SET B							
P22SFH108					Pag	e No.	1
U.S	.N						
P.E.S. College of Engineering, (An Autonomous Institution affiliated First Semester, B.E. – Common Semester End Examin Scientific Foundation	to VI to Al ation	<i>TU, B</i> l Bra 1	<i>elagav</i> nches	vi)	1		
	-	can	/11				
(Health and wellne	ess)						
Time: 2 hrs				M e	ax. Me	arks:	100

**Course Outcomes** 

The Students will be able to:

*CO1:* To understand and analyse about Health and wellness (and its Beliefs) & It's balance for positive mindset.

CO2: Develop the healthy lifestyles for good health for their better future.

CO3: Build a Healthy and caring relationships to meet the requirements of good/social/positive life.

*CO4:* To learn about Avoiding risks and harmful habits in their campus and outside the campus for their bright future.

CO5: Prevent and fight against harmful diseases for good health through positive mindset.

*Note: I.* Answer all the 50 questions, each question carries **TWO** marks.

II. Marking two answers for the same question makes the Answer Invalid

	QUESTIONS	CO's	PO	BL
1	Which of these is the third step in the listening process			
	a) Remembering b) Interpreting	CO3	PO1,2	L1
	c) Responding d) Receiving			
2	Which of these is the first step in the listening process?			
	a) Stop talking b) Receiving	CO3	PO1,2	L1
	c) Responding d) Interpreting			
3	is a means of communication without words.			
	a) Object communication b) Written communication	CO3	PO1,2	L1
	c) Oral communication d) Non-verbal communication			
4	At each stage in the process of Communication there is a possibility of			
	interference which may hinder the process. Such Interference is known as	CO2		т 1
	a) Sender b) Receiver	COS	PO1,2	L1
	c) Barrier d) None of them			
5	Which of these listening skills mainly focuses on feelings and emotions of the			
	speaker?	CO3	PO1,2	L1
	a) Informative listening b) Discriminative listening	005	r 01,2	LI
	a) Informative listeningb) Discriminative listeningc) Biased listeningd) Sympathetic listening			
6	Health psychology helps to find out illness	COL	PO1,2	L1
	a) Cause of b) Underpinning of c) Testing of d) None	COI		LI
7	The term means keeping clean to prevent the spread of disease.	001		<b>T</b> 1
	a) Hygiene b) Refusal skills c) Social health d) Wellness	COI	PO1,2	L1
8	The life skill that helps you deal with problems and emotions is an effective way			
	to	CO1		т 1
	a) Setting goals b) Communicating effectively	COI	PO1,2	L1
	a) Setting goalsb) Communicating effectivelyc) Copyingd) Assessing your health			
9	Which of the following diseases is NOT affected by heredity?			
	a) Asthma b) Chickenpox	CO1	PO1,2	L1
	c)Allergies d) Cancer			
10	Stress effect on health can be	CO1	PO1,2	L1

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			3	
	a) Curable b) Non-curable			
	c) Manageable d) None of the above			
11	The ability of heart and lungs to deliver enough oxygen to the different body			
	parts	000		т 1
	a) Muscular Strength b) Muscular Strength endurance	CO2	PO1,2	L1
	c) Flexibility d) Cardio-respiratory endurance			
12	Ability to touch our toes is an example of			
12	•	CO2	DO1 2	T 1
	a) Muscular endurance b) Muscular strength	02	PO1,2	L1
	c) Aerobic fitness d) Flexibility			
13	What constituent of food forms the bulk of what we eat every day?	~ ~ ~		
	a) Vitamins b) Minerals	CO2	PO1,2	L1
	c) Macronutrients d) Micronutrients			
14	Which of these is positive Guna?			
	a) Rajo b) Thamo	CO2	PO1,2	L1
	c) Sattva d) None			
15	The amount of force that a muscle can produce			
10	a) Muscular Strength endurance b) Muscular Strength	$CO^2$	PO1,2	L1
	c) Power d) Speed	002	101,2	DI
16	Which is one benefit of regular check-ups and preventive screening?			
10				
	a) Making health problems worse			
	b) Ignoring potential health problems	CO5	PO1,2	L1
	c) Identifying and preventing health problems before they become		, i i	
	serious			
	d) Delaying treatment			
17	What is one benefit of vaccination?			
	a) Increasing the spread of illness			
	b) Making the body weaker	CO5	PO1,2	L1
	c) Causing harm			
	d) Preventing many diseases and reducing the spread of illness			
18	What is the second step in the process of infection?			
	a) Symptoms and complications			
	b) Entry and colonization	CO5	PO1,2	L1
	c) Pathogen exposure		,	
	d) Immune response			
10	What is the another reason for infection?			
1)	a) Strong immune system			
	b) No travel	C05	PO1,2	L1
	c) No exposure to contaminated water or air	005	101,2	LI
20	d) Weakened immune system	2		
20	What is the importance of early detection and treatment of transmitted infections	!		
	a) To spread the infection to others	005		<b>T</b> 1
	b) To make it difficult for people to access healthcare	C05	PO1,2	L1
	c) To minimize the potential for long-term health problems			
	d) To face stigma and discrimination			
21	What is a common characteristics of health compromising behaviors?			
	a) Healthy b) Safe	CO4	PO1,2	L1
	c) Risky d) Beneficial			
22	What is a potential consequences of engaging in poor nutrition habits?	_		
	a) Improved physical health b) Increased risk of obesity	CO4	PO1,2	L1
	c) Decreased risk of heart disease d) Improved mental health		,2	21
22	Which of the following is a potential consequence of engaging in excessive			
	alcohol consumption?	CO4	PO1,2	L1
	a) Improved liver function b) Increased risk of liver damage			
	c) Decreased risk of heart disease d) Improved mental health			

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24	What is the hallmark of addiction?				
	a) Decreased tolerance	b) Improved control	CO4	PO1,2	L1
	c) Tolerance	d) No physical dependence			
25	What can help reduce the risk of addictio	n?			
	a) Unhealthy lifestyle	b) No lifestyle changes	CO4	PO1,2	L1
	c) Positive lifestyle changes	d) Neglecting self-care			

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