness

Answer: A. German measles

Explanation: Rubella is commonly known as German measles.

55. Why is rubella vaccination important during pregnancy planning?

- A. It improves eyesight
- B. It helps prevent congenital rubella syndrome
- C. It strengthens bones
- D. It cures anemia

Answer: B. It helps prevent congenital rubella syndrome

Explanation: Rubella infection during pregnancy can cause serious birth defects.

56. Which vaccine may be recommended for older adults?

- A. Shingles vaccine
- B. Rotavirus vaccine
- C. Chickenpox vaccine only
- D. Hib vaccine only

Answer: A. Shingles vaccine

Explanation: Older adults are often advised to receive shingles vaccination.

57. What is the main goal of immunization?

- A. To spread disease
- B. To create protection against disease
- C. To weaken immunity
- D. To increase infections

Answer: B. To create protection against disease

Explanation: Immunization prepares the immune system to defend against infections.

58. Which disease causes muscle stiffness and spasms?

- A. Tetanus
- B. Measles
- C. Chickenpox

D. Influenza

Answer: A. Tetanus

Explanation: Tetanus affects nerves and muscles, causing painful stiffness and spasms.

59. Which vaccine may be given after exposure to a disease?

- A. Rabies vaccine
- B. Acne vaccine
- C. Allergy vaccine
- D. Vitamin injection

Answer: A. Rabies vaccine

Explanation: Rabies vaccination can help prevent disease after exposure if given promptly.

60. What is surveillance in public health?

- A. Ignoring diseases
- B. Monitoring diseases and health trends
- C. Performing surgery
- D. Conducting sports training

Answer: B. Monitoring diseases and health trends

Explanation: Public health surveillance helps track and respond to diseases.

61. Which disease is caused by the measles virus?

- A. Measles
- B. Tetanus
- C. Cholera
- D. Malaria

Answer: A. Measles

Explanation: Measles is a highly contagious viral disease preventable by vaccination.

62. Which vaccine is commonly recommended for adolescents?

- A. HPV vaccine
- B. Rotavirus vaccine
- C. BCG vaccine only
- D. Yellow fever vaccine only

Answer: A. HPV vaccine

Explanation: HPV vaccination is commonly recommended during adolescence.

63. Which disease can cause severe coughing fits in infants?

- A. Pertussis
- B. Diabetes
- C. Arthritis
- D. Asthma

Answer: A. Pertussis

Explanation: Pertussis can be especially dangerous for infants.

64. Which organization leads many international vaccination efforts?

- A. WHO
- B. NBA
- C. NASA
- D. FIFA

Answer: A. WHO

Explanation: The World Health Organization supports global vaccination programs.

65. What does WHO stand for?

- A. World Health Organization
- B. Worldwide Hospital Office
- C. Western Health Office
- D. World Human Outreach

Answer: A. World Health Organization

Explanation: WHO is a United Nations agency focused on global public health.

66. What is the purpose of vaccine cold storage?

- A. To freeze food
- B. To keep vaccines effective
- C. To improve flavor
- D. To reduce clinic size

Answer: B. To keep vaccines effective

Explanation: Vaccines must often be stored at controlled temperatures to maintain quality.

67. Which disease can spread through contaminated water and has vaccines available?

- A. Cholera
- B. Asthma
- C. Diabetes
- D. Arthritis

Answer: A. Cholera

Explanation: Cholera is a bacterial disease spread mainly through unsafe water.

68. What is an immune response?

- A. The body's reaction to harmful substances or germs
- B. A broken bone
- C. A type of surgery
- D. A vitamin deficiency

Answer: A. The body's reaction to harmful substances or germs

Explanation: The immune response helps protect the body from infections.

69. Which vaccine protects against COVID-19?

- A. COVID-19 vaccine
- B. Tetanus vaccine
- C. Rabies vaccine
- D. BCG vaccine

Answer: A. COVID-19 vaccine

Explanation: COVID-19 vaccines help reduce severe illness from SARS-CoV-2 infection.

70. Which disease can cause a barking cough in children and may be confused with other illnesses?

- A. Pertussis
- B. Diabetes
- C. Arthritis
- D. Hypertension

Answer: A. Pertussis

Explanation: Pertussis can produce severe coughing fits and unusual breathing sounds.

71. What is a contraindication?

- A. A reason not to use a treatment or vaccine
- B. A vitamin supplement

- C. A type of surgery
- D. A blood test

Answer: A. A reason not to use a treatment or vaccine

Explanation: Contraindications help healthcare providers identify when vaccines should not be given.

72. Which vaccine may help prevent liver cancer indirectly?

- A. Hepatitis B vaccine
- B. Polio vaccine
- C. Flu vaccine
- D. Cholera vaccine

Answer: A. Hepatitis B vaccine

Explanation: Preventing hepatitis B infection can reduce the risk of liver cancer.

73. What is the purpose of clinical trials for vaccines?

- A. To test safety and effectiveness
- B. To increase disease spread
- C. To advertise products only
- D. To avoid research

Answer: A. To test safety and effectiveness

Explanation: Clinical trials evaluate how safe and effective vaccines are before approval.

74. Which vaccine protects against Japanese encephalitis in some regions?

- A. Japanese encephalitis vaccine
- B. DTaP vaccine
- C. MMR vaccine
- D. Varicella vaccine

Answer: A. Japanese encephalitis vaccine

Explanation: This vaccine helps protect travelers and residents in areas where the disease occurs.

75. Which disease can cause brain inflammation and hearing loss?

- A. Meningitis
- B. Acne
- C. Asthma
- D. Diabetes

Answer: A. Meningitis

Explanation: Meningitis can cause serious complications, including brain damage and hearing loss.

76. What is a vaccine-preventable disease?

- A. A disease that can be reduced or avoided through vaccination
- B. A disease caused by vitamins
- C. A broken bone
- D. A muscle injury

Answer: A. A disease that can be reduced or avoided through vaccination

Explanation: Vaccines help prevent many infectious diseases.

77. Which vaccine helps protect against typhoid fever?

- A. Typhoid vaccine
- B. Rabies vaccine
- C. Shingles vaccine
- D. Polio vaccine

Answer: A. Typhoid vaccine

Explanation: Typhoid vaccines help prevent infection caused by Salmonella Typhi.

78. What is the incubation period of a disease?

- A. The time between exposure and symptoms
- B. The time spent sleeping
- C. A type of medicine
- D. A hospital procedure

Answer: A. The time between exposure and symptoms

Explanation: The incubation period is how long it takes symptoms to appear after infection.

79. Which vaccine can be administered orally in some forms?

- A. Polio vaccine
- B. Tetanus vaccine
- C. Rabies vaccine
- D. HPV vaccine

Answer: A. Polio vaccine

Explanation: Some polio vaccines are given by mouth rather than injection.

80. Why are vaccination records important?

- A. They help track which vaccines a person has received
- B. They replace medical treatment
- C. They eliminate all diseases
- D. They increase infections

Answer: A. They help track which vaccines a person has received

Explanation: Vaccination records help ensure people receive recommended protection.

81. Which disease can cause severe diarrhea and vomiting in travelers?

- A. Cholera
- B. Asthma
- C. Arthritis
- D. Hypertension

Answer: A. Cholera

Explanation: Cholera can cause rapid dehydration due to severe diarrhea.

82. Which vaccine is associated with preventing mosquito-borne disease?

- A. Yellow fever vaccine
- B. DTaP vaccine
- C. MMR vaccine
- D. Hib vaccine

Answer: A. Yellow fever vaccine

Explanation: Yellow fever is spread by mosquitoes, and vaccination provides protection.

83. What is a virus?

- A. A type of infectious agent
- B. A vitamin
- C. A bone structure
- D. A blood vessel

Answer: A. A type of infectious agent

Explanation: Viruses are microscopic infectious agents that require living cells to reproduce.

84. Which vaccine is designed to protect against cervical cancer-causing viruses?

- A. HPV vaccine
- B. Polio vaccine
- C. Flu vaccine
- D. Typhoid vaccine

Answer: A. HPV vaccine

Explanation: HPV vaccination helps prevent infections linked to cervical cancer.

85. What does "adjuvant" mean in vaccines?

- A. A substance that helps improve the immune response
- B. A type of bandage
- C. A painkiller
- D. A surgical tool

Answer: A. A substance that helps improve the immune response

Explanation: Adjuvants help the body produce a stronger immune response.

86. Which vaccine protects against a disease spread through animal bites?

- A. Rabies vaccine
- B. MMR vaccine
- C. Rotavirus vaccine
- D. Hib vaccine

Answer: A. Rabies vaccine

Explanation: Rabies spreads mainly through bites from infected animals.

87. What is public health?

- A. Efforts to protect and improve community health
- B. A type of surgery
- C. A sports activity
- D. A vitamin supplement

Answer: A. Efforts to protect and improve community health

Explanation: Public health focuses on disease prevention and health promotion for populations.

88. Which disease is known for causing fever and a red rash?

- A. Measles
- B. Arthritis
- C. Asthma
- D. Hypertension

Answer: A. Measles

Explanation: Measles commonly causes fever, cough, and a widespread rash.

89. Which vaccine helps prevent severe diarrhea in infants?

- A. Rotavirus vaccine
- B. Flu vaccine
- C. Rabies vaccine
- D. Tetanus vaccine

Answer: A. Rotavirus vaccine

Explanation: Rotavirus vaccines help prevent serious stomach illness in babies and young children.

90. Why do some vaccines require refrigeration?

- A. To preserve their effectiveness
- B. To improve taste

- C. To change color
- D. To increase weight

Answer: A. To preserve their effectiveness

Explanation: Proper storage temperatures help vaccines remain stable and effective.

91. Which disease can lead to severe birth defects if contracted during pregnancy?

- A. Rubella
- B. Acne
- C. Arthritis
- D. Asthma

Answer: A. Rubella

Explanation: Rubella infection during pregnancy can seriously affect fetal development.

92. Which vaccine is often recommended before travel to certain tropical areas?

- A. Yellow fever vaccine
- B. Shingles vaccine
- C. HPV vaccine
- D. Varicella vaccine

Answer: A. Yellow fever vaccine

Explanation: Yellow fever vaccination may be recommended or required for travel to certain regions.

93. What is immunization coverage?

- A. The percentage of people vaccinated in a population
- B. A type of insurance
- C. A surgical method

D. A medicine dosage

Answer: A. The percentage of people vaccinated in a population

Explanation: High immunization coverage helps reduce disease spread.

94. Which disease affects the respiratory system and can be prevented with annual vaccination?

- A. Influenza
- B. Diabetes
- C. Arthritis
- D. Hypertension

Answer: A. Influenza

Explanation: Influenza is a contagious respiratory disease targeted by yearly vaccines.

95. Which vaccine may protect against infections causing meningitis and bloodstream infections?

- A. Pneumococcal vaccine
- B. Rabies vaccine
- C. Cholera vaccine
- D. Typhoid vaccine

Answer: A. Pneumococcal vaccine

Explanation: Pneumococcal bacteria can cause pneumonia, meningitis, and bloodstream infections.

96. Which term describes protection developed after vaccination?

- A. Immunity
- B. Mutation
- C. Incubation
- D. Radiation

Answer: A. Immunity

Explanation: Immunity allows the body to recognize and defend against disease-causing germs.

97. Which vaccine can help reduce the spread of highly contagious measles?

- A. MMR vaccine
- B. Rabies vaccine
- C. Typhoid vaccine
- D. Cholera vaccine

Answer: A. MMR vaccine

Explanation: The MMR vaccine is highly effective in preventing measles.

98. Why are vaccines considered one of the greatest public health achievements?

- A. They have prevented millions of illnesses and deaths
- B. They increase disease rates
- C. They eliminate hospitals
- D. They replace nutrition

Answer: A. They have prevented millions of illnesses and deaths

Explanation: Vaccination programs have dramatically reduced many dangerous diseases worldwide.

99. Which disease once caused widespread paralysis before vaccines became available?

- A. Polio
- B. Acne
- C. Arthritis
- D. Asthma

Answer: A. Polio

Explanation: Before vaccination, polio outbreaks caused paralysis in many people, especially children.

100. What is the overall benefit of vaccines to society?

- A. Increased spread of disease
- B. Protection of individuals and communities from infectious diseases
- C. Elimination of hospitals
- D. Weaker immune systems

Answer: B. Protection of individuals and communities from infectious diseases

Explanation: Vaccines help reduce disease spread, protect vulnerable people, and improve public health.