



(University of Choice)

**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

MAIN CAMPUS

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR**

FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN NUTRITION SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION SCIENCE

COURSE CODE: HMD 802

COURSE TITLE: CRITICAL AND CREATIVE THINKING

DATE:

TIME:

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer Question ONE and Any Other Two (2) questions

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 2 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

Question 1

- a) What is the significance of critical thinking in education? **(10 Marks)**
- b) Explain the link between critical thinking and creativity **(10 Marks)**
- c) How can university lecturers recognize and develop critical and creative thinking amongst university students? **(10 Marks)**

Question 2

Discuss the skills of a critical thinker and explain the rules that a critical thinker may utilize to arrive at a valid decision **(20 Marks)**

Question 3

- a) Discuss the importance of critical thinking in health. **(10 Marks)**
- (b) Explain the procedure used to cultivate the process of critical thinking in University Education **(10 Marks)**

Question 4

Critical thinking is about being both willing and able to evaluate one's thinking. Discuss this statement giving examples from Nutrition and Dietetics **(20 Marks)**

Question 5

Employers and Business people in Kenya have claimed that university education is failing to respond to the needs of students, and that many university graduates' knowledge and skills do not meet society's requirements for the industry. Discuss. **(20 Marks)**

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MAIN EXAM



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2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR**

MAIN EXAM

**FOURTH YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS
FOR THE DEGREE
OF
BSC. HUMAN NUTRITION AND DIETETICS**

COURSE CODE: HND 405

COURSE TITLE: NUTRITION EMERGENCY

DATE: 13/12/2023

TIME: 12-2PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **ALL** questions in SECTION A and B
Answer **ONLY TWO** questions in SECTION C
Read additional instructions under various sections

TIME: 2Hours

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SECTION A: QUESTION IS COMPULSORY, TOTAL (10 MARKS)

1. The reinforcement of the preparation and technical ability to answer humanitarian emergencies is at _____ level
 - a. Community
 - b. National
 - c. Regional
 - d. Individual

2. Asset protection as a food and security intervention includes;
 - a. Support for communities to share practical experience with affected households
 - b. Creation of incentives for school attendance
 - c. Provision of business and management training for affected households and community groups.
 - d. Investment in community-owned assets e.g. ploughs, draught, animals

3. Protection and support of primary production as a sphere project standard and indicator for food security includes;
 - a. Jobs and income opportunities are technically feasible and inputs are available on time
 - b. Remuneration is appropriate and payments are timely
 - c. The work environment is safe and secure
 - d. Production inputs conform to quality norms

4. Blanket supplementary feeding is described as;
 - a. At onset of an emergency, before the food pipeline and general food ration are improved and sustained.
 - b. When there are too many severely malnourished individuals to be treated adequately in existing health care facilities.
 - c. Prevention of deterioration in the nutritional status of vulnerable groups in the population
 - d. When the prevalence of global acute malnutrition is stable or declining.

5. An Emergency Relief Coordinator;
 - a. Has the responsibility to ensure that the international response is strategic, well planned, coordinated and efficient.
 - b. Is the equivalent of the IASC at the country level; managed the HC.
 - c. Is at the head of the OCHA, manager of IASC, and reporting to the Secretary General of the United Nation,
 - d. Is responsible for the global coordination of the humanitarian assistance.

6. Optional interventions can be implemented if the following conditions are present, **EXCEPT**;

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- a. Distribution of micro-nutrients: if the population is dependent on a general food distribution programme;
 - b. Targeted food supplement distribution
 - c. Presence of medical agents to ensure supplementation
 - d. Immunisation campaign
7. Management of acute malnutrition in an emergency includes;
- a. Surveillance
 - b. SMART survey
 - c. Rapid nutrition evaluation
 - d. Active Screening
8. Physiological vulnerability describes;
- a. Infants and young children, pregnant and breastfeeding.
 - b. People who live in areas that are subject to drought or flooding, or in areas of conflict
 - c. Oppressed populations
 - d. The status as refugees or internally displaced persons.
9. Rapid nutrition assessment data collection method include;
- a. Repeated surveys
 - b. Nutritional Screening
 - c. Growth monitoring
 - d. Sentinel site surveillance
10. Therapeutic Care:
- a. Treats and reduces the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition and prevent mortality.
 - b. Treats moderate acute malnutrition.
 - c. Reduces micronutrient malnutrition
 - d. Prevent epidemics of micronutrient deficiency diseases

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS, EACH 6 MARKS, TOTAL 30 MARKS

11. Outline the differences between man-made and natural disasters (6 marks)
12. State the existing challenges in the area of nutrition in emergencies (6 marks)
13. Explain the significance of a local food and nutrition assessment during emergencies (6 marks)
14. Brief describe the importance of nutrition survey findings in a surveillance (6 marks)
15. Explain the supplementary feeding programmes initiated in an emergency situation (6 marks)

SECTION C: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS, EACH 15 MARKS, TOTAL 30 MARKS

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16. Discuss the impact of an emergency on nutritional status of vulnerable groups of people in a community (15 marks)
17. Describe the challenges nutritionists face during understanding the basis of malnutrition in an emergency situation (15 marks)
18. Discuss the functions of food and nutrition in emergency relief programs (15 marks)