

Q.1 . Multiple Choice Questions Choose the correct option.

1. Vaccines work by:
 - a) Killing pathogens directly
 - b) Stimulating production of antibodies
 - c) Lowering body temperature
 - d) Increasing red blood cell count
2. Which of these is NOT a viral disease?
 - a) Tuberculosis
 - b) Influenza
 - c) Polio
 - d) Hepatitis
3. The full form of WHO is:
 - a) World Health Organisation
 - b) World Health Office
 - c) Welfare Health Organisation
 - d) World Healing Organisation
4. Disinfectants are used for:
 - a) Killing microbes on living tissues
 - b) Killing microbes on non-living surfaces
 - c) Curing deficiency diseases
 - d) Increasing immunity
5. Which vitamin is produced in the skin upon exposure to sunlight?
 - a) Vitamin A
 - b) Vitamin B12
 - c) Vitamin C
 - d) Vitamin D

Q.2 . Assertion-Reasoning Questions

Directions:

Choose A if both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R explains A.

Choose B if both A and R are true but R does not explain A.

Choose C if A is true but R is false.

Choose D if A is false but R is true.

1. Assertion (A): Antibiotics are ineffective against viral infections like common cold.
Reason (R): Antibiotics target bacterial metabolic pathways or cell walls, which viruses lack.
Answer: ____
2. Assertion (A): Maintaining proper sanitation helps in controlling communicable diseases.
Reason (R): Sanitation prevents the breeding of disease-causing vectors like mosquitoes and houseflies.
Answer: ____
3. Assertion (A): Vaccination provides lifelong immunity against all diseases.
Reason (R): Vaccines stimulate the immune system to produce memory cells.
Answer: ____

Q.3 . Case-Based Study Questions

Case 1:

Ravi's school recently organized a health camp where students were vaccinated against Hepatitis B. The doctor explained that Hepatitis B is a viral infection affecting the liver and spreads through contaminated blood, unprotected sex, or from mother to child during birth. Vaccination is the most effective preventive measure.

1. Why is Hepatitis B considered more dangerous than Hepatitis A?
2. Name one other way (apart from vaccination) to prevent the spread of Hepatitis B.
3. Which organ is targeted by the Hepatitis B virus?
4. What type of immunity is provided by vaccination – active or passive?

Q.4 . Short Answer Questions

1. Differentiate between antiseptics and disinfectants with one example each.

2. Define Antitoxins and antivenins .

3. What is the importance of childhood immunization programs?

- 4 .Define 'vaccination'. Name two diseases that can be prevented through vaccination.

- 5 .What are antibiotics? Give one example of a commonly used antibiotic.

- 6 . What is meant by 'immunization'? How does it differ from vaccination?

- 7.Why are some disinfectants not suitable for application on living tissues? Explain briefly.

8. Explain the difference between innate and acquired immunity.

Innate immunity.	Acquired immunity.