

## PRACTICE WORKSHEET 2: A TREAT FOR MOSQUITOES | CLASS 5 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

### Multiple Choice Questions

- Which of the following is NOT a way to prevent mosquito breeding?
    - Cleaning water tanks regularly
    - Leaving stagnant water in coolers
    - Using mosquito nets
    - Adding fish to water tanks
  - What is the role of mosquito larvae in the spread of diseases?
    - They bite humans and spread germs
    - They hatch into mosquitoes that can spread diseases
    - They die before becoming mosquitoes
    - They live only in freshwater
  - Why is the cinchona tree important in the fight against malaria?
    - It attracts mosquitoes
    - Its bark is used to make malaria medicine
    - It repels mosquitoes naturally
    - It purifies water
  - Which method is used to kill mosquito larvae in water?
    - Adding oil to water
    - Heating the water
    - Removing the water
    - Keeping the water in the sun
  - Which disease is NOT caused by mosquitoes?
    - Dengue
    - Malaria
    - Typhoid
    - Chikungunya
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### Fill in the Blanks

- \_\_\_\_\_ mosquitoes are the carriers of malaria.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ larvae grow in stagnant water and turn into mosquitoes.
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ test is used to check for malaria in a patient's blood.
  - Ronald Ross discovered the malaria parasite in \_\_\_\_\_ mosquitoes.
  - Using \_\_\_\_\_ on water prevents mosquitoes from laying eggs.
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### True or False

1. All mosquitoes bite humans and spread diseases. (True/False)
  2. Ronald Ross discovered malaria germs in male mosquitoes. (True/False)
  3. Stagnant water is an ideal breeding ground for mosquitoes. (True/False)
  4. Adding oil to water helps kill mosquito eggs and larvae. (True/False)
  5. Mosquito-borne diseases can only spread in villages. (True/False)
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### Short Questions

1. Why is stagnant water harmful for public health?
  2. What measures can be taken at home to prevent mosquito breeding?
  3. How did Ronald Ross's discovery help in controlling malaria?
  4. What is the role of fish in controlling mosquito larvae?
  5. Why is it important to identify and treat malaria early?
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### Long Questions

1. Describe the symptoms of malaria and explain how it is diagnosed.
  2. Discuss the steps that can be taken by communities to control mosquito-borne diseases.
  3. Explain the connection between clean surroundings and reduced mosquito-borne diseases.
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### Answer Key

#### Multiple Choice Questions

1. b. Leaving stagnant water in coolers
  2. b. They hatch into mosquitoes that can spread diseases
  3. b. Its bark is used to make malaria medicine
  4. a. Adding oil to water
  5. c. Typhoid
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#### Fill in the Blanks

1. Female Anopheles
  2. Mosquito
  3. Blood
  4. Female
  5. Oil
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#### True or False

1. False
  2. False
  3. True
  4. True
  5. False
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#### Short Questions

1. Stagnant water provides a breeding ground for mosquitoes, which can spread diseases like malaria and dengue.
2. Measures include cleaning water tanks, covering containers, drying coolers, using mosquito nets, and spraying oil on water surfaces.
3. Ronald Ross's discovery showed how malaria is spread by mosquitoes, leading to strategies like controlling mosquito populations and developing effective treatments.
4. Fish eat mosquito larvae in water tanks and ponds, preventing them from becoming adult mosquitoes.
5. Early identification and treatment of malaria prevent severe illness and stop the spread of the disease to others.

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### Long Questions

1. **Symptoms and Diagnosis of Malaria:** Symptoms include fever with chills, sweating, headache, and tiredness. Malaria is diagnosed through a blood test, which detects the parasite in red blood cells.
2. **Community Steps to Control Mosquito-Borne Diseases:** Communities can keep surroundings clean, remove stagnant water, spread awareness, organize cleaning drives, and ensure proper drainage systems to prevent breeding.
3. **Clean Surroundings and Mosquito Control:** Clean surroundings prevent water from collecting in unused containers, coolers, and pits, reducing mosquito breeding sites and lowering the risk of diseases.