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## Questions and Answers

### **1.What are the various public health measures, which you would suggest as safeguard against infectious diseases?**

**Ans.** The various public health measures against infectious diseases includes the following –

**1.Education** – People should be educated about the infectious diseases so that they may protect themselves against the infections.

2.A people suffering from any infections should be isolated to avoid its transmission to any other person.

**3.Vaccination** – People should get vaccination to avoid infection. Vaccination is available against cholera, typhoid, TB etc.

**4.Sanitation** – Sanitary surroundings can prevent spread of diseases. Public hygiene includes – suitable disposal of waste & human excreta; periodic cleaning and disinfection of water sources; observing normal practices of hygiene in public catering. Personal hygiene includes keeping the body clean, intake of clean drinking water, vegetables, fruits etc.

**5.Eradication of vectors** – The breeding places of vectors should be destroyed & adult vectors killed by appropriate methods.

### **2.In which way has the study of biology helped us to control infectious diseases?**

**Ans.**The science that makes a study of diseases is called pathology, though in a broad sense it includes diagnostic, prophylactic and curative measures too. Pathology is a study of diseases of all kinds though we will confine ourselves to the diseases caused by a pathogenic organism, the reaction of the host as shown in the form of symptoms, the diagnosis made through a study of their symptoms, etiology of the pathogenic organism and finally steps undertaken to cure the host of its diseases, by eradicating and if it is not possible, by controlling the pathogen. In this way the study of biology helped us to control infectious diseases.

### **3. Howy does the transmission of each of the following diseases take place?**

**(a)Amoebiasis (b) Malaria**

**(c)Ascariasis (d) Pneumonia**

**Ans. (a) Amoebiasis** – It is usually contracted by ingesting water or food contaminated

by amoebic cysts.

**(b) Malaria** – It is transmitted from one person to another by the female Anopheles mosquito. The mosquito picks up the parasite along with the blood when it bites an infected person. When this mosquito bites another healthy person, the parasites migrate into his blood with the saliva, which the mosquito injects before sucking up blood to prevent its clotting.

**(c) Ascariasis** – Transmitted through water, vegetables, fruits etc. contaminated with the eggs of the parasites.

**(d) Pneumonia** – Spreads by cough & sneezes, by sharing drinking glass & eating utensils with an infected person.

#### **4. What measures would you take to prevent water borne diseases?**

**Ans:** Water borne diseases can be prevented by –

- (i) Oral rehydration
- (ii) Health education
- (iii) Control of reservoirs
- (iv) Immunization
- (v) General hygiene, pure water

#### **5. Discuss with your teacher what does 'a suitable gene' mean, in the context of DNA vaccines.**

**Ans:** A DNA vaccine consists of a suitable gene encoding an antigenic protein, inserted into a plasmid, and then incorporated into the cells in a target animal. The plasmid vaccine carrying the DNA (gene) enters the nucleus of target cells and produces RNA, and in turn the specific antigenic protein, because these proteins are recognized as foreign. When they are processed by the host cells and displayed on their surface, the immune system is alerted, which then triggers a range of immune responses.

#### **6. Name the primary and secondary lymphoid organs.**

**Ans:** Primary lymphoid organs – Bone marrow and thymus.  
Secondary lymphoid organs – Spleen, lymph nodes, tonsils.

#### **7. The following are some well-known abbreviations, which have been used in this chapter. Expand each one to its full form:**

- (a) MALT**
- (b) CMI**
- (c) AIDS**
- (d) NACO**
- (e) HIV**

**Ans:** (a) MALT – Mucosal Associated Lymphoid Tissue  
(b) CMI – Cell-Mediated Immunity  
(c) AIDS – Acquired Immuno Deficiency syndrome  
(d) NACO – National AIDS Control Organization  
(e) HIV – Human Immuno Deficiency Virus

