

WORKSHEET 3/3

Class - IX

Subject - Science

Chapter 13 – Why do we fall ill?

Q1. What precautions can you take in your school to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases?

Answer:

To prevent the incidence of infectious diseases in school following precautions can be taken:

- (i) Avoid contact of students suffering from air borne diseases like common cold, cough, eye, flu, etc.
- (ii) By checking the availability of clean drinking water in school.
- (iii) Clean surroundings in school will not allow the growth and multiplication of vectors.
- (iv) Starting childhood immunisation programme in schools.

Q2. What is immunisation?

Answer:

Immunisation is a process of administration (injecting) of vaccine into a healthy person in

order to develop immunity against a disease. Immunity means the ability of a body to recognise, destroy and eliminate external disease causing agents. This immunisation through administering vaccine is called vaccination. Vaccine contains disease-causing organisms in a diluted or weakened form or in living or dead form. It prevents further infection by microbes from causing the disease. The diseases like small pox, rabies, diphtheria chicken pox, polio, hepatitis are controlled by vaccination. Small pox is eliminated from the world through a worldwide vaccination programme.

Q3. What are the immunisation programmes available at nearest health centre in locality? Which of these diseases are the major health problems in your area?

Answer:

The following immunisation programme is available at the nearest health centre in our locality

- (i) Immunisation for infants—DPT, BCG, polio, measles and MMR.
- (ii) For children—Typhoid, TT, DT, small pox and TAB.
- (iii) For pregnant woman— TT and hepatitis-B.

The diseases like typhoid, polio, measles, tetanus are the major health problems in our locality.

To prevent these diseases, our government have initiated expanded immunisation programme

all over the country.

4. Name the vector that can cause sleeping sickness.
5. Name the diseases that can spread through housefly.
6. Name the vectors which can cause rabies.
7. A doctor/nurse/health-worker is exposed to more sick people than others in the community. Find out how she/he avoids getting sick herself/himself.
8. What precautions can you take in your school to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases?
9. What is immunisation?
10. What is antigen?
11. What are antibodies?
12. Which organ is affected if a person is suffering from jaundice?

13. What are the basic principles involved in medical treatment for diseases?
14. Describe the principle behind vaccination.
15. Name some diseases for which vaccines are available.
16. Who were awarded Nobel prize for discovery of treatment of peptic ulcer?
17. List some general principles of prevention.

18. Why is it not necessary to give Hepatitis A vaccine to children in some cases?

19. Vaccination helps in controlling diseases because

- (a) it develops resistance against the pathogen attack
- (b) it kills the pathogens causing disease
- (c) it blocks the food supplied to pathogens
- (d) it does not allow pathogens to multiply in hosts

20. Choose the correct option -

i) ORS is given in

- (a) diarrhoea (b) measles (c) typhoid (d) tetanus

ii) Which of the following is an example of nutritional deficiency disease?

- (a) Hypertension (b) Rickets (c) Diabetes (d) Gastroenteritis