

SSR Degree College Autonomous
Faculty of Science
Department of Nutrition
PG Semester – III
Paper- I : Community Nutrition
Internal - II Question Bank Semester- II

SECTION – A: Multiple Choice Questions

1. The most common form of malnutrition in India is
a) Obesity b) Protein Energy Malnutrition c) Overnutrition d) Hypervitaminosis → **Ans: b**
2. Protein Energy Malnutrition mainly affects
a) Adults b) Elderly c) Children under 5 years d) Adolescents → **Ans: c**
3. Iron deficiency leads to
a) Goiter b) Anaemia c) Rickets d) Scurvy → **Ans: b**
4. Iodine deficiency disorder affects the
a) Liver b) Kidney c) Thyroid gland d) Heart → **Ans: c**
5. Vitamin A deficiency causes
a) Rickets b) Pellagra c) Night blindness d) Beri Beri → **Ans: c**
6. Dental fluorosis occurs due to excess
a) Calcium b) Iron c) Fluoride d) Iodine → **Ans: c**
7. ICDS stands for
a) Integrated Child Development Services b) Indian Child Diet Scheme c) Integrated Community Diet Scheme d) Indian Child Development System
→ **Ans: a**
8. Vitamin A Prophylaxis Programme prevents
a) Anaemia b) Goitre c) Night blindness d) Scurvy → **Ans: c**
9. Anemia Prophylaxis Programme provides
a) Calcium b) Iron and folic acid c) Vitamin D d) Protein → **Ans: b**
10. ICMR is a
a) International agency b) Voluntary organization c) National research organization d) NGO → **Ans: c**
11. UNICEF mainly works for
a) Agriculture b) Child welfare c) Industry d) Environment → **Ans: b**
12. WHO stands for
a) World Health Organization b) Women Health Office c) World Hygiene Office d) Welfare Health Organization → **Ans: a**
13. Vital statistics include
a) Income data b) Mortality and morbidity c) Climate data d) Hospital bills → **Ans: b**

14. Mortality refers to
a) Disease rate b) Birth rate c) Death rate d) Growth rate → **Ans: c**
15. Morbidity indicates
a) Fertility b) Disease occurrence c) Mortality d) Migration → **Ans: b**
16. Noise and radiation are
a) Chemical hazards b) Biological hazards c) Physical hazards d) Nutritional hazards → **Ans: c**
17. Pesticides are examples of
a) Physical hazards b) Biological hazards c) Chemical hazards d) Mechanical hazards → **Ans: c**
18. Bacteria and viruses cause
a) Physical hazards b) Chemical hazards c) Biological hazards d) Social hazards → **Ans: c**
19. Mass feeding programmes are useful during
a) Routine days b) Festivals c) Emergencies d) Sports events → **Ans: c**
20. Nutritional rehabilitation aims at
a) Weight reduction b) Restoring nutritional status c) Surgery d) Drug therapy → **Ans: b**

SECTION – B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Protein Energy Malnutrition mainly affects **children under five years**.
2. Iron deficiency causes **Anaemia**.
3. Iodine deficiency leads to **goitre**.
4. **Vitamin A** deficiency results in night blindness.
5. Excess fluoride intake causes **fluorosis**.
6. ICDS stands for **Integrated Child Development Services**.
7. Anemia Prophylaxis Programme provides **iron and folic acid**.
8. ICMR is a national **medical research** organization.
9. **UNICEF** works for child and maternal welfare.
10. WHO stands for **World Health Organization**.
11. **Mortality** means death rate of a population.
12. Morbidity refers to **disease occurrence**.
13. **Noise** is a physical occupational hazard.
14. Pesticides are **chemical hazards**.
15. Bacteria and viruses are **biological hazards**.
16. **Nutritional rehabilitation** restores nutritional status.
17. Mass feeding is practiced during **emergencies**.
18. Sanitation and hygiene prevent **communicable diseases**.
19. Evaluation of feeding programmes **assesses effectiveness**.
20. Public nutrition focuses on **community health improvement**.

SECTION – C: Descriptive Questions

1. Explain the magnitude and consequences of malnutrition in India.
2. Describe Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM) and its preventive measures.
3. Discuss the role of national and international organizations in combating malnutrition.
4. Explain mortality and morbidity as vital statistics.
5. Describe physical, chemical and biological occupational hazards.