



Name:

Enrolment No:

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, July 2020

Course: Public Health and Nutrition
Program: B.Sc. (Food, Nutrition and Dietetics)
Course Code: HSCC_1008

Semester: IInd
Time 03 hrs.
Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Read the paper carefully. All sections are compulsory

Multiple Choice Questions/True or False/ Fill in the blanks/ Multiple answer questions

S. No.	Each question carries one mark. (100 Questions) All questions should map all the COs in course and ensure equal number of questions for each CO.	Marks	CO
Q 1	Which is not the determinants of Nutrition Security ? A. Access to adequate food B. Care and feeding practices C. Sanitation and health D. Eradication Poverty and illiteracy	1	CO3
Q 2	The main focus of the Scheme for adolescent girls (SAG) is on_____. A. Girls under 5 yrs B. Girls in 12th standard C. out of school girls. D. single girl child	1	CO3
Q 3	NITI stands for_____. A. National Institute for Transforming India B. National Institution for Transforming India C. National Institution for Transferring India D. National Institution for Transforming People	1	CO3
Q 4	Mid day Meal programme comes under Ministry of _____. A. Social Welfare B. Rural development C. Education D. Health and family welfare	1	CO3
Q 5	Which ministry looks after Applied Nutrition programme ? A. Rural development B. Health and family welfare	1	CO3

	C. Social Welfare D. Education		
Q 6	What is the name of vaccine against polio? A. RV Vaccine B. IFB Vaccine C. BGC Vaccine D. IPV Vaccine	1	CO4
Q 7	What is the name of vaccine against Rubella? A. MMR Vaccine B. IPV Vaccine C. IFB Vaccine D. BGC Vaccine	1	CO4
Q 8	KSY stands for _____ . A. Kanya Shakti Yojana B. Kishori Shakti Yojana C. Kishori Shiksha Yojana D. Kanya Samridhi Yojana	1	CO4
Q 9	NSDP stands for _____ . A. National Skill Development Programme B. National Social Development Programme C. Network skill Development Programme D. National Skill demand Programme	1	CO4
Q 10	The Green Revolution in India which took place in the year_____. A. 1950 B. 1960 C. 1970 D. 1980	1	CO4
Q 11	What is the name of vaccine for mumps? A. IPR Vaccine B. PCV Vaccine C. MMR Vaccine D. RV Vaccine	1	CO4
Q 12	The Public Health Nutrition cycle resembles a generic policy cycle and use the “Triple A”(AAA) for planning cycle. What does “Triple A”(AAA) stands for _____.	1	CO1

	<p>A. action , ambition and attainment B. action, approval, assessment C. assessment, approval,action D. assessment, analysis and action</p>		
Q 13	<p>The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat _____.</p> <p>A. hunger B. illiteracy C. Poverty D. Gender discrimination</p>	1	CO4
Q 14	<p>Adverse affect of anemia is_____.</p> <p>A. delayed muscle growth B. reduced physical and cognitive development C. low bone mass density D. impaired vision</p>	1	CO4
Q 15	<p>What is the moderate haemoglobin range for pregnant women?</p> <p>A. 10-11 g/dl B. 6-8.9 g/dl C. 8-9.9 g/dl D. 7-9.9 g/dl</p>	1	CO4
Q 16	<p>What is the purpose of nutritional assessment?</p> <p>A. To check poverty B. to develop health care programme C. to assess literacy rate D. to develop strong political system to combat illness</p>	1	CO1
Q 17	<p>Body mass index is:</p> <p>A. Weight (kg)/height (m) B. Weight (kg)/height (cm)² C. Weight (kg)/height (m)² D. None of the above</p>	1	CO1
Q 18	<p>Which one of the following is not a feature of marasmus?</p> <p>A. Muscle wasting B. Shrivelled skin C. Minimal physical activity D. Oedema</p>	1	CO1
Q 19	<p>Which one of the following is not a consequence of iron deficiency?</p> <p>A. Impaired night vision B. Reduced work capacity C. Poorer immune function D. Anaemia</p>	1	CO1

Q 20	Direct methods of assessment are: A. Economic factors B. cultural and social habits C. Clinical method D. Vital health statistics	1	CO1
Q 21	Anthropometric measurements does not include: A. mid arm circumference B. food frequency questionnaire C. skin fold thickness D. hip-waist ratio	1	CO1
Q 22	What is the moderate haemoglobin range for men? A. 7-8.9 g/dl B. 10-11 g/dl C. 8-10.9g/dl D. 6-8.9 g/dl	1	CO1
Q 23	Limitation of biochemical method is_____. A. reproducible B. Precise C. detect changes D. need trained personnel and facilities	1	CO1
Q 24	Which is not the criteria for food fortification? A. Consumed by majority of population B. Stable during storage and distribution C. Must not change taste of food D. Daily consumption within a narrow range	1	CO3
Q 25	The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is an _____. A. Government Organisation B. autonomous organisation C. Non-Government Organisation D. Public sector undertaking	1	CO3
Q 26	Choose the killer diseases against which immunization is available.(Select all the possible answers). A. Pertussis B. Poliomyelitis C. Diarrhea D. Tuberculosis	1	CO3
Q 27	Immunizing agents are_____.(Select all the possible answers). A. Antibodies B. Vaccines C. Immunoglobulin	1	CO3

	D. Antitoxins		
Q 28	Name the vaccines given during birth.(Select all the possible answers). A. IPV B. BCG C. OPV D. TT	1	CO5
Q 29	The approved subschemes of ICDS include_____. (Select all the possible answers) A. Aganwadi services B. National nutrition health mission C. Child protection services D. National creche scheme	1	CO5
Q 30	What are the objectives of PMMVY.(Select all the possible answers) A. Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems B. Providing partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentives so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first living child C. To Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition D. The cash incentive provided would lead to improved health seeking behavior amongst the pregnant and lactating mother.	1	CO5
Q 31	NNP identified key action in various area having impact on nutrition such as_____. (Select all the possible answers) A. women safety B. health care C. food supply D. education	1	CO5
Q 32	Direct (short term) interventions of National Nutrition policy include. (Select all the possible answers) A. Fortification of essential food with appropriate nutrient, e.g salt with iodine B. Control of macronutrient deficiency C. Nutrition intervention especially for vulnerable groups D. Efforts to produce and popularize low cost nutrient foods from local region	1	CO5
Q 33	Which of the National Nutrition Programmes are directed against specific nutritional deficiencies?(Select all the possible answers). A. National nutrition anemia prophylaxis programme B. National Iodine deficiency disorders control programme C. Wheat based supplementary nutrition programme D. Vitamin A prophylaxis programme	1	CO5

Q 34	<p>What are the objectives of Mid-Day Meal programme?(Select all the possible answers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Improve the nutritional status of school children B. Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises C. Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections D. Provide nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought affected areas 	1	CO5
Q 35	<p>Indirect (long term) interventions of National Nutrition policy include.(Select all the possible answers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Nutrition intervention especially for vulnerable groups B. To ensure aggregate food security C. Strengthening of prevention of food adulteration D. Enhancing communication and research in field of nutrition 	1	CO5
Q 36	<p>Which of the National Nutrition Programmes are directed against general malnutrition?(Select all the possible answers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Special Nutrition Programme B. National Iodine deficiency disorders control programme C. Balwadi Nutrition Programme D. ICDS 	1	CO5
Q 37	<p>Monitoring of Mid- day Meal is done on a daily basis on the following aspects.(Select all the possible answers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Implementation of varied menu B. Regularity and wholesomeness of meal served C. Strengthening of prevention of food adulteration D. Cleanliness in cooking and serving area 	1	CO5
Q 38	<p>The Green Revolution in India was responsible for increasing.(Select all the possible answers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. food production B. afforestation C. agricultural productivity D. environment awareness 	1	CO4
Q 39	<p>What is the goal of National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme?(Select all the possible answers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Enhancing communication and research in field of nutrition B. To bring the prevalence of IDD to below 5% C. To ensure aggregate food security D. To ensure 100% consumption of adequately iodated salt 	1	CO4
Q 40	<p>What are the three separate dimensions of the food security? (Select all the possible answers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. access B. availability 	1	CO4

	<p>C. affordability D. utilization</p>		
Q 41	<p>Identify the Global Hunger Index scores indicators.(Select all the possible answers).</p> <p>A. Undernourishment B. Child mortality C. Child Morbidity D. Child wasting</p>	1	CO1
Q 42	<p>Current Nutritional programmes in India are_____.(Select all the possible answers).</p> <p>A. Nutrition for all Programme B. Special Nutrition Programme C. Malnutrition eradication Programme D. Balwadi Nutrition Programme</p>	1	CO1
Q 43	<p>Which one is not the objective if the ICDS?(Select all the possible answers).</p> <p>A. To reduce the incidence of morbidity, mortality, malnutrition and school drop outs B. To reduce mortality and morbidity rate C. To lay the foundations for proper physical, social and psychological development of the child D. To improve the nutrition and health status of the children in the age group 0-6 yrs</p>	1	CO4
Q 44	<p>Nutritional well-being depends upon_____.(Select all the possible answers).</p> <p>A. food B. care C. health D. environment</p>	1	CO4
Q 45	<p>WHO'S member states have endorsed Global target 2025 for improving nutritional status of _____. (Select all the possible answers).</p> <p>A. elderly B. Infant C. mothers D. young child</p>	1	CO4
Q 46	<p>Identify the Food and Agricultural Organization departments .(Select all the possible answers).</p> <p>A. Fisheries and Aquaculture B. External Affairs C. Agriculture and Consumer Protection D. Education and Health</p>	1	CO2
Q 47	<p>The FAO's official strategic objectives include: (Select all the possible answers).</p>	1	CO2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Eliminate illiteracy and hunger B. Reduce rural poverty C. Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises D. Make agriculture, forestry, and fisheries more productive and sustainable 		
Q 48	<p>UNICEF provides services in _____. (Select all the possible answers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. primary health-care B. basic education C. nutrition D. Poverty eradication 	1	CO2
Q 49	<p>Choose the first 3 sustainable development goals.(Select all the possible answers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Zero hunger B. Quality education C. Good health and well- being D. No poverty 	1	CO2
Q 50	<p>Types of vaccines.(Select all the possible answers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Steroid Vaccines B. Live vaccines C. Killed Vaccines D. Subunit Vaccines 	1	CO2
Q 51	<p>Scheme for adolescent girls (SAG)is operational in 205 districts, where it has replaced NPAG and KSY.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. True B. False 	1	CO2
Q 52	<p>Scheme for adolescent girls (SAG) integrated package of services is categorised into Nutrition component and non- nutrition component.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. True B. False 	1	CO2
Q 53	<p>The ministry of women and child development introduced a new schemes for widow women called Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. True B. False 	1	CO2
Q 54	<p>Under PMMVY, a cash incentive of 5,000 would be provided directly into the account of pregnant women and lactating mothers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. True B. False 	1	CO2
Q 55	<p>The goal of the National Nutrition Policy is to improve the nutritional status of the people, especially elderly people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. True 	1	CO2

	B. False		
Q 56	Anaemia impairs the body's ability for gas exchange by increasing the number of RBCs transporting oxygen and carbon dioxide. A. True B. False	1	CO1
Q 57	.Food security has been defined as access by all people at all times to the food needed for a healthy life. A. True B. False	1	CO1
Q 58	Public health uses lateral or narrow approach to combat health issues in community. A. True B. False	1	CO1
Q 59	12th Sustainable development goal is Reduced inequalities. A. True B. False	1	CO5
Q 60	Target beneficiaries of PMMVY are all pregnant and lactating mother, excluding PW AND LM who are in regular employment with central govt. and state govt. or PSU's. A. True B. False	1	CO5
Q 61	Magnesium is necessary for synthesis of haemoglobin. A. True B. False	1	CO5
Q 62	ICAR was formerly known as Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. A. True B. False	1	CO5
Q 63	Scheme for adolescent girls (SAG) has direct (short term) intervention and indirect (long term) intervention to improve the nutrition status. A. True B. False	1	CO5
Q 64	National Nutrition Anemia Prophylaxis Programme was launched in 1970 to prevent nutritional anemia in mothers and children. A. True	1	CO5

	B. False		
Q 65	Enrichment is defined as "synonymous with fortification and refers to the addition of macronutrients to a food which are lost during processing". A. True B. False	1	CO5
Q 66	Mid –day meal scheme covers not only children of classes 1 st – 5 th of govt, but also children studying in Employment guarantee scheme (EGS) and alternative innovative education (AIE) centers. A. True B. False	1	CO5
Q 67	Food corporation of India is not responsible for the continuous availability of adequate food grains from its warehouses under mid day meal programme. A. True B. False	1	CO3
Q 68	Green revolution crubed the rate of malnutrition in India . A. True B. False	1	CO3
Q 69	Mid –day meal was first launched in 2001 by Madras state. A. True B. False	1	CO3
Q 70	Special nutrition program,balwadi nutrition programme, wheat based nutrion programme has ceased to be separate programme and are now part of ICDS scheme. A. True B. False	1	CO3
Q 71	An Agri-Nutri smart village (A2N) model is a framework to address the problem of iodine deficiency disorder by integrating agriculture and nutrition. A. True B. False	1	CO3
Q 72	Global food security index considers the core issues of affordability, availability and quality across the set 109 countries. A. True B. False	1	CO3

Q 73	Special nutrition program beneficiary group are children above 6 yrs and elderly women. A. True B. False	1	CO3
Q 74	Mid day Meal programme objective is to promote night school opportunity for villagers. A. True B. False	1	CO3
Q 75	ICDS beneficiary group are children below 6 yrs and pregnant and lactating women. A. True B. False	1	CO3
Q 76	A2N model has been conceptualised and is being validated in project villages of Baghat district, Uttar Pradesh and Sonapat district. A. True B. False	1	CO3
Q 77	ICAR has its headquarter at_____.	1	CO3
Q 78	ICAR is one of the largest national agricultural systems in the world with_____institutes and 71 agricultural universities.	1	CO3
Q 79	ICAR comes under the Department of _____.	1	CO3
Q 80	World immunization Day is celebrated on_____.	1	CO3
Q 81	Restore nutrients lost during processing of foods so that the nutrient content is restored to the level originally present in raw food is known as_____.	1	CO3
Q 82	Addition of a nutrient to a staple or other widely consumed primary foods deficient in one or ore nutrients, referred as _____.	1	CO3
Q 83	_____ generally refers to the process of addition of a nutrient to a food to improve its quality and rectify nutrient deficiencies.	1	CO3
Q 84	India ranks _____ in Global Hunger Index.	1	CO3
Q 85	A bill is proposed law under consideration by a_____.	1	CO3
Q 86	Once a bill has been enacted into law, it is known as an _____.	1	CO5
Q 87	The National Food Security Act, 2013 aims to provide _____ and nutritional security in human life cycle.	1	CO5
Q 88	PDS stands for _____.	1	CO5

Q 89	National Food Security Bill, 2013 is also known as _____.	1	CO5
Q 90	FCI stands for_____.	1	CO5
Q 91	_____ defines health as a state of complete mental, physical and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.	1	CO5
Q 92	_____ is defined as any process that enables individuals or communities to increase control over the determinants of their health.	1	CO1
Q 93	_____ is a measure of the health condition of an individual as affected primarily by the intake of food and utilization of nutrients.	1	CO1
Q 94	The UNICEF has its headquarters in _____.	1	CO2
Q 95	There are _____ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.	1	CO2
Q 96	In GOBI campaign, what does GOBI stands for_____.	1	CO2
Q 97	Vitamin_____ is lost during fruits processing.	1	CO2
Q 98	India is planning to achieve world health assembly targets in year_____.	1	CO1
Q 99	Iodine deficiency disorder leads to dwarfism in _____.	1	CO1
Q 100	Wheat flour is enriched with which of the amino acid _____.	1	CO1