

Infectious Diseases



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الحادي عشر المتقدم ← علوم ← الفصل الثالث ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
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المزيد من مادة
علوم:

إعداد: Alreyami Fatheya

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر المتقدم



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر المتقدم والمادة علوم في الفصل الثالث

Noninfectious disorders

1

Infectious Diseases and Koch's Postulates

2

مراجعة هيكل الامتحان

3

Immune system

4

مراجعة القسم الثاني وحدة جهاز المناعة

5



Infectious Diseases



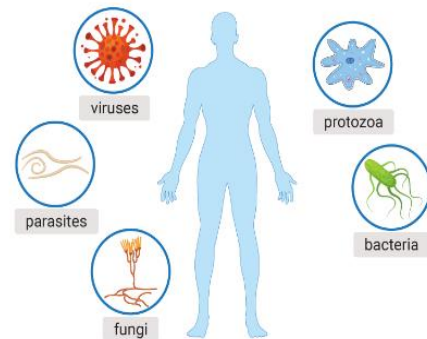
Name: _____ class: _____ date: _____

Vocabulary	Objectives
Infectious disease- pathogen- Kochs postulates- Reservoir- endemic disease- epidemic- pandemic- antibiotic	1-Explain the Kochs postulates. 2-Describe how are diseases transmitted and how do reservoirs play a role in disease dispersal. 3- Identify the symptoms and treatment of infectious diseases. 4-Camper between the disease patterns.

● Pathogens Cause Infectious Disease:

① **Define** What is an infectious disease? Is a disease that is caused when a is from one organism to another.

② **List examples** What causes infectious diseases? Pathogens are the cause of infectious disease:.....
.....



● Germ Theory and Kochs Experiment:

① **Describe** what is it that Louis Pasteur demonstrated in experiments? Demonstrated that from the air can grow in solutions.

② **Define** the Germ theory: states that microorganisms are

* Koch's experiments:

◆ **Give:** what are the steps of Koch's experiments:

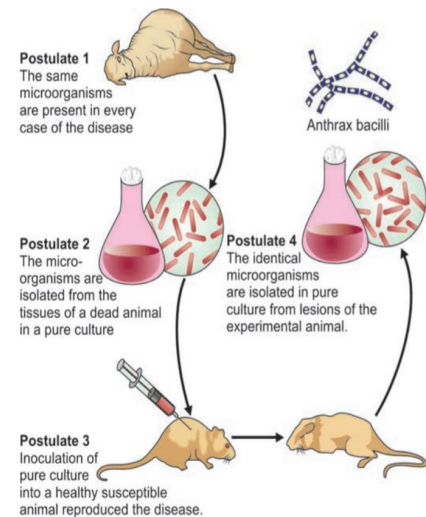
① Was studying..... (a deadly disease) that effects cattle, sheep, and people.

② he isolated a from the blood of cattle that had died from anthrax.

③ After growing the bacteria in laboratory, he..... the bacteria into healthy cattle.

④ These animals developed the anthrax.

⑤ He..... bacteria from the blood of these animals, and the bacteria in the laboratory.



◆ **Describe:** what was the result of Koch's experiments:

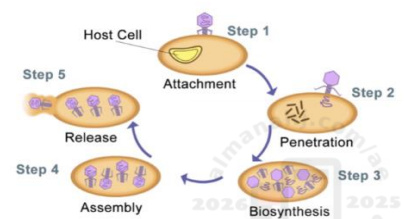
* Indicating: the type of bacteria caused the illness in both sets of cattle.

* Koch demonstrated that the bacteria he originally isolated were the cause of

◆ **Explain:** some exceptions to Koch's postulates do exist?

① Some pathogens such as syphilis, cannot be grown in.....culture on artificial media.

② Viruses, cultured the cells are need because viruses cannot be on artificial media.



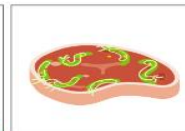
● Spread of Disease:

Define the reservoir: A disease **reservoir** is a source of the in the environment. A reservoir allows the pathogen to live and multiply.

animate such as humans, ..., or insects.



inanimate such as water, ..., or soil



* Human Reservoirs:

What the Human Reservoir? Humans are the main source or reservoir of for other humans.

Fill in space: In humans, there are two forms of reservoirs:

① Symptomatic case: A person who has the disease and shows its

② Carrier: A person who has the pathogen, does not show any signs or symptoms of the disease, but can still spread the

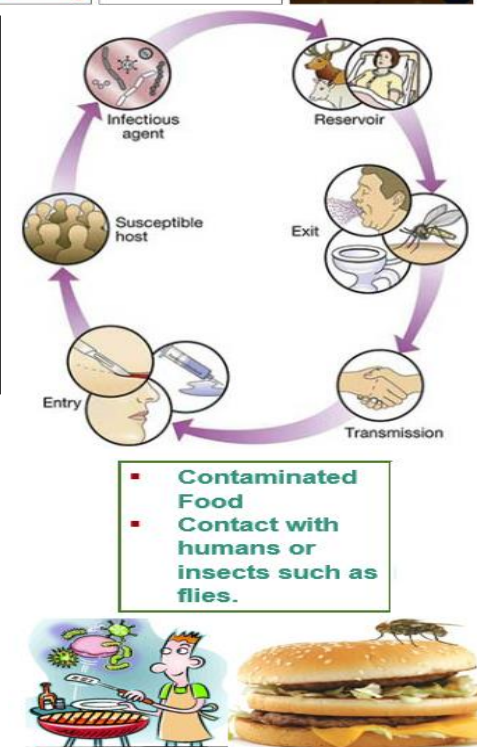
* Animal Reservoirs:

What the Animal Reservoir? Animals are reservoirs of pathogens that can be passed to humans, such as: and

* Other Reservoirs:

Give example other Reservoir? Contaminated and are another reservoir of pathogens for human disease.

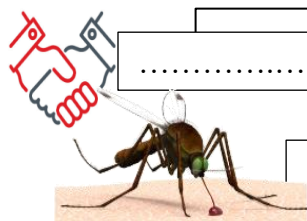
Demonstrate: Complete the Table:



Disease	Cause	Affected Organ System
Influenza		
Rabies		
Tetanus		

● Transmission of Pathogens:

Infectious diseases can be transmitted from person to person through:



Indirect Contact through Contaminated

Use the words (sneezes- bites- infected- coughs- droplets) to fill in space:

* **Direct contact** means that the disease is passed directly from one person or animal to another person or animal.

* Certain pathogens can be spread through the **air**. When an infected person or, pathogens can pass to another person or to objects in mucus

* **Vectors** are living organisms that transmit pathogens from animals to humans or between humans. Transmission occurs when the vector bites a person.

• Symptoms of Disease:

① **Demonstrate:** When are symptoms of disease receive? The pathogenic has invaded host cells, example&



② **Discuss:** Toxins produced by pathogens affect organ systems, Complete the Table:

Pathogens	Way to ling in the body	Produce	Effect
Tetanus bacteria	a deep wound in the body.		Spasms in the voluntary
Botulism bacteria	 (eat) food which bacteria grown.		

• Disease Patterns

① **Explain** Why it is impertinent to monitor disease patterns?

.....
.....

② **List** Type agencies observe the spread of disease patterns?

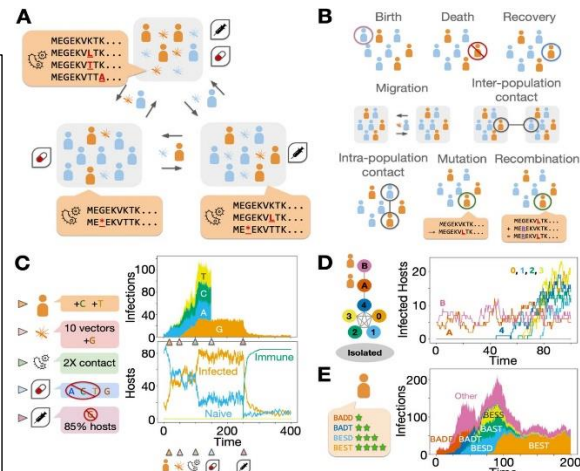
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (.....), and the World Health Organization (.....) monitor disease patterns.

③ **Describe:** what is the role of these agencies:

Publish reports about the incidence of specific disease to help
..... the of diseases patterns.

④ **Infer** how these reports are helpful in understanding disease patterns:

- To new & reemerging diseases.
- the number of cases of a disease.
- Helps if there in an outbreak or epidemic.
- May help spread of the disease.



⑤ **Demonstrate:** When are the patterns of diseases:

Endemic diseases:

Continually are found in
.....
amount within the population.

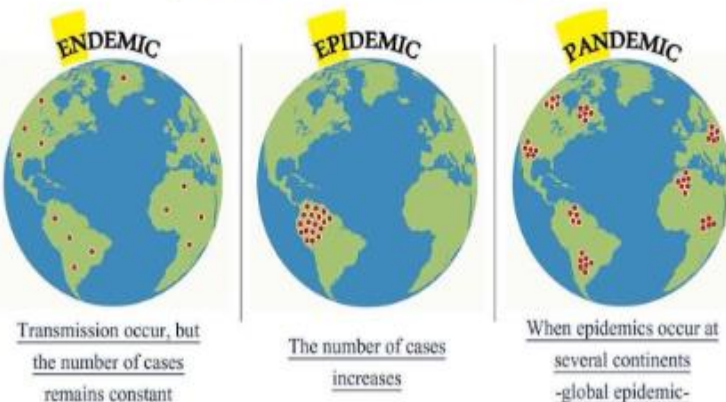
Epidemic:

A outbreak in an area and afflict many people.

Pandemic:

Widespread throughout a
..... region such as country, continent, and the entire globe.

.....What is the differences between



• **Treating and Fighting Diseases:**

Antibiotics are chemicals that fight infections caused by bacteria. Antibiotics kill the bacteria slow their growth.

① **Give:** Examples of antibiotics?

.....

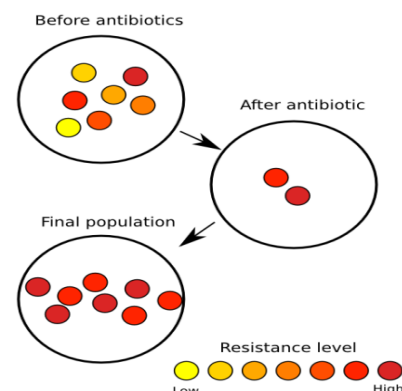
② **Define** the Penicillin: Is substances and secreted by the penicillium.

② **List** What is the importance of Penicillin?
kill bacteria that grow on the food sources.

③ **Determine:** why many strengths and varieties of penicillin:

.....

.....



• **Antibiotic Resistance:** Alef

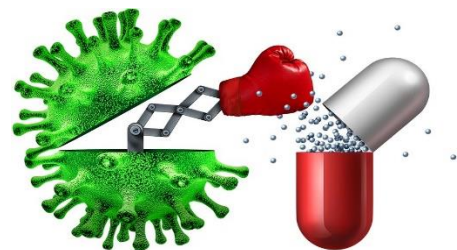
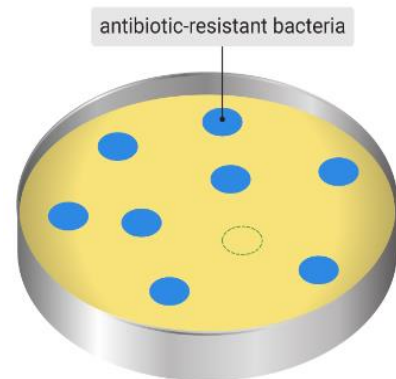
① **What** is antibiotic resistance? Antibiotic happens when the bacteria are not killed by the antibiotics designed to them.

② **How** do bacteria become resistant to antibiotics?
Antibiotic resistance is the result of evolution by
..... are one way that makes a bacterium resistant to an antibiotic.

③ **Why** does antibiotic resistance spread so quickly?
The resistant bacteria which have the mutation will be able to
and reproduce. These surviving bacteria will then on this trait to the next generations.

④ **Explain** some bacteria are resistant to antibiotics. Give an example and the symptoms it causes:.....

.....



[Solution the Check my understanding + Exit ticket at Alef](#)

Prepared & arranged by biology teacher: Fatheya Alreyami-2025