
NTA/UGC-NET-JRF/SET

HOME SCIENCE

Solved Papers

(Also Useful for Other State Level Competitive Examinations)

Chief Editor

A. K. Mahajan

Compiled and Edited by


NTA UGC Home Science Exam Expert

Computer Graphics by

Balkrishna & Charan Singh

Editorial Office

12, Church Lane Prayagraj-211002

 9415650134

Email : yctap12@gmail.com

website : www.yctbooks.com/www.yctfastbook.com/www.yctbooksprime.com

© All rights reserved with Publisher

Publisher Declaration :

Edited and Published by A.K. Mahajan for YCT Publications Pvt. Ltd.

and E:Book by APP YCT BOOKS In order to Publish the book,

full care has been taken by the Editor and the Publisher,

still your suggestions and queries are welcomed.

In the event of any dispute, the judicial area will be Prayagraj.

CONTENT

University Grant Commision (UGC) NTA NET ENGLISH

■ UGC NTA NET/JRF ENGLISH Exam New Syllabus-----	3-4
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science June 2012 Solved Paper II-----	5-11
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science June 2012 Solved Paper III-----	12-22
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science December 2012 Solved Paper II-----	23-29
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science December 2012 Solved Paper III-----	30-40
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science June 2013 Solved Paper II-----	41-48
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science June 2013 Solved Paper III-----	49-59
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science September 2013 Solved Paper II-----	60-66
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science September 2013 Solved Paper III-----	67-76
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science December 2013 Solved Paper II-----	77-84
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science December 2013 Solved Paper III-----	85-96
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science June 2014 Solved Paper II-----	97-104
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science June 2014 Solved Paper III-----	105-116
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science December 2014 Solved Paper II-----	117-124
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science December 2014 Solved Paper III-----	125-135
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science June 2015 Solved Paper II-----	136-143
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science June 2015 Solved Paper III-----	144-156
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science December 2015 Solved Paper II-----	157-164
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science December 2015 Solved Paper III-----	165-176
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science July-2016 Solved Paper II-----	177-184
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science July-2016 Solved Paper III-----	185-196
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science January -2017 Solved Paper II-----	197-204
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science January-2017 Solved Paper III-----	205-215
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science November -2017 Solved Paper II-----	216-223
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science November-2017 Solved Paper III-----	224-235
■ UGC NET/JRF Exam, Home Science July-2018 Solved Paper II-----	236-251
■ NTA UGC NET-JRF Exam, Home Science December-2018 Solved Paper II-----	252-269
■ NTA UGC NET-JRF Exam, Home Science June-2019 Solved Paper II-----	270-281
■ NTA UGC NET-JRF Exam, Home Science December-2019 Solved Paper II-----	282-294
■ NTA UGC NET-JRF Exam, Home Science June-2020 Solved Paper II-----	295-308
■ NTA UGC NET-JRF Exam, Home Science December-2020- June 2021 Solved Paper II-----	309-322
■ NTA UGC NET-JRF Exam, Home Science December-2021- June 2022 Solved Paper II-----	323-336
■ NTA UGC NET-JRF Exam, Home Science December-2022 Solved Paper II-----	337-352
■ NTA UGC NET-JRF Exam, Home Science June-2023 Solved Paper II-----	353-366
■ NTA UGC NET-JRF Exam, Home Science December-2023 Solved Paper II-----	367-384

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
NET BUREAU
NET SYLLABUS

Subject: Home Science

Code No. : 12

UNIT-I : FOOD SCIENCE AND FOOD SERVICE MANAGEMENT

1. Food science and nutrition.
2. Properties of food – physical and chemical properties
3. Quality evaluation of foods- objectives and subjective.
4. Effects of cooking and processing techniques on nutritional components and other physical parameters, food preservation and application.
5. Food pigments and additives.
6. Food standards, microbiological safety of food, HACCP, food packaging.
7. Perspectives of food service-menu planning, food cost analysis.
8. New product development - nano technology
9. Food service management of institutional level-hospital, educational institutions, social and special institutions
10. Research methods-fundamental issues, concept, need relevance, scope and ethics in research

UNIT-II : NUTRITION AND DIETETICS

1. Food groups – balanced diet, food pyramid, macro and micro nutrition.
2. Nutrients-role of nutrients in the body, nutrient deficiencies and requirements for Indians.
3. Public health nutrition
4. Nutrition through life span-physiological changes, growth and development from conception to adolescence, nutritional needs and dietary guidelines for adequate nutrition through life cycle, nutrition concerns.
5. Community nutrition, sports nutrition, nutrition in emergencies and disasters.
6. Nutritional assessment-methods and techniques.
7. Nutritional intervention-national nutrition policies and programmes, food and nutrition security.
8. Clinical and therapeutic nutrition.
9. Diet counseling and management.
10. Research methods- research designs, principles and purpose of research

Unit-III : TEXTILES

1. Textile terminologies- fibre, yarn, weave, fabric etc., classification of fibers, yarns and weaves, Identification of fibres and weaves.
2. Manufacturing process of major natural and manmade fibres, properties and their end uses.
3. Different methods of fabric construction-woven, knitted and non woven fabrics, their properties and end uses.
4. Textiles finishes-classification, processing and purposes of finishes.
5. Dyeing and printing-classification, method of block printing, tie and dye, batik, roller printing, screen printing, discharge, heat transfer printing and digitized printing.
6. Traditional textiles of India-embroidered textiles, printed textiles, woven textiles, dyed textiles of various regions in India. Identification on the basis of fibre content, technique, motif, colour and designed.
7. Textile Testing and quality control-need of testing, sampling method, techniques of testing fibres, yarn, fabrics and garments. Testing of colour-fastness, shrinkage, pilling and GSM of fabrics.
8. Textile and environment-banned dyes, eco-friendly textiles, contamination and effluent treatment, Eco-label and eco marks.
9. Recent developments in textiles and apparels- nano textiles, technical textiles, occupational clothing, zero waste designing, up cycling and recycling.

10. Research methods-types of research, descriptive, survey, historical, qualitative, quantitative, analytical and action research

UNIT-IV : APPAREL DESIGNING

1. Body measurements-procedure, need, figure types and anthropometry.
2. Equipments and tools used for manufacturing garments-advancements and attachments used for sewing machine. Types of machines used and their parts.
3. Elements and principles of design and its application to apparel. Illustrations and parts of garments.
4. Fashion-Terminologies, fashion cycle, fashion theories, fashion adoption, fashion forecasting and factors affecting fashion.
5. Pattern making-drafting, draping and flat pattern making techniques, pattern alteration and dart manipulation techniques.
6. Apparel manufacturing-terminology used, seams, techniques and machines used, process of fabric to apparel manufacture.
7. Apparel Quality testing-Quality standards and specification, Quality parameters and defects of fabrics and garments.
8. Care and maintenance of clothing-principles of washing, laundry agents, storage techniques case labels and symbols.
9. Selection of clothing for different age groups. Selection of fabrics for different and uses.
10. Research methods-hypothesis testing, types and scope

UNIT-V : RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CONSUMER ISSUES

1. Management-concept, approaches, management of time, energy, money, space, motivating factors, motivation theories, decision making.
2. Functions of management-planning, supervision, controlling, organizing, evaluation, family life cycle-stages, availability and use of resources.
3. Resources-classification, characteristics, factors affecting use, resource conservation, time management, work simplification techniques, classes of change, fatigue and its management.
4. Management of natural resources-land, forest, water, air, water harvesting, municipal solid waste management, concept of sustainable development, SDGs.
5. Money management-family income, types, supplementation, budgeting, household accounts, family savings and investment, tax implications.
6. Human resource management- functions, need, human resource development-challenges, functions, manpower planning, training need assessment, training methodologies, training evaluation.
7. Consumer-definition, role, rights and responsibilities, consumer behavior, consumer problems, education and empowerment.
8. Consumer protection- consumer organization, cooperatives, alternative redressal, standardization, standard marks, quality control, buying aids, consumer legislation.
9. Entrepreneurship-concept, process, barriers, entrepreneurial motivation, challenges, enterprise setting, project planning and appraisal, enterprise management.
10. Research methods-sampling techniques, types of sampling, sampling procedures, probability and non probability sampling

UNIT-VI : HOUSING AND INTERIOR DESIGN

1. Design fundamentals – elements of art, principles of design, principles of composition.
2. Colour - dimensions of colour, psychological effects of colour, colour schemes, factors affecting use of colour.

3. Space planning and design-housing need and important, principles of planning spaces, types of house plans, economy in construction, planning for different income groups.

4. Building regulations-norms and standards, zoning, housing for special groups and areas, housing finance.

5. Housing and environment- building materials- impact on environment, green rating systems, energy efficiency in buildings, energy auditing, indices of indoor comfort.

6. Energy as a resource- conventional and non- conventional sources, renewable /non-renewable energy, energy management, national efforts on energy conservation.

7. Product design - design thinking process, diffusion and innovation, design communication, ergonomic considerations.

8. Ergonomics - significance, scope, anthropometry, man, machine, environment relationship, factors affecting physiological cost of work, body mechanics, functional design of work place, time and motion study, energy studies.

9. Furniture and furnishing - historical perspectives, architectural styles, contemporary trends, wall finishes, window and window treatments.

10. Research methods-selection and preparation of tools for data collection-questionnaire, interview, observation, measuring scales, ranking and measurement, reliability and validity of tools

UNIT-VII : CHILD/HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1. Principles of growth and development, care during pregnancy and pre-natal and neonatal development.

2. Theories of human development and behavior.

3. Early childhood care and education – activities to promote holistic development.

4. Influence of family, peers, school, community and culture on personality development.

5. Children and persons with special needs, care and support, special education, prevention of disabilities, rehabilitation.

6. Children at risk-child labour, street children, children of destitute, orphans, child abuse and trafficking.

7. Adolescence and youth: changes, challenges and programs to promote optimal development.

8. Adulthood, characteristics, changing roles and responsibilities in early and middle adulthood.

9. Aging-physical and psychological changes and care needs.

10. Research methods-types of variables and their selection.

UNIT-VIII : FAMILY STUDIES

1. Dynamics of marriage and family relationships.

2. Family welfare-approaches, programmes and challenges, role in national development.

3. Domestic violence, marital disharmony, conflict, resolution of conflict.

4. Parent education, positive parenting, community education.

5. Family disorganization, single parent families.

6. Family studies-family in crisis, family therapy, initiatives for child development.

7. Human rights, rights of children, rights of women, status of women, gender roles.

8. Guidance and counseling- across life span and for care givers.

9. Health and well being across life span development.

10. Research methods- data collection and classification, coding, tabulation, inferential and descriptive statistics.

UNIT-IX : COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Basics of communication- nature, characteristics, functions, process, models, elements, principles, barriers, perception, persuasion and empathy, types of communication, levels (settings) of communication transactions, process of listening.

2. Communication systems and communication theories- human interaction theories, mass communication theories, message design theories, communication systems, culture and communication.

3. Concept of development- theories, models, measurement and indicators of development.

4. Concept of development- communication models and approaches, diffusion and innovation, mass media, social marketing.

5. Role of communication in development- need and importance, development journalism, writing for development-print, radio, television and internet.

6. Concerns of development communication- gender, health, environment, sustainability, human rights, population, literacy, rural and tribal development.

7. Advocacy and behavior change communication- concept, theories, models, approaches, application and challenges.

8. Traditional, modern and new media for development - folk forms of songs, art, dance, theatre, puppetry, advertisement, cinema, ICTs for development-community radio, participatory video, social media and mobile phones.

9. Organisation/agencies/institutes working for development communication- international/national/state and local.

10. Research methods-analysis of data through parametric and non parametric tests.

UNIT-X : EXTENSION MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1. Historical perspectives of extension–genesis of extension education and extension systems in India and other countries, objectives of extension education and extension service, philosophy and principles of extension programme development.

2. Programme management- need assessment, situation analysis, planning, organization, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

3. Extension methods and materials- interpersonal, small and large group methods, audiovisual aids-need, importance, planning, classification, preparation and field testing, use and evaluation of audio-visual materials.

4. Curriculum development and planning for extension education and development activities, Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives and learning.

5. Non-Formal, adult and lifelong education-historical perspectives, concept, theories, approaches, scope, methods and materials used, challenges of implementation and evaluation, issues to be addressed.

6. Training, skill development and capacity building for human resource development-methods of training, entrepreneurship development.

7. Community development- perspectives, approaches, community organization, leadership, support structures for community development, Panchyati raj institutions, NGOs and community based organisations.

8. People's participation and stakeholders' perspectives, Participatory Learning and Action-methods and techniques.

9. Development programmes in India for urban, rural and tribal population groups- programmes for nutrition, health, education, wage and self employment, women's development, skill development, sanitation and infrastructure.

10. Research methods-scientific report writing, presentation of data, interpretation and discussion.

UGC NET/JRF EXAM, June 2012

HOME SCIENCE

WITH EXPLANATION PAPER-II

1. From which plant source gluten is derived?

- (a) Soya (b) Rice
(c) Corn (d) Wheat

Ans. (d) : Gluten is derived from Wheat. Gluten helps food maintain their shape, acting as glue that holds food together. Gluten is a protein comprises 75-85% of total protein present in wheat. Wheat gluten is composed of mainly two types of protein the Glutenins and Gliadins.

2. HDL is synthesized and secreted from

- (a) Pancreas (b) Liver
(c) Kidneys (d) Muscles

Ans. (b) : HDL is synthesized mainly by the liver. High density lipoprotein are lipid protein complexes that mediate the transport of cholesterol from non-hepatic tissues to the liver for excretion from the body.

3. Which food service system produces food at a central unit and distributes processed food to other smaller units.

- (a) Conventional (b) Assembly line
(c) Commissary (d) Cook and Chill

Ans. (c) : Commissary is food service system produces food at a central unit and distribute processed food at other smaller units. It is described as large central production kitchen with centralized food purchasing and delivery of prepared foods to service units located in separate area for food preparation and service.

4. Which of the following governs the selection of needle?

- (a) Type of thread (b) Type of fabric
(c) Stitch length (d) Tension of thread

Ans. (b) : Type of fabric governs the selection of needle, heavier fabrics require thicker needles and fine fabric requires fine needle.

5. Which of the following is not a design repeat?

- (a) Drop (b) Mirror
(c) Rotary (d) Satin

Ans. (c) : Rotary is not a design repeat. Design repeat is use to obtain a motif that repeats without boundaries without break or interruption.

6. The term 'Therbligs' was given by

- (a) Prang (b) Gilbreth
(c) Denmann W. Ross (d) Mundell

Ans. (b) : The term therbligs was given by Gilbreth. He is the founder of motion study. Therbligs comprises a system for analyzing the motions involved in performing a task. Therbligs are 18 kinds of elemental motions.

7. Releasing pent up emotional energy is

- (a) Body control (b) Emotional Catharsis
(c) Mental Balance (d) Emotional security

Ans. (b) : Releasing pent up emotional energy is emotional catharsis According to psychoanalytic theory emotional catharsis release is linked to a need to relieve unconscious conflicts.

8. Deliberate manipulation of people's beliefs, values and behaviour through words, gestures, images is known as

- (a) Publicity (b) Propaganda
(c) Persuasion (d) Perception

Ans. (b) : Propaganda is deliberate manipulation of peoples beliefs, values and behaviour through words, gesture, images & thoughts where as publicity is based on truth and propaganda often suppress the truth.

Persuasion is more democratic in influencing the audience to bring about change in their attitude and behaviour. Perception, it is a process by which an individual maintain contact with environment.

9. Triggering the mind of participants to finding out solutions for a problem is called as

- (a) Colloquism (b) Symposium
(c) Debate (d) Brain Storming

Ans. (d) : Brain storming is triggering the mind of participants finding out solution for problem. It is a group creativity technique by which efforts are made to find a conclusion for a specific problem by gathering list of ideas.

Where as colloquialism is a word or phrase that is used in conversation but not in formal speech or writing and symposium is kind of conference, and a debate is formal argument or discussion of a question.

10. Chi-square test is used

- (a) When there are only two groups for comparison
(b) When the data is in frequencies
(c) To check accuracy of data
(d) When there are three or more groups for comparison

Ans. (b) : When data is in frequencies a chi-square test is used. It is a statistical test used to compare observed results with respected results.

11. Which of the following foods are produced by involving lactic acid fermentation?

- (A) Beer (B) Yogurt
(C) Cheese (D) Vinegar
(a) (A) and (B) (b) (B) and (C)
(c) (C) and (D) (d) (D) and (A)

Ans. (a) : Lactic acid fermentation is a metabolic process by which glucose or other carbon sugars are converted into cellular energy. It is an aerobic, fermentation reaction. yogurt and cheese produced by involving lactic acid fermentation.

12. Which of the following foods do not contain gluten and is acceptable for patients with celiac disease to consume?

- (A) Wheat Flour (B) Rice Flour
(C) Gram Flour (D) Corn flour
(a) (B), (C), (D) are correct
(b) (A), (B), (C) are correct
(c) (C), (D), (A) are correct
(d) (D), (A), (B) are correct

Ans. (a) : Rice flour, gram flour and corn flour are the gluten free food and is acceptable for patient with celiac disease. Gluten is found mainly in wheat flour.

Celiac disease:- It is an auto immune disorder which primarily affect the small intestine where individual develop intolerance to gluten so they are advised to take gluten free food.

13. The tool of Management that does not deal with personnel

- (A) Organization chart (B) Production schedule
(C) Job description (D) Job Specification
(E) Budget (F) Communication
Code :
(a) (A) and (B) (b) (B) and (E)
(c) (E) and (C) (d) (F) and (B)

Ans. (b) : The tool of management that does not deal with personnel is production schedule and budget.

The production schedule is a project plan of how the production budget will be spent over a given time scale for every phase of business project.

14. In a pattern, darts can be replaced by

- (i) Tucks (ii) Gather
(iii) Style line (iv) Control seam
Code:

- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
(b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
(c) (ii) and (iv) are correct
(d) (iii) and (iv) are correct

Ans. (c) : In a pattern, darts can be replaced by gather and control seam. Darts are technique used for shaping garments by curving straight fabric to the body.

Gather and control seam are dark equivalent. They provide all sorts of design possibilities while still improving the fit of the garment on the body.

15. Which of the following methods of printing are currently practiced largely in the Indian textile industry?

- (i) Screen Printing (ii) Digital
(iii) Roller printing (iv) Block Printing

- (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
(c) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
(d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

Ans. (c) : Screen printing, roller printing and block printing are some methods of printing currently practiced largely in Indian Textile Industry.

In screen printing technique, a mesh is used to transfer ink into a substrate fabric.

Block printing is technique for text, images or patterns used widely.

16. Which among the following are neutral colours?

- I. Black II. Red
III. Green IV. White**

- (a) I, II and III are correct
(b) I and II are correct
(c) I and III are correct
(d) I and IV are correct

Ans. (d) : Black and white are called neutral colours. Neutral colours are muted shades that appear to lack colour but they have underlying hues that change with different lighting.

17. Development is a product of

- (i) Heredity and Environment
(ii) Learning and Maturation
(iii) Learning and Training
(iv) Learning through observation

- Code:**
(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
(b) (i) and (ii) are correct
(c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
(d) (i) and (iv) are correct

Ans. (b) : Development is a product of "Heredity and Environment, learning and maturation.

Knowledge of heredity and environment helps to know the varying needs and ability of children.

Learning is process of acquiring knowledge, skills and behavior whereas maturation is process of becoming mature or developed.

18. Non-formal education is-

- (i) An organised
(ii) Systematic
(iii) Highly institutionalized
(iv) An educational activity

- Code :**
(a) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
(b) (i) and (ii) are correct
(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
(d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

Ans. (a) : Non-formal education is an organized, systematic and an educational activity. Non-formal education takes place outside the sphere of compulsory schooling but there is educational intent and planning of teaching/learning activities.

19. Which of the following are visual aids?
(i) Black Board (ii) Posters
(iii) Public address system (iv) Flash cards

Code :

- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
(b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
(c) (i) and (iv) are correct
(d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

Ans. (b) : Black board, posters and flash cards are visual aids Teaching aid which include learning through visual representation is called visual aids. Public Address System is an audio aid.

20. The most appropriate statistical test for analysing qualitative data is

- (i) Pearson's (ii) sign test
(iii) Kruskal-Wallis test (iv) F-test

Code :

- (a) both (i) & (ii) are correct
(b) both (iii) & (iv) are correct
(c) both (i) & (iii) are correct
(d) both (ii) & (iii) are correct

Ans. (d) : The most appropriate statistical test for analyzing qualitative data is both sign test and f-test. Sign test is statistical method to test for consistent differences between pairs of observation. F-Test is the test for equality of the two population variances.

21. Assertion (A): Browning in condensed milk occurs due to Millard reaction.

Reason (R): It is due to reaction between reducing sugar and fat.

Code :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true.
(b) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (c) : Browning in condensed milk occurs due to Millard reaction. It is due to reaction between reducing sugar and amino acid which usually requires heat.

22. Assertion (A): Energy requirements during lactation is higher than during pregnancy.

Reason (R): As the turnover of iron is greater during lactation because of milk secretion.

Code:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true.
(b) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (c) : Energy requirement during lactation is higher than during pregnancy is because of production of breast milk.

23. Assertion (A): Large food service institutions use formal competitive bid buying.

Reason (R): Here the purchaser goes to the whole sale market and bids the price.

Code :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true.
(b) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (c) : Large food service institutions use formal competitive bid buying. In formal competitive bid buying, written specification and estimated quantities needed are submitted to vendors with an invitation for them to quote prices, within a stated time, for the items listed.

24. Assertion (A): Break point of the collar is marked on the placket extension.

Reason (R): Roll line turns back from the centre front line.

Code :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true.
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is correct.

Ans. (c) : Break point of the collar extension is marked on placket extension. A placket is an opening in the upper part of trouser or skirts. Roll line is a line that is formed by the natural roll or turn of collar.

25. Assertion (A): Brocade, Huckaback, Jacquard and tapestry can be classified under same category.

Reason (R): All can be made on the Jacquard loom.

Code:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is correct.

Ans. (a) : Jacquard is a special fabric that is made by Jacquard loom. Brocade has rich interwoven design made on jacquard loom. Huckaback can be knitted. Tapestry is created by weaving coloured weft thread through plain wrap thread.

26. Assertion (A): Home Management is not an all encompassing concept compared to decision making or problem solving.

Reason (R): Home Management does not consider the totality of managerial functioning.

Code:

- (a) (A) is false, but (R) is true
(b) (A) is true and (R) is false
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the complete explanation.
(d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Ans. (d) : Home management is a process of managing the home effectively to achieve good health, happiness and satisfaction of the family members.

27. **Assertion (A):** Ego deals with the real world. It is based on reality principle.

Reason (R): Ego searches for real objects to satisfy the need. The hungry person must get real food to satisfy the hunger.

Code:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, (R) is the correct explanation.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, (R) is not correct explanation.
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (a) : The ego is the component of personality that is responsible for dealing with the reality.

28. **Assertion (A):** Confidentiality is an essential quality of the counsellor.

Reason (R): Counselling relationship will be effective only if the counsellor maintain confidentiality.

Code:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are false
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Ans. (a) : Confidentiality is the principle and practice of keep sensitive information private.

29. **Assertion (A):** All individuals in a social system do not adopt an innovation at the same time.

Reason (R): But they adopt innovation in an ordered time sequence.

Code :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are false.
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (a) : Adoption of a new idea, behaviour or product does not happen simultaneously in a social system but they adopt innovation in order of time sequence. Such as there are some early adapters who are comfortable in adapting new ideas and there some laggards they are bound by tradition and very conservative they adapting very late.

30. **Assertion (A):** A non-symmetric distribution is also described as skewed distribution.

Reason (R): In a skewed distribution the length of one of the tails, relative to the central section is disproportionate to the other.

Code:

- (a) Both (A) & (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true.
- (c) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- (d) (A) is true, but (R) are false.

Ans. (a) : (A) are true and R is correct explanation. A non-symmetric distribution is also described as skewed distribution.

In a skewed distribution the length of one tail is longer than other or disproportionate to the other.

31. **Arrange the right sequence in decreasing order of protein content in food.**

- i. Bread ii. Cheese
- iii. Butter iv. Boiled egg
- (a) i, ii, iii, iv (b) ii, iii, iv, i
- (c) iii, i, ii, iv (d) iv, ii, i, iii

Ans. (d) : Boiled egg highest protein content among them 7gm protein in 1egg. Cheese has 1.8 gm protein per 10 gm. 10 gm of bread contain 0.8 protein and butter have least amount of protein 10 gm of butter contain 0.08 gm protein.

32. **Give the sequential involvement of enzymes for the digestion of food in the GIT.**

- A. Iso maltase B. Pepsin
- C. Ptylin D. Amylase

Code :

- (a) A, B, D, C (b) C, B, D, A
- (c) D, A, B, C (d) B, A, C, D

Ans. (b) : Digestion of food start from mouth with salivary enzyme which is also called ptylin helps in breakdown of simple sugar, pepsin is secreted from stomach and help in digestion of protein. Amylase is secreted by both salivary gland and pancreas amylase helps in breakdown of starch to sugar. Iso maltase is secreted by intestine helps in breakdown of maltose.

33. **Give the sequence in which a purchase officer places a purchase order?**

- A. Develops order from
- B. Identifies the vendor
- C. Writes specification
- D. Identifies need
- E. Selects method of purchase

Code:

- (a) A, B, C, E, D (b) D, C, A, E, B
- (c) B, C, E, A, D (d) C, A, E, B, D

Ans. (b) : First the purchase officer identify need then he writes specification (detailed information of product) then develop order form after that they select the method of purchase and then they identify vendor to place the purchase order.

34. **Give the correct sequence in the production of garments :**

- A. Labelling B. Assembling
- C. Cutting D. Bundling

Code:

- (a) D, B, A, C (b) A, C, B, D
- (c) C, A, D, B (d) B, D, C, A

Ans. (c) : The sequence in production of garment is from cutting where fabric is cut according to design, labelling is done after cutting where description and instruction about garment is done. In bundling the pattern sorts according to size and design and makes bundles of them. Then each part of the cloth assembled in order to make a complete apparel.

35. Give the correct sequence of producing synthetic fibres.

A. Treatment with finishing chemicals

B. Extrusion

C. Polymerization

D. Dissolving solution

Code:

- (a) B, A, D, C (b) D, C, A, B
(c) A, B, C, D (d) C, D, B, A

Ans. (d) : Production of synthetic fiber starts from polymerization which involves combining monomers to make long chain polymer. Then the fabric is dissolved in solution in extrusion used to create object of fixed cross sectional area. In last fibers are treated with finishing chemicals.

36. Indicate the correct sequence of activities in the Home Management process.

- (a) Planning, organisation, feedback, implementation.
(b) Planning, organisation, implementation, feedback.
(c) Planning, implementation, organisation, feedback.
(d) Planning, feedback, organisation, implementation.

Ans. (b) : Home management process involve planning, organisation implementation feedback. Planning enables to find out various ways of using the available resources to achieve desired goals. Organising consist of dividing and grouping of activities After planning and organizing, implementation of plan is done and the final step is feedback, it helps in judging the success and achievement of plan of action.

37. Arrange the stages of Psycho-Social development in correct sequence

(i) Generativity Vs. Stagnation

(ii) Identity Vs. Role confusion

(iii) Ego Integrity Vs. Despair

(iv) Initiative Vs. Guilt

Codes :

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) (b) (iv), (ii), (i) and (iii)
(c) (iii), (ii), (iv) and (i) (d) (ii), (iv), (i) and (iii)

Ans. (b) : Initiative VS. Guilt is starts from age 3 and end at 5. The virtue of this stage is purpose.
Identity VS. Role confusion. It occurs in age group 13-21. The virtue of this stage is Fidelity.
Generativeity VS. stagnation. It occurs in age 40-65. The virtue of this stage is Care.
Ego integrity VS. Despair. It is last stage of psycho-social development. Virtue of this stage is Wisdom.

38. Step to be followed in applying participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques

- (i) Build up personal rapport with villagers
(ii) Identify villagers who are willing to share their experiences
(iii) Setting the climate for discussion
(iv) Meet the villagers
(v) Select suitable place for interview
(vi) Show full interest and enthusiasm

Code:

- (a) (i) (iv) (ii) (v) (iii) (vi)
(b) (iv) (v) (iii) (i) (vi) (ii)
(c) (iv) (i) (ii) (vi) (iii) (v)
(d) (v) (vi) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)

Ans. (c) : Steps in applying Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques meet the villagers build up personal rapport with villagers the identifying villagers who are willing to share their experiences, need to show full interest and enthusiasm. Setting the climate for discussion and selecting suitable place for interview.

39. Arrange the stages of the adoption process in correct sequence.

- (i) Interest (ii) Awareness**
(iii) Evaluation (iv) Adoption
(v) Trial

Codes :

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (v), (iv) (b) (v), (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
(c) (ii), (i), (iii), (v), (iv) (d) (iii), (v), (ii), (i), (iv)

Ans. (c) : Awareness → Interest → Evaluation → Trial → Adoption.

Through awareness an individual become aware of some new idea At the interest stage a person wants more information about the idea or product. At evaluation stage line individual judges the worth of the innovation. The trail stage is small scale experimental use. The final stage is adoption in which idea is adapted by large scale, continuation of idea and satisfaction.

40. Sequence the following scales of measurement from the lowest to the highest:

- (i) Interval scale (ii) Ordinal scale**
(iii) Nominal scale (iv) Ratio scale

Codes :

- (a) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) (b) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
(c) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv) (d) (iii), (ii), (iv) and (i)

Ans. (c) : Nominal scale → ordinal scale → interval scale → Ratio scale. Nominal scale of measurement defines the identify property of data. Ordinal scale defines data that is placed in specific order. Interval scale contains properties of nominal and ordered data. Ratio scales of measurement includes properties from all four scales of measurement.

41. Match the foods in List-I to its pigments in List-II.

List-I (Food)	List-II (Pigments)
A. Beet root	i. Flavones
B. Carrot	ii. Betalin
C. Onions	iii. Chlorophyll
D. Spinach	iv. Carotenoids

Code:

A	B	C	D
(a) i	ii	iii	iv
(b) ii	iv	i	iii
(c) iii	ii	iv	i
(d) iv	iii	i	ii

Ans. (b) : Correct match is

List-I	→	List-II
Beet root	→	(ii) Betalin
Carrot	→	(iv) Carotenoids
Onions	→	(i) Flavones
Spinach	→	Chlorophyll.

42. Match the glands with their respective hormones:

A. α cells pancreas	i. Adrenal corticoid steroid
B. Adrenal cortex	ii. Insulin
C. β cells pancreas	iii. Prolactin
D. Pituitary	iv. Glucagon

Code:

A	B	C	D
(a) iv	i	ii	iii
(b) i	ii	iii	iv
(c) iv	iii	i	ii
(d) ii	i	iii	iv

Ans. (a) : Correct match

List-I	→	List-II
(a) α Cells pancreas	→	(iv) Glucagon
(b) Adrenal Cortex	→	(i) Adrenal corticoid steroid
(c) β Cells pancreas	→	(ii) Insulin
(d) Pituitary	→	(iii) Prolactin

43. Match the catering unit with the right type of method of service.

Catering Unit	Method of Service
A. Cafeteria	i. Centralized
B. Hospital	ii. Scramble
C. Railways	iii. Buffet
D. Conference Hall	iv. Plated service

Code:

A	B	C	D
(a) i	ii	iii	iv
(b) ii	i	iv	iii
(c) iii	iv	i	ii
(d) iv	iii	ii	i

Ans. (b) :

List-I	List-II
(a) Cafeteria	(ii) Scramble
(b) Hospital	(i) Centralized
(c) Railways	(iv) Plated Service
(d) Conference Hall	(iii) Buffet Hall

44. Match the fashion terms given in List-I with their meanings given in List-II.

List-I	List-II
A. Classic	i. exclusive custom fitted clothing
B. Fad	ii. ready to wear
C. Haut-couture	iii. last through ages
D. Pret-aporteriv	iv. short lived craze

Code:

A	B	C	D
(a) i	ii	iii	iv
(b) iii	iv	i	ii
(c) ii	iii	iv	i
(d) iv	i	ii	iii

Ans. (b) :

List-I	List-II
(a) Classic	(iii) last through ages
(b) Fad	(iv) Short lived craze.
(c) Haut Couture	(i) Exclusive custom fitted clothing
(d) Pret aporteriv	(ii) Ready to wear

45. Match list-I with list-II.

List-I	List-II
A. Cotton	i. Plant stem
B. Pineapple	ii. Seed hair
C. Flax	iii. Plant leaf
D. Coir	iv. Fruit husk

Code:

A	B	C	D
(a) ii	iii	i	iv
(b) i	ii	iv	iii
(c) iii	iv	ii	i
(d) iv	i	iii	ii

Ans. (a) :

List-I	List-II
(a) Cotton	(ii) Seed hair
(b) Pineapple	(iii) Plant leaf
(c) Flax	(i) Plant stem
(d) Coir	(iv) Fruit husk

46. Match list-I with list-II.

List-I	List-II
I. Human Resources	1. Interrelated
II. Resources	2. Recurring
III. Routine decisions	3. Golden oblong
IV. Proportion	4. Intangible

Code:

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	4	1	2	3
(b)	4	1	3	2
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	2	4	1	3

Ans. (a) :

	List-I	List-II
I	Human Resources	4. Intangible
II	Resources	1. Interrelated
III	Routine Decisions	2. Recurring
IV	Proportion	3. Golden oblong

47. Match the items in List-I with List-II.

List-I	List-II
I. Clay Modelling	1. M.K. Gandhi
II. Pre basic education	2. 6 months-72 months Children
III. International Women's day	3. Imagination & creativity
IV. beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition of ICDS	4. 8th March

5. 8th July

Code:

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	3	2	5	1
(b)	2	5	4	2
(c)	3	1	4	2
(d)	1	3	2	4

Ans. (c) :

	List-I	List-II
I	Clay Modelling	3. Imagination and creativity
II	Pre basic education	1. M. K. Gandhi
III	International women's day	4. 8 March
IV	Beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition in ICDS children.	2. 6 months to 72 months

48. Match the following in List-I with List-II.

List-I	List-II
A. Change in knowledge	i. Self reliance
B. Change in attitude	ii. Doing things
C. Change in confidence	iii. What people know
D. Change in skill	iv. Reaction towards certain things

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	ii	iv	iii	i
(b)	iii	i	ii	iv
(c)	iii	iv	i	ii
(d)	iv	i	ii	iii

Ans. (c) :

(a) Change in knowledge	(iii) what people know
(b) Change in attitude	(iv) Reaction toward certain things
(c) Change in confidence	(i) self reliance
(d) Change in skill	(ii) Doing things

49. Match the traditional methods of communications with the State in India.

List-I	List-II
Traditional Method	Name of the State
A. Odissi	i. Kerala
B. Oyil Attam	ii. Karnataka
C. Kathakali	iii. Tamil Nadu
D. Yakshgana	iv. Orissa

Code:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	iv	iii	i	ii
(b)	ii	i	iv	iii
(c)	iv	ii	i	iii
(d)	iii	iv	ii	i

Ans. (a) : Correct mach

(a) Odissi → (iv) Orissa
(b) Oyil Attam → (iii) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kathakali → (i) Kerala
(d) Yakshgana → (ii) Karnataka

50. Match the symbols in List-I with worlds in List-II.

List-I	List-II
A. md	i. Chi-square
B. Σ	ii. mean
C. χ^2	iii. Sum of
D. \bar{X}	iv. Median

Code:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	ii	i	iii	iv
(b)	iv	iii	i	ii
(c)	i	ii	iv	ii
(d)	iv	iii	ii	i

Ans. (b) :

(a) md → (iv) median
(b) Σ → (iii) Sum of
(c) χ^2 → (i) Chi-Square
(d) \bar{X} → (ii) Mean

UGC NET/JRF EXAM, June 2012

HOME SCIENCE

WITH EXPLANATION PAPER-III

1. Normal BMI for adult Asians as suggested by WHO is

- (a) 18 - 23 kg/m² (b) 19 - 24 kg/m²
(c) 20 - 25 kg/m² (d) 21 - 26 kg/m²

Ans. (a) : Normal BMI for adult Asians as suggested by WHO is 18-23kg/m² BMI (body mass index), is a measure for indicating nutritional status in adults.

2. Generally visually impaired persons have visual acuity of

- (a) 2/200 (b) 20/100
(c) 20/70 (d) 20/200

Ans. (d) : The visually impaired persons have visual acuity of 20/200. Based on visual acuity testing, a person is considered legally blind when their best correct vision is 20/200, which means they need to be atleast 20 feet away to see something that a person with normal vision can see from 200 feet away.

3. The female sex hormone is

- (a) Androgen (b) Prolactin
(c) Estrogen (d) Oxytocin

Ans. (c) : The female sex hormone is estrogen. Estrogen plays a crucial role in reproductive and sexual development mostly the estrogen production occurs in ovaries, the adrenal gland and in small amount by fat cell.

4. Colostrum is very good as it is rich in proteins and _____.

- (a) Carbohydrates (b) Minerals
(c) Vitamins (d) Antibodies

Ans. (d) : Colostrum is the first milk (milk like fluid) secreted by mammals for 3-4 days who have recently given birth. It is rich in protein and antibodies which helps in development of immunity in the newborn. The major antibodies present in colostrum are I_gG, I_gM and I_gA.

5. Which of the following is sheared from a living sheep?

- (a) Flannel (b) Fleece
(c) Felt (d) Moire

Ans. (b) : Fleece is sheared from living sheep. Fleece refers to the woolen coat obtained after a sheep or lamb is sheared. Flannel is a woven fabric made from carded wool or worsted yarn. Felt is a fabric made by matting, condensing and pressing fibres together.

6. Which of the following is a stationary knife?

- (a) Band (b) Round
(c) Straight (d) Die

Ans. (a) : Band knife is a stationary knife. They have fine blades that rotate through a slot in the cutting table while cutting. It consists of a series of three or more pulleys powered by an electric motor with a continuously rotating steel blade mounted on them.

7. Which of the following is a double pointed dart?

- (a) Flange (b) French
(c) Fish (d) Dressmakers

Ans. (c) : Fish is a double pointed dart. Double pointed dart or fish eyed dart, are used for dresses or jackets that fit at waist while shaping both the bust and hip. It is sharp and narrow at both the ends.

8. A portion of output reentered as input to affect succeeding output is

- (a) Feedback (b) Deferred resource
(c) Throughput (d) Black box

Ans. (a) : A portion of output reentered as input to affect succeeding output is feedback.

9. Eliminating or combining parts of jobs is suggested by incorporating changes in

- (a) Tools (b) Posture
(c) Production sequence (d) Raw materials

Ans. (c) : Eliminating or combining parts of jobs is suggested by incorporating changes in production sequence.

10. The recommended height of the work surface in the kitchen for efficient operation is

- (a) 4 inches below the elbow
(b) 5 inches below elbow level
(c) 3 inches below elbow level
(d) 6 inches below the elbow

Ans. (c) : The recommended height of the work surface in the kitchen for efficient operation is 3 inches below elbow level.

11. A group of persons whom an individual consults before taking an important decision is known as

- (a) Formal groups (b) Informal groups
(c) Reference groups (d) Interest groups

Ans. (c) : A group of persons whom an individual consults before taking an important decision is known as reference groups.

12. Approaches to understand Women's participation in development have gone through the following phases:

- (a) Welfare, Women in Development, Gender and Development
- (b) Welfare, Gender and Development, Women in Development
- (c) Women in Development, Welfare, Gender and Development
- (d) Gender and Development, Women in Development, Welfare

Ans. (a) : Approaches to understand women's participation in development have gone through following phases.

Welfare → Women in Development → Gender and Development.

13. Putting the last as first, means

- (a) Reversals in learning
- (b) Destination of man
- (c) Blue print approach
- (d) Content centric teaching

Ans. (a) : Putting the last as first, means reversal in learning.

14. Following are the symptoms of Diabetes Mellitus:

- (A) Polyuria (B) Hypoglycaemia
- (C) Glycosuria (D) Polyphagia
- (E) Edema (F) Taste acuity
- (a) (a), (c) and (d) (b) (d), (b) and (c)
- (c) (f), (d) and (c) (d) (b), (d) and (e)

Ans. (a) : Symptoms of Diabetes Mellitus are

Polyuria:- Excessive urine output (>3L of urine per day).

Glycosuria:- In glycosuria there is an excessive sugar in urine.

Polyphagia:- Polyphagia is eating excessive amount of food. Uncontrolled blood sugar lead to polyphagia.

15. Which of the following are not deficiency diseases?

- (A) Xerophthalmia (B) Dyslipidemia
- (C) Osteomalacia (D) Keratomalacia
- (E) Anorexia Nervosa
- (a) (a) & (c) (b) (a) & (b)
- (c) (b) & (e) (d) (d) & (e)

Ans. (c) : Dyslipidemia and Anorexia Nervosa are not deficiency diseases.

Dyslipidemia:- Dyslipidemia is elevated low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol level or low level of high density lipoprotein cholesterol.

Anorexia Nervosa:- Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder characterized by an abnormally low body weight, an intense fear of gaining weight.

Xerophthalmia and keratomalacia caused due to vitamin A deficiency. Osteomalacia caused due to calcium and vitamin D deficiency.

16. Which of the following packages are examples of aseptic packaging?

- (A) Tetra pack boxes (B) Paper bag
- (C) Milk bottle (D) Plastic bag
- (E) Aluminium foil
- (a) (c) & (e) (b) (a) & (e)
- (c) (c) & (d) (d) (a) & (c)

Ans. (d) : Tetra pack boxes and milk bottle are example of aseptic packaging.

Aseptic packaging is the filling of sterile containers with a commercially sterile product under aseptic conditions and then hermetically sealing the product so that reinjection is prevented. The purpose of aseptic packaging is to produce a food item that can be stored without refrigeration for 6 months or more while maintaining chemical and sensory properties.

17. Which of the following are not new trends of Management?

- (A) JIT (B) TQM
- (C) MBO (D) BARS
- (E) PERT (F) ERG
- (a) (e) and (b) are correct.
- (b) (d) and (f) are correct.
- (c) (e) and (c) are correct.
- (d) (a) and (c) are correct.

Ans. (b) : PERT and ERG are not new trends of management.

PERT:- Programme Evaluation Review Technique chart is a project management tool that provides a graphical representation of project timelines. A PERT chart allows managers to evaluate the time and resources necessary to manage a project.

ERG:- According to ERG theory people are motivated by existence needs, relatedness needs and growth needs.

18. Family directly influences personality of the child by

- I. Communication II. Moulding
- III. Directing IV. Controlling
- (a) I, II, III are correct. (b) I and II are correct.
- (c) II and IV are correct. (d) Only I is correct.

Ans. (b) : Family directly influences personality of the child by communication and moulding.

19. Disciplining is a way of improving:

- I. Mannerisms II. Aesthetic sense
- III. Moral values IV. Educational values
- (a) I and II are correct
- (b) II, III and IV are correct.
- (c) I, III and IV are correct.
- (d) III and IV are correct.

Ans. (c) : Disciplining is a way of improving moral values, educational values and incorporate mannerism.

Living a disciplined life help us to improve our habits which inturn improve our personality and life.

20. **Right to survival of children includes**

I. Right to Birth and Registration

II. Right to Express

III. Right to Health and Nutrition

IV. Right to Participation

- (a) I, II and III are correct.
- (b) I and III are correct.
- (c) I, III and IV are correct.
- (d) III and IV are correct.

Ans. (b) : Right to survival of children include :-

- Right to Birth and Registration
- Right to Health and Nutrition.

The child's right to life proceeds through the necessity of assuring that children have possibility to grow and develop under favorable condition.

21. **Following chemicals used in the textile industry are hazardous:**

I. Azo compounds

II. Enzymes

III. Chlorine compounds

IV. Hydrogen peroxide

- (a) (III) and (IV) are correct.
- (b) (I) and (IV) are correct.
- (c) (I) and (II) are correct.
- (d) (I) and (III) are correct.

Ans. (d) : Azo compounds and chlorine compounds are the hazardous chemicals used in textile industry.

Azo dyes can break down to release chemicals called aromatic amines, some of which cause cancer some dyes can also cause dermatitis.

Chlorine can be toxic by inhalation or skin contact and can accumulate in the body over time affecting various organ of body.

22. **Which of the following stitches are used in chikankari embroidery?**

I. Kamal Kadai II. Negi

III. Fanda IV. Bijli

V. Pechni

- (a) (I), (III) and (IV) are correct.
- (b) (II), (IV) and (V) are correct.
- (c) (III), (IV) and (V) are correct.
- (d) (I), (IV) and (V) are correct.

Ans. (c) : Fanda, Bijli and Pechni are the stitches used in chikankari embroidery.

Chikankari is a very delicate and sophisticate shadow work type of embroidery which is done on fine cotton (muslin) fabric using white yarns.

23. **Name the components included in the 'Macro-habitat' concept of systems approach to management.**

I. Man-made and natural space

II. Biological contents of the physical environment of the family system.

III. Biological contents of the physical environment of the personal system.

IV. Economic actions of the family.

- (a) I and III are correct.
- (b) II and III are correct.
- (c) I and II are correct.
- (d) II and IV are correct.

Ans. (c) : The component included in the 'Macro-habitat' concept of Man-made and natural resource and biological content of physical environment of the family system.

24. **The effects of mental fatigue are**

I. Decreased attention

II. Decreased motivation

III. Increased mental performance

IV. Impaired perception and thinking

Codes:

- (a) I, II, III and IV are correct.
- (b) I, II and IV are correct.
- (c) I, II and III are correct.
- (d) I and II are correct.

Ans. (b) : The effect of mental fatigue are:-

- Decreased attention
- Decreased motivation
- Impaired perception and thinking

25. **Packaging serves the purpose of**

I. Protection of merchandise

II. Enhancement of product value

III. Value addition of product

IV. Advertising the product

Codes :

- (a) I, II and IV are correct.
- (b) I, II and III are correct.
- (c) II, III and IV are correct.
- (d) I, III and IV are correct.

Ans. (a) : Packaging serves the purpose of

- Protection of merchandise
- Enhancement of product value
- Advertising the product.

26. **As per the Human Development Report, the dimensions for measuring 'human development' in any country are**

(A) Longevity

(B) Happiness

(C) Knowledge

(D) Decent Standard of living

Codes:

- (a) (a), (b), (d) are correct.
- (b) (a), (c) and (d) are correct.
- (c) (b), (c) and (d) are correct.
- (d) (a), (b) and (c) are correct.

Ans. (b) : The dimensions for measuring 'human development' in any country are:-

- Longevity
- Knowledge
- Decent Standard of Living

27. **Feedback covers the following functions in communication:**

(A) Facilitates action (B) Improves learning

(C) Removes barriers (D) Informs audience

Codes :

- (a) (a), (b) and (d) are correct.
- (b) (b), (c) and (d) are correct.
- (c) (a), (b) and (c) are correct.
- (d) (b), (d) and (a) are correct.

Ans. (c) : Feedback covers the following functions in communication:

- Facilitates action
- Improve learning
- Remove barriers

- 28. The objectives of non-formal education are**
(A) To raise the extent of functional literacy
(B) To provide life-long education
(C) To compliment formal education in schools
(D) To prepare individuals for self employment

Codes:

- (a) (a), (b) and (c) are correct.
- (b) (b), (c) and (d) are correct.
- (c) (a), (b) and (d) are correct.
- (d) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are correct.

Ans. (c) : The objectives of non-formal education are:-

- To raise the extent of functional literacy.
- To provide life long education.
- To prepare individuals for self employment.

- 29. Assertion (A):** Microkjeldahl method is used for analysis of proteins.

Reason (R): Percentage of sulphur is measured to calculate protein content.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are false.
- (c) (A) is true, (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, (R) is true.

Ans. (c) : Microkjeldahl method is used for analysis of proteins This method is used for analysis of nitrogenous compounds in relative small quantities.

- 30. Assertion (A):** Marketing is a business strategy designed to attract customers and influence their purchasing power.

Reason (R): Process charts, work sampling and Pareto charts help in achieving it.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
- (b) (A) is correct, but (R) is false.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is correct.

Ans. (b) : Marketing is a business strategy designed to attract customers and influence their purchasing power. Reciprocity, commitment, consensus, authority, liking and scarcity help in achieving it.

- 31. Assertion (A):** Atherosclerosis is the pathological process that underlines majority of vascular diseases.

Reason (R): The formation of plaques due to the collection of lipids narrows the lumen of blood vessels.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) & (R) are true.
- (b) Both (A) & (R) are false.
- (c) (A) is true (R) is partially true.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are partially true.

Ans. (c) : Atherosclerosis is the progressive narrowing of the arteries due to plaque formation Majority of vascular disease is caused due to atherosclerosis.

- 32. Assertion (A):** Adopting a child carries special challenges as the adoptive parents need to deal with integrating the child into the family.

Reason (R): Adopted children are always problematic.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.
- (c) (A) is correct (R) is wrong explanation.
- (d) (A) is wrong (R) is correct explanation.

Ans. (c) : Adopting a child carries a special challenges as the adoptive parents need to deal with integrating the child into the family. Adopted children may face issues with self esteem, and they often struggle with anxiety. Though the parenting play a major role in moulding the child behaviour. Those who feel specially secure in their adaptive family are able to manage their uncertainties in better way.

- 33. Assertion (A):** Physical and psychological readiness of children to enter school affects the personality.

Reason (R): Children who are physically and psychologically ready will make satisfactory adjustment and develop favorable attitude towards education.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
- (c) (A) is correct (R) is wrong explanation.
- (d) (A) is wrong (R) is correct explanation.

Ans. (b) : Physical and psychological readiness of children to enter school affects the personality because children who are physically and psychologically ready will make satisfactory adjustment and develop favorable attitude towards education.

- 34. Assertion (A):** Couples need genetic counseling before conceiving.

Reason (R): Genetic defects lead to multiple births.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
- (b) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong explanation.
- (c) (A) is wrong, (R) is correct explanation.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

Ans. (b) : Couple need genetic counseling before conceiving because it helps to know about the factors (genetic condition, history of infertility, multiple miscarriages or still birth) that might affect baby during infancy or childhood or ability to become pregnant.

35. **Assertion (A):** Plisse has a permanently puckered surface.

Reason (R): Caustic soda printed on the fabric shrinks the fabric.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are false.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
- (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is correct.

Ans. (b) : Plisse has a permanently puckered surface. Caustic soda printed on the fabric shrinks the fabric. Plisse on a cotton fabric with a wrinkled or pleated stripted texture created by applying a solution (caustic soda) that shrinks part of the fabric, leaving it puckered.

36. **Assertion (A):** Plasma and nano technologies are the latest finishing technologies used in the textile industry.

Reason (R): They produce aesthetic effects but are not eco-friendly.

Codes:

- (a) (A) is correct but (R) is false.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are false.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is correct.

Ans. (a) : Plasma and nano technologies are the latest finishing technologies used in the textile industry. Nano technology used to develop desired textile characteristics. Plasma technology is an eco friendly technique to modify the surface of the textile fabrics and increase the adhesion of the textile material.

37. **Assertion (A):** Lock stitch is appropriate for stitching stretch fabrics.

Reason (R): Lock stitch stretches with fabric stretch.

Codes:

- (a) (A) is right, but (R) is wrong.
- (b) (A) is wrong, but (R) is right.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are right.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

Ans. (d) : Lock stitch is the stitch used for hemming purpose. Lock stitch is especially used for joining fabric collar, cuff, pocket, sleeve etc. Where as for stretch fabric zig-zag stitch is used as it allow the fabric to stretch and retract with the thread.

38. **Assertion (A):** Throughput is the activity outside the system boundary.

Reason (R): 'Blackbox' describes the unknown throughput.

Codes:

- (a) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong.
- (b) (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

Ans. (b) : Throughput is the activity inside the system boundary. 'Blackbox' describes the unknown throughput.

39. **Assertion (A):** Physiological fatigue can occur in situations other than those in a relatively high work-load period.

Reason (R): Performing disliked tasks is the major cause for physiological fatigue.

Codes:

- (a) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong.
- (b) (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

Ans. (a) : Physiological fatigue occur due to exhaustion. During muscular work, glycogen unites with oxygen in the blood stream release energy and form lactic acid and carbon-dioxide. Both this waste products interfere with continued muscular activity of the body. This state of body result in a feeling of tiredness which is termed as physiological fatigue. Performing disliked tasks is the major cause for psychological fatigue

40. **Assertion (A):** Ergonomics is defined as 'fitting the task to the man'.

Reason (R): Poor relationship between work, worker and work environment reduces the stress of workers.

Codes:

- (a) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong.
- (b) (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

Ans. (a) : Ergonomics is defined as 'fitting the task to the man'. Poor relationship between work, worker and work environment increase the stress of worker.

41. **Assertion (A):** Summative evaluation tries to measure end results of a programme.

Reason (R): This will help to decide whether to continue or discontinue the programme.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, (R) is the correct explanation.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, (R) is not the correct explanation.
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Ans. (a) : Summative evaluation tries to measure end result of a programme. This will help to decide whether to continue or discontinue the programme.

42. **Assertion (A):** Intrapersonal communication is important for self reflection.

Reason (R): Self reflection is important for communicating with others.

Codes:

- (a) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true.
- (c) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation.

Ans. (d) : Intrapersonal communication is important for self-reflection. Self-reflection through intrapersonal communication helps in understanding ones reaction in different situations and direct a change of action that will inspire them. Self reflection is also important for communicating with others.

43. Assertion (A) : Poverty is essentially a social phenomenon and only secondarily a material or physical phenomenon.

Reason (R) : Poverty is the socioeconomic phenomenon whereby the resources available to a society are used to satisfy the wants of the few while many do not have even their basic needs met.

Codes:

- (a) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are not correct.
- (d) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

Ans. (b) : Poverty is essentially a social phenomenon and only secondarily a material or physical phenomenon.

Poverty is socio-economic phenomenon whereby the resources available to a society are used to satisfy the wants of the few while many do not have their basic need meets.

44. Arrange in the right sequence, the changes that take place in cereals during moist cooking and cooling:

- (A) Retrogradation (B) Synerisis
- (C) Water absorption (D) Change in viscosity
- (E) Recrystallization
- (a) (c), (d), (b), (a), (e) (b) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)
- (c) (d), (c), (e), (b), (a) (d) (c), (d), (a), (e), (b)

Ans. (d) : The right sequence of the changes that take place in cereals during moist cooking and cooling are.

- Water absorption
- Retrogradation
- Synerisis
- Change in viscosity
- Recrystallization

45. Give the sequential progression of symptoms from hepatitis to cirrhosis:

- (A) Increased bilirubin
- (B) Abdominal tenderness and jaundice
- (C) Nausea, anorexia, vomiting
- (D) Oesophageal varicose
- (E) Oedema and ascitis
- (F) Portal hypertension
- (a) (b), (c), (d), (a), (e), (f)
- (b) (b), (a), (d), (f), (c), (e)
- (c) (a), (c), (f), (d), (b), (e)
- (d) (c), (b), (a), (f), (d), (e)

Ans. (d) : The sequential progression of symptoms from hepatitis to cirrhosis is:-

- Nausea, anorexia, vomiting
- Abdominal tenderness and jaundice
- Increased bilirubin
- Portal hypertension
- Oesophageal varicose
- Oedema and ascitis

46. Arrange in right sequence the procedure used in selecting a food service employee:

- (A) Appointment letter
- (B) Internal source
- (C) Determining need
- (D) Establishment of wage
- (E) Advertisement
- (F) Interview
- (G) Orientation
- (a) (b), (a), (e), (f), (g), (c), (d)
- (b) (c), (e), (f), (g), (a), (b), (d)
- (c) (d), (b), (a), (c), (g), (f), (e)
- (d) (c), (b), (e), (f), (d), (a), (g)

Ans. (d) : The right sequence of procedure used in selecting a food service employee.

- Determining Needs
- Internal Sources
- Advertisement
- Interview
- Establishment of wage
- Appointment letter
- Orientation

47. Arrange the stages of psycho-sexual development in correct sequence:

- I. Phallic stage
- II. Genital stage
- III. Oral stage
- IV. Latency stage
- V. Anal stage
- (a) II, IV, I, V, III (b) I, II, III, V, IV
- (c) III, V, I, IV, II (d) V, IV, III, II, I

Ans. (c) : The correct sequence of psycho-sexual development is :

- Oral stage
- Anal stage
- Phallic stage
- Latency stage
- Genital stage

48. Arrange the stages of child development in correct sequence:

- I. Antenatal
- II. Prenatal
- III. Neonatal
- IV. Infancy
- V. Toddlerhood
- (a) II, III, I, IV, V (b) II, I, III, IV, V
- (c) I, II, IV, III, V (d) I, II, III, IV, V

Ans. (b) : The correct sequence of stage of child development is:-

- Pre natal
- Antenatal
- Neonatal
- Infancy
- Toddlerhood

49. Identify the correct sequencing order in the process of listening:

- I. Understanding
- II. Remembering
- III. Receiving
- IV. Evaluating
- V. Responding
- (a) III, I, II, V, IV (b) II, I, III, V, IV
- (c) I, II, IV, III, V (d) V, III, IV, I, II

Ans. (a) : The correct sequential order in process of listening.

- Receiving
- Understanding
- Remembering
- Responding
- Evaluating

50. Give the sequence for denim washing:

- (i) Bleaching
- (ii) Clean up to adjust desired effect
- (iii) Tinting/Dyeing
- (iv) Softening
- (v) Desizing, Scouring
- (vi) Enzyme wash or stone wash.

Codes:

- (a) (ii), (i), (v), (vi), (iii), (iv)
- (b) (v), (vi), (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
- (c) (iii), (i), (ii), (vi), (v), (iv)
- (d) (v), (iv), (vi), (i), (iii), (ii)

Ans. (b) : The correct sequence of for denim washing.

- Desizing, scouring
- Enzyme wash or stone wash
- Clean up to adjust desired effect
- Bleaching
- Tinting/dyeing
- Softening

51. Give the correct sequence for cotton processing :

- (i) Singeing (ii) Printing
- (iii) Bleaching (iv) Scouring
- (v) Curing and heat setting (vi) Desizing

Codes :

- (a) (i), (iii), (iv), (v), (ii), (vi)
- (b) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii), (vi), (v)
- (c) (i), (vi), (iv), (iii), (ii), (v)
- (d) (iv), (i), (vi), (iii), (ii), (v)

Ans. (c) : The correct sequence of for cotton processing

- Singeing • Desizing • Scouring
- Bleaching • Printing • Curing and heat setting

52. Give the sequence for design development process of garments for fashion industry:

- (i) Designing by maintaining identity of brand
- (ii) Presentation
- (iii) Study of forecast
- (iv) Identifying target market
- (v) Study of current trends
- (vi) Making design brief

Codes:

- (a) (vi), (iv), (v), (iii), (i), (ii)
- (b) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i), (v), (vi)
- (c) (v), (ii), (iv), (vi), (i), (iii)
- (d) (i), (v), (iii), (iv), (vi), (ii)

Ans. (a) : The correct sequence for design development process of garments for fashion industry:-

- Making design brief
- Identifying target market
- Study of current trends
- Study of forecast
- Designing by maintaining identity of brand.
- Presentation

53. Arrange the following in the proper sequence of communication:

- (i) Message (ii) Source (iii) Decoder
- (iv) Encoder (v) Destination

Codes :

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)
- (b) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii), (v)
- (c) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv), (v)
- (d) (ii), (i), (iii), (v), (iv)

Ans. (b) : The proper sequence of communication is:-

- Source • Message • Encoder
- Decoder • Destination

54. Arrange in sequence the channels of distribution:

- I. Wholesaler** **II. Manufacturer**
- III. Consumer** **IV. Retailer**

Codes:

- (a) I, II, III, IV (b) II, III, I, IV
- (c) II, I, IV, III (d) III, IV, II, I

Ans. (c) : The correct sequence of channel of distribution is:-

- Manufacturer • Wholesaler
- Retailer • Consumer

55. Arrange Maslow's 'Hierarchy of needs' in the proper sequence:

- I. Physiological** **II. Social**
- III. Safety** **IV. Self-esteem**
- V. Self actualisation**

Codes:

- (a) I, III, II, IV, V (b) I, II, III, IV, V
- (c) V, IV, III, II, I (d) I, IV, III, II, V

Ans. (a) : The correct sequence of Maslow's 'Hierarchy of Needs' is:-

- Physiological • Safety • Social
- Self- esteem • Self actualisation

56. Arrange the following programmes of adult education in India in chronological order of their inception:

- (A) National Adult Education Programme (NAEP)
- (B) National Literacy Mission (NLM)
- (C) Total Literacy campaign (TLC)
- (D) Continuing Education

- (a) (b), (d), (c), (a) (b) (d), (c), (b), (a)
- (c) (c), (b), (a), (d) (d) (a), (b), (c), (d)

Ans. (*) : Chronological order of adult education in India of their inception.

- National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) in 1978
- Continuing Education.
- National Literacy Mission in 1988
- Total Literacy campaign in 1989

57. The correct sequence of steps involved in behaviour change communication are

- (i) Action (ii) Interest
- (iii) Attention (iv) Satisfaction
- (v) Conviction (vi) Desire

Codes:

- (a) (ii), (vi), (iv), (iii), (i), (v)
- (b) (iii) (ii), (vi), (v), (i), (iv)
- (c) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi)
- (d) (vi), (v), (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

Ans. (b) : The correct sequence of steps involved in behaviour change communication are:-

- Attention • Interest • Desire
- Conviction • Action • Satisfaction

58. Arrange the following phrases used by Laswell in his model of communication:

- (A) To whom (B) In which channel
- (C) Says What (D) Who
- (E) With what effect

Codes :

- (a) (b), (d), (c), (a), (e) (b) (e), (a), (b), (c), (d)
- (c) (d), (c), (b), (a), (e) (d) (c), (a), (e), (d), (a)

Ans. (c) : Phrases of Laswell communication is systematic order is :

- Who • Says what • In which channel
- To whom • With what effect

59. Match the nutrient fortified in List-I with foods in List-II :

- | List-I
Nutrient | List-II
Foods |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Iron | (i) Hydrogenated fat |
| (b) Iodine | (ii) Milk |
| (c) Vitamin D | (iii) Biscuits |
| (d) Vitamin A and D | (iv) Salt |
| | (v) Sugar |

Codes :

- | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----------|------|-------|-------|
| (a) (v) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| (b) (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) |
| (c) (v) | (ii) | (iii) | (i) |
| (d) (iv) | (v) | (ii) | (iii) |

Ans. (b) : Correct Match-

- | List-I
Nutrient | List-II
Foods |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Iron | - Biscuits |
| (b) Iodine | - Salt |
| (c) Vitamin D | - Milk |
| (d) Vitamin A and D | - Hydrogenated fat |

60. Match the Nutritional Assessment Methods in List-I with Tools used for measurement in List-II :

- | List-I
Nutritional
Assessment Methods | List-II
Tools |
|---|-----------------------|
| (A) Dietary Survey | (i) Hb |
| (B) Anthropometry | (ii) Bitot spot |
| (C) Biochemical | (iii) FFQ |
| (D) Clinical | (iv) Bomb Calorimeter |
| | (v) MUAC |
| | (vi) HPLC |

Codes:

- | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----------|-------|------|------|
| (a) (iii) | (vi) | (iv) | (i) |
| (b) (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (vi) |
| (c) (vi) | (iv) | (v) | (ii) |
| (d) (iii) | (v) | (i) | (ii) |

Ans. (d) : Correct match-

- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------|--------------|
| (a) Dietary Survey | - FFQ |
| (b) Anthropometry | - MUAC |
| (c) Biochemical | - Hb |
| (d) Clinical | - Bitot Spot |

61. Match the symptoms in List-I with the disease in List-II:

- | List-I
Symptoms | List-II
Disease |
|---|----------------------------|
| (a) Steatorrhea | (i) Hepatic encephalopathy |
| (b) Neuropsychiatric | (ii) CVD |
| (c) Increased loss of proteins in urine | (iii) Gout |
| (d) Platelet aggregation | (iv) Malabsorption |
| | (v) Nephrotic syndrome |

Codes:

- | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----------|-------|------|-------|
| (a) (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| (b) (iv) | (i) | (v) | (ii) |
| (c) (v) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) |
| (d) (ii) | (i) | (iv) | (iii) |

Ans. (b) : Correct match-

- | List-I | List-II |
|---|--------------------------|
| (a) Steatorrhea | - Melabsorption |
| (b) Neuropsychiatric | - Hepatic encephalopathy |
| (c) Increased loss of proteins in urine | - Nephrotic syndrome |
| (d) Platelet Aggregation | - CVD |

62. Match List-I with List-II :

- | List-I | List-II |
|-------------------|--|
| (a) Grapevine | (i) Consists of 4 'P' |
| (b) Benchmark | (ii) Cost that increase with sales |
| (c) Fish Diagram | (iii) Informal method of communication |
| (d) Variable Cost | (iv) Focus on different causes of problem |
| (e) Market Mix | (v) Set of goals based on what is achievable |
| | (vi) Frequency with which customer select menu items |

Codes :

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
(a) (iii)	(v)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(b) (i)	(iv)	(vi)	(ii)	(v)
(c) (ii)	(vi)	(i)	(iii)	(v)
(d) (iii)	(v)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)

Ans. (a) : Correct match-

List-I	List-II
(a) Grapevine -	Informal method of communication
(b) Benchmark -	Set of goals based on what is achievable
(c) Fish Diagram -	Focus on different causes of problem
(d) Variable Cost -	Cost that increase with sales
(e) Market Mix -	Consists of 4 'P'

63. Match the items in List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
I. Sucking and eye blinking	1. Classical conditioning
II. Less than 2.5 kg of birth weight	2. Loneliness
III. Empty nest	3. Operant Conditioning
IV. Pairing of Stimuli	4. Permanent Reflex
	5. Small for date
	6. Broken Homes

Codes:

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	5	2	6	3
(b)	6	5	2	3
(c)	2	4	6	1
(d)	4	5	2	1

Ans. (d) : Correct match-

List-I	List-II
I. Sucking and eye blinking	- Permanent reflex
II. Less than 2.5kg of birth weight	- small for date
III. Empty nest	- Loneliness
IV. Pairing of Stimuli	- Classical conditioning

64. Match the items in List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
I. Germination	1. Sleeping on stomach and soft surfaces
II. Equilibration	2. Balance
III. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	3. Viral infection
IV. Kindergarten	4. Piaget
	5. Science experience
	6. Froebel

Codes:

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	5	4	1	6
(c)	2	1	6	4
(d)	3	4	2	5

Ans. (b) : Correct Match-

List-I	List-II
I. Germination	Science experience
II. Equilibration	Piaget
III. Sudden infant death syndrome	Sleeping on stomach and soft surfaces
IV. Kindergarten	Froebel

65. Match the items in List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
I. T.A.T.	1. Immediately after birth
II. Cooperative and Helpful behaviour	2. Quantitative
III. BCG	3. Projective technique
IV. Development	4. Prosocial behaviour
	5. Intelligence test
	6. Qualitative

Codes:

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	3	4	1	6
(b)	2	3	5	4
(c)	3	2	4	2
(d)	2	3	1	5

Ans. (a) : Correct Match-

List-I	List-II
I. T.A.T.	Projective technique
II. Cooperative and Helpful behaviour	pro-social behaviour
III. BCG	Immediately after birth
IV. Development	Qualitative

66. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(a) Velvet	(i) Short thick pile of cotton
(b) Velveteen	(ii) Woven nylon strip of hooks eyes
(c) Velcro	(iii) Filling pile surface
(d) Velour	(iv) Warp pile surface of silk

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(b)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(c)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)
(d)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)

Ans. (b) : Correct Match-

List-I	List-II
I. Velvet	Warp pile surface of silk
II. Velveteen	Filling pile surface
III. Velcro	Woven nylon strip of hooks eyes
IV. Velour	Short thick pile of cotton

67. Match the terms used in dyeing given in List-I with their description given in List-II :

List-I	List-II
(a) Migration	(i) Loss of colour due to sunlight
(b) Frosting	(ii) Transference of colour to another fabric by rubbing
(c) Fading	(iii) Change in colour due to localized abrasion
(d) Crocking	(iv) Transference of colour from one area of fabric to another

Codes:

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(b) (ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(c) (iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(d) (iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)

Ans. (c) : Correct Match-

List-I	List-II
(a) Migration	Transference of colour from one area of fabric to another.
(b) Frosting	Change in colour due to localized abrasion
(c) Fading	Loss of colour due to sunlight
(d) Crocking	Transference of colour to another fabric by rubbing

68. Match the garment production systems given in List-I with their descriptions given in List-II :

List-I	List-II
(a) Unit Production System	(i) Empowered work team
(b) Modular Production System	(ii) Assembly of a complete panel by a single operator
(c) Progressive Bundle System	(iii) automatic transfer from workstation to workstation
(d) Section or process production system	(iv) Gradually assembled as bundles more through





Codes:

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a) (i)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)
(b) (iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)
(c) (ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
(d) (iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)

Ans. (b) : Correct Match-

List-I	List-II
(a) Unit production system	automatic transfer from workstation to workstation
(b) Modular production system	Empowered work team
(c) Progressive Bundle system	Gradually assembled as bundles through
(d) Section or process production system	Assembly of complete panel by a single operator.





69. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(a) 	(i) Only non-chlorine bleach
(b) 	(ii) Tumble dry, permanent press
(c) 	(iii) Professionally dry clean
(d) 	(iv) Delicate/gentle wash

Codes:

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a) (iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)
(b) (iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(c) (i)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)
(d) (ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)

Ans. (b) : Correct Match-

List-I	List-II
(a) 	Delicate/gentle wash
(b) 	Only non-chlorine bleach
(c) 	Tumble dry permanent press
(d) 	Professionally dry clean

70. Match the following in List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
I. Transferring	1. Adjusting availability of resources
II. Producing	2. Inventory of resources
III. Investing	3. Reduce available resources
IV. Exchanging	4. Create added resources

Codes:

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	3	4	1	2
(b)	3	4	2	1
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	4	3	2	1

Ans. (a) : Correct Match-

	List-I	List-II
I.	Transferring	Reduce available resources
II.	Producing	Create added resource
III.	Investing	Adjusting availability of resources
IV.	Exchanging	Inventory of resources

71. Match the following in List-I with List-II:

	List-I	List-II
I.	Met demands	1. Change in action
II.	Used resources	2. Demands requiring action
III.	Goals	3. Shift in stock
IV.	Adjusting	4. Value-based objectives
		5. Component of output

Codes:

	I	II	III	IV		I	II	III	IV
(a)	5	4	2	3	(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	5	2	1	4	(d)	5	3	2	1

Ans. (d) : Correct Match-

	List-I	List-II
I.	Met demands	Component of output
II.	Used resources	Shift in stock
III.	Goal	Demands requiring action
IV.	Adjusting	Change in action

72. Match the following in List-I with List-II :

	List-I	List-II
I.	Brands	1. BIS
II.	Process Chart	2. Word
III.	Trademarks	3. Symbol
IV.	Standards	4. Pen and Pencil
		5. Pin and thread

Codes :

	I	II	III	IV		I	II	III	IV
(a)	2	3	4	1	(b)	3	4	2	1
(c)	1	3	4	2	(d)	4	2	1	3

Ans. (b) : Correct match-

	List-I	List-II
I.	Brands	Symbol
II.	Process Chart	Pen and pencil
III.	Trade marks	word
IV.	Standards	BIS

73. Match the items in List-I with List-II :

	List-I	List-II
Early Extension		Name of the Proponent
(A) Gurgaon Experiment		(i) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Sriniketan		(ii) Spencer Hatch
(C) Marthandum Experiment		(iii) Rabindranath Tagore
(D) Etawah Pilot Project		(iv) Albert T. Mayor
		(v) F.L. Brayne

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(v)
(b)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)
(c)	(iii)	(i)	(v)	(iv)
(d)	(v)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)

Ans. (d) : Correct Match-

	List-I	List-II
(a)	Gurgaon experiment	F.L. Brayne
(b)	Sriniketan	Rabindranath Tagore
(c)	Marthandum Experiment	Spencer Hatch
(d)	Etawah Pilot project	Albert T. Mayor

74. Match the items in List-I with List-II:

	List-I	List-II
(A)	David K. Berlo	(i) Diffusion of innovations
(B)	Edgar Dale	(ii) Communication Model
(C)	Rogers E.M.	(iii) Rapid Rural Appraisal
(D)	Robert Chambers	(iv) Cone of Experience
		(v) Panchayati Raj

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(b)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(c)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)
(d)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)

Ans. (d) : Correct Match-

	List-I	List-II
(a)	David K. Berlo	Communication model
(b)	Edgar Dale	Cone of Experience
(c)	Rogers EM	Diffusion of Innovations
(d)	Robert Chambers	Rapid Rural Appraisal

75. Match the eminent social activist in List-I with movement they spearheaded in List-II :

	List-I	List-II
(A)	Medha Patkar	(i) Narmada Bachao
(B)	Sundarlal Bahuguna	(ii) Bhoodan
(C)	Mahatma Gandhi	(iii) Corruption
(D)	Vinoba Bhave	(iv) Freedom
		(v) Chipko

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(b)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)
(c)	(i)	(v)	(iv)	(ii)
(d)	(i)	(v)	(ii)	(iv)

Ans. (c) : Correct Match-

	List-I	List-II
(a)	Medha Patkar	Narmada Bachao
(b)	Sundarlal Bahuguna	Chipko
(c)	Mahatma Gandhi	Freedom
(d)	Vinoba Bhave	Bhoodan

UGC NET/JRF EXAM, December 2012

HOME SCIENCE

WITH EXPLANATION PAPER-II

1. What is the primary reason for blanching food?

- (a) Cleans the food
- (b) Prevents pest infestation
- (c) Inactivates enzymes in food
- (d) Prevents food from drying

Ans. (c) : The primary reason for blanching food is inactivating enzymes present in food. Blanching is a mild heat treatment, to achieve adequate enzyme inactivation, food is heated rapidly and then cooled rapidly to near ambient temperature.

2. RDA's for Indian women are based on reference woman who has

- (a) Body weight 50 kg and height 1.40 m
- (b) Body weight 55 kg and height 1.61 m
- (c) Body weight 48 kg and height 1.56 m
- (d) Body weight 52 kg and height 1.37 m

Ans. (b) : RDA's for Indian Women are based on reference woman who has body weight of 55 kg. and height 1.61 m. The recommended dietary allowances (RDA) is the average dietary intake level of the nutrient sufficient for maintenance of health in nearly all individual.

3. Which of the following is not a management approach?

- (a) Classic
- (b) System Approach
- (c) Human Relation
- (d) Double Entry System

Ans. (d) : Double entry system is not a management approach. Management approaches are techniques that are used to direct and control an organisation.

4. Which of the following holds the bobbin in the sewing machine?

- (a) Feed dog
- (b) Pressure foot
- (c) Oscillating hook
- (d) Thread take up lever

Ans. (c) : Oscillating hook holds the bobbin in the sewing machine. Oscillating hook in sewing machines have a hook that oscillates back and forth. In this system the hook picks up the upper thread from the needle and carries it down around the bottom of the bobbin case. Once it has done this, the hook reverses its direction and returns to its original direction.

5. Which of the following does not represent Kasuti Embroidery?

- (a) Menthi
- (b) Aari
- (c) Gavanti
- (d) Murgi

Ans. (b) : Aari does not represent Kasuti Embroidery. Kasuti is famous embroidery of Karnataka. Kasuti means hand work made of cotton thread. Aari work is a part of Kashmiri Embroidery in which embroidery is done on a stretched fabric and the stitching of design is done with the help of hook.

6. Principle of operation of an electric water heater is by

- (a) Convection
- (b) Radiation
- (c) Conduction
- (d) Induction

Ans. (d) : Principle of operation of an electric water heater is by induction.

Induction heating process is the non-contact process of heating an electrically conductive metal by generating eddy currents within the metal, using electromagnetic induction principle.

7. Sociometry is a tool to measure child's

- (a) Intelligence level
- (b) Behaviour problems
- (c) Relationship with peers
- (d) Relationship with parents

Ans. (c) : Sociometry is a tool to measure child's relationship with peer. Sociometry is most commonly applied to quantitative treatment of preferential interpersonal relations. The emphasis may be psychological or sociological.

8. DRDA is functioning at

- (a) District level
- (b) Block level
- (c) Village level
- (d) State level

Ans. (a) : The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) is the principle organisation functioning at district level to manage and oversee the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes of Ministry of Rular Development.

9. ABC of Poster

- (a) Attractive, Brief, Clear
- (b) Attention, Brief, Clarity
- (c) Attractive, Bold, Clear
- (d) Attractive, Bold, Colourful

Ans. (a) : ABC of poster is Attractive, Brief and clear.

10. Type I error is made when

- (a) True null hypothesis is rejected
- (b) True null hypothesis is accepted
- (c) False null hypothesis is rejected
- (d) False null hypothesis is accepted

Ans. (a) : Type I error is made when true null hypothesis is rejected. Type I error is a kind of fault that occurs during the hypothesis testing process when a null hypothesis is rejected, even though it is accurate and should not be rejected.

11. Which of the following foods are rich in omega 3 fatty acids?

- (a) Lard
- (b) Butter
- (c) Fatty fish
- (d) Olive oil
- (e) Mustard seeds
- (f) Walnut

Codes :

- (a) (a), (b), (c)
- (b) (c), (e), (f)
- (c) (e), (f), (b)
- (d) (f), (c), (d)

Ans. (b) : Fatty-fish, mustard seeds and walnut are the food rich in omega-3 fatty acid.
Omega-3 Fatty acid is essential fatty acid have carbon-carbon double bond located three carbons from the methyl end of the chain.
Omega-3 fatty acid serves as a structural component for providing the optimal function of cellular membranes in health of disease state.

12. Which of the following micro organisms cause food borne intoxication?

- (a) Staphylococcus aureus
- (b) E. coli
- (c) Clostridium botulinum
- (d) Listeria monocytogenes
- (e) Salmonella

Codes :

- (a) (a) and (b) (b) (a) and (c)
- (c) (c) and (d) (d) (d) and (e)

Ans. (b) : Staphylococcus aureus and Clostridium botulinum are micro-organism cause food borne intoxication.

Staphylococcus food poisoning is one of the most common food borne disease and result from ingestion of staphylococcal enterotoxin. The bacteria clostridium botulinum produces a potent neurotoxin that cause a rare but deadly disease called Botulism.

13. Which of the following equipments are not used in the kitchen?

- (a) Oven (b) Cooking range
- (c) Tally machine (d) Bain-marie
- (e) Blender (f) Potato peeler

Codes :

- (a) (a) and (d) (b) (a) and (c)
- (c) (c) and (d) (d) (e) and (f)

Ans. (c) : Tally machine and Bain-Marie are equipment not used in kitchen A tally machine used for counting people, animal or thing that are coming and going from some location.

Bain Marie also known as water bath used in industry, science lab and in cooking to heat material quickly and keep food warm.

14. Correct layouts of unidirectional fabrics for garment cutting are

- (i) Crosswise fold (ii) Lengthwise fold
- (iii) Double fold (iv) Open

Codes :

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
- (c) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.

Ans. (b) : The correct layouts of unidirectional fabrics for garment cutting are:-

- Lengthwise fold
- Double fold
- Open direction.

15. Following are novelty yarns.

- (i) Crepe yarn (ii) Boucle yarn
- (iii) Slub yarn (iv) Flock yarn

Codes :

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.
- (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

Ans. (d) : Boucle yarn, slub yarn, flock yarn are novelty yarn. Novelty yarns, are typically made of two or more strands and are produced to provide decorative surface.

Boucle yarn are ply yarn that use three sets of yarn. Slub yarn can be either single or ply yarns. Flock yarn have small tuft of different coloured fiber added at intervals.

16. Components of implementing are

- (i) Adjusting (ii) Facilitating
- (iii) Controlling (iv) Checking

Codes :

- (a) (i) and (iii) are correct.
- (b) (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- (c) (ii) and (iv) are correct.
- (d) (iii) and (iv) are correct.

Ans. (b) : Facilitating and controlling are the components of implementing. Implementing is carrying out the plan, facilitating helps in making the action or process of plan easier. Through controlling the plan the wastage of money and energy is avoided.

17. Language development in children is promoted through :

- (i) Story telling (ii) Conversation
- (iii) Social participation (iv) Solitary play

Codes :

- (a) (i) and (iii) are correct.
- (b) (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

Ans. (c) : Language development in children is promoted through story telling, conversation and social participation.

Solitary play does not help in language development instead of that it promotes a sense of initiative.

18. Aspects of a Good Lesson Plan

- (i) Objectives (ii) Teacher's Activities
- (iii) Learning Experiences (iv) Teaching aids
- (v) Appraisal

Codes :

- (a) (i), (iii), (iv) and (v) are correct.
- (b) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) are correct.
- (c) (i), (iv) and (v) are correct.
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) : All of the above are aspect of good lesson plan for a successful lesson plan identifying the objective is most important Teacher's activities should directly related to the learning objectives and provide learning experience that will enable student to engage in practice and gain feedback. Proper teaching aid should be used in order to understand the objective clearly.

19. Which among the following are the community services offered in the interest of the public?

- (i) Protection (ii) Transport
(iii) Social (iv) Communication

Codes :

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
(b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
(c) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.
(d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

Ans. (c) : Protection, transport and communication are the community services offered in interest of public. Community service is unpaid work performed by a person or group of people for the benefit and betterment of people without any form of compensation.

20. The variance is

- (i) directly proportional to the average squared difference between all pairs of observations
(ii) smallest when calculated from the mean
(iii) denoted by symbol σ
(iv) described as the dispersion of the distribution

Codes :

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.
(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
(c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
(d) All are correct.

Ans. (a) : The term variance refers to a statistical measurement of the spread between number. Variance is directly proportional to the average squared difference between all pair of observation. It is smallest when calculated from mean. It is denoted by symbol σ^2 . Variance is the measure of dispersion is described as the dispersion of the distribution.

21. **Assertion (A) :** Pasteurization in milk is done to destroy the microbes.

Reason (R) : It is tested for the presence of lactic acid in milk.

Codes :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true.
(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans. (c) : Pasteurization in milk is done to destroy the microbes. In pasteurization the milk is heated below the pasteurization is not used to tested for the presence of lactic acid. Temperature of 100°C for a predefined length of time.

In just-milked milk, the amount of lactic acid is very low but increased after a while-lactic acid is present in curd, cheese.

22. **Assertion (A) :** Acute Renal Failure means the kidneys have failed suddenly.

Reason (R) : Various toxins or severe blood loss or trauma affect kidney functioning.

Codes :

- (a) (A) is false and (R) is true.
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true.
(c) both (A) and (R) are false.
(d) (A) is true and (R) is false.

Ans. (b) : Acute renal failure means the kidney have failed suddenly and can not filter waste from blood. Various toxin or severe blood loss or trauma affect kidney.

23. **Assertion (A) :** Invoice is a document that comes with supplies.

Reason (R) : Cash payment has to be made on the basis of it.

Codes :

- (a) (A) and (R) are true.
(b) (A) and (R) are false.
(c) (R) is true, (A) is false.
(d) (A) is true, (R) is false.

Ans. (d) : Invoice is a document that comes with supplies, it is a request for payment. Invoice is a record of transaction between buyer and seller.

It is not necessary that cash payment has to be made on the basis of invoice.

24. **Assertion (A) :** Both garments bias and true bias can be used for finishing necklines.

Reason (R) : Both have same amount of stretch.

Codes :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(b) (A) is true and (R) is false.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true.
(d) (A) is false and (R) is true.

Ans. (a) : True bias used to finish raw edge. It has maximum elasticity. Bias strips are generally used to finish neckline because of its stretchability.

25. **Assertion (A) :** Cross dyeing and union dyeing are same.

Reason (R) : Both may produce multicoloured effects.

Codes :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(b) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true.
(d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Ans. (d) : In cross dyeing the fabric is dyed in a single dye bath containing two different class of dyes.

In union dye process use of just one dye in single dye bath containing more than one type of fabric or fiber. So, both union dye and cross dye may produce multi coloured effect.

26. **Assertion (A) :** Standing in a static posture is fatiguing.

Reason (R) : Blood circulation is affected in the extremities while standing for work.

Codes :

- (a) (A) is false but (R) is true.
(b) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the complete explanation.
(d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Ans. (c) : Standing in static posture is fatiguing. Blood circulation is affected in extremities while standing for work because static posture can constrict blood flow and reduce the blood's ability to carry oxygen to the muscles and carry away acid and toxins which can lead to fatigue or muscle damage.

27. **Assertion (A)** : Self-concept is an image of a person. It is the way one perceives oneself; one's abilities and limitations.

Reason (R) : Self-concept is the understanding of the self, in comparison to the past self, without social comparison.

Codes :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
- (b) (R) is correct and (A) is wrong.
- (c) (A) is correct and (R) is wrong.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

Ans. (c) : Self concept is a image of a person. It is the way one perceives one self; ones abilities and limitation. Self concept is a collection of beliefs one hold about oneself and response of others.

28. **Assertion (A)** : Home is a place for development of both sexes through equal opportunities.

Reason (R) : The personal and professional development of both sexes is not possible within home.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true.
- (b) (A) is false but (R) is true.
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Ans. (c) : Home is a place for development of both sexes through equal opportunities.

The personal and professional development of both sexes is not possible within home because professional development is about gaining new skills and experience and environment which we can not get in home. Personal development fits alongside professional growth.

29. **Assertion (A)** : Electronic media is a mass media.

Reason (R) : All mass media are not electronic media.

Codes :

- (a) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong.
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct.
- (d) (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct.

Ans. (c) : Mass media are the means of public communication reaching to larger audience at the same time. They can be television, newspaper, radio magazine.

Electronic media is a media that uses electromechanical devices to access the content.

Electronic media makes communication easy to connect people from one end to other.

So electronic media is a mass media. All mass media are not electronic media.

30. **Assertion (A)** : The existence of a correlation between two variables can be shown to exist only when there is variability.

Reason (R) : If one of the variables is a constant, with no variability, then the correlation coefficient is not even defined.

Codes :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation.
- (b) Both (A) & (R) are not true.
- (c) (A) is true & (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false & (R) is true.

Ans. (a) : The existance of a correlation between two variables can be shown to exist only when there is variability.

If the one of the variable is constant, with no variability then the correlation coefficient is not even defined.

31. **Give the sequence of stages of sugar cookery in making brittle.**

- (A) Soft ball
- (B) Soft crack
- (C) Hard crack
- (D) Two thread
- (E) Firm ball

Codes :

- (a) (A), (B), (C), (E), (D)
- (b) (D), (A), (E), (B), (C)
- (c) (C), (D), (C), (B), (A)
- (d) (B), (D), (E), (A), (C)

Ans. (b) : The sequence of stages of sugar cookery in making brittle are :-

- **Two threads** : Cooked to 230° to 240°F. The syrup spins to soft, loose, short thread.
- **Soft ball** : Cooked to 234° to 240°F. The syrup forms a soft, pliable, sticky ball.
- **Firm ball** : Cooked to 244° to 248°F. The syrup forms a firm but still pliable, sticky ball.
- **Soft crack** : Cooked to 270° to 290°F. The syrup forms longer strands that are firm but yet remain pliable.
- **Hard crack** : Cooking to 300°–310°F the syrup for stiff stands that are firm and brittle.

32. **For a successful outcome of the nutrition programme for the community, state the sequential order of steps to be taken.**

- (A) Implementation
- (B) Mobilising resources
- (C) Monitoring and evaluation
- (D) Prioritise problem
- (E) Identify target
- (F) Setting objectives

Codes :

- (a) (E), (D), (F), (B), (A), (C)
- (b) (A), (D), (E), (F), (B), (C)
- (c) (D), (E), (F), (A), (B), (C)
- (d) (D), (F), (E), (B), (C), (A)

Ans. (a) : For a successful outcome of the nutrition programme for the community, steps to be taken in this following sequence :-

Identify, target, Prioritise problem, Setting objective, Mobilising resources, Implementation, Monitoring and evaluation.

33. **Give the correct sequence of managerial functions listed below:**

- (A) Reporting
- (B) Staffing
- (C) Planning
- (D) Organising
- (E) Co-ordinating
- (F) Budgeting
- (G) Directing

Codes :

- (a) (C), (D), (B), (F), (G), (A), (E)
- (b) (C), (D), (B), (G), (E), (A), (F)
- (c) (B), (D), (F), (C), (A), (G), (A)
- (d) (E), (G), (D), (F), (B), (A), (C)

Ans. (b) : Correct sequence of managerial functions is:-

- Planning
- Organising
- Staffing
- Directing
- Co-ordinating
- Reporting
- Budgeting

34. Give the correct sequence for applying the following in a garment:

- (A) Interlining (B) Interfacing
- (C) Underlining (D) Lining

Codes :

- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D) (b) (B), (C), (A), (D)
- (c) (C), (D), (B), (A) (d) (D), (A), (C), (B)

Ans. (b) : Correct sequence for applying the following in a garment:

- Interfacing
- Underlining
- Interlining
- Lining

35. Give the correct sequence of removing lipstick stain from fabric.

- (A) Wash in hot soapy water.
- (B) Sponge with a grease solvent.
- (C) Bleach the stain.
- (D) Rinse in hot water and dry in sun.

Codes :

- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D) (b) (d), (c), (b), (A)
- (c) (C), (D), (A), (B) (d) (B), (A), (C), (D)

Ans. (d) : For removing lipstick stain from fabric following steps should be taken.

- Sponge with a grease solvent
- Wash in hot soapy water,
- Bleach the stain.
- Rinse in hot water and dry in sun.

36. How are colours classified? Indicate the correct sequence.

- (a) Secondary, primary, intermediate, tertiary, quaternary
- (b) Binary, primary, intermediate, tertiary, quaternary
- (c) Primary, secondary, intermediate, tertiary, quaternary
- (d) Binary, secondary, intermediate, tertiary, quaternary

Ans. (c) : Colour are classified in following sequence. Primary→Secondary→Intermediate→Tertiary→Quaternary.

37. Arrange constituent processes of observational learning in correct sequence :

- (i) Production (ii) Motivation
- (iii) Retention (iv) Attention

Codes :

- (a) (iii), (iv), (i) and (ii) (b) (iv), (iii), (i) and (ii)
- (c) (ii), (i), (iii) and (iv) (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Ans. (b) : The process of observational learning is:-
Attention→Retention→Production→Motivation

38. The sequential order of Extension Educational Process is

- (i) Objectives (ii) Teaching
- (iii) Situation (iv) Reconsideration
- (v) Evaluation

Codes :

- (a) (ii, (i), (iii), (iv), (v)
- (b) (iii), (ii), (i), (v), (iv)
- (c) (iii), (i), (ii), (v), (iv)
- (d) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv), (v)

Ans. (c) : The sequential order of extension educational process is:-

- Situation
- Objectives
- Teaching
- Evaluation
- Reconsideration.

39. Panchayati Raj Institution in the hierarchy of governance from grassroots upwards is

- (A) Gram Sabha (B) Block Panchayat
- (C) District Panchayat (D) Gram Panchayat

Codes :

- (a) (C), (B), (D), (A) (b) (D), (A), (B), (C)
- (c) (A), (B), (D), (C) (d) (A), (D), (B), (C)

Ans. (d) : Panchayati Raj Institution in the hierarchy of governance from grassroots upwards is:

- Gram Sabha
- Gram Panchayat
- Block Panchayat
- District Panchayat

40. Arrange the correct sequence of steps in research.

- (i) Review of Literature (ii) Objectives
- (iii) Rationale (iv) Methodology
- (v) Interpretation (vi) Results

Codes :

- (a) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i), (vi), (v)
- (b) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv), (vi), (v)
- (c) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv), (v), (vi)
- (d) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii), (v), (vi)

Ans. (b) : Correct sequence steps in research is:

- Rationale
- Objectives
- Review of Literature
- Methodology
- Results
- Intrepretation

41. Match the foods in List-I with its rich nutrients in List-II :

List-I Food	List-II Nutrients
(a) Papaya	(i) Iron
(b) Orange	(ii) Calcium
(c) Dates	(iii) Vitamin C
(d) Ragi	(iv) Vitamin A

Codes :

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(b) (ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(c) (iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(d) (iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)

Ans. (c) : Correct Match

List-I	List-II
(a) Papaya	– Vitamin A
(b) Orange	– Vitamin C
(c) Dates	– Iron
(d) Ragi	– Calcium

42. Match the following biochemical tests in List-I to the diseases in List-II:

List-I (Biochemical Tests)	List-II (Disease)
(a) Creatinine	(i) Hepatic
(b) Bilirubin	(ii) Coronary
(c) T ₃ T ₄	(iii) Kidney
(d) LDL	(iv) Thyroid

Codes :

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a) (ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(b) (iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)
(c) (iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(d) (ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)

Ans. (b) : Correct Match

List-I	List-II
(a) Creatinine	– Kidney
(b) Bilirubin	– Hepatic
(c) T ₃ T ₄	– Thyroid
(d) LDL	– Coronary

43. Match the records in List-I with the Department in List-II where they are used :

List-I (Records)	List-II (Department)
(a) Stock book	(i) Purchase
(b) KOT	(ii) Personnel
(c) Payroll record	(iii) Store
(d) Specifications	(iv) Dining room

Codes :

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(b) (iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(c) (ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
(d) (iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)

Ans. (b) : Correct Match

List-I	List-II
(a) Stock book	– Store
(b) KOT	– Dining Room
(c) Payroll Record	– Personnel
(d) Specification	– Purchase

44. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(a) Diagonal basting	(i) Permanent stitch
(b) Hemming	(ii) Functional as well as decorative
(c) Herring bone stitch	(iii) Temporary stitch
(d) Buttonhole stitch	(iv) Decorative stitch

Codes :

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a) (i)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)
(b) (ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
(c) (iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)
(d) (iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)

Ans. (c) : Correct Match

List I	List II
(a) Diagonal basting	– Temporary stitch
(b) Hemming	– Permanent stitch
(c) Herring bone stitch	– Decorative stitch
(d) Buttonhole stitch	– Functional as well as decorative

45. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(a) Wale	(i) Series of loops extending crosswise
(b) Weft	(ii) Longitudinal yarns
(c) Warp	(iii) Crosswise yarns
(d) Courses	(iv) Column of loops parallel to length

Codes :

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a) (i)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)
(b) (ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(c) (iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(d) (iii)	(ii)	(i)	(vi)

Ans. (c) : Correct Match:

List-I	List-II
(a) Wale	– Column of loops parallel to length
(b) Weft	– Crosswise yarns
(c) Warp	– Longitudinal yarns
(d) Courses	– Series of loops extending crosswise

46. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(a) Orientation of the building	(i) Grouping
(b) Disposition of rooms	(ii) Roominess
(c) Personal protection	(iii) Aspect
(d) Spaciousness	(iv) Privacy

Codes :

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(b) (iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)
(c) (iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)
(d) (iv)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)

Ans. (c) : Correct Match

List-I	List-II
(a) Orientation of the building	- Aspect
(b) Disposition of rooms	- Grouping
(c) Personal protection	- Privacy
(d) Spaciousness	- Roominess

47. Match the items of List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(a) First menstruation	(i) Albert Bandura
(b) Authoritative parenting	(ii) Balwadis and day care centres
(c) Observational learning	(iii) Spermache
(d) ICCW	(iv) Democratic parenting
	(v) Menarche
	(vi) Permissive parenting

Codes :

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a) (v)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(b) (iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)
(c) (iv)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(d) (v)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)

Ans. (a) : Correct Match

List-I	List-II
(a) First menstruation	- Menarche
(b) Authoritative parenting	- Democratic parenting
(c) Observational learning	- Albert Bandura
(d) ICCW	- Balwadis and day care centres

48. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(a) Personal letter	(i) Audio visual aid
(b) Method Demonstration	(ii) Mass contact method
(c) Television	(iii) Individual contact method
(d) Campaign	(iv) Group contact method

Codes :

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a) (iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(b) (iv)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)
(c) (ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(d) (iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)

Ans. (d) : Correct Match

List-I	List-II
(a) Personal letter	- Individual contact method
(b) Method demonstration	- Group contact method
(c) Television	- Audio visual aid
(d) Campaign	- Mass contact method

49. Match the following in List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(a) Use of goods and services	(i) Parker
(b) Handling money	(ii) Entrepreneurship
(c) Income generation	(iii) Standard of living
(d) Values	(iv) Budget

Codes :

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a) (iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(b) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(c) (ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(d) (iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)

Ans. (a) : Correct match :

List-I	List-II
(a) Use of goods and services	- Standard of living
(b) Handling money	- Budget
(c) Income generation	- Entrepreneurship
(d) Values	- Parker

50. Match the method of research tools from List-I to List-II :

List-I	List-II
(a) A planned methodical watching the subject or situation	(i) Focus Group Discussion
(b) The opinion of subjects in group are observed and noted by researcher	(ii) Interview
(c) A document that contains a set of questions.	(iii) Observation
(d) A set of structured questions in which responses are recorded by researcher	(iv) Questionnaire

Codes :

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a) (i)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)
(b) (i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)
(c) (iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)
(d) (ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)

Ans. (c) : Correct match :

List-I	List-II
(a) A planned methodical watching the subject or situation	- Observation
(b) The opinion of subjects in group are observed and noted by researcher	- Focus Group Discussion
(c) A document that contains a set of questions.	- Questionnaire
(d) A set of structured questions in which responses are recorded by researcher	- Interview

UGC NET/JRF EXAM, December 2012

HOME SCIENCE

WITH EXPLANATION PAPER-III

1. The S.N.F. of standard milk should be as follows :

- (a) 8.5% (b) 7.2%
(c) 6.5% (d) 5.2%

Ans. (a) : The S.N.F. of standard milk should be 8.5% S.N.F. (Solid not fat) is the solid content of milk except milk fat and water. It is residual content (protein, carbohydrate and minerals) left after complete evaporation of water from milk. When SNF is combined with milk fat, then it is called total solids.

2. The period of human embryo is

- (a) 2 – 4 weeks (b) 1 – 8 weeks
(c) 2 – 8 weeks (d) 2 – 6 weeks

Ans. (c) : The period of human embryo is 2-8 weeks. Embryonic period is characterized by rapid development of nervous system, a cartilage skeleton starts to appear and muscles have taken shape, heart begins to pump blood.

3. Level of intelligent Quotient of educable mentally challenged child is

- (a) 0–25 (b) 50–75
(c) 25–50 (d) 75–100

Ans. (d) : Level of Intelligent Quotient (IQ) of educable mentally challenged child is 75-100. Intelligent quotient is a measure of a person's reasoning ability. It helps in finding out that how well people can solve puzzles and recall information they have received.

4. Conversation is a

- (a) Listening skill (b) Intellectual skill
(c) Expressive skill (d) Receptive skill

Ans. (c) : Conversation is an expressive skill. Expressive skill makes conversation effective as it allows the person to "Say what they exactly want to say". Conversation is an interactive communication between two or more people.

5. Degree of polymerization for polyester ranges between

- (a) 50 – 70 (b) 90 – 115
(c) 115 – 140 (d) 14 – 165

Ans. (c) : Degree of polymerization for polyester ranges between 115-140. Polymerization is the process in which monomer units are linked by chemical reaction to form long chains.

Polyesters are polymers made by condensation reaction. A polyester has characteristic ester linkage and includes material such as polyethylene terephthalate (PET).

6. Which of the following can finish hundreds of garments at one time by a single operator?

- (a) Carousel jeans finisher
(b) Steam dolly
(c) Tunnel finisher
(d) Suction counter table

Ans. (c) : A tunnel finisher can finish hundreds of garments at one time by a single operator. A tunnel finisher is a machine which is used to remove wrinkles from garments.

7. Indicate the region, separating one system from another, in the systems approaches to management

- (a) Boundary (b) Interface
(c) Exchanger (d) Divider

Ans. (a) : Boundary is the region, separating one system from another in system approaches to management. The boundary defines the extent of a system in system approach to management.

8. Bending and carrying respectively belong to which kind of effort?

- (a) Pedal and Mental (b) Torsal and Manual
(c) Manual and Pedal (d) Pedal and Torsal

Ans. (b) : Bending is a torsal effort and carrying is a manual effort. Torsal effort involves movement of torsal (head, neck, arms, legs). This includes bending, leaning, raising, turning etc.

Manual effort is required for all household activities to be performed.

9. Vanaspati is an adulterant in

- (a) Malt (b) Haldi
(c) Ghee and butter (d) Saffron

Ans. (c) : Vanaspati is an adulterant in ghee and butter.

10. The process of assessing the progress of a project based on predetermined indicators and objectives of the programme is known as

- (a) Planning (b) Implementation
(c) Monitoring (d) Evaluation

Ans. (c) : The process of assessing the progress of a project based on pre-determined indicators and objectives of the programme is known as monitoring.

11. Performance appraisals and review committees in an organization are examples of

- (a) Outline evaluation
(b) Internal evaluation
(c) External evaluation
(d) Summative evaluation