

**Mid-West University**  
**Examinations Management Office**

End Semester Exam-2081

B.Ed. Level /V Semester

Sub: Foundations of Public Health (HEP451)

Roll No. ....

Group 'A'

10×1=10

Tick (✓) the Best Answer.

1. Which one of the following factors is more responsible for the teen-age faddism?
  - a. Increasing the readymade food industries
  - b. Advertising the different readymade snakes
  - c. Fantastic advertising of new food products
  - d. Producing the different kinds of beverages
2. What is the primary goal of public health?
  - a. To develop new medical technologies
  - b. To prevent the spread of infectious diseases
  - c. To improve the overall health of populations
  - d. To treat individual patients
3. Which one factors is most likely to influence consumers' health behavior?
  - a. Professional status
  - b. Family member and family status
  - c. Socio-economic/educational status
  - d. Health/welfare status
4. In which professing quackery practice is found?
  - a. Medical field
  - b. Teaching profession
  - c. Engineering field
  - d. Political field

5. "Social medicine stands on two pillars they are medicine and sociology." Who defined it?
  - a. Winslow
  - b. Rene Sand
  - c. Crew
  - d. Neumann
6. What is the leading cause of preventable deaths worldwide?
  - a. HIV/AIDS
  - b. Cardiovascular diseases
  - c. Malnutrition
  - d. Tobacco use
7. Which one of the followings is not a core faction of public health?
  - a. Assessment
  - b. Policy Development
  - c. Assurance of services
  - d. Resource Mobilizations
8. The definition of public health "Public health is the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health and efficiency through the organized community effort." was given by ...
  - a. C.E.A. Winslow
  - b. J.E. Park
  - c. Robert Koch
  - d. Leavell and Clark
9. When was the expanded programme of immunization implemented in Nepal?
  - a. 2028 B.S.
  - b. 2034 B.S
  - c. 2040 B.S.
  - d. 2045 B.S.
10. Which one of the followings is an example of a social determinant of health?
  - a. Access to healthcare services
  - b. Air quality in the environment
  - c. Genetic predisposition to diseases
  - d. Availability of medical treatments

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Level: B.Ed. / V Semester

FM: 60

Time: 3 hrs

PM: 30

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*Candidates are requested to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

Attempt All the Questions.

**Group 'B'**

**6 × 5 = 30**

1. Define public health? Highlight aim and functions of public health.
2. Compare concepts of public health with community health and social medicine.
3. Mention the goals, objectives and functions of the expanded programme on immunization.

**Or**

What is the importance of public health in the context of Nepal?

4. Explain the importance of consumerism. Give some suggestions to protect consumer's health against harmful product.
5. As a health education teacher how would you control the teenage faddism in our society? Explain in brief.
6. Write the definition of built and natural environment. And explain how the built environment can be optimized for effectiveness.

**Or**

Define non-communicable diseases and outline the measures that can be implemented to control the rise of communicable diseases within the community.

**Group 'C'**

**2 × 10 = 20**

7. Describe the history of public health in Nepal and mention the developments in the field of public health in different periods of Nepal.
8. Differentiate between quack and quackery? How would you protect yourself and your society from those things? Explain.

**Or**

What is consumer health rights? Make a list of government policy that protect consumer health rights and write about their actions.

**THE END**