



DIET
PALAKKAD - ANAYKISSA



SAMAGRA SHIKSHA KERALA (SSK)
QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL



Inter Bell
Intervention Based on Effective Leisure Learning
DIET PALAKKAD

A JOINT VENTURE OF DIET AND SSK, PALAKKAD

5 പ്രതിരോധത്തിന്റെ
കാവലാളുകൾ
Soldiers of Defense

10th Biology
Chapter_05
Worksheet based on
Focus Area

1.

Skin is the largest sense organ of the body. It helps us to sense heat, cold, touch, pressure etc and it acts as a soldier of defense of the body.

a) Does the skin have significance in defense as mentioned above? Justify.

2.

A table indicating primary level defense is given below. Arrange column B based on column A.

A	B
i. Skin	a) Wax
ii. Trachea	b) Hydrochloric acid
iii. Ear	c) Sebum
iv. Stomach	d) Cilia

3.

Observe the given illustration and answer the following questions



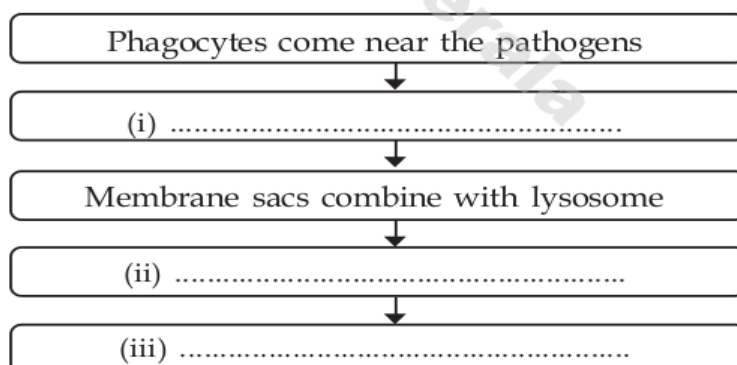
- Which is the process indicated in the illustration?
- Which are the white blood cells involved in the process?
- Is it a specific defense mechanism? Justify

4.

18. Fever is a defense mechanism. Is the statement correct? Justify your answer.

5.

The flow chart given below indicates a type of defense mechanism occurring in the body.



- (a) Complete the flow chart
 (b) Which process is it related to?

6.

Enlist the demerits of antibiotics for Jose who is preparing for a seminar on the topic "The merits and demerits of Antibiotics."

7.

Ashiq who met with an accident, was in need of blood. Antigen A and D and Antibody b was identified in his blood.

- (a) Name his blood group?
 (b) Whose blood, among the following can be accepted by ashig?
 (i) Venu = A⁺ (ii) Amal - AB⁺ (iii) Suhara - AB⁻ (iv) Anoop - A⁻

8.

The table given below indicates blood groups.

Blood group	Antigen	Antibody
A	(i)	b
B	B	(ii)
(iii)	A, B	(iv)
(v)	(vi)	a, b

9.

It is not necessary to detect blood groups if we can accept blood from anyone"
 This was an argument put forward by Sivaprasad in a discussion on blood transfusion.

- (a) What is the base of blood group determination?
 (b) Can a person receive any blood from anyone ? Why?

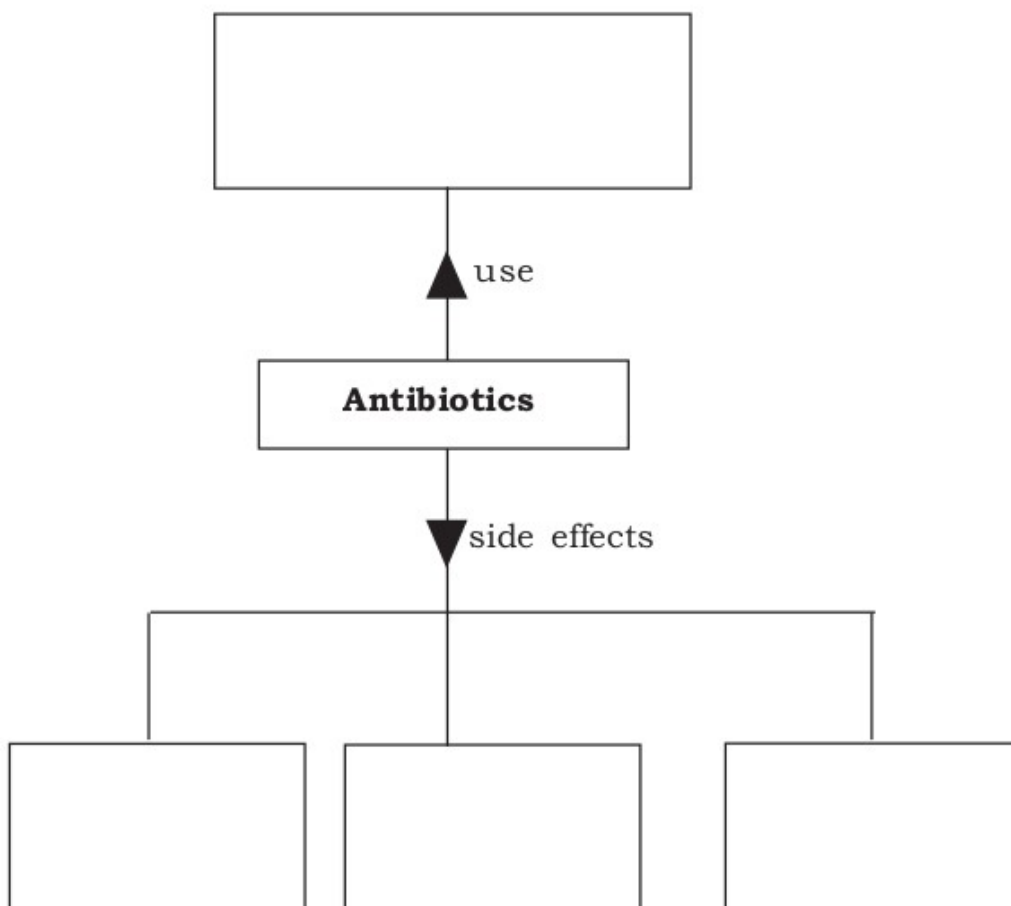
10.

The basis of blood grouping is the presence of antigens in red blood cells. Complete the table given below based on this statement.

Blood groups	Antigen	Antibody
A ^{+VE}
B ^{-VE}
AB ^{+VE}
O ^{-VE}
B ^{+VE}	B, D

11.

Complete the illustration suitably related to antibiotics.



12.

There are four main types of blood group in human beings

- What is the basis of giving separate names to each of them?
- What is the basis for classifying blood group into positive and negative?
- What is the importance of antibodies in blood transfusion

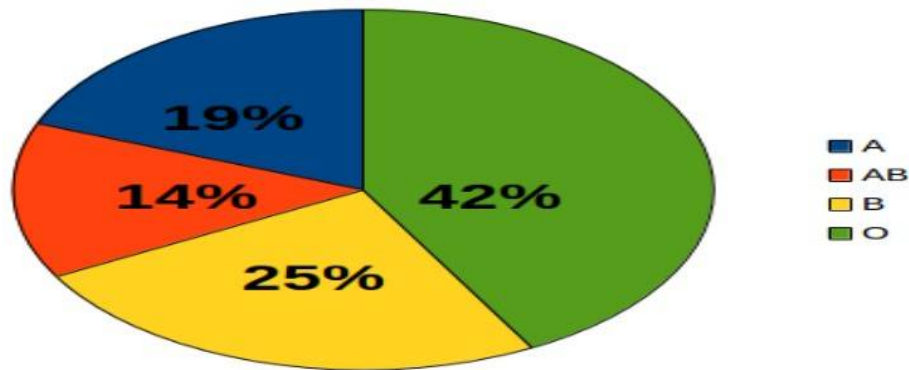
13.

Name the antigens which help to detect A positive blood group.

14.

A pie diagram showing the blood group of the people of a particular area is given below.

Analyse it and answer the questions.



- What is the percentage of blood group having only antibody 'a' ?
- Write the percentage of blood group with both the antigens

15.

Analyse the blood groups and answer the questions

AB+ve, AB-ve, B+ve, A+ve, O-ve

- Choose the blood group which contain "Rh" factor and antibody "a" .
- Choose the blood group in which Rh factors is absent and two types of antibodies are present.

16.

A blood group without antigens is used in blood transfusion in some instances. Name the blood group?

17.

Some defence mechanisms which prevent the entry of germs are given in column A.

Complete column B writing the functions of the defence mechanisms given in column A

Defence mechanism	Function
sebum	
keratin	
mucus in the respiratory tract	
Wax in the ear	

18.

Name the secretions which destroy pathogens which are present in each the parts given below

- a) Skin
- b) Tear
- c) Stomach

19.

2. Identify the odd one. Write the common feature of others:-

Mucous membrane, Skin, Lymph, Saliva

20.

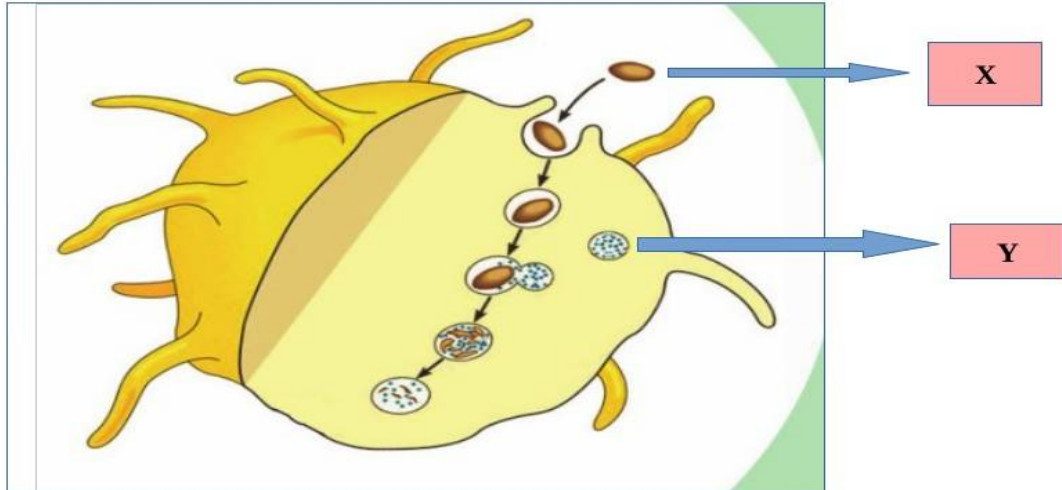
3. Analyse the word pair relationship and fill in the blanks.

a) Sweat gland : Sweat
Sebaceous gland : _____

b) Trachea : Mucous
Stomach : _____

21.

Observe the illustration and answer the questions.



- Which is the process illustrated?
- What does X and Y indicate?
- Name the white blood cells involved in this process?

22.

.National Immunization Schedule of preventive vaccines be taken at different stages of childhood from birth . Complete the table .

VACCINE	DISEASE
B.C.G	
O.P.V	
PENTAVALENT	
M.M.R	
T.T	

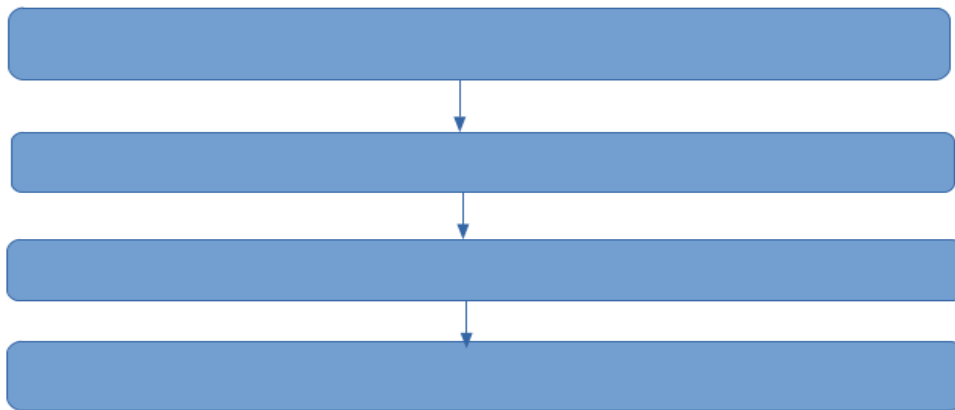
23.

- What are vaccines?
- What are the components of vaccines?
- How do the vaccines act in the body?

24.

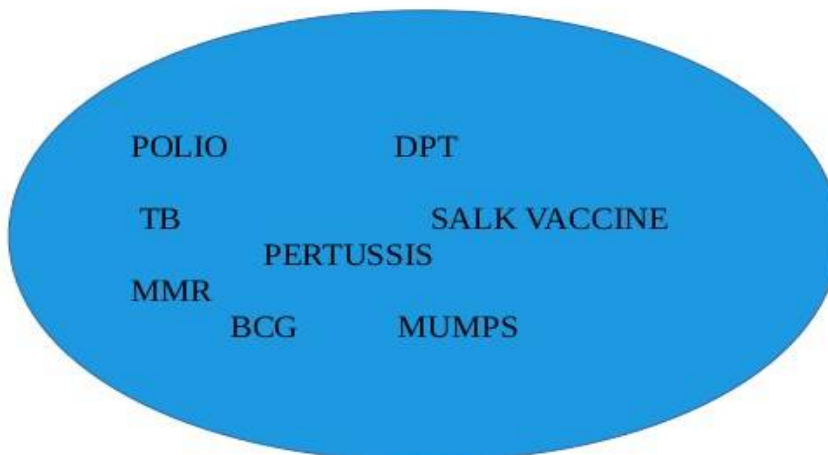
Rearrange the steps involved in the process of phagocytosis in correct sequence and prepare it in a flowchart form

- a) Lysosome combines with membrane sac.
- b) They engulf pathogen in the membrane sac.
- c) The pathogens are degenerated and destroyed by the enzymes in lysosome.
- d) Phagocytes reach near the pathogen.



25.

Some diseases and vaccines are given below. Make them Correct pairs.



26.

Complete the word pair

Antigen : Red blood cells

Antibody :

27.

Complete the flow chart by analysing the Illustration:

