

NUTRITION

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Question: 1

Vitamins are a popular topic in which many people have a strong belief. Some beliefs are based on fact but many are incorrect. Clients who have no other source of nutrition information tend to believe the statements in articles and online. Why is it important to have correct information about vitamins?

- A. Continuation of a poor diet can be dangerous.
- B. Continued abuse of vitamin supplements is dangerous.
- C. A and B
- D. It is important not to have a solid knowledge of vitamins.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The importance of having correct information about vitamins cannot be overstated, primarily because vitamins are crucial to the proper functioning of the human body. They play key roles in various physiological processes including growth, digestion, and nerve function. Misinformation or misunderstanding about vitamin intake can lead to either deficiency or toxicity, both of which can have severe health consequences.

For instance, a deficiency in vitamin C can lead to scurvy, a disease that was historically found in sailors who did not have enough fresh fruits and vegetables during long voyages. On the other hand, excess consumption of vitamin A can lead to toxicity symptoms including liver damage and severe headaches. Therefore, balanced and accurate information is essential to prevent such health issues.

Moreover, the internet and social media platforms are rife with information and claims about vitamins that are often not backed by scientific evidence. This can lead to confusion and potentially harmful practices, such as the overuse of vitamin supplements. People often read online that consuming large amounts of certain vitamins can cure or prevent diseases, leading to the practice of "megadosing" on supplements. Without the correct information, such actions can be dangerous.

Health care professionals play a critical role in this context. They need to have a solid understanding of the science behind vitamins and their effects on the body to provide accurate guidance to their patients. With a convincing manner and patience, they can effectively counteract the misinformation found online and in other non-scientific sources. This reeducation is essential because it helps clients and patients make informed decisions about their diet and supplement intake, promoting better overall health and preventing nutrition-related diseases.

In summary, ensuring that individuals have accurate and scientifically backed information about vitamins is crucial for maintaining public health. Health care professionals must be well-informed and proactive in educating their patients about the safe and effective use of vitamins, thereby avoiding the pitfalls of both deficiency and excess, which can lead to serious health issues.

Question: 2

To create whiteness and stabilize the foam of egg whites, which of the following should be added?

- A. vinegar
- B. salt
- C. sugar
- D. cream of tartar

Answer: D

Explanation:

To create whiteness and stabilize the foam of egg whites, cream of tartar should be added. Cream of tartar, scientifically known as potassium bitartrate, is a byproduct of winemaking and crystallizes in the wine cask during the fermentation of grape juice. It is an acidic substance that, when added to egg whites, enhances their ability to maintain a stable, airy structure when whipped into a foam.

When egg whites are beaten, their proteins unfold and reorganize to form a network that traps air bubbles, creating a foam. The addition of an acid such as cream of tartar lowers the pH of the egg whites. This change in pH strengthens the protein network, allowing it to better support the air bubbles and making the foam more stable. This is particularly beneficial when preparing meringues or soufflés, where a stable foam is crucial for the structure and texture of the final dish.

Furthermore, cream of tartar also helps create a whiter appearance in the beaten egg whites. This is particularly desirable in recipes where a bright, clean color is preferred, such as in angel food cake or meringue toppings.

While other substances like vinegar or salt can affect egg proteins—primarily used to enhance the coagulation in applications like poached eggs—they do not have the same stabilizing or whitening effects on beaten egg whites as cream of tartar. Sugar, on the other hand, is often added to sweeten the egg whites and can also help stabilize the foam, but it does not contribute to the whiteness nor does it have the acidic properties that cream of tartar offers.

Question: 3

Therefore, for the specific goals of achieving a bright white color and a stable structure in whipped egg whites, cream of tartar is the best choice.

American Cancer Society for community action includes all of the following except:

- A. increase access to affordable, healthy foods in communities, work sites, and schools
- B. decrease access to marketing of foods and beverages of low nutritional value, particularly to youth
- C. decrease transportation services and recreation in communities
- D. provide safe, enjoyable and accessible environments for physical activity in schools and work sites

Answer: C

Explanation:

The American Cancer Society (ACS) is dedicated to reducing cancer risk through a variety of community action initiatives. These initiatives are designed to promote healthier lifestyles and environments. The ACS emphasizes several specific strategies to achieve these goals, as outlined in their recommendations.

Firstly, the ACS advocates for increased access to affordable, healthy foods in various settings including communities, workplaces, and schools. This approach aims to make nutritious food options more readily available, encouraging individuals to make healthier dietary choices, which can contribute to cancer prevention.

In addition to improving food options, the ACS strives to decrease the access to and marketing of foods and beverages of low nutritional value, particularly those targeted at youth. This effort is crucial because early dietary habits can influence long-term health outcomes, including cancer risk.

Another significant aspect of the ACS's community action is the creation and enhancement of environments that support physical activity. They recommend providing safe, enjoyable, and accessible spaces for physical activity in schools, workplaces, and throughout communities. These environments not only promote general health but also help in maintaining a healthy weight, which can reduce cancer risk.

Contrary to these proactive health-promoting measures, the option "decrease transportation services and recreation in communities" does not align with the ACS's goals. Reducing transportation and recreational services would likely limit access to many of the facilities that enable a healthier lifestyle, such as gyms, parks, and other recreational areas, and could impede efforts to improve public health. This option appears to be the incorrect or excluded action in the context of ACS's community initiatives, as it contradicts their objectives of enhancing accessibility to healthy lifestyle options and environments.

Question: 4

Recommending a fad diet is not a good idea because they are:

- A. expensive
- B. boring
- C. can lead to nutritional deficiencies
- D. all of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

Recommending a fad diet is generally not advised for several reasons, each of which can significantly affect an individual's health and well-being. Here is an expanded explanation of why fad diets are problematic, broken down by the reasons listed in the question.

****Expensive:**** Fad diets often require the purchase of specialized foods, supplements, or meal plans that can be costly. These diets are typically marketed with promises of quick results, leading people to invest in products that are priced higher than regular, nutritious foods available at local stores. The financial burden of maintaining such diets can be substantial, making them an impractical choice for long-term health management.

****Can lead to nutritional deficiencies:**** Fad diets frequently emphasize a specific group of foods while excluding others. This can result in a lack of variety, which is crucial for obtaining all necessary nutrients. For example, diets that drastically limit carbohydrates can lead to deficiencies in fiber and B vitamins, while those high in protein can strain the kidneys and liver. Over time, these deficiencies can result in serious health issues, including weakened bones, compromised immune system, and poor skin and hair health.

****Boring:**** The repetitive nature of consuming a limited range of foods can make fad diets monotonous. This lack of diversity not only challenges one's enjoyment of eating but can also lead to

decreased motivation to continue with the diet. When food becomes a chore rather than a pleasure, it's unlikely that such a diet will be sustainable in the long term, leading to a higher likelihood of reverting to old eating habits, which can cause weight regain.

****All of the above:**** Considering these factors, it's clear why fad diets are not recommended. They do not promote a sustainable, healthy lifestyle change. Instead, they often lead to temporary results that cannot be maintained, and they can even cause harm due to their unbalanced nature. Health professionals emphasize the importance of balanced diets that include a variety of nutrients, which are vital for maintaining good health.

In conclusion, rather than adopting fad diets, individuals should focus on making long-term changes to their eating habits that support a balanced, nutritious, and enjoyable diet. This approach is more likely to lead to sustainable health benefits and overall well-being. As a healthcare professional, guiding patients or clients towards scientifically backed, well-rounded dietary practices is essential for promoting lasting health outcomes.

Question: 5

Which of the following minerals is a trace mineral?

- A. chloride
- B. sulfur
- C. iron
- D. sodium

Answer: C

Explanation:

Trace minerals, also known as micronutrients, are essential minerals required by the human body in small amounts, generally less than 100 milligrams per day. Unlike macrominerals, such as calcium and magnesium, which are needed in larger quantities, trace minerals play pivotal but minute roles in various bodily functions.

Iron is classified as a trace mineral. It is crucial for several physiological processes, most notably for its role in the formation of hemoglobin, a protein in red blood cells responsible for transporting oxygen from the lungs to other parts of the body. Iron is also important for energy production, immune function, and the synthesis of certain hormones.

Other options listed in the question, such as chloride and sodium, are not trace minerals but rather electrolytes needed in larger amounts. These minerals help regulate fluid balance, nerve transmissions, and muscle function. Sulfur, while essential for health and involved in protein synthesis and enzyme function, is not categorized as a trace mineral either due to the quantity required by the body.

Hence, among the options provided—chloride, sulfur, sodium, and iron—iron is correctly identified as a trace mineral. This categorization underscores the importance of understanding the different roles and required amounts of various minerals in the body to maintain optimal health and prevent nutritional deficiencies.

Question: 6

All of the following statements are true about GMO foods except:

- A. These are foods that are developed and marketed because there is some perceived advantage either to the producer or consumer of these foods.
- B. The objective is to produce food which will have a higher price and greater benefit
- C. The aim was also to improve the crop protection
- D. GMO foods are viewed with caution by consumers.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The question asks to identify the statement about GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms) foods that is not true. To address this, we first need to understand what GMO foods are and the general objectives behind their development.

GMO foods are produced from organisms that have had changes introduced into their DNA using the methods of genetic engineering. The primary motives for developing GMO crops include increasing crop yield, enhancing nutritional content, and providing resistance against pests and diseases. These modifications are intended to benefit both producers, by increasing agricultural efficiency and reducing losses, and consumers, by providing greater quantities of food and sometimes food with better nutritional profiles.

The statement that GMO foods aim to have a "higher price and greater benefit" is generally misleading and incorrect in this context. While it's true that GMO foods can offer greater benefits in terms of quality, the common objective is not to increase prices but rather to make food production more efficient and sustainable, potentially lowering the costs of foods in the long run. Enhanced traits such as pest resistance or increased crop yield are designed to reduce the need for chemical inputs like pesticides and fertilizers, decrease the overhead costs for farmers, and ultimately lead to lower prices for consumers.

Furthermore, while GMOs are indeed developed to provide benefits, they are also subject to public scrutiny and regulatory review precisely because consumers often view them with caution due to concerns over safety, environmental impact, and ethical considerations. The cautious view by consumers does not align with the idea of aiming to produce food with a higher cost; rather, it suggests a need for these products to be convincingly beneficial and safe to gain consumer acceptance. Therefore, the statement that "The objective is to produce food which will have a higher price and greater benefit" is the one that does not hold true regarding the general goals of GMO food production. Instead, the objective leans more towards producing food that is more accessible and beneficial, aligning with goals of sustainability and efficiency in food production.

Question: 7

The guiding philosophy of motivational interviewing is:

- A. collaboration
- B. evocation
- C. autonomy
- D. all of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

The guiding philosophy of motivational interviewing is centered around several key principles: collaboration, evocation, and autonomy. Each of these elements plays a crucial role in the overall effectiveness of the technique.

****Collaboration****: Motivational interviewing is fundamentally a collaborative approach. It involves an active partnership between the counselor and the client, rather than a hierarchical relationship where the counselor directs and the client follows. This partnership is built on the premise that both parties bring valuable contributions to the table. The counselor contributes professional knowledge and techniques that can aid in behavior change, while the client brings their own expertise on their life experiences, values, and personal beliefs. This mutual respect fosters a supportive and non-judgmental environment in which the client feels more open to exploring change.

****Evocation****: Evocation is another core principle of motivational interviewing. It refers to the counselor's role in eliciting the client's personal motivations for change, rather than imposing reasons to change. This is based on the understanding that lasting change is more likely to occur when it is self-motivated and rooted in the client's own values and concerns. By drawing out the client's own reasons for change, the counselor helps to increase the client's intrinsic motivation, which is critical for sustained behavior change.

****Autonomy****: Respecting the client's autonomy is crucial in motivational interviewing. This means acknowledging and supporting the client's right and capacity to make their own decisions regarding their behavior. The counselor's role is not to dictate what the client should do but to facilitate the client's journey towards making choices that align with their own values and goals. By empowering the client in this way, motivational interviewing enhances the client's self-efficacy and commitment to the change process.

****Conclusion - All of the Above****: The guiding philosophy of motivational interviewing indeed encompasses all of the above principles - collaboration, evocation, and autonomy. Together, these elements create a powerful framework that supports individuals in making meaningful changes through a process that honors their expertise, draws out their personal motivations, and respects their autonomy. This holistic approach not only facilitates effective behavior change but also promotes a deeper, more respectful therapeutic relationship.

Question: 8

A complete, full, healthy diet includes all of the following except:

- A. macronutrients
- B. micronutrients
- C. phytochemicals
- D. soft drinks

Answer: D

Explanation:

A complete, full, healthy diet is essential for maintaining good health and preventing disease. This type of diet generally includes a variety of components that contribute to its effectiveness in nourishing the body. Among these components are macronutrients, micronutrients, and phytochemicals, each playing a distinctive role in health maintenance and disease prevention.

Macronutrients include carbohydrates, proteins, and fats. These are the primary sources of energy for the body and are crucial for body functioning. Carbohydrates are the body's main energy source, proteins are essential for repair and growth of tissues, and fats provide a concentrated source of energy and aid in the absorption of certain vitamins.

Micronutrients consist of vitamins and minerals which are required in smaller amounts but are vital for proper body functions, disease prevention and well-being. They support various bodily functions such as bone health, immune function, and blood clotting among others.

Phytochemicals are naturally occurring plant compounds that include flavonoids, polyphenols and carotenoids. Research suggests that these compounds may provide various health benefits, including reducing the risk of chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, and cancer.

On the other hand, **soft drinks** are generally considered not to be a part of a healthy diet. Typically high in added sugars and low in nutritional value, soft drinks can contribute to various health problems like obesity, type 2 diabetes, and dental issues. They provide "empty calories" without essential nutrients, and frequent consumption can lead to poor diet quality and health outcomes.

In conclusion, while a full, healthy diet includes beneficial elements like macronutrients, micronutrients, and phytochemicals, it does not include soft drinks. These beverages are not necessary for a healthy diet and can, in fact, detract from overall health.

Question: 9

Nutrition education or counseling includes all of the following except:

- A. consequences of not reaching goals
- B. calorie counting
- C. nutrient-drug interactions
- D. fat content

Answer: A

Explanation:

Nutrition education or counseling is an essential part of managing health through diet. It typically encompasses a variety of components designed to equip individuals with the knowledge and skills needed to make informed food choices and adopt healthy eating habits. Key elements included in nutrition education are calorie counting, understanding nutrient-drug interactions, and recognizing the fat content in foods. Each of these components plays a crucial role in helping individuals tailor their diet to meet specific health needs or goals.

Calorie counting is an integral part of nutrition education, enabling individuals to monitor their energy intake to maintain, lose, or gain weight depending on their health objectives. Nutrient-drug interactions are also critical, as certain foods can affect the efficacy and safety of medications. For example, vitamin K-rich foods can interfere with blood thinners like warfarin, making it necessary for patients on such medications to receive tailored dietary advice. Additionally, understanding the fat content in foods helps individuals manage dietary fat intake, which is important for preventing and managing conditions such as cardiovascular disease and obesity.

Nutrition education also covers other important aspects like carbohydrate counting, which is especially beneficial for individuals with diabetes, as it helps manage blood glucose levels. The sodium content of foods is another focus area, particularly for those with hypertension, as managing sodium intake can help control blood pressure levels. Furthermore, nutrition education explores the relationship of

nutrition to health problems, empowering individuals to use diet as a tool to manage or mitigate various health issues.

However, one aspect that typically falls outside the scope of nutrition education is discussing the consequences of not reaching dietary goals. While setting goals is a part of nutrition counseling, focusing on the negative outcomes of not achieving these goals is generally not emphasized. Instead, nutrition education tends to maintain a positive and supportive approach, encouraging continuous improvement and gradual adaptation of healthier eating habits. The emphasis is on education and empowerment, rather than on the negative repercussions of failing to meet specific dietary targets. This approach helps to create a supportive environment that encourages sustained dietary changes and a positive relationship with food.

Question: 10

Static tests (direct tests) are measurements of a nutrient or metabolite that include

- A. blood glucose concentration
- B. blood folic acid concentration
- C. blood calcium concentration
- D. all of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

Static tests, also known as direct tests, are diagnostic tools used in healthcare to measure the levels of specific nutrients or metabolites in the body at a given moment. These tests typically involve the analysis of blood or other body fluids and are straightforward in their approach. Common examples of static tests include measurements of blood glucose, blood calcium, and blood folic acid concentrations. Each of these tests serves a specific purpose:

****Blood Glucose Concentration****: This test measures the amount of glucose (sugar) in the blood and is primarily used to diagnose and monitor diabetes. Blood glucose levels can fluctuate based on diet, exercise, and health conditions, making it essential for managing diabetes treatment.

****Blood Folic Acid Concentration****: Folic acid is a type of B vitamin essential for cell growth and metabolism. This test is often performed to check for folic acid deficiency, which can lead to anemia and other health issues. It is especially important during pregnancy due to its role in preventing birth defects.

****Blood Calcium Concentration****: Calcium is vital for bone health, muscle function, and nerve signaling. A blood calcium test can help diagnose a range of conditions from osteoporosis to parathyroid disorders. However, it's important to note that blood calcium levels might not always accurately reflect total body calcium levels. While static tests provide valuable information about specific aspects of a person's health, they have limitations. One major limitation is that they do not always reflect the overall nutritional status or health condition of an individual. For instance, a person with osteoporosis—a condition characterized by weakened bones—might still have normal blood calcium levels. This discrepancy occurs because the body maintains blood calcium levels within a narrow range, even if the bones are being depleted of calcium.

Therefore, while static tests are useful for specific measurements, they should not be solely relied upon to assess an individual's complete nutritional health. Other types of tests, such as dynamic tests, which

evaluate the body's physiological responses to nutrient intake over time, or comprehensive health assessments, might be necessary to obtain a complete picture of an individual's health status. In summary, static tests are crucial tools in medical diagnostics. They are quick and efficient for measuring specific nutrients or metabolites. However, healthcare providers must consider other diagnostic approaches and the patient's overall clinical picture when using these tests to make informed decisions about treatment and management.

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