

I OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Ia.	Fill	in	the	bl	lank	s:
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1. Health is state of complete, and well-being.					
2 is just the opposite of health.					
3. HIV stands for					
4. Pneumonia disease targets					
5. Immediate causes of any disease include agents like micro-organisms.					
Ib. Multiple choice questions:					
6. Inappropriate use of antibiotics					
a. will weaken our immune system.					
b. will not kill the disease-causing virus.					
c. creates strains of disease-resistant bacteria.					
d. will cause another infectious disease.					
7. It is harder to make anti-viral medicines than making antibacterial medicines because					
i. viruses have a tough cyst.					
ii. viruses enter our cells and use our machinery for their life processes.					
iii. The cost of making anti-viral medicines are very high.					
iv. viruses have few biochemical mechanisms of their own.					
a. i and ii. b. i and iii. c. ii and iv. D. ii and iii.					

- 8. Majority of children in many parts of India need not be vaccinated against hepatitis A because
- a. they develop natural immunity to hepatitis A by the time they are five years old.
- b. Hepatitis A is a water-borne disease.
- c. most of the children are not exposed to the hepatitis virus through water.
- d. it is not a chronic disease.
- 9. Select a non-infectious disease.
- (a) Leukaemia (b) Leprosy (c) Measles (d) Typhoid
- 10. Find from the following, a disease you may suffer from, if you live in an overcrowded and poorly ventilated place.
- (a) Cholera
- (b) AIDS
- (c) Air borne diseases
- (d) Cancer

Ic. ASSERTION AND REASONING:

For the questions 11 to 15, two statements are given-one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason(R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the options (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) as given below:

- (i)Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (ii)Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (iii) A is true but R is false.
- (iv)A is false but R is true.
- **11. Assertion**: In many species of mosquitoes, only the females feed on warm-blooded animals, including humans.

Reason: Female mosquitoes are vectors of many diseases.

12. **Assertion**: Cancer is a non-infectious disease.

Reason: Cancer impairs normal body activities only for few days.

13. Assertion: Making anti-viral medicine is harder than making anti-bacterial medicines.

Reason: It takes hundreds of years to prepare antiviral drugs.

14. **Assertion**: It's okay to sit near a person suffering from cold.

Reason: Cold is a communicable disease.

15. **Assertion**: Hepatitis is a contagious disease.

Reason: Hepatitis is a viral infection of liver causing its inflammation.

16. Id. PASSAGE BASED QUESTIONS:

Whenever the normal working of our body system gets disturbed, we feel sick. It can happen when a bacterium, virus, etc, enters our body or because of unhealthy living practices like lack of exercise or intake of drugs/excessive sugar/salt.

There are two major kinds of diseases: infectious and non-infectious. Infectious diseases are caused by pathogens such as bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites entering the body through the air we breathe, the food and drink we consume or through openings in the skin, such as cuts. As an example, through cough and sneezing a person can spread the cold virus to another. Non-infectious diseases are caused by a confluence of factors including the environment, a person's lifestyle choices and genetics. For example, heart disease may be caused by a sedentary lifestyle and a poor diet, or it may be caused by a family history of the disease.

- (I). How can a normal body become sick?
- a) When bacteria, virus, etc., enter our body
- b) Lack of exercise
- c) Intake of drugs or excessive sugar/salt
- d) All the above
- (II). Major kinds of diseases are of
 - a) Three types
 - b) Four types
 - c) Two types
 - d) Many types
- (III). Infectious diseases are caused by
 - a) Family history of diseases.
 - b) Genetics
 - c) Person's lifestyle.
 - d) pathogens.
- (IV). Sedentary life style can be a cause of
 - a) heart disease.

- b) Common cold.
- c) Jaundice
- d) Tuberculosis

II. VERY SHORT ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS CARRYING 1 MARK EACH

- 17. Whom will you call disease free?
- 18. What do you mean by symptoms of a disease?
- 19. Expand HIV.
- 20. Give one example each of diseases caused by bacteria and virus.
- 21. Define Vaccination.

III. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS CARRYING 3 MARKS EACH

- 22. Distinguish between acute and chronic diseases in three points.
- 23. Our surrounding area should be free of stagnant water. Explain.
- 24. Why do some children fall ill more frequently than others living in the same locality?
- 25. Identify the target organ of:
- a) Hepatitis b) pneumonia c) tuberculosis
- 26. Antibiotics and other drugs are used to kill the microbes; then why do they not affect us adversely?

IV. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS CARRYING 5 MARKS EACH

- 27. Discuss the causes, symptoms, preventive measures and treatment of AIDS.
- 28. What do you mean by disease? Describe the various causes of diseases.
- 29. Explain giving reasons:
- (a) Balanced diet is necessary for maintaining healthy body.
- (b) Health of an organism depends upon the surrounding environmental conditions.
- (c) Our surrounding area should be free of stagnant water.
- (d) Social harmony and good economic conditions are necessary for good health.

ANSWERS

1. 1	Physical, Mental and Social well being		
2.	Disease		
3.	Human immunodeficiency virus		
4.	Lungs		
5.	External		
6.	c. creates strains of disease-resistant bacteria.		
7.	iv. viruses have few biochemical mechanisms of their own		
8.	a. they develop natural immunity to hepatitis A by the time they are five years old.		
9.	(a) Leukaemia		
10.	(c) Air borne diseases		
11.	(ii)Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.		
12.	(iii)A is true but R is false.		
13.	(iii)A is true but R is false.		
14.	(iv)A is false but R is true.		
15.	(i)Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.		
16.	(I) d. All the above (II) c. Two types (III) d. pathogens. (IV) a. Heart Disease.		
17.	Hint: When an individual is free of a disease that can lead to physical pain, mental stress, or emotional disorders. · elaborate		
18.	Symptoms of disease are the things we feel as being 'wrong'. So we have a headache, we have cough, we have loose motions , we have a wound with pus; these are all symptoms. These indicate that there may be a disease, but they don't indicate what the disease is.		
19.	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)		
20.	viruses are the common cold, influenza, dengue fever and AIDS . Diseases like typhoid fever, cholera, tuberculosis and anthrax are caused by bacteria. (one each)		
21.	Vaccination is a process of getting a dose of a vaccine against a particular disease . The vaccine could be in the form of an injection or even administered orally.		
22.	Any three points you have learnt. Refer your note book		

23.	Our surrounding area should be free of stagnant water because the stagnant water will cause many waterborne diseases to human beings and other organisms.
	Stagnant water is a home for various microorganisms. They survive and lay their eggs inside the water and are cause of many microorganism-borne diseases.
24.	Some children fall ill more frequently than other living in the same area because of these factors - (i) poor personal hygiene; (ii) poor domestic hygiene; (iii) unclean food; (iv) lack of proper nutrition and balanced diet. All these factors lead to a poor immune system thus unable to protect the body from the attack of pathogens.
25.	a) Liver, b) Lungs and c) Lungs
26.	The antibiotic like penicillin blocks the bacterial processes that build the cell wall. As a result, the growing bacteria become unable to make cell-walls, and die easily. Human cells don't make a cell-wall anyway, so antibiotics like penicillin cannot have such an effect on us.
27.	AIDS is caused by a retrovirus, HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus).
	It is transmitted from an infected to a healthy person through sexual contact, blood transfusion, use of infected needle or blade. Also, it may get transmitted from infected mother to her foetus.
	Symptoms:
	Inflammation in lymph glands. Loss of weight and sweating during night. Bleeding and fever. Severe damage to the brain which may even lead to loss of memory. In some cases, the person may cease to speak and even think. Above all, the possibility of other diseases also increases because of the damage caused to the immune system.
	Prevention:
	By avoiding sexual contact with unknown persons. By using sterilised needles, blades, etc. By ensuring that the blood to be transfused is free from HIV.

Treatment:

There is no cure for AIDS.

The treatment for HIV is called **antiretroviral therapy** (**ART**). ART involves taking a combination of HIV medicines (called an HIV treatment regimen) every day. ART is recommended for everyone who has HIV. People with HIV should start taking HIV medicines as soon as possible.

Disease is defined as a condition of the body or a part of it in which its normal functioning gets disturbed. The main causes of diseases are:

	Biological agents which are disease-causing microorganisms or pathogens like viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoans, etc. Unhealthy lifestyle, Polluted environment etc.
29.	 (a) A balanced diet supplies the nutrients your body needs to work effectively. Without balanced nutrition, your body is more prone to disease, infection, fatigue, and low performance. Children who don't get enough healthy foods may face growth and developmental problems, poor academic performance, and frequent infections. (b) Health depends on three major factors physical, social and mental. If the environmental condition is contaminated it adversely affect the physical health of the organism residing in the particular area.
	(c) Through social harmony a healthy physical environment like public cleanliness, good sanitary and hygienic conditions can be maintained which are necessary to keep people healthy. A person of higher economic group can have a balanced diet and live in better hygienic conditions, which is not available to poor people.

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