**Model number 1**

**True Or False**

1. An epidemic is defined as "the occurrence in a community or a region of an illness of similar nature, clearly in excess of normal expectancy"**. (T)**
2. Contamination is the entry and development or multiplication of an infectious agent in the body of man or animal. **(F)**
3. Man himself is the most frequent reservoir of most of the infectious agents that are pathogenic to man. **(T)**
4. A carrier is a person who harbors a specific infectious agent without showing symptoms of clinical disease. **(T)**
5. Contact carriers are persons who discharge the micro-organisms during the incubation period**. (F)**
6. Convalescent carriers are defined as persons who discharge the microorganisms during the convalescence period. **(T)**
7. The respiratory tract is the portal of exit in measles. **(T)**
8. Some of the micro-organisms can reach the fetus in uterus e.g. the viruses of German measles, small pox, the spirochetes of syphilis. **(T)**
9. Direct contact transmission occurs through touching contaminated objects such as toys, handkerchiefs, fomites, soiled clothing or bedding. **(F)**
10. A susceptible host is a person or an animal not possessing immunity against a particular pathogenic agent and for that reason is liable to contract the disease if exposed to its causative agent. **(T)**
11. Virulence means the capacity of the microorganism to produce specific pathologic effects once lodged in the host's body. **(F)**
12. The ease of communicability of a particular disease is measured by the secondary attack rate. **(T)**
13. Active immunity is the type of immunity in which the antibodies are formed through natural exposure i.e. post infection or may be artificially induced by vaccination. **(T)**
14. Active immunity is the type of immunity gained by the administration of ready-made antibodies. **(F)**
15. In case of attenuated vaccines, loss of pathogenicity of the microorganism occurs without affecting its power of multiplication or its antigenicity. **(T)**
16. Chemoprophylaxis is the use of chemical compounds, antibiotics and other preparations as a prophylactic measure. **(T)**
17. Contaminated Water refers to water that is polluted with microorganisms which may transfer infection. **(T)**
18. Temporary hardness of water is due to presence of sulphates, nitrates, chlorides and other salts of calcium , magnesium or iron. This kind of water is objectionable to taste as it is very salty and bitter. **(F)**
19. The maximum amount of solids should not exceed 500 parts per million in sanitary potable water. **(T)**
20. Presence of Nitrates in water indicates recent pollution. **(F)**
21. Presence of Clostridium Welchi in water indicates remote contamination with fecal matter. **(T)**
22. Reclamation is the most useful method for refuse disposal. **(T)**
23. An ideal insecticide should be: of efficient toxicity to insects, cheap, easily obtainable, stable and of residual effect**. (T)**
24. An antiseptic is a substance that destroys the growth of pathogenic organisms. **(F)**
25. Sterilization mean complete destruction of all forms of life of pathogenic microorganisms. **(T)**
26. Chlorine gas is used for disinfection water in water purification plants usually as 0.6- 1 p.m. **(T)**
27. Super chlorination by 1.2-1.5 p.p.m.is resorted to during epidemics of water born diseases. **(T)**
28. Every year in the developing world ARI, particularly pneumonia, kill more than 4 million children under 5 years**. (T)**
29. The risk of ALRI episodes for non-breast fed infant is 2.5 times higher than that for infant who received breast milk. **(T)**
30. Vitamin B deficiency is clearly associated with increased incidence, morbidity, and mortality of respiratory tract diseases. **(F)**