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

Assignments
2011
1st Year

School of Health Sciences
Indira Gandhi National Open University
Maidan Garhi, New Delhi-110 068
Dear Student,

As explained in the Programme Guide, these 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last Date of Submission</th>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Blocks involved</th>
<th>Assignment Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31 July, 2011</td>
<td>BNS-101</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>BNS-101/TMA-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BNS-102</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>BNS-102/TMA-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BNS-103</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>BNS-103/TMA-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BNS-104</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>BNS-104/TMA-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BNS-105</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>BNS-105/TMA-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 August, 2011</td>
<td>BNS-101</td>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td>BNS-101/TMA-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BNS-102</td>
<td>3, 4, 5</td>
<td>BNS-102/TMA-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BNS-104</td>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td>BNS-104/TMA-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BNS-104</td>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td>BNS-105/TMA-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 copy 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 zerox 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code _______________________</th>
<th>Enrollment No. _____________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Course Title ______________________</td>
<td>Name ______________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment Code ___________________</td>
<td>Address ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSC _____________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Submission________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please submit the assignments to the Programme In-charge of the Programme Study Centre allotted to you.
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) a) Define nursing standards.
   
b) List purposes of developing nursing standards.
   
c) Explain the meaning of structure standards giving examples from nursing field.
   
d) State the importance of structure standards in nursing practice.

Part-B

3) Explain biomedical and ecological concept of health, highlight the differences between these two concepts of health. Support your answer with suitable examples.

4) Explain the self care deficit theory by Dorthy Oram. Discuss application of this theory in community health nursing/hospital setting.

5) Explain stress management techniques which you will use to reduce your own stress while working in hospital or community. Support your answer with examples.

6) Define interpersonal relationship. Discuss the difference between therapeutic and social relationship. Explain the role of a nurse in improving the interpersonal relationship.

7) Discuss the significance of studying ethics in nursing. Explain with help of example the ethical dilemma in nursing faced by you while working in hospital / community.

8) Discuss the concept of holistic health. Describe the dimensions of holistic health with examples from community setting.
Part C

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

(½x5=2½)

a) Health belief model addresses:
   i) Relationship between person's belief & behaviour
   ii) Relationship between person's needs & behaviour
   iii) Severity of disease
   iii) High level wellness

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 centered care.

d) Accreditation refers to one of the following:
   i) Making assessment
   ii) Meeting predetermined standards
   iii) Making care cost effective
   iv) Ensuring Quality.

e) 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:  

(½x5=2½)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Negligence performed in professional practice</td>
<td>i) Parole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Pain relief and comfort measures for cancer patient</td>
<td>ii) Battery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Mentally ill patient goes on leave</td>
<td>iii) Spiritual Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Intentional act that is harmful</td>
<td>iv) Malapraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Concerns, choices around health care issues e.g. individual rights versus societal rights</td>
<td>v) Palliative Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii) Patient leaving hospital without medical advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii) Bioethic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11) Fill in the blanks: 

a) An individual's sense of worth, self acceptance and one's feeling of personal value is known as ……………………….

b) Dependent nursing orders relate to implementation of ……………………….

c) Consumer Protection Act, is an act which protects and promotes ……………….. of consumer.

d) Dynamic form of equilibrium in the body's internal environment is known as…………….

e) Constant presence of a disease or infection agent within a given geographical area is called ……………………….

12) Please a (√) mark against 'T' if you consider the statement as true and 'F' if you consider the statement as false. 

a) An informed donor prepared under sedation for removal of any part is criminal in court of law. (T/F)

b) Any practice which a nurse is not prepared but she is practicing in, is ethical practice. (T/F)

c) Six stages of personality development from birth to maturity in interpersonal theory is described by Sullivan. (T/F)

d) Measures taken during pre-pathogenesis phase to control spread of disease is tertiary prevention. (T/F)

e) Deduction is form of reasoning that moves from specific to general. (T/F)
NURSING FOUNDATION
Assignment -2 (Block 3 & 4) (Tutor Marked)

Programme Code: B.Sc.N (PB)
Course Code: BNS-101
Maximum Marks - 100
Last date of submission: August 31, 2011

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 2 marks.

Part-A

1) a) Explain the concept of monitoring and evaluation. Describe the purposes of evaluations of health services
   b) Discuss the steps you as a nurse would take to evaluate maternal health services rendered to community under your care. (2+4+9=15)

2) a) List the causes of accidents.
   b) Discuss types of accidents commonly occurring in the community.
   c) Explain your role as a nurse in management of accidents. (4+4+7=15)

3) a) Describe the steps you would take to organize the health education programme for adolescents in the school.
   b) State the methods which you would use for conducting health education programme for these adolescents. (5+5=10)

Part-B

4) a) Explain the meaning and concept of health indicators.
   b) Describe the type of health indicators which can be used for measuring health status of a specific community. (3+7=10)

5) a) Explain the meaning of primary health care.
   b) List the key elements of national health policy of your country.
   c) Discuss the services of financing health care services. (2+3+5=10)

6) a) List the causes of maternal morbidity and mortality.
   b) Discuss the health assessment and care you will plan for woman during pregnancy (4+6=10)

7) a) Enumerate the principles of health care services.
   b) Discuss the major components of delivery of health care services.
   c) "Nurse has a key role in delivering health care services," Explain with the help of examples (2+3+5=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 (\(\checkmark\)) against the most appropriate answer given under each
statement.  

\[ (\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}) \]

a) WHO and International Council of Nurses conducted a workshop on one of the
following topics

i) Role of nurses in primary health care
ii) Role of nurses in national health policy
iii) Role of nurses in national health problems
   iv) Role of nurses in national health programmes.

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) Polio Vaccine is prepared from:

i) Live attenuated organism
ii) Killed organism
iii) Toxoids
iv) Aerobic bacteria only

e) The dose of chloroquine for 14 year of child 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 Statement given in Column A with the terms given in Column B: \( \frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2} \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Components of health care services</td>
<td>i) Expectancy of life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Alma Ata Declaration in 1978 defines</td>
<td>ii) Monitoring and evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Health of community is affected by other sectors as well.</td>
<td>iii) Consumer, provider, The delivery system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) A process to observe and assess the progress of planned programme</td>
<td>iv) Primary health care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) A good indicator of socio-economic development</td>
<td>v) Inter-sectoral co-ordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi) Socio-economic indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii) Greater coordination different system of medicine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

a) A combination of forces which initiates, directs and sustains behaviour towards a goal is known as ………………

b) Things/issues which are forbidden on moral and religious grounds are known as ………………

c) Precautions or methods used to prevent cross infection are known as ……………… of giving care.

d) Safe disposal of wastes and excreta significantly influence ………………… health

e) Services that cover the total environment at home, school workplace, a place of recreation is called ………………….services.

12) Place (√) 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) Soreness of mouth often occurs due to deficiency of Riboflavin. (T/F)

b) Health for all means health care/services within reach of every individual. (T/F)

c) Community participation is one of the principle of primary health care. (T/F)

d) Role play involves actually carrying out the activity in front of the audience (T/F)

e) Community Health Centers were established by upgrading Primary Health Centre. (T/F)
Part-A

1) a) Briefly describe the role of different enzymes in the digestion of the major food components.

b) Explain the mechanisms by which the final products of digestion are absorbed along with factors affecting digestion.

c) Discuss briefly the consequences of improper absorption of food components.

(5+5+5=15)

Part-B

2) a) Define matter. Explain its properties.

b) Explain physical and chemical changes

(1+2+2=5)

3) a) Explain the difference between osmosis and dialysis.

b) How is dialysis useful in a clinical situation? Support your answer with example from nursing setting

(3+2=5)

4) Nucleic acids are central to the very life process itself. Explain their role in living organisms.

(5)

5) How are peptides formed from amino acids? Mention the specific role of certain natural peptides.

(2+3=5)

6) Explain blood grouping and the ABO system.

(2+3=5)
Part-C

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Nephrotic Syndrome</td>
<td>i) Ionization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Energy ‘currency’ of cell</td>
<td>ii) Ketone bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Clumping together of small bodies in a fluid</td>
<td>iii) Erythrocytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Formation of ions by dissociation of electrolytes</td>
<td>iv) Agglutination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Source of amino acids for synthesis of enzymes and hormones</td>
<td>v) Protein in urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Diagnosis and treatment of cancer</td>
<td>vi) Adenosine Tri Phosphate (ATP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Bulk in diet</td>
<td>vii) Protein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Main nucoleic acid which transmits hereditary material</td>
<td>viii) Cobalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Contain red pigment haemoglobin</td>
<td>ix) Cellulose Contain red pigment haemoglobin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. Derived lipid</td>
<td>x) DNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xi) RNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xii) Sugar in Urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xiii) Lymphocytes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8) Fill in the blanks: \((\frac{1}{2} \times 10=5)\)

a) Elevated level and deposition of .............. leads to gout.

b) Occurrence of oedema in body parts due to fluid accumulations is example of .............

c) In pyogenic meningitis the level of ................. decreases in CSF.

d) Insulin and ................. hormones have opposing action on blood glucose levels.

e) Treatment of thyroid malfunctions is done by Radio-isotope such as ..................

f) Temporary hard water can be softened by .................. the water.

g) Antidotes for hydrochloric acid (HCL) are ............... and soda.

h) A solution which resists changes in P_{H} upon the additions of small amount of a strong acid or strong base is known as .................

i) A natural anticoagulant in the body is .....................

j) Excess cholesterol is collected in blood and returns to liver for re-distribution by ..................
Section B: Biophysics
This Assignment has three parts - 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.

Maximum Marks: 50

Part-A
1) a) What is the power of accommodation and least distance of distinct vision?
   b) Explain the image formation by the eye lens in a normal eye.
   c) Describe the defects of vision and how are they corrected. Illustrate your answer with the help of a diagram (2+2+9=15)

Part B
2) a) Explain the two types of errors present in a measurement.
   b) Illustrate them with example of measurements taken by nurses.
   c) How can they be reduced? (2+2+1=5)
3) a) Differentiate between density and relative density.
   b) What is buoyant force?
   c) Why are underwater exercises suggested for the rehabilitation of muscles and joints. (2+1+2=5)
4) a) How is heat lost from our body (explain diagrammatically)
   b) What does hypothalamus initiate if body temperature increased due to heavy exercises. (4+1=5)
5) a) Doppler effect finds applications in medical/clinical situations. Illustrate this with suitable examples. (5)
6) a) Explain the factors on which the flow of fluid through an orifice depends.
   b) Describe the relationship between high blood pressure and thickening of arteries. (2+3=5)

Part C
7) Place a tick mark (\(\checkmark\)) against the most appropriate answer given under each statement. (½×10=5)

a) Force acting per unit surface area is called;
   i) Pressure
   ii) Work
   iii) Energy
   iv) Power
b) While biting the human jaw acts as a lever of the;
   i) 1st order
   ii) 2nd order
   iii) 3rd order
   iv) No Lever action
c) The combined effect of these forces into a single force acting a fractured leg of the patient in fraction is due to:
   i) Less than atmospheric
   ii) More than atmospheric
   iii) Equal to the atmospheric
   iv) Functional force.

d) The heart, lungs and intestines are lubricated by slippery mucus covering which minimizes the:
   i) Gravitational force
   ii) Mechanical force
   iii) Frictional force
   iv) Electrical force

e) The seat of the dentist's chair is placed over the larger piston and the smaller piston is operated by a foot pedal on the principle of:
   i) Charles law
   ii) Pascal's law
   iii) Boyle's law
   iv) Dalton's law

f) Listening to the sounds made inside the body primarily in the heart and lungs by a stethoscope is called:
   i) Auscultation
   ii) Dehydration
   iii) Audition
   iv) Fomentation

g) Rays absorbed by heavier materials like calcium and phosphorus and which can pass through the tissues of human body and not through bones are because of:
   i) Light rays
   ii) Sound waves
   iii) X-rays
   iv) Infra-red rays

h) A routine diagnostic test based on gravity is:
   i) TFT
   ii) ESR
   iii) SGOT
   iv) KFT
i) Specific gravity of urine is determined by one of the following;
   i) Glucometer
   ii) Lactometer
   iii) Urino meter
   iv) Hydro meter

j) Electronic devices that consist of a minute microphone that picks up sound waves and converts them into electric current which is amplified and passes to a miniature loud speaker that fits into the ear are called;
   i) Transistor radio
   ii) Hearing aid
   iii) Amplifier
   iv) Head phone

8) Place a (√) mark against 'T' if you consider the statement as true and 'F' if you consider the statement as false (½ ×10 = 5)
   i) Electro magnetic radiations are visible lights which allow visual information about the patient (T/F)
   ii) Ergosterol is cholesterol derivative present in the stomach which produces vitamin D with the help of ultra violet light. (T/F)
   iii) The three ossicles, the malleus, the incus and the stapes stretch across the middle ear from the eardrum to the membrane of the oval window. (T/F)
   iv) The pointer has to be adjusted at zero before taking measurement to avoid random error. (T/F)
   v) To convert temperatures on Celsius scale to Fahrenheit scale or vice versa the formula used is F+32/100= C/180 (T/F)
   vi) The synovial fluid in the joints act as a lubricant which reduces frictional force. (T/F)
   vii) A long sighted person cannot see near objects distinctly because image is formed in front of retina. (T/F)
   viii) Patients in bed for a long time develop bed sores because the heavier portions press more firmly against the mattress. (T/F)
   ix) The foetus inside the amniotic fluid in the uterus is protected till its birth because of the Pascal's law. (T/F)
   x) The construction just above the bulb of clinical tumor helps of mercury to continue to show the maximum level even after use. (T/F)
Part A

1) a) Draw a labeled schematic diagram of a typical bacterial cell showing its various organelles.
   
   b) Explain how would you differentiate bacteria from fungi.
   
   c) Explain how would you grow bacteria in the laboratory.
   
   d) Enumerate various factors influencing the growth of bacteria. (2+1+2½=7½)

2) a) Define the term sterilization and disinfection.
   
   b) Explain is their usefulness in medical/nursing practice.
   
   c) Enumerate various methods of sterilization using moist heat as a sterilizing agent.
   
   d) Give the principle and applications of an autoclave. (2+1½+2½+1½=7½)

Part B

3) Name the causative agents of the following diseases. How are they transmitted from the patient to a healthy person?
   
   a) Syphilis
   
   b) Diphtheria
   
   c) Bacillary Dysentery
   
   d) Viral Hepatitis
   
   e) Dengue Fever (1 x 5 = 5)

4) Name the scientist who devised Gram's stain? Give briefly its principle and procedure. Name three gram positive and three gram negative bacteria. (½+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+1½+1½=5)

7) Define are antibiotics? Explain their source of production? Give two examples of commonly used antibiotics in hospital. Differentiate between a bactericidal and a bacteriostatic antibiotic. (1+1+1+2=5)

Part C

8) Place a (√) mark against most appropriate answer given under each statement (½X5=2½)

a) The total magnification under a microscope is determined by
i) Eye piece alone
ii) Various objectives individually
iii) Eye piece and objectives
iv) Slides 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 general of spirochaetes
   i) Coxiella
   ii) Treponema
   iii) Borrelia
   iv) Leptospira
9) Match the items given in Column A with those given in Column B:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Organelles of locomotion in bacteria</td>
<td>i) Mesosomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Principal sites of protein synthesis in bacterial cell</td>
<td>ii) Ribosomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Differential stain to stain acid fast bacilli</td>
<td>iii) Flagella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Causative agent for Q fever</td>
<td>iv) Albert stain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Transmission of infection from the mother to the foetus before birth</td>
<td>v) Ziehl Neelsen stain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi) Coxiella burneti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii) Mycoplasma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>viii) Congenital infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ix) Sub-clinical infection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10) Fill in the blanks:  

a) The bacillus of Mycobacterium tuberculosis (1882) and Vibrio Cholerae (1883) was discovered by ……………………

b) Trephonema palladium causes the veneral disease …………………… in human beings.

c) Enteric fever is caused by a bacterium named as ……………………

d) Spores of …………………… enter through skin resulting in tetanus diseases.

e) The period between the entry of the organism in the body and appearance of clinical symptoms is called as …………………… period.

11) Place a (√) mark against 'T' if you consider the statement as true and 'F' if you consider the statement as false.  

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) Streptococi 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 not excreted into their surroundings.  

T/F
Part A consists of one long answer questions. Each question 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.

Part A
1) Name various diseases caused by dietary deficiency and excess dietary intake, Suggest measures for management of all these diseases (3+3+4½+4½=15)

Part B
2) Discuss advantages of dietary survey in detail. List the ways to assess nutritional status. Discuss advantages of dietary survey in detail. (2+3=5)
3) Name important fibres, its sources an importance of fibre in diet. (1+1+3=5)
4) a) Explain the dietary management of Diabetes Mellitus.
   b) Name the foods permitted and avoided by Diabetic patient. (3+2=5)
5) What is the significance of food laws and standards in promotion of public health? Suggest ways for its effective implementation. (2½+2½=5)
6) List down complications/problems in pregnancy and explain diet required in each of the problems/complications (2½+2½=5)

Part C
7) Match the items given in Column A with those given in Column B: (½×10=5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Low purine diet</td>
<td>i) Low carbohydrate diet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Tetany</td>
<td>ii) Angular stomatitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Hyperglycemia</td>
<td>iii) Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Underweight</td>
<td>iv) Liver diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Lack of riboflavin</td>
<td>v) Milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Nitrosamines</td>
<td>vi) Gout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) Diet rich in Carbohydrate+</td>
<td>vii) Calcium deficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein + Low in fat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) Pasteurization</td>
<td>viii) High calorie diet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Xerophthalmia</td>
<td>ix) Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j) Industrial Pollutant</td>
<td>x) Deficiency of Vitamin A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xi) High calorie diet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xii) Genetic changes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fill in the blanks: 

a) Cereals and tubers are rich sources of ……………………………

b) Microorganisms responsible for food contamination can be categorized as Virus, Bacteria and …………………

c) Tape worm, hook worm are known as ………………………infestations.

d) Adulteration of argemone seeds in mustard oil causes………………

e) Over activity of thyroid gland is known as …………………

f) Hypolipidemia implies decreased levels of …………………in blood.

g) The amount of energy required to carry on the internal work of the body is measured known as ………………

h) A lipid mode of three molecules of a fatty acid and the molecule of glycerol is known as ………………..

i) Butter, ghee, vanaspati are rich sources of ……………………. fats.

j) Fruits and vegetable are abundant sources of vitamins and …………………
Note: This Assignment has three parts - 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) Enumerate the signs and symptoms of pregnancy as per following classification.
   i) Presumptive signs and symptoms
   ii) Probable
   iii) Positive
   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 about obstetric emergencies.
   b) List common obstetric emergencies.
   c) Discuss about 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) Describe placenta at term and its function.
   b) List abnormalities of placenta you would observe as a midwife. (8+2=10)

4) a) Define mechanism of labour
   b) Discuss the normal process (mechanism) in vertex position and role of a nurse in its management (2+8=10)

5) a) Define puerperium
   b) Discuss the physiological changes taking place in puerperium and role of nurse to prevent any complication during puerperium. (1+5+4=10)
6) Discuss the nursing management of following medical problems associated with pregnancy
   a) Hypertension
   b) Jaundice
   (5+5=10)

7) a) Define antepartum haemorrhage.
   b) List possible causes of accidental haemorrhage.
   c) Discuss the nursing management of a mother who is admitted with accidental
      haemorrhage.
   (1+4+5=10)

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 tick mark (✓) against the most appropriate answer given under each statement.
   (½x5=2½)
   a) All the signs are positive signs of pregnancy except.
      i) Foetal heart sounds are heard
      ii) Foetal parts are palpable.
      iii) Foetal movements are easily palpable
      iv) Breast Changes
   b) All the following are examples of hormonal methods of contraception except.
      i) Combined oral contraceptive
      ii) Intra uterine device
      iii) Progesterone oral contraceptive
      iv) Subdermal implant
   c) All of the following are natural method of contraception except:
      i) Periodic sexual abstinence
      ii) Rhythm (calendar)
      iii) The skin covering muscular area between the vaginal introits
           and the anus is known as:
      iv) Basal body temperature
   d) The skin covered muscular area between the vaginal introitus and the
      anus is known as:
      i) Perineum
      ii) Fourchette
      iii) Vestibule
      iv) Vagina
e) The anterior surface of the sacrum is
i) Convex
ii) Concave
iii) Straight
iv) Round

10) Fill in the blanks:  
(½x5=2½)

a) The fallopian tubes are also called as ………………………or……………………

b) The upper border of the first sacral vertebrae projecting forward is known as …………………

c) The common renal problems which occur in pregnancy are ……………………
and………………

d) Pregnancy induced hypertension causes intrauterine growth retardation of the foetus due to …………………

e) Prevention and control of spread of sexually transmitted diseases can be achieved by …………………… and ……………………

11) Match the statements given in Column A with the statement given in Column B:  
(½x5=2½)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Induced unconsciousness with analgesia</td>
<td>i) Foetal membranes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Helps in fetal lung maturation</td>
<td>ii) Taking up of cervix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Chorion and Amnion</td>
<td>iii) Blood stained mucoid discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Effacement</td>
<td>iv) Glucocorticoid therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Show</td>
<td>v) General anaesthesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi) Regional anaesthesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii) A Maternal surface of placenta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12) Place a tick mark (√) against "T" if you consider the statement as true and "F" if you consider the statement as false.  
(½x5=2½)

a) The umbilical cord has two veins and two arteries.  
(T/F)

b) The part of the foetus that presents at the cervix is known as presentation  
(T/F)

c) Twin pregnancy is the most common multiple pregnancy in a woman.  
(T/F)

d) Oligo-hydramnios may lead to the formation of spina bifida and trancheoesophageal fistula in the newborn.  
(T/F)

e) Fibroid uterus in pregnancy is a condition in which there are benign tumours of muscular and fibrous tissue  
(T/F)
Answer all the questions.

1) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

Bird watchers say the vulture has nearly disappeared from Delhi, the capital's skyline. The Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) adds that the vulture population is declining across India.

"Though no one has exact figures for Delhi because of the rarity in vulture sightings nowadays, some birds can be found along the upper reaches of the Yamuna just before the river enters Delhi. The latest trends show that there is a massive 97 percent drop in population," says a Wildlife biologist, Vulture Advocacy Programme, BNHS.

Most Delhi residents have a vulture story to tell, but these date back to many years. Hauz Khas resident remembers and old vulture named kaaliya whom she saw each morning in Lodhi gardens on the way to school. "She had two babies and used to circle protectively around them all morning. There were a lot of vultures then. Now all we get to see is the odd kite, every now and then," says another resident whose memories date back to 1984.

Poisoning through carcasses has caused a drop in their numbers since the 1980s. Dichlofenac, used as veterinary painkiller on livestock, reportedly causes renal failure and visceral gout in vultures. It is hoped Diclofenac will be phased out soon.

Environmentalists feel authorities have been lax in responding to the situation. "The area around Talkatora, Lodhi garden, the Gazipur dump, Timarpur and Idgah used to be swarming with vultures in the late 1980s. As the 1990s set in, with increasing commercialization vultures started disappearing from areas in and around Delhi "……….." says Nature specialist.

"There is a need to preserve this bird because of the social service it renders. It's a natural cleaner-they eat up carcasses around abattoirs and garbage dumps that people throw into the open. This helps in keeping the surroundings clean of rotting flesh," as said by a representative of people for animals.

(Source: Baisakhi Roy, Indian Express, July 31, 205)

I) a) i) Are vultures found in Delhi now?
ii) What is Vulture story given by a resident in 1984?
iii) Why have the vultures declined in numbers?
iv) Do we need to protect the vulture? Why?  

(1+3+3+3=10)
b) Find words from the above passage, which have the same meanings as the following words:  
   i) Accurate  
   ii) Extensive  
   iii) Guarding  
   iv) Dead bodies  
   v) Check  
   vi) Eradicate  
   vii) Save  
   viii) Numbers  
   ix) Slaughterhouse  
   x) Decaying  

II) Read the following sentences carefully and do the grammar exercise as instructed:  
   a) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb  
      i) The students of this college …………… very enterprising. (b)  
      ii) The teacher …………… disappointed with the exam results. (b)  
      iii) I ……………… eagerly looking forward to the vacation. (b)  
      iv) My friend Mohan …………… reading books (like)  
      v) ………………… you play tennis? (do)  
   b) Use appropriate article wherever necessary:  
      There is …………… lot of luck in drilling for …………… oil. …………… drill may  
      just miss the oil although it is near; on the other hand it may strike oil at  
      …………… fairly high level. When the drill goes down, it brings up  
      …………… soil.  
   c) Write why …………… Questions to which the following are suitable answers:  
      i) Oh, he's much better today, thank you.  
      ii) Behind the door into the kitchen.  
      iii) My address is A-40, J.K Nagar.  
      Provide a suitable question tag.  
      iv) Tax is high in this country, …………………….?  
      v) She sang very well………………….?  
      Write Yes/No questions to the following answers:  
      vi) Yes, I agree with you  
      vii) No, I don't
d) Write out the following sentences, choosing the right preposition: (5)
   i) Can you repair my watch (by/until) Monday?
   ii) She will be 21 (in/on) the year 2006
   iii) It has been raining (for/from) the last five days.
   iv) Sit (beyond/under) the shade of the tree and take some rest.
   v) She opened the door and walked (in/into) the room.

e) Change the following sentences into passive voice. (3)
   i) His mother bought the house.
   ii) The minister inaugurated the function
   iii) Rahul Dravid the captain of the team.

III) Write a letter to the Chief Nursing Officer (CNO) asking for extension of medical leave due to doctor's advice.

   Or

Write a letter to the Director, XYZ Hospital, applying for the job of nursing Superintendent. (10)

IV) Pulses have become costlier, as rains pay havoc in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh - the man cultivators of pulses; the chart shows the rates in Kendriya Bhandar during July - August 2005. (10)

Understand the chart and summarise it in a paragraph.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparative Prices Per Kg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rates at Kendariya Bhandar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 days ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice permal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chana Dal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arhar Dal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urad Washed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urad Chilka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moong Whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moong washed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V) a) State briefly the facts on which a clinical can study is prepared.
   b) List some features of the significance of the case study method. (7½+7½=15)

VI) Write a report of any workshop/conference you have attended recently. (10)

VII) Write a conversation between you as a nurse in labour room and the doctor about patient/mother whose fetal heart sounds are reducing and amniotic fluid is meconium stained. (10)
Answer all the questions.

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

Osteoporosis now exists in an epidemic form. Osteoporosis has very high and increased susceptibility to the hips, the spine and the wrists. Men as well as women are affected. The good news is that it is a disease which can be diagnosed and treated.

The figures related to this particular disease are staggering. Close to 10 crores people are under threat from this disease with 68 percent being women. One out of every two women and one in every four men in the age of 50 will have an osteoporosis related fracture in their life, and this is by any standards, a very high percentage contrary to popular belief it can strike at any age with patients being as young as 18 years of age. Osteoporosis is today the commonest cause of fractures often leading to replacement of hips etc. especially after the age of 70. Throughout our lifetime old bone keeps getting automatically replaced with new bone, a process that occurs at a faster rate when we are younger (childhood and teenage) and at this stage they are also denser, larger and heavier. But bone formation continues at a pace faster than absorption until peak bone mass which is usually the age of 30. The years between 15-30 are therefore the ones when one (especially women) need to build up bone and concentrate on calcium intake the maximum. This bone mass will then stay with you till you are 80.

After the age of 30 bone absorption starts exceeding bone formation and from here you start into negative balance. Henceforth, the body starts losing more bone than it makes the maximum occurrence takes place in the years succeeding menopause as a result of which women are more affected than men. This reinforces that after menopause the body stops producing estrogen which is a positive hormone for bone balance.

There are certain factors that a human being has no control over. These include variables like gender and age (senile osteoporosis will set in definitely after 60) body size (thinner people have a greater risk, ethnicity (more frequent in Japanese, Chinese and Indians) and family history (hereditary factors do play a role.) However, there are also those factors which affect the risk quotient and which can be negotiated if one wants. Diet for instance is completely in one's hands. Diets low in calcium and Vitamin D are detrimental; anorexia can be controlled, smoking and alcohol lead 100 per cent to osteoporosis and can be avoided. A healthy exercise regime can be followed and so on.

In terms of remedies the best thing is to reach an optimal bone mass by the time you are 30 and to keep building new bone tissue as you grow older. Other simple preventive measures like smoking cessation, fall prevention, increased intake of calcium and vitamin D, a brisk
walk of at least 40 minutes a day and regular exercise are recommend. Exposure to 15 minutes of sunlight a day is also likely to help. It should be kept in mind that the demand for calcium is greater during childhood and adolescence when bones are being formed, for pregnant women during breast feeding. For post-menopausal women and for older people because they absorb less. Awareness of this problem is the first step and it should promote to self care for the well being of oneself.

2) **Make a summary of the given passage.**

In today's fast-pace, stressful life, we have time for every thing or everybody except ourselves. Even if you have gone to the beach or beyond, technology in the form of laptops and mobile makes you pointlessly available to all. No wonder spiritual gurus are raking in the 'moolah' as they tell you to breathe, find peace and solitude.

Our childhood is spent in trying to excel in studies, and games, 20's climbing the career ladder, 30's consolidating our positions, 40's actually making some money, 50's fighting off executives vying for our jobs climbing the corporate ladder, 60's worrying about health and 70's if we are still alive, then resting on the laurels. So it isn't surprising that more and more people in the prime of their lives want to be left alone for a few days.

Silence has never been more in demand just look at the number of spas and retreats that have spring up if you want evidence. Hardcore party animals go to asproms in Kashi for some peace and silence and many a socialite goes running to Mount Abu or Rishikesh for some fresh air.

In fact, many have even turned to prayer and meditation for inner peace.

Even holidays aren't stress free-you need a holiday from a holiday to recover. No, we aren't self-obsessed or totally in love with our own company. We need to be left alone to hand on to our sanity. There is nothing more comforting than being left alone to sleep, eat, day dream or even soak in the bath tub from time to time. We need the comfort of silence to get over a broken heat, grieve over a loved one's death, figure out our future plans or just unwind. In the world of networking and connection disconnecting yourself from your daily routine might just do you a lot of good.

Only in silence can you have a long conversation with yourself on issues that are pending, figure out what you really want, whom you want or analyze a situation or relationship. This will bring you to peace and calm your desire.

In order to remain stress free and happy, celebrate 'silence day' at least once a month.

3) **Explain how 5Q3R method helps in improving study skills.**

4) **Listening, questioning and facilitating are the three skills which enable effective communication with people. Explain**
5) Study the following chart about power and water situation in different parts of a region and make notes on it. (15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Power Cuts</th>
<th>Water situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>West</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarka</td>
<td>2-3 Hrs. Daily</td>
<td>Low pressure and muddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pusa Road</td>
<td>3-10 Hrs. Daily</td>
<td>Low pressure and muddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikaspuri</td>
<td>1-2 Hrs.</td>
<td>Regulated supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejendra Nagar</td>
<td>low voltage</td>
<td>Regulated supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor Vihar - II</td>
<td>1 Hr. Daily</td>
<td>Contaminated at times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Extension</td>
<td>1 Hr. Daily</td>
<td>Poor supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna Nagar</td>
<td>2 Hrs. Daily</td>
<td>1-2 hrs supply at morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.K.Puram</td>
<td>1 Hr. Daily</td>
<td>Morning supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safdarjung Enclave</td>
<td>2-3 Hrs. Daily</td>
<td>30-45 minutes daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasant Kunj</td>
<td>Regular breakdowns</td>
<td>35 minutes daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulmohar Park</td>
<td>4-5 Hrs. daily</td>
<td>Morning supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Extension - I</td>
<td>10 hrs at times</td>
<td>Morning supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rohini</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
<td>½ - 1 Hr at morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mukherjee Nagar</td>
<td>3 Hrs. daily</td>
<td>Irregular supply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(As told by RWA members and residents of the various areas mentioned)

6) What is a clinical case presentation? Write a clinical case presentation on any case from your ward (15)

7) Write a conversation between you as a nurse and the wife of a patient who has just had a cardiac surgery (advice the wife as to what she should do, to help her husband recover fast.) (200-250 words) (10)

8) a) Write a short note on interview.
   b) Discuss the points you will keep in mind for preparing yourself for an interview (5+5=10)
BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

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

Programme Code: B.Sc.N (PB)
Course Code: BNS-105
Assignment Code: BNS 105/ TMA-1/2011
Maximum Marks - 100
Last date of submission: July 31, 2011

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 2 marks.

Part A

1) Describe the relationship between health and society? Explain the patient's definition of sickness? Discuss how you as a nurse can help in prevention of illness and promotion of health? (5+5+5=15)

2) Discuss the role of a nurse as a change agent? Describe how your role as a nurse would help of providing comprehensive health care services to the people? (6+9=15)

Part B

3) Differentiate sociology from anthropology? How do you think these both sciences help to maintain holistic health of individual in the society? (4+6=10)

4) Describe how sociological approach helps in understanding human society? Discuss how this approach has helped you as a nurse to understand people while working in hospital and community? (4+6=10)

5) Define the term social stratification. Why it is important for a nurse to have knowledge about social stratification? (2+8=10)

6) Explain the significance of knowing about occupational hazards for a nurse? List down the common occupational hazards and their health problems. (4+6=10)

7) Explain the role of a nurse in specific societal problem? How is it related to emergence of industrial societies? (6+4=10)

8) List down the causes of health problems in the developing countries? How you as a nurse can help to reduce these problems? (5+5=10)
Part C

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

(½x5=2½)

a) Behavioural sciences includes all of the following except:
   i) Anthropology
   ii) Economics
   iii) Sociology
   iv) Psychology

b) Sociology can be defined as a.
   i) Systematic study of human society
   ii) Mental process of man
   iii) Study of human events correlated in time
   iv) Study of man and his culture developed in past

c) The main elements of family are all of the following except:
   i) Affinal relationship
   ii) Consanguineous relationship
   iii) Group relationship
   iv) Dual membership

d) The common social diseases because of urbanization are all of the following except:
   i) Road accidents
   ii) Prostitution
   iii) Homicide
   iv) Drug abuse

e) The most common poverty alleviation programme is:
   i) Social services to raised productivity
   ii) Providing income support
   iii) Development of women's welfare
   iv) Public distribution system

10) Fill in the blanks:

(½x5=2½)

a) Contamination of water supply often leads to ....................... disease.

b) The individual and group health is determined by human biology, environment, the ways of life of community and .........................

c) A simple community of primary relations with low population based primarily on agricultural life is basically a ....................... community.
d) A social organization that is more or less purposefully created for attainment of relatively specific and limited goals is called……………………………

e) The comparison of human society to a living organism which changes form single cell to multicellular organism is referred as …………………..

11) Match the statements given in Column A with the statement given in Column B (½x5=2½)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Life expectancy at birth</td>
<td>i) Socialization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Biological being becomes social being</td>
<td>ii) Social Institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Stable cluster of norms, values and roles</td>
<td>iii) Egalitarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Equal distribution of power between males</td>
<td>iv) Longevity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and females</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Production of goods in a country in one year.</td>
<td>v) Gross domestic Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi) Utilitarian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12) Place a tick mark (√) against "T" if you consider the statement as true and "F" if you consider the statement as false. (½x5=2½)

| a) High fertility is directly related to high mortality among children and mothers. | (T/F) |
| b) At the centre level the health secretariat is the main official body.         | (T/F) |
| c) Traditional organizations meet the needs of a particular section of the community. | (T/F) |
| d) Nurse should be able to make a diagnosis of people's beliefs and practices to various diseases. | (T/F) |
| e) Social organization refers to the pattern of interrelations between individuals. | (T/F) |
BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES
Assignment -2 (Block 3 & 4) (Tutor Marked)
(General Psychology and Educational Psychology)

Programme Code: B.Sc.N (PB)
Course Code: BNS-105
Assignment Code: BNS-105/ TMA-2/2011
Maximum Marks - 100
Last date of submission: August 31, 2011

This assignment consists of two section i.e. Section A General psychology and Section B Educational Psychology

Note: Do General Psychology and Educational Psychology on Separate sheets.

Section A: General Psychology   Maximum Marks:

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

Part A consists of one long answer questions. Each question 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 marks.

Part A

1) a) List any four developmental theories.
   b) Discuss psychosocial theory of development giving suitable example.
   c) Describe how would you as nurse prepare the parents to meet the needs of an adolescent child. (2+8+5=15)

Part B

2) Discuss how the knowledge of general psychology can help the nurse to provide better patient care. (5)
3) Explain Maslow's theory of motivation. Discuss its application in clinical setting.(2+3=5)
4) Explain types of conflict and give examples from your work situation. (5)
5) Attention is determined by subjective or personal factors. Explain this statement with examples from nursing setting. (5)
6) Define personality. Explain briefly the different technique used to assess personality. (5)

Part C

7) Place a tick mark (✓) against the most appropriate answer given under each statement. (½x5=2½)
   a) The branch of psychology dealing diagnosis and treatment of emotional and behavioural problem is
      i) Educational psychology
ii) Organisational psychology  
iii) Clinical and counselling psychology  
iv) Community psychology

b) Changes that occur in mental activity including sensation, perception, memory, thought and reasoning is;
i) Physical development  
ii) Cognitive development  
iii) Psycho-social development  
iii) Personality development

c) The mechanism of forgetting in which painful thoughts are excluded from consciousness is called. 
i) Projection  
ii) Displacement  
iii) Regression  
iv) Repression

d) The need to be with others is known as; 
i) Affiliation  
ii) Achievement  
iii) Motivation  
iv) Power

e) Characteristics of melancholic temperament refers to; 
i) Affiliation  
ii) Achievement  
iii) Sad and brooding behaviour  
iv) Irritable and excitable maud

8) Match the statements given in Column A with the statement given in Column B

\[(\frac{1}{2}\times 5=2\frac{1}{2})\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Study of standards of conduct and judgment</td>
<td>i) Correlation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Degree of relationship between variables</td>
<td>ii) Stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Situation that creates a state of tension</td>
<td>iii) Conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Product of learning</td>
<td>iv) Moral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Need to excel to overcome obstacles.</td>
<td>v) Ethics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi) Achievement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii) Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>viii) Habit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9) Fill in the blanks: 
   a) Cognitive theory of development is proposed by ......................
   b) The weakening of a conditional association in the absence of a reinforcer is called ..................
   c) A state of focused awareness accompanied by sensory clearness and a CNS readiness to response is .........................
   d) The need to be with other is known as ....................
   e) A Major characteristic assumed to be basic in understanding person .................

10) Place a (√) mark against 'T' if you consider the statement as true and 'F' if you consider the statement as false. 
   a) Physiological psychology investigates the influence of people on one another (T/F) 
   b) Development moves in a fixed, predictable manner with minor variation in all individuals. (T/F) 
   c) Learning occurs across the whole life span. (T/F) 
   d) Drive refers to motivation that is assumed to be primarily biological such as hunger. (T/F) 
   e) Defense mechanisms are never used by healthy individuals. (T/F)

Part B: Educational Psychology

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

Part A consists of one long answer questions. Each question carries 15 marks.
Part B consists of five 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) Define intelligence.
   b) Discuss about various theories used to understand the nature of intelligence.
   c) Describe the guidance a nurse can provide to the parents of a four year old child having moderate mental retardation. (2+5+8=15)

Part B

2) Explain the uses of methods of educational psychology for nursing personnel. (5)
3) Discuss how the knowledge of individual differences helps you as a nurse while providing patient care. Support your answer with at least two examples. (5)
4) Discuss the application of the knowledge of learning process in your clinical situations and academic work. Give one example from each area (Clinical and academic work). (5)
5) Discuss the causes of forgetting. Describe the various methods you can adopt to improve memory. Support your answer with examples. \((2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}=5)\)

6) Explain the various methods nurses can use to measure attitude of people towards health and illness. \((5)\)

Part C

7) Place a tick mark (\(\checkmark\)) against the most appropriate answer given under each statement; \((\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2})\)

   a) Thought involved in solving with a single correct answer is known as
      i) Critical thinking
      ii) Problem solving
      iii) Convergent thinking
      iv) Creative thinking

   b) Thinking in which a wide variety of ideas comes in mind is called
      i) Critical thinking
      ii) Divergent thinking
      iii) Creative thinking
      iv) Cognitive thinking

   c) Learning that becomes evident only when it is required to use is called as
      i) Latent learning
      ii) Cognitive learning
      iii) Situational learning
      iv) Accidental learning

   d) New learning that may interface with previously learned is known as:
      i) Cognitive inhibition
      ii) Stimuli inhibition
      iii) Proactive inhibition
      iv) Retroactive inhibition

   e) The process by which neutral stimulus gains the power is known as
      i) Conditional process
      ii) Neurotic learning
      iii) Cognitive learning
      iv) Neutral learning
Part C

8) Match the statements given in Column A with the statement given in Column B  

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Observational learning or modeling</td>
<td>i) Proactive inhibition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Measuring scale for attitude</td>
<td>ii) Learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Permanent change in behaviour due to practice /experience</td>
<td>iii) Amnesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) I.Q. below 50-70</td>
<td>iv) Dementia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Loss of memory due to disease</td>
<td>v) Social learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi) Likert Scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii) Mild retardation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>viii) Moderate retardation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9) Fill in the blanks:  

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

a) The sub-average general intellectual functioning is referred as ................................

b) The components of attitude are cognitive, affective and ..............................

c) An enduring acquired predisposition to behave in a particular way toward a given object or class of objects is known as ....................

d) The inability to encode and store new information in memory is called .....................

e) The process of withdrawing information from long term or short term memory is called ..................

10) Place a tick mark (√) against "T" if you consider the statement as true and "F" if you consider the statement as false.  

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

a) Mental age is a score expressing mental development (T/F)

b) Consistency of scores on a test for specific period of time is reliability (T/F)

c) Failure to retrieve information from short term memory is called forgetting (T/F)

d) Turner's syndrome occurs due to sex chromosome abnormality (T/F)

e) Modeling is a technique used in behaviour therapy (T/F)