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)

४० नम्बरी दराबर हो 
निरालायाची निर्देशने उद्देशी पव अध्ययन करा.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book.
Name of the Examination:

FIRST YEAR B. SC. (HOME SCIENCE) (SEM. 1)

Name of the Subject:

INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT-I

Subject Code No.: 3 3 1 6 Section No. (1, 2, .....) Nil

Student's Signature

(2) प्रश्न प्रस्तुत कुल ५० प्रश्न असे, १५ प्रश्न घडिच्या या. त्याकडून (१) ऑफ गुणांनी असेल.

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

(3) त्याकडून काहीप्रश्न अव्यास कर्ती साठी विकल्प पसंद करो.

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

O.M.R. Sheet भरती अन्वेषी अंतर्गती सूचनांच्या आधारे O.M.R. Sheet-नी पूर्ण करेला येईल.

Important instructions to fill up O.M.R. Sheet is given back side of provided O.M.R. Sheet.
1. Going to the toilet alone for bowel movement and urination is acquired usually by the age of:
   (A) 1 year
   (B) 5 years
   (C) 2 1/2 years
   (D) 6 months

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

3. Irrigining is done for:
   (A) Enjoyment
   (B) Both Practical purpose and Enjoyment
   (C) None of these
   (D) Practical purpose
4. Day dreaming is also known as
(A) White lies
(B) Animism
(C) Exaggeration
(D) Fantasy

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

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

7. Vaccillators means
(A) Fast decisions
(B) Swinging decisions without a final decision
(C) None of these
(D) Slow decisions
8. संसारभन्दा व्यक्तित्वका वस्तुमा ......... नो समावेश राख्ने छ।
(A) उद्देश्य
(B) शीर्ष
(C) बाधा
(D) भक्ति/वांछी

Positive personality traits include
(A) Courage
(B) Enthusiasm
(C) All of these
(D) Ambition

9. व्यक्तित्वका शुभ भावांमा कमाई नग्नर धार्महे छ?
(A) नित्यवहनस्याना भावाने
(B) भावण्ड
(C) श्रेष्ठता नथी।
(D) कपाट भावाने निश्चय जना मात्रे तैयार धार्महे छ ते उभरे

Main personality traits are very much set before
(A) Children are of adolescent age
(B) Babyhood
(C) None of these
(D) Children are ready for school

10. अन्नमौलू नों छिन्ने कर्नु भने?
(A) अतिशयोक्ति
(B) स्वेद जुँ
(C) स्वाभिमान
(D) निर्जन वस्तुमा साधन वस्तुमा वस्तुमा निर्जन वस्तु निर्जन कर्नु मा पक्षी

Animism means
(A) Exaggeration
(B) White lies
(C) Nightmares
(D) Imaging non living objects having the traits of living creatures
11 Which one of the following statements is correct?
(A) The baby is born with fully developed organs.
(B) 2 years
(C) 6-9 months
(D) 1 year
First period of rapid growth starts ______
(A) as soon as the fertilized ovum becomes attached to the walls of uterus
(B) At the age of 2 years
(C) At the age of 6-9 months
(D) At the age of 1 year

12 The term used to describe the rapid growth period is?
(A) Neonatal
(B) Infant
(C) Toddler
(D) Adolescent
Rapid growth of baby continues for a period of ______
(A) 5 years after the birth of baby
(B) 6-9 months after baby’s birth
(C) 6 years after baby’s birth
(D) 10 days after the birth of baby

13 What is the term used to describe the rapid growth period when a child’s body changes into an adult body?
(A) Neonatal
(B) Infant
(C) Toddler
(D) Adolescent
The growth spurt when a child’s body changes into adult body is known as ______
(A) Adolescent growth spurt
(B) Neonatal growth spurt
(C) Toddler growth spurt
(D) Infant growth spurt
14 **Diabetes** can spread to the fetus if the mother is affected. How long can this last for?

(A) 3 years
(B) Less than 2 years
(C) Less than 10 days
(D) 1 month

**Poberty growth spurt usually lasts for ________**

(A) 3 years
(B) Less than 2 years
(C) Less than 10 days
(D) 1 month

15 **Dentists suggest that teething babies be given _________**

(A) Special diet
(B) Teething rings
(C) None of these
(D) Medicines

16 **Nervous system is ________**

(A) Starts to develop after one year
(B) Starts to develop soon after conception
(C) May develop any time between 1-year
(D) Not developed at birth
17 भूजन नो मुख भाग शां नो बनेबो कोष?
(A) भोक्ते भूजन
(B) मुख अथवा वस्थेंनु मुख
(C) अंक पडा नहीं.
(D) नापूर भूजन
Following makes up the major portion of brain
(A) Cerebrum
(B) Mid brain
(C) None of these
(D) Cerebellum

18 नापूर भूजन दोने निप्रदैता करे भ संत?
(A) अंगाकुस्ती अने निप्रदैता
(B) यादावत
(C) नापूरी
(D) शीघ्रवारी किया
Cerebellum controls __________
(A) Posture and balance
(B) Memory
(C) Emotions
(D) Learning process

19 रंगहीनी कपारे आये?
(A) ज्ञनभार 1 वर्ष पछती
(B) ज्ञनभार एवं वर्ष पछती
(C) पुष्टावस्था दरमा रान
(D) ज्ञनभार 1-2 महिना पछती
Colour vision appears
(A) After 1 year
(B) After 2 years
(C) At Adulthood
(D) After 1-2 months of birth

20 जवनना पक्कता 4-6 महिना ............
(A) नववर औराक
(B) प्रवासी औराक आपि जोवारे.
(C) जोिंडपुडा
(D) अर्धनवर औराक आपि जोवारे.
For first 4-5 months of life
(A) The food should be solid
(B) The liquid food should be given
(C) Any of these
(D) The food should be semi solid
21 बाज़े जाते बाच्चनुं भाता शिकवावी मजबूत त्यसा कधी आवे?
(A) 2-3 वर्षांनी उमरमध्ये
(B) 6-18 महिनांनी उमरमध्ये
(C) एके पदे नसली.
(D) 3-4 महिनांनी उमरमध्ये

Strong desire to learn self feeding in baby
(A) Between 2-3 years of age
(B) 6-18 months of age
(C) None of these
(D) Between 3-4 months of age

22 बाज़ेने पेट पर सुवात्याचे पारे कधी उमरे माझ्या ह्याचे?
(A) 1 महिने
(B) 2 महिने
(C) 4 महिने
(D) 7 दिवसे

A baby raises head when lying on stomach at the age of
(A) 1 month
(B) 2 months
(C) 4 months
(D) 7 days

23 टेक्यावर बाज़े बाबा योग विनिमित सुपरी कधी उमरे वेगळी येई?
(A) 6 महिने
(B) 2 वर्षे
(C) $1 \frac{1}{2}$ महिने
(D) 9 महिने

A baby can sit unsupported for several minutes by the age of
(A) 6 months
(B) 2 years
(C) $1 \frac{1}{2}$ months
(D) 9 months
24 Which baby walks without support at the age of about ______?

(A) 8 months  
(B) 6 months  
(C) 1 year  
(D) 14 months  

A baby walks without support at the age of about ______.

(A) 8 months  
(B) 6 months  
(C) 1 year  
(D) 14 months

25 Which of the following are the first words to be produced by the baby?

(A) ई  
(B) अ  
(C) त  
(D) र  

Prespeech forms of communication are

(A) Gesturing  
(B) Babbling  
(C) All of these  
(D) Crying

26 According to experts, which is the most common cause of short, sharp, piercing cries of a baby?

(A) General discomfort  
(B) Illness  
(C) Physical discomfort or pain  
(D) Tiredness  

Short sharp piercing cries of a baby usually means

(A) General discomfort  
(B) Illness  
(C) Physical discomfort or pain  
(D) Tiredness
27. A baby pouts when _______.
   (A) He is satisfied
   (B) He is displeased
   (C) He is hungry
   (D) He is cold

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

29. At which age child started speaking full sentence?
   (A) 1 year
   (B) 2 years
   (C) 3 years
   (D) 6 months

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

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

33. Polio vaccin is given _______.
(A) Injected into skin
(B) Injected intomuscles
(C) Injected into bloodstream
(D) Orally
34 Polio अने कोसाही आपत्ती हे? 
(A) आवयकाया
(B) बोक्लॅ
(C) भाव बुझो
(D) सुंगे
Polio is also known as
(A) Lockjaw
(B) Mumps
(C) Infantile Paralysis
(D) Rubella

35 बालकने ओर्डिनी रसी कठी को अभ्यास हे? 
(A) 5-7 सावधे
(B) 8-9 महिने
(C) 1 वर्ष
(D) 2-3 महिने
Baby is immunised for measles at the age of
(A) At birth
(B) 8-9 months
(C) One year
(D) 2-3 months

36 बुस्टर दोज शेमां नवी अपातो
(A) आवयकाया
(B) वनस्प
(C) बिट्सस्या
(D) निप्पेरिया (पिट्सर) (Pentac) 
Booster dose is not given for ______
(A) Titanus
(B) Mumps
(C) Pertsis
(D) Diptheria

37 पोलियो स्नीनो बुस्टर दोज कथारे आपिवानां आहे हे? 
(A) 10 महिने अने हदी 1$\frac{1}{2}$ वर्षांसह उमरे
(B) 24 महिने अने हदी 3 वर्षांसह उमरे
(C) एक पशा नसली
(D) 15 महिने अने हदी 4 वर्षांसह उमरे
Polio vaccine booster dose is given at _____ and again at ______.
(A) 10 months and $1\frac{1}{2}$ years
(B) 24 months and 3 years
(C) None of these
(D) 15 months and 4 years
38 DPT-ko peshvo rasi baandne kharde aaprame aaye che?
(A) 1 varsh
(B) 6 m头痛ene
(C) 2 varsh
(D) 3头痛ene
First shot of DPT is given when baby is_______
(A) 6 months old
(B) 1 year old
(C) 2 years old
(D) 3 months old

39 kahumbari baat baandne vrudhimai gati dhimai bhasa che?
(A) 4头痛ene
(B) 6头痛ene
(C) 12头痛ene
(D) 1头痛ene
A baby’s growth slows down after the age of
(A) 4 months
(B) 6 months
(C) 12 months
(D) 1 month

40 baandne vrudhimai kardh kavatita kama vijga vratvadar purima dhene sankhe?
(A) nabha poesch
(B) jati
(C) abha j
(D) warso
Which of the following factors may be responsible for difference in growth of a baby?
(A) Poor Nutrition
(B) Sex
(C) All of these
(D) Heredity
41  What is the difference between weight and height?
(A) Weight is greater than height
(B) Height is greater than weight
(C) Either one is greater
(D) Both are equal

Environment factors affect
(A) Height more than weight
(B) Both height and weight equally
(C) None of these
(D) Weight more than height

42  In adolescence, weight gain is mainly due to
(A) Muscle gain
(B) Bone gain
(C) Both
(D) Neither

In babyhood weight gain mostly comes from
(A) Muscles tissues
(B) Bone tissues
(C) All of these
(D) Fat tissues

43  In early childhood, the bones can be easily
(A) Misshapen
(B) Both Broken and Misshapen
(C) None of these
(D) Broken
44) Fatty tissues are also known as
(A) Nervous tissues
(B) Alimentary tissues
(C) Elastic tissues
(D) Adipose tissues

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

46) Baby teeth are usually lost between the ages of
(A) 1-2 years
(B) 3-4 years
(C) 5-7 years
(D) 2-3 months
47. Skills are helpful to young children because they
   (A) Give them feeling of being grown up
   (B) Makes things interesting
   (C) All of these
   (D) Make children independent

48. Practicing newly learned skills is more important for
   (A) Young children
   (B) Adolescents
   (C) None of these
   (D) Babies

49. Play skills include
   (A) Leg skills
   (B) Both of Hand skills and Leg skills
   (C) None of these
   (D) Hand skills

50. Writing in children is an example of
   (A) Social help skill
   (B) Self help skill
   (C) Work skill
   (D) Play skill