

# WORKSHEET 2

## CHAPTER 15 – HEALTH AND HYGIENE

### A. Give reasons.

1. It is advisable to wash hands before and after meals.
2. Some farmers cultivate *Gambusia* fish.
3. One should breathe through nose and never through mouth.
4. There should be no stagnant water near our house.
5. Eating places must be kept free of flies.

### B. Match the items in Column A with those in Column B and write down the matching pairs.

#### Column A

1. Pandemic disease
2. Degenerative disease
3. Sporadic disease
4. Sexually transmitted disease
5. Congenital disease

#### Column B

- a. haemophilia
- b. syphilis
- c. arteriosclerosis
- d. AIDS
- e. malaria

### C. Fill in the blanks.

1. *Aedes* mosquito spreads \_\_\_\_\_
2. The mouth parts of housefly are in the form of tubular structures called \_\_\_\_\_
3. The interval between the entry of pathogens and appearance of the first symptoms of the disease is called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ mosquito have wings with dark spots.
5. Presence of \_\_\_\_\_ in drinking water cause tooth and bone disorders.

### D. Choose the correct option.

1. The eggs of housefly hatch into  
a. pupa.                      b. larva.                      c. adult.                      d. none.
2. A disease spread by rats is  
a. sleeping sickness.      b. malaria.                      c. plague.                      d. filariasis.
3. *Aedes* mosquito spreads  
a. malaria.                      b. yellow fever.              c. typhoid.                      d. elephantiasis.
4. Which of the following is a communicable disease?  
a. Arthritis                      b. Cancer                      c. Dengue                      d. Goitre

Name: .....

Teacher's signature: .....

Class: ..... IX .....

Date: .....

5. Which of following is a water-borne disease?

a. Tuberculosis

b. Influenza

c. Pneumonia

d. Cholera

**E. Study the given figure and answer the following questions.**

1. Name the insect and its phylum.
2. Name two diseases spread by it.
3. How does it spread disease?
4. Give two ways to control it.
5. How would you identify *Aedes* mosquito?



# ANSWERS

## WORKSHEET 2

### A. Give reasons.

1. Our hands contain a lot of germs which may enter our body and make us sick while consuming the food. So it is advisable to wash hands before and after meals to make them germ free.
2. Cultivating *Gambusia* fish is a biological method of mosquito control. *Gambusia* fish selectively feed on mosquito larvae, thus decreasing their number and protecting us from many diseases spread by mosquitoes.
3. One should breathe through nose and never through mouth because the hair and mucus secreted in nose prevents our body from dust particle and harmful microorganisms present in air. If we inhale through our mouth we will be affected and suffer from disease.
4. Stagnant water is breeding ground for mosquitoes. If there is no stagnant water near our house, mosquito cannot breed and we can be protected from diseases like dengue, malaria, filariasis, etc. spread by mosquitoes.
5. Flies are carriers of harmful germs which enter the food and make us fall sick. So eating places should be free of flies.

### B. Match the items in Column A with those in Column B and write down the matching pairs.

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

### C. Fill in the blanks.

1. dengue
2. proboscis
3. incubation period
4. *Anopheles*
5. fluorine

### D. Multiple choice questions

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

### E. Study the given figure and answer the following questions.

1. Mosquito, Phylum – Arthropoda
2. Malaria and dengue.
3. When mosquitoes bite to suck blood of an infected person, it receives the germs of a particular disease along with blood. These germs grow and multiply within their body and store in the salivary glands of the mosquitoes. When the mosquito bites a healthy person, the pathogens are injected into their blood along with saliva.
4. Two ways to control mosquitoes.
  - a. Spraying – Spraying DDT and other insecticides on ponds and marshy places kills the adult mosquitoes.
  - b. Elimination of breeding places by clearing stagnant water places.
5. *Aedes* mosquito can be easily identified as they have white spots on the legs and body. The adults have white rings on the legs and white spots on the thorax and abdomen.