

WORKSHEET 2/3

Class - IX

Subject - Science

Chapter 13 – Why do we fall ill?

Q1. A baby is not able to tell her/his caretakers that she/he is sick. What would help us to find out (a) that the baby is sick? (b) What is the sickness?

Answer:

(a) Symptoms to help in finding out that the baby is sick are:

(i) continuous crying

(ii) drooping of eyes

(iii) redness of eyes

(iv) high temperature of body.

(b) Signs which help to indicate the sickness in baby

(i) loose motions, stomach pain indicate diarrhoea.

(ii) high fever, headache, muscular pain, feeling of shivering and cold indicate malaria.

(iii) redness and persistent rubbing of eyes indicate eye flu.

(iv) pale skin, yellow urine, yellowing of eyes indicate jaundice.

(v) doctors suggest for laboratory tests, if there is fever with no other symptoms to find out the kind of sickness.

Q2. Under which of the following conditions is a person most likely to fall sick?

(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 after recovering from malaria and is taking care of someone suffering from chicken pox. Why?

Answer:

In condition (c), a person is most likely to fall sick. The reasons are:

(a) Due to malaria, the body becomes weak and loss of body fluids occur. In this condition, if she takes four days fast, her recovery from malaria related weakness will not occur and she will become more weak.

(b) Her immune system is already weak due to malaria and if she takes care of someone suffering from chicken pox, there is high probability that she may also suffer this diseases.

Q3. Name the target organs for the following diseases

(a) Hepatitis targets———.

(b) Fits or unconsciousness targets ———.

(c) Pneumonia targets ———.

(d) Fungal disease targets ———.

Q4. Under which of the following conditions are you most likely to fall sick?

(a) When you are taking examinations.

(b) When you have travelled by bus and train for two days.

(c) When your friend is suffering from measles. Why?

Answer:

In condition (c), Chances of falling sick are maximum. Measles is an infectious viral disease of young children which spreads through nasal or throat discharge. In contact of a friend suffering from measles can cause you sick.

5. List the diseases caused by viruses?

6. Give three examples of bacterial diseases.

7. Give examples of fungal diseases.

8. List three diseases caused by protozoans.

9. Name the pathogen causes peptic ulcer.

10. List the diseases caused by worms?

11. Name the protozoan pathogen that causes kala-azar.

12. Why is it important that we think of these categories of infectious agents?

13. How do antibiotics (say Penicillin) work on bacteria but not on human beings?

14. Define antibiotic? Explain how it is able to control bacterial infections but not viral infections.

15. Why taking an antibiotic is not effective in the common cold?

16. What are the different means by which infectious diseases are spread?

17. Name the vector which causes malaria.

18. Name the vector which causes dengue.

19. Which one of the following is an infectious disease?

(a) diphtheria (b) diabetes (c) hypertension (d) cancer

20. Elephantiasis disease can have

(a) short-term effect on our health

(b) no effect on our health

(c) long term effect on our health

(d) sometimes bad effect on our health

21. Ascaris worm lives in which part of human body?

(a) kidneys (b) liver (c) small intestine (d) large intestine

22. Microbes which enter the body through nose most likely affect

(a) liver (b) heart (c) brain (d) lungs

23. Which of the following is a viral infection?

(a) Dipteria (b) Influenza (c) Cholera (d) Typhoid

24. HIV virus when active in body mainly attacks on

(a) lungs (b) liver (c) immunity (d) nerves

25. Which one of the following disease is not transmitted by mosquito?

(a) Brain fever (b) Malaria (c) Typhoid (d) Dengue