

NTA/UGC-NET-JRF/SET

HOME SCIENCE

Solved Papers

(Also Useful for Other State Level Competitive Examinations)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION NET BUREAU NET SYLLABUS

Subject: Home Science

Code No. : 12

<p>UNIT-I : FOOD SCIENCE AND FOOD SERVICE MANAGEMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>UNIT-II : NUTRITION AND DIETETICS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Unit-III : TEXTILES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>UNIT-IV : APPAREL DESIGNING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>UNIT-V : RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CONSUMER ISSUES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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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, Panchayati 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 find 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 Gilberth. 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 statical 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 statical test for analyzing qualitative data is both sign test and f-test. Sign test is statical 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 wholesale 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 same 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) : Fist 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. Than 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.

Generativity 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	List-II
(Food)	(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 apoteriv	(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
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.**Match 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 IgG, IgM and IgA.

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:**

- Welfare, Women in Development, Gender and Development
- Welfare, Gender and Development, Women in Development
- Women in Development, Welfare, Gender and Development
- 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**

- Reversals in learning
- Destination of man
- Blue print approach
- 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

- Right to Birth and Registration
- Right to Express
- Right to Health and Nutrition
- 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:

- Azo compounds
- Enzymes
- Chlorine compounds
- 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 stiches 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 stiches 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.

- Man-made and natural space
- Biological contents of the physical environment of the family system.
- Biological contents of the physical environment of the personal system.
- 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

- Decreased attention
- Decreased motivation
- Increased mental performance
- 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

- Protection of merchandise
- Enhancement of product value
- Value addition of product
- 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

- Longevity
- Happiness
- Knowledge
- 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:

- Facilitates action
- Improves learning
- Removes barriers
- Inform 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 striped 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.