



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - KUMAR PRAKASHAN KENDRA

BIOLOGY (GUJRATI ENGLISH)

WHY DO WE FALL ILL

Activity

1. Different natural disasters like earthquake or cyclone often attacks us. Think of as many

different ways as possible in which people's health would be affected by such a disaster if it took place in our neighbourhood.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. How many of these ways we can think of are events that would occur when the disaster is actually happening ?



[View Text Solution](#)

3. How many of these health-related events would happen long after the actual disaster, but would still be because of the disaster ?



[View Text Solution](#)

4. Why would one effect on health fall into the first group, and why would another fall into the second group ?



[View Text Solution](#)

5. Find out what provisions are made by your local authority (Panchayat/Municipal Corporation) for the supply of clean drinking water. Are all the people in your locality able to access this?



[View Text Solution](#)

6. Find out how your local authority manages the solid waste generated in your neighbourhood.



[View Text Solution](#)

7. Are these measures adequate ? If not, what improvements would you suggest ?



[View Text Solution](#)

8. What could your family do to reduce the amount of solid waste generated during a day/week?



[View Text Solution](#)

9. What do you think could be the reason for these differences ? What do you think would be the effect of these differences on the general health of the population ?



View Text Solution

10. How long did the illness last?



View Text Solution

11. How many of you took antibiotics (ask your parents if you had antibiotics)?



View Text Solution

12. How long were those who took antibiotics ill? How long were those who didn't take antibiotics ill?



View Text Solution

13. Is there a difference between these two groups ?



View Text Solution

14. If yes, why? If not, why not?



View Text Solution

15. Is there a difference between the children of well-off and poor parental groups ? If yes

why?



[View Text Solution](#)

16. If there is no difference, do you think that your findings mean that being well-off or poor does not matter for health ?



[View Text Solution](#)

17. Rabies virus is spread by the bite of infected dogs and other animals. There are

anti-rabies vaccines for both humans and animals. Find out the plan of your local authority for the control of rabies in your neighbourhood. Are these measures adequate? If not, what improvements would you suggest?



[View Text Solution](#)

18. Different natural disasters like earthquake or cyclone often attacks us. Think of as many different ways as possible in which people's

health would be affected by such a disaster if it took place in our neighbourhood.



[View Text Solution](#)

19. How many of these ways we can think of are events that would occur when the disaster is actually happening ?



[View Text Solution](#)

20. How many of these health-related events would happen long after the actual disaster, but would still be because of the disaster ?



[View Text Solution](#)

21. Why would one effect on health fall into the first group, and why would another fall into the second group ?



[View Text Solution](#)

22. Find out what provisions are made by your local authority (Panchayat/Municipal Corporation) for the supply of clean drinking water. Are all the people in your locality able to access this?



View Text Solution

23. Find out how your local authority manages the solid waste generated in your neighbourhood.



View Text Solution

24. Are these measures adequate ? If not, what improvements would you suggest ?



[View Text Solution](#)

25. What could your family do to reduce the amount of solid waste generated during a day/week?



[View Text Solution](#)

26. What do you think could be the reason for these differences ? What do you think would be the effect of these differences on the general health of the population ?



View Text Solution

27. How long did the illness last?



View Text Solution

28. How many of you took antibiotics (ask your parents if you had antibiotics)?



View Text Solution

29. How long were those who took antibiotics ill? How long were those who didn't take antibiotics ill?



View Text Solution

30. Is there a difference between these two groups ?



View Text Solution

31. If yes, why? If not, why not?



View Text Solution

32. Is there a difference between the children of well-off and poor parental groups ? If yes

why?



[View Text Solution](#)

33. If there is no difference, do you think that your findings mean that being well-off or poor does not matter for health ?



[View Text Solution](#)

34. Rabies virus is spread by the bite of infected dogs and other animals. There are

anti-rabies vaccines for both humans and animals. Find out the plan of your local authority for the control of rabies in your neighbourhood. Are these measures adequate? If not, what improvements would you suggest?



[View Text Solution](#)

Intext Questions And Answers

1. State any two conditions essential for good health.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. State any two conditions essential for being free of disease.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. Are the answers to the above questions necessarily the same or different? Why?



View Text Solution

4. Do all diseases spread to people coming in contact with a sick person ?



View Text Solution

5. What are the diseases that are not spreading ?



[View Text Solution](#)

6. How would a person develop those diseases that don't spread by contact with a sick person?



[View Text Solution](#)

7. List any three reasons why you would think that you are sick and ought to see a doctor. If only one of these symptoms were present, would you still go to the doctor ? Why or why not?



[View Text Solution](#)

8. In which of the following case do you think the long-term effects on your health are likely to be most unpleasant 1. If you get jaundice

2. If you get lice

(3) Why?



[View Text Solution](#)

9. Why are we normally advised to take bland and nourishing food when we are sick?



[View Text Solution](#)

10. What are the different means by which infectious diseases are spread ?



[View Text Solution](#)

11. What precautions can you take in your school to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases ?



[View Text Solution](#)

12. What is immunization?



[View Text Solution](#)

13. What are the immunization programmes available at the nearest health centre in your locality ? Which of these diseases are the major health problems in your area ?



View Text Solution

14. State any two conditions essential for good health.



View Text Solution

15. State any two conditions essential for being free of disease.



[View Text Solution](#)

16. Are the answers to the above questions necessarily the same or different? Why?



[View Text Solution](#)

17. Do all diseases spread to people coming in contact with a sick person ?



[View Text Solution](#)

18. What are the diseases that are not spreading ?



[View Text Solution](#)

19. How would a person develop those diseases that don't spread by contact with a sick person?



[View Text Solution](#)

20. List any three reasons why you would think that you are sick and ought to see a doctor. If only one of these symptoms were present, would you still go to the doctor ? Why or why not?



View Text Solution

21. In which of the following case do you think the long-term effects on your health are likely to be most unpleasant 1. If you get jaundice

2. If you get lice

(3) Why?



[View Text Solution](#)

22. Why are we normally advised to take bland and nourishing food when we are sick?



[View Text Solution](#)

23. What are the different means by which infectious diseases are spread ?



[View Text Solution](#)

24. What precautions can you take in your school to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases ?



[View Text Solution](#)

25. What is immunization?



[View Text Solution](#)

26. What are the immunization programmes available at the nearest health centre in your locality ? Which of these diseases are the major health problems in your area ?



View Text Solution

Questions And Answers

1. What do you mean by health ?



View Text Solution

2. What are the needs for individual health ?



[View Text Solution](#)

3. What is the literal meaning of disease ?



[View Text Solution](#)

4. What is an acute disease ?



[View Text Solution](#)

5. What is a chronic disease ?



[View Text Solution](#)

6. What are pathogens ?



[View Text Solution](#)

7. What are vectors ?



[View Text Solution](#)

8. What are infectious diseases ?



View Text Solution

9. What are non-infectious diseases ?



View Text Solution

10. What are congenital diseases ?



View Text Solution

11. What is the pandemic disease ?



View Text Solution

12. What are antibiotics? Give one example of antibiotic.



View Text Solution

13. What is pulse polio programme?



 [View Text Solution](#)

14. What is inflammation ?

 [View Text Solution](#)

15. Which protozoan causes kala-azar ?

 [View Text Solution](#)

16. Which organism causes sleeping sickness ?



 [View Text Solution](#)

17. What is the cause for peptic ulcer?

 [View Text Solution](#)

18. Which is the disease that affects brain and is caused due to mosquito bite ?

 [View Text Solution](#)

19. Why do female mosquitoes need highly nutritious food in the form of human blood ?



View Text Solution

20. Which disease can be fatal in children and why is it so ?



View Text Solution

21. How do children in many parts of India get immune to hepatitis A by the time they are five years old ?



[View Text Solution](#)

22. Against which disease BCG vaccine is given ?



[View Text Solution](#)

23. Who discovered the pathogen for peptic ulcer for the first time?



View Text Solution

24. When does problem of high blood pressure develop ?



View Text Solution

25. Why does intake of penicillin not affect the human cells ?



View Text Solution

26. Upon what do the signs and symptoms of a particular disease depend ?



View Text Solution

27. What is the basic key to prevention of infectious diseases ?



View Text Solution

28. Why is it said that public cleanliness is important for individual health ?



View Text Solution

29. What is meant by community ? How our personal health is related to the community issues ? Explain in brief.



View Text Solution

30. What are communicable diseases ? Write its one example. How do they spread ?



View Text Solution

31. Explain how individual health depends upon social and mental well-being.



View Text Solution

32. Which of the following diseases will cause major ill effects on general health ?

Elephantiasis, cough and cold, tuberculosis, diarrhoea.

What are such diseases called ?



View Text Solution

33. Name the causal organism of AIDS. Why a person suffering from AIDS cannot fight even very minor infections ?



View Text Solution

34. State any four ways by which AIDS virus spreads from an infected person to a healthy person.



View Text Solution

35. Who discovered vaccine for the first time?

Name two diseases which can prevented by use vaccine.



View Text Solution

36. Becoming exposed to or infected with an infectious microbe does not necessarily can developing noticeable disease! Explain.



View Text Solution

37. Suggest two measures that the local authorities of your neighbourhood should take to bring down the incidence of diseases like malaria, typhoid and dengue?



View Text Solution

38. Under which of the following conditions is a person most likely to fall sick ?

(a) When she is recovering from malaria ?

(b) When she has recovered from malaria and is taking care of someone suffering from

chickenpox.

(c) When she is on a four-day fast after recovering from malaria and she is taking care of someone suffering from chickenpox. Why?



[View Text Solution](#)

39. Under which of the following conditions are you most likely to fall sick ?

(a) When you are taking examinations.

(b) When you have travelled by bus and train for two days.

(c) When your friend is suffering from measles. Why ?



[View Text Solution](#)

40. If you have suffered from Chickenpox, when you class three, why will you not suffer from it again?



[View Text Solution](#)

41. What causes Japanese encephalitis ? How it can be prevented ?



View Text Solution

42. A doctor / nurse / health-worker is exposed to more sick people than others in the community. Find out how she/he avoids getting sick herself/himself.



View Text Solution

43. Health-workers are exposed to more sick people than others in the community. Write any four preventive measures they take to avoid sickness.



View Text Solution

44. Enlist the principles of prevention of infectious disease.



View Text Solution

45. A good job and social harmony are very essential for personal health.



View Text Solution

46. More than one cause are responsible for the occurrence of diseases.



View Text Solution

47. The antibiotic -Penicillin is effective on several types of bacteria but not effective on

infectious virus.



[View Text Solution](#)

48. It is difficult to prevent the HIV-infected person himself from the Infections of many other diseases.



[View Text Solution](#)

49. The person suffering from HIV- infection sometimes meets with death.



[View Text Solution](#)

50. The symptoms of the disease depend upon the tissue or organ that has been made target by microbes (pathogens).



[View Text Solution](#)

51. Specific drug is necessary for the specific disease in the treatment for total eradication of the disease.



[View Text Solution](#)

52. Prevention of disease is better than its cure.



[View Text Solution](#)

53. The public cleanliness is important way to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.



[View Text Solution](#)

54. The public cleanliness is important for individual health.



View Text Solution

55. Vaccination is very useful to children in order to protect them against infectious diseases.



View Text Solution

56. AIDS is called a final disease



[View Text Solution](#)

57. Influenza or common cold spreads faster and is difficult to control.



[View Text Solution](#)

58. Making anti-viral medicines is harder than making antibacterial medicines.



[View Text Solution](#)

59. Symptoms and Signs



[View Text Solution](#)

60. Acute disease and Chronic disease



[View Text Solution](#)

61. Infectious disease and Non-infectious disease.



[View Text Solution](#)

62. Healthy and Disease-free.



View Text Solution

63. Define sanyam and svasthya. How are two related ?



View Text Solution

64. How principle of immunization is implemented for eliminating polio ?



View Text Solution

65. (a) What is the casual organism for swine flu?

(b) List any three ways of preventing the spread of air-borne diseases.



View Text Solution

66. State giving reasons whether following statements are correct or not:

(i) Our surrounding area should be free from stagnant water.

(ii) Staying clean is not necessary as long as you eat a balanced diet.

(iii) Social equality and harmony necessary for good health.



View Text Solution

67. Categorize the following into acuter, chronic / infectious / non-infectious diseases :

Typhoid, Goitre, TB, Elephantiasis



View Text Solution

68. Give cause and remedy of (a) Hepatitis (b) AIDS and (c) Malaria



View Text Solution

69. Doctor diagnosed Radha was suffering from HIV-AIDS. List any two methods by which she might have come in contact with the disease. Name the organ affected by this disease. Why antibiotics cannot be used for its treatment ? Justify your answer.



View Text Solution

70. (a) If a person is suffering from jaundice, name the mode of its transmission and the

organ affected by this disease.

(b) List one general mode of prevention of jaundice.

(c) It has been observed that despite the availability of the vaccine for Hepatitis A in the market, it may not be necessary to be given to children by the time they are 5 years old. Why?



[View Text Solution](#)

71. A baby is not able to tell her/his caretakers that she/he is sick. What would help us to find

out.

(a) That the baby is sick?

(b) What is the sickness?



[View Text Solution](#)

72. Complete the given table.



[View Text Solution](#)

73. How many times did you fall ill in the last one year? What were the illnesses ?

Think of one change you could make in your habits in order to avoid any of/ most of the above illnesses.



[View Text Solution](#)

74. Think of one change you would wish for in your surroundings in order to avoid any of/most of the above illnesses.



[View Text Solution](#)

75. What are the three limitations in dealing with infectious disease ?



View Text Solution

76. What are the differences between different types of pathogens ? Why same drug cannot be used for all the pathogens ?



View Text Solution

77. Conduct a survey in your neighbourhood out what the linee diseases are. Suggest three steps that could be taken by your local authorities to be bring down the the incidence of these diseases.



View Text Solution

78. What is a disease? How do we know that a person is diseased ? What can be the various causes for a person getting diseases ?





[View Text Solution](#)

79. Classify the following as per the pathogens causing them:

Common cold, anthrax, sleeping sickness, elephantiasis, influenza, skin infections, kala-azar, tuberculosis fever, malaria, amoebic dysentery, AIDS, typhoid, cholera, ascariasis, ringworm.



[View Text Solution](#)

80. Explain the statement by giving two examples : It is not necessary that the pathogen may affect an organ or tissue depending upon the point of entry.



View Text Solution

81. Educating parents would help a lot in reducing the incidences of diseases in children
Justify the statement with five reasons.



View Text Solution

82. What tissue specific symptoms ? Give three examples to describe these.



View Text Solution

83. Who discovered vaccination? How was it discovered?



View Text Solution

84. What do you mean by health ?



View Text Solution

85. What are the needs for individual health ?



View Text Solution

86. What is the literal meaning of disease ?



View Text Solution

87. What is an acute disease ?



View Text Solution

88. What is a chronic disease ?



View Text Solution

89. What are pathogens ?



View Text Solution

90. What are vectors ?



View Text Solution

91. What are infectious diseases ?



View Text Solution

92. What are non-infectious diseases ?



View Text Solution

93. What are congenital diseases ?



View Text Solution

94. What is the pandemic disease ?



View Text Solution

95. What are antibiotics? Give one example of antibiotic.



View Text Solution

96. What is pulse polio programme?



View Text Solution

97. What is inflammation ?



View Text Solution

98. Which protozoan causes kala-azar ?



View Text Solution

99. Which organism causes sleeping sickness ?



View Text Solution

100. What is the cause for peptic ulcer?



View Text Solution

101. Which is the disease that affects brain and is caused due to mosquito bite ?



[View Text Solution](#)

102. Why do female mosquitoes need highly nutritious food in the form of human blood ?



[View Text Solution](#)

103. Which disease can be fatal in children and why is it so ?



[View Text Solution](#)

104. How do children in many parts of India get immune to hepatitis A by the time they are five years old ?



View Text Solution

105. Against which disease BCG vaccine is given ?



View Text Solution

106. Who discovered the pathogen for peptic ulcer for the first time?



View Text Solution

107. When does problem of high blood pressure develop ?



View Text Solution

108. Why does intake of penicillin not affect the human cells ?



View Text Solution

109. Upon what do the signs and symptoms of a particular disease depend ?



View Text Solution

110. What is the basic key to prevention of infectious diseases ?



View Text Solution

111. Why is it said that public cleanliness is important for individual health ?



View Text Solution

112. What is meant by community ? How our personal health is related to the community issues ? Explain in brief.



View Text Solution

113. What are communicable diseases ? Write its one example. How do they spread ?



View Text Solution

114. Explain how individual health depends upon social and mental well-being.



View Text Solution

115. Which of the following diseases will cause major ill effects on general health ?

Elephantiasis, cough and cold, tuberculosis, diarrhoea.

What are such diseases called ?



View Text Solution

116. Name the causal organism of AIDS. Why a person suffering from AIDS cannot fight even very minor infections ?



View Text Solution

117. State any four ways by which AIDS virus spreads from an infected person to a healthy person.



View Text Solution

118. Who discovered vaccine for the first time?

Name two diseases which can prevented by use vaccine.



View Text Solution

119. Becoming exposed to or infected with an infectious microbe does not necessarily can developing noticeable disease! Explain.



View Text Solution

120. Suggest two measures that the local authorities of your neighbourhood should take to bring down the incidence of diseases like malaria, typhoid and dengue?



View Text Solution

121. Under which of the following conditions is a person most likely to fall sick ?

(a) When she is recovering from malaria ?

(b) When she has recovered from malaria and is taking care of someone suffering from

chickenpox.

(c) When she is on a four-day fast after recovering from malaria and she is taking care of someone suffering from chickenpox. Why?



[View Text Solution](#)

122. Under which of the following conditions are you most likely to fall sick ?

(a) When you are taking examinations.

(b) When you have travelled by bus and train for two days.

(c) When your friend is suffering from measles. Why ?



[View Text Solution](#)

123. If you have suffered from Chickenpox, when you class three, why will you not suffer from it again?



[View Text Solution](#)

124. What causes Japanese encephalitis ? How it can be prevented ?



View Text Solution

125. A doctor / nurse / health-worker is exposed to more sick people than others in the community. Find out how she/he avoids getting sick herself/himself.



View Text Solution

126. Health-workers are exposed to more sick people than others in the community. Write any four preventive measures they take to avoid sickness.



View Text Solution

127. Enlist the principles of prevention of infectious disease.



View Text Solution

128. A good job and social harmony are very essential for personal health.



View Text Solution

129. More than one cause are responsible for the occurrence of diseases.



View Text Solution

130. The antibiotic -Penicillin is effective on several types of bacteria but not effective on

infectious virus.



[View Text Solution](#)

131. It is difficult to prevent the HIV-infected person himself from the Infections of many other diseases.



[View Text Solution](#)

132. The person suffering from HIV- infection sometimes meets with death.



[View Text Solution](#)

133. The symptoms of the disease depend upon the tissue or organ that has been made target by microbes (pathogens).



[View Text Solution](#)

134. Specific drug is necessary for the specific disease in the treatment for total eradication of the disease.



[View Text Solution](#)

135. Prevention of disease is better than its cure.



[View Text Solution](#)

136. The public cleanliness is important way to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.



[View Text Solution](#)

137. The public cleanliness is important for individual health.



View Text Solution

138. Vaccination is very useful to children in order to protect them against infectious diseases.



View Text Solution

139. AIDS is called a final disease



[View Text Solution](#)

140. Influenza or common cold spreads faster and is difficult to control.



[View Text Solution](#)

141. Making anti-viral medicines is harder than making antibacterial medicines.



[View Text Solution](#)

142. Symptoms and Signs



[View Text Solution](#)

143. Acute disease and Chronic disease



[View Text Solution](#)

144. Infectious disease and Non-infectious disease.



[View Text Solution](#)

145. Healthy and Disease-free.



View Text Solution

146. Define sanyam and svasthya. How are two related ?



View Text Solution

147. How principle of immunization is implemented for eliminating polio ?

 [View Text Solution](#)

148. (a) What is the casual organism for swine flu?

(b) List any three ways of preventing the spread of air-borne diseases.

 [View Text Solution](#)

149. State giving reasons whether following statements are correct or not:

(i) Our surrounding area should be free from stagnant water.

(ii) Staying clean is not necessary as long as you eat a balanced diet.

(iii) Social equality and harmony necessary for good health.



View Text Solution

150. Categorize the following into acuter, chronic / infectious / non-infectious diseases :

Typhoid, Goitre, TB, Elephantiasis



View Text Solution

151. Give cause and remedy of (a) Hepatitis (b) AIDS and (c) Malaria



View Text Solution

152. Doctor diagnosed Radha was suffering from HIV-AIDS. List any two methods by which she might have come in contact with the disease. Name the organ affected by this disease. Why antibiotics cannot be used for its treatment ? Justify your answer.



View Text Solution

153. (a) If a person is suffering from jaundice, name the mode of its transmission and the

organ affected by this disease.

(b) List one general mode of prevention of jaundice.

(c) It has been observed that despite the availability of the vaccine for Hepatitis A in the market, it may not be necessary to be given to children by the time they are 5 years old. Why?



[View Text Solution](#)

154. A baby is not able to tell her/his caretakers that she/he is sick. What would

help us to find out.

(a) That the baby is sick?

(b) What is the sickness?



[View Text Solution](#)

155. Complete the given table.



[View Text Solution](#)

156. How many times did you fall ill in the last one year? What were the illnesses ?

Think of one change you could make in your habits in order to avoid any of/ most of the above illnesses.



[View Text Solution](#)

157. Think of one change you would wish for in your surroundings in order to avoid any of/most of the above illnesses.



[View Text Solution](#)

158. What are the three limitations in dealing with infectious disease ?



View Text Solution

159. What are the differences between different types of pathogens ? Why same drug cannot be used for all the pathogens ?



View Text Solution

160. Conduct a survey in your neighbourhood out what the linee diseases are. Suggest three steps that could be taken by your local authorities to be bring down the the incidence of these diseases.



View Text Solution

161. What is a disease? How do we know that a person is diseased ? What can be the various causes for a person getting diseases ?





[View Text Solution](#)

162. Classify the following as per the pathogens causing them:

Common cold, anthrax, sleeping sickness, elephantiasis, influenza, skin infections, kala-azar, tuberculosis fever, malaria, amoebic dysentery, AIDS, typhoid, cholera, ascariasis, ringworm.



[View Text Solution](#)

163. Explain the statement by giving two examples : It is not necessary that the pathogen may affect an organ or tissue depending upon the point of entry.



[View Text Solution](#)

164. Educating parents would help a lot in reducing the incidences of diseases in children
Justify the statement with five reasons.



[View Text Solution](#)

165. What tissue specific symptoms ? Give three examples to describe these.



View Text Solution

166. Who discovered vaccination? How was it discovered?



View Text Solution

Additional Numerical For Practice

1. Protozoan diseases.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Viral diseases.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. Bacterial diseases



[View Text Solution](#)

4. The bacteria causing acne



[View Text Solution](#)

5. Diseases caused by round worm



[View Text Solution](#)

6. Full form of AIDS



[View Text Solution](#)

7. Name of the virus causing AIDS.



[View Text Solution](#)

8. Disease that has been eradicated completely from India.



[View Text Solution](#)

9. Disease transmitted by bacteria through sexual contact.



[View Text Solution](#)

10. Group of organisms causing elephantiasis.



[View Text Solution](#)

11. Two groups of microorganisms from which antibiotics could be extracted.



[View Text Solution](#)

12. Protozoan diseases.



[View Text Solution](#)

13. Viral diseases.



[View Text Solution](#)

14. Bacterial diseases



[View Text Solution](#)

15. The bacteria causing acne



View Text Solution

16. Diseases caused by round worm



View Text Solution

17. Full form of AIDS



View Text Solution

18. Name of the virus causing AIDS.



View Text Solution

19. Disease that has been eradicated completely from India.



View Text Solution

20. Disease transmitted by bacteria through sexual contact.



[View Text Solution](#)

21. Group of organisms causing elephantiasis.



[View Text Solution](#)

22. Two groups of microorganisms from which antibiotics could be extracted.



[View Text Solution](#)

[Choose The Correct Option](#)

1. Which of the following is an infectious disease ?

A. Cancer

B. Malaria

C. Diabetes

D. High blood pressure

Answer: B



View Text Solution

2. By what is AIDS caused ?

A. Virus

B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. Protozoan

Answer: A



View Text Solution

3. What causes TB ?

A. Bacteria

B. Virus

C. Protozoan

D. Worms

Answer: A



View Text Solution

4. Of what is jaundice a disease?

A. Kidneys

B. Pancreas

C. Liver

D. Intestine

Answer: C



View Text Solution

5. Through what is AIDS spread ?

A. By sexual contact with AIDS infected person.

B. Through blood-to-blood contact:

C. Through an AIDS infected mother to her baby on breast feeding.

D. All the given

Answer: D



View Text Solution

6. What is the vector of malaria?

A. Air

B. Food

C. Rabid animals

D. Mosquito

Answer: D



View Text Solution

7. Which of the following is dangerous for personal health?

A. Garbage thrown in the streets

B. Open drainages

C. Logged water around us

D. All the given

Answer: D



View Text Solution

8. Penicillin kills bacteria but not our body cells because:

- A. Our cells have immunity against penicillin.
- B. Penicillin blocks the cell wall formation.
- C. Our body cells do not possess cell wall.
- D. Our cells are not permeable for penicillin

Answer: C



View Text Solution

9. Which disease is caused by sexual contact ?

A. Malaria

B. Kala-azar

C. Elephantiasis

D. Syphilis

Answer: D



View Text Solution

10. Which of the following can be the symptom(s) of the disease ?

A. Headache

B. Loose motion

C. Cough

D. All of given

Answer: D



View Text Solution

11. Which protozoan is responsible for sleeping sickness?

A. Amoeba

B. Leishmania

C. Trypanosoma

D. Ascaris

Answer: C



View Text Solution

12. Which of the following diseases can spread from an infected mother to her baby through breast feeding ?

A. Malaria

B. AIDS

C. Kala-azar

D. Dengue

Answer: B



View Text Solution

13. In which organ of human body can roundworm *Ascaris lumbricoides* be seen ?

A. Oesophagus

B. Stomach

C. Liver

D. Small intestine

Answer: D



View Text Solution

14. In the lower part of which organ does *Helicobacter pylori* cause the symptoms of inflammation ?

A. Lungs

B. Stomach

C. Liver

D. Intestine

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

15. Through what does Japanese encephalitis spread ?

A. Polluted water

B. Mosquito bite

C. Polluted air

D. Dog bite

Answer: B



View Text Solution

16. Which disease is spread through Polluted water?

A. Typhoid

B. TB

C. Tetanus

D. Typhoid

Answer: D



View Text Solution

17. What is the remedy (remedies) to prevent spread of infectious (contagious) disease ?

- A. Vaccination
- B. Public cleanliness
- C. Safe sexual contact
- D. All the given

Answer: D



View Text Solution

18. Which of the following pair is wrong?

A. AIDS - Bacterial infection

B. Cancer - Genetic abnormalities

C. Kala-azar - Disease caused by protozoans

D. Elephantiasis – Disease caused by worms

Answer: A



View Text Solution

19. What is the intermediary that spreads disease called ?

A. Vector

B. Predator

C. Parasite

D. lost

Answer: A



View Text Solution

20. What may be the cause of occurrence of non-Infections disease such as cancer ?

- A. Lack of nutritive food
- B. Genetic abnormalities
- C. High blood pressure
- D. Lack of public health service

Answer: B



View Text Solution

21. Chronic disease

A. is a severe and long time attack of the disease.

B. is a mild state of the disease.

C. lasts long for a long time, even as much as a lifetime.

D. occurs suddenly and last for only very short period of time.

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

22. Which of the following pairs is a pair of acute disease ?

A. Elephantiasis, Typhoid

B. Cholera, Jaundice

C. Diabetes, Cancer

D. Common cold, Cough

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

23. Which of the following is an infectious disease ?

A. Cancer

B. Malaria

C. Diabetes

D. High blood pressure

Answer: B



View Text Solution

24. By what is AIDS caused ?

A. Virus

B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. Protozoan

Answer: A



View Text Solution

25. What causes TB ?

A. Bacteria

B. Virus

C. Protozoan

D. Worms

Answer: A



View Text Solution

26. Of what is jaundice a disease?

A. Kidneys

B. Pancreas

C. Liver

D. Intestine

Answer: C



View Text Solution

27. Through what is AIDS spread ?

A. By sexual contact with AIDS infected person.

B. Through blood-to-blood contact:

C. Through an AIDS infected mother to her baby on breast feeding.

D. All the given

Answer: D



View Text Solution

28. What is the vector of malaria?

A. Air

B. Food

C. Rabid animals

D. Mosquito

Answer: D



View Text Solution

29. Which of the following is dangerous for personal health?

A. Garbage thrown in the streets

B. Open drainages

C. Logged water around us

D. All the given

Answer: D



View Text Solution

30. Penicillin kills bacteria but not our body cells because:

- A. Our cells have immunity against penicillin.
- B. Penicillin blocks the cell wall formation.
- C. Our body cells do not possess cell wall.
- D. Our cells are not permeable for penicillin

Answer: C



View Text Solution

31. Which disease is caused by sexual contact ?

A. Malaria

B. Kala-azar

C. Elephantiasis

D. Syphilis

Answer: D



View Text Solution

32. Which of the following can be the symptom(s) of the disease ?

A. Headache

B. Loose motion

C. Cough

D. All of given

Answer: D



View Text Solution

33. Which protozoan is responsible for sleeping sickness?

A. Amoeba

B. Leishmania

C. Trypanosoma

D. Ascaris

Answer: C



View Text Solution

34. Which of the following diseases can spread from an infected mother to her baby through breast feeding ?

A. Malaria

B. AIDS

C. Kala-azar

D. Dengue

Answer: B



View Text Solution

35. In which organ of human body can roundworm *Ascaris lumbricoides* be seen ?

A. Oesophagus

B. Stomach

C. Liver

D. Small intestine

Answer: D



View Text Solution

36. In the lower part of which organ does *Helicobacter pylori* cause the symptoms of inflammation ?

A. Lungs

B. Stomach

C. Liver

D. Intestine

Answer: B



View Text Solution

37. Through what does Japanese encephalitis spread ?

A. Polluted water

B. Mosquito bite

C. Polluted air

D. Dog bite

Answer: B



View Text Solution

38. Which disease is spread through Polluted water?

A. Typhoid

B. TB

C. Tetanus

D. Typhoid

Answer: D



View Text Solution

39. What is the remedy (remedies) to prevent spread of infectious (contagious) disease ?

- A. Vaccination
- B. Public cleanliness
- C. Safe sexual contact
- D. All the given

Answer: D



View Text Solution

40. Which of the following pair is wrong?

A. AIDS - Bacterial infection

B. Cancer - Genetic abnormalities

C. Kala-azar - Disease caused by protozoans

D. Elephantiasis – Disease caused by worms

Answer: A



View Text Solution

41. What is the intermediary that spreads disease called ?

A. Vector

B. Predator

C. Parasite

D. lost

Answer: A



View Text Solution

42. What may be the cause of occurrence of non-Infections disease such as cancer ?

- A. Lack of nutritive food
- B. Genetic abnormalities
- C. High blood pressure
- D. Lack of public health service

Answer: B



View Text Solution

43. Chronic disease

A. is a severe and long time attack of the disease.

B. is a mild state of the disease.

C. lasts long for a long time, even as much as a lifetime.

D. occurs suddenly and last for only very short period of time.

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

44. Which of the following pairs is a pair of acute disease ?

A. Elephantiasis, Typhoid

B. Cholera, Jaundice

C. Diabetes, Cancer

D. Common cold, Cough

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

Fill In The Blanks

1. There are signs ofalways present around the curved bacteria responsible for peptic ulcers.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Among infectious agentsmultiply very slowly.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. The penicillin blocks the bacterial process that build the.....



[View Text Solution](#)

4. Pathogenic bacteria, protozoans, etc.
are organisms.



[View Text Solution](#)

5. Infectious agent responsible for sleeping sickness is.....



[View Text Solution](#)

6. The Infectious agent of phylum Nematoda in small intestine is.....



[View Text Solution](#)

7. Mosquitoes feed on manyanimals, including human being.



[View Text Solution](#)

8. The recruitment process of many cells to the affected tissue to kill off the disease causing microbes is called



[View Text Solution](#)

9. is a medicine available to control the spread of HIV



[View Text Solution](#)

10. Throughinfectious agents are introduced in the body and immunity is developed.



[View Text Solution](#)

11. is an acute and infectious disease. (TB. Diabetes, Influenza)



View Text Solution

12. is a chronic and infectious disease. (TB Diabetes. Common cold)



View Text Solution

13. is a disease related to the liver.

(Typhoid, Jaundice, Malaria)



View Text Solution

14.is serious infectious, incurable and fatal disease! (AIDS, TB, Malaria)



View Text Solution

15. Helicobacter pylori is abacterium.

(spherical, cylindrical, curved)



View Text Solution

16. The virus, causing Japanese encephalitis

(brain fever) enters through..... (mosquito,

air, water)



View Text Solution

17. TB (Tuberculosis) is caused by (virus, protozoan. bacteria)



View Text Solution

18. In, even small common cold could lead to pneumonia. (AIDS, Influenza, TB)



View Text Solution

19.bacteria can cause acne.

(Streptococci, Staphylococci, Pneumococci).



[View Text Solution](#)

20.causes acidity-related pain and

bleeding in a stomach and duodenum. (Gas

Indigestion, Peptic ulcers)



[View Text Solution](#)

21. There are signs ofalways present around the curved bacteria responsible for peptic ulcers.



[View Text Solution](#)

22. Among infectious agentsmultiply very slowly.



[View Text Solution](#)

23. The penicillin blocks the bacterial process that build the.....



View Text Solution

24. Pathogenic bacteria, protozoans, etc.
are organisms.



View Text Solution

25. Infectious agent responsible for sleeping sickness is.....



View Text Solution

26. The Infectious agent of phylum Nematoda in small intestine is.....



View Text Solution

27. Mosquitoes feed on manyanimals, including human being.



[View Text Solution](#)

28. The recruitment process of many cells to the affected tissue to kill off the disease causing microbes is called



[View Text Solution](#)

29. is a medicine available to control the spread of HIV



[View Text Solution](#)

30. Throughinfectious agents are introduced in the body and immunity is developed.



[View Text Solution](#)

31. is an acute and infectious disease. (TB. Diabetes, Influenza)



View Text Solution

32. is a chronic and infectious disease. (TB Diabetes. Common cold)



View Text Solution

33. is a disease related to the liver.

(Typhoid, Jaundice, Malaria)



View Text Solution

34.is serious infectious, incurable and fatal disease! (AIDS, TB, Malaria)



View Text Solution

35. Helicobacter pylori is abacterium.

(spherical, cylindrical, curved)



View Text Solution

36. The virus, causing Japanese encephalitis

(brain fever) enters through..... (mosquito,

air, water)



View Text Solution

37. TB (Tuberculosis) is caused by (virus, protozoan. bacteria)



View Text Solution

38. In, even small common cold could lead to pneumonia. (AIDS, Influenza, TB)



View Text Solution

39.bacteria can cause acne.

(Streptococci, Staphylococci, Pneumococci).



[View Text Solution](#)

40.causes acidity-related pain and

bleeding in a stomach and duodenum. (Gas

Indigestion, Peptic ulcers)



[View Text Solution](#)

1. Diabetes is a non-infectious disease.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Malaria is caused by mosquito bite.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. Making of antibacterial medicines is easier than making antiviral medicines.





[View Text Solution](#)

4. The pathogens causing typhoid are found in digestive tract.



[View Text Solution](#)

5. Penicillin does not work against viral infection.



[View Text Solution](#)

6. Influenza is a respiratory disease.



[View Text Solution](#)

7. Diabetes is a non-infectious disease.



[View Text Solution](#)

8. Malaria is caused by mosquito bite.



[View Text Solution](#)

9. Making of antibacterial medicines is easier than making antiviral medicines.



View Text Solution

10. The pathogens causing typhoid are found in digestive tract.



View Text Solution

11. Penicillin does not work against viral infection.



[View Text Solution](#)

12. Influenza is a respiratory disease.



[View Text Solution](#)

Questions And Answers Match The Following

1. Match the following properly

Column I (Disease)	Column II (Pathogen)
1. Malaria	a. Worms
2. SARS	b. Protozoans
3. Elephantiasis	c. Bacteria
4. Typhoid	d. Virus



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Match the following properly

Column I (Disease)	Column II (Main targeted organ)
1. Cholera	a. RBC
2. AIDS	b. Lungs
3. Malaria	c. Small intestine
4. TB	d. Immune cells



[View Text Solution](#)

3. Match the following properly

Column I (Disease)	Column II (Vector)
1. Syphilis	a. Air
2. Pneumonia	b. Water
3. Malaria	c. Sexual contact
4. Diarrhoea	d. Mosquito



[View Text Solution](#)

4. Match the following properly

Column I (Disease)	Column II (Pathogen)
1. Malaria	a. Worms
2. SARS	b. Protozoans
3. Elephantiasis	c. Bacteria
4. Typhoid	d. Virus



[View Text Solution](#)

5. Match the following properly

Column I (Disease)	Column II (Main targeted organ)
1. Cholera	a. RBC
2. AIDS	b. Lungs
3. Malaria	c. Small intestine
4. TB	d. Immune cells



[View Text Solution](#)

6. Match the following properly

Column I (Disease)	Column II (Vector)
1. Syphilis	a. Air
2. Pneumonia	b. Water
3. Malaria	c. Sexual contact
4. Diarrhoea	d. Mosquito



[View Text Solution](#)

Value Based Questions With Answers

1. (1) Geeta of class IX was having common cold. She sits with Sarika who also developed the disease (2) Animesh of class IX shifts to a new residence, with his family, where water purification system has not been installed yet. He develops cholera and dysentery. Associate this situation with their mode of transmission and assign appropriate category to them.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Anjali is an orphan girl studying in Standard Second. She is detected to be HIV positive. Her parents died due to AIDS infection. The school Principal has decided to discontinue her from school due to her HIV status. Answer the following questions based on this narration :

(1) Is it right to discontinue Anjali from the school ? Justify your answer ?

(2) How did Anjali, who is so young become HIV positive?

(3) What values can be seen if Anjali is allowed to be in school ?



[View Text Solution](#)

3. (1) Geeta of class IX was having common cold. She sits with Sarika who also developed the disease (2) Animesh of class IX shifts to a new residence, with his family, where water purification system has not been installed yet. He develops cholera and dysentery. Associate this situation with their mode of transmission and assign appropriate category to them.



[View Text Solution](#)

4. Anjali is an orphan girl studying in Standard Second. She is detected to be HIV positive. Her parents died due to AIDS infection. The school Principal has decided to discontinue her from school due to her HIV status. Answer the following questions based on this narration :

(1) Is it right to discontinue Anjali from the school ? Justify your answer ?

(2) How did Anjali, who is so young become HIV positive?

(3) What values can be seen if Anjali is allowed to be in school ?



View Text Solution