الملف الخطة الأسبوعية للأسبوع الخامس الحلقة الثانية في مدرسة أبو أيوب الأنصاري

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب ملفات مدرسية

روابط مواد ملفات مدرسية على تلغرام

الرياضيات	اللغة الانجليزية	اللغة العربية	التربية الاسلامية

1. Which of the following can help to prevent a communicable disease?

   (A)   Stopping smoking

   (B)   Losing weight

   (C)   Doing exercise daily

   (D)   Good personal hygiene

2. Which of the following are non-modifiable risk factors? Choose two.

   (A)   Age

   (B)   Weight

   (C)   Type 2 diabetes

   (D)   Gender

   (E)   High stress levels

3. How can you improve your sleep?

   (A)   Drink caffeine before bed

   (B)   Use your phone or laptop in bed

   (C)   Go to bed at the same time every night

   (D)   Aim for 3-5 hours of sleep a night

4. A colonoscopy test is used to screen for which disease?

   (A)   Obesity

   (B)   Hypertension

   (C)   Bowel cancer

   (D)   Breast cancer

5. Which of the following tests is used to screen for diabetes?

   (A)   Blood pressure measurement

   (B)   Fasted blood glucose test

   (C)   Pap smear test

   (D)   Mammogram

6. When should a doctor use a diagnostic test?

   (A) To check for early signs of a disease

   (B) To confirm the presence or absence of a disease

   (C) If a person is not showing signs or symptoms of a disease

   (D) If a person has had a negative result from a screening test

7. Which of the following is a modifiable risk factor of disease?

   (A) Gender

   (B) Ethnicity

   (C) Age

   (D) Smoking

8. Which of the following is a non-modifiable risk factor of disease?

   (A) Being overweight

   (B) A sedentary lifestyle

   (C) Family history

   (D) Hypertension

9. What is immunisation?

   (A) A tool used to test for a disease or illness

   (B) A way to keep track of physical and mental health

   (C) An injection that makes people immune to a disease

   (D) An examination to test if people are resistant to a disease

10. What is screening?

   (A) Where germs are found, such as home surfaces

   (B) A way to check for diseases before any symptoms appear

   (C) When people are made resistant to diseases using vaccines

   (D) A type of healthcare infection that can be prevented

11. A patient has an infectious disease that can spread fast. Which of the

following is most effective in preventing the infection from spreading to more people?

    (A)   Quarantining the patient until they are fully recovered

    (B)   Make the patient wear gloves when walking around the hospital

    (C)   Screen the patient for any other diseases or illnesses

    (D)   Increase the number of nutrients and healthy fats consumed

12. A lipid test is used to screen for .

    (A)   high cholesterol

    (B)   bowel cancer

    (C)   high blood pressure

    (D)   obesity

13. Which test is used to screen for breast cancer?

    (A)   Pap smear teat

    (B)   Blood test

    (C)   Mammogram

    (D)   Lipid test

14 What is antibiotic resistance?

    (A)   When a patient refuses to take prescribed antibiotics

    (B)   When the overuse of antibiotics reduces their effectiveness

    (C)   When germs are transmitted to a person

    (D)   When antibiotics are effective in killing bacteria

15 Which of the following is a common non-communicable disease?

    (A)   COVID-19

    (B)   Influenza

    (C)   Malaria

    (D)   Cancer

16   What is the name of the medical procedure that involves giving a person a vaccine to prevent them from getting a disease?

   (A)   Screening

   (B)   Immunisation

   (C)   Diagnostic test

   (D)   All of the options are correct

17   Mohamed does not get enough calcium from his diet, which disease is he at risk of developing?

   (A)   Cancer

   (B)   Osteoporosis

   (C)   Heart disease

   (D)   Diabetes

18   Which of the following benefits of exercise affects mental and emotional health?

   (A)   It increases bone density and muscle mass

   (B)   It reduces the amount of cholesterol in the blood

   (C)   It releases endorphins which improve mood

   (D)   It improves lung function

19   Age, gender and   are examples of non-modifiable risk factors.

   (A)   family history

   (B)   stress levels

   (C)   high cholesterol

   (D)   blood pressure

20.   Which of the following diseases should only men over 45 years old be screened for?

   (A)   Prostate cancer

   (B)   Breast cancer

   (C)   Cervical cancer

   (D)   All of the options are correct

21   Which of the following is considered a positive health behaviour?

   (A)   Having a sedentary lifestyle

   (B)   Eating a balanced diet

   (C)   Sleeping for 4 hours per night

   (D)   Being dehydrated

22   Which of the following is a modifiable risk factor for disease?

   (A)   Genetics

   (B)   Ethnicity

   (C)   Gender

   (D)   Hypertension

23   Having too much cholesterol can increase the risk of diseases in the   .

   (A)   heart

   (B)   lungs

   (C)   nerves

   (D)   liver

24.   Which of the following diseases could be spread by someone with poor personal hygiene?

   (A)   Diabetes

   (B)   Hypertension

   (C)   Asthma

   (D)   COVID-19

25   What does it mean if a person receives a negative result from disease screening?

   (A)   They are at low risk of having the condition they were screened for

   (B)   They should do further diagnostic tests to confirm the results

   (C)   They will never develop the condition for the rest of their life

   (D)   They might have the condition that they were screened for

26   Women aged 25-65 should be screened for   .

(A)   cervical cancer

(B)   breast cancer

(C)   prostate cancer

(D)   all of the options are correct

27   If something is non-modifiable, then   .

(A)   you can change it

(B)   you have no control over it

(C)   it can increase the risk of disease

(D)   it can prevent illness or disease

28.   Which of the following is a non-modifiable risk factor of disease?

(A)   Being overweight

(B)   A sedentary lifestyle

(C)   Family history

(D)   Hypertension

29   Noor received a positive result after a screening test for cervical cancer. What does this mean?

(A)   Noor has been diagnosed with cervical cancer

(B)   Noor is at a low risk of developing cervical cancer

(C)   Noor may have cervical cancer and should do more tests to confirm

(D)   Noor is immune or resistant to cervical cancer

30   A patient has an infectious disease that is highly contagious. Which of the

following is most effective in preventing the infection from spreading to more people?

(A)   Quarantining the patient until they are fully recovered

(B)   Make the patient wear gloves when walking around the hospital

(C)   Screen the patient for any other diseases or illnesses

(D)   Increase the number of nutrients and healthy fats consumed

31.   A pap smear test is used to screen for   .

(A)   prostate cancer

(B)   bowel cancer

(C)   breast cancer

(D)   cervical cancer

32.   Which test is used to screen for breast cancer?

(A)   Pap smear teat

(B)   Blood test

(C)   Mammogram

(D)   Lipid test

33   A   or an illness is a medical condition that stops aperson's body from working properly.

(A)   pain

(B)   disease

(C)   measurement

(D)   skill

34   Disease means stopping or lowering the chance of getting a disease or illness.

(A)   detection

(B)   manifestation

(C)   prevention

(D)   creation

35   Diseases caused by bacteria, viruses and parasites that can be spread from one person to another are known as a .

(A)   non modifiable risk factors

(B)   non communicable disease

(C)   modifiable risk factors

(D)   communicable disease

36 _____ risk factors are the risk factors that you cannot change.

(A) Communicable

(B) Modifiable

(C) Non-modifiable

(D) Non communicable

37 The best way that people can lower their risk of disease is by:

(A) living a healthy lifestyle

(B) practicing good personal hygiene

(C) having regular medical check-ups

(D) All of the above

38. _____ is an example of a non communicable disease.

(A) Corona virus

(B) Cardiovascular disease

(C) Common cold

(D) Measles

39 _____ is an example of a modifiable risk factor.

(A) Gender

(B) High blood pressure (hypertension)

(C) Ethnicity

(D) Family history

40 Having a healthy diet is related to your mental health and improvingyour diet may:

(A) improve your mood

(B) lower your stress levels

(C) help you think more clearly

(D) All of the above.

41   You should aim to get between of sleep a night as a way of getting enough sleep regularly in order to reduce the risk ofdisease.

   (A)   4-6 hours

   (B)   12-14 hours

   (C)   5 hours

   (D)   7-9 hours

42   describes how you keep yourself and your surroundingsclean.

   (A)   Practice

   (B)   Personal hygiene

   (C)   Health

   (D)   Immunisation

43   Doing regular physical activity can   .

   (A)   help you to increase your body weight

   (B)   help you to control your body weight.

   (C)   increase the risk of getting heart disease and stroke

   (D)   reduce bone and muscular strength

44.   The World Health Organisation recommends that children andteenagers aged 5-17 years old should do .

   (A)   at least 60 minutes of moderate to high-intensity activity each day.

   (B)   at least 60 minutes of moderate to high-intensity activity each week.

   (C)   at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity or 75minutes of high-intensity activity each week should be done

   (D)   at least 150 minutes of moderate to high-intensity activity each day.

45   The World Health Organisation recommends that adults aged 18-64years old should do:

   (A)   At least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity or 75minutes of high-intensity activity each week should be done.

   (B)   at least 60 minutes of moderate to high-intensity activity each week.

   (C)   at least 150 minutes of moderate to high-intensity activity each day.

   (D)   All of the above.

46   Moderate-intensity activity is when you are working at of your maximum heart rate (MHR).

(A)   20%

(B)   70-80%

(C)   80-85%

(D)   60-70%

47.   A high-intensity activity is an exercise that creates a big increase in your heart and breathing rate working at   of your maximum heart rate

(MHR).

(A)   20%

(B)   70-80%

(C)   80-85%

(D)   60-70%

48.   A   means that a person does not do regular physical activity.

(A)   healthy lifestyle

(B)   sedentary lifestyle

(C)   unhealthy lifestyle

(D)   strict lifestyle

49   is when you already have the antibodies to fight against a disease should the disease enter your body again in future.

(A)   Vaccination

(B)   Infection

(C)   Inflammation

(D)   Immunity

50   Vaccinations save an estimated every year.

(A)   2.5 million lives

(B)   10 million lives

(C)   6 million lives

(D)   500 000 lives

51.   Regular health checks and screenings are extremely important indisease

prevention as they can:

       (A)   diagnose diseases or health issues before they start to affect you

       (B)   allow you to keep track of your health, such as weight and bloodpressure

       (C)   give you peace of mind

       (D)   All of the above

52.   The type of test for that is used in screening to determine prostatecancer for men over 45 years old is

       (A)   Blood pressure measurement

       (B)   Blood test or physical examination

       (C)   lipids test

       (D)   Body mass index (BMI) and waist circumference

53   If a person gets a 'positive' result from screening,

       (A)   it means they might have the condition they were screened for require further tests to confirm the results

       (B)   it means that they will never develop the condition in the future.

       (C)   it means they are at low risk of having the condition they werescreened for.

       (D)   it means they are healthy.

54   Three things are needed for an infection to spread are a source, aperson and

.

       (A)   material

       (B)   infection

       (C)   bacteria

       (D)   transmission

55   If a person's hair can be pulled out very easily, it could mean they are low in

protein.

       (A)   True

       (B)   False

56   Pick the two correct answers:

Two diseases the UAE vaccinates children against diseases suchare   and

(A)   Asthma

(B)   Tuberculosis (BCG)

(C)   Cardiovascular disease

(D)   Hepatitis B (Hep B)

57   Pick the two correct answers:

…..and …………. are two of the four of the mostcommon non communicable

diseases.

(A)   cardiovascular disease

(B)   osteoporosis

(C)   cancer

(D)   gastroenteritis

58.   Which of the following is incorrect about Disease prevention

(A)   Includes living a healthy lifestyle

(B)   Increase the chance of getting a chronic disease

(C)   can lower their risk of disease

(D)   Includes regular medical check-ups

59   Which of the following is incorrect about communicable disease

(A)   Are mostly chronic diseases

(B)   Caused by unhealthy lifestyle behaviours

(C)   cannot be spread from one person to another.

(D)   can be spread from one person to another.

60.   An example of a non-communicable disease:

(A)   Covid-19

(B)   Influenza

(C)   Osteoporosis

(D)   Smallpox

61. A non-modifiable disease risk factor thar depends on whether you are male

or female.

    (A)   Gender

    (B)   Ethnicity

    (C)   Genetics

    (D)   Age

62. Being overweight or obese is a risk factor for all of the following except:

    (A)   cardiovascular disease

    (B)   Allergies

    (C)   stroke

    (D)   Diabetes

63. Consuming enough calcium-rich foods such as milk, cheese and yoghurt help to prevent

    (A)   Diabetes

    (B)   Stroke

    (C)   Obesity

    (D)   Osteoporosis

64. High amount of cholesterol can be found in

    (A)   Fast food

    (B)   Fruit and vegetables

    (C)   Complex carbs

    (D)   Avocados

65. One of the following is not a physical benefit of physical activity

    (A)   Helping to control body weight.

    (B)   lower your stress levels

    (C)   Reducing the risk of heart disease and stroke

    (D)   Improving bone and muscular strength

66   One of the following is a correct (WHO) recommended guidelines for exercise in age group (5-17):

    (A)   at least 60 minutes of moderate to high-intensity activity each day

    (B)   At least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity each week

    (C)   At least 75 minutes of high-intensity activity each week should be done

    (D)   Should not do activities that strengthen muscles and bones.

67   One of the following is incorrect about moderate-intensity activity

    (A)   working at 70-80% of your maximum heart rate

    (B)   You should still be able to talk comfortably

    (C)   sweating heavily.

    (D)   Includes gardening/heavy housework

68   One of the following is incorrect about vaccinations

    (A)   Vaccines reduce the risk of getting a disease by working with the body's natural defences to build protection.

    (B)   Vaccinations are important for the prevention and control of infectious disease outbreaks.

    (C)   Vaccination includes blood tests, scans, and physical examinations.

    (D)   Vaccinations save an estimated 2.5 million lives every year.

69   One of the following screening tests is done starting from our 20s and 30s:

    (A)   Eye checks for glaucoma

    (B)   Osteoporosis risk assessment.

    (C)   Cholesterol and glucose levels

    (D)   Bowel cancer screening.

70.   One of the following screening tests is done starting from our 40s

    (A)   Eye checks for glaucoma

    (B)   Osteoporosis risk assessment.

    (C)   Cholesterol and glucose levels

    (D)   Bowel cancer screening.

71. Fasting blood glucose/lipids test done every 3 years to test for:

(A) Diabetes High cholesterol

(B) Bowel cancer

(C) Hypertension (high blood pressure)

(D) Prostate cancer

72 A positive screening test result:

(A) means you are at low risk of having the condition

(B) Means you do not have the condition

(C) Confirms the presence of a disease

(D) Means you should go through more tests to confirm the presence of a disease.

73 an approach that aims to prevent patients and healthcare workers being harmed by avoidable infections.

(A) Vaccination

(B) Antibiotic resistance

(C) Infection spread

(D) Infection control

74. Pneumonia is one of the most common types of healthcare infections, it affects

(A) The urinary tract

(B) The lungs

(C) The surgical site

(D) The blood

75 Isolating the person who has an infection and in some cases anyone who has come into contact with this person.

(A) Quarantine

(B) immunization

(C) Social distancing

(D) Decontamination

76. (PPE) in infection control stand for:

    (A) Personal protective equipment

    (B) Personal protection eye goggles

    (C) Parasites protection elements

    (D) Personal panned equipment

77. using televisions, laptops, or phones in the bedroom can help to improvesleeping quality.

    (A) True

    (B) False

78. If you don't practise good personal hygiene, then dirt and bacteria couldbuild up on your body and cause it to smell bad, or the skin to become infected and sore

    (A) True

    (B) False

79. Choose four of the answers below.

The effects of poor quality sleep over a long time

    (A) type 2 diabetes

    (B) high blood pressure

    (C) Loneliness

    (D) heart disease

    (E) poor mental health

    (F) Increased energy levels

80. Choose four of the answers below.

Examples of high-intensity activity include:

    (A) Swimming slowly

    (B) Gardening/heavy housework

    (C) Cycling (over 16km per hour

    (D) Swimming fast laps

    (E) Hiking in the mountains

    (F) Playing sports such as football

81.   Choose four of the answers below.

Screening tests that should be done at our 20s and 30s

(A)   Dental check and cleaning

(B)   BMI, waist, and hip measurements

(C)   Cardiovascular disease risk assessment

(D)   Sight and hearing tests

(E)   Cholesterol and glucose levels

(F)   Diabetes risk assessment

82   Choose three of the answers below.

Some causes of poor sleep are.

(A)   Stress

(B)   Caffeine intake in the evening

(C)   Reading a book before sleep

(D)   Exercising before sleep

(E)   Food before sleep

83   Which type of medical test is used to screen for breast cancer:

(A)   Mammogram

(B)   Pap smear test

(C)   Colonoscopy

(D)   Lipid test

84.   Why is it important to do regular health checks and screening for diseases

(A)   To diagnose early, before they start to affect the person

(B)   To increase people's resistance and immunity to disease

(C)   To make people worried about their health

(D)   To identify modifiable risk factors for disease

85   Which of the following can cause a person to develop a disease or illness

(A)   Poor lifestyle

(B)   Bacteria and parasites

(C)   Family history of disease

(D)   All of the above

86.   What is disease prevention

(A)   Treating a disease after it been diagnosed

(B)   Stopping a disease from developing in the first place

(C)   Testing for disease when symptoms develop

(D)   Increasing the risk of developing a disease

87   A risk factor is something that   a person's chance of developing a disease

(A)   Reduces

(B)   Increases

(C)   Stops

(D)   Decreases

88   What does it mean to have a positive screening result
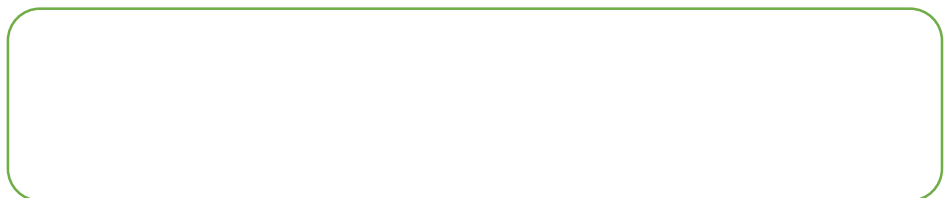
(A)   The person is at a low risk of developing the disease

(B)   The person does not have the disease

(C)   The person might have the disease

(D)   The person is immune to the disease

89.   If something is modifiable, then:

(A)   It can be changed

(B)   It cannot be changed

(C)   It increases the risk of disease

(D)   It decrease the risk of disease

90   In what way does physical activity benefit your social health

   (A)   Increased attention span

   (B)   Develop new leadership skills

   (C)   Increased muscular strength

   (D)   Increased endorphins

91   Which disease or condition do lipid tests screen for

   (A)   Breast cancer

   (B)   Bowe cancer

   (C)   High cholesterol

   (D)   Prostate cancer

92   Khalifa received a positive result after his prostate cancer screening test. What does this result means

   (A)   Khalifa has been diagnosed with cervical cancer

   (B)   Khalifa is at a low risk of developing prostate cancer

   (C)   Khalifa should do further tests to confirm if he has prostate cancer

   (D)   Khalifa is immune to prostate cancer

93   Which of the following statements about disease prevention is true

   (A)   Non-communicable diseases are spread by bacteria and parasites

   (B)   Good personal hygiene can help to prevent communicable diseases

   (C)   Eating healthy food can weaken your immune system

   (D)   It is possible to test for disease when symptoms are present

94.   Ahmed has been advised to go for a colonoscopy. What disease does this test screening for

   (A)   Breast cancer

   (B)   Cervical cancer

   (C)   Prostate cancer

   (D)   Bowel cancer

95   Which of the following is a positive health behaviour

   (A)   Getting 4 hours of sleep every day

   (B)   Eating fast food and unhealthy snacks

   (C)   Washing your hands before eating

   (D)   Having a sedentary lifestyle

96.   Which of the following can help to prevent a non-communicable disease such as diabetes

   (A)   Washing your hands regularly

   (B)   Maintain a healthy body weight

   (C)   Staying away from people who are unwell

   (D)   Disinfecting shared areas

97.   In what way does physical activity benefit your mental health

   (A)   Increased endorphins

   (B)   Improved muscular strength

   (C)   Reduced risk of disease

   (D)   Increased body fat

98   Which of the following pieces of information are required to calculate body mass index (BMI)?

   (A)   Weight and height

   (B)   Height and age

   (C)   Weight and gender

   (D)   Weight and body fat percentage

99   Calculate the body fat percentage of a 25-year-old man who weighs 64kg in total and has 18kg of body fat. Interpret the results.

100. How should you accurately measure a person's height?

    (A)   Place a measuring tape around the waist

    (B)   Wear shoes to add extra height

    (C)   Stand straight with back against the measure

    (D)   Remove any heavy items from pockets

101   Rashid is 16 years old and 165 cm tall. Using the WHOs height-for-age growth chart for boys, answer the following questions.

a.   What percentile does his height lie?

b.   Explain the results.

102   What information is needed to calculate body fat percentage?

    (A)   BMI, body weight and age

    (B)   Body fat, age and BMI

    (C)   Body weight, body fat and height

    (D)   Body weight, body fat and age

103   Which of the following best describes malnutrition?

    (A)   A person who eats a wide range of food groups

    (B)   A person who lacks certain nutrients in their diet

    (C)   A person who does not eat any food

    (D)   All of the above

104   Which of the following is needed to calculate body mass index (BMI)?

    (A)   Body fat percentage and age

    (B)   Gender and Weight

    (C)   Weight and height

    (D)   Skinfold thickness and height

105 Which of the following are biochemical methods of assessing nutritional status? Choose two.

   (A)   Recording waist circumference

   (B)   Measuring height

   (C)   Testing memory recall

   (D)   Testing blood sample

   (E)   Testing urine sample

106 Completing a food frequency questionnaire is an example of a   method of assessing nutritional status.

   (A)   anthropometry

   (B)   biochemical

   (C)   clinical

   (D)   dietary

107. A 7-year-old girl is 120 cm tall. What percentile does she lie on?

   (A)   97th

   (B)   85th

   (C)   50th

   (D)   15th

108. It is possible to see if a person has a nutrient deficiency by looking at their hair and

nails.

   (A)   True

   (B)   False

109. Calculate Sultan's BMI. He is 62kg and is 1.7m tall.

   (A)   36.4

   (B)   21.4

   (C)   25.9

   (D)   18.5

110. Which of the following is an anthropometric method of assessing nutritional status?

(A) Testing blood or urine samples

(B) Recording a three-day food diary

(C) Measuring waist circumference

(D) Recording the food eaten in different cultures

111. Which of the following is a dietary method of assessing nutritional status?

(A) Measuring body fat

(B) Testing blood samples

(C) Recording height

(D) Recording food intake

112. Sultan weighs 67kg and has 15kg of body fat. Using the following formula, calculate Sultan's body fat percentage.

body fat ÷ total body weight x 100

113 What is bioelectrical impedance analysis used for?

(A) To measure a person's height

(B) To measure a person's weight

(C) To measure a person's body fat

(D) To measure a person's waist circumference

114 What is an advantage of using food frequency questionnaires to assess nutritional status?

(A) It relies on honest responses from the individual

(B) Eating patterns of food are not always consistent

(C) The information is quick and easy to collect

(D) It gives an overview of eating patterns for one day

115   Using the formula below, calculate the BMI of a Sara, who is 150cm tall and weighs 59kg.

BMI = weight (kg) ÷ height2 (m2)

116   What does E stand for in the 'ABCDE' methods of assessing nutritional status?

   (A)   Energy intake

   (B)   Education factors

   (C)   Early development
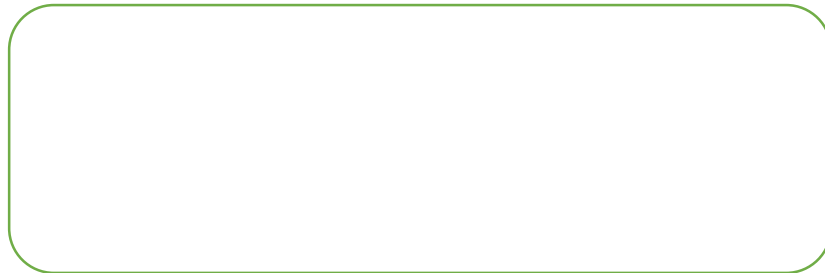
   (D)   Environmental factors

117   The height for 15-year-old males on the 50th percentile is 168cm. What doesthis mean?

   (A)   3% of males are 168cm or taller

   (B)   All males aged 15-years-old are shorter than 168cm

   (C)   The average height for 15-year-old males is 168cm

   (D)   3% of males are 168cm or shorter

118   Which of the following BMI readings fall into the overweight category?

   (A)   17.5

   (B)   21.5

   (C)   26.5

   (D)   31.5

119.   Calculate the body fat percentage of a boy who has 20kg of fat and has a total body weight of 75kg.

120   In terms of undernutrition, what is the meaning of stunting?

   (A)   When someone is a low weight for their height

   (B)   When someone is a low height for their age

   (C)   When someone is a low weight for their age

   (D)   When someone is a low height for their weight

121   Which of the following is a clinical method of assessing nutritional status?

   (A)   Taking blood or urine samples

   (B)   Checking the physical appearance of nails

   (C)   Recording a three-day food diary

   (D)   Calculating body fat percentage

122   Sultan has a vitamin A deficiency. What does this means?

   (A)   Sultan does not have enough vitamin A in his body

   (B)   Sultan consumes too much vitamin A every day

   (C)   Sultan should reduce the amount of vitamin A he consumes

   (D)   Sultan has an allergy to vitamin A

123   Which of the following is the most accurate method of measuring body fat

   (A)   Taking a lipid test

   (B)   Using a DEXA scanner

   (C)   Measuring height

   (D)   Calculating BMI

124   A person who is undernourished is likely to be

   (A)   Overweight

   (B)   Obese

   (C)   Healthy

   (D)   Underweight

125   Meera weighs 52kg and has 12kg of body fat. Calculate her body fat percentage using the formula:

body fat ÷ total body weight x 100

     (A)   23%

     (B)   12%

     (C)   0.23%

     (D)   4%

126   Which type of assessing nutritional status allows healthcare professionals to identify the types of enzymes present in a patients's body

     (A)   Anthropometric

     (B)   Biochemical

     (C)   Clinical

     (D)   Dietary

127   Sultan is on the 50th percentile for his height-for-age. What does this mean?

     (A)   Sultan is small in height for his age

     (B)   Sultan is tall in height for his age

     (C)   Sultan is an average height for his age

     (D)   Sultan is taller than 97% of boys his age

128   What information does a person's skinfold thickness indicate

     (A)   How tall or short a person is in comparison to others

     (B)   The total amount of body fat a person has

     (C)   The size of a person's waist circumference

     (D)   Nutritional deficiencies in the body

129   In terms of undernutrition, which of the following refers to a person who is low weight for their height

     (A)   Wasting

     (B)   Stunting

     (C)   Underweight

     (D)   Deficient

130.   Omar is 61kg and is 159cm tall. Calculate his BMI using the formula:

BMI = weight (kg) ÷ height2 (m2)

(A)   24.13

(B)   2.52

(C)   98

(D)   38.36

131.   Which term describes when a person has a poor nutritional status

(A)   Malnutrition

(B)   Dietitian

(C)   Micronutrient

(D)   Macronutrient

132   Kholood weighs 59kg and is 1.4m tall. Calculate her BMI using the following formula:

BMI = weight (kg) ÷ height2 (m2)

(A)   42.1

(B)   30.1

(C)   23.7

(D)   28.1

133   Noor has been told she should maintain her body weight. What does this mean?

(A)   Noor should lose weight in a healthy way

(B)   Noor should gain weight in a healthy way

(C)   Noor should stay at the same weight

(D)   Noor is at a high risk of disease

134   Rashid has an iron deficiency. What does this mean?

(A)   Rashid consumes too much iron every day

(B)   Rashid should reduce the amount of iron he consumes

(C)   Rashid has an allergy to iron

(D)   Rashid does not have enough iron in his body

135   What information can be calculated using a person's skinfold thickness

(A)   Body fat percentage

(B)   Waist circumference

(C)   Total body weight

(D)   Nutrient deficiencies

136   Which of the following is a biochemical method of assessing nutritional status

(A)   Measuring waist circumference

(B)   Taking urine samples

(C)   Recording food intake

(D)   Checking the physical appearance of nails

137   ---------------- methods of assessing nutritional status involve having a physical examination

(A)   Anthropometric

(B)   Biochemical

(C)   Clinical

(D)   Dietary

138   Medical professionals that will often measure the nutritional status of a patient.

(A)   Paramedics

(B)   Dietitians

(C)   Orthopaedics

(D)   None of the above

139   when the intake of nutrients matches the nutritional requirements or needs of a person

(A)   Overnutrition

(B)   Undernutrition

(C)   ideal nutritional status

(D)   Underweight

140   ---------------- is used to describe someone who has a poor nutritional status

(A)   Undernutrition

(B)   Over nutrition

(C)   Ideal nutrition

(D)   Malnutrition

141   A malnourished person may be

(A)   Underweight

(B)   Overweight

(C)   obese.

(D)   All of the above

142   when a person does not eat enough food or get enough nutrients from thefoods that they consume

(A)   Undernutrition

(B)   Overnutrition

(C)   Ideal nutrition

(D)   Underweight

143   One of the following is not an undernutrition status

(A)   Stunting

(B)   Overweight

(C)   Underweight

(D)   Wasting

144.   -------------- is when a child is a low height for their age.

(A)   stunting

(B)   Overweight

(C)   underweight

(D)   wasting

145.   One of the following describes an undernutrition status

(A)   Overweight

(B)   Nutrients deficiencies

(C)   obesity

(D)   All of the above

146. ------------------ is when someone is not getting enough of certain vitamins or minerals.

   (A)   Overweight

   (B)   stunting

   (C)   underweight

   (D)   Nutrients deficiencies

147. One of the following in not a purpose of nutritional assessment

   (A)   Identify people who are malnourished or at   risk of malnutrition

   (B)   identify issues or diseases which may be present.

   (C)   Spread awareness about communicable diseases.

   (D)   develop healthcare programmes to meet the needs of a community

148 Anthropometric measurements will provide a quick indication of malnutrition such as:

   (A)   Sleeping pattern

   (B)   Eating pattern

   (C)   Sugar and cholesterol levels

   (D)   obesity, stunting and wasting.

149 One of the following does not belong to the anthropometric measurements ofnutritional

assessment

   (A)   Height and weight

   (B)   Body mass index

   (C)   Blood tests

   (D)   Body fat percentage

150 A desirable waist circumference for females is

   (A)   Less than 80 cm

   (B)   80-88 cm

   (C)   88-94 cm

   (D)   More than 94 cm

151. A males waist circumference of 102 cm indicates

    (A)   A desirable measurement

    (B)   High risk of con-communicable disease

    (C)   Very high risk of non-communicable disease

    (D)   Not at risk of non-communicable disease

152. One of the following is incorrect to do while measuring waist circumference

    (A)   Place the tape at the mid-point between the top of the hip bone and the lower ribs. It can be measured over thin clothes..

    (B)   The tape should not be too tight or too loose

    (C)   Abdominal muscles should be relaxed

    (D)   The measurement should be taken after breathing in.

153. The WHO growth charts are divided up into age groups. There are charts for all the following age groups except:

    (A)   0-2 years

    (B)   2-5 years

    (C)   5-19 years

    (D)   19-25 years

154. Growth charts plotting depend on

    (A)   Height

    (B)   Age

    (C)   Gender

    (D)   All of the above

155. A 13 years old female is on the 3rd percentile of the height growth chart, this means she is:

    (A)   At the same height or taller than 97% of females at her age.

    (B)   At the same height or shorter than 97% of females at her age.

    (C)   At the same height or taller than 50% of females at her age.

    (D)   At the same height or taller than 15% of females at her age.

156   One of the following is incorrect about height growth charts:

(A)   compare the growth of individuals of the same age.

(B)   They are used to monitor and track the growth and development of people atall ages.

(C)   They also help to monitor and track the development of boys and girls overtime

(D)   can be used to identify if there is a growth problem that could be related to malnutrition.

157   A body mass index of 17 indicates that the person is

(A)   Underweight

(B)   Has normal body weight

(C)   Overweight

(D)   Obese

158.   The body mass index reading that indicates that the person has a normal bodyweight is:

(A)   Below 18.5

(B)   18.5 – 24.9

(C)   25 – 29.9

(D)   30 – 35

158   An X-ray that shows an exact breakdown of fat mass, bone density and muscle mass

(A)   Skinfold

(B)   DEXA scanner

(C)   Bioelectrical impedance

(D)   Body mass index

159   A method of measurement that sends a weak electrical current through the body to measure body fat.

(A)   Skinfold

(B)   DEXA scanner

(C)   Bioelectrical impedance

(D)   Body mass index

160   To calculate and interpret the body fat percentage you need

    (A)   Height and weight

    (B)   Height and body fat

    (C)   Weight, body fat and age

    (D)   Height, weight and age

161   The body fat percentage category colour that shows normal body fat is:

    (A)   Blue

    (B)   Green

    (C)   Amber

    (D)   Red

162.   One of the following is incorrect about the biochemical measurements

    (A)   are taken and tested in a lab facility.

    (B)   Measure chemicals and nutrients in your bloodstream

    (C)   they show exactly how much of a certain nutrient or enzyme is present in the body.

    (D)   They are the least accurate methods of nutritional assessment

163.   physical examinations that look for physical clues of nutrition-related health problems on the body.

    (A)   Anthropometric methods

    (B)   Biochemical methods

    (C)   Clinical methods

    (D)   Dietary methods

164   One of the following is a clinical method of nutritional assessment

    (A)   Measuring height and weight

    (B)   Looking for Signs of infection

    (C)   Filling a food questionnaire

    (D)   Testing sodium in the blood

165. The patient should give as much information as they can about the foods and drinks they consumed in a day. It is an open-ended method of nutritional assessment.

(A) Twenty-four-hour dietary recall

(B) Food and drink questionnaire

(C) Three-day food diary

(D) Food frequency questionnaire

166. Which of the following shows an advantage of the 24 hours dietary recall:

(A) Some people may struggle to recall the portion size of their foods, orhow much they had leftover.

(B) It only gives an overview of one day's eating pattern.

(C) do not take a large amount of time to complete and can be done over thephone or in person.

(D) Some patients will not give honest responses out of fear of beingjudged by the medical professional.

167 The three days food diary are:

(A) Three weekend days

(B) Three week days

(C) Two week days and a weekend day

(D) Two weekend days and a week day

168 A disadvantage to the three days food diary

(A) Diary entries are done in real-time, so it does not rely on memory.

(B) It requires a high level of commitment to weigh and record every item of foodeaten.

(C) The level of detail provided will allow for accurate estimates of regular dietary intake.

(D) Most patients can remember what they ate on the previous day

169 It is not an open-ended method of nutritional assessment.

(A) Food frequency questionnaire

(B) Twenty-four-hour dietary recall

(C) Three-day food diary

(D) None of the above

170. A disadvantage to the food frequency questionnaire.

(A) It is quick and easy to complete.

(B) Specific foods are listed. Sometimes a food could be forgotten or missed out

(C) It can be used on large groups of people.

(D) It requires a high level of commitment to weigh and record every item of foodeaten

171. How the socioeconomic status can impact the eating habits and food choice

(A) If someone has limited income, they may not be able to spend much money food.

(B) Healthier foods are generally less expensive than unhealthy foods.

(C) People are less likely to eat healthy if there is no access to healthy affordable food near their home.

(D) High income cause people to eat unhealthy food.

172 Food deserts are:

(A) Areas with limited water sources

(B) Areas full of sand and rocks

(C) areas where people don't have easy access to affordable, healthy food options.

(D) Areas where people have too many food markets around.

173 Vegan diet is known to be:

(A) High in saturated fat

(B) lower in protein, iron and B12

(C) High calorie diet

(D) High in simple sugar

174 Which of the following factors does not affect food consumption

(A) Culture

(B) Religion

(C) Allergies and intolerances

(D) None of the above

175   Choose four of the answers below.

Correct steps of measuring height

    (A)   Take measurement with shoes on

    (B)   Remove shoes as they can add extra height

    (C)   Make sure the person is standing straight with their chest against the

measure

    (D)   Make sure the measure is straight

    (E)   The heels, back and head should be touching the measure.

    (F)   Lower the reading bar to the top of the head so a measurement can be taken

176   Choose five.

In a 24 hours dietary recall, the patient needs to recall:

    (A)   the cooking method used.

    (B)   the ingredients used.

    (C)   the time of day they had it.

    (D)   The budget of the food

    (E)   the amount of food eaten

    (F)   if they had any leftovers.

    (G)   The utensils used for cooking

177   Choose four

Related to clinical methods of nutritional assessment

    (A)   Diarrhoea and other digestive issues

    (B)   Blood and urine test

    (C)   Fasting blood sugar

    (D)   current medical conditions

    (E)   Physical appearance

    (F)   Nutritional supplement use

178   Which of the following elements are required for a fire to burn?

(A)   Heat

(B)   Fuel

(C)   Oxygen

(D)   All of the above

179   Which of the following best describes tailgating?

(A)   Using your phone while driving

(B)   Driving too close to the car in front

(C)   Reversing without checking for safety

(D)   Sudden lane changing

180   Which of the following statements is true?

(A)   Only people in the front of the car need to wear a seatbelt

(B)   Children under 10 can sit in the front seat of a car

(C)   You should not use your phone while driving your car

(D)   When driving in heavy fog you should turn off your lights

181.   At home, cooking oil overheated and caused a fire to start. How do you control this type of fire?

(A)   Pour cold water over the flames

(B)   Use a dry powder extinguisher

(C)   Cover the fire with a fire blanket

(D)   Blow on the flames until they stop

182   A powder fire extinguisher can be used to stop which type of fire?

(A)   Wood and paper

(B)   Flammable gas

(C)   Flammable liquids

(D)   All of the above

183   When using a fire extinguisher, which part of the fire should you aim for?

(A)   The top of the fire

(B)   The flames

(C)   Around the outside of the fire

(D)   The base of the fire

184   Which of the following is a suitable assembly point for a school?

(A)   A car park far away from the building

(B)   Inside the sports hall

(C)   Inside the canteen

(D)   In the courtyard beside the building

185.   Which of the following statistics is true about road traffic accidents in the UAE?

(A)   Most accidents are caused by female drivers

(B)   2 out of 3 people killed in accidents are wearing seatbelts

(C)   Around two people are killed every day on UAE roads

(D)   Around 18 people are killed every day on UAE roads

186.   What is the chance of a pedestrian dying if they are hit by a car that is moving at 64kph?

(A)   80%

(B)   40%

(C)   20%

(D)   10%

187   Which of the following should drivers do when driving in heavy rain or fog?

(A)   Drive as fast as possible

(B)   Leave a very small space between them and the car in front

(C)   Keep all headlights and fog lights switched off

(D)   Switch on headlights and fog lights

188. Studies have shown that 98% of people in the emirate of Abu Dhabi that died or were seriously injured in car accidents were not wearing

   (A) sunglasses

   (B) seatbelts

   (C) shoes

   (D) ghutra

189 What is a pedestrian?

   (A) A person who is riding a bicycle on a road

   (B) A person who is driving a car

   (C) A person who is walking along a road or in a city

   (D) A person who is driving a public transport vehicle, such as a bus

190 Which of the following actions can a cause a road traffic accident?

   (A) Keeping a safe distance while driving

   (B) Turning onto a street without checking for oncoming cars

   (C) Following the speed limits posted for the road being travelled on

   (D) Following the road lanes and driving on the correct side of the road

191. In the UAE, 90% of road traffic accidents are caused by males.

   (A) True

   (B) False

192 A water fire extinguisher can be used to stop which type of fire?

   (A) Cooking oil

   (B) Electrical

   (C) Flammable gas

   (D) Wood and paper

193 The fire triangle is made up of .

   (A) Carbon dioxide, water and fuel

   (B) Oxygen, heat and fuel

   (C) Oxygen, water and ice

   (D) Carbon dioxide, oxygen and heat

194. What is an assembly point?

(A) A chosen place for people to go in an emergency

(B) The action of removing yourself from a dangerous place

(C) The place where all fire safety equipment is kept

(D) The place that a fire started

195 Which of the following reduces the risk of injury during a car crash by up to 63%

(A) Wearing a seatbelt correctly

(B) Using a mobile phone

(C) Using fog lights

(D) Tailgating

196 The elements make up the fire triangle

(A) Heat, carbon dioxide and fuel

(B) Heat, fuel and oxygen

(C) Heat, water and ice

(D) Heat, fuel and ice

197 Which of the following can cause a road traffic accident

(A) Signaling and checking mirrors before making lane changing

(B) Checking for traffic before joining the highway

(C) Following the road lanes and driving on the correct side of the road

(D) Reversing without checking what is behind your car

198. What is tailgating

(A) Suddenly changing lanes without signaling

(B) Using your phone while driving

(C) Driving too close to the car in front

(D) Entering a road without checking that it is clear

199. You are cooking food in the kitchen. The oil gets too hot and a fire starts in the pan. What should you avoid doing to extinguish the fire

   (A) Pour water over the fire

   (B) Put a fire blanket over the fire

   (C) Put a pan lid over the fire

   (D) All of the above

200. How should you safely evacuate a building during a fire

   (A) If you are on a high floor, use the elevator to get down

   (B) Run down the stairs as fast as you can

   (C) Stay low to the ground if there is smoke

   (D) Do not evacuate the building and wait for help

201 The police stopped Omar for dangerous driving as he was swerving suddenly. What is swerving

   (A) Driving too close to the car in front of you

   (B) Using your mobile while driving

   (C) Driving through a red light at a signal

   (D) Changing lanes without signaling or checking first

HEALTH SCIENCES

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