

WORLD MISSION HIGH SCHOOL

L4 ALL

ENGLISH HOMEWORK.

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Many insects are known to play an essential part in transmitting diseases. Mosquitoes transmit malaria and yellow fever, tsetse flies carry sleeping sickness, and fleas harbor bubonic plague. Animals which carry organisms which can cause diseases in other animals or plants are called vectors. Malaria is caused by a microscopic, single-celled parasites are transmitted from man to man by female mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles*. They pierce the skin from the skin with their sharp mouth parts and feed on blood which they suck from the skin capillaries. If blood so taken contains the malarial parasites, these undergo a complicated series of changes within the mosquito, including extensive reproduction and eventually accumulate in large numbers in the salivary glands. If this mosquito now bites a healthy person, saliva containing hundreds of parasites is injected into his blood stream and he may develop malaria. If mosquitoes could be prevented from biting people, disease could not be transmitted. Thus methods of controlling the disease, apart from drugs which kill the malaria parasite in the blood, concentrate largely on eliminating the mosquito. The species of mosquito which normally rests in dwellings can be attacked by sprays containing DDT or BHC. The spray remains effective on the walls of dwellings for several months and will kill any insects which settle on the sprayed surface. It is known that, although the adult mosquito spends its life on land, the larvae and pupae live in water. The female mosquito lays her eggs in the static water of lakes, ponds, ditches or even water collected in puddles, drinking troughs or tin cans. The eggs soon hatch to larvae which breathe air at the surface through a tracheal tube and feed on microscopic algae in water. The larva eventually pupates and although the pupa does not feed, it still breathes air. Finally, the pupa skin splits open, the imago emerges and flies away. Knowledge of this cycle leads to methods of mosquito eradication directed at the larval and pupa stages. By draining swamps and turning sluggish rivers into swifter streams the breeding grounds of the mosquito are destroyed. In towns and villages, water must not be allowed to collect in any container, e.g. tanks, plots or tins, accessible to the mosquito. Spraying stagnant water with oil and insecticides suffocates or poisons the larvae and pupa. Such spraying must include not only lakes and ponds but any accumulation of fresh water which mosquitoes can reach, e.g. drains, gutters and the receptacles mentioned above. As a result of a world-wide programme of malaria eradication, sponsored by the World Health Organisations, malaria has been virtually eliminated by the

methods outlines above in fourteen countries and eradication is well advanced in another twenty-four. In fifty-four more countries, eradication is beginning or is planned.

Questions:

1. In not more than 150 words summarize the passage explaining;

-how malaria is transmitted,

-how malaria can be prevented and what achievements the World Health Organisation has so far made in eradicating malaria.

Use the same passage and answer the following questions

2. What are the meanings of the following words as used in the passage?

(i) vector

(ii) malaria

(iii) Anopheles

(iv) malarial parasites

(v) species

3. With reference to the passage to the passage, briefly explain how malaria is transmitted.

4. Using information from the passage, say how malaria can be prevented.

5. What do you understand by the term receptacles?

END