

India's Number 1 Education App

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - KUMAR PRAKASHAN KENDRA BIOLOGY (GUJRATI ENGLISH)

WHY DO WE FALL ILL



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.

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 ?



4. Why would one effect on health fall into the

first group, and why would another fall into

the second group ?

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.

7. Are these measures adequate ? If not, what

improvements would you suggest?



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



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 ?

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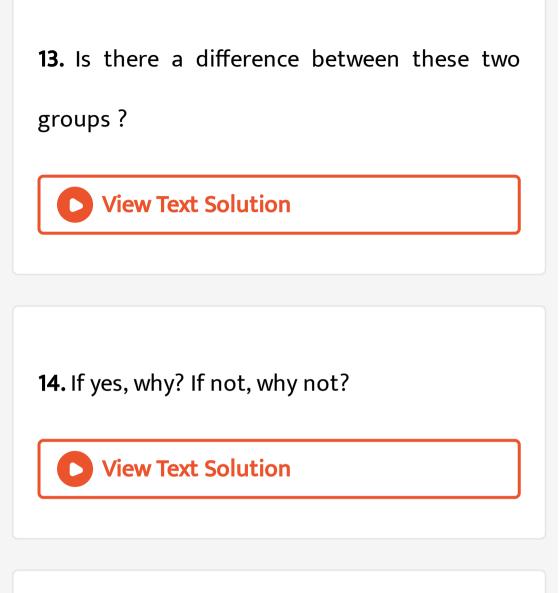
10. How long did the illness last?

11. How many of you took antibiotics (ask your

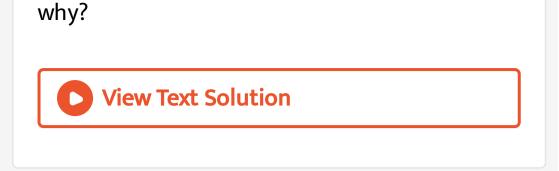
parents if you had antibiotics)?

View Text Solution

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



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



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 ?

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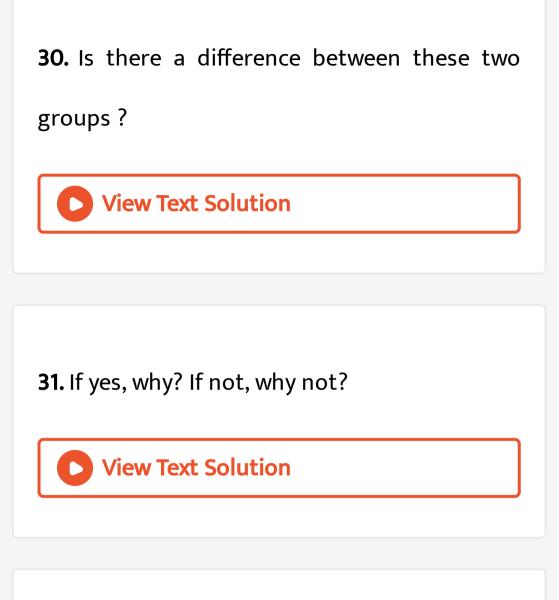
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Intext Questions And Answers

1. State any two conditions essential for good

health.

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2. State any two conditions essential for being

free of disease.



3. Are the answers to the above questions necessarily the same or different? Why?
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4. Do all diseases spread to people coming in

contact with a sick person ?



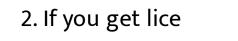
5. What are the diseases that are not sprcading ?
View Text Solution

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

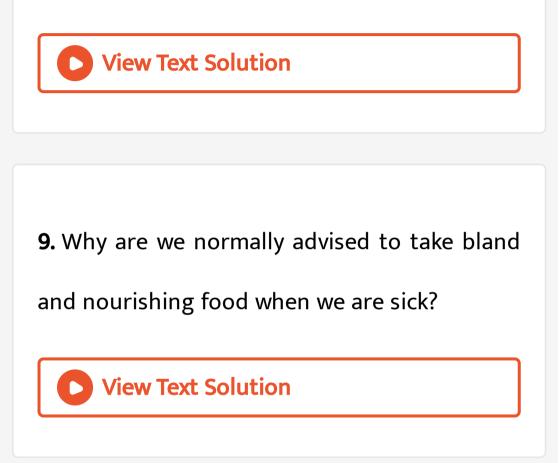
7. List any three reasons why you would think that you are sick and ought to see a doctor. If only one of these symptoms were present, would you still go to the doctor ? Why or why not?

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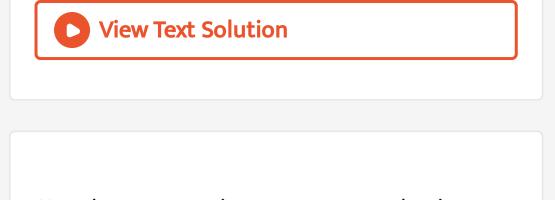
8. In which of the following case do you think the long-term effects on your health are likely to be most unpleasant 1. If you get jaundice



(3) Why?



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



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



12. What is immunization?



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

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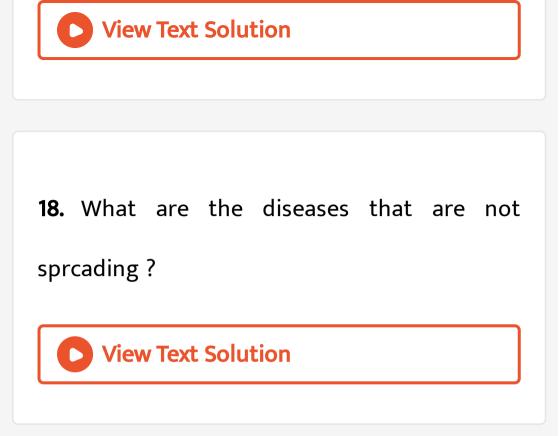
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2. If you get lice

(3) Why?

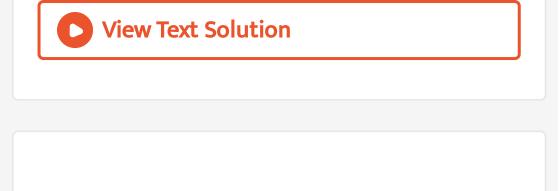


22. Why are we normally advised to take bland

and nourishing food when we are sick?

View Text Solution

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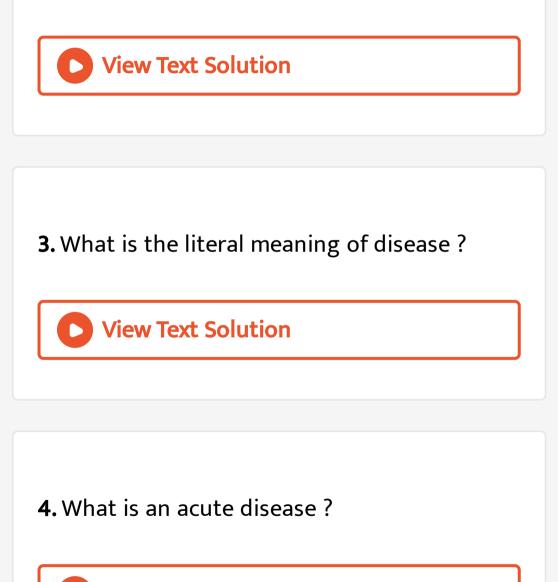
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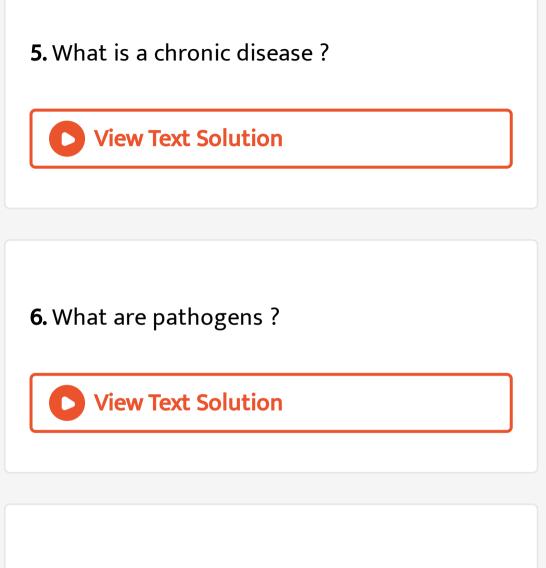
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Questions And Answers

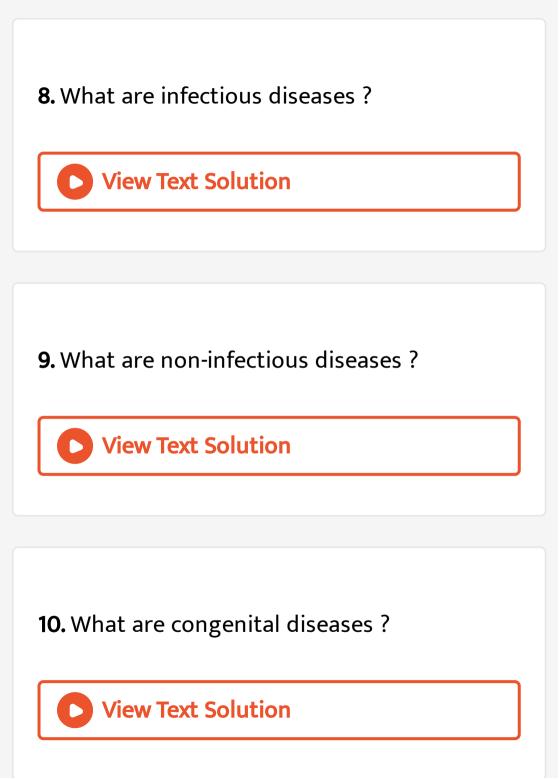
1. What do you mean by health?

2. What are the needs for individual health?





7. What are vectors ?



11. What is the pandemic disease ?

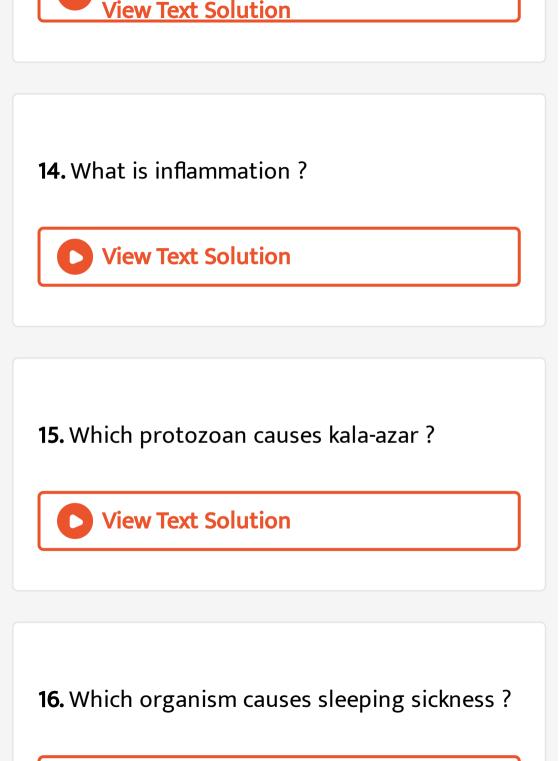


12. What are antibiotics? Give one example of

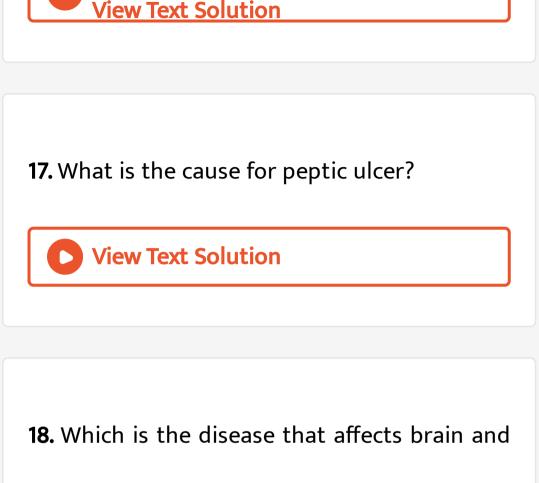
antibiotic.

View Text Solution

13. What is pulse polio programme?







is caused due to mosquito bite ?



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 ?



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



22. Against which disease BCG vaccine is given

?



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View Text Solution

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particular disease depend ?



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28. Why is it said that public cleanliness is

important for individual health ?



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



30. What are communicable diseases ? Write

its one example. How do they spread ?



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 ?



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



34. State any four ways by which AIDS virus

spreads from an infected person to a healthy

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35. Who discovered vaccine for the first time?

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vaccine.



36. Becoming exposed to or infected with an

infectious microbie does not necessarily can

developing noticeable disease! Explain.

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



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?



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

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

(c) When your friend is suffering from

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



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.

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44. Enlist the principles of prevention of

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45. A good job and social harmony are very

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



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the tissue or organ that has been made target

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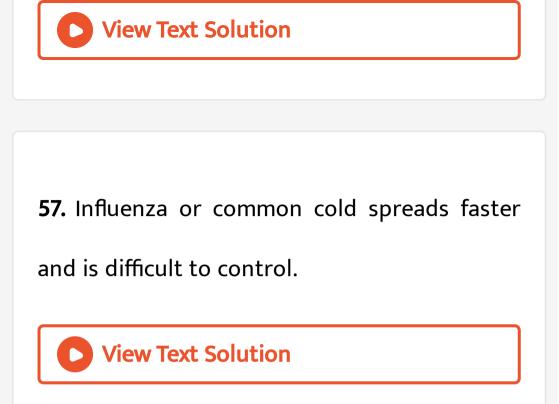
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55. Vaccination is very useful to children in order to protect them against infectious diseases.



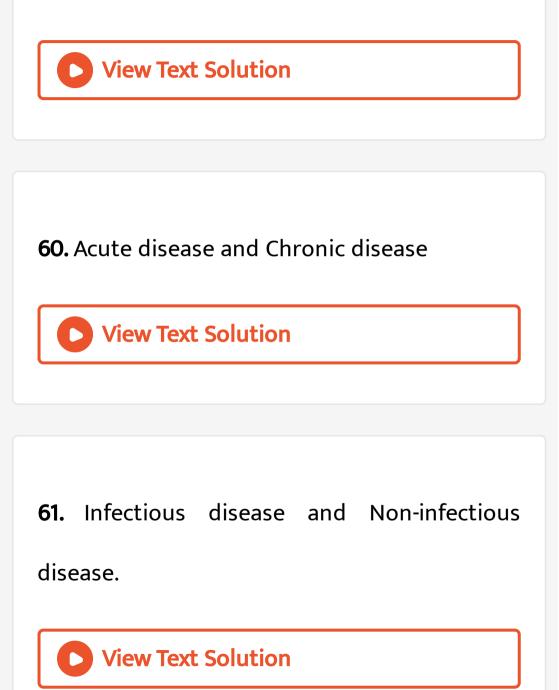
56. AIDS is called a final disease



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63. Define sanyam and svasthya. How are two

related ?



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

(b) List any three ways of preventing the

spread of air-borne diseases.

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.

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67. Categorize the following into acuter, chronic / infectious / non-infectious diseases : Typhoid, Goitre, TB, Elephantiasis



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

AIDS and (c) Malaria



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.

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(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?



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.

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

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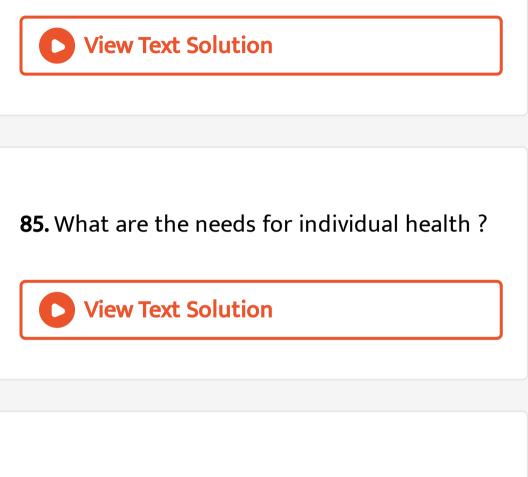
examples to describe these.



83. Who discovered vaccination? How was it

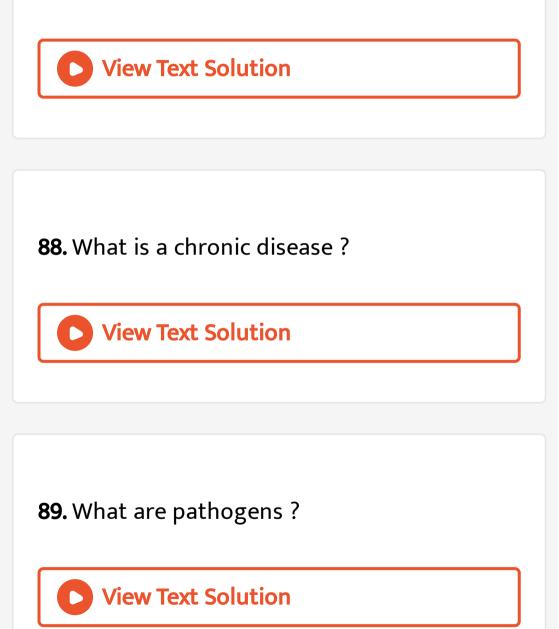
discovered?

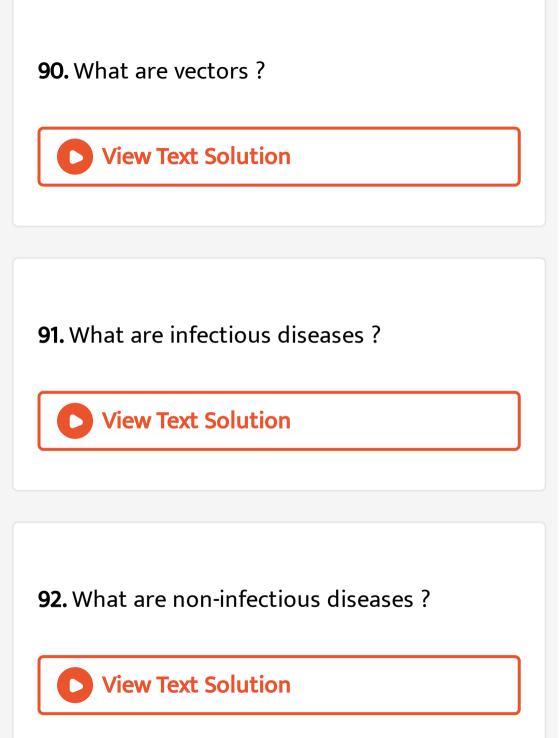
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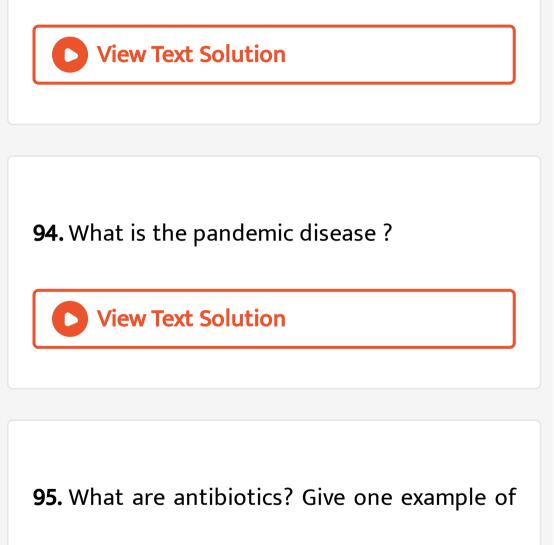
86. What is the literal meaning of disease?

87. What is an acute disease ?





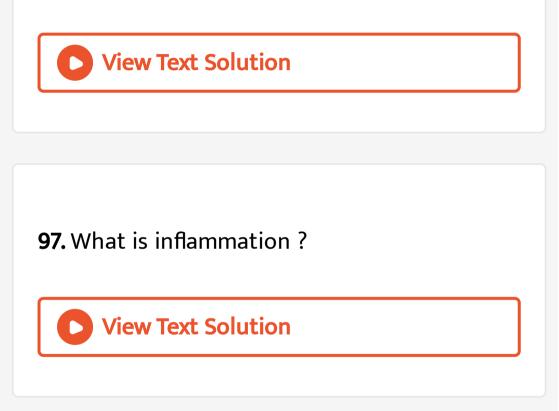
93. What are congenital diseases ?



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98. Which protozoan causes kala-azar?

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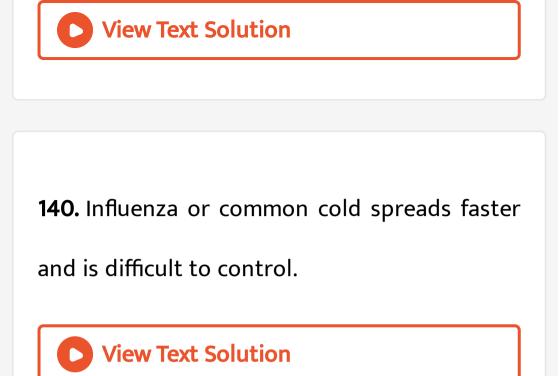
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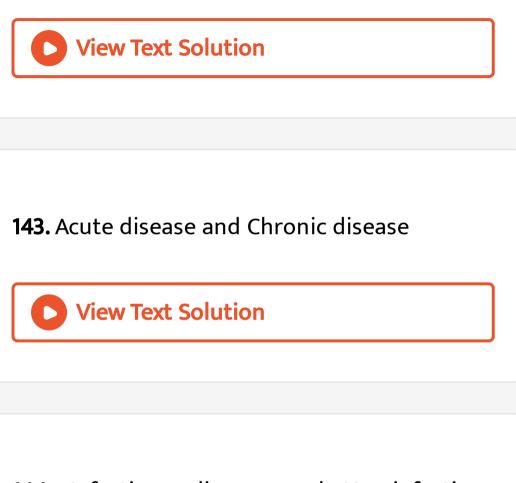
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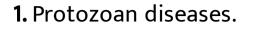
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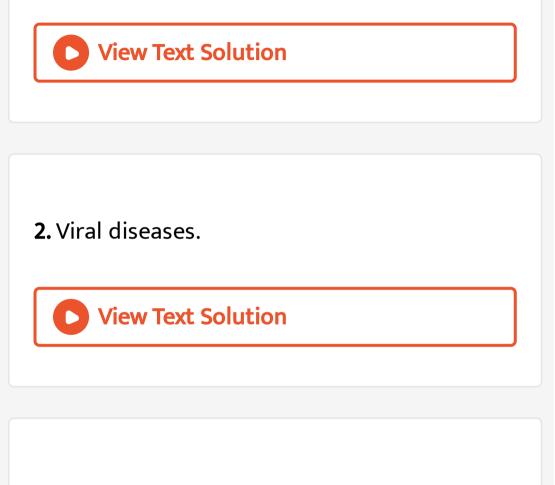
166. Who discovered vaccination? How was it

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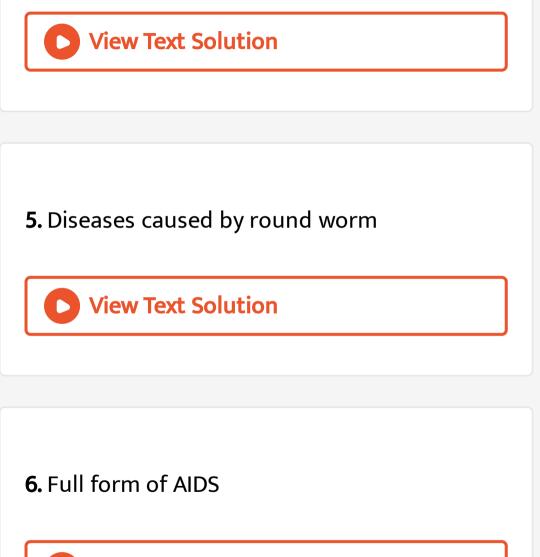
Additional Numerical For Practice



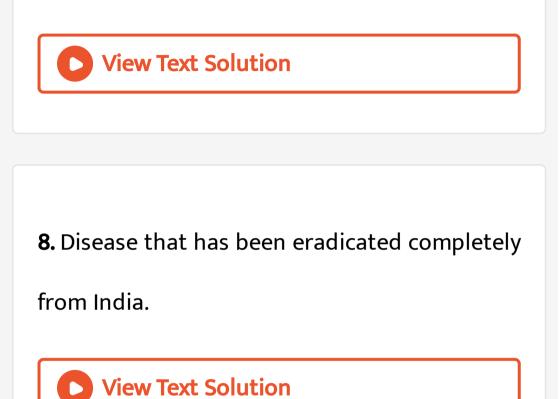


3. Bacterial diseases

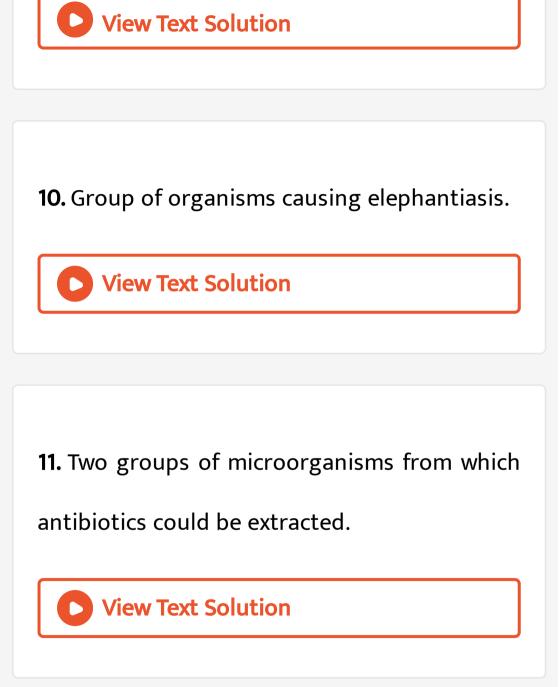




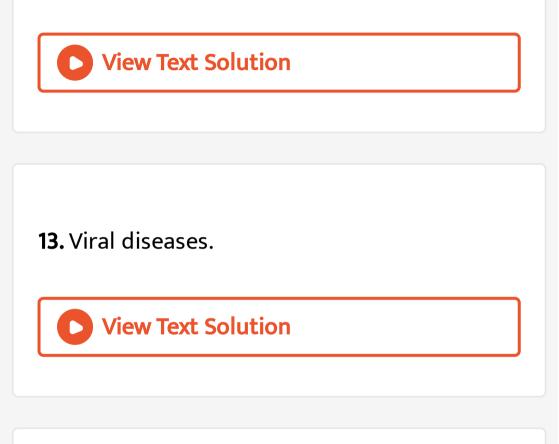
7. Name of the virus causing AIDS.



9. Disease transmitted by bacteria through sexual contact.

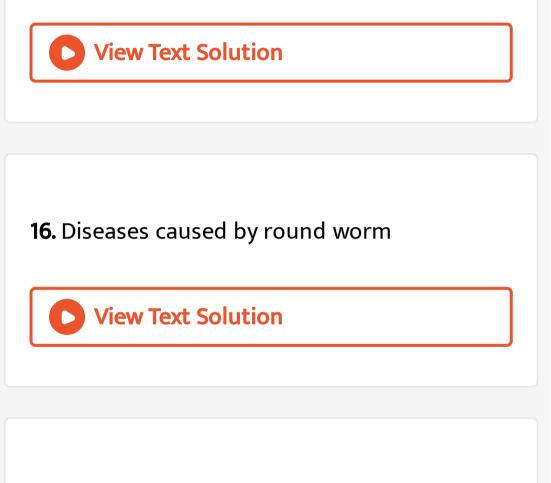


12. Protozoan diseases.



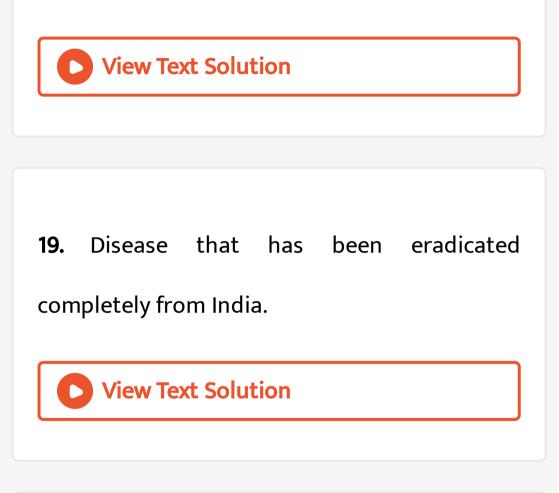
14. Bacterial diseases

15. The bacteria causing acne

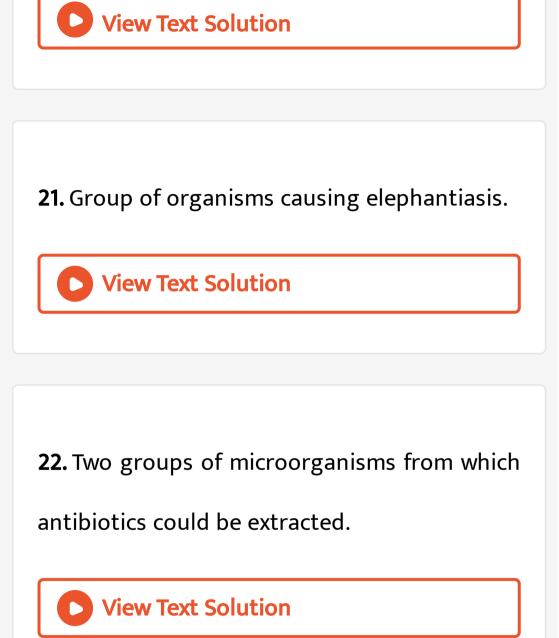


17. Full form of AIDS

18. Name of the virus causing AIDS.



20. Disease transmitted by bacteria through sexual contact.



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

2. By what is AIDS caused ?

A. Virus

B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. Protozoan

Answer: A



3. What causes TB ?

A. Bacteria

B. Virus

C. Protozoan

D. Worms

Answer: A



4. Of what is jaundice a disease?

A. Kidneys

B. Pancreas

C. Liver

D. Intestine

Answer: C



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



6. What is the vector of malaria?

A. Air

B. Food

C. Rabid animals

D. Mosquito

Answer: D

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



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



9. Which disease is caused by sexual contact ?

A. Malaria

B. Kala-azar

C. Elephantiasis

D. Syphilis

Answer: D

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

11. Which protozoan is responsible for

sleeping sickness?

A. Amoeba

B. Leishmania

C. Trypanosoma

D. Ascaris

Answer: C

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

A. Malaria

B. AIDS

C. Kala-azar

D. Dengue

Answer: B

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

A. Oesophagus

B. Stomach

C. Liver

D. Small intestine

Answer: D

14. In the lower part of which organ does Helicobactor pylort cause de symptoms of inflammation ?

A. Lungs

B. Stomach

C. Liver

D. Intestine

Answer: B

15. Through what does Japanese encephalitis spread ?

A. Polluted water

B. Mosquito bite

C. Polluted air

D. Dog bite

Answer: B

16. Which discase is spread through Polluted

water?

A. Typhoid

B. TB

C. Tetanus

D. Typhoid

Answer: D

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

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



19. What is the intermediary that spreads disease called ?

A. Vector

B. Preditor

C. Parasite

D. lost

Answer: A

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

A. Lack of nutrative food

B. Genetic abnormalities

C. High blood pressure

D. Lack of public health service

Answer: B

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



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



23. Which of the following is an infectious disease ?

A. Cancer

B. Malaria

C. Diabetes

D. High blood pressure

Answer: B



24. By what is AIDS caused ?

A. Virus

B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. Protozoan

Answer: A

25. What causes TB?

A. Bacteria

B. Virus

C. Protozoan

D. Worms

Answer: A



26. Of what is jaundice a disease?

A. Kidneys

B. Pancreas

C. Liver

D. Intestine

Answer: C



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



28. What is the vector of malaria?

A. Air

B. Food

C. Rabid animals

D. Mosquito

Answer: D

29. Which of the following is dangerous for

personal health?

A. Garbage thrown in the streets

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

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Answer: C



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B. Kala-azar

C. Elephantiasis

D. Syphilis

Answer: D

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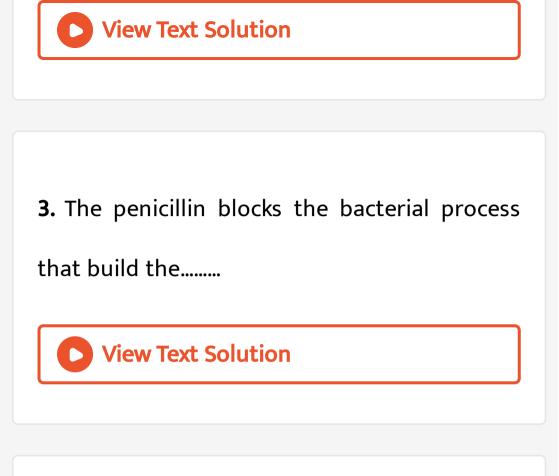


Fill In The Blanks

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

View Text Solution

2. Among infectious agentsmultiply very slowly.



4. Pathogenic bacteria, protozoans, etc.

are organisms.

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

6. The Infectious agent of phyllum Nematoda

in small intestine is......

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

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.

11. is an acute and infectious disease. (TB.

Diabetes, Influenza)

View Text Solution

12.is a chronic and infectious disease. (TB

Diabetes. Common cold)



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)



15. Helicobactor pylori is abacterium.

(spherical, cylindrical, curved)

View Text Solution

16. The virus, causing Japanese encephalitis (brain fever) enters through...... (mosquito, air, water)

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)



 19.
bacteria can cause acene.

 (Streptococci, Staphylococci, Pneumococci).

 View Text Solution

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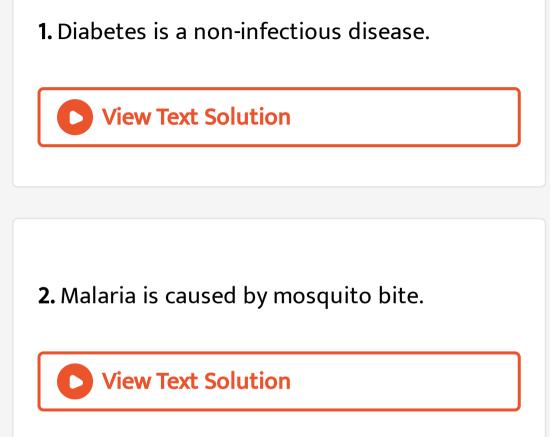
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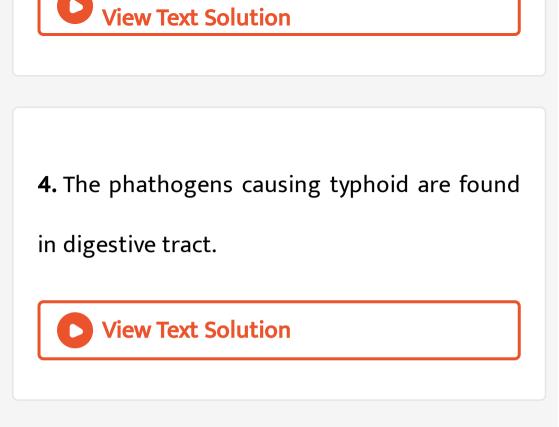
True Or False



3. Making of antibacterial medicines is easier

than making antiviral medicines.





5. Penicillin does not work against viral infection.



9. Making of antibacterial medicines is easier

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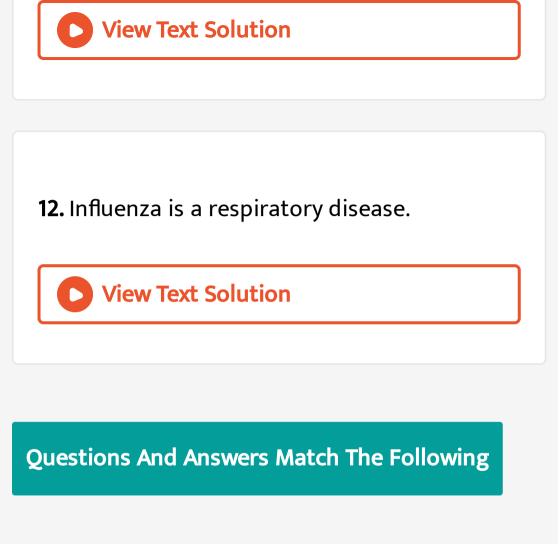


10. The phathogens causing typhoid are found

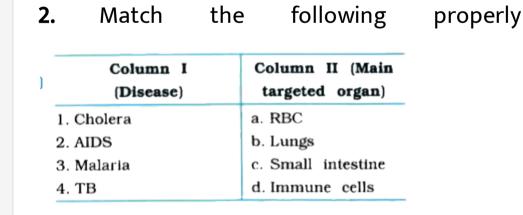
in digestive tract.

View Text Solution

11. Penicillin does not work against viral infection.



1.	Match		e following	properly
	Column I (Disease)		Column II (Pathogen)	
1. M	lalaria		a. Worms	_
2. SARS			b. Protozoans	
3. E	lephantiasis		c. Bacteria	
4. T	yphoid		d. Virus	_



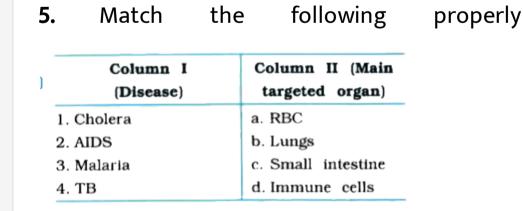


3. Match the following properly

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



4.	Match	the	e following	properly
	Column I (Disease)		Column II (Pathogen)	
1. Ma	alaria		a. Worms	_
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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.



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 ?



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