

13. Why do we Fall ill

Q 1 Write the name of the organism that causes kala-azar.

Mark (1)

Q 2 What is a disease?

Mark (1)

Q 3 Write one example of both infectious and non-infectious disease?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Which type of disease is most dangerous for the health?

Mark (1)

Q 5 What happens if the body is suffering from a disease?

Mark (1)

Q 6 What are the social aspects that are necessary for individual health?

Mark (1)

Q 7 Which organism is responsible for causing malaria?

Mark (1)

Q 8 What are vectors?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Define health.

Mark (1)

Q 10 Name four diseases for which vaccines are available.

Marks (2)

Q 11 What do you understand by the term 'sleeping sickness'? Give its symptoms.

Marks (2)

Q 12 How does community health depend on personal health?

Marks (2)

Q 13 How does AIDS virus spread?

Marks (2)

Q 14 Why the making of antiviral medicines is harder than antibacterial?

Marks (2)

Q 15 What is the difference between acute and chronic diseases?

Marks (2)

Q 16 Why penicillin affects only bacteria not human cells?

Marks (2)

Q 17 Differentiate between health and disease.

Marks (2)

Q 18 Define 'physiotherapy'. Why it is suggested to go to physiotherapist, if a person is suffering from joint pain?

Marks (2)

Q 19 Overall attendance of Geeta's class is very low because many of her classmates are suffering from an infectious disease. Give four precautions that Geeta can take to reduce the chance of contracting such an infectious disease.

Marks (2)

Q 20 In which of the following conditions, do you think the long term effects on health are likely to be most unpleasant if a person gets:

- Jaundice
- Cold
- Acne

Give reasons in support of your answer.

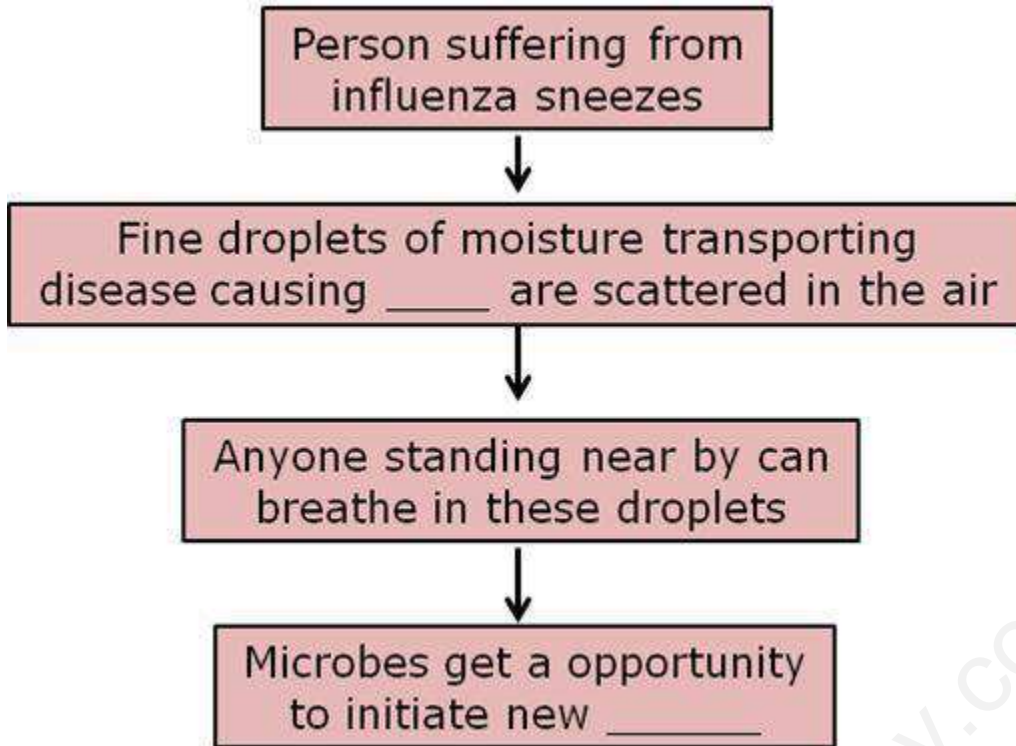
Marks (2)

Q 21 Fill in the missing words in the given table:

S.No.	PATHOGEN	DISEASES CAUSED
1.	VIRUS	Mumps
2.		Leprosy
3.	PROTOZOA	Giardiasis
4.		Athlete's foot

Marks (2)

Q 22 Fill in the key words in the given flow chart:



Marks (2)

Q 23 (a) Define the terms 'Acute' and 'Chronic' disease.

(b) Which disease out of the above two causes more harm to our body? Why?

Marks (2)

Q 24 (a) Under which of the given situations, a student is most likely to fall sick when:

- He is taking an examination.
- He travels continuously for two days.
- His friend is suffering from measles.

Give reasons in support of your answer.

Marks (2)

Q 25 (a) Name at least three vaccines generally available at health centers (except MMR vaccine).

(b) Expand MMR vaccine.

Marks (2)

Q 26 What is the general way to prevent infections?

Marks (3)

Q 27 Give the symptoms of Hepatitis?

Marks (3)

Q 28 Define the basic of principle of immunisation.

Marks (3)

Q 29 Explain how HIV-AIDS virus affects and damages our body?

Marks (3)

Q 30 Name the causal organisms of Diarrhoea. Write its symptoms and preventive measures.

Marks (3)

Q 31 What is immunisation? Who discovered it? Name the disease against which it was discovered.

Marks (3)

Q 32 How does malaria spread? How is it treated?

Marks (3)

Q 33 a) What is a vector? Give one example?

b) How does malaria spread? What are the symptoms of the disease?

Marks (3)

Q 34 a) It has been diagnosed that Pintu suffers from Japanese encephalitis. Which organ of Pintu's body is affected?

b) How are bacterial antibiotics effective in the treatment of some diseases?

c) Will they help in curing Pintu's disease? Why?

Marks (3)

Q 35 a) Sonu is ill with jaundice, Monu is getting acne and Tina is getting lice in her hair. Who do you think will suffer with unpleasant long-term effects on his/her health?

b) Write one example each of infectious and non-infectious disease?

Marks (3)

Q 36 a) Reema's body is infected with some disease. Her immune system is activated and in response recruits many cells to kill the microbes. She is feeling irritation and swelling. Why?

b) Reema's mother is feeling pain and bleeding in the stomach. She is suffering from which disease?

c) Reema's brother is suffering from whooping cough. He should be advised to take which vaccine?

Marks (3)

Q 37 a) Why penicillin affects only bacteria and not human cells?

b) Why is making of antiviral medicines harder than antibacterial?

Marks (3)

Q 38 Discuss with the help of suitable examples, three ways in which microorganisms can find entry into human body.

Marks (3)

Q 39 a) Discuss briefly the principle of immunisation.

b) Mention any four diseases that can be prevented by immunisation.

Marks (3)

Q 40 a) It was diagnosed that Pinky is suffering from kala-azar. Which organism has affected Pinky's body?

b) What is the difference between acute and chronic diseases?

c) Which type of disease is more dangerous for the health?

Marks (3)

Q 41 a) Define physiotherapy. Why it is suggested to go to physiotherapist, if a person is suffering from joint pain?

b) What are pathogens? Name four types of pathogens.

Marks (3)

Q 42 (a) Name the causal organism of typhoid.

(b) How does typhoid spread? What are the symptoms of the disease?

Marks (3)

Q 43 (a) Chintu is suffering from effortless vomiting and watery diarrhea. What is the condition known as?

(B) Mention two precautions to avoid it.

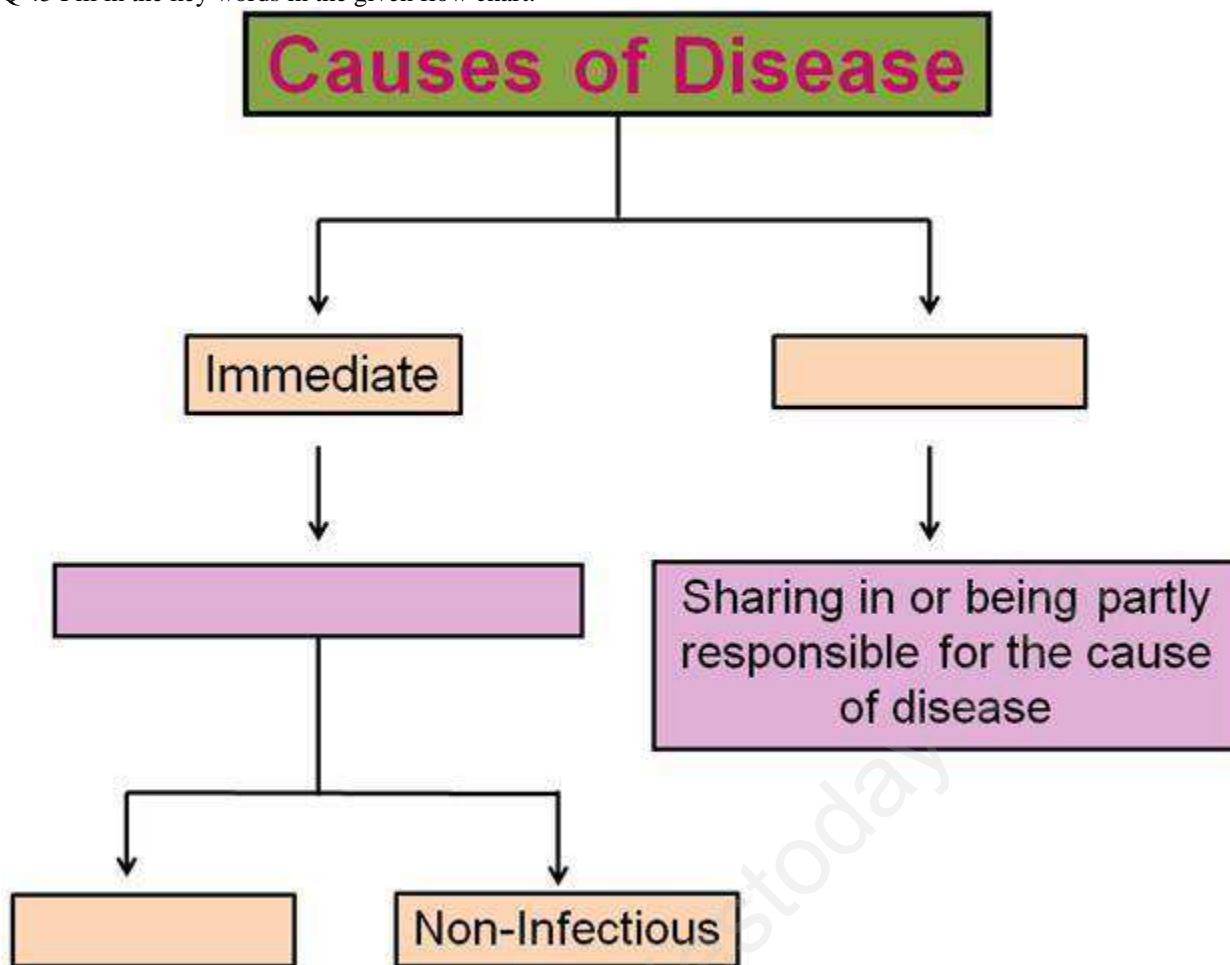
Marks (3)

Q 44 (a) Rohan is diagnosed with tuberculosis. Which vaccine should be given for providing considerable protection against this disease?

(b) Give a brief account on pulse polio programme.

Marks (3)

Q 45 Fill in the key words in the given flow chart:



Marks (3)

Q 46 Fill in the missing words in the given table:

Disease	Causative agent
Acne	
Sleeping sickness	
	<i>Leishmania</i>

Marks (3)

Q 47 Fill in the missing words in the given table:

Disease	Category of Pathogen	Causative agent
Typhoid		<i>Salmonella typhi</i>
Malaria	Protozoa	
	Bacteria	<i>Mycobacterium</i>
	Virus	HIV
Elephantiasis	Round worm	
Whooping cough		<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>

Marks (3)

Q 48 (a) Justify the statement "Infectious diseases are also called communicable diseases".

- (b) How penicillin affects bacteria?
 (c) Expand 'SARS'.

Marks (3)

Q 49 (a) Define the term 'Disease vector'?

(b) On which factor the severity of disease manifestation depends?

(c) If a student is suffering from cold, it is likely that the other classmates sitting around can contract the infection. But, all of them actually do not suffer from the disease. Why?

Marks (3)

Q 50 What are the causes, symptoms and the methods of the prevention of tuberculosis?

Marks (5)

Q 51 Do all infectious microbes go to the same organ or tissue or they go to the different organs? If they go to different organs then how do they damage it?

Marks (5)

Q 52 What is immunity and immune system? Give the factors, which cause reduction in immunity of the body?

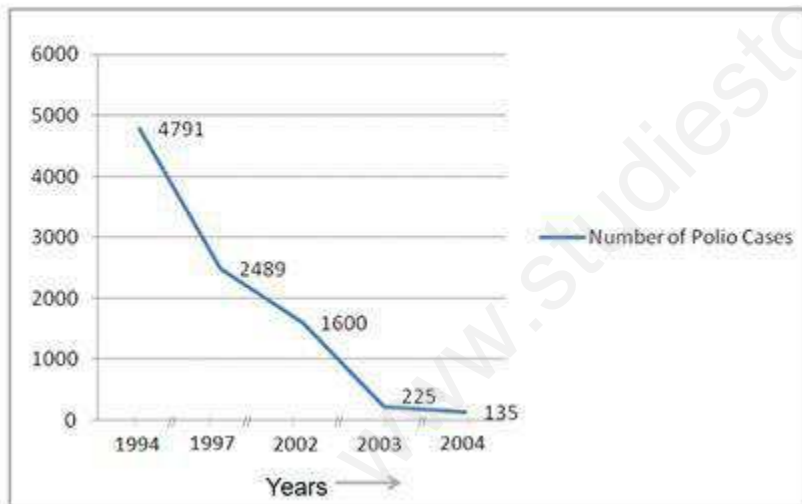
Marks (5)

Q 53 (a) The well known slogan 'Do boond zindagi ki' relates to which disease?

(b) Discuss the mode of action of Polio vaccine.

(c) Interpret the below given graph:

Polio Statistics



Marks (5)

Q 54 (a) Name two sexually transmitted diseases.

(b) Mohan is 6 years old and suffering from AIDS. What are the various possible means through which he would have contracted the HIV infection?

(c) Explain the statement "AIDS is the terminal stage of infection by the HIV".

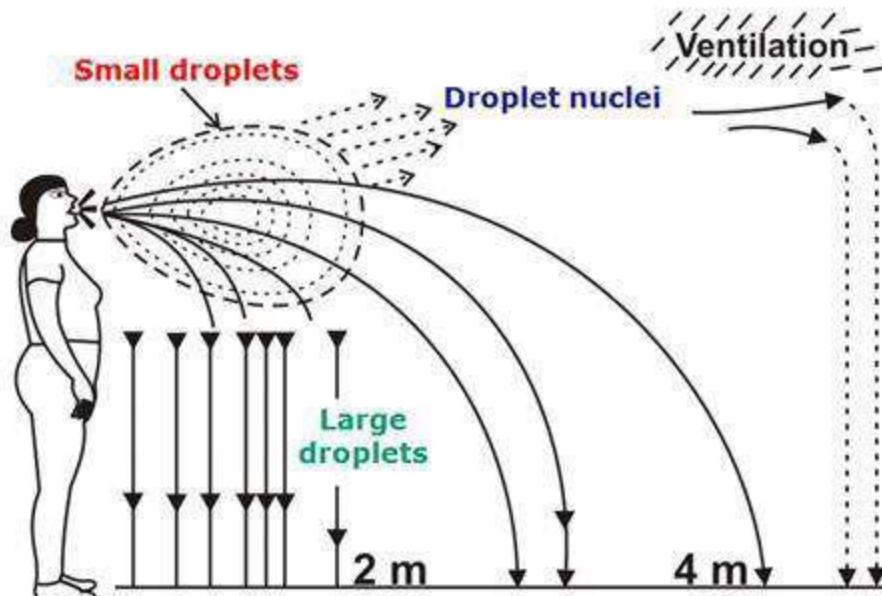
Marks (5)

Q 55 (a) Enlist the local and general effects due to inflammation.

(b) Explain the statement “Formulating anti-viral medicines is more difficult than formulating antibacterial medicines”.

(c) Taking the help of below given diagram, tell the fate of small and large droplet of nasal discharge:

Droplet Infection



Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 Which organism is responsible for causing malaria?

Q 2 What are the social aspects that are necessary for individual health?

Q 3 What happens if the body is suffering from a disease?

Q 4 Which type of disease is more dangerous for health?

Q 5 Write one example of both infectious and non-infectious disease?

Q 6 What is a disease?

Q 7 Write the name of the organism that causes kala-azar.

Q 8 Define health.

Q 9 Name two diseases transmitted through contaminated food and water.

Q 10 Name 2 bacterial diseases in man.

Q 11 Name 2 viral diseases in man.

Q 12 Which organism causes malignant malaria?

Q 13 What is meant by droplet infection?

Q 14 What is cell?

Q 15 What is the difference between good health and bad health?

Q 16 What is the difference between acute and chronic diseases?

Q 17 What are the different factors which affect the health?

Q 18 What are the signs and symptoms of a disease?

Q 19 What do you understand by the immediate and contributory causes of the diseases?

Q 20 Which achievement did lay Marshall and Warren to receive the Nobel prize in 2005?

Q 21 Do all microbes go to the same organ or tissue or they go to the different organs? If they go to different organs how do they damage it?

Q 22 What is immunisation? Who discovered it? Name the disease against which it was discovered.

Q 23 Explain how does HIV-AIDS virus affect and damages our body?

Q 24 Define the basic principle of immunisation.

Q 25 Suggest some ways to prevent infections.

Q 26 Why penicillin affects only bacteria not human cells?

Q 27 How does AIDS virus spread?

Q 28 Why is making of antiviral medicines harder than antibacterial?

Q 29 How does community health depend on personal health?

Q 30 Name any four diseases for which vaccines are available.

Q 31 Why is it necessary to isolate the patient in case of infectious disease?

Q 32 Can infectious disease spread just by looking at a patient suffering from the disease?

Q 33 An animal suffering from an infectious disease should be isolated from rest of the animals. Justify the statement.

Q 34 What are vectors?

Q 35 How do we say prevention of diseases is better than their cure?

Q 36 Mention different preventive measures for infectious diseases.

Q 37 How do infectious agents spread?

Q 38 What are two main ways to treat an infectious disease?

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