DE-3316
First Year B. Sc. (Home Science) (Sem. I) Examination
March / April – 2016
Introduction to Human Development-I
(Level - H1 - VII)

Time : 2 Hours] [Total Marks : 50

सूचना / Instructions :

(1) Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book.

(2) There are 50 questions, each question carries one (1) mark and all are compulsory.

(3) Read the question carefully before selecting the correct option.

O.M.R. Sheet भरा अंगेनु अंगत्तीर सूचनाओ आधे O.M.R. Sheet हरा अपेक्षा छ। Important instructions to fill up O.M.R. Sheet is given back side of provided O.M.R. Sheet.
1. The first period of rapid growth starts ________
   (A) At the age of 1 year
   (B) As soon as the fertilized ovum becomes attached to the walls of uterus
   (C) At the age of 2 years
   (D) At the age of 6-9 months

2. At what age does rapid growth of a baby continue for a period of ________
   (A) 10 days after the birth of baby
   (B) 5 years after the birth of baby
   (C) 6-9 months after baby’s birth
   (D) 6 years after baby’s birth

3. The growth spurt when a child’s body changes into an adult body is known as ________
   (A) Infant growth spurt
   (B) Adolescent growth spurt
   (C) Neonatal growth spurt
   (D) Poverty growth spurt

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4. Poverty growth spurt usually lasts for ________.
   (A) 1 month
   (B) 3 years
   (C) Less than 2 years
   (D) Less than 10 days

5. Dentists suggest that teething babies be given ________.
   (A) Medicines
   (B) Special diet
   (C) Teething rings
   (D) None of these

6. Nervous system is ________
   (A) Not developed at birth
   (B) Starts to develop after one year
   (C) Starts to develop soon after conception
   (D) May develop any time between 1-year
7. Which nerve goes to the back of the head?  
(A) Nervus spinalis  
(B) Nervus spino-cerebellar  
(C) Nervus trigemini  
(D) Nervus phrenicus.  

Following makes up the major portion of brain  
(A) Cerebellum  
(B) Cerebrum  
(C) Mid brain  
(D) None of these

8. What does the cerebellum do?  
(A) Regulate the limbs  
(B) Control the tastes  
(C) Control the balance  
(D) None of these  

Cerebellum controls ________  
(A) Learning process  
(B) Posture and balance  
(C) Memory  
(D) Emotions

9. When does colour vision appear?  
(A) 1-2 months  
(B) 1 year  
(C) 2 years  
(D) At adulthood  

Colour vision appears  
(A) After 1-2 months of birth  
(B) After 1 year  
(C) After 2 years  
(D) At Adulthood

10. Between the ages of 4-6 months, the child is ________  
(A) Prepared to eat solid food  
(B) Prepared to eat liquid  
(C) Prepared to eat semi-solid  
(D) Prepared to eat solid or liquid  

For first 4-5 months of life  
(A) The food should be semi solid  
(B) The food should be solid  
(C) The liquid food should be given  
(D) Any of these
11  Aaj ke jaate aawano bata shishuvani samjhoot ki nyasha kharar aave?
   (A) 3-4 bhukane ki umar
   (B) 2-3 varshini umar
   (C) 6-18 bhukane ki umar
   (D) Anek padh naal.
   Strong desire to learn self feeding in baby
   (A) Between 3-4 months of age
   (B) Between 2-3 years of age
   (C) 6-18 months of age
   (D) None of these

12  Aajko ne pet per suvachave tvaare koi umare haathu ubhun kare?
   (A) 7 dinse
   (B) 1 bhukne
   (C) 2 bhukne
   (D) 4 bhukne
   A baby raises head when lying on stomach at the age of
   (A) 7 days
   (B) 1 month
   (C) 2 months
   (D) 4 months

13  Teka vagar aajko bhopa minnat suhii koi umare beshi shke?
   (A) 9 bhukne
   (B) 6 bhukne
   (C) 2 varsh
   (D) 1\frac{1}{2} bhukne
   A baby can sit unsupported for several minutes by the age of
   (A) 9 months
   (B) 6 months
   (C) 2 years
   (D) 1\frac{1}{2} months
14. A baby walks without support at the age of about _______.
   (A) 14 months  
   (B) 8 months  
   (C) 6 months  
   (D) 1 year

15. Prespeech forms of communication are
   (A) Crying  
   (B) Gesturing  
   (C) Babbling  
   (D) All of these

16. Short sharp piercing cries of a baby usually means
   (A) Tiredness  
   (B) General discomfort  
   (C) Illness  
   (D) Physical discomfort or pain
17 A baby pouts when ________
(A) He is cold
(B) He is satisfied
(C) He is displeased
(D) He is hungry

18 The least useful part of the baby’s vocabulary are ________
(A) Pronoun
(B) Adverb
(C) Preposition
(D) All of these

19 At which Age child started speaking full sentence
(A) 6 months
(B) 1 year
(C) 2 years
(D) 3 years

20 After the baby’s 1st birthday the growth
(A) Slows down
(B) Becomes fast
(C) Remains the same
(D) None of these
21. Tetanus is also known as
(A) Whooping cough
(B) Lockjaw
(C) General measis
(D) None of these

22. Which one is not a disease?
(A) Rubella
(B) DTP
(C) Polio
(D) Mumps

Triple antigen is also known as ________
(A) Rubella
(B) DPT
(C) Polio
(D) Mumps

23. Polio vaccine is given ________.
(A) Orally
(B) Injected into skin
(C) Injected intomuscles
(D) Injected into bloodstream
24. Which of the following is also known as polio?
   (A) Rubella  
   (B) Mumps  
   (C) Infantile Paralysis  
   (D) Lockjaw

25. Which number of days is measles usually estimated to appear?
   (A) 2-3 days  
   (B) 7 days  
   (C) 8-9 days  
   (D) 1 month
   Baby is immunised for measles at the age of
   (A) 2-3 months  
   (B) At birth  
   (C) 8-9 months  
   (D) One year

26. Which vaccine is not given as a booster dose?
   (A) Diptheria  
   (B) Tetanus  
   (C) Mumps  
   (D) Pertussis

27. At what age is the polio vaccine booster dose usually given?
   (A) 15 months and 4 years  
   (B) 10 months and 1 year  
   (C) 24 months and 3 years  
   (D) None of these
28 DPT-नो पहेल्या स्ला बाळकने कपरे आपावां आवे छे?
(A) 3 महिने
(B) 1 वर्ष
(C) 6 महिने
(D) 2 वर्ष
First shot of DPT is given when baby is_______
(A) 3 months old
(B) 6 months old
(C) 1 year old
(D) 2 years old

29 कों कोरनी भाल बाळकां छूटीनी गती धीमो बाप छे?
(A) 1 महिने
(B) 4 महिने
(C) 6 महिने
(D) 12 महिने
A baby’s growth slows down after the age of
(A) 1 month
(B) 4 months
(C) 6 months
(D) 12 months

30 बाळकना छूटीन्या करा वाता कमा भीज जवाबदार परिवर्णो थोपल शके?
(A) वारासो
(B) नभु थोपसो
(C) जतली
(D) भिल ज
Which of the following factors may be responsible for difference in growth of a baby?
(A) Heredity
(B) Poor Nutrition
(C) Sex
(D) All of these
31. What is the effect of environmental factors?
(A) Weight more than height
(B) Height more than weight
(C) Both height and weight equally
(D) None of these

32. Which factors affect growth in children?
(A) Blood flow
(B) Muscles and bones
(C) Both blood flow and muscles
(D) None of these

33. What happens to bones in early childhood?
(A) They are broken
(B) They are misshapen
(C) They are both broken and misshapen
(D) None of these
34 तेल कोशिकांना .............. नामी आणण्यात येईल.
(A) अपोपोस श्रेणी
(B) नर्वस श्रेणी
(C) अल्बॅमिनाटो श्रेणी
(D) एलास्टिक श्रेणी

Fatty tissues are also known as
(A) Adipose tissues
(B) Nervous tissues
(C) Alimentary tissues
(D) Elastic tissues

35 जंजिज कलारे पखारे पसारा कसा थोरत भाव नाही.
(A) पखारे कार्बोहाइड्रेट आणि प्रोटीन
(B) पखारे प्रोटीन आणि कार्बोहाइड्रेट
(C) पखारे कसा
(D) पखारे शक्तिहक

Chubby children eat
(A) More carbohydrate than protein
(B) More protein than carbohydrate
(C) More fruits
(D) More vegetables

36 व्यायाम वृद्धी वृत अभावाने त्यांच्याकडे अधिक टुकडी जम शकते.
(A) 2-3 महिने
(B) 1-2 वर्षे
(C) 3-4 वर्षे
(D) 5-7 वर्षे

Baby teeth are usually lost between the ages of
(A) 2-3 months
(B) 1-2 years
(C) 3-4 years
(D) 5-7 years
37 बाल्यास्थांतूनूनूनूनी बदल शाय छे कसा के ते ............
(A) बालकाने स्वतंत्र घराने बदलुप ने राहे छे.
(B) भोजन खाने छे तेवी बालव्या उपलब्ध करे छे.
(C) प्रवृत्तियांनी रस उत्पन्न करे छे.
(D) या ह.
Skills are helpful to young children because they
(A) Make children independent
(B) Give them feeling of being grown up
(C) Makes things interesting
(D) All of these

38 नवी शिक्षेख्या कैश्योन्नी प्रौढित्य करवीने ............... माते महत्त्वाने छे.
(A) बंबी घटे
(B) बाल्यास्थांतूनूनूनी
(C) विशेषास्थांतूनूनूनी
(D) कोर्श नहीं.
Practicing newly learned skills is more important for
(A) Babies
(B) Young children
(C) Adolescents
(D) None of these

39 रमतना कैश्यो ............. ना समावेश करे छे.
(A) काव्यना कैश्यो
(B) पावना कैश्यो
(C) काव्यना कैश्यो आणे पावना कैश्यो बनेचे
(D) कोर्श नहीं.
Play skills include
(A) Hand skills
(B) Leg skills
(C) Both of Hand skills and Leg skills
(D) None of these

40 बालकांना वयांमधे अंतु कैश्योप्रकार उद्घाटन करे छे.
(A) रंगत कैश्यो
(B) सामान्यत: महत्त्व कैश्यो
(C) पोषणारे महत्त्वाने कैश्यो
(D) कार्य कैश्यो
Writing in children is an example of
(A) Play skill
(B) Social help skill
(C) Self help skill
(D) Work skill
41 आजको नस्लका भक्ष्यातील शिक्षण करवा आयुक्तका जव्हु असा सामान्यतः आ आगे छ।
(A) 6 वर्ष
(B) 1 वर्ष
(C) 5 वर्ष
(D) $2\frac{1}{2}$ वर्ष

Going to the toilet alone for bowel movement and urination is acquired usually by the age of
(A) 6 months
(B) 1 year
(C) 5 years
(D) $2\frac{1}{2}$ years

42 विकसता भविष्यातील अनुसंधानले विकसता……..
(A) कथ्यावाचकि करता जव्ही धार्मिक होते.
(B) कथ्यावाचकि करता पीयो धार्मिक होते.
(C) वर्णने चे कसे विकसता धार्मिक होते.
(D) केरूँ पण धार्मिक होते.

In developing brain memory develops
(A) Sooner than imagination
(B) Later than imagination
(C) Develops at same time
(D) Any of these

43 कथ्या शीत भेटे करवाता आवश्यक काय?
(A) प्रथमकृतिवाचना ठेटूल्याचे
(B) आंगनद भेदव्यवस्था भटे
(C) प्रथमकृतिवाचना ठेटूल्याचे अने आंगनद भेदव्यवस्था भटे ठेटूल्याचे
(D) केरूँ नाही.

Irrogining is done for
(A) Practical purpose
(B) Enjoyment
(C) Both Practical purpose and Enjoyment
(D) None of these
44. Which statement is correct?
   (A) A student
   (B) A teacher
   (C) A nurse
   (D) A pharmacist

Day dreaming is also known as
   (A) Fantasy
   (B) White lies
   (C) Animism
   (D) Exaggeration

45. Nightmares are
   (A) Day dreams
   (B) Pleasant right dreams
   (C) Frightening
   (D) Imaginary illness

46. Snap judgements are
   (A) Decisions made quickly without thinking enough about all parts of the matter
   (B) Slow but correct decision
   (C) Reasonable decisions
   (D) None of these

47. Vaccillators means
   (A) Slow decisions
   (B) Fast decisions
   (C) Swinging decisions without a final decision
   (D) None of these
48. Positive personality traits include
(A) Ambition
(B) Courage
(C) Enthusiasm
(D) All of these

49. Which of the following statements are not true?
(A) Children are ready for school
(B) Children are of adolescent age
(C) Babyhood
(D) None of these

50. Animism means
(A) Imaging non living objects having the traits of living creatures
(B) Exaggeration
(C) White lies
(D) Nightmares