

# المحاضرة الثانية

كلية علوم

الفرقة الأولى – العلوم

البيولوجية

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## **Instructions**

- **Read the following text page 88**
- **The highlighted terms are those terms which you should study carefully. The definition of some of these terms are underlined.**
- **If you face any difficult words, contact me on WhatsApp  
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## **THE HUMAN LOUSE**

**Louse** is a blood sucking ectoparasite of man. It is cosmopolitan in distribution.

**What are the disease caused by lice?**

The human louse is a major vector for three important human diseases, relapsing fever, typhus and trench fever.

**CONTROL:** Wearing clean clothes, and having regular bath avoids infestation.

## **MOSQUITOES**

Mosquitoes are cosmopolitan in distribution. They are nocturnal in habit and are found in abundance in damp, marshy lands near stagnant water. Only female mosquitoes are adapted to suck the blood of human beings and function as carrier of viral.

**What are the harms of mosquitos?**

In severe infection the adults cause blocking of lymphatic system which results in the enlargement of legs, arms, scrotum, and mammary glands. It is known

as elephantiasis. The Anopheles mosquito transmits the plasmodium for malaria. Another type of mosquito transmits yellow fever through a virus.

## **POISONOUS ORGANISMS**

Free living organisms have developed some device to protect themselves against predators. These protective devices ranges from the simple stinging cells of Physalia to the massive poison glands of the snakes. The list of poisonous organisms is exhaustive.

**Give examples of poisonous organisms.**

A few of the important poisonous organisms include Physalia, scorpion, honeybee and wasps, snakes and poisonous fish like puffer fish.

## **FOULING ORGANISMS**

Several aquatic organisms cause damages to submerged surfaces. Since this infestation has an economical importance, several studies are being made. Marine sedentary organisms may affect piles, floats, wooden dry docks and boats. These organisms are called foulers. Most of these organisms are

**distributed all over the world through the agency of ships.**

**They are of economic importance, since fouling of ships results in increased resistance to movement through water, reducing the efficiency, lowering of speed, increasing fuel consumption and leading to wear and tear of engine. The efficiency of underwater sound equipments fitted on to commercial and naval vessels is also seriously affected as result of the accumulation of fouling organisms. The most important members of the fouling community include algae and representatives from almost all the invertebrate groups and the tunicata.**

## **PESTS**

**Any animal which becomes a source of trouble or loss to human is called a pest. Among insects such pests are numerous and are of different kinds. An insect is usually called as a pest when it causes appreciable damage and loss to the crops or other belongings. The pests may be classified as major or occasional. The insects damaging standing crops cereals, fruits and**

**other plant products of commercial importance are designated as crop pests. Those insects destroying stored grains are called the store pest. Insects causing damage to household articles are called the household pests. Pests of Crops are good examples of pests. These pests include Pest of Cotton, Pests of Paddy, Pest of Sugarcane, Pests of Vegetables and Pest of Coconut palm. Pests of Stored grains like Rice weevil, Khapra beetle, Pulse beetle cause harmful effects on grains; while Pests of household goods like the white ants and silver fish harm the household good severely.**

**ACTIVITY THREE: Explain the meaning of the following**

- 1.Pathogens: is anything that can produce disease. A pathogen may also be referred to as an infectious agent, or simply a germ.**
- 2.Nuisance: something or someone that annoys you or causes trouble for you**
- 3.Screening: Screening is a way of identifying apparently healthy people who may have an increased risk of a particular condition.**
- 4.Emaciation: the state of being very thin and weak, usually because of illness or extreme hunger**
- 5.Rodents: any of various small mammals with large, sharp front teeth, such as mice and rats.**
- 6.Marshy: A marshy area of land is always wet, like a marsh**

**ACTIVITY FOUR: Give the opposite of the following**

1. **Cosmopolitan:** -----local or limited-----
2. **Careless:** -----carefull-----
3. **Exclude:** -----include-----
4. **Repellent:** -----attractive-----
5. **Destruction:** -----
6. **Nocturnal:** -----diurnal-----
7. **Damp:** -----dry-----
8. **Exhaustive:** conservation, protection or reclamation
9. **Occasional:** -----continuous-----

**ACTIVITY FIVE: Give the plural of the following nouns**

1. **Bacillus:** -----bacilli-----
2. **Fly:** -----flies-----
3. **Flea:** -----fleas-----
4. **Louse:** -----lice-----
5. **Bacterium:** -----bacteria-----
6. **Mosquito:** -----mosquitoes-----