

Name _____

Date _____

Question Sheet: The Past, Present and Future of Malaria Control: Interactive

2:20 The World _____ Organization's 1955 global malaria eradication campaign wasn't truly "global" as it did not include highly-affected regions like sub-Saharan _____.

4:50 Explain the shortfalls of the two methods of malaria control we have heard about so far: oiling surfaces and introducing *Gambusia*.

6:53 Insecticides like permethrin and malathion are now used in place of DDT because they are much cheaper.

☐

True

☐

False

8:36 In recent decades, _____ treated with chemicals have contributed to a ____ % decline in malaria cases, however they are ineffective _____, which is where mosquitoes in Southeast _____ tend to bite.

10:51 The antimalarial properties of the plant that is used to make the drug artemisinin were first discovered by:

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the ancient Chinese.

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groups indigenous to South America.

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Spanish Jesuit priests.

☐

American scientists.

12:57 The two methods of using genetic technology to help control malaria that we have heard about are:

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developing female-biased strains of mosquito.

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developing male-biased strains of mosquito.

☐

reducing the fertility of the plasmodium parasite.

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reducing the fertility of female mosquitoes.

14:36 You are traveling as a tourist to sub-Saharan Africa. List the precautions you should take against malaria. Why might these same precautions not be available to the local population there? What could you do to help?