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TEST BOOKLET

Sl. No. : **0077**

Subject : HOME SCIENCE

Post : Lab. Asst.-cum-Storekeepers

**WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT OF NON-TEACHING POSTS
(JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS(P.E.Ts) AND
LABORATORY ASSISTANT-CUM-STOREKEEPERS) IN GOVT. DEGREE
COLLEGES, ODISHA**

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 150

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. **IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET CONTAINS 16 PAGES AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.**
2. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.

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3. The Test Booklet contains **100** questions. Each question comprises four options. You have to select the correct answer which you want to mark (darken) on the OMR Answer Sheet. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** answer for each question. If more than one answer is darkened, it will be considered wrong.
4. You have to mark (darken) all your answers only on the **OMR Answer Sheet using BLACK BALL POINT PEN** provided by the State Selection Board. You have to do rough work only in the space provided at the end of the Test Booklet. See instructions in the OMR Answer Sheet.
5. All questions carry equal marks. While **1.5** marks will be awarded for each correct answer, each wrong answer will result in negative marking of **0.50** mark.
6. Before you proceed to mark (darken) the answers in the OMR Answer Sheet to the questions in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the OMR Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your Admit Card.
7. On completion of the Examination, you should hand over the **original copy of OMR Answer Sheet** issued to you to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy (second copy) of the OMR Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet for your reference.

Candidate's full signature

Invigilator's signature

P.T.O.

SEAL

1. Which of the following is called as the structural and functional unit of life?

(A) Blood	(B) Neuron
(C) Cell	(D) plasma
2. The process by which a single parent cell splits to form new cell is called as –

(A) Cell multiplication	(B) Cell physiology
(C) Cell division	(D) Cell formation
3. Blood plasma contains which type of protein along with albumin and fibrinogen?

(A) Collagen	(B) Keratin
(C) Globulin	(D) Nucleic acid
4. The circulation where there is exchange of blood and other tissue fluids between the heart and lungs is called –

(A) Pulmonary circulation	(B) Systemic circulation
(C) Portal circulation	(D) Hepatic circulation
5. The phase of cardiac cycle where the heart contracts, push out the blood and pump it through the body is known as –

(A) Diastole	(B) Systole
(C) Pumping of blood	(D) Relaxation phase
6. The cell fragments which help in coagulation of blood is –

(A) Erythrocyte	(B) Leucocyte
(C) Thrombocyte	(D) Lymphocyte
7. The Oxygen bearing, iron containing conjugated protein in blood is called as –

(A) Collagen	(B) Haemoglobin
(C) Fibrinogen	(D) Albumin
8. The process of formation of blood is called as –

(A) Erythropoiesis	(B) Leucopoiesis
(C) Diapedesis	(D) Haemopoiesis

9. The basic structural and functional unit of the kidney is –

(A) Glomerulus	(B) Loop of Henle
(C) Nephron	(D) Neuron
10. Cereals are good sources of –

(A) Vitamin A	(B) Vitamin B
(C) Vitamin C	(D) Vitamin D
11. The major nutrient of cereals is –

(A) Carbohydrate	(B) Protein
(C) Fat	(D) Minerals
12. Cereals are deficient in which amino acid?

(A) Lysine	(B) Methionine
(C) Leucine	(D) Isoleucine
13. Good Cholesterol is known as –

(A) HDL	(B) LDL
(C) Triglyceride	(D) Saturated fat
14. One gram of protein gives how much Kcal of energy?

(A) 4 Kcal	(B) 5 Kcal
(C) 6 Kcal	(D) 9 Kcal
15. The anti-nutrient factor present in soybean is –

(A) Gliadin	(B) Gluten
(C) Saponin	(D) Tannin
16. During germination of pulses which vitamin is synthesized?

(A) Vitamin A	(B) Vitamin B
(C) Vitamin C	(D) Vitamin D
17. Roots and tubers contain large amount of?

(A) Starch	(B) Protein
(C) Vitamins	(D) Lipid

18. Browning of vegetables and fruits occur due to –
(A) Oxidation (B) Reduction
(C) Nutrient deficiency (D) Fungal disease
19. Whole milk from which the fat is separated is known as –
(A) Toned milk (B) Standardized milk
(C) Homogenized milk (D) Skim milk
20. In food preservation, keeping out microorganisms is known as –
(A) Asepsis (B) Osmosis
(C) Dehydration (D) Radiation
21. One-third of the day's calorie and protein requirements should be met by –
(A) Breakfast (B) Lunch
(C) Dinner (D) Lunch and Dinner
22. The basic 7 food groups were introduced by –
(A) ICMR (B) NIN
(C) USDA (D) CFTRI
23. The amino acid which cannot be synthesized in the body is known as –
(A) Essential amino acid (B) Semi essential amino acid
(C) Non-essential amino acid (D) Significant amino acid
24. Keratin is a which type of protein?
(A) Globular protein (B) Scleroprotein
(C) Derived protein (D) Secondary protein
25. In the year 2011, the food pyramid was replaced by –
(A) My plate (B) Food chart
(C) Food basket (D) My bowl
26. Which type of carbohydrate the Lactose is?
(A) Monosaccharide (B) Disaccharide
(C) Polysaccharide digestible (D) Polysaccharide indigestible

27. Fat is a complex molecule constituting of fatty acids and –
- (A) Aldehyde (B) Alcohol
(C) Ketone (D) Hydroxyl group
28. Omega-3 fatty acids are –
- (A) Saturated fats (B) Polyunsaturated fats
(C) Monounsaturated fats (D) Di-unsaturated fats
29. Vitamin B6 is known as –
- (A) Thiamine (B) Niacin
(C) Pyridoxine (D) Cyanocobalamin
30. Beriberi is caused by the deficiency of vitamin –
- (A) Thiamine (B) Riboflavin
(C) Niacin (D) Pyridoxine
31. What is called as the precursor of vitamin A?
- (A) Beta Carotene (B) Alfa Carotene
(C) Tocopherol (D) Calciferol
32. Deficiency of vitamin C causes –
- (A) Goitre (B) Phrynoderma
(C) Scurvy (D) Rickets
33. Myxoedema is seen in case of deficiency of –
- (A) Phosphorous (B) Zinc
(C) Calcium (D) Iodine
34. Which mineral plays an essential role in the replication of DNA and RNA ?
- (A) Calcium (B) Iron
(C) Zinc (D) Potassium

35. Oranges and lemons are examples of which fruits?
- (A) False fruits (B) Citrus fruits
(C) Sweet fruits (D) Seedless fruits
36. The pigment present in tomato is –
- (A) Chlorophyll (B) Plastid
(C) Lycopene (D) Curcumin
37. The fibrous matter in the food which cannot be digested is –
- (A) Fat (B) Roughage
(C) Protein (D) Carbohydrate
38. Which fibre in textile is known as golden fibre?
- (A) Cotton (B) Silk
(C) Jute (D) Hemp
39. The sisal fibre is obtained from which part of the sisal plant?
- (A) Bark (B) Leaf
(C) Root (D) Flower
40. The balling up of fibre on the surface of fabrics is called as –
- (A) Wicking (B) Felt ability
(C) Drapability (D) Pilling
41. The removal of woody parts from cotton or flax fibres is –
- (A) Breaking (B) Hackling
(C) Scutching (D) Dew retting
42. The process of unwinding the filament from the silk cocoon is called as –
- (A) Reeling (B) Sorting
(C) Throwing (D) Degumming

43. Washing of raw wool in an alkaline solution is known as –
- (A) Garnetting (B) Drying
(C) Scouring (D) Oiling
44. Which one is not true for the worsted yarn?
- (A) Short staple (B) Carded and combed
(C) Tightly twisted (D) Stronger
45. The mechanical process that finishes the fabric, by passing it between sets of rollers and applying heat and pressure is called as –
- (A) Beetling (B) Calendaring
(C) Saponification (D) Scouring
46. A process that alters the surface of the fabric by providing a three dimensional or raised effect in selected areas is known as –
- (A) Glazing (B) Stiffening
(C) Calendaring (D) Embossing
47. Which colour is produced by Indian madder on textile fabrics?
- (A) Blue (B) Green
(C) Yellow (D) Red
48. Cochineal dye is extracted from dried body of –
- (A) Lady bird (B) Female red bug
(C) Butterfly (D) Red beetle
49. The process in which fabrics are dyed in such a way that different fibres produce different shades with the same colour is –
- (A) Cross dyeing (B) Union dyeing
(C) Pad dyeing (D) Jet dyeing

50. In dry cleaning the clothes are immersed in a solvent called as –
- (A) Chlorinated water (B) Perchloroethylene
(C) Alkaline solution (D) Hydrogen peroxide
51. Fresh iron rust stain can be removed by using –
- (A) Cold water and soap (B) Kerosene
(C) Lime juice and salt (D) Hot water and soap
52. The method of removal of old blood stain on coloured cotton fabrics is –
- (A) Soak in salt water (B) Soak in hot water
(C) Use of cold water and soap (D) Use of lime water
53. The first step in management process is –
- (A) Decision making (B) Planning
(C) Evaluating (D) Controlling
54. The process of selecting the best possible course of action from a number of available alternatives is –
- (A) Goal setting (B) Decision making
(C) Planning (D) Organizing
55. Any skill of a person is –
- (A) Non-human resource (B) Natural resource
(C) Human resource (D) Material resource
56. Non-human resources are –
- (A) Tangible (B) Intangible
(C) Abundant (D) Scarce

57. In management, the values, goals and standards are –
- (A) Intrinsic factors (B) Extrinsic factors
(C) Motivating factors (D) Management factors
58. The ability to perform a task with efficiency and quality is –
- (A) Energy (B) Skill
(C) Power (D) Knowledge
59. The tool of time management which consciously seeks of the simplest, easiest and quickest method of doing work is –
- (A) Peak loads (B) Rest periods
(C) Work simplification (D) Work curve
60. The colours like Orange, Green and Violet are –
- (A) Primary colours (B) Secondary colours
(C) Tertiary colours (D) Achromatic colours
61. The brightness or purity of colour is known as –
- (A) Hue (B) Value
(C) Intensity (D) Shade
62. The repetition of lines, colours or other elements of design by which the eye can flow through the material is known as –
- (A) Proportion (B) Emphasis
(C) Harmony (D) Rhythm
63. Which income comprises of self-satisfaction?
- (A) Money income (B) Real income
(C) Psychic income (D) Total income

64. When expenditure is more than income then the budget is called as a ?
- (A) Deficit budget (B) Surplus budget
(C) Balanced budget (D) Unequal budget
65. A permanent record showing assets and liabilities of a family is known as –
- (A) Note book (B) Balance sheet
(C) Ledger (D) Note sheets
66. Investment in Government bonds is an example of –
- (A) Ownership investment (B) Credit investment
(C) Investment in shares (D) Investment in stocks
67. In shares, the investor's role is –
- (A) Active (B) Passive
(C) No role (D) Indirect role
68. In shares, the risk factor of the shareholder is –
- (A) Low (B) High
(C) Nil (D) Moderate
69. The verbal conversation between two people with the objective of collecting relevant information for the purpose of research is –
- (A) Observation (B) Question answer
(C) Interview (D) Group discussion
70. The marks obtained by five students out of 100 marks are 35, 40, 60, 75, 90 respectively. The mean is –
- (A) 35 (B) 40
(C) 60 (D) 75
71. The mode in the number set of 3,3,6,9,16,16,16,27,27,37,48 is –
- (A) 3 (B) 27
(C) 37 (D) 16

72. A list of questions or items used to gather data from respondents where the respondent fills up the answers by self is –
- (A) Interview schedule (B) Questionnaire
(C) Observation list (D) Data set
73. The frequency of an item in a sample size of 50 is 35. Find out the percentage.
- (A) 50 (B) 60
(C) 70 (D) 80
74. Case study method of research is –
- (A) Explorative research (B) Experimental research
(C) Quasi experimental research (D) Economic research
75. The ability of a child to control movement of several parts of the body through coordinated movement of muscles and limb is known as –
- (A) Cognitive development (B) Intellectual development
(C) Motor development (D) Social development
76. According to Piaget's theory, babyhood is the –
- (A) Imitative stage (B) Creative stage
(C) Pre-gang stage (D) Sensory-motor stage
77. The hardening of bones during infancy is called as –
- (A) Calcification (B) Ossification
(C) Stiffening (D) Cartilage formation
78. Which is not a perceptual process?
- (A) Remembering (B) Forgetting
(C) Recalling (D) Observing
79. The marriage in which both partners choose each other by themselves is –
- (A) Self-choice marriage (B) Consensus marriage
(C) Free choice marriage (D) Arranged marriage

80. Relationship with only one partner at a time is –
- (A) Monogamy (B) Polyandry
(C) Polygyny (D) Exogamy
81. The main problem of women in the society since time immemorial is –
- (A) Gender discrimination (B) Eve teasing
(C) Educational disparities (D) Economic disparities
82. In which year the dowry prohibition act came to force in India for the first time?
- (A) 1960 (B) 1961
(C) 1962 (D) 1963
83. The protection of women from domestic violence act was enacted in India in the year –
- (A) 2001 (B) 2002
(C) 2003 (D) 2004
84. A group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage or adoption who live together is known as –
- (A) Kith and kin (B) Relatives
(C) Family (D) Society
85. A family where parents and one or more children live together is –
- (A) Nuclear family (B) Extended family
(C) Joint family (D) Stepfamily
86. The major changing family pattern in India is –
- (A) Live in relationship (B) Breakdown of joint family
(C) Free choice marriage (D) High divorce rate
87. The stage of family life cycle where the children marry and set their own family leaving behind the old family is –
- (A) Beginning stage (B) Expanding stage
(C) Extending stage (D) Contracting stage

88. Running is a –
- (A) Cognitive skill (B) Fine motor skill
(C) Gross motor skill (D) Intellectual skill
89. The ability to maintain equilibrium of body while moving is –
- (A) Static balance (B) Dynamic balance
(C) Directional balance (D) Moving balance
90. The ability to change the direction of the body rapidly and accurately is –
- (A) Coordination (B) Balance
(C) Speed (D) Agility
91. Doing beautiful art and craft is a –
- (A) Gross motor skill (B) Fine motor skill
(C) Cognitive skill (D) Muscular skill
92. Muscular body build of children is known as –
- (A) Endomorphic (B) Mesomorphic
(C) Ectomorphic (D) Epimorphic
93. Handedness is established between ages of –
- (A) 1–2 years (B) 2–3 years
(C) 3–6 years (D) 6–8 years
94. Children express anger through –
- (A) Scoldings (B) Withdrawing
(C) Temper tantrums (D) Silence
95. The young children become jealous when they think parental attention is shifting to their siblings. This is called –
- (A) Envy (B) Sibling rivalry
(C) Sibling intolerance (D) Sibling jealousy

96. The ability to imagine one-self in the place of the other person in trouble is –
- (A) Sympathy (B) Pity
(C) Empathy (D) Rivalry
97. One of the most prevailing issues in the urban contemporary families is –
- (A) Single parent family (B) Child abuse
(C) Female feticide (D) Dual-earner family
98. The foundation of happy family life is –
- (A) Economic stability (B) No ambition
(C) Mutual respect (D) Indifference
99. The primary socialization unit is –
- (A) School (B) Society
(C) Family (D) Peer group
100. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Dowry system is common in nuclear family.
(B) Child labour is common in nuclear family.
(C) Dowry and child labour are social evils.
(D) Dowry and child labour are common in cities.
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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SEAL