



# **Post Basic Bachelor of Sciences in Nursing [B.Sc.N.(PB)]**

**Assignments 2021  
1<sup>st</sup> Year**

*School of Health Sciences  
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Dear Student,

As explained in the Programme Guide, there are nine assignments in total and **all** these assignments are compulsory. Please note that you are required to score 50% marks in each assignment separately. The assignments carry a weightage of 30% marks towards the final evaluation in theory component and **submission of related assignments is a prerequisite** for appearing in theory term-end examination for respective courses. The subject area of assignments and its last date of submission are mentioned below:

Last Date of Submission	Course Code	Blocks Involved	Assignment Code
<b>31st July, 2021</b>	BNS-101	1, 2	BNS-101 / TMA-1
	BNS-102	1, 2	BNS-102/ TMA-1
	BNS-103	1, 2	BNS-103 / TMA-1
	BNS-104	1, 2	BNS-104 / TMA-1
	BNS-105	1, 2	BNS-105/ TMA-1
<b>31st August, 2021</b>	BNS-101	3, 4	BNS-101 / TMA-2
	BNS-102	3, 4, 5	BNS-102 / TMA-2
	BNS-104	3, 4	BNS-104 / TMA-2
	BNS-105	3, 4	BNS-105 / TMA-2

Please take note of the following points before writing your assignments:

- Use only foolscap size paper for writing your responses. **Only handwritten assignments** will be accepted. Typed or printed copies of assignments will not be accepted.
- Tie all the pages after numbering them carefully.
- Write the question number with each answer.
- **All the questions are compulsory.**
- Every assignment will be evaluated out of a full mark of 100. Weightage is indicated in parenthesis against each question.

**Suggestions for writing an assignment:**

Read the assignments carefully. Scan through the whole material of the course, answers may be linked within the blocks/units. Draw a rough outline of your answer in your own words. Support your answer from your clinical/community experience. Make a logical order. Then write your answer neatly and submit. Give illustrations and tables wherever necessary. **You may keep a xerox copy of the answer sheets for future reference. Do not copy from print material.** Answer each assignment in separate sheets. On the first page of the assignment response sheet, write the course code, course title, assignment code, name of your **programme study centre** (PSC) and date of submission. Your Enrollment No., Name and Full address should be mentioned in the top right corner of the first page. The first page of your response sheet should look like the format given below:

Course Code _____	EnrollmentNo. _____
Course Title _____	Name _____
Assignment Code _____	Address _____
PSC _____	_____
Date of Submission _____	_____

**Please submit the assignments to the Programme In-charge of the Programme Study Centre allotted to you**

# NURSING FOUNDATION

## Assignment -1 (Block 1 & 2) (Tutor Marked)

Programme Code: B.Sc.N (PB) Course Code: BNS-101

Assignment Code: BNS-101/ TMA-1/2021

Maximum Marks - 100

Last date of submission: July 31, 2021

**Note: This Assignment has three parts - Part A, B and C**

**Part A consists of two long answer questions. Each question carries 15 marks.**

**Part B consists of six short answer questions. Each question carries 10 marks.**

**Part C consists of four objective type questions. Each question carries 2½ marks.**

### Part-A

- 1) a) Discuss the criteria of Nursing as a profession.  
b) Explain the characteristics of Nursing profession  
c) Describe the expanded and extended role of Nurses (3+3+9=15)
- 2) a) Define nursing standards.  
b) List purposes of developing nursing standards.  
c) Describe various types of standards giving examples from nursing field.

### Part – B

- 3) Discuss Orem's Self Deficit theory in detail. Support your answer with example from The nursing setting. (10)
- 4) You have been assigned a defined community for providing need based comprehensive health care services. Explain the health indicators which would help you to assess the health status of the community before initiating the services to the given community. (10)
- 5) a) Define the following:
  - i) Growth
  - ii) Developmentb) Explain the Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory and support answer with examples. (2+8=10)
- 6) Define interpersonal relationship. Discuss the difference between therapeutic and social relationship. Explain the role of a nurse in improving the interpersonal relationship. (2+3+5=10)
- 7) a) Defines Quality assurance  
b) Explain the need of quality assurance in nursing.  
c) Discuss the need and purposes of standards in nursing. Explain process standard with the help of suitable example (3+2½+2½+2=10)

- 8) a) Explain the concept of holistic health with examples.  
b) Describe various traditional / alternative health systems. (4+6=10)

### PART-C

- 9) Place a tick mark(✓) against the most appropriate answer given under each statement (½×5=2½)
- a) One of the following used for assessment of ill health of the community is:
- i) Infant and child mortality rates
  - ii) Nutrition status indicators
  - iii) Incidence and prevalence rates
  - iv) Disease specific mortality rates
- b) Hospice institutions are meant for;
- i) Chronic patients
  - ii) Acutely ill patients
  - iii) Terminally ill patients.
  - iv) Long term patients.
- c) Functional nursing refers to:
- i) Professional nursing
  - ii) Completion of nursing routines
  - iii) Concerned with specific nursing routines.
  - iv) Patient entered care.
- d) The essential components of professional nursing care include all Except.
- i) Care
  - ii) Cure
  - iii) Coordination
  - iv) Control
- d) One of the following is a positive indicator of health;
- i) Expectation of life
  - ii) Infant mortality rate
  - iii) Crude death rate
  - iv) Morbidity indicator

10) Match the items given in Column A with those given in Column B: ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ )

**Column A**

- a) Negligence performed in professional practice
- b) Pain relief and comfort measures for cancer patient
- c) Mentally ill patient goes on leave
- d) Intentional act that is harmful
- e) Concerns, choices around health care issues e.g. individual rights versus societal rights

**Column B**

- i) Parole
- ii) Battery
- iii) Spiritual Care
- iv) Malpractice
- v) Palliative Care
- vi) Patient leaving hospital without medical advice
- vii) Bioethic

11) Fill in the blanks ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ )

- a) Publication of false statement about individual which damages person's image is known as.....
- b) Standards which describe ideal nursing practice are known as.....standards
- c) Painless death is also known as.....
- d) Audit concerned with infrastructure, resources and health personnel is known as.....audit.
- e) Systematic way of looking at the world in order to describe, predict and explain is known as.....

12) Place a (/) mark against 'T' if you consider the statement as True and 'F' if you consider the statement as False ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ )

- a) Outcomes are 'goals' written as behavioral objectives (T/F)
- b) All the records of medico –legal cases should be handed over to police (T/F)
- c) Problems oriented record focuses on problem of the client (T/F)
- d) The ability to recognize and understand another person's feeling is called sympathy (T/F)
- e) Professional organizations of nursing uphold the dignity and honor of nursing profession (T/F)

# NURSING FOUNDATION

## Assignment – 2 (Block 3, 4) Tutor Marked

**Programme Code: B.Sc.N (PB) Course Code: BNS 101**

**Assignment Code: BNS 101/ TMA-2/2021**

**Maximum Marks – 100**

**Last date of submission: August 31, 2021**

### **Note:**

This Assignment has three parts i.e. Part A, B and C

Part A consist of two long answer questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

Part B consist of six short answer questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

Part C consist of four Objective type questions. Each question carries 2½ marks.

### **Part-A**

- 1)
  - a) Define nursing process.
  - b) List down the phases of nursing process? Select patient from your clinical field; collect the subjective and objective data, make nursing diagnosis, prioritize the needs, plan and implement the nursing care using nursing process approach. (2+3+10=15)
  
- 2)
  - a) Enlist the causes of maternal mortality and morbidity in India.
  - b) List the principles of care during maternity cycle..
  - c) Describe care of women during antenatal period.
  - d) Discuss role of nurse in maternal and child health clinic. (3+2+7+3=15)

### **Part-B**

- 3) Describe the health education methods you will adopt to educate school children and people in resettlement areas. (10)
  
- 4) Describe the health care services provided at village, PHC, CHC and District level. Support your answer with example from your state. (10)
  
- 5) Discuss the role of a nurse in the following:-
  - a) Nutrition education.
  - b) Family planning.
  - c) Providing Safe drinking water and sanitation (3+3+4=10)
  
- 6) Discuss the causes of accidents. Explain your role as a community health nurse in management of accidents. (10)

- 7) a) Explain the concept of quality assurance.  
 b) Describe the steps involved in developing quality assurance in hospitals.  
 c) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of a nurse administrator in developing quality assurance system in hospital. (2+4+3=10)
- 8) a) List the locally endemic disease in your community.  
 b) Explain role of nurse in dealing with locally endemic disease with the help of examples. (3+7=10)

**Part-C**

- 9) Place a tick mark (/) against the most appropriate answer given under each statement. (1/2×5 = 2½)
- a) BCG vaccine is given as:  
 i) 0.1 ml intradermal  
 ii) 0.5 ml intradermal  
 iii) 0.1 ml subcutaneous  
 iv) 0.5 ml subcutaneous
- b) Vaccine is prepared from all of the following agents except:  
 i) Toxoids  
 ii) Antibiotics  
 iii) Live, attenuated organisms  
 iv) Killed organisms.
- c) B.C.G Vaccine protects against:  
 i) Beri-Beri  
 ii) Rubella  
 iii) Tuberculosis  
 iv) Whooping cough
- d) Normal weight gain in pregnancy is:  
 i) 12-14 kg  
 ii) 11-12 kg  
 iii) 8-10 kg  
 iv) 6-7 kg
- e) The dose of chloroquine for presumptive treatment of malaria is;  
 i) 150 mg per week.  
 ii) 300 mg per week.  
 iii) 450 mg per week  
 iv) 600 mg per week

- 10) Match the items given in Column A with those given in Column B: (1/2×5=2½)

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
a) Primary health care provider to community	i) Ecological concept
b) Disease as a result of maladjustment of human standard and environment	ii) Empirical
c) Well being of a whole person in context to environment	iii) Nurse Clinician
d) Standard related to health institution, personnel etc	iv) Process standard
e) Activities concern with patient care, nursing action	v) Nurse Practitioner
	vi) Structure standard
	vii) Holistic Concept

11) Fill in the blanks: (5×½=2½)

- a) Issues which are forbidden on moral and religious grounds are known as \_\_\_\_\_
- b) A person can be encouraged to work hard or do more work by giving \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Precautions or methods used to prevent cross infection are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Substances as sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate and potassium chloride dissolved in water are known as \_\_\_\_\_
- e) The number of deaths per 1000 population per year in given community is known as \_\_\_\_\_

12) Place a tick mark (✓) against 'T' if you consider the statement as true and 'F' if you consider the statement as false. (½×5=2½)

- a) DPT vaccine is stored at 20C and 80C. T/F
- b) The usual prevalence of a given disease within an area is known as endemic. T/F
- c) Koplik's spots appear in goitre. T/F
- d) Haemoglobin below 8gm percent indicates anaemia. T/F
- e) Central Health Education Bureau was established in 1956. T/F

# APPLIED SCIENCES

## Assignment – I

(Block 1 & 2) Tutor marked  
Biochemistry & Biophysics

Programme Code: B.Sc.N. (PB)

Course Code: BNS-102

Assignment Code: BNS-102/TMA-I/2021

Maximum Marks: 100

Last date of Submission July, 31, 2021

**Note: Each section of this assignment has three parts i.e. Part A, B and C. Section A B are to be attempted on separate answer sheets**

**Part A consists of one long answer questions. It carries 15 marks.**

**Part B consists of five short answer questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Part C consists of two objective type questions. Each question carries 5 marks.**

### Section A Biochemistry

Maximum Marks : 50

#### Part - A

1. a) Diagnostic methods based on enzyme estimations play a significant role treating in disease. What is the basis of such methods? Briefly discuss the role of enzymes in diagnosis.  
b) Explain the basis of blood grouping. In what way is it important in blood transfusion?  
c) Regulation is an important feature of living systems. Discuss the role of hormones in the regulation of blood glucose.

(5+5+5=15)

#### Part - B

2. a) What are buffer solutions? Explain the action of a weak acid buffer solution  
b) A solution of glucose is labelled as 0.9 % (w/v). Express its concentration in terms of molarity.  
(2½ + 2½ =5)
3. What is a peptide? Illustrate the formation of a dipeptide from two α-amino acids giving the chemical equation involved. Name any two biological peptides and give their function in the body. (1+2+2=5)
4. a) ATP is the energy currency of the cell. Justify  
b) Briefly, discuss the anomalies associated with protein metabolism. (2+3=5)
5. a) What is hypocholesterolemia? Give any three pathological conditions associated with it.  
b) Define carbohydrates. Name the broad classes in which these are classified (2½ + 2½ =5)
6. What is the significance of Glucose Tolerance Test (GTT)? Briefly describe the procedure for its determination. (2+3=5)

**7. Fill in the blanks:****(½ X10=5)**

- In a physical change the chemical \_\_\_\_\_ of matter remains same.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are the atoms of a given element, having the same atomic number but different mass number.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a process in which only the solvent molecules move selectively in a single direction, from a solution of lower concentration to that of higher concentration, through a semi-permeable membrane.
- The molecules that can act both as acid as well as a base are called \_\_\_\_\_ molecules
- The Benedict's test for the determination of the presence of glucose in urine of a diabetic patient is based on the \_\_\_\_\_ property of monosaccharides.
- The unsaturated fatty acids have one or more \_\_\_\_\_ bonds in the linear hydrocarbon chain.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ amino acids are the ones that cannot be synthesized in the body and have to be supplied through the diet.
- A small portion of DNA, called a \_\_\_\_\_ provides information for the amino acid sequence of a protein or a polypeptide chain.
- Elevated \_\_\_\_\_ levels in CSF reflect different bacterial and other infections affecting the brain. j) Blood, urine and \_\_\_\_\_ are the three extra cellular fluids whose stable composition and characteristics reflect the well being of an individual

**8. Match the statements given in Column A with the terms given in Column B (½ x10=5)****Column A****Column B**

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| a) Spontaneous disintegration of atoms of unstable elements giving off radiation                | i) Antigen            |
| b) Shrinkage of red blood cells due to loss of fluid from them                                  | ii) Non-electrolyte   |
| c) Heterogeneous group of organic substances soluble in organic solvents but insoluble in water | iii) Anti-coagulant   |
| d) Substance whose solution in water does not conduct electricity                               | iv) Reduction         |
| e) Addition of hydrogen to or removal of oxygen from a substance                                | v) Catabolism         |
| f) Substance that prevents the blood from clotting  | vi) Osteoporosis      |
| g) The substance that causes the formation of antibodies  | vii) Lipids           |
| h) Abnormal thinning of bones due to deficiency of calcium                                      | viii) Denaturation    |
| i) Complimentary copying of a DNA strand into m-RNA   | ix) Transcription     |
| j) Breakdown of complex molecules into simpler forms  | x) Plasmolysis        |
|   | xi) Enzyme            |
|   | xii) Radioactivity    |
|   | xiii) Oxidation       |
|   | xiv) Isotope molecule |

**Note: This assignment has three parts i.e. Part A, B and C.**

**Part A consists of one long answer questions. It carries 15 marks.**

**Part B consists of five short answer questions. Each question carries 5 marks.**

**Part C consists of two objective type questions. Each question carries 5 marks.**

**Section B : Biophysics****Maximum Marks : 50****Part-A**

- Define law of universal gravitation.
  - Discuss the centre of gravity and effect of gravitational force on human body.
  - Give 20 examples from nursing situations where centre of gravity and gravitational force is applicable.

### Part –B

2. Describe the concept of force and its application in fracture of femur. Draw the diagram. (5)
3. Enumerate the advantages of mercury as the thermometric substance and discuss its significance in use of clinical thermometer. (2½+2½=5)
4. Differentiate between conduction & convection. Give example where these principles of transfer of heat are involved in nursing. (2½+2½=5)
5. Explain the medical uses of electro magnetic radiation and discuss role of nurses in preventing complication caused by these rays to the patient and to self. (2½+2½=5)
6. Discuss the concept of bio- electricity and its uses in cardiac pacemaker and defibrillators (2+3=5)

### Part –C

7. Place a tick mark (✓) against 'T' if you consider the statement as true and 'F' if you consider the statement as false. (½×10=5)
  - a) During measurement of physical quantity systematic error arises due to varieties of procedural reason. T/F
  - b) Ballistocardiography is used to measure the forces of cardiac contraction. T/F
  - c) The tendency of a fluid exerted an upwards force on object immersed in it is called Buoyancy. T/F
  - d) Loading of medicine in syringe from ampule is best example of gravitation. T/F
  - e) One of the application of the law of flotation is in determining SG(specific gravity) of urine. T/F
  - f) The calorific value of protein is twice the value of carbohydrates. T/F
  - g) Blood pressure apparatus works on the principle of Charles's Law. T/F
  - h) In Fahrenheit scale the freezing point of water is 0°C. T/F
  - i) A crude open bell system used in midwifery is called fetoscope. T/F
  - j) In endoscope visible light is used to view internal body cavity. T/F
8. Place a tick mark (✓) against the most appropriate answer given under each statement. (½×10=5)
  - a) Cobalt – 60 used in the treatment of deep cancerous growth emits:
    - i) X-rays
    - ii) U.V. rays
    - iii) B rays
    - iv) Gamma rays
  - b) Vacuum tubes is an example of simple:-
    - i) Electronic Gadgets
    - ii) Electromagnetic
    - iii) Electric Gadget
    - iv) Suppressive Gadgets
  - c) The capacity of eye lens to change its focal length is called as power of :-
    - i) Accommodation
    - ii) Focal length
    - iii) Reflection
    - iv) Refraction
  - d) Which of the following is applicable to detect fetal heart beat, umbilical cord and placenta:-
    - i) Hydraulic jacket
    - ii) Doppler shift
    - iii) Boyles law
    - iv) Daltons law
  - e) Following is the process by which a region having sub atmospheric pressure can be created :-
    - i) Siphon
    - ii) Drainage
    - iii) Aspiration
    - iv) Suction

- f) One gram of fat on combustion yields :-
- i) 9 K cal
  - ii) 4 K cal
  - iii) 5.65 K cal
  - iv) 7 K cal
- g) The equipment used for sterilization of surgical tools is :-
- i) Hot air oven
  - ii) Autoclave
  - iii) Boiler
  - iv) Vapour pressure container
- h) The force acts along a direction perpendicular to the direction of motion is called as :-
- i) Centrifugal force
  - ii) Circular force
  - iii) Centrifugal force
  - iv) Perpendicular force
- i) All of the following are applications of measurement in nursing except:-
- i) Weight measurement
  - ii) B. P. measurement
  - iii) Filling of syringe
  - iv) Blood test
- j) Which of the following effect of electric current is used in surgery to coagulate tissues and small bleeding vessels as :
- i) Lighting effect
  - ii) Magnetic effect
  - iii) Heating effect
  - iv) Chemical effect

**APPLIED SCIENCES**  
Assignment – 2  
(Block 3, 4 & 5) Tutor marked  
Microbiology and Nutrition & Dietetics

**Programme Code: B.Sc.N. (PB)**  
**Course Code: BNS-102**  
**Assignment Code: BNS-102/TMA-2/2021**  
**Maximum Marks: 100**  
**Last date of Submission August 31, 2021**

**Note : Each section of this assignment has three parts i.e. Part A, B and C. Sections C D are to be attempted on separate answer sheets.**

**Part A consists of two long answer questions. It carries 7½ marks.**

**Part B consists of five short answer questions. Each question carries 5 marks.**

**Part C consists of four objective type questions. Each question carries 2½ marks.**

**Section C: Microbiology**

**Maximum Marks 50**

**Part - A**

1. a) Draw a labelled schematic diagram of a typical bacterial cell showing its various organelles.  
b) How do bacteria differ from fungi?  
c) How do you grow bacteria in the laboratory?  
d) Enumerate various factors influencing the growth of bacteria? (2+2+2+1½=7½)
  
2. a) Name three viruses that can be transmitted through untested blood transfusion.  
b) Give the morphology, route(s) of transmission and the disease produced by any one of them.  
c) Explain the methods of prevention which are available against it.  
d) Discuss how would you identify this infection in the laboratory. (1½+3+1½+1½=7½)

**Part - B**

3. Name the causative agents of any five of the following diseases. How are they transmitted from the patient to a healthy person? (1×5=5)
  - a) Syphilis
  - b) Diphtheria
  - c) Bacillary Dysentery
  - d) Plague
  - e) Tetanus
  - f) Anthrax
  
4. Name the scientist who devised Gram's stain? Give briefly its principle and procedure. Name three gram positive and three gram negative bacteria. (1½+3+1½=5)
  
5. Give the general characters of Chlamydia. Name the diseases caused by them and mention about their transmission from patient to a healthy person. (2+1½+1½=5)
  
6. Define an antigen and antibody. Enumerate different antigen-antibody reactions, giving one example of each type which is useful in laboratory diagnosis of microbial diseases. (1+1+1½+1½=5)
  
7. With the help of a diagram, describe the life cycle of malaria parasite. Name its species. Describe how do you make laboratory diagnosis of malaria? (3+1+1=5)

### Part - C

8. Place a tick mark (✓) against the most appropriate answer given under each statement

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ )

a) The total magnification under a microscope is determined by:

- i) Eye piece alone
- ii) Various objectives individually
- iii) Eye piece and objectives
- iv) Slide alone

b) The most common method of reproduction in bacteria is:

- i) Budding
- ii) Conjugation
- iii) Binary fission
- iv) Spore formation

c) Portal of exit for hydrophobia is :

- i) Urine
- ii) Faeces
- iii) Blood
- iv) Saliva

d) The commonly responsible clostridium for food poisoning is/are:

- i) Clostridium tetani
- ii) Clostridium botulinum
- iii) Clostridium perfringes
- iv) Clostridium histolyticum

e) One of the following is not a genera of spirochaetes:

- i) Coxiella
- ii) Treponema
- iii) Bordetella
- iv) Leptospira

### 9. Fill in the blanks:

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ )

- a. The bacillus of Mycobacterium tuberculosis (1882) and Vibrio Cholerae (1883) was discovered by \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. The presence of primitive form of nucleus in bacteria is revealed by \_\_\_\_\_ stain.
- c. Enteric fever is caused by a bacterium named as \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. Histoplasmosis is primarily a disease of reticul-endothelial system caused by a fungus named as \_\_\_\_\_.
- e. The period between the entry of the organism in the body and appearance of clinical symptoms is called as \_\_\_\_\_ period.

**10. Match the statements given in Column A with the terms given in Column B ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ )**

**Column A**

- a) Organelles of locomotion in bacteria
- b) Principal sites of protein synthesis in bacterial cell
- c) Differential stain to stain acid fast bacilli
- d) Causative agent for Q fever
- e) Transmission of infection from the mother to the foetus before birth

**Column B**

- i) Mesosomes
- ii) Ribosomes
- iii) Flagella
- iv) Albert stain
- v) Ziehl Neelsen stain
  
- vi) Coxiella burneti
- vii) Mycoplasma
- viii) Congenital infection
- ix) Sub-clinical infection

**11. Place a tick mark ( $\checkmark$ ) against 'T' if you consider the statement as true and 'F' if you consider the statement as false. ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ )**

- a) Mesosomes are the principal sites of the respiratory enzymes in a bacterial cell. **T/F**
- b) Bacteria growing only in the absence of oxygen are called facultative anaerobes. **T/F**
- c) Streptococci are gram positive cocci which occur in short or long chains. **T/F**
- d) Cryptococcus neoformans is a yeast like capsulated fungus which causes meningitis. **T/F**
- e) Exotoxins are produced chiefly by gram negative bacteria and are excreted into their surroundings. **T/F**

Section D : Nutrition and Dietetic Maximum Marks : 50

**Note : This assignment has three parts i.e. Part A, B and C.**

**Part A consists of one long answer questions. It carries 15 marks.**

**Part B consists of five short answer questions. Each question carries 5 marks.**

**Part C consists of two objective type questions. Each questions carries 5 marks.**

**Part - A**

1. a) Enumerate the nutritional deficiency disorder.
- b) Describe PEM and vit A deficiency disorder.
- c) Explain the role of nurse in prevention and control of nutritional deficiency disorder.

(2+4+3+6=15)

**Part - B**

2. Discuss the role of fibre in health and disease and explain the sources of fibres. (3+2=5)
3. Describe the types of dietary modification from a normal diet and discuss total parenteral nutrition and partial parenteral nutrition. (2+3=5)
4. Explain how would you assess the nutrition status of a pregnant woman. (5)
5. An adult obese man is suffering from diabetes mellitus and hypertension, what dietary advice would you suggest him to improve his health condition. (5)
6. Discuss the dietary modifications would you suggest for a patient suffering from fever and infection. (5)

**Part - C**

- 7. Match the statements given in column A with terms given in column B (1/2×10 =5)**

**Column A**

- a) B- carotene
- b) Balance diet
- c) Obesity
- d) Gums, musilages
- e) Diabetes Mellitus
- f) Combination of cereals pulses
- g) 24 hours recall method
  
- h) Milk and eggs
- i) Karell diet
- j) Clostridium botulinum

**Column B**

- i) Low calorie and high fibre diet
- ii) Soluble fibre
- iii) Dietary survey
- iv) Hidden source of sodium
- v) Good quality protein
- vi) Precuesor for synthesis of vitamin A
- vii) All nutrients in correct proportion to meet the Nutritional requirement
- viii) Complex carbohydrate and high fibre diet
- ix) Severe myocardial infarction
- x) Bacterial toxins in food
- xi) Insoluble fibres
- xii) Fungal toxins

**8. Fill in the blanks.**

(1/2×10=5)

- a) The micro nutrients which do not give energy to our body are \_\_\_\_\_ .
- b) A protein regulating chemical reation in our body is known as \_\_\_\_\_ .
- c) Percutaneous endoscopie is a long term \_\_\_\_\_ feeding.
- d) Iron deficiency cause \_\_\_\_\_ anaemia.
- e) A patient who can't tolerate the protein present in wheat is called \_\_\_\_\_ .
- f) Rickets is caused due to the deficiency of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- g) Renal patient with renal calculi eat foods low in \_\_\_\_\_ .
- h) The dietary management in acute stage of gout is \_\_\_\_\_ diet
- i) The food recommended for a cancer patient with swallowing problem is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- j) The food standard mark which is compulsory for all fruit and vegetable product is known as \_\_\_\_\_

## MATERNALHEALTH NURSING

### Assignment - 1 (Block 1 & 2)

#### Tutor Marked

Programme Code: B.Sc.N (PB)

Course Code: BNS-103

Assignment Code: BNS 103/ TMA-1/2021

Maximum Marks - 100

Last date of submission: July 31, 2021

#### Note: This Assignment has three parts - Part A, B and C

Part A consists of two long answer questions. Each question carries 15 marks. Part

B consists of six short answer questions. Each question carries 10 marks. Part C

consists of four objective type questions. Each question carries 2½ marks.

#### Part - A

1. a) Enumerate the signs and symptoms of pregnancy as per following.
  - i) Presumptive signs and symptoms
  - ii) Probable signs and symptoms
  - iii) Positive signs and symptoms
- b) Discuss different ways of diagnosing pregnancy.
- c) Explain how as a midwife you would examine the progress of pregnancy to detect any risk factors and provide need based care.

(5+5+5=15)

- 2) a) Explain obstetric emergencies.
- b) List common obstetric emergencies.
- c) Describe the details of any two obstetric emergencies under the following headings.
  - i) Causes
  - ii) Signs and symptoms
  - iii) Nursing management.

(2½+2½+10=15)

#### PART B

- 3) a) Explain the factors influencing fertility
- b) Describe the role of a nurse in family welfare services.

(5+5=10)
- 4) a) Describe the physiology of lactation.
- b) Enumerate the factors responsible for maintenance of normal lactation. Support your answer with diagrams.

(5+5=10)
- 5) a) List the common medical problems of newborn.
- b) Discuss in detail the nursing management of hypothermia in newborn.

(3+7=10)

- 6) a) Discuss types of fibromyoma  
 b) List its symptoms.  
 c) Describe postoperative care in gynaecological surgery. (2+3+5=10)
- 7) a) Define puerperium (1+3+6 = 10)  
 b) Discuss the physiological changes that take place during puerperium  
 c) Explain the role of nurse in preventing complication during puerperium.
- 8) a) Discuss types of fibromyomata and its symptoms.  
 b) Describe post operative care in gynaecological surgery. (5+5=10)

### Part-C

- 9) Place a (✓) mark against the most appropriate answer under each statement. ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ )
- a) Anti D immunoglobulin is administered to a postnatal mother in case of Rh incompatibility within a period of:  
 i) 48 hours  
 ii) 72 hours  
 iii) 24 hours  
 iv) 12 hours
- b) The height of fundus of uterus at 32 weeks of pregnancy is at the :  
 i) level of maternal umbilicus  
 ii) level reaching below subcostal arch.  
 iii) 2/3rd distance between umbilicus and ensiform cartilage  
 iv) 1 /3rd distance between umbilicus and ensiformcartilage
- c) The recommended amount of calcium during pregnancy is:  
 i) 100-200 mg/day  
 ii) 200-300 mg/day  
 iii) 500-600 mg/day  
 iv) 1000-1200 mg/day
- d) Full dilatation of cervical Os during labour is:  
 i) 6-8 cms  
 ii) 4-6 cms  
 iii) 9-10 cms  
 iv) 12 cms

- e) The neuromuscular harmony between the two poles or segments of uterus throughout labour is known as:
- i) Fundal dominance
  - ii) Polarity
  - iii) Retraction
  - iv) Frequency

10) Fill in the blanks:

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ )

- a) The common renal problems which occur in pregnancy are ..... and.....
- b) Pregnancy induced hypertension causes intrauterine growth retardation of the foetus due to.....
- c) Preterm labour is defined as the labour which starts before .....completed weeks of gestation.
- d) The other name of rapid delivery is .....
- e) The fallopian tubes are also called as .....or .....

11) Match the statements given in Column A with the statement given in Column B:

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ )

**Column A**

**Column B**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) Graafian follicle                     | i) Front of skull from forehead to crown |
| b) Common method of placental separation | ii) Amniotic Fluid Embolism              |
| c) Sinciput                              | iii) Mathews Duncan Method               |
| d) Show                                  | iv) Blood Stained mucoid discharge       |
| e) Effacement                            | v) Secondary ovarian follicle            |
|  | vi) Schultze Method                      |
|  | vii) Taking up of cervix                 |
|  | viii) Secondary ovarian follicle         |

12. Place a tick mark (✓) against 'T' if you consider the statement as true and 'F' if you consider the statement as false.

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ )

- a) The turning of the head to undo the twist in the neck during internal rotation of head is restitution. T/F
- b) The Apgar score at 10 minutes gives an accurate prediction of survival. T/F
- c) The daily requirement of folic acid is about 0.5-1 gm during pregnancy. T/F
- d) Moulding is localized area of oedema on fetal skull on vertex presentation. T/F
- e) The umbilical sepsis is called omphalitis. T/F

# COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH

## Assignment-I (Blocks 1&2) (Tutor Marked)

Programme Code: BSCN(PB)

Course Code: BNS-I04

Assignment Code: BNS-104/TMA-1/2021

Maximum Marks: 100

Last date for Submission: July 31, 2021

### All the questions are compulsory.

Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

During the past few centuries, with the increase in human population, biodiversity has come under tremendous pressure. Biological extinction, which led to the disappearance of one species in several hundred years, has now been replaced by an accelerated rate of extinction-one species every year. This is the result of the extensive habitat changes brought by mankind. If the same pace continues, an estimated one-fourth to one-third of species is likely to become extinct within the next few decades. Over all, roughly 1000 birds and mammals are now thought to be in jeopardy. Although endangered animals, e.g. tigers in Asia, cheetahs in Africa, whales in the Antarctic, whooping cranes in North America, etc., receive great public attention, plant extinctions are often more significant ecologically. According to Peter H. Raven, Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, a disappearing plant can take with it ten to thirty dependent species such as insects, higher animals, and even other plants. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) finds about 10 per cent of the world's flowering plants to be dangerously rare or under threat.

These estimates of species at risk understate the true problem', for they deal only with known and higher life forms. It seems probable that many unnamed species are disappearing in scientifically uncharted tropical areas. In his book *The Sinking Ark*, Norman Myers surmises on the basis of exploitation that, right now, at least one species might be disappearing each day in tropical forests alone. Even outside the tropics, many small, obscure organisms such as worms, mites, beetles and herbs may be disappearing. without our knowledge. Besides, an examination of the survival prospects of all forms of plant and animal life- including obscure, ferns, shrubs, insects, mollusks, elephants and wolves - indicates that huge number of them have little future. Loss of such a multitude of species would constitute an irreversible alternation in the nature of the biosphere even before we understand its workings - an evolutionary Rubicon whose crossing Homo sapiens would do well.

- 1) A) 1) Why has the natural environment suddenly come under great pressure? Give example from the passage to show the pressure. (3)
- 2) If extinction continues at this place, what is the prediction for the present and the future? (3)
- 3) Name the different life forms that are affected by our indifference to our environment. (5)
- 4) What are Norman Myers comments about the tropical forest in his book "The Sinking Ark"? (3)
- 5) What will be the effect of the loss of various living things on earth, mean for mankind? (2)
- 6) Give your opinion and solution as to what we can do to save our environment. (4)

**B) Match words in Column A with their meanings in Column B: (10)**

**Column A**

- a) Tremendous Pressure
- b) Extinction
- c) Accelerated Rate
- d) Extensive
- e) Jeopardy
- f) Endangered
- g) Ecology
- h) Obscure
- i) Multitude
- j) Irreversible

**Column B**

- i) A great number
- ii) Environment
- iii) In danger
- iv) Rare
- v) Increased speed
- vi) Widespread
- vii) Not clear
- viii) Great force
- ix) That which cannot be changed
- x) Total death

2) Describe the Nursing Department organization of your hospital and draw flow chart.

(15)

Or

Describe the 1st, 2nd and 3rd trimester of pregnancy and draw flow chart.

3) Discuss the facts on which a clinical case study is prepared. (10)

4) Write a paragraph in about 150 words on anyone of the following: (15)

a) Positive thinking helps in recovery

or

b) Night duty experiences

or

c) Alternative health care systems

5) Write a resignation letter to your organization.

or

Write a letter of acceptance for a new job offer.

(15)

6) a) Use the right form of verbs to fill in the blanks: (15)

i) The children .....happy to go swimming.

ii) He ..... his work, much before the scheduled time.

iii) Where ..... you go last night?

iv) Whatever happens, work ..... on as usual.

v) You have to ..... your assignments to get the degree.

b) Use proper suffixes to form the opposites: (3)

i) Happy

ii)ailable

iii) Capable

- c) Make questions for the following answers: (2)
- i) Do not wait for me, I will be coming late.
  - ii) I can do this for you.
- d) Fill in the blanks with question tags: (2)
- i) We can pay by card.....?
  - ii) She likes chocolates .....
- e) Fill in the blanks with some, none, any: (3)
- i).....of these books are interesting.
  - ii).....of them offered to help me.
  - iii) Have you ..... reason to complain against them?

# COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH

## Assignment-2 (Blocks 3&4) (Tutor Marked)

Programme Code: BSCN (PB)

Course Code: BNS-104

Assignment Code: BNS-104/TMA-2/2021

Maximum Marks: 100

Last date for Submission: August 31, 2021

**All the questions are compulsory.**

- 1) Make notes of the following passage, using devices like headings, sub-headings, numbering, shortened devices, whichever you think is appropriate. (15)

They have changed life for most of us. In a span of less than fifty year's time, they have influenced practically every field of activity. And they have done it neither with a bang nor with a whimper, but efficiently and silently. Not a shot has been fired, not a drop of blood has been shed, but a revolution has all the same been accomplished by the ubiquitous computer. The computer has removed the tediousness of many a job. Robots controlled by computers carry out routine jobs in industry. The economist is able to make graphs and tables at the press of a button.

In the medical field too, doctors use computers to help diagnose diseases. Artificial intelligence system enables computers programmed with vast amount of data to 'think' about numerous possibilities and make a diagnosis.

The personal computer-a desktop or handheld affair-has actually invaded the home now and taken over the tasks of writing and keeping household accounts. Networks can now be established enabling people to exchange news, financial and travel information and other data.

Computers have made their presence felt most in the field of communication. Today the entire world is interlinked through satellite. On a smaller scale, computer networks allow people to communicate by using electronic mailing in a matter of minutes over long distances.

The most complicated machines in history, computers are arguably the most useful as well. Even art has not escaped the computer's attention. Who could have conceived of Jurassic Park if computers had not been there? Computers are increasingly indeed indispensable in the home, school and work place even in a developing country like India. And they make no noise about it.

- 2) Make a summary of the given passage (10)

One cannot choose everything in life. Nowhere is this more applicable than when it comes to the kind of neighbours one ends up with. It is simply a matter in the hands of God. If one is lucky enough, one may be blessed with neighbours who are ready to help and share problems and can be depended upon in times of need. On the other hand, some of us have to put up with a bunch of troublemakers-neighbours who have nothing better to do than to be too interested in what is going on at the house next door and who are always eager to create an unpleasant scene or commotion. The truth is, one cannot really isolate oneself completely from the people around. The tie between man and society is not only age-old but essential for the survival of man. For an individual, the mere fact of the existence of the society is a

strong reason for feeling secure. As our neighbours are the people dwelling closest to us, we cannot naturally avoid communicating and socializing with them. Constant interaction among neighbours is all the more inevitable nowadays as a result of the large number of flats mushrooming in suburbs, towns and cities. The flat system has brought people closer to each other especially as they are required to share public facilities like the car parking space, the elevators and the garbage disposal arrangement. In such cases, people cannot help but bump into each other while going to and fro.

Moreover who else can we depend upon when suddenly confronted with problems and requiring help especially in case of an emergency? Only our neighbours can respond quickly and save the situation. For instance, if a burglar were to suddenly attack your house, would you not cry out for help hoping that your neighbours would hear you and come to your rescue? And, if possible, would windows or loitering by their front doors with a hungry gleam in their eyes, keeping a lookout for everything that might be happening next door. Such people are a great nuisance, for everyone has a right to privacy. Gossiping among neighbours about each other and mainly those who are not ready to join them in their chats is another irritating problem. Half-truths and total lies are exchanged and rumors thrown around - all these just because of their curiosity and craving for excitement. Sometimes neighbours can totally refuse to cooperate and break the unity of the neighborhood. In extreme cases, neighbours, for what would seem a trivial mistake, get ready to shake their fists and create an uproar.

Often misunderstanding cause neighbours to view each other as sworn enemies. In this fast-paced life we lead today, there is not much time available for leisure. Most of the time one is involved in some kind of work or the other. People who are loaded with work from morning to evening cannot be expected to pay social calls or frequently visit their neighbours for friendly chats. This is generally mistaken as a sign of total disrespect for social norms and obligations. Neighbours need to understand that it is not necessary to pour attention over each other in order to be good neighbours.

One cannot do away with one's neighbours however bad they may be. At the same time, one cannot live without trustworthy neighbours who would be concerned enough to help in times of distress. Each one of us must ensure that we act as good neighbours. It would be good to remember that we should do unto our neighbours just as we would expect them to do unto us.

3) Study this chart and make notes from it. (15)

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Moon</b>	<b>Earth</b>	<b>Sun</b>
Size	Not very big	Bigger (50 moons could be squeezed into earth)	Biggest (400 moons placed side by side)
Weight	Not very heavy	81 times heavier	.27 million times
Distance	Quite close to earth-384,000 km away	—	—
Description	Earth's satellite	Planet	—

- 4) What are study skills? Explain? (10)
- 5) What is the structured manner to write down the medical history of a patient. (10)
- 6) List the factors that are necessary for good communication in the nursing profession. (10)
- 7) A child is very serious. You as a nurse have a conversation with the child's mother, write how would you help her to cope with the situation. (15)
- 8) Write a telephonic conversation between two friends. One friend has just returned from a trip abroad. The friend describes the best things she like about the place- the tourist spots, the food, the people, shopping etc. Write this conversation in about 250-300 words. (15)

**BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES**

**Assignment-1 (Blocks 1&2) (Tutor Marked)  
(Sociology)**

**Programme Code: BNS-105  
Course Code: BNS-105  
Assignment Code: BNS-105/TMA-1/2021  
Maximum Marks: 100  
Last date for Submission: July 31,2021**

**Note:**

**This Assignment has three parts - Part A,B and C.**

**Part A consists of two long answer questions. Each question and it carries 15 marks.**

**Part B consists of six short answer questions. Each question carries 5 marks.**

**Part C consists of four objective type questions. Each question carries 2½ marks.**

**Part A**

- 1) a) Discuss the elements of Socialization.  
b) Describe the types of Social Structure as studied by you. (5+10=15)
- 2) a) Describe the utilization and accessibility of Health Care Services after Independence in our country.  
b) Discuss the Perception of Nurse about utilization of Health Services in current health scenario. (8+4+3=15)

**Part B**

- 2) Explain the Sociological Approach to understand the Human Society. (10)
- 3) a) Explain the stresses faced by most women.  
b) Discuss role of family in Maintaining Nutritional Status. (5+5=10)
- 4) Describe Community Participation in Health care with suitable examples. (10)
- 5) List the Health for All Indicators of Social Development. Enumerate the uses of these Indicators. (5+5=10)
- 6) a) Discuss parameters of Social Change in developing Countries.  
b) Enlist the reasons for occurrence of Social Change. (5+5=10)
- 7) a) Describe Village.  
b) Discuss the Characteristics of Indian Villages.  
c) Discuss the Social interaction among various groups in a Village. (1+5+4=10)

**Part C**

- 8) Place a tick mark (✓) against the most appropriate answer in the following statements: (½×=2½)
1. The study of making choices for allocation of resources is called:
  - i) Sociology
  - ii) Anthropology

- iii) Economics
  - iv) History
2. The study of medical anthropology includes which of the following:
    - i) Public Health Problems
    - ii) Medical Institutions
    - iii) Health Sociology
    - iv) Human interaction
  3. Ethnomedicine is also called as:
    - i) Medical Anthropology
    - ii) Health Sociology
    - iii) Popular Medicine
    - iv) Professional Health Culture
  4. All of the following are essential elements of State except:
    - i) Population
    - ii) Defined Territory
    - iii) Sovereignty
    - iv) Family
  5. The common characteristics of Indian villages are all except:
    - i) Social Mobility
    - ii) Jajmani System
    - iii) Simple Living
    - iv) Homogeneity
- 9) Fill in the blanks: ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ )
1. A number of individuals having ..... relationship form a
  2. Group. .... socialization is most crucial stage of socialization for a child.
  3. White collar workers and professionals fall in ..... class.
  4. Industrialization gave way to ..... system of production.
  5. The ..... model is of utmost importance for a correctional facility

10) Match the items given in Column A with those given in Column B: ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ )

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1) TRYSEM	i) Supporting activities for Primary Health Care
2) SUPPORT	ii) Conscious Raising
3) Conscientisation system	iii) Monolithic structure of Health Care
4) Developing Countries	iv) Feature of family
5) University	v) Based on economic status
	vi) Scheme to train youth

- 11) Place a (✓) against “T” if you consider the statement as true and “F” if you consider the statement as false: ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ )
1. Reconstituted families have a family pattern which does not fit into societies norms. (T/F)
  2. Endogamy is stable feature of caste system. (T/F)
  3. Urban slum population is heterogeneous ‘floating’ migratory group. (T/F)
  4. Illness is objective evaluation by an individual that something is wrong with him. (T/F)
  5. Asbestos roofing in slums causes Tuberculosis. (T/F)

**BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES**  
**Assignment-2 (Blocks 3&4) (Tutor**  
**Marked) (General Psychology and**  
**Educational Psychology)**

**Programme Code: B.Se.N. (PB)**  
**Course Code: BNS-105**  
**Assignment Code: BNS-105/TMA-2/2021**  
**Max. Marks: 100**  
**Last date for Submission:**  
**August 31, 2021**

*(Do General Psychology and Educational Psychology on separate sheets.)*

**Part A: General Psychology**

**Max. Marks: 50**

**Note:**

**This Assignment has three parts—Part A, Band C.**

**Part A consists of one long answer question and it carries 15 marks.**

**Part B consists of five short answer questions. Each question carries 5 marks.**

**Part C consists of four objective type questions. Each question carries 2 ½ marks.**

**Part A**

- 1) a) Describe the Coorelational Method of Psychology.
- b) Discuss the Importance of Psychology in Nursing.

(3+12=15)

**Part B**

- 2) Explain the Cognitive Theory of Human Development. (5)
- 3) Discuss the importance of Motivation in Nursing Students with suitable examples. (5)
- 4) a) Enlist the sources of Frustration.
- b) Enumerate the reaction to Frustration. (2+3=5)
- 5) Describe the domains of development with example. (5)
- 6) Describe the common sensory disorders. (5)

**Part C**

- 7) Place a tick mark (✓) against the most appropriate answer given under each statement. (½×5=2 ½)
1. Applied side of Psychology makes it :
  - i) An art
  - ii) A science
  - iii) A study
  - iv) None of the above
2. Growth involves all except:
  - i) Increase in number of cells
  - ii) Change of Size
  - iii) Metabolic Processes from within
  - iv) Sexual Maturity
3. Traditional counseling behavior strategy for Stress Management is :
  - i) Behavioral assistance
  - ii) Guidance
  - iii) Intimate Interaction
  - iv) Breathing exercises

4. One of the following is not the use of Clinical method of Psychology:-
- Personal problems
  - Maladjustments
  - Fears
  - Aptitude
5. The technique which detects psychosomatic disorder is:
- Schedule of recent experiences
  - 16 pf
  - Rorschach test
  - Mental Status examination

8) Fill in the blanks: ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ )

- The generalization must be ..... to be translated into qualitative terms.
- A..... view of human nature is considered in Humanistic theory .
- The adolescence is also an age of ..... crisis.
- Power motivation can be measured by..... techniques

9) Match the items given in Column A with those given in Column B: ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ )

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. "O" variable stands for	i) Middle age slump
2. Lose of Youth	ii) Seen in Cinemas
3. Trying to respond to a Disaster	iii) Learning Theories of Personality
4. Stroboscopic Motion	iv) Automatic Action
5. Man is a creature of habit or response tendencies	v) Cognitive theories of Personality
	vi) Organism

- 10) Place a tick mark (✓) against "T" if you consider the statement as true and "F" if you consider the statement as false. ( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ )
- Growth levels off as humans reach sexual maturity. T/F
  - Power motivation helps to improve interaction with other. T/F
  - Paiget believed that 'child is the father of man'. T/F
  - Thalamus relays and translates incoming messages from sense receptors of cells. T/F
  - Inaccurate Perception occurs when our receptors are not stimulated adequately. T/F

**Section B: Educational Psychology**

**Maximum Marks: 50**

**Note:**

**This Assignment has three parts - Part A, Band C.**

**Part A consists of one long answer question and it carries 15 marks.**

**Part B consists of five short answer questions. Each question carries 5 marks.**

**Part C consists of four objective type questions. Each question carries 2 ½ marks.**

**Part-A**

- Define Educational Psychology.
  - Enlist the methods of Educational Psychology.
  - Discuss any two methods of Educational Psychology in detail. (2+4+9=15).

**Part-B**

- 2) Discuss how reinforcement shapes the behavior with examples from clinical field. (5)
- 3) Describe the measurement of Individual Differences. (5)
- 4) a) Explain the assessment of intelligence.  
b) List the applications of intelligence. (3+2=5)
- 5) Explain the significance of learning in nursing with suitable examples. (5)
- 6) Discuss the causes of Forgetting in detail. (5)

**Part-C**

- 7) Place a tick mark (✓) against the most appropriate answer given under each statement. (½×5=2 ½ )

- 1. Tip of Tongue phenomena is characteristic of:
  - i) Short term memory
  - ii) Long term memory
  - iii) Semantic memory
  - iv) Episodic memory
- 2. Intelligence includes all except:
  - i) Act Purposefully
  - ii) Think Rationally
  - iii) Deal Effectively
  - iv) Develop Skills
- 3. One of the following is used to solve puzzles and riddles:
  - i) Insight
  - ii) Sign
  - iii) Socialization
  - iv) Maturity
- 4. While classifying personality or sexual differences, which type of distribution appears:
  - i) Normal
  - ii) Bimodal
  - iii) Multimodal
  - iv) Symmetrical
- 5. Modification of Behavior is basic aim of :
  - i) Education
  - ii) Sports
  - iii) Society
  - iv) Memory

- 8) Match the items given in Column A with those given in column B. (½×5=2 ½ )

**Column A**

- 1. Drawback of Self Report Methods consistency
- 2. Balance Theory of Attitude
- 3. Making Notes
- 4. Fragile X syndrome
- 5. Reducing failures

**Column B**

- i) Development of Attitude by
- ii) Elaborative rehearsal
- iii) Mental Retardation in Boys
- iv) Remedial Education
- v) Compensatory Reduction
- vi) Lack of social conformity

9) Fill in the blanks:

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2 \frac{1}{2}$ )

1. Clinical Method helps solve ..... issues.
2. Girls attain puberty ..... years before the boys.
3. Schacter Singer theory of Emotion states that emotion is interpretation of .....
4. .... helps to predict how person will behave in future
5. ....channel stimulation improves memory

11) Place a tick mark ( $\checkmark$ ) against "T" if you consider the statement as true and "F" if you consider the statement as false.

( $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2 \frac{1}{2}$ )

1. Intelligence is a major unitary concept causing a person to act purposefully. (T/F)
2. Short pauses while learning help to test memory. (T/F)
3. Single gene defects account for 15% of moderate to profound Mental Retardation. (T/F)
4. Lack of proper teaching methods causes misinformation in the classroom. (T/F)
5. Large individual differences exist in tasks of simple recognition. (T/F)