

	INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR	
CLASS: IX	DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE 2024 – 25 SKILL SUBJECT: HEALTHCARE	DATE: 09.02.2026
WORKSHEET NO: 7 with answers	UNIT-5 -IMMUNIZATION (Session 1,2,3, &4)	NOTE: A4 FILE FORMAT
NAME OF THE STUDENT:	CLASS & SEC: IX – A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I	ROLL NO:

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1.Vaccines contain:

- a) Live, healthy bacteria
- b) Weakened or killed forms of pathogens
- c) Only antibiotics
- d) Sugar solutions

Q.2.Which vaccine is typically given to newborns within 24 hours of birth?

- a) MMR
- b) Hepatitis B
- c) Polio
- d) Chickenpox

Q.3.Which organization leads global immunization programs?

- a) UNESCO
- b) WHO (World Health Organization)
- c) UNICEF only
- d) Red Cross only

Q.4.What is immunization?

- a) A disease caused by bacteria
- b) The process of making a person immune to infection
- c) A type of antibiotic
- d) A surgical procedure

Q.5.A booster dose is given to:

- a) Cure an existing disease
- b) Strengthen immunity over time
- c) Treat side effects
- d) Replace antibiotics

SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.6.Why are childhood vaccinations important?

Q.7.Mention the difference between innate immunity and adaptive immunity.

Q.8.What are the importance of immunization.

Q.9.What is pulse polio immunization.

Q.10.List any five components of Universal Immunization programme.

ANSWERS

1	b) Weakened or killed forms of vaccine.
2	b) Hepatitis B
3	b) WHO (World Health Organization)
4	b) The process of making a person immune to infection
5	b) Strengthen immunity over time
6	Importance of Childhood Vaccinations: Childhood vaccinations protect children from serious and potentially fatal diseases during their most vulnerable years. They help build immunity early in life when children's immune systems are still developing. Vaccinations also prevent the spread of diseases within communities and schools, protecting those who cannot be vaccinated.
7	<p>Innate Immunity :</p> <p>This includes: • Skin • Acidic Environment of Stomach • Saliva • Tears. Innate immunity describes our body's barriers to infection that are in-built (or • Cells in blood stream that can destroy bacteria. All of these systems are extremely important as a first line of defence to prevent us from becoming infected, and for getting rid of the infections. These innate systems do not change with multiple exposures to the same infection; there is no 'learned' response no matter how many times our body is exposed to the same organism.</p> <p>Adaptive immunity:</p> <p>Our body's second line of defence is called adaptive immunity which is more complex. By adapting to fight infections from particular bacteria or viruses, our body can become immune to infections caused by the same organism in the future. This adaptation by body to prevent infection is the basis of immunization. Certain types of blood cells can learn from exposure to an infection. This means that the next time they encounter that infection they can remember it and mount a faster and stronger response.</p>
8	<p>Importance of immunization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention against various diseases: Immunization helps to prevent your child against various diseases • Immunization is safe and effective: All vaccines that are given to children are completely safe and effective, as various medical professionals have tested them. • Immunization prevents spread of diseases: If a person is immunized, there is little to risk of an epidemic. Thus, it also prevents spreading of the disease. • Immunization saves time and money: A prolonged illness can take a toll on your finances as well as your precious time. Immunization is a good investment, as it saves time, money and promotes good health. • Immunization protects future: Immunization has helped to eradicate polio to some extent. If we keep on practicing immunization, in near future we will be able to eradicate all these diseases completely. • Immunization has reduced mortality rate.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immunization has made children more healthy and fit. • Immunization promotes long life span.
9	Pulse Polio is an immunization campaign established by the Government of India in 1995-96 to eradicate poliomyelitis (polio) in India by vaccinating all children under the age of five years against poliovirus. This project deals with the ways to fight poliomyelitis through a large scale immunization programme, co-operating with various international institutions, state governments and Non-governmental organization.
10	<p>Key Components of Universal Immunization Programme As a Patient Care Assistant, one would be responsible for all aspects of program management that would lead to the desired program output. The different aspects of program management include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human resource 2. Micro planning 3. Capacity Building 4. Logistics management 5. Supervision and monitoring 6. Data for action 7. Social mobilization 8. Financial resources 9. Coordination and work environment 10. Linkages with other maternal and child health interventions

Prepared by: Ms. Jainsha Saji	Checked by: AVP – Science & French
---	--

