

**CBSE Test Paper 03**  
**Chapter 13 Why do we fall ill**

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1. The chemical name of vitamin K is: **(1)**
  - a. Phylloquinone
  - b. Hydroquinone
  - c. Phyllocyanine
  - d. Plastocyanine
2. The disease which begins abruptly and last only for a short duration is known as **(1)**
  - a. Infectious Disease
  - b. Congenital disease
  - c. Acute disease
  - d. Chronic disease

3. Match the following with the correct response: **(1)**

(1) OPV	(A) Polio
(2) DPT	(B) Tuberculosis
(3) BCG	(C) Diptheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
(4) TT	(D) Tetanus

- a. 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C
  - b. 1-D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B
  - c. 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D
  - d. 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A
4. The antibiotic penicillin kills the bacteria by blocking the synthesis of **(1)**
  - a. cell wall
  - b. cell membrane
  - c. ribosomes
  - d. proteins

5. A disease which begins abruptly and last only for a short duration is known as: **(1)**
  - a. Congenital disease
  - b. None of these
  - c. Chronic disease
  - d. Acute disease
6. Name the causal organism of diarrhoea. **(1)**
7. Name the biologist who established that pathogen is a disease agent. **(1)**
8. What is ORS? **(1)**
9. Name the enzyme present in tears which prevents eye infections. **(1)**
10. Name the disease transmitted by contaminated food and water. **(1)**
11. List any three reasons why you would think that you are sick and ought to see a doctor. If only one of these symptoms were present, would you still go to the doctor? Why or why not? **(3)**
12. What are the immunisation programmes available at the nearest health centre in your locality? Which of these diseases are the major health problems in your area? **(3)**
13. Differentiate between communicable and non-communicable diseases. **(3)**
14. Write four common symptoms of malaria. **(3)**
15. What are the essential components of primary health care? **(5)**

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**Answers**

1. a. Phylloquinone

**Explanation:** The chemical name of vitamin K is Phylloquinone that helps in blood clotting during injury. Vitamin K (Phylloquinone) is a fat-soluble vitamin which can be obtained from dairy and plant sources. Phylloquinone is often called vitamin K<sub>1</sub>.

2. c. Acute disease

**Explanation:** A disease which appears for a short duration is called acute disease. In most of the cases, an acute disease does not result in debility. Example: cholera, diarrhea, flu, common cold, etc.

3. c. 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D

**Explanation:** Matched responses are as follows:

(1) OPV	(A) Polio
(2) DPT	(C) Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
(3) BCG	(B) Tuberculosis
(4) TT	(D) Tetanus

OPV are Oral Polio Vaccines. They are the predominant vaccine used in the fight to eradicate polio. DPT refers to a class of combination vaccines against three infectious diseases in humans: diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus. Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG) vaccine is a vaccine primarily used against Tuberculosis. It is given to infants for protection against Tuberculosis (TB). Tetanus toxoid (TT) is a vaccine to prevent tetanus.

4. a. cell wall

**Explanation:** Antibiotic is given to treat or prevent bacterial infection. Some antibiotics damage the cell wall of bacteria and thus kill the bacteria

5. d. Acute disease

**Explanation:** Diseases are classified as **acute** or **chronic**, depending on their duration. The disease that begins abruptly and last only for a short duration is known as an **acute disease**. Common cold is the most common acute disease. Chronic and congenital diseases last for long duration.

6. Bacteria like Salmonella, Shigella.
7. Robert Koch established that pathogen is a disease agent.
8. Oral rehydration solution
9. Lysozyme present in tears which prevents eye infections.
10. Cholera and Hepatitis A transmitted by contaminated food and water.
11. If we have fever, headache, stomachache, loose motions, cough and sneeze etc we feel weak. Then we would have chance that we are sick and ought to see a doctor. If only one of these symptoms were present we should still go to see the doctor. Any of these symptoms may be initial signs of a severe disease.
12. DPT vaccine: it is for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus in infants.  
Pulse polio vaccine: it is to prevent polio.  
BCG vaccine: bacillus calmette Guerin vaccine for tuberculosis.  
Hepatitis vaccine  
TAB vaccine for typhoid.  
tuberculosis and diarrhea are the major health problems in our area.

13.

Communicable Diseases	Non-communicable Diseases
1. These diseases can be transmitted from an infected person to a healthy person.	1. These diseases cannot be transmitted.
2. These are spread by microorganisms called pathogens.	2. These are caused by deficiency of nutrients or hormone, tumour formation, etc.

3. e.g.,Cholera, influenza, AIDS,malaria, etc.	3. e.g., Diabetes, marasmus, goitre,cancer, etc.
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14.
  - i. Sudden appearance of fever with pain and sensation of cold shivering.
  - ii. Temperature rises up to 106°F and patient feels burning hot, inter headache, faster breathing rate and heart beat.
  - iii. Fever later comes down with profuse sweating. This occurs either daily at a particular time or is repeated every third or fourth day depending upon the species of the parasite.
  - iv. Enlargement of spleen and anaemia occurs.
15. Primary health care includes the following essential components:
  - i. Providing education concerning prevailing health problems and methods of preventing and controlling them.
  - ii. Provision of food supply and proper nutrition.
  - iii. Adequate supply of safe and clean drinking water and basic sanitation.
  - iv. Provision of maternal and child health care.
  - v. Immunisation against major infectious diseases.
  - vi. Prevention and control of local epidemic diseases.
  - vii. Appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries.
  - viii. Provision of essential drugs.
  - ix. Promoting health education in schools and colleges.