Part A: Multiple Choice Questions (5 Marks)

Which of these diseases is caused by a virus? a) Typhoid b) Chickenpox c) Malaria
d) Tuberculosis
Which of the following is NOT a way germs enter the body? a) Through broken skin b) Breathing polluted air c) Reading a book d) Drinking contaminated water
What is the purpose of a vaccine? a) To treat existing diseases b) To prevent diseases by building immunity c) To remove toxins from the body d) To cure allergies
Which of the following is an example of a congenital disease? a) Influenza b) Down syndrome c) Asthma d) Chickenpox
s: Fill in the Blanks (5 Marks)
are microorganisms that can be both helpful and harmful. Typhoid is caused by a (bacteria/virus). triggers the body's immune response to prevent specific diseases. Avoiding can reduce the spread of communicable diseases. diseases are present from birth and are not caused by infections.

Part C: True or False (5 Marks)

- 1. All microbes are harmful to humans. (True/False)
- 2. Personal hygiene can help prevent the spread of diseases. (True/False)
- 3. Drinking boiled water can prevent waterborne diseases. (True/False)
- 4. Allergies are caused by viruses. (True/False)
- 5. Germs can only enter the body through the skin. (True/False)

Part D: Short Answer Questions (5 Marks)

- 1. Name two ways in which germs can enter the body.
- 2. How does vaccination help in disease prevention?
- 3. What are two examples of useful microbes, and how do they help us?
- 4. List three examples of common allergy triggers.
- 5. What are the symptoms of food poisoning caused by harmful germs?

Part E: Long Answer Questions (5 Marks)

- 1. **Explain the differences between harmful and useful microbes.** Provide examples of each.
- 2. How can we prevent the spread of communicable diseases? Mention at least four methods with examples.
- 3. **Describe the causes and symptoms of allergies.** How can allergies be managed effectively?
- 4. Why is maintaining a clean environment important for preventing diseases? Include examples of practices that help.
- 5. **What are congenital diseases?** Explain their causes and provide two examples. How can some of these conditions be prevented?

Answer Key with Detailed Explanations

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. c) Germs
 - Explanation: Germs are harmful microbes that can cause diseases.
- 2. b) Chickenpox
 - Explanation: Chickenpox is caused by the varicella-zoster virus.
- 3. c) Reading a book
 - Explanation: Germs do not spread through activities like reading.
- 4. b) To prevent diseases by building immunity
 - o Explanation: Vaccines prepare the immune system to fight infections.
- 5. b) Down syndrome
 - Explanation: Down syndrome is a congenital disease present from birth.

Part B: Fill in the Blanks

- 1. Microbes
- 2. Bacteria
- 3. Vaccination
- 4. Close contact with sick people
- 5. Congenital

Part C: True or False

- 1. False (Some microbes, like probiotics, are beneficial.)
- 2. True
- 3. True
- 4. False (Allergies are caused by allergens, not viruses.)
- 5. False (Germs can enter through skin, airways, and ingestion.)

Part D: Short Answer Questions

- 1. **Ways germs enter the body:** Through contaminated food or water, and through cuts or wounds in the skin.
- 2. **Vaccination:** It introduces a weakened or inactive form of a germ into the body, teaching the immune system to fight it.
- 3. Useful microbes:
 - Lactobacillus helps in making yogurt.
 - o Penicillium produces antibiotics like penicillin.
- 4. Allergy triggers: Dust, pollen, certain foods like peanuts.
- 5. **Symptoms of food poisoning:** Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and stomach cramps.

Part E: Long Answer Questions

1. Harmful vs. Useful Microbes:

- o Harmful: Cause diseases (e.g., Salmonella causing food poisoning).
- Useful: Aid in digestion (e.g., probiotics), production of antibiotics (e.g., Penicillium).

2. Preventing Communicable Diseases:

- Personal hygiene (washing hands).
- Safe food and water (boiling water).
- Vaccination (polio vaccine).
- Avoiding close contact with sick people.

3. Allergies:

- o Causes: Immune system overreaction to allergens like dust or pollen.
- o Symptoms: Sneezing, skin rashes, watery eyes.
- Management: Avoid triggers, use antihistamines.

4. Clean Environment:

- o Prevents breeding of germs.
- o Practices: Proper waste disposal, clean drinking water, maintaining sanitation.

5. Congenital Diseases:

- Causes: Genetic defects, complications during pregnancy.
- Examples: Down syndrome, congenital heart defects.
- o Prevention: Prenatal care, avoiding harmful substances during pregnancy.