

## **Marking scheme of healthcare of class 9th**

### **Long Answer Types of Questions**

**3 x 5 = 15 Marks**

**1. अस्पताल के विभिन्न कार्यों का वर्णन कीजिये।**

Describe about the various functions of hospital.

**Answer :Functions of Hospital**

The purpose of healthcare services is to effectively meet the total health needs of community. The hospitals play a major role in maintaining and restoring the health of the community. The main functions of the hospitals can be listed as follows:

- Restorative Functions
- Preventive Functions
- Training and Research in health and medicine

The above functions can be further described as below:

#### **1. Restorative Functions**

The various restorative functions of a hospital include:

- Diagnostic activity: It includes the inpatient services involving medical, surgical and other specialties and specific diagnostic procedures.
- Curative activities: It includes treatment of all ailments/diseases.
- Rehabilitative activities: Those activities include physical, mental and social rehabilitation.
- Emergency services: It includes emergency services required for dealing with accidents, natural disasters, epidemics, etc.

#### **2. Preventive Functions**

The hospitals also carry out various preventive functions which include the following:

- Supervision of normal pregnancies and childbirth
- Supervision of normal growth and development of children
- Control of communicable diseases
- Prevention of prolonged illness
- Provision of health education services
- Occupational health services

- Preventive health check up

### 3. Training and Research Activities

The training activities of the hospitals generally refers to the training of medical, paramedical and other support staff (Clinical/Non-clinical) required and working in the facility. The training is generally provided to:

- Medical undergraduates
- Nurses and Midwives
- Specialists and post graduates
- Medical social workers
- Paramedical staff

The research activities carried out by the hospitals are generally for the enhancement of medical technology and services in the following areas:

- Physical, psychological and social aspects of health and diseases
- Clinical medicine
- Hospital practices and administration.

or

कार्यस्थल पर विभिन्न प्रकार के स्वास्थ्य जोखिम और खतरे क्या हैं?

What are the different types of health risks and hazards at workplace?

**Answer** - Risk is the chance or probability that a person will be harmed or experience an adverse health effect if exposed to a hazard

### Types of Hazards

- Biological – Biological hazards are caused by living organisms like bacteria, viruses, insects, plants, birds, animals, humans, etc.
- Chemical – Chemical hazards, which include acids, poisons, cleaning agents, etc. depends on the physical, chemical and toxic properties of the chemical. The severity of the hazard depends on the toxic properties of the chemical
- Radiation – Radiation hazards are related to exposure to radiations from radioactive substances
- Ergonomic – Ergonomic hazards are caused due to repetitive movements, improper set up of workstation (e.g. computer workstation, workstation for repair

of electrical gadgets, etc.), faulty designed chairs, tools and equipment, wrong postures, etc. Wrong postures often bring about physical fatigue and/or bodily harm, including back pain, and discomfort in shoulders and lower limbs.

- Physical – Physical hazards are caused due to slippery surfaces, falling objects, manual handling (lifting, pushing, carrying), sharp tools and equipment, radiation, magnetic fields, extreme pressure (high pressure or vacuum), excessive loud and prolonged noise, and bullying. It may result in stress, depression, loss of self-esteem, feelings of guilt, phobias, sleep and eating disorders, sexual harassment, verbal threat, abusing, use of weapons, etc.

- Psychosocial – Psychosocial hazards are caused due to violence, excessive pressure or stress at workplace for meeting deadlines, conflicts at workplace, etc. It also includes hazards due to discrimination on the grounds of caste, race, skin colour, ethnic origin, sex, religion, etc.

- Safety – Safety hazards at workplace include slipping or tripping, inappropriate machine guarding, collision, bumps, road accidents, fire accidents, equipment malfunctions or breakdown and electrical accidents

2. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य को सुधारने के लिए आठ मिल्लेनियम डेवलपमेंट गोआल क्या हैं?

What are the eight millennium development goals to improve global health?

**Answer:** The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted by the United Nations in the year 2000 called for concerted action to improve global health and their indicators. All 189 United Nations member states and at least 23 international organizations have agreed to achieve these goals by the year 2015. The goals are:

1. Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieving universal primary education
3. Promoting gender equality and empowering women
4. Reducing child mortality rates
5. Improving maternal health
6. Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
7. Ensuring environmental sustainability, and
8. Developing a global partnership for development

.

The various indicators of 5 goals of MDGs:

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Indicator 4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age

Indicator 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Indicator 13. Under – five mortality rate

Indicator 14. Infant mortality rate

Indicator 15. Proportion of 1- year old Children immunized against measles

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Indicator 16. Maternal Mortality ratio

Indicator 17. Proportion of births attended by Skilled Health Personnel

Goal 6. Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Indicator 18. HIV prevalence among young people aged 15 to 24 years

Indicator 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate

Indicator 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS

Indicator 21. Prevalence of death rates associated with malaria

Indicator 22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria Prevention measures

Indicator 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

Indicator 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under Directly Observed

Treatment Short Course – DOTS

or

चिकित्सा एवं होमियोपैथी की विभिन्न प्रणालियों के बारे में लिखिए

Write down the various systems of medicine and homeopathy

Answer - Indian systems of Medicine and Homeopathy

a) Ayurveda – a system of medicine which utilizes herbs as medicine

b) Unani – Unani medicine has similarities to Ayurveda, as both are based on theory of the presence of the elements (fire, water, earth and air) in the human body. Tibb is the science through which we learn the various states of body. 'Tibb' means the knowledge of the states of the human body in health and decline of health, or in other words, medicine. 'Tibb-E-Unani', is an age old system of medicine, dating back 5000 years to Greece.

c) Homeopathy – Homeopathy is a system of natural medicine introduced and developed by a German physician, Samuel Hahnemann, at the end of the 18th century. It recognizes that the person's mind, body, spirit-is affected when there is illness and therefore, seeks to treat that whole person. It treats diseases with remedies prescribed in minute doses.

d) Naturopathy – Naturopathy deals with the healing power of nature since it believes that all healing powers are within your body. It works on the constructive principles of nature.

e) Sidha – In Siddha system, thousands of raw drugs are used. These drugs are categorized into three groups, namely herbal products, metal, mineral products and animal products. Sridhar's were saintly persons who achieved results in medicines.

3. ग्रीन स्किल्स किस प्रकार सतत विकास में योगदान दे सकती हैं ?  
How can green skills contribute to sustainable development?

Answer - Green skills are those skills required to adapt processes, services and products to climate change and the environmental rules and necessities related to it. They embrace the information, abilities, values and attitudes required to live in, develop and support a sustainable and resource-efficient society. The skills used for promoting green economy are known as green skills. These skills are needed in areas similar to renewable energy, sewer water treatment, climate resilient cities, green construction, solid waste management, etc. Green skills contribute to preserving or restoring environmental quality for sustainable future and include jobs that protect ecosystems and biodiversity, reduce energy and minimise waste

and pollution. Some of the areas in which green skills contribute to the sustainable development are as follows:

- using renewable energy (example, using solar power and wind energy)
- water and waste management
- rain water harvesting
- conserving energy
- reducing pollution

Renewable energy from renewable resources like wind, water, sun, earth, biomass, etc., are available in large quantities and cause less pollution. India ranks amongst the top 10 countries for production of renewable energy through solar, wind and biomass.

Green buildings are buildings that cause minimum damage to the environment during their construction and operation. They use energy, water, and other resources wisely, with minimum waste.

Sustainable means - what is good for the economy as well as the future of the environment. A sustainable transport system will cost less, help more people to move quickly and cause less or no damage to the environment.

Water management - We need to avoid water pollution and not waste water. We should not waste water, rather we should recycle it for various purposes.

Waste management - All wastes result in loss of resources and increases land, water and air pollution. You can prevent this by separating waste before throwing. Using the 3Rs—Reduce, Reuse and Recycle will help in managing waste material.

Land management - Land is used for farming, forests, factories, homes, roads, etc. In a green economy, land is used in a way that it meets the requirement of people without causing damage to the environment.

Or

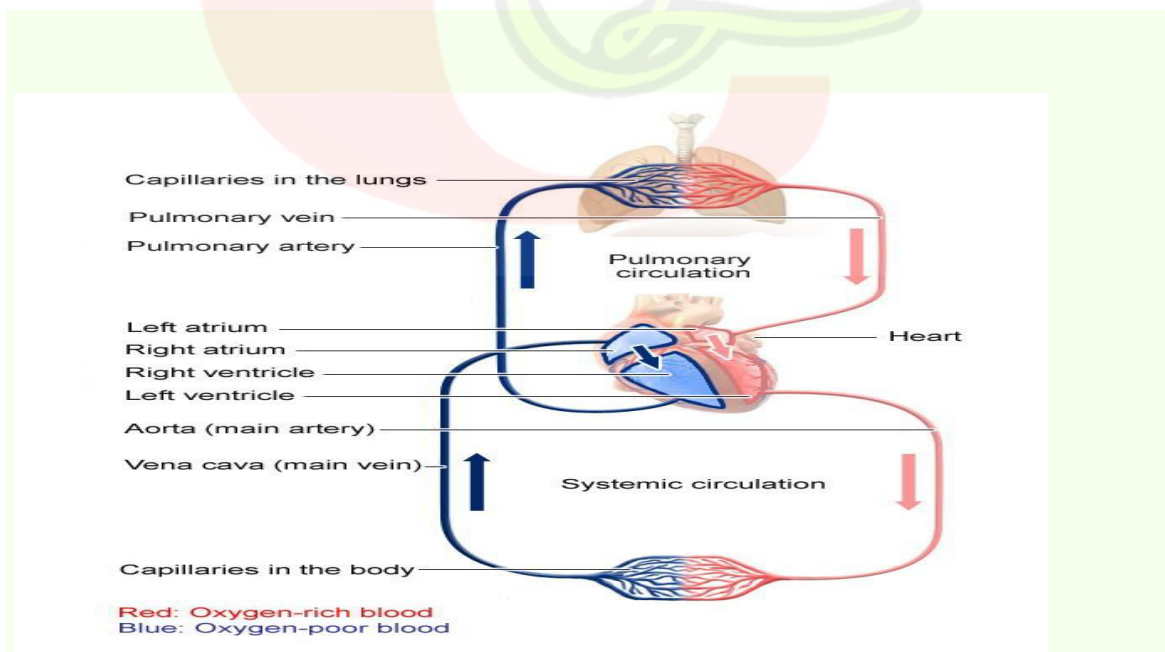
मनुष्य के शरीर में रक्त परिसंचरण किस प्रकार होता है ?

How does blood circulation take place in human body?

Answer - The circulatory system's function is to move blood throughout the body. This blood circulation keeps organs, muscles and tissues healthy and working to keep you alive.

**Process of blood circulation:**

1. Deoxygenated blood from the body cells are carried by the veins to the heart.
2. The right auricle receives the blood and pumps it (through the tricuspid valves) into the right ventricle.
3. From here, pulmonary artery transports it to the lungs where it gets oxygenated.
4. From the lungs the oxygenated blood is carried by the pulmonary veins to the left auricle, which then pumps the oxygenated blood (through the mitral valves) into the left ventricle of the heart.
5. The systemic arteries (aorta) originating from the left ventricle circulate the oxygenated blood throughout the body parts.



### **Short Answer Types Questions**

**6 x 3 = 18 Marks**

4. प्राथमिक चिकित्सा के उद्देश्य क्या हैं ?

What are the purposes of First Aid?

Answer - First aid sometimes referred to as EMERGENCY AID is the first skilled [acceptable] assistance given to a victim (sick or injured) on the occurrence of accident or sudden illness in order to preserve life, prevent further injury and relieve suffering until qualified medical care is available

The purpose of first aid includes:

- Save the life of the victim before the arrival of a qualified medical expert.
- Lessen pain.
- Help in early recovery.
- Prevent condition from worsening.

#### **Preserve Life**

Preserving life is the primary objective of doing first aid. This involves making sure that the injury is not a life-threatening one for the individual. Call ambulances as soon as possible and also perform CPR in extreme circumstances

#### **Prevent Injuries from Getting Worse**

To prevent the injuries from getting worse, a first aider should not attempt to move the patient if they are currently bleeding or have suffered a fracture

#### **Relieve Pain**

First aid is there to reduce suffering for the patient, by making sure they are as comfortable as possible. This can involve giving them pain medication, elevating wounds, as well as ice packs.

#### **Aid Recovery**

First aid helps a person heal their wounds, both in the short term and long term. Aiding recovery involves putting pressure on a bleed and wound bandages..

## **Protect the Unconscious**

Unconscious persons are vulnerable and require more protection. check for the important vital signs. If you don't hear a heartbeat, you may need to start CPR

5. अच्छे स्वास्थ्य को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किन स्वच्छता दिनचर्या का पालन किया जाना चाहिए ?

What are the hygiene routines to be followed to ensure good health?

Answer - Personal hygiene is the first step to good grooming and good health. Elementary cleanliness is common knowledge. Neglect causes problems that you may not even be aware of. Many people with bad breath are blissfully unaware of it. Some problems may not be your fault at all, but improving standards of hygiene will control these conditions.

## **Grooming Routines**

Every external part of the body demands a basic amount of attention on a regular basis. Here are some grooming routines and some complaints associated with neglect.

- Hair
- Skin
- Teeth
- Hands
- Nails
- Feet
- Menstrual Hygiene
- Dressing and Undressing
- Bathing
- Shaving

### **Hair**

Wash your hair at least once a week using soap or mild shampoo.  
Avoid shampoos with borax or alkalis.

Rinse well.

Dry your hair after a wash.

Brush your hair three to four times a day with a soft bristled brush or a wide toothed comb.

Wash your brush and comb every time you wash your hair.

Oil the scalp, once a week, preferably an hour before hair wash.

## **Skin**

Soap and water are essential for keeping the skin clean.

A good bath once or twice a day.

Those who are involved in active sports or work out to a sweat would do well to take a bath after the activity.

Germicidal or antiseptic soaps are not essential for the daily bath.

You can use a bath sponge for scrubbing.

Wash off well after soaping. Drying with a clean towel is important.

Avoid sharing soaps and towels.

Change into clean underwear after bath.

A moisturizing oil or cream can be used.

## **Teeth**

Brush teeth twice a day and rinse well after every meal.

Brushing before going to bed is important

Brush down on the upper teeth and brush up on the lower teeth. Use a circular motion. Pay attention to the tongue and the inner surface of teeth as well. The brush should have resilient bristles. It should be rinsed well and left to dry after use.

## **Hands**

Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water before and after every meal and after visiting the toilet. Soaping and rinsing should cover the areas between fingers, nails and back of the hand. Hands should be dried with a clean towel after wash. While handling food avoid scratching, or touching the ears, nose, mouth or other body orifices. Keep your nails short.

## **Nails**

Grow nails only if you can keep them clean. Short nails make less trouble. Clip nails short, along their shape. Don't cut them so close that it pinches the skin. Brittle or discoloured nails show up deficiencies or disease conditions. Do not keep your nails painted continuously. Pamper your hands and nails once every three weeks with a manicure. This requires soaking your hands in warm water for ten minutes, massaging of hands, thorough cleaning and shaping of nails.

## **Feet**

Give your feet a good scrub with a sponge, pumice stone or foot. Dry after bath between toes. Keep toenails clipped. Wear cotton socks. Wear a clean pair every day. Powder your feet before wearing socks. Keep at least one more pair and use it alternatively. Go for a pedicure once in three weeks.

## **Menstrual Hygiene**

Use absorbent pad and change beyond six hours. There should be no taboo about bath on these days. Some people have the problem of odour during menstruation. Cleanliness and change of pad/tampon as often as is necessary reduces this problem.

6. शरीर का तापमान लेने के चरणों को लिखिए ?

Write down the steps of taking body temperature?

## **Answer - Taking body temperature**

The body temperature is measured using a thermometer. Let us now learn how to take body temperature.

Step 1 – Prepare: Wash the tip of the digital thermometer with clean water and wipe it with a clean cloth. Wipe it with a paper tissue after it has been cleaned.

This will remove certain germs on the surface.

Step 2 – Switch On: Switch on the digital thermometer to make sure that it is working properly. The LCD screen should read "0". If this does not occur or the screen remains blank, you may have to replace the battery. Check the instruction manual to replace the battery. Use the thermometer when the starting reading is correct.

Step 3 – Position: Place the thermometer in the mouth of the person by laying the tip on a middle point at the back of the tongue before asking the patient to close the lips around it to hold the length of it.

Step 4 – Take Temperature: Press the button to make the appliance read the temperature. This can take few seconds to a few minutes. Remove the thermometer from the mouth and read the temperature. Step 5 – Store: After you have finished using the thermometer, switch off the thermometer and clean the tip with water and wipe with tissue paper or dry cloth. Keep the thermometer in its protective case and store it at safe place, away from the reach of children

7.स्वास्थ्य देखभाल में हाथ धोना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है?

Why hand washing is important in healthcare?

### **Answer - Importance and Benefits of Hand Washing**

Hand washing is a simple act that saves lives from many life-threatening diseases. Hand wash prevent germs from enter into our body. It prevents us from diseases like diarrhea and influenza.

It also prevents from communicable diseases and bacterial infections.

It has reduced infant mortality rate by up to 50% in developing countries.

It is very helpful in preventing people from a weakened immune system from getting infected.

It keeps the children stay out of diseases and concentrates on their studies.

It saves a lot of money and resources on being spent over health concerns.

### 8. उत्सर्जन तंत्र के कार्यों का वर्णन करें।

**Describe the functions of urinary system.**

Answer - Functions of the Urinary System

There are several functions of the Urinary System:

- Removal of waste product from the body (mainly urea and uric acid).
- Regulation of electrolyte balance (e.g. sodium, potassium and calcium).
- Regulation acid-base homeostasis.
- Controlling blood volume and maintaining blood pressure.

Or

एक रोगी के वातावरण की क्या विशेषताएं होनी चाहिए ?

What should be the characteristics of a patients environment?

Answer - The environment of a patient is vital to assist in the recovery process. As such, the environment must be maintained so that it contributes to and not be a detriment to healing. The patient's environment consists of the setting around him, equipment, furniture, as well as people. The patient's environment should have the following characteristics:

1. The environment should be conducive to rest
2. The environment should be well lighted to ensure safety
3. The environment should be free from noise and extraneous activity
4. The environment should be well ventilated
5. The environment should be predictable.

Environment conducive to taking proper rest - When a person is sick, he/she requires plenty of rest among other things as part of his/her therapy. It should allow the patient to regain his/her resources so that he restores his/her health.

Well-lighted rooms - Since many elderly individuals are usually hospitalized, their needs must be kept in mind. Accidents may be prevented when corridors and rooms have good lighting.

Free from noise and extraneous activity Noise pollutes- If a hospital environment is noisy, it distracts from the healing that rest provides.

Well ventilated rooms- Maintaining good ventilation can be achieved in air-conditioned as well as non-airconditioned rooms.

Making environment familiar - As part of the admission procedure, patients and their families are oriented to the room.

## 9. मानव शरीर में विभिन्न ऊतकों की भूमिका और कार्य क्या हैं?

What are the roles and functions of various tissues in human body ?

Answer - Tissues are groups of similar cells that perform a common function. There are four categories of tissues in the human body: epithelial, connective, nervous, and muscle.

Epithelial - Protection Skin

Connective - Support Bones

Muscular- Movement Skeletal

Nervous - Communication Brain

### 1. Epithelial tissue

This tissue covers the body surfaces and lines its cavities. Some specialize to form glands. The functions of epithelial tissue include:

- Protection
- Absorption
- Secretion
- Excretion
- Surface transport
- Reception of sensory information - like touch, heat/cold, pain.

## 2. Connective tissue

This tissue joins other tissues of the body together, supports the body and protects underlying organs.

Some main types are:

- Ordinary connective tissue - subcutaneous tissue and collagen (Just below the skin)
- Adipose tissue - stores fat
- Cartilage - protects joints and supports soft tissues
- Bone - rigid supporting tissue of the skeleton
- Blood - lymph and lymphoid tissue (produce blood cells)

## 3. Muscular tissue

- Muscle is composed of cells, specialized to contract
- Skeletal muscle is striated (striped) and is under voluntary control (in our control).
- Cardiac muscle is present only in the walls of the heart, is striated and is controlled by involuntary nerve messages from the brain.
- Smooth muscle, also involuntary (not in our control), is responsible for movement of food through the digestive tract, and changing the diameter of blood vessels.

## 4. Nervous tissue

Nervous tissue forms the brain, spinal cord and the nerves. The basic cell is called the neuron.

Specialized to receive stimuli and send impulses (messages) from one part of the body to another.

The various systems that form the human body are:

- Cardiovascular system
- Respiratory system
- Digestive system
- Muscular system etc.

or

CPU के मुख्य भाग क्या है ?

What are the main parts of CPU?

The Central Processing Unit (CPU) of the computer , is like our brain.

There are 3 main parts of the CPU.

- Control unit: It acts like a receiver and a manager of a company. It receives inputs from user and controls different parts to do the operations required.
- Processing unit: It acts as an accountant of a company and performs all the mathematical and logical calculations.
- Memory unit: It acts as the storage room of a company, where data is stored temporarily (RAM) as well as for a long time (ROM).

### **Very Short Answer Types Questions**

**6 x 2 = 12 Marks**

10. रेबीज के लक्षण लिखिए ।

Write down the symptoms of rabies

11. मिटटी (मृदा) संरक्षण के उद्देश्य क्या हैं?

What is the purpose of soil conservation?

Answer - Soil conservation means checking soil erosion and improving soil fertility by adopting various methods. Soil conservation can be useful for the following: 1. Maintenance of soil fertility: The fertility can be maintained by adding manure and fertilizers regularly as well as by rotation of crop.

2. Control on grazing: Grazing should be allowed only on specified areas.

3. Reforestation: Planting of trees and vegetation reduces soil erosion.

4. Terracing: Dividing a slope into several flat fields to control rapid run of water. It is practised mostly in hilly areas.

5. Contour ploughing: Ploughing at right angles to the slope allows the furrows to trap water and check soil erosion by rain water

12. प्राथमिक चिकित्सा के महत्वपूर्ण नियम क्या हैं ?

What are the important rules of first aid?

Answer - Important rules for First Aid are as follows:

- Check: Find out what has happened, and then what is wrong with the person. Comfort the victim and arrange shelter.
- Call: Arrange for professional medical aid.
- Care: Help the victim, preferably without moving him or her

**13. अच्छे स्वास्थ्य के लिए व्यायाम की क्या भूमिका है ?**

What is the role of exercise for good health?

Answer - Maintains circulation and improves muscle tone

Helps mental attitude

Contributes to more restful sleep

Chose form best suited to your needs

Obtain some type of exercise daily

**14. पुनर्वास केन्द्र के कार्य क्या होते हैं ?**

What are the functions of Rehabilitation center?

Answer - Rehabilitation /Convalescent care facilities help in restoring a person back to normal position and to get a useful place in society. The function of a rehabilitation center is to both increase the quality of life and to help the patient integrate back into the community. These Programs provides 24-hour care to people who require specific medical and therapeutic services in a supportive environment.

Or

**बालों की स्वच्छता किस प्रकार बनाई राखी जा सकती है ?**

How can hair hygiene be maintained?

Answer – Wash your hair at least once a week using soap or mild shampoo.

Avoid shampoos with borax or alkalis.

Rinse well.

Dry your hair after a wash.

Brush your hair three to four times a day with a soft bristled brush or a wide toothed comb.

Wash your brush and comb every time you wash your hair.

Oil the scalp, once a week, preferably an hour before hair wash.

**15. सकारात्मक सोच का महत्व क्या है ?**

What is the importance of positive thinking?

Or

Answer - Positive thinking leads to good results for you like overcoming challenges,  
making you do well or making you an energetic individual,  
helping you get better at work  
making you and people around you happy

संचार का उद्देश्य क्या है ?

What is the purpose of communication ?

Answer - Inform: You may be required to give facts or information to someone.  
For example, communicating the timetable of an exam to a friend.

- Influence: You may be required to influence or change someone in an indirect but usually important way. For example, negotiating with a shopkeeper to reduce the price or helping a friend to overcome stress due to exam or any other reason.

Express feelings: Talking about your feelings is a healthy way to express them. For example, sharing your excitement about doing well in your exams or sharing your feelings with your parents and friends

### **Objective Types Questions**

**15x 1 = 15 Marks**

16. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी गोली बुखार के लिए प्रयोग की जाती है

(क) पैरासिटामोल

(ख) सेटीरिजिन

(ग) डिजीन

(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Which of the following tablet is used for Fever?

(A) Paracetamol

(B) Cetirizine

(C) Digene

(D) None of these

Answer - A

**17. संवारना संबंधित है :**

- (क) समय प्रबन्धन
- (ख) समस्या को सुलझाना
- (ग) साफ और स्वच्छ दिखना
- (घ) आत्म प्रबन्धन

Grooming is associated with :

- (A) Time management
- (B) Problem solving
- (C) Neat and clear appearance
- (D) Self management.

Answer – D

**18. विसरल ओरगन की अध्ययन को कहते हैं :**

- (क) आस्टियोलॉजी
- (ख) स्प्लांचनोलॉजी
- (ग) यूरोलॉजी
- (घ) हिस्टोलॉजी

Study of visceral organs is known as:

- (A) Ostcology
- (B) Splanchnology
- (C) Neurology
- (D) Histology

Answer - B

**19. वर्ल्ड वाइड वेब से जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए निम्न में से किसकी आवश्यकता होती है ?**

- (क) कम्प्यूटर
- (ख) ब्राउजर
- (ग) इंटरनेट कनेक्शन
- (घ) यह सभी

Which of the following is required to get information from World Wide Web:

- (A) Computer

- (B) Browser
- (C) Internet connection
- (D) All of these

Answer – D

**20.** निम्न में से कौन नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा का उदाहरण है ?

- (क) कोयला
- (ख) सौर ऊर्जा
- (ग) CNG
- (घ) पेट्रोलियम

Which of the following is an example of renewable Energy ?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Solar Energy
- (C) CNG
- (D) Petroleum

Answer - B

**21** An average human adult contains about ..... liters of blood.

एक औसत मानव वयस्क में लगभग ..... लीटर रक्त होता है।

Answer - 5-6 liters of blood

**22.** बेसिक ग्रूमिंग व्यक्ति के \_\_\_\_\_ को बढ़ाता है।

Basic grooming enhances one's \_\_\_\_\_

Answer - Personality

**23.** . \_\_\_\_\_ एक वाहन है जिसे विशेष रूप से गंभीर रूप से बीमार या घायल लोगों को चिकित्सा सुविधा में ले जाने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।

\_\_\_\_\_ is a vehicle specifically designed to transport critically sick or injured people to a medical facility.

Answer – Ambulance

24. मानवशरीर का सामान्य तापमान \_\_\_\_\_ है ।

Normal temperature of human body is \_\_\_\_\_

Answer - 37°C or 98.6°F

25. In communication 55% is \_\_\_\_\_

संचार में 55% \_\_\_\_\_ है

Answer - body movements, face, arms

26. पुलिस स्टेशन का टेलीफोन नं० क्या है ?

What is the Telephone Number of Police Station?

Answer - 100

27. क्लिनिक शब्द लैटिन शब्द \_\_\_\_\_ से लिया गया है।

The word clinic is derived from Latin word \_\_\_\_\_

Answer - clinicus.

28. ADLs को परिभाषित कीजिए।

Define ADLs (Activities of daily living).

Answer - ADLs are defined as "the things we normally do such as feeding ourselves, bathing, dressing, grooming, work, homemaking, and leisure"

29. प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल किसे कहते हैं ?

What is primary health care ?

Answer – It is the first level of contact of the individuals and integrates the family and the community with the national health system

30. एक नवजात शिशु में कितनी हड्डियाँ होती हैं ?

How many bones are present in a new born baby?

Answer - 300

