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**ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT EXAMINATIONS, JUNE – 2009**

**NUTRITION  
SEMESTER – 6**



Time : 3 Hours ]

[ Full Marks : 70

**GROUP – A**

**( Multiple Choice Type Questions )**

1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following : 10 × 1 = 10
- i) ..... is considered as the father of modern nutrition.
- |                  |              |                      |
|------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| a) William Stark | b) Lavoisier |                      |
| c) Funk          | d) Hopkins.  | <input type="text"/> |
- ii) Human physiology does not demand which of the following ?
- |                |                    |                      |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| a) Proper diet | b) Nutritious food |                      |
| c) Exercise    | d) Cellulose.      | <input type="text"/> |
- iii) The first recommendations for energy and protein requirements were made in the year
- |         |          |                      |
|---------|----------|----------------------|
| a) 1826 | b) 1926  |                      |
| c) 1836 | d) 1936. | <input type="text"/> |
- iv) A group of organic molecules whose carbon compounds is extensively hydrated is
- |                  |                   |                      |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) fatty acids   | b) alcohols       |                      |
| c) carbohydrates | d) none of these. | <input type="text"/> |
- v) The most common manifestation of carbohydrate malabsorption is
- |                         |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a) fructose intolerance | b) glucose intolerance  |                      |
| c) maltose intolerance  | d) lactose intolerance. | <input type="text"/> |



vi) The enzyme lipase in human gut which is responsible for fat digestion secreted by

- a) stomach
- b) pancreas
- c) both stomach and pancreas
- d) both stomach and gall-bladder.




vii) Most abundant intracellular mineral is

- a) potassium
- b) sodium
- c) calcium
- d) iron.

viii) Water acts as a medium and solvent, a lubricant, temperature regulator and source of

- a) nutrients
- b) Vitamins
- c) minerals
- d) Vitamins & minerals.

ix) The response to protein calorie therapy is shown in

- a) Marasmus
- b) Kwashiorkor
- c) PEM
- d) VAD.

x) Acrodermatitis enteropathica is a genetic disease which leads to an inability to absorb adequate

- a) iron from diet
- b) zinc from diet
- c) calcium from diet
- d) sodium from diet.

### GROUP – B

#### ( Short Answer Type Questions )

Write short notes on any *three* of the following.

3 × 5 = 15

2. TER and TEE.
3. Thermic effect of food.
4. Role of Vitamin D in calcium absorption.



5. Malnutrition.
6. Importance of dietary fibre.
7. Mid-day meal programme.



### GROUP – C

#### ( Long Answer Type Questions )

Answer any *three* of the following questions.

3 × 15 = 45

8. Define 'nutrition' and 'health'. What constitutes good health ? What are the nutritional components of the foods we consume ? 4 + 6 + 5
9. List the major determinants of nutrient requirements. What is meant by RDA ? How can we calculate it ? What are the goals behind estimating RDAs ? 6 + 2 + 3 + 4
10. Define and classify carbohydrate. List some important functions of carbohydrate. Explain the mechanism of absorption of monosaccharide from the gastrointestinal tract. 6 + 4 + 5
11. What do you mean by visible and non-visible fats ? Classify lipids, giving examples. Enumerate the functions of EFAs in our body. 4 + 6 + 5
12. Write in brief the importance of different National Nutritional Programmes to combat malnutrition and ill-health. 15

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END