

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**Master of Public Health – Skill Assessment**  
**(Branch-Specific | For Reference)**

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This Model Question Paper is provided to help candidates understand the assessment structure, format, and branches covered under the HRVIEW Master of Public Health Work Skill Assessment.

It is intended only for reference and does not represent the actual examination paper.

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**Assessment Snapshot**

- **Assessment Type: Model Question Paper**
  - **Assessment Mode: Online**
  - **Question Format: Objective Type (MCQs)**
  - **Total Number of Questions: 20**
  - **Pass Criteria: 75%**
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**1. Public health primarily focuses on:**

- A. Treatment of diseases
- B. Prevention of disease and promotion of health
- C. Individual patient care
- D. Hospital management

 **Answer: B**

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**2. The “father of public health” is:**

- A. Louis Pasteur
- B. Edward Jenner
- C. John Snow
- D. Robert Koch

 **Answer: C**

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**3. Epidemiology is the study of:**

**Note for Candidates**

This is a **model reference document** intended for **general understanding only**

- A. Disease treatment
- B. Distribution and determinants of health-related events
- C. Hospital administration
- D. Drug development

 **Answer: B**

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**4. Incidence rate refers to:**

- A. Total existing cases
- B. New cases occurring in a population
- C. Death rate
- D. Recovery rate

 **Answer: B**

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**5. Prevalence measures:**

- A. New cases only
- B. Existing cases at a given time
- C. Deaths due to disease
- D. Hospital admissions

 **Answer: B**

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**6. Which level of prevention aims to prevent disease occurrence?**

- A. Primary prevention
- B. Secondary prevention
- C. Tertiary prevention
- D. Quaternary prevention

 **Answer: A**

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**7. Immunization is an example of:**

- A. Secondary prevention
- B. Tertiary prevention
- C. Primary prevention
- D. Rehabilitation

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 **Answer: C**

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**8. The “epidemiological triad” includes:**

- A. Host, agent, environment
- B. Person, place, time
- C. Disease, drug, doctor
- D. Cause, effect, cure

 **Answer: A**

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**9. Which indicator best reflects health status of a population?**

- A. Crude birth rate
- B. Infant mortality rate
- C. Literacy rate
- D. Population density

 **Answer: B**

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**10. The Alma-Ata Declaration emphasizes:**

- A. Specialized care
- B. Hospital-based care
- C. Primary health care
- D. Emergency medicine

 **Answer: C**

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**11. Which study design is best for studying rare diseases?**

- A. Cohort study
- B. Case-control study
- C. Cross-sectional study
- D. Experimental study

 **Answer: B**

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**12. The purpose of surveillance in public health is to:**

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- A. Cure disease
- B. Continuously monitor health events
- C. Conduct clinical trials
- D. Train doctors

 **Answer: B**

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**13. Which nutrient deficiency causes goiter?**

- A. Iron
- B. Iodine
- C. Vitamin A
- D. Calcium

 **Answer: B**

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**14. Safe drinking water standard in India is set by:**

- A. WHO
- B. BIS
- C. UNICEF
- D. ICMR

 **Answer: B**

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**15. Health education mainly aims to:**

- A. Increase literacy
- B. Change health-related behavior
- C. Train health workers
- D. Provide medical treatment

 **Answer: B**

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**16. Which program focuses on maternal and child health in India?**

- A. National Tuberculosis Program
- B. National AIDS Control Program
- C. Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Program
- D. National Mental Health Program

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 **Answer: C**

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**17. Which index measures nutritional status of children?**

- A. BMI
- B. Weight-for-age
- C. Life expectancy
- D. Crude death rate

 **Answer: B**

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**18. The primary role of WHO is to:**

- A. Provide funding
- B. Set global health standards
- C. Enforce laws
- D. Run hospitals

 **Answer: B**

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**19. Health economics mainly deals with:**

- A. Disease pathology
- B. Cost and efficiency of health services
- C. Medical ethics
- D. Health education

 **Answer: B**

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**20. Which indicator measures overall development including health?**

- A. GDP
- B. GNP
- C. Human Development Index (HDI)
- D. Poverty line

 **Answer: C**

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