

# WGU Health-Fitness-and-Wellness Exam Questions - Easily Pass Your Exam

## WGU C458 HEALTH FITNESS AND WELLNESS EXAM 2024/2025 ACTUAL EXAM 2 VERSIONS WITH COMPLETE QUESTIONS WITH DETAILED VERIFIED ANSWERS (100% CORRECT ANSWERS) /ALREADY GRADED A+

Nutrition - Answer provides the body with the nutrients it needs to perform its daily tasks

Undernutrition - Answer implies that the individual is not getting enough nutrients. This can occur even if the person is consuming more than enough calories

Malnutrition - Answer an imbalance of proper nutrients

Anorexia nervosa - Answer literally means loss of appetite, but this is a misnomer: A person with this is hungry, but denies the hunger because of an irrational fear of becoming fat. Self-starvation, food preoccupation and rituals, compulsive exercising, and often an absence of menstrual cycles in women. Untreated, can be fatal.

Bulimia - Answer characterized by recurring periods of binge eating, during which large amounts of food are consumed in a short period of time followed by purging (through self-induced vomiting, abuse of laxatives and/or diuretics) or periods of fasting

Binge eating disorder (BED) - Answer episodes of binge eating characterized by eating rapidly, eating large amounts of food even when not feeling hungry, and feeling guilty or depressed after overeating.

Obesity - Answer 15 to 20 percent above normal weight. Poor dietary patterns; include increased intake of sugars in sweetened soft drinks, foods, and meals of high energy, low nutrient density, and large portion sizes. At risk for serious health problems such as type 2 diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, stroke, and some types of cancer.

Minerals - Answer inorganic material. Form body parts (teeth and bones), maintain acid-base neutrality, regulate nerve impulses, osmotic pressure, and electrolyte balance

Major minerals - Answer needed by the body:

- calcium—milk, cheese, sardines, salmon, green vegetables
- phosphorus—milk, cheese, lean meat
- potassium—oranges, bananas, dried fruits
- sulfur—eggs, poultry, fish
- sodium—table salt, beef, eggs, cheese
- chloride—table salt, meat

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## WGU Health, Fitness, and Wellness (HIO1) Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

### NEW QUESTION # 18

Which vitamin supplement should a vegan take on a daily basis?

- A. Vitamin B12
- B. Vitamin E
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin A

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Vegans are commonly advised to supplement vitamin B12 because reliable natural dietary sources of B12 are primarily found in animal-derived foods (meat, fish, eggs, and dairy). Vitamin B12 is essential for red blood cell formation, DNA synthesis, and normal nerve function. Without adequate B12, a person can develop megaloblastic anemia (fatigue, weakness, pale skin) and potentially serious neurological issues (numbness, tingling, balance problems, memory changes). Because B12 deficiency can develop gradually and symptoms may appear late, consistent intake is emphasized.

While some plant foods are fortified (such as certain plant milks, breakfast cereals, and nutritional yeast), a daily B12 supplement is often recommended to ensure dependable intake, especially if fortified foods are not consumed regularly. The "daily basis" language in the question points strongly to B12 because it is the nutrient most consistently highlighted in vegan nutrition education as requiring intentional planning.

The other options are less appropriate. Vitamin C is abundant in fruits and vegetables, which are typically plentiful in vegan diets. Vitamin E is present in nuts, seeds, and vegetable oils. Vitamin A can be obtained as beta-carotene from orange and dark-green vegetables (the body converts it as needed). Although all nutrients require attention in a well-planned vegan diet (including vitamin D, iodine, iron, calcium, zinc, and omega-3 fats), B12 is the standout nutrient that usually requires supplementation or consistent fortified-food intake to avoid deficiency.

### NEW QUESTION # 19

Which term categorizes vitamins and minerals?

- A. Macronutrients
- B. Micronutrients
- C. Essential amino acids
- D. Antioxidants

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Vitamins and minerals are categorized as micronutrients because the body needs them in small amounts to support essential functions, even though they do not provide calories (energy). They play critical roles in maintaining normal growth, immune function, bone health, blood formation, nerve signaling, and metabolism.

For example, vitamins such as A, C, D, E, K, and the B-complex help regulate processes like vision, collagen formation, calcium absorption, antioxidant defense, and energy metabolism. Minerals such as calcium, iron, potassium, magnesium, zinc, and iodine support bone structure, oxygen transport, fluid balance, muscle contraction, enzyme activity, and thyroid function.

Micronutrients differ from macronutrients (carbohydrates, fats, and proteins), which are needed in larger quantities and supply the body with energy and building materials. In a balanced diet, macronutrients provide fuel and tissue-building components, while micronutrients help the body use that fuel effectively and keep organs and systems functioning properly.

The other options are not correct categories for vitamins and minerals. Antioxidants describe substances that help protect cells from oxidative damage; some vitamins (like C and E) act as antioxidants, but not all vitamins and minerals are classified that way. Essential amino acids are the building blocks of protein that must come from food; they are not vitamins or minerals. Therefore, "micronutrients" is the broad, accurate classification that includes both vitamins and minerals, highlighting their importance despite the small amounts required.

### NEW QUESTION # 20

When an individual gives a presentation in front of a group, the individual's voice trembles and body shakes. Which type of stress response is the individual demonstrating?

- A. Emotional
- B. Behavioral
- C. Physiological
- D. Cognitive

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A trembling voice and shaking body during a presentation reflect a physiological stress response.

Physiological responses are the body's automatic physical changes that occur when the brain perceives a threat—such as public speaking, performance pressure, or fear of judgment. This response is often described as the "fight-or-flight" reaction. The body releases stress hormones that increase alertness and prepare muscles for action. As a result, people may experience shaking, sweaty palms, dry mouth, faster heartbeat, rapid breathing, or a tight chest.

In this scenario, the individual's symptoms are clearly physical. Voice trembling can occur because breathing becomes shallow and muscles around the throat tighten. Body shaking can happen from adrenaline effects on muscles and increased nerve activation. These reactions can be uncomfortable but are common, especially when someone feels evaluated by others.

The other categories do not best match the described signs. Cognitive stress responses are thought-based, such as racing thoughts, difficulty concentrating, or negative self-talk ("I'm going to mess up"). Emotional responses involve feelings like fear, embarrassment, or irritability. Behavioral responses involve actions like avoiding the presentation, fidgeting, or speaking too quickly. While cognitive, emotional, and behavioral responses may also be present, the question specifically describes physical symptoms, which are physiological.

Wellness strategies that help reduce physiological stress symptoms include slow breathing (longer exhales), grounding techniques, practicing the presentation, arriving early to acclimate, and reframing nerves as normal performance energy. Over time, repeated exposure and preparation can reduce the intensity of these bodily reactions.

### NEW QUESTION # 21

Which of the following is a type of barrier contraception?

- A. The pill
- B. A diaphragm
- C. An IUD
- D. The patch

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A diaphragm is a type of barrier contraception, meaning it works by physically blocking sperm from reaching the egg. It is a shallow, flexible cup that is placed inside the vagina to cover the cervix before sexual activity. Barrier methods reduce the chance of pregnancy by preventing sperm from entering the uterus.

Diaphragms are often used with spermicide to increase effectiveness, and correct use (proper placement and timing) is important for best results.

The other options are not barrier methods. An IUD (intrauterine device) is placed in the uterus and works through different mechanisms depending on type (copper or hormonal), but it does not function as a barrier placed over the cervix. The pill and the patch are hormonal contraceptives. They mainly prevent pregnancy by suppressing ovulation (preventing release of an egg) and by changing cervical mucus and the uterine lining.

In physical and reproductive health education, contraception is often categorized by method type: barrier (condoms, diaphragm, cervical cap), hormonal (pill, patch, ring, injection, implant), and intrauterine (IUD). It's also important to understand protection differences: many barrier methods (notably external and internal condoms) can reduce risk of sexually transmitted infections, while most non-barrier hormonal and intrauterine methods do not protect against infections. This is why education often emphasizes choosing methods based on pregnancy prevention goals, health considerations, and whether STI protection is needed.

So, among the choices listed, the diaphragm is clearly the barrier contraceptive.

### NEW QUESTION # 22

Which BMI range is associated with being underweight?

- A. 25.0-29.9
- **B. 14.5-18.5**
- C. 18.5-24.9
- D. 10.0-14.5

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Body Mass Index (BMI) is a screening tool that uses height and weight to estimate whether a person's weight category may pose health risks. Standard BMI categories commonly used in health education classify underweight as a BMI below 18.5, healthy weight as 18.5-24.9, overweight as 25.0-29.9, and obesity at higher values. Based on these categories, the range that aligns with underweight among the given choices is 14.5-

18.5 (D) because it falls at and below the 18.5 cutoff (with most of the range being below 18.5).

Option B (18.5-24.9) is the typical healthy-weight range. Option C (25.0-29.9) matches the overweight category. Option A (10.0-14.5) is extremely low and may indicate severe underweight, but the question asks for the BMI range "associated with being underweight" in general; the broader underweight-related range offered is D.

From a wellness perspective, being underweight can be linked with concerns such as reduced energy, nutrient deficiencies (iron, calcium, vitamin D, B vitamins), lowered immune resilience, or decreased bone density- especially if underweight results from inadequate intake or underlying medical issues. That said, BMI is a screening measure, not a diagnosis: it does not directly measure body fat, muscle mass, or overall health. A person with a low BMI who is experiencing fatigue, frequent illness, or unintended weight loss should be assessed by a healthcare professional to identify causes and appropriate nutrition strategies.

## NEW QUESTION # 23

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