

Tamil Nadu State Board - Class XII
Nursing
(Model Paper)

Time : 3 Hours

Max Marks : 150

General Instructions

- i. Section A - Answer all questions
 - ii. Section B - Answer any 15 questions
 - iii. Section C - Questions 71 is compulsory and answer any five from the remaining questions
 - iv. Section D - Answer any four questions in 200 words
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Section - A Answer all questions

I. Choose the Following ($10 \times 1 = 10$)

1. Disease caused by viruses are

1. Diphtheria
2. Tetanus
3. Pertussis
4. Measles

2. Mumps is a virus infection. It affects the

1. Parotid gland
2. Pituitary gland
3. Thyroid gland
4. Adrenal gland

3. Cholera is an acute communicable disease caused by

1. Bacilli
2. Virus
3. Mycobacterium
4. Vibriyo

4. Infection of hepatitis affects the

1. Spleen
2. Stomach
3. Liver
4. Intestine

5. Calories are the unit to measure

1. Growth
2. Heat
3. Energy
4. Development

6. Vitamin B₁₂ is also needed for producing

1. White blood cells
2. Red blood cells
3. Plasma
4. None of these

7. Capsules are made up of

1. Tablets
2. Gelatin
3. Liquid
4. Powder

8. Fracture in which one side of a bone is broken, and the other side is bent is called

1. Compound fracture
2. Simple fracture
3. Greenstick fracture
4. Depressed fracture

9. Unconscious is a condition in which there is depression of cerebral function called

1. stupor of coma
2. convulsions
3. concussion
4. intracranial hemorrhage

10. This method is suitable for enamel, metal glass

1. boiling
2. filtering
3. chemicals
4. dry heat

II. State whether the following statements are True or False (10 × 1 = 10)

11. Water borne, food borne diseases are measles and common cold.

12. Sign and symptom of typhoid fever is high fever more than a weak.

13. Protein deficiency is called marasmus.

14. Sources of carbohydrates are Rice, wheat, cereals and root vegetables.

15. Bacteria causing diseases are cholera, Typhoid, Dysentery.

16. Vibrio BACILLI cause Typhoid fever.

17. INFLAMMATION of the tongue is called stomatitis.

18. Glossitis means inflammation of the mouth.

19. Kwashiorker is due to deficiency of carbohydrates.

20. Disinfection is the process of killing the pathogenic micro-organisms.

III. Fill in the blanks (20 × 1 = 20)

21. Till 1950 _____ was considered to be a major health problem in India.

22. _____ by 1990 was part of a global effort, coordinated by the world health organization.

23. In every school a fully equipped _____ box should be available at hand.

24. _____ is the back bone of public health Nursing.

25. National AIDS control programme was launched in INDIA in the year _____

26. In English The Word midwife means _____ (the person who assists the women who is in labour)

27. _____ is a passage of menstrual flow and is the exit of the foetus during delivery.

28. The ovaries produce ovum and the female hormones _____

29. _____ produces a thin lubricating fluid which enters the urethra through ducts.

30. _____ is primarily responsible for stimulating the ovaries to secrete corpus luteum.

31. _____ is primarily responsible for stimulating the corpus luteum for production of progesterone.

32. _____ is the end of a woman reproductive.

33. In _____ the foetus floats.

34. _____ is important for the promotion of adequate foetal growth.

35. _____ is the removal of urine by means of catheter.

36. _____ Operation involves a large surface area of the body.

37. _____ Organisms are those which produce disease.

38. _____ are plant like organisms.

39. _____ are animal type of organisms.

40. _____ are smaller than bacteria.

IV. Match the following (10 × 1 = 10)

41. Protozoa - Plant type of organisms

42. Fungi- Rod shaped organisms

43. Bacilli- Triple antigen

44. B.C.G. - Cholera

45. D.P.T. - Animal type of organisms
46. Epidemic - Vaccine against tuberculosis
47. Mosquito - The germs live in a soil and cowdung
48. Air borne disease - Malaria
49. Tetanus - Water borne disease
50. Typhoid - Common cold, measles

PART - B

V. Answer the fifteen questions in two lines each (15 × 2 = 30)

51. What are the reasons for majority of death and illness?
52. What is infection?
53. What are all the diseases spread by droplet infection?
54. Write two signs and symptoms of upper respiratory infections?
55. What is the complication of mumps?
56. What is poliomyelitis?
57. What is Asepsis?
58. What are the nutrients materials present in food?
59. What are the staple food?
60. What are the sources of proteins?
61. What are the benefits of vitamin A?
62. What are the sources and deficiency of Iron?
63. What do you mean by dietary food?
64. Define medication.
65. What is Analgesic?
66. What is Antidotes?
67. What are the reasons for Paratiditis?
68. What is gastritis?
69. What is appendicitis?

70. What is constipation?

PART - C

VI. Answer any five questions in 100 words each from 72 - 77 (Question No. 71 is compulsory) (6 × 5 = 30)

71. What are the principles of administering medicines?

(or)

Write the ways of administration of the drugs?

72. What are the types of hepatitis?

73. Write the signs and symptoms of tuberculosis?

74. What are the types of fracture?

75. Write about the immunization schedule?

76. What are the common accidents in children?

77. Write the deficiency of proteins?

PART - D

VII. Answer any four questions in 200 words each:(4 × 10 = 40)

78. Write the principles of isolation technique?

79. How will you handle the sterile articles?

80. Describe about the sterilizing methods?

81. Write the differences between good nutrition and malnutrition?

82. Write the procedure of Ryles tube feeding?

83. What are the side effects of drugs?

All the Best from APSIRA