



TOPIC-1

Health and its Failure : Disease and its Causes and Means of Spread

Q. 1. Why HIV-AIDS is an incurable disease ? (1)

Ans.
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Q. 2. How do pathogens survive inside the host ? (1)

Ans.
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Q. 3. What are vectors ? Give two examples. [Board Term-II 2012, Set-47011] (2)

Ans.
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Q. 4. With the help of an example explain how disease-causing microbes spread through air ? [Board Term-II 2012, Set-47012] (2)

Ans.
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Q. 5. Chances of spreading of cholera are higher in a village. Give reason. [Board Term-II 2012, Set-47013] (2)

Ans.
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Q. 6. (i) Match the following columns with correct answers :

S.No	Column-I	Column-II
(a)	Fungal disease	Dengue fever
(b)	Viral disease	Cholera
(c)	Protozoan disease	Skin disease
(d)	Bacterial disease	Malaria

(ii) Name any one disease caused when the microbes target :

[Board Term-II 2011] (3)

(a) Liver, (b) Lungs.

Ans.

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Q. 7. For most microbes, the organ they target is related to their point of entry.

Furnish details of your answer under the following headings :

Organ of entry	Kind of microbe	Target organ	Disease caused
Mouth	Bacteria		
Mouth	Virus		

State the two important ways by which an infectious disease can be treated.

[Board Term-II 2012, Set-SC-1072] (3)

Ans.

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TOPIC-1

Health and its Failure : Disease and its Causes and Means of Spread

U Q. 1. Differentiate between acute and chronic diseases. [Board Term-II Term-II 2016, Set-77]LDBT] (1)

Ans.
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A Q. 2. Why are signs of a disease more important than its symptoms ? (1)

Ans.
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A Q. 3. "Community health is essential for good individual health." Justify this statement giving examples. [Board Term-II 2012, Set-47020] (2)

Ans.

A Q. 4. Health workers are exposed to more sick people than others in the community. Write any four preventive measures they take to avoid sickness. [Board Term-II 2012, Set-SC-1007] (2)

Ans.
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A Q. 5. Explain how individual health depends on social and mental well-being. [Board Term-II 2012, Set-47004] (2)

Ans.
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A Q. 6. (i) Which disease is more harmful : acute or chronic disease ? Why ?
(ii) Why are we advised to take bland and nourishing food when we are sick ?
[Board Term-II 2013, 12, Set-SC-1004] (3)

Ans.

U Q. 7. Differentiate between infectious and non-infectious diseases. Give one example of each.
[Board Term-II 2012, Set-47020] (3)

Ans.

A Q. 8. Given below are few situations :

- (i) Geeta of class IX was having common cold. She sits with Sarika who also develops the disease.
- (ii) Animesh of class IX shifted to a new residence, with his family, where water purification system has not been installed yet. He develops cholera and dysentery.

Associate these situations with their mode of transmission and assign appropriate category to them.
[Board Term-II 2015, Set-E0580024] (3)

Ans.





TOPIC-2

Manifestation, Treatment and Prevention of Diseases

R Q. 1. What is the major drawback of principle of treatment ? (1)

Ans.
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R Q. 2. What is immunization ? List two diseases against which vaccines are available. (2)

Ans.
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A Q. 3. List any four essential factors that must be taken care of by an individual for keeping good health. [Board Term-II 2012, Set-47005] (2)

Ans.
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R Q. 4. Name the two types of diseases one caused by some external agents and other due to some internal disorder of the body. [Board Term-II 2016, Set-06P08E8] (3)
Mention various causative agents. How these types of disease can be prevented.

Ans.
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A Q. 5. What precautions can you take in your school to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases ?
[Board Term-II 2015, Set-E580Q24; 2012, 47002] (3)

Ans.

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R Q. 6. (i) For the prevention of infectious diseases, some public health programmes of childhood immunisation are conducted in the country. Name four such diseases which are covered under this programme.
(ii) Name a disease which has been eradicated from the world. State the principle behind its eradication.

[Board Term-II 2016, Set-77]LDBT] (3)

Ans.

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R+A Q. 7.(a) What kind of food is advised when we fall sick and why ?
(b) Mention any three basic conditions required for good health. [Board Term-II 2016, Set-AJM39LT] (5)

Ans.

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TOPIC-2

Manifestation, Treatment and Prevention of Diseases

Q. 1. How do children in many parts of India get immune to Hepatitis A by the time they are 5 years old? [Board Term-II 2011, Set-A] (1)

Ans.
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Q. 2. List any two ways of preventing the spread of air-borne diseases. [Board Term-II 2012, Set-47016] (2)

Ans.
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Q. 3. Penicillin is not effective against common cold. Why? [Board Term-II 2012, Set-47024] (2)

Ans.
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Q. 4. 'Prevention is better than cure'. Justify the statement with three reasons. [Board Term-II 2016, Set-AJM39LT] (3)

Ans.
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R•A Q. 5. What are the three limitations that hinder the approach to deal with infectious diseases?
[Board Term-II 2015, Set-FC10L5A] (3)

Ans.
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R Q. 6. (a) State the principle of immunization. Name two diseases for which vaccine is available.
(b) Mention two basic principles of prevention of infectious diseases. [Board Term-II 2012, Set-47004] (3)

Ans.
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A Q. 7. Justify the following statements :
(a) "Availability of proper and sufficient food would prevent from infectious diseases"
(b) "The general ways of preventing infection mostly relate to preventing exposure". List three points
[Board Term-II 2015, Set-FC10L5A] (5)

Ans.
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TOPIC-2

Manifestation, Treatment and Prevention of Diseases

A Q. 1. "Making antiviral medicines is harder than making antibacterial medicines". Justify this statement. [Board Term-II 2012, Set-SC-1011] (2)

Ans.
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A Q. 2. Although Archana has been suffering from cold and cough she decided to appear for her class test. Classmates seated close to her had an exposure to the infection being carried by Archana. However, only one of them actually suffered from cold and cough. Explain, what prevented rest of those classmates catching cold and cough in spite of their exposure to the infection. [Board Term-II 2012, Set-47001] (2)

Ans.
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R+A Q. 3. (i) What is the basis of principle of immunization?

(ii) Why are majority of the children in many parts of India already immune to Hepatitis - A though they have never been vaccinated against it? [Board Term-II 2012, Set-SC-1073] (3)

Ans.
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A Q. 4. Same drug does not work against the microbes belonging to different groups. Why? State the mechanism of antibiotics in killing bacteria. [Board Term-II 2012, Set-SC-1007] (3)

Ans.

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R Q. 5. (a) Write the principles of treatment that are generally followed by a doctor to treat infectious diseases.

(b) Write two ways by which HIV (AIDS virus) may get transmitted from one person to the other. [Board Term-II 2012, Set-47006] (3)

Ans.

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A Q. 6. "Educating parents would help a lot in reducing the incidences of diseases in children. Justify the statement with five reasons. [Board Term-II 2015, Set-E580Q24] (5)

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TOPIC-1

Health and its Failure : Disease and its Causes and Means of Spread

Q. 1. What is community health ?

(1)

Ans.
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Q. 2. How is a disease identified ?

(1)

Ans.

Q. 3. (i) What are communicable diseases ? Write its one example.

(ii) How do these spread ?

[Board Term-II 2012, Set-47002] (2)

Ans.
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Q. 4. Write two examples each of :

[Board Term-II 2012, Set-47023] (2)

(i) Viral diseases (ii) Bacterial diseases 2

Ans.
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Q. 5. Which of the following diseases will cause major ill-effects on general health - Elephantiasis, Cough and cold, Tuberculosis, Diarrhoea.

What are such diseases called ?

[Board Term-II 2012, Set-47034] (2)

Ans.
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Q. 6. (i) Write difference between acute and chronic diseases.

(ii) Pick out chronic diseases from the list given below:

Japanese encephalitis, viral fever, common cold, tuberculosis. (Board 2013, 2012, Set-47009) (3)

Ans.
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Q. 7. State the method of transmission of each of the following diseases :

- (a) (i) Cholera
- (ii) AIDS
- (iii) Malaria
- (iv) Pneumonia

(b) Name the diseases a person will get if the disease-causing microbes target the liver of a person.
[Board Term-II 2012, Set-47026] (3)

Ans.
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Q. 8. 'Over crowded and poorly ventilated housing is a major factor in the spread of airborne diseases'.
Explain the statement and support your answer with diagram also.'

[Board Term-II 2014, Set-804ASR9] (5)

Ans.
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RQ. 1. Name the causative organism of cholera. (1)

Ans.

RQ. 2. Which disease is caused by *Helicobacter pylori* ? (1)

Ans.

AQ. 3. Name the causal organism of AIDS. Why a person suffering from AIDS cannot fight even very minor infections ? [Board Term-II 2012, Set-SC-1005; 47035] (2)

Ans.

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RQ. 4. State any four ways by which AIDS virus spreads from an infected person to a healthy person [Board Term-II 2012, Set-47031] (2)

Ans.

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AQ. 5. AIDS is a fatal disease. Explain why. [Board Term-II 2012, Set-47010] (2)

Ans.

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AQ. 6. (i) Which of these is an acute ailment and why ? Tuberculosis, Cancer, Diarrhoea, Elephantiasis.
(ii) State any two internal, non-infectious causes of a disease.
(iii) Name the organ that is targeted by the virus that causes jaundice. [Board Term-II 2012, Set-47031] (3)

Ans.

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Q. 7. A man is suffering from AIDS.

- (i) He is not able to fight off even minor infections. Why ?
- (ii) Write any two ways in which he could have got this disease.
- (iii) Will the treatment by antibiotics help him in AIDS ? Justify your answer.

[Board Term-II 2012, Set-47033] (3)

Ans.

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Q. 8. What is a disease ? How do we know that a person is diseased ? What can be the various causes for a person getting diseased ?

[Board Term-II 2016, Set-06P08E8] (5)

Ans.

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RQ. 1. What is the primary cause of haemophilia ? (1)

Ans.
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RQ. 2. What is the primary cause of marasmus ? (1)

Ans.

RQ. 3. State two different ways by which infectious diseases spread. [Board Term-II, 2013, 2012, Set-47014] (2)

Ans.
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RQ. 4. What causes Japanese encephalitis ? How it can be prevented ? [Board Term-II 2014, Set-YBCM1R8] (2)

Ans.
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AQ. 5. Influenza or common cold, spreads faster and is difficult to control. Why ? [Board Term-II, 2013, 2012, Set-47009] (2)

Ans.
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RQ. 6. Write the symptoms when following organs are targeted by microbes :
(i) Lungs, (ii) Liver, (iii) Brain. [Board Term-II 2012, Set-SC-1005; 47035] (3)

Ans.
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AQ. 7. (i) Why taking an antibiotic is not effective in common cold ?
(ii) Name two diseases against which infants below one year are vaccinated.
(iii) List two symptoms of any one of these diseases. [Board Term-II 2011, Set-B] (3)

Ans.
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Q. 8. (a) What do signs and symptoms indicate if a person is suffering from any disease ?
(b) Based on the duration of disease what are the different categories of diseases ?
Differentiate between them with one example each. **[Board Term-II 2014, Set-YBCM1R8] (5)**

Ans.

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TOPIC-1

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Q. 1. What is the main cause of infectious diseases ? (1)

Ans.

Q. 2. Which is the causative organism of acne ? (1)

Ans.

Q. 3. What is an antibiotic ? Give its one example. (NCERT) [Board Term-II 2012, Set-SC-1004] (2)

Ans.

Q. 4. What causes encephalitis ? How does it enter the body ? Which organ does it infect ? What are the symptoms if the organ is infected ? [Board Term-II 2012, Set-SC-1074] (2)

Ans.

Q. 5. How can we prevent water borne and vector borne infections ? [Board Term-II 2012, Set-SC-1075] (2)

Ans.

Q. 6. Mention the symptoms because of which you will visit the doctor and why ? [Board Term-II 2011, Set-B] (2)

Ans.

R+AQ. 7. (i) Match the following columns with correct answer :

S.No	Organism/Bacteria	Disease
(a)	<i>Leishmania</i>	Worm
(b)	<i>Staphylococci</i>	Kala-azar
(c)	<i>Trypanosoma</i>	Acne
(d)	<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	Sleeping sickness

(ii) "High blood pressure can be caused by excessive weight and lack of exercise." Justify the statement. [Board Term-II 2011, Set-B] (3)

Ans.

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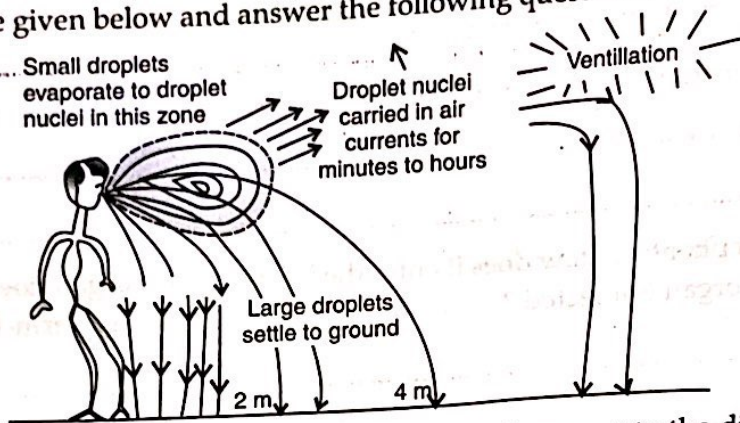
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RQ. 8. Study the picture given below and answer the following questions.



- What can you conclude about spread of the disease with respect to the distance from an infected person?
- What change will be observed in the above in the above situation if the infected person is present in a closed room?
- Name two diseases that can be spread through the above means.
- How can the spread of such diseases be controlled? [Board Term-II 2017, Set- 1PKIXRZ] (5)

Ans.

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