

WORKSHEET 2

CHAPTER 4 – WHY DO WE FALL ILL

A. Fill in the blanks.

- _____ diseases occur for a very long time, even as much as life time.
- Ring worm, athlete's foot are examples of _____ disease.
- _____ and _____ are infectious diseases which spread through sexual contact.
- _____ of the disease are changes that indicate specific cause of the disease.
- Effective prevention of infectious disease is possible through public hygiene and _____

B. State True (T) or False (F).

- Successful care of a disease is more desirable than prevention.
- Common cold is an acute disease.
- Immediate causes of all infectious diseases are microorganisms.
- The bacteria that causes tuberculosis can be transmitted by infected milk.
- Antibiotics cure viral infections.

C. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Most of the skin infections are caused by
 - viruses.
 - fungi.
 - insect bites.
 - worms.
- Which of the following is caused by protozoa?
 - Malaria
 - Influenza
 - AIDS
 - Cholera
- Houseflies are the vector of
 - cholera.
 - malaria.
 - dengue.
 - yellow fever.
- The severity of the disease manifestation depends on
 - number of microbes causing the disease.
 - the organ affected.
 - the nutrition we have.
 - the strength of the infectious agent.
- Which of the following is not a bacterial disease?
 - Cholera
 - Tuberculosis
 - Anthrax
 - Influenza

D. Expand the following:

- AIDS
- SARS
- HIV
- DPT
- BCG

Name:

Teacher's signature:

Class: IX

Date:

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Name one bacterial and a viral sexually transmitted disease.
2. What are the general ways of preventing infections?
3. Which system of our body is activated in response to infection and how does it respond?
4. State any two conditions of good health.
5. Why are antibiotics not effective for viral diseases?

ANSWERS

WORKSHEET 2

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Chronic
2. Fungal
3. AIDS, Syphilis
4. Sign
5. Vaccination

B. State True [T] or False.

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F

C. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. d

D. Expand the following.

1. Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
2. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
3. Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
4. Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
5. Bacillus of Calmette Guerin

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Bacterial – syphilis, viral – AIDS
2. General ways of preventing infectious diseases:
 - (i) Preventing exposure to infectious microbes: Providing healthy and hygienic living condition which are not overcrowded will prevent exposure to air borne microbes. Safe drinking water will prevent exposure from water borne microbes. Clean environment should be provided so that disease carrying vector do not flourish. Thus public hygiene is the basic key to prevention of infectious diseases.
 - (ii) Providing proper and sufficient food: Proper nourishment and food provides a strong immune system to an individual which help them fight against infectious agents.
3. The immune system of our body is activated in response to an infection. When a microbe enters our body, the body's immune system gets activated and recruit many cells to the affected tissue to kill the disease causing germs. This recruitment process is called inflammation. During this process, certain local effects such as swelling and pain, and general effects such as fever, develop. It takes some time for the immune system to kill germs. So, a person with a disease is sick for a while. When the immune system has killed the germs, a person gets better.
4.
 - (i) State of physical, mental and social well being.
 - (ii) Better surrounding or environment.
5. Antibiotics generally block the biochemical pathway of microbes. However, viruses have very few biochemical mechanism of their own and hence are unaffected by antibiotics.