



BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT Biology(Telugu)

WHY DO WE FALL ILL



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)

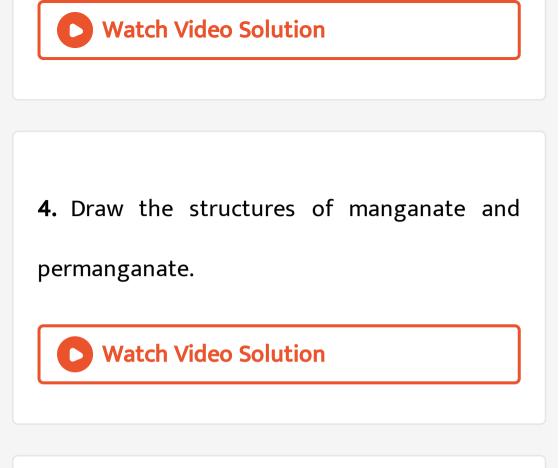


2. Differentiate the infective and non - infective

diseases.

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3. Why acute disease becomes a chronic disease?



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

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.

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

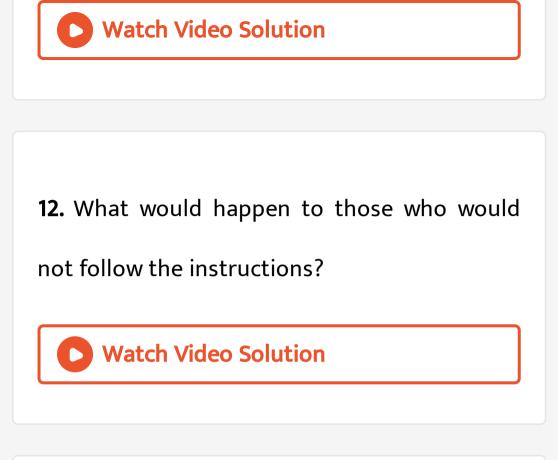
diseases are. Suggest three steps that could be taken by your local authorities to bring down the incidence of these diseases.



instructions on the wall?

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11. What do we know from such instructions?



13. In which season do we generally find more

mosquitoes? How do they affect us?

14. What does the word 'health' mean? When do we fall sick? Watch Video Solution 15. What would happen if no one takes responsibility for clearing drains and ensuring

that water does not collect in the streets open

spaces?



16. State any two conditions essential for good

health.

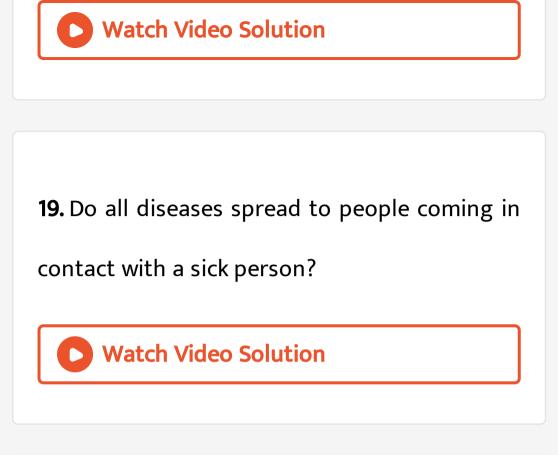


17. State any two conditions essential for good

health.

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



20. What are the diseases that are not spreading?

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

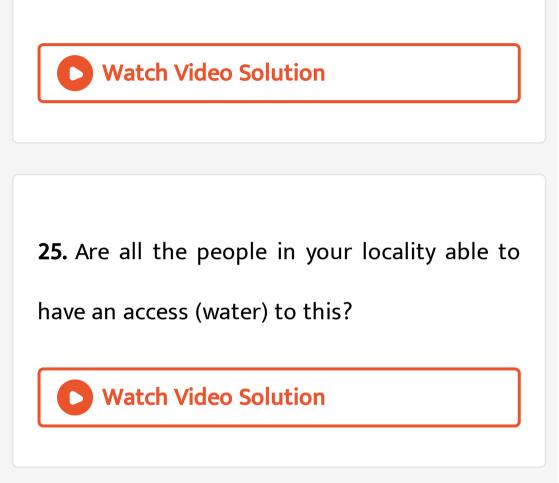
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24. Find out what provisions are made by your

local authority (panchayat/municipal

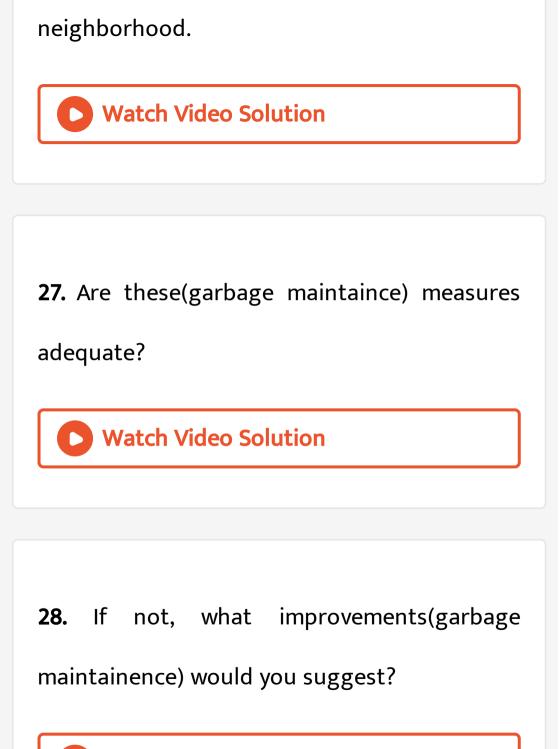
corporation) for the supply of clean drinking

water.



26. Find out how your local authority manages

the solid waste generated in your



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?

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?

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



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

neighbourhood?



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

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?



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?



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?



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 ?



44. Are all the people in your locality able to

have an access (water) to this?

45. If there is no difference, do you think that

your findings mean that being well-off or poor



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



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

49. What is immunization?



50. What are the immunization programmes

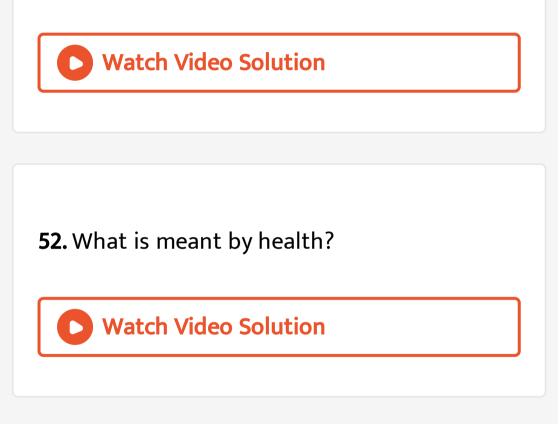
available at the nearest health center in your

area



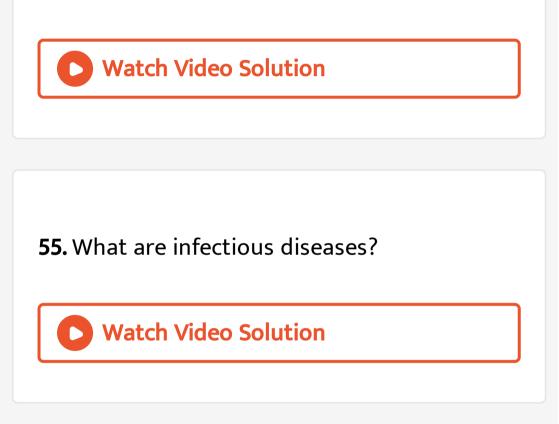
51. in locality? What frequently seen are the

health problems in your area?



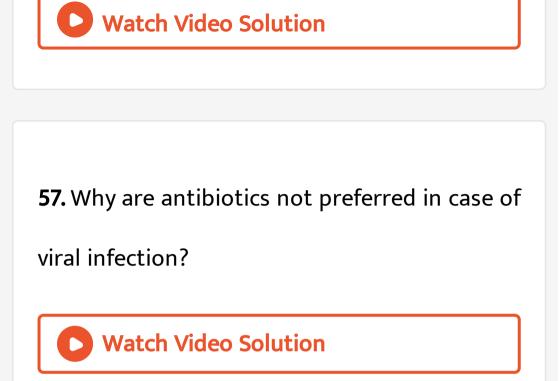
53. What are acute diseases?

54. What is meant by chronic disease?



56. Name some infectious agents which causes

infectious diseases.



58. What are communicable diseases?



59. What are 'Vectors'?



60. Name some diseases for which vaccines are

effective.

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61. Name some diseases caused by infectious

agents

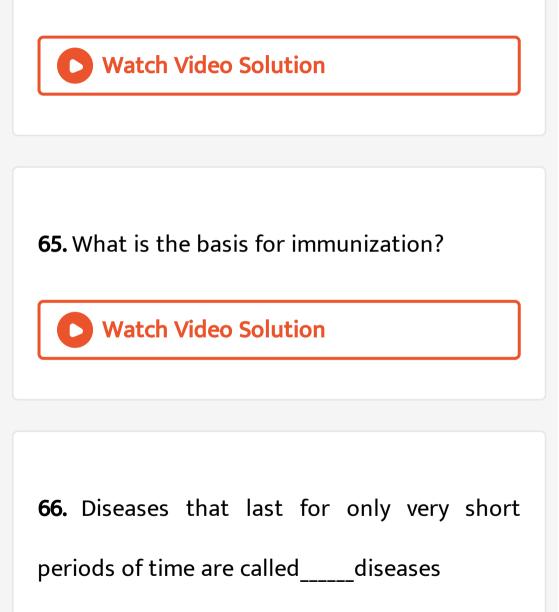


62. How does an antibiotic control bacterial infection?

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63. How do diseases spread through water?

64. How do air borne diseases spread?



A. Chronic

- B. Acute
- C. Both
- D. None

Answer:



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:

Watch Video Solution

69. Diseases where microbes are the

immediate causes are called____diseases.

A. Infectious

- B. Non infectious
- C. Communicable
- D. Non communicable

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

70. Factors responsible for improper health

are

A. Unclean drinking water

B. Poverty

C. Not well nourished

D. All the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

71. Helicobacter pylori, was responsible for

_ulcers.

A. Stomach

B. Peptic

C. Pepsin

D. Kidney

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

74. Kala-azar is caused by

A. Fungi

B. Bacteria

C. Protozoa

D. Algae

Answer:



75. Cough and cold spread by

A. Water

B. Air

C. Touch

D. None

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

76. Tuberculosis is a ____ disease

- A. Non communicable
- B. Communicable
- C. Non infectious
- D. All the above





77. Malaria is transmitted through this vector

A. Dog

- B. Mosquito
- C. Pig
- D. Housefly





78. This disease is spread through water.

A. AIDS

B. Tuberculosis

C. Cholera

D. Malaria

Answer:

79. To prevent water borne infections we must

drink _____water

A. Unclean

B. Dirty

C. Puddle

D. Clean

Answer:

80. Japanese encephalitis is caused by

A. Virus

B. Bacteria

C. Fungi

D. Algae

Answer:



81. Vector in case of brain fever is

A. Mosquito

B. House fly

C. Cockroach

D. Beetle bug

Answer:

82. The sudden outbreak of a disease is called

A. Epidemics

B. Endemics

C. Vaccination

D. Mortality

Answer:

83. First vaccination was developed by the scientist

A. Louis Pasteur

B. Warren

C. Edward Jenner

D. Marshall

Answer:

84. Edward Jenner developed vaccination

against ____ disease

A. Smallpox

B. Chickenpox

C. Mumps

D. Measles

Answer:

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

A. Smallpox

B. Cowpox

C. Chickenpox

D. All the above

Answer:

86. "Vacca" in Latin means

A. Fox

B. Pox

C. Dog

D. Cow

Answer:



87. Rabies virus is spread by the bite of infected _____A. Dog

B. Pig

C. Sheep

D. Cow

Answer:

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:

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:

90. One of the following is a chronic disease

A. Elephantiasis

- B. Common cold
- C. Diarrhoea
- D. Pneumonia

Answer:



91. Loose motion in a baby may be due to

infection with

A. Bacteria

B. Worms

C. Virus

D. Protozoan

Answer:

92. Which bacterium is responsible for peptic

ulcer?

A. Helicobacter

- B. Staphylococci
- C. Coccidia
- D. Monocystis

Answer:



93. Which organism has a cell wall to protect

themselves?

A. Virus

B. Leishmania

C. Bacteria

D. Fungi

Answer:

94. Antibiotic Penicillin is more effective on

A. Viruses

B. Bacteria

C. Fungi

D. Protozoans

Answer:



95. Mode of transmission of Tuberculosis is by

- A. Drinking water
- **B. Sexual contact**
- C. Air
- D. Rain

Answer:



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

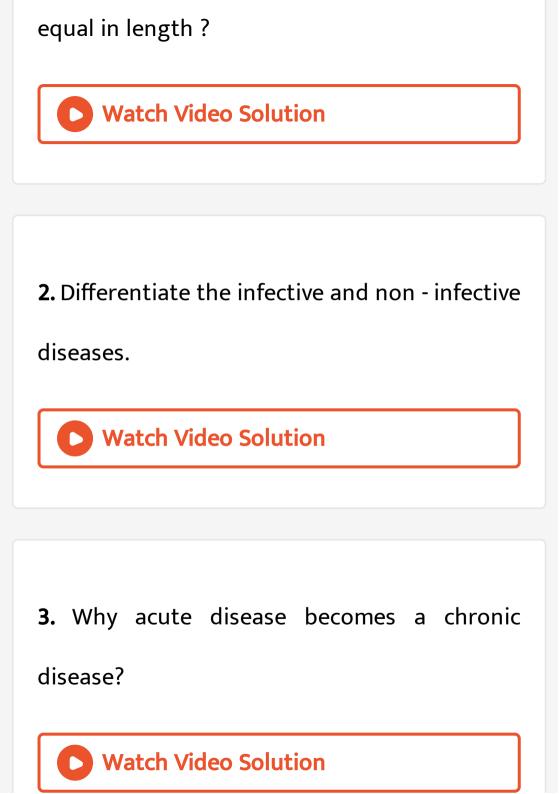
D. Deficiency diseases

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



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

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preventing disease?



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

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.

9. How many harvests of silk worms do you get

in a year?

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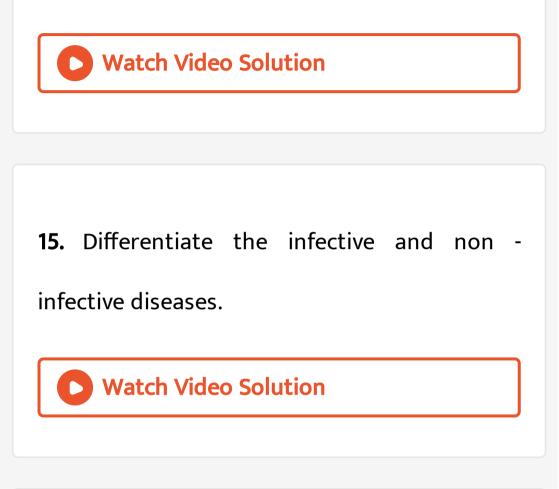
13. A doctor/nurse/health-worker is exposed to more sick people than others in the community. Find out how she/he avoids getting sick herself/himself. (AS 1)

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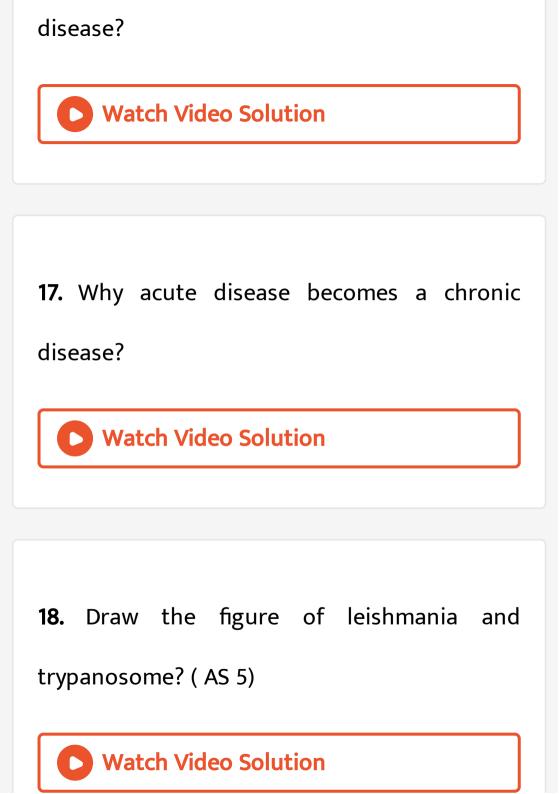
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