

QB365

Important Questions - Why Do We Fall Ill

9th Standard CBSE

Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) The protozoa organism responsible for sickness is 1
(a) Ameba (b) Entamoeba (c) Plasmodium (d) Trypanosoma
- 2) The protozoan organism that causes kalaazar is 1
(a) ieshmania (b) ascaris (c) trypanosoma (d) antomoeba
- 3) Which one of the following is not a viral disease? 1
(a) Influenza (b) Common cold (c) dengue fever (d) Anthrax
- 4) Antibiotic penicillin act against bacteria by 1
(a) Killing the bacteria (b) neutralizing the bacteria
(c) blocking biochemical pathways important for bacteria (d) None of the above
- 5) Which one of the following disease is more likely to spread in the absence of safe drinking water? 1
(a) cholera (b) Tuberculosis (c) tetanus (d) Anthrax
- 6) japanese encephalitis is spread by 1
(a) contaminated water (b) air (c) dog bite (d) mosquito
- 7) The disease which is transmitted by sexual contact is 1
(a) malaria (b) kala-azar (c) elephantasis (d) syphilis
- 8) Which one of the following disease an infected mother can transmit through breast feeding to her body? 1
(a) Malaria (b) AIDS (c) Kala-azar (d) Elephantasis
- 9) Some diseases last for long time, even as much as life time. Such diseases are termed 1
(a) acute (b) subacute (c) chronic (d) non-infectiuos
- 10) Who were awarded nobel prize for discovery of peptic ulcer causing bacterium Helicobacter pylori? 1
(a) Marshall (b) Leuwenhock (c) Warren (d) Both (a) and (b)

Section-B

- 11) How does personal health relate to community health? 2
- 12) Explain briefly the two groups of diseases. 2
- 13) Give definition of health. 2
- 14) What are infectious or communicable diseases? 2
- 15) How can one be in poor health without actually suffering from a particular disease? Given an example 2

- 16) What are acute and chronic diseases? Which one of the two are more harmful and why? Give an example in support of your answer. 2
- 17) Can you stay well if your home is clean but your neighbourhood is not, why? 2
- 18) Under which of the following conditions is a person most likely to fall sick? 2
- (a) when she is recovering from malaria.
- (b) When she has recovered from malaria and is taking care of someone suffering from chicken-pox.
- (c) When she is on a four-day fast recovering from malaria and is taking care of someone suffering from chicken-pox.
- 19) Give one local and one general effect of inflammation process. 2
- 20) List four common diseases caused by viruses. 2

Section-C

- 21) What are vectors? 5
- 22) What is immunisation? 5
- 23) How is principle of immunisation implemented for eliminating polio? 5
- 24) The signs and symptoms of a disease depend on the tissue or organ which acts as microbe target. Explain with examples. 5

Section-A

- 1) (d) Trypanosoma 1
- 2) (a) leishmania 1
- 3) (d) Anthrax 1
- 4) (c) blocking biochemical pathways important for bacteria 1
- 5) (a) cholera 1
- 6) (d) mosquito 1
- 7) (d) syphilis 1
- 8) (b) AIDS 1
- 9) (b) subacute 1
- 10) (d) Both (a) and (b) 1

Section-B

- 11) 2
- Both community and personal health are important in making a good health. They are supplemented with each other. We maintain personal health by keeping ourselves and our house clean and taking a balanced diet. Further, to keep personal health, we need a healthy environment to interact with it. A healthy environment concerning to a community is essential to maintain physical, mental, biological and social viability in favour of personal health.

12) 2

Group of diseases:

(i) Infection diseases: These diseases are caused by some parasitic organism, such as bacteria, viruses and can be transmitted to other examples of such diseases are malaria, jaundice, etc.

(ii) Non-infection diseases: They may be genetic or due to malfunctioning of internal body organ without infection. They do not spread in the community. For example, high blood pressure.

13) Health is state of being well enough to function well physically, mentally and socially. 2

14) 2

The diseases where immediate causes are microbes/micro-organisms are called infectious disease. They can spread in the community, from person to person.

15) 2

One can be in poor health due to social and mental reasons. For example, if a neighbour mistreat you and abuses, you will be unhappy. There will be mental tension. All that will adversely affect individual's health though he is not having any particular disease.

16) 2

S.No	Acute disease	Chronic disease
1	An acute disease is one which comes rapidly and can be dangerous.	A chronic disease is one that lasts for a long time.
2	It over very soon, not have enough time to cause major effects on general health. Example-Common cold.	It is treated in a long time and causes prolonged general poor health. Example - elephantiasis

17) 2

We cannot stay well if our neighbourhood is not clean. If our neighbourhood is not clean, our environment becomes unhealthy. It provides socially unacceptable habits. Unhealthy environment represents unhappiness, hostility and bad social environment.

18) (c) In lack of proper and sufficient food, the functioning of the immune system will not be good. 2

19) Local effect: Swelling or pain 2

General effect: Fever or headache.

20) (i) common cold 2

(ii) dengue fever

(iii) influenza

(iv) AIDS

Section-C

21) 5

The animals which carry the infecting agents from a sick person to another potential host are called vectors.

22) 5

Introduction of mild type of infection or killed infectious microbes into the body by vaccination/by other means to activate the immune system against a particular infection/disease is called immunisation.

23)

5

For eliminating polio, the vaccines are prepared from weakened infectious agent. These vaccines are in liquid form, usually called poliodrops. Polio drops or preparations stimulate the body to produce antibodies against the polio virus and make the body immune to the polio disease. As polio virus affects children, campaigns are organised to provide polio drops periodically to children under 5 years of age.

24)

5

Different microbes after entering into the body make target to different organs or tissues. Due to infection, there is a change in functioning that leads to the manifestation of different signs and symptoms.

S.No	Target organ	Symptoms
1	Lungs	Cough, breathlessness
2	Liver	Jaundice
3	Brain	Headache, vomiting

