Roll No.........................

MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION-2021
HEALTH EDUCATION

Name of the Course: BCA 1 SEM   **Course Code: GCA101**

TIME: 1-1/2 Hour   **MM: 50**

1. Heat, pressure and humidity are categorized in which category of disease agents?
   A. Social agents   C. Nutritional agents
   B. Physical agents   D. Chemical agents
2. Chemical agents Select the correct definition of health given by WHO (1948).
   A. Health is a state of complete social well-being.
   B. Health is a state of complete social and physical well-being
   C. Health is a state of complete social, physical and mental well-being
   D. Health is a state of complete social, physical and mental well-being and not merely as absence of disease and infirmity
3. Which is not a sign of physical health?
   A. Search for identity
   B. Clean and healthy skin
   C. Bright eyes
   D. Sweet breath
4. Which of the following is tertiary prevention?
   A. Health promotion   C. Early diagnosis and treatment
   B. Specific protection   D. Disability limitation
5. Which factor determines the health status?
   A. Child mortality rate   C. Crude death rate
   B. Environment   D. All of the above
6. World Health Day is celebrated on?
   A. October,6   C. March,1
   B. December,10   D. April, 7
7. Phase which begins with the entry of the causative agent is known as?
   I.   Prepathogenesis   III.   Pathogenesis phase
   II. Postpathogenesis phase
   A. I,II and III   C. I and II
   B. II and III   D. Only III
8. Indicator of social and mental health:
   A. Alcohol and drug abuse   C. Family size
   B. Literacy rate   D. None of the above
9. Select the right objective of family planning.
   A. To avoid unwanted births   C. To bring wanted births
   B. To regulate intervals between   D. All
      pregnancies
10. Bacteria are categorized in which category of disease agents?
    A. Social agents   C. Chemical agents
    B. Biological agents   D. Nutritional agents
11. Measures taken prior to onset of disease are known as?
    A. Tertiary prevention   C. Primary prevention
    B. Secondary prevention   D. All of the above

12. Providing preventive care to individual at high risk is termed as?
    A. Tertiary prevention
    B. Primordial prevention
    C. High risk strategy
    D. Secondary prevention
13. Which of the following provide permanent safeguard against unwanted pregnancies?
    A. Tubectomy
    B. Combined pill
    C. IUDs
    D. Nirodh
14. Which of the following is secondary prevention?
    A. Health promotion
    B. Specific protection
    C. Early diagnosis and treatment
    D. Disability limitation
15. Restoration of personal dignity and confidence is_____
    A. Medical rehabilitation
    B. Vocational rehabilitation
    C. Social rehabilitation
    D. Psychological rehabilitation
16. Cleanliness, physical exercise, rest and sleep are a part of_____
    A. Spiritual health
    B. Personal hygiene
    C. Social hygiene
    D. None of the above
17. Health promotional activities include_____
    A. Special examination of people at risk
    B. Establishment of blind schools
    C. Marriage counselling
    D. Immunisation
18. Which of the following is a morbidity indicator?
    A. Child mortality rate
    B. Admission and discharge rate
    C. Population bed ratio
    D. Literacy rate
19. Which of the following is a mortality indicator?
    A. Frequency of death
    B. Occurrence of disease
    C. Population bed ratio
    D. Literacy rate
20. Disability rates include-
    A. Population bed ratio
    B. Doctor-nurse ratio
    C. Bed disability days
    D. Specific mortality rate
21. Which of the following factor is necessary for a healthy person?
    A. Personal hygiene
    B. Balanced diet
    C. Vaccination
    D. All of the above
22. The characteristics of mental health are:
    A. Self satisfaction
    B. Adjustment
    C. Self control
    D. All of the above
23. Which of the following is healthcare delivery indicator?
    A. Maternal mortality rate
    B. Doctor-nurse ratio
    C. Measurement of height
    D. Rate of population increase
24. Which of the following is a social-economic indicator?
    A. Drug abuse
    B. Work loss days
    C. Rate of population increase
    D. None of the above
25. Dimensions of health is_____
    A. Physical health
    B. Mental health
    C. Social health
    D. All of the above
26. Demography is concerned with_____
    A. Changes in the population size
    B. Composition of the population
    C. Distribution of population in space
    D. All of the above
27. Stage in which there is high birth and death rate is known as_____
    A. High stationary stage
    B. Early expanding
    C. Late expanding
    D. Low stationary stage

28. Stage in which death rate begins to decline while the birth rate remains unchanged is known as_____
    A. High stationary stage
    B. Early expanding
    C. Late expanding
    D. Low stationary stage

29. Stage in which there is decline in death rate and birth also falls is known as_____
    A. High stationary stage
    B. Early expanding
    C. Late expanding
    D. Low stationary stage

30. In demography cycle fifth stage is also known as_____
    A. Early expanding
    B. Declining stage
    C. Low stationary stage
    D. Late expanding stage

31. Marriage age of girls according to Child Restraint Act 1978 is_____
    A. 16 years
    B. 18 years
    C. 21 years
    D. 14 years

32. Marriage age of boys according to Child Restraint Act 1978 is_____
    A. 16 years
    B. 18 years
    C. 21 years
    D. 14 years

33. Family planning helps couples_____
    A. To avoid unwanted births
    B. To determine the number of children in the family
    C. To regulate the intervals between pregnancies
    D. All of the above

34. Family planning includes_____
    A. Marriage counselling
    B. Advice on sterility
    C. Carrying out pregnancy test
    D. All of the above

35. Choose accurate effect of family planning on mother health
    A. Increase maternal mortality
    B. Prevents complications of pregnancy
    C. Increase preschool mortality
    D. Deteriorate nutritional status

36. Choose incorrect effect of family planning on infant and child health
    A. Decrease vulnerability to disease
    B. Decrease foetal mortality
    C. Decrease preschool mortality
    D. Better health of the infant at birth

37. Reproductive span in women is_____
    A. 12-14 years
    B. 12-45 years
    C. 45-50 years
    D. Above 45

38. Onset of menstruation in women is_____
    A. 12 years
    B. 18 years
    C. 21 years
    D. 45 years

39. Safe periods for family planning by calendar method are_____
    A. 1-5 day of menstrual cycle
    B. 6-9 day of menstrual cycle
    C. 10-18 day of menstrual cycle
    D. 19 to 28 day of menstrual cycle

40. Foam tablet, paste, cream and jelly are _____ method of contraceptives.
    A. Mechanical methods
    B. Chemical methods
    C. Natural methods
    D. Hormonal methods

41. Drawbacks of IUDs are_____
    A. Heavier bleeding
    B. Weight gain
    C. Vomiting
    D. All of the above

42. Advantages of advanced pill are_____
    A. 100% effective
    B. Mild burning
    C. Do not require medical supervision
    D. All of the above

43. Lippes loop and copper-T are_____
 A. Condom
 B. IUDs
 C. Combined pill
 D. None of the above

44. Combined pill is not prescribed in_____
 A. Already pregnant women
 B. Women over 35 years of age
 C. Breast feeding women
 D. All of the above

45. Vasectomy and tubectomy are _____ method of contraceptives
 A. Mechanical methods
 B. Terminal methods
 C. Natural methods
 D. Hormonal methods

46. _____is the indicator of country's level of development and overall health status of its population.
 A. Family size
 B. Life expectancy
 C. Density of population
 D. None of the above

47. MTP is done in which conditions?
 A. To safe life of a pregnant women
 B. When pregnancy occurs as a result of the failure of contraceptives measures
 C. To prevent grave physical injury to mother
 D. All of the following

48. Prevention of emergency is termed as?
 A. Population strategy
 B. Primordial prevention
 C. High risk strategy
 D. Secondary prevention

49. Which of the following is not permanent family planning method?
 A. Combined pill
 B. IUDs
 C. Nirodh
 D. None of the above

50. Unsafe periods for family planning by calendar method are_____
 A. 1-5 day of menstrual cycle
 B. 6-9 day of menstrual cycle
 C. 10-18 day of menstrual cycle
 D. 19 to 28 day of menstrual cycle