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HEALTH EDUCATION

(CANDIDATES WITH PRACTICALS/INTERNAL ASSESSMENT)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 24

(CANDIDATES WITHOUT PRACTICALS/INTERNAL ASSESSMENT)

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 30

Time : 3 hours

(For Both Categories of Candidates)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

- (i) Question Nos. **1** to **7** are to be answered by both Categories—Candidates with Internal Assessment and without Internal Assessment.
- (ii) Question Nos. **8** to **10** are to be answered by Candidates without Internal Assessment only.
- (iii) Candidates with Internal Assessment should not answer Question Nos. **8** to **10**.

(2)

GROUP—I

(Objective-type Questions)

1. A. Choose and write the most appropriate answer of the following : 1×6=6

(i) Two persons who marry cannot have exactly similar traits. This is related to

- (a) adaptability
- (b) cooperation
- (c) compatibility
- (d) common interests

(ii) Choice of food, drugs and medicines should not be influenced by

- (a) advertisements
- (b) misconceptions
- (c) fads
- (d) All of the above

(iii) Leprosy is curable like

- (a) AIDS
- (b) tuberculosis
- (c) cancer
- (d) diabetes

(3)

- (iv) Germs contain certain chemical substances, called
- (a) haemoglobin
 - (b) antibodies
 - (c) antigen
 - (d) digestive juice
- (v) The Central Council of Health was set up by a presidential order on
- (a) 9th August, 1952
 - (b) 2nd August, 1952
 - (c) 29th August, 1952
 - (d) 15th August, 1952
- (vi) World AIDS Day is celebrated every year on
- (a) 2nd September
 - (b) 10th October
 - (c) 1st December
 - (d) 5th June

B. Fill in the blanks :

1×6=6

- (i) A — normally looks after a population of about 10,000.
- (ii) Some individuals are — to certain drugs.

(4)

- (iii) National Vector-borne Disease Programme also covers filaria and — along with malaria.
 - (iv) The first pioneering works in the field of synthetic drugs was done by — (1854–1915).
 - (v) The FAO was established in — at Quebec in Canada.
 - (vi) — counselling is highly important in order to prevent teenage pregnancy.
- C.** Answer the following questions in *one* word each : 1×6=6
- (i) Which important component of Narcotics is commonly available in cough syrups?
 - (ii) Name the germ that causes genital herpes.
 - (iii) When was the International Health Regulation adopted by the World Health Assembly?
 - (iv) Name the world's largest nongovernmental voluntary organization.
 - (v) Which is the most prevalent system of medicine practised all over the world?
 - (vi) Which maturity is considered as a very difficult area of growth?

(5)

(Short answer-type Questions)

2. Answer the following questions in *one* sentence each : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What is a primary health centre?
- (b) What is natural increase in population?
- (c) What is drug abuse?
- (d) What are the main functions of the statutory bodies constituted by the Government of India to promote indigenous systems of medicine?
- (e) Name the diseases that are covered under the New International Health Regulations.

3. Answer the following questions in about 3–4 sentences each : $3 \times 4 = 12$

- (a) List any three cultural practices that promote health.
- (b) What is quarantine?
- (c) Mention any three symptoms of teenage pregnancy.

Or

What is allergic reaction?

- (d) Mention any three specific functions and activities of the Directorate-General of Health Services.

(6)

GROUP—II

(Descriptive-type Questions)

4. When was the National AIDS Control Programme launched in India? What are its aims? $1+(1\frac{1}{2}\times 6)=10$

Or

Explain any five functions of the PHC (Primary Health Centre). $2\times 5=10$

5. What is maturity? Explain how you will know that a person has attained intellectual maturity. $1+(1\frac{1}{2}\times 6)=10$

Or

What is self-medication? What are the dangers of self-medication? $1+(1\frac{1}{2}\times 6)=10$

6. List any ten main functions of the State Health Department. $1\times 10=10$

7. What is the full form of HIV? What are the three main ways of transmission of HIV? Mention the three key things that can be done to help prevent all forms of HIV transmission. $1+3+6=10$

(7)

[For Candidates without Internal Assessment only]

8. Answer any *five* of the following : 1×5=5

- (a) What is the full form of AIDS?
- (b) Name the germs that cause chlamydia.
- (c) When was WHO established?
- (d) Who discovered penicillin?
- (e) Who were the founders of the Ayurvedic system of medicine?
- (f) Which maturity makes you a socially acceptable person?
- (g) When was the National Trachoma Control Programme launched?

9. Match *Column—A* with *Column—B* of the following : 1×5=5

- | <i>Column—A</i> | <i>Column—B</i> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Malaria and dengue | (i) Typhoid cases |
| (b) TAB inoculation | (ii) Social maturity |
| (c) All fever cases must be | (iii) Calmette and Guérin |
| (d) Ability to get along with people | (iv) Vector-borne diseases |
| (e) BCG | (v) Blood tested |

(8)

10. Answer any *five* of the following questions briefly : 2×5=10

- (a) What is medicine?
- (b) What is adaptability?
- (c) Name two most commonly abused substances.
- (d) What is immunity?
- (e) Mention any two qualities in the choice of a bride by parents.
- (f) What are the main aspects of international health regulations?
- (g) What do you understand by physical maturity?
- (h) What is alcohol?
- (i) List any two ways through which HIV infection cannot be transmitted.
