

 INDIAN SCHOLL AL WADI AL KABIR DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE (2020 – 2021)		
Class: IX	SUBJECT: BIOLOGY	Date : 06.09.2020
Worksheet No: 3 With answers	Topic: Why Do We Fall Ill?	A4 FILE FORMAT (PORTFOLIO)
CLASS & SEC:	NAME OF THE STUDENT:	ROLL No.

I OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- The disease that affects our lungs is
 - AIDS
 - Rabies
 - Polio
 - Tuberculosis
- The BCG vaccine is given for the immunity against
 - Hepatitis
 - Jaundice
 - Tuberculosis
 - Malaria
- Penicillin is a drug that can
 - Interfere in the biological pathway of bacteria
 - An antibiotic that can kill bacteria
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above
- DPT vaccine is given to develop immunity against _____ disease.
 - Tetanus
 - diphtheria
 - pertussis
 - All of these

5. Match the words or statements from column A with the words and statements of column B

	Column A		Column B
i.	Vaccines are available against	1.	Vector
ii.	Housefly	2.	Cholera and typhoid
iii.	Diseases which spread through water	3.	Common cold, AIDS
iv.	Viruses	4.	Tetanus, Whooping cough, polio and measles

- a. (i) 1 (ii)2 (iii)3 (iv)4
b. (i) 2 (ii)3 (iii)4 (iv)5
c. (i) 4 (ii)1 (iii)2 (iv)3
d. (i) 4 (ii)2 (iii)1 (iv)3

6. Tuberculosis is caused by a bacterium. [True/False]

7. Common cold is a chronic disease. [True/False]

8. Many skin diseases are caused by (complete the following)

(Q.no. 9 and 10) are Assertion & Reasoning

A) If both, Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B) If both, Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C) If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D) If both, Assertion and Reason are false.

9. Assertion: Symptoms of disease are the things we feel as being wrong.

Reason: headache is the symptom of brain tumour.

10. Assertion: Acute Diseases will not have time to cause major effects on general health.

Reason: cough and cold get well within time without affecting major health

II. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS CARRYING 1 MARK EACH

11. Name the disease caused by HIV.

12. Define disease?

13. Mention any two diseases which can be categorized as acute.

14. Name the disease-causing microbe that lives and remains inside the host cell.

15. Name the vector of malaria.

III. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS CARRYING 3 MARKS EACH

16. Enlist the causes of diseases.

17. List any three differences between acute and chronic diseases.

18. What is the mechanism of action of antibiotics?

19. Observe the figures given below and answer the questions.



Fig. A



Fig. B



Fig. C

(a) Identify A, B and C

(b) Name one disease caused by A, B and C

20. What are the immediate and contributory causes of diseases? Explain with the example of a child suffering from diarrhea.

IV. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS CARRYING 5 MARKS EACH

21. Discuss the causes, symptoms, preventive measures and treatment of AIDS.

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

23. (a) What is immunisation.

(b) What precautions can you take in your school to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases?

24. (a) Why are we advised to take bland and nourishing food when we are sick?

(b) Give any four factors necessary for a healthy person.

25. (a) Name the diseases caused by the following- (i) Protozoa, (ii) Virus, (iii) Bacteria, (iv) Fungi

(b) How is malaria transmitted?

V. PREVIOUS YEAR'S QUESTIONS:

26. (a) Briefly explain the principle of immunization.

(b) Mention any two diseases that can be prevented by immunization. (3)

27. (i) State any two general ways of preventing infectious diseases. (5)

(ii) What are the three limitations in dealing with infectious diseases?

Answers for the worksheet

I OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (d), 5 (c), 6 (T) 7. (F), 8. Fungi, 9. (B), 10. (A)

II. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS CARRYING 1 MARK EACH

11. AIDS.

12. Any disturbance in the structure or function of any organ or part of body. It may be caused due to the attack of pathogens (virus, bacteria), lack of nutritious diet/balanced diet and lack of public health services.

13. headache and cold

14. Virus

15. Female Anopheles mosquito

III. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS CARRYING 3 MARKS EACH

16. Most of the diseases have many causes, rather than one single cause, like unclean water, nourishment, poor health, lack of public services, genetic abnormalities (hereditary reasons)

17.

Acute Disease	Chronic Disease
They are short duration disease	They are long lasting disease
Patient recovers completely after the cure	Patient does not recover completely
There is no loss of weight or feeling of tiredness afterward	There is often loss of weight or feeling of tiredness
There is short duration loss of work and efficiency	There is a prolonged loss of work and efficiency

18. Antibiotics are chemical substances obtained from some microbes, which stop the growth of specific kind of pathogens. They block certain biochemical pathways important for the lifecycle of pathogen. For example, penicillin does not allow cell wall formation in some bacteria. It blocks chemical reaction required for cell wall formation.

19. (a) A Leishmania, B Staphylococci, C Trypanosoma

(b) A -Kala azar, B Acne, C Sleeping sickness

20. Immediate cause of a disease is the primary factor causing a disease. Contributory causes are factors, which do not cause the disease themselves but provide conditions for the disease to occur. Virus causing diarrhoea is the immediate cause. Contaminated drinking water and lack of resistance due to under-nourishment are the contributory causes.

21. **Cause** - By virus HIV (Human Immuno-deficiency Virus)

Symptoms - Loss of weight, sweating during night, Loss of appetite, Person becomes weak
Fever

Preventions- Avoiding sexual contact with unknown persons.

Using sterilised needles, blades, etc. During blood transfusion ensure that the blood to be transfused is free from HIV.

22. Infectious diseases spread by different means. These are:

(i) Through air an infected person when sneezes or coughs releases droplets containing germs. These droplets infect another healthy person through air and microbes enter a new body. Examples of such diseases are common cold, pneumonia and tuberculosis.

(ii) Through water If the water source is polluted by the excreta of infectious persons having gut diseases and this water is used by other people they will be infected by diseases. For example, cholera, amoebiasis, hepatitis spread through water.

(iii) Through sexual contact Some diseases like AIDS and syphilis, etc., are transmitted by sexual contact. Other than this, AIDS virus also spread through blood, infected syringes, infected mother to her baby during pregnancy and through breast feeding.

(iv) Through vectors There are some animals which act as intermediaries or vectors for a particular disease. The vectors carry diseases from infected person to the healthy person. For example, mosquito spread malaria causing organism in humans, while sucking their blood.

23. (a) **Immunization** is a process in which an organism is made immune to fight against the disease-causing pathogen. This is done by administration of **vaccines**. **Vaccines** are drugs or medicines, which contains a biological agent in dead or weakened form which mimic the one that resembles a disease-causing pathogen, present inside the body.

- (b) To prevent the incidence of infectious diseases in school following precautions can be taken:
- a) Avoid contact of students suffering from air borne diseases like common cold, cough, eye, flu, etc.
 - b) By checking the availability of clean drinking water in school.
 - c) Clean surroundings in school will not allow the growth and multiplication of vectors.
 - d) Starting childhood immunisation programs in schools.

24. (a) All the normal functions of the body **get** disturbed in case illness. So, a **nourishing food** is required, which is easily digestible and contains all the nutrients. This is the main reason that **bland and nourishing food is advised to take** during **sickness**.

(b) **Any four factors necessary for a healthy person**

- For a **healthy person** it is **necessary** that.
- **the** surrounding environment should be clean. ...
- personal hygiene is maintained to prevent infectious diseases.
- proper, sufficient nourishment and food is available for good immune system of our body.
- body is immunised against severe diseases.

25. (a) (i) Protozoa – Malaria, (ii) Virus – common cold, (iii) Bacteria – Typhoid, (iv) Fungi – ring worm (skin infection)

(b) Female Anopheles mosquitoes are vectors that carry pathogens like protozoa which cause malaria.

V. PREVIOUS YEAR'S QUESTIONS:

26 and 27 Try on your own

Prepared by Gerard Thomas	Checked by : HOD - SCIENCE
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