



BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT Biology(Telugu)

WHY DO WE FALL ILL

Exercise

1. 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. (AS 1)



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2. Differentiate the infective and non - infective diseases.



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3. Why acute disease becomes a chronic disease?



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4. Draw the structures of manganate and permanganate.



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5. Ramu was affected with small pox. What advise you give to Ramu for not spreading the disease?



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6. How do you appreciate the role of vaccine in preventing disease?



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7. Prepare a questionnaire to collect information from your local health worker about spreading of diseases.



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8. How many times did you fall ill in the last one year? What were the illnesses? (a) Think one change you could make in your habits in order to avoid anyone/most of the above illnesses. (b) Think of one change you would wish in your surrounds in order to avoid any or most of the above illnesses.



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9. Conduct a survey in your neighborhood to find out what the three most common

diseases are. Suggest three steps that could be taken by your local authorities to bring down the incidence of these diseases.



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10. Why do local panchayats display such instructions on the wall?



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11. What do we know from such instructions?



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12. What would happen to those who would not follow the instructions?



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13. In which season do we generally find more mosquitoes? How do they affect us?



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14. What does the word 'health' mean? When do we fall sick?



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15. What would happen if no one takes responsibility for clearing drains and ensuring that water does not collect in the streets open spaces?



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16. State any two conditions essential for good health.



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17. State any two conditions essential for good health.



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18. Is there anything inside atoms that make them to be same or different?



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



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20. What are the diseases that are not spreading?



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21. How would a person develop those diseases that do not spread by contact with a sick person?



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22. 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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23. In which of the following case do you think the long-term effects on your health are likely to be most unpleasant? (a) if you get jaundice (b) if you get lice (c) if you get acne



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24. Find out what provisions are made by your local authority (panchayat/municipal

corporation) for the supply of clean drinking water.



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25. Are all the people in your locality able to have an access (water) to this?



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

neighborhood.



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27. Are these (garbage maintenance) measures adequate?



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28. If not, what improvements (garbage maintenance) would you suggest?



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



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30. How many people(from neighbourhood) did suffer from acute diseases during the last three months?



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31. Why did people also suffer from various disease after consuming fishes living in local water reservoir?



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32. How many people(from neighbourhood) did develop chronic diseases during this same(last 3 months) period?



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33. And finally, what is the total number of people suffering from chronic diseases in your neighbourhood?



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34. And finally, what is the total number of people suffering from chronic diseases in your neighbourhood?



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35. What do you think could be reason for these (according to diseases) differences?

What do you think would be



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36. All of these have a positive influence on the growth of the population except



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37. Find out how many of you in your class had cold/cough/fever recently.



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38. How long did the illness(cold/cough/fever) last?



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



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40. How long did they suffer from illness who took antibiotics?



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41. How long did they suffer from illness who did not take antibiotics?



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42. Is there a difference between these (according to antibiotics) two groups?



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43. Do you think that the alternate splicing of exons may enable a structural gene to code for several Isoproteins from one and the same gene ? If Yes, how ? If not, why so ?



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44. Are all the people in your locality able to have an access (water) to this?



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45. If there is no difference, do you think that your findings mean that being well-off or poor



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46. Why are we normally advised to take balanced and nourishing food when we are sick?



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



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



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49. What is immunization?



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50. What are the immunization programmes available at the nearest health center in your area



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51. in locality? What frequently seen are the health problems in your area?



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52. What is meant by health?



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53. What are acute diseases?



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54. What is meant by chronic disease?



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55. What are infectious diseases?



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56. Name some infectious agents which causes infectious diseases.



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57. Why are antibiotics not preferred in case of viral infection?



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58. What are communicable diseases?



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59. What are 'Vectors'?



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60. Name some diseases for which vaccines are effective.



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61. Name some diseases caused by infectious agents



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62. How does an antibiotic control bacterial infection?



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63. How do diseases spread through water?



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64. How do air borne diseases spread?



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65. What is the basis for immunization?



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66. Diseases that last for only very short periods of time are called _____ diseases

A. Chronic

B. Acute

C. Both

D. None

Answer:



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67. The ailments that last for a long time, even as much as a lifetime are called _____ diseases

A. Chronic

B. Acute

C. Both

D. None

Answer:



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68. Example of chronic disease is

A. Elephantiasis

B. Malaria

C. Cough

D. Cold

Answer:



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69. Diseases where microbes are the immediate causes are called ___ diseases.

A. Infectious

B. Non infectious

C. Communicable

D. Non communicable

Answer:



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70. Factors responsible for improper health are

A. Unclean drinking water

B. Poverty

C. Not well nourished

D. All the above

Answer:



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71. Helicobacter pylori, was responsible for _____ ulcers.

A. Stomach

B. Peptic

C. Pepsin

D. Kidney

Answer:



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72. Marshall and Warren won the Nobel Prize
in the year

A. 2008

B. 2009

C. 2010

D. 2005

Answer:



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73. Virus is the causative organism for _____
disease

A. Tuberculosis

B. AIDS

C. Cholera

D. All the above

Answer:



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74. Kala-azar is caused by

A. Fungi

B. Bacteria

C. Protozoa

D. Algae

Answer:



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75. Cough and cold spread by

A. Water

B. Air

C. Touch

D. None

Answer:



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76. Tuberculosis is a ____ disease

A. Non communicable

B. Communicable

C. Non infectious

D. All the above

Answer:



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77. Malaria is transmitted through this vector

A. Dog

B. Mosquito

C. Pig

D. Housefly

Answer:



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78. This disease is spread through water.

A. AIDS

B. Tuberculosis

C. Cholera

D. Malaria

Answer:



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79. To prevent water borne infections we must drink _____ water

A. Unclean

B. Dirty

C. Puddle

D. Clean

Answer:



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80. Japanese encephalitis is caused by

A. Virus

B. Bacteria

C. Fungi

D. Algae

Answer:



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81. Vector in case of brain fever is

A. Mosquito

B. House fly

C. Cockroach

D. Beetle bug

Answer:



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82. The sudden outbreak of a disease is called

A. Epidemics

B. Endemics

C. Vaccination

D. Mortality

Answer:



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83. First vaccination was developed by the scientist

A. Louis Pasteur

B. Warren

C. Edward Jenner

D. Marshall

Answer:



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84. Edward Jenner developed vaccination against _____ disease

A. Smallpox

B. Chickenpox

C. Mumps

D. Measles

Answer:



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85. To develop vaccine for small pox, Jenner injected disease causing germs into

A. Smallpox

B. Cowpox

C. Chickenpox

D. All the above

Answer:



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86. "Vacca" in Latin means

A. Fox

B. Pox

C. Dog

D. Cow

Answer:



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87. Rabies virus is spread by the bite of infected _____

A. Dog

B. Pig

C. Sheep

D. Cow

Answer:



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88. An important factor for our individual health is

A. Living in cities with all amenities

B. Social Environment

C. Living in Isolation

D. Having huge amount of wealth

Answer:



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89. One of the following is a symptom or a sign for a disease

A. Laziness

B. Headache

C. Poor family

D. Due to stress

Answer:



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90. One of the following is a chronic disease

A. Elephantiasis

B. Common cold

C. Diarrhoea

D. Pneumonia

Answer:



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91. Loose motion in a baby may be due to infection with

A. Bacteria

B. Worms

C. Virus

D. Protozoan

Answer:



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92. Which bacterium is responsible for peptic ulcer?

A. Helicobacter

B. Staphylococci

C. Coccidia

D. Monocystis

Answer:



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93. Which organism has a cell wall to protect themselves?

A. Virus

B. Leishmania

C. Bacteria

D. Fungi

Answer:



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94. Antibiotic Penicillin is more effective on

A. Viruses

B. Bacteria

C. Fungi

D. Protozoans

Answer:



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95. Mode of transmission of Tuberculosis is by

A. Drinking water

B. Sexual contact

C. Air

D. Rain

Answer:



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96. One of the following microbial disease is transmitted by sexual contact

A. Syphilis

B. Pneumonia

C. Meningitis

D. Cholera

Answer:



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97. One of them is a common vector

A. Housefly

B. Butterfly

C. Mosquito

D. Worms

Answer:



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98. If a microbe targets the liver of a human, he will be affected with

A. Cough

B. Jaundice

C. encephalitis

D. Brain fever

Answer:



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99. A key to the prevention of infectious diseases is

A. Public hygiene

B. Individual unhygiene

C. Individual hygiene

D. Absence of a well developed immune system

Answer:



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100. A healthy person is one who is free from

A. Bacteria

B. Disease

C. Mental tension

D. Disease & mental tension

Answer:



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101. Fruits and vegetables brought from the market

A. May carry germs

B. May carry eggs of the worms

C. Maybe coated with pesticides

D. All the above

Answer:



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102. Inhaling polluted air causes diseases of the

A. Digestive system

B. Circulatory system

C. Nervous system

D. Respiratory system

Answer:



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103. Which disease is likely to spread in crowded areas?

A. Non-infectious

B. Infectious

C. Genetic

D. Deficiency diseases

Answer:



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Improve Your Learning

1. Is it possible to draw more than one diameter in a circle? Are all the diameters

equal in length ?



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4. Draw the figure of leishmania and trypanosome? (AS 5)



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9. How many harvests of silk worms do you get in a year?



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