PARUL UNIVERSITY

PARUL INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCES MID SEMESTER INTERNAL EXAMINATION, MARCH 2020

M.Sc. Nutrition and Dietetics Semester IV

Paper Name: Nutrition and Gender in Life Cycle
Paper Code: 11209253

Date: 3/3/2020
Time: 1hr 30min

Max. Marks: 40 Instructions:

- 1. All questions are compulsory and options are given in first and second question only.
- 2. Numbers to the right of question indicate the marks of respective questions.
- **Q. 1** Attempt **any one** question of the following.

(08)

- (i) Nutrition challenges that continue throughout the life cycle
- (ii) Explain how Food taboos, heavy physical work and absence of rest play a role in the health nutrition status of women in reproductive age groups.
- Q. 2 Attempt any three questions of the following.

(12)

- (i) Major causes of IUGR
- (ii) What are postnatal food taboos of women in reproductive age groups?
- (iii) Fetal origin of disease
- (iv) Barriers to optimal breastfeeding
- (v) Role of other causes n micronutrients in IUGR
- **Q. 3** Do as directed. Attempt **all five** questions.

(05)

- (i) Define maternal mortality rate
- (ii) Define IUGR
- (iii) What is Gender?
- (iv) What is Gender discrimination
- (v) How is gender different from sex? define
- Q. 4 Write correct option in your answer sheet for following 15 multiple choice questions. (15)

MCQ 1	During childhood, the nutrient requirements of boys and girls are similar till the					
	onset of					
	(A)	Adulthood	(B)	Adolescence		
	(C)	Old age	(D)	All of above		
MCQ 2	roles of women include domestic tasks of household management, care for					
	the other members, food preparation, cleanliness and water related activities					
	(A)	social	(B)	economical		
	(C)	cultural	(D)	none of above		

MCQ 3		association between IUGR and increased mortality is during the				
	imme	ediate neonatal period (seven day	/s)			
	(A)	weakest	(B)	toughest		
	(C)	strongest	(D)	B and A		
MCQ 4		Education provides women with the tools to access knowledge and information				
	abou	out basic, and can greatly increase the chances of survival among infants.				
	(A)	physical activity and nutrition	(B)	health and nutrition		
	(C)	dietary and clinical nutrition	(D)	all of above		
MCQ 5	Marr	ried women's is enhanced if she bears a male child				
	(A)	financial status	(B)	physical status		
	(C)	whatsapp status	(D)	social status		
MCQ 6	Adol	lescence is potentially a good time for based interventions.				
	(A)	experimental	(B)	medical		
	(C)	food	(D)	education		
MCQ 7	Most	lost immune functions have been shown to be impaired in infants				
	(A)	IUGR	(B)	Stunted		
	(C)	unhealthy	(D)	wasted		
MCQ 8	A fac	A factor that could be contributing to low birth weights in poor communities is				
	that p	that pregnant women because of their				
	(A)	illiteracy	(B)	undernutrition		
	(C)	poverty	(D)	overnutrition		
MCQ 9		is a major factor contributing to	o matern	al morbidity and mortality.		
	(A)	vitamin A deficiency	(B)	Iodine deficiency disorder		
	(C)	vitamin c and zinc deficiency	(D)	Iron deficiency anemia		
MCQ 10	ł	has a nutritionally demanding process.				
	(A)	pregnancy period	(B)	lactation period		
	(C)	infancy period	(D)	neonatal period		
MCQ 11	may be crucial when promoting exclusive breastfeeding everywhere, but					
	are p	e particularly crucial in traditional rural communities.				
	(A)	environmental factors	(B)	economic factors		
	(C)	Cultural factors	(D)	all of above		
MCQ 12		patterns are the major components of energy balance and vary				
	treme	tremendously in adolescence group.				
	(A)	Physical inactivity and low	(B)	Detox diet and crash diet		
		dietary intake				
	(C)	None of all	(D)	Dietary intake and physical activity		
MCQ 13	Neur	al tube defects occurs in the fetu	is in the	of pregnancy		
	(A)	last 4 weeks	(B)	first 4 weeks		
	(C)	first week	(D)	mid 4 weeks		
MCQ 14	Liter	Literacy rates and higher education levels continue to be way among females				
	comp	compared to males.				
	(A)	below	(B)	same		
	(C)	above	(D)	high		
MCQ 15	is recognized as a crucial and influential time for development					
	of behavioral patterns, which include eating patterns and self-care					

(A)	Anti natal	(B)	Old age
(C)	Adolescence	(D)	Post natal

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