

30.11.2021

HOMEWORK

Q1. What is an antibiotic? Give two examples.

Ans: The chemicals that are produced by micro-organisms to kill ~~the~~ micro-organisms are called antibiotics.

Examples: Penicillin, Tetracycline

Q2. What are the two basic principles of prevention of infectious diseases?

Ans: The two basic principles of prevention of infectious diseases are:

1. General ways of prevention:-

This includes preventing the exposure to disease causing microbes.

(i) ^{To prevent exposure to} Air-borne ~~microbes~~ - Adopt

living conditions that are not overcrowded.

(ii) To prevent exposure to water-borne microbes safe drinking water should be consumed.

(iii) To avoid vector-borne infections - keep the environment clean to avoid mosquito breeding.

2. Specific way of prevention:

It involves the prevention method directed against a particular disease.

It is done by immunisation.

Immunisation can be acquired natural or artificially through vaccines. Examples of some vaccines are BCG, Polio, Measles, Smallpox vaccine, etc.

Q3. Public cleanliness is important for individual health. Explain.

Ans-1.

Health of an organism including human beings depend upon the ~~envi~~ surrounding environmental conditions.

2. Unhygienic environment can lead to numerous diseases such as cholera, typhoid, etc.

x3. ~~Contaminated~~ food & water
~~cause~~

3. Stagnant water becomes a breeding spot for mosquitoes. Mosquitoes act as vectors and cause diseases like malaria and dengue.

4. Dirty water bodies contaminate the drinking water causing typhoid, cholera, diarrhoea, etc.

5. ~~The~~ Lack of proper disposal of garbage attracts houseflies which first sit on the uncovered garbage and then sit on our food. This contaminates the food and ~~causes~~ causes diseases like typhoid, diarrhoea, etc.

6. Therefore, ~~public~~ we should maintain a clean surrounding to prevent these diseases.