
	<b>INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR</b>	
<b>CLASS: IX</b>	<b>DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE 2024 – 25</b> <b>SUBJECT: HEALTHCARE</b>	<b>DATE: 29.01.2025</b>
<b>WORKSHEET NO: 6</b> <b>WITH ANSWERS</b>	<b>UNIT 5: IMMUNIZATION</b>	<b>NOTE:</b> <b>A4 FILE FORMAT</b>
<b>NAME OF THE STUDENT:</b>	<b>CLASS &amp; SEC: IX -A to IX -I</b>	<b>ROLL NO:</b>

**OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CHOICE):**

- Which of the following is NOT a type of immunity?
  - Natural immunity
  - Artificial immunity
  - Passive immunity
  - Bacterial immunity
- Which type of immunity is developed after vaccination?
  - Active immunity
  - Passive immunity
  - Innate immunity
  - None of the above
- Which disease is prevented by the BCG vaccine?
  - Polio
  - Tuberculosis

c) Hepatitis B

d) Measles

4. Which of the following vaccines is given in combination as DPT?

a) Diphtheria, Polio, Tetanus

b) Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus

c) Dengue, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis

d) Diphtheria, Polio, Tuberculosis

5. Which organization provides guidelines for immunization globally?

a) UNESCO

b) WHO

c) FDA

d) CDC

6. What type of immunity is produced when a person gets a vaccine?

a) Artificial active immunity

b) Artificial passive immunity

c) Natural passive immunity

d) None of the above

7. At what age is the first dose of the polio vaccine given?

a) At birth

b) 1 year

c) 6 months

d) 5 years

8. Which disease does the MMR vaccine protect against?

- a) Malaria, Measles, Rubella
- b) Mumps, Measles, Rubella
- c) Mumps, Malaria, Ringworm
- d) Measles, Malaria, Rotavirus

**Short Answer Questions (2 Marks)**

1. What is immunization?
2. What are vaccines?
3. Why is the BCG vaccine given at birth?
4. What is the significance of the Pulse Polio Program?
5. What are combination vaccines?

**Descriptive Questions (4 Marks)**

1. Explain the different types of immunity with examples.
2. What are the benefits of immunization?
3. How can we improve immunization coverage in rural areas?
4. Explain why booster doses are necessary. What are the side effects of vaccination?
5. Describe the vaccination schedule for children in India.

**ANSWERS**

	<b>OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (MCQ)</b>
1	d) Bacterial immunity
2	a) Active immunity
3	b) Tuberculosis
4	b) Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
5	b) WHO
6	a) Artificial active immunity
7	a) At birth
8	b) Mumps, Measles, Rubella

	<b>Short Answer Questions (2 Marks)</b>
1	Immunization is the process of making a person immune or resistant to an infectious disease, usually by administering a vaccine.
2	Vaccines are biological substances that stimulate the body's immune system to produce immunity against specific diseases.
3	The BCG vaccine is given at birth to protect against tuberculosis, which is a major infectious disease affecting the lungs
4	The Pulse Polio Program is an initiative by the Indian government to eradicate polio through mass immunization.
5	Combination vaccines protect against multiple diseases with a single shot, like DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus).
	<b>Descriptive Questions (4 Marks)</b>
1	Immunity is classified into: Innate immunity (natural, present from birth) Acquired immunity (developed after infection or vaccination) Active immunity (body produces antibodies, e.g., after vaccination) Passive immunity (antibodies received externally, e.g., mother's milk).
2	Prevents infectious diseases Reduces mortality and morbidity Protects communities through herd immunity Saves medical costs
3	Awareness campaigns Mobile vaccination clinics Government incentives
4	Booster doses strengthen immunity when the effect of the initial vaccine weakens over time Mild: Fever, swelling, soreness Rare: Allergic reactions
5	At birth: BCG, OPV, Hepatitis B 6, 10, 14 weeks: DPT, IPV, Rotavirus 9 months: Measles, MMR 16-24 months: DPT booster, MMR

<b>PREPARED BY:</b> <b>MR. GERARD THOMAS</b>	<b>CHECKED BY:</b> <b>AVP SCIENCE AND FRENCH</b>
---	---