

Short Answer Questions

Q. 1. Classify the following into friendly and harmful microorganisms.

Yeast, malarial parasite, Lactobacillus, bread mould, Rhizobium, Bacillus anthracis

[NCERT Exemplar]

Ans.

Friendly	Harmful
Yeast	Malarial parasite
Lactobacillus	Bread mould
Rhizobium	Bacillus anthracis

Q. 2. While returning from the school, Boojho ate chaat from a street hawker. When he reached home, he felt ill and complained of stomach ache. What could be the reason? [NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. The probable reason is that the chaat was contaminated by pathogenic microbes due to unhygienic conditions near the shop or the utensil used for serving could have contaminated.

Q. 3. What will happen to 'pooris' and 'unused kneaded flour' if they are left in the open or a day or two? [NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. The 'unused kneaded flour', if left in warm conditions, gets infected by microbes which cause fermentation and spoils the flour. The pooris would remain in regulatively good condition because they were deep fried in heated oil that kills microbes.

Q. 4. (a) Name two diseases that are caused by virus.

(b) Write one important characteristic of virus. [NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. (a) Polio/Chickenpox/Influenza.

(b) Virus can reproduce only inside the cells of host.

Q. 5. Why we have to add a little curd to warm milk to set curd for next day?

Ans. Curd contains several microorganisms, of these the bacterium, Lactobacillus promotes the formation of curd. It multiplies in milk and converts it into curd.

Q. 6. What are antibiotics?

Ans. The medicine that kills or stop the growth of the disease-causing microorganisms are called antibiotics.

Q. 7. What do you mean by communicable diseases?

Ans. The microbial diseases that can spread from an infected person to a healthy person by some agents like air, water, food or physical contact are called communicable diseases.

Q. 8. How should we prevent spread of communicable diseases?

Ans. We should keep a handkerchief on the nose and mouth while sneezing. It is better to keep a distance from infected person.

Q. 9. How do vaccines work? [NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. Vaccines contain dead or weakened microbes of a particular disease. When a vaccine is introduced into a healthy body, the body fights and kills them by producing suitable antibodies. These antibodies remain in the body and protect it when the microbe enters the body again.