

Subject- EVS

Class- V

Topic- Contaminated water spread diseases

Learn and write the following question answers-

Q1. How is malaria diagnosed?

A1. For the proper diagnosis of malaria, the blood of the sick patient (suffering from high fever) is examined under a microscope. The presence of malarial germs in the blood confirms the disease.

Q2. How do mosquitoes spread malaria?

A2. Malaria is transmitted from one person to another by the bite of the female Anopheles mosquito. When the female Anopheles mosquito bites (to suck blood) a sick person suffering from malaria, the malarial germs of the sick person pass with the blood into the body of the mosquito. When the infected mosquito bites (to suck blood) a healthy person, it transmits the malarial germs into the healthy person. In this way, the healthy person also falls sick.

Q3. What is meant by contaminated water?

A3. Water containing microorganisms, sewage (waste water or dirty water) and chemicals, i.e, insecticides and pesticides, that come from agricultural fields is called contaminated water.

Q4. Name 3 water-borne diseases. Write the symptoms of each to differentiate between them.

A4. The water-borne diseases are— jaundice, diarrhoea, worms in the stomach.

(a) Symptoms of Jaundice:

- (i) yellowing of the skin and the white part of the eyes
- (ii) diarrhoea with yellow urine
- (iii) yellowing of nails
- (iv) vomiting

(b) Symptoms of Diarrhoea:

- (i) loose watery stools

- (ii) more than 4-5 motions in a day
- (iii) cramps and pain in the stomach
- (iv) fever
- (v) dryness of the tongue and lips
- (vi) reduced frequency of urination

(c) Symptoms of Worm in stomach:

- (i) pain in the stomach
- (ii) reduced appetite
- (iii) fever
- (iv) loss of weight
- (v) pale face

Q5. What are the symptoms of chikungunya?

A5. The symptoms of chikungunya are—

- (a) fever and pain in joints are the most common symptoms.
- (b) headache, muscle pain, swelling in joints and rashes may also appear.

Q6. How is malaria confirmed by a blood test?

A6. The presence of malarial germs in the blood confirms malaria.

Q7. What are the steps to prevent water-borne diseases?

A7. The steps to prevent water-borne diseases are—

- (a) Wash your hands with soap and clean water before and after eating, cooking and using the toilet.
- (b) Wash fruits and vegetables before eating them.
- (c) Cook your food well. Do not eat raw meat.
- (d) Ensure water is not accumulated in or around your house.
- (e) Drink boiled water or purified water.

Q8. Symptoms of some diseases are given below. Read the symptoms and identify the diseases.

- (A) Yellowing of eyes**
- (B) Loose watery stools more than 4-5 times a day**
- (C) Pain in the stomach and reduced appetite**
- (D) Sudden paralysis in the legs**

- A8. (a) Jaundice
(b) Diarrhoea
(c) Worms in stomach

(d) Polio

Q9. How can we protect ourselves and others from malaria?

A9. We can protect ourselves and others from malaria by–

- (a) Fixing wire-netting on the windows and doors to prevent mosquitoes from entering our homes.
- (b) Using mosquito repellents such as creams and coils.
- (c) Using mosquito nets.
- (d) Wearing a full-sleeved nightdress.