

Home Science Online Question Paper 2024 with Solutions

Question 1. Identify the type of processed foods prepared by mixing and processing of individual ingredients resulting in relatively shelf-stable food products.

- (1) Formulated foods
- (2) Food derivatives
- (3) Functional foods
- (4) Medical foods

Correct Answer: (1) Formulated foods

Solution: Formulated foods are prepared by combining individual ingredients and processing them to create products that are shelf-stable and ready for consumption. These foods are designed to have a stable shelf life and are often found in categories like snacks, ready-to-eat meals, and packaged foods. The other options do not specifically refer to foods created by mixing and processing for shelf stability.

Quick Tip

Formulated foods are processed to achieve longer shelf life, making them suitable for storage and convenient use.

Question 2. Which among the following are physical hazards present in foods?

- (A) Stones
- (B) Pesticide residues
- (C) Match sticks
- (D) Stems and seeds
- (E) Veterinary residues

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (C), (D) only
- (2) (B), (D), (E) only

(3) (A), (B), (E) only

(4) (A), (B), (D) only

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (C), (D) only

Solution: Physical hazards in foods are items that are foreign or extraneous to the food itself, such as stones, match sticks, stems, and seeds. These are physical contaminants. In contrast, pesticide and veterinary residues are classified as chemical hazards, not physical hazards.

Quick Tip

Physical hazards include objects like stones, sticks, and seeds, while chemical hazards include residues from pesticides and veterinary drugs.

Question 3. Mr. X sells gol gappas/pani puri and bhel puri in an urban slum of Delhi. Identify the type of food service system.

(1) Conventional food service system

(2) Assembly-service system

(3) Ready-prepared food service system

(4) Commissary food service system

Correct Answer: (1) Conventional food service system

Solution: The conventional food service system is typically one where food is prepared and served on-site immediately. Mr. X is preparing and selling street food directly to customers, which aligns with a conventional food service system. Other options like assembly-service, ready-prepared, and commissary systems are more suited for centralized or large-scale food operations.

Quick Tip

A conventional food service system is characterized by on-site preparation and immediate service, common in street food and small food stalls.

Question 4. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Nutrition Programmes)	List-II (Type/aim of Nutrition Programmes)
(A) Saksham Anganwadi (ICDS)	(I) Nutrient Deficiency Control Programme
(B) PMPOSHAN (Mid Day Meal Programme)	(II) Food Security Programme
(C) Antodaya Anna Yojana	(III) Outreach programme for ECC
(D) NIDDCP	(IV) Food Supplementation Programme

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (2) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
- (3) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
- (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

Correct Answer: (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

Solution: (A) Saksham Anganwadi (ICDS) is an outreach programme aimed at early childhood care (ECC).

(B) PMPOSHAN, also known as the Mid Day Meal Programme, is a food supplementation programme.

(C) Antodaya Anna Yojana is designed for food security by providing subsidized food grains.

(D) NIDDCP (National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme) is aimed at controlling nutrient deficiency, specifically iodine.

Quick Tip

Associate nutrition programmes with their goals, such as food security, nutrient deficiency control, or food supplementation, to remember their purposes effectively.

Question 5. Which among the following is NOT a personal skill required to pursue a career in the food service industry?

- (1) An interest in food and regular updates of trends in national and international cuisines
- (2) Good communication and interaction skills
- (3) Ability to forecast fashion trends
- (4) Pleasant, cheerful, and energetic personality

Correct Answer: (3) Ability to forecast fashion trends

Solution: Forecasting fashion trends is not relevant to the food service industry, which focuses on skills such as communication, food knowledge, and a pleasant personality for customer interaction. The other options are essential skills in the food service industry.

Quick Tip

In the food service industry, skills such as communication, food trend awareness, and a positive personality are essential, while fashion trend forecasting is unrelated.

Question 6. _____ is the set of methods and techniques used to transform raw ingredients into finished and semi-finished food products.

- (1) Food Science
- (2) Food Processing
- (3) Food Technology
- (4) Food Manufacturing

Correct Answer: (2) Food Processing

Solution: Food processing involves a range of methods and techniques to convert raw ingredients into finished or semi-finished products that are safe, consumable, and often have an extended shelf life. Food technology refers more broadly to the applied science of food, while

food manufacturing and food science cover broader aspects of production and study.

Quick Tip

Food processing is focused specifically on the transformation of raw ingredients into consumable forms.

Question 7. Which of the following statements is incorrect in the context of HACCP?

- (1) Enables to detect hazards at any stage of processing or manufacture
- (2) Enables producers, processors, distributors, and exporters to utilize resources efficiently and in a cost-effective manner for assuring food safety
- (3) Promotes the development of standardization and related activities in the world with a view to facilitate the international exchange of goods and services
- (4) Assures consistently good quality products

Correct Answer: (3) Promotes the development of standardization and related activities in the world with a view to facilitate the international exchange of goods and services

Solution: HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points) is a systematic approach focused specifically on identifying and controlling food safety hazards. It is not primarily involved in promoting standardization or facilitating international trade; this is the role of organizations like ISO.

Quick Tip

HACCP focuses on food safety by monitoring critical control points, not on international standardization or trade.

Question 8. Children whose families are not traceable, or are unfit/dead or simply unwilling to take the child back stay in:

- (1) Observation homes
- (2) Special homes

- (3) Adoption homes
- (4) Juvenile homes

Correct Answer: (2) Special homes

Solution: Special homes are designed to provide long-term care for children without traceable families or where families are unable or unwilling to care for them. Observation and juvenile homes serve different roles, such as temporary care for juveniles awaiting court proceedings, while adoption homes focus on preparing children for adoption.

Quick Tip

Special homes provide long-term care for children without traceable or willing family members.

Question 9. In India, the first SOS village was set up in which year?

- (1) 1964
- (2) 1962
- (3) 1961
- (4) 1963

Correct Answer: (3) 1961

Solution: The first SOS Children's Village in India was established in 1961. SOS Villages provide family-like care to orphaned and abandoned children, emphasizing stability and community.

Quick Tip

SOS Villages in India started in 1961, providing orphaned children with a supportive, family-like environment.

Question 10. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Name of the Programme/Scheme/Initiative)	List-II (Objective)
(A) The National Service Volunteer Scheme	(I) Provide a family approach to the long term care of orphaned and abandoned children
(B) NSS	(II) Provide day-care, educational and entertainment opportunities, healthcare, companionship
(C) Multi-Service Centres for Older Persons	(III) Provides opportunities to students (who have completed their first degree) to involve themselves, on a whole-time basis for a short period of one or two years, in programmes of national development
(D) SOS Children's Villages	(IV) Aims at involving college level students in programmes of social service and national development

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)
- (2) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
- (3) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)

Correct Answer: (2) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

Solution: (A) The National Service Volunteer Scheme provides opportunities for graduates to engage in national development on a full-time basis.

(B) NSS (National Service Scheme) involves college students in social service and national development activities.

(C) Multi-Service Centres for Older Persons provide day-care, healthcare, and companionship for older adults.

(D) SOS Children's Villages provide family-like care for orphaned and abandoned children.

Quick Tip

To remember programme goals, associate names like “Multi-Service Centres” with comprehensive care, and “SOS” with orphan support.

Question 11. Which of the following programme in India provides medical care to older persons living in isolated and backward areas?

- (1) Respite Care Homes
- (2) Continuous Care Homes
- (3) Multi-service centres for Older Persons
- (4) Mobile Medicare Units

Correct Answer: (4) Mobile Medicare Units

Solution: Mobile Medicare Units provide medical services to older adults in isolated and remote areas, addressing the need for accessible healthcare. Other options like Multi-service centres focus on comprehensive support but are typically location-based, not mobile.

Quick Tip

Mobile Medicare Units are designed for outreach in remote areas, while other care facilities are usually based in fixed locations.

Question 12. Name the type of disability that affects communication, social interaction, and play behavior.

- (1) Visual Impairment
- (2) Cerebral Palsy
- (3) Locomotor disability
- (4) Autism

Correct Answer: (4) Autism

Solution: Autism is a developmental disorder that primarily affects communication, social interaction, and play behavior. It is characterized by difficulties in understanding social cues and engaging in typical social interactions. The other options, such as visual impairment, cerebral palsy, and locomotor disability, do not primarily impact these areas.

Quick Tip

Autism affects social and communication skills, while other disabilities listed primarily impact physical functions.

Question 13. Which of the following terms refers to the density of knitted fabric measured by the weight of the given fabric?

- (1) Ends per Inch (EPI)
- (2) Picks per Inch (PPI)
- (3) Grams per Square Metre (GSM)
- (4) Thread Count

Correct Answer: (3) Grams per Square Metre (GSM)

Solution: Grams per Square Metre (GSM) is a unit used to measure the density of knitted or woven fabrics by the weight of the fabric per square meter. It indicates the fabric's thickness and weight. EPI and PPI measure the number of threads in woven fabrics, while thread count is also a measure for woven fabrics.

Quick Tip

GSM measures fabric density by weight, while EPI, PPI, and thread count refer to thread density in woven fabrics.

Question 14. Arrange the stages of the fashion cycle in correct order:

- (A) Increase in popularity

- (B) Introduction of a style
- (C) Peak of popularity
- (D) Decline in popularity
- (E) Obsolescence

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (B), (C), (D), (A), (E)
- (2) (B), (A), (C), (D), (E)
- (3) (B), (D), (C), (E), (A)
- (4) (B), (A), (D), (E), (C)

Correct Answer: (2) (B), (A), (C), (D), (E)

Solution: The correct sequence of the fashion cycle is: (B) Introduction of a style

- (A) Increase in popularity
- (C) Peak of popularity
- (D) Decline in popularity
- (E) Obsolescence

The cycle begins with the introduction of a new style, followed by its rise in popularity. After reaching its peak, the style's popularity declines until it becomes obsolete.

Quick Tip

Remember the fashion cycle order: introduction, rise, peak, decline, and obsolescence, reflecting the typical life cycle of fashion trends.

Question 15: Identify the given standardization mark.



- (1) ISI
- (2) FPO
- (3) Hallmark
- (4) AGMARK

Correct Answer: (1) ISI

Solution: The ISI mark is a certification mark for industrial products in India, provided by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). It certifies that a product conforms to Indian standards, ensuring quality and safety. Other options refer to different certification marks: FPO is used for fruit and vegetable products.

Hallmark certifies the purity of gold and silver jewelry.

AGMARK is for agricultural products to ensure quality.

Quick Tip

The ISI mark indicates that a product meets Indian quality and safety standards, especially for industrial products.

Question 16. Which of the following is NOT a consumer responsibility?

- (1) Consumer should read all the information given on the brochure/label
- (2) Consumer should be honest in all their dealings and must pay for all their purchases
- (3) Consumer should keep receipts and relevant documents of purchase
- (4) Consumer should avoid buying products with standardisation marks

Correct Answer: (4) Consumer should avoid buying products with standardisation marks

Solution: Consumers are encouraged to buy products with standardisation marks (such as ISI, FPO, AGMARK) as these marks indicate the product's conformity to quality standards. Avoiding products with standardisation marks is not a responsible consumer practice. The other options listed are indeed responsibilities of a diligent consumer.

Quick Tip

Choosing products with standardisation marks ensures quality and safety, making it a responsible consumer choice.

Question 17. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Fabric Defects)	List-II (Source of Faults)
(A) Slub	(I) Finishing fault
(B) Misreed	(II) Dyeing fault
(C) Shaded	(III) Yarn fault
(D) Baggy	(IV) Weaving fault

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (2) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
- (3) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
- (4) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)

Correct Answer: (3) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

Solution: (A) Slub is a yarn fault, caused by irregularities in the yarn thickness.
(B) Misreed is a weaving fault where the warp threads are improperly placed.
(C) Shaded is a dyeing fault, where inconsistent dyeing results in color variations.
(D) Baggy is a finishing fault, where the fabric becomes loose or baggy after finishing.

Quick Tip

Associate defects with their source: yarn faults (slubs), weaving faults (misreed), dyeing faults (shaded), and finishing faults (baggy).

Question 18. Ms. X is fond of wearing hot pants, baggy pants, and unmatched buttons. Which among the following concept is she following?

- (1) Classic
- (2) Style
- (3) Fads
- (4) Fashion

Correct Answer: (3) Fads

Solution: A fad is a trend that becomes popular quickly but fades away just as fast. Items like hot pants and baggy pants, often part of short-lived trends, fall under this category. “Classic” refers to timeless styles, while “fashion” represents broader trends.

Quick Tip

Fads are short-lived trends that peak in popularity quickly and then fade, unlike classic styles that remain popular over time.

Question 19. Preeti is wearing a red dress with green flowers on it. Which colour scheme is represented in her dress?

- (1) Analogous colour scheme
- (2) Complementary colour scheme
- (3) Monochromatic colour scheme
- (4) Split complementary colour scheme

Correct Answer: (2) Complementary colour scheme

Solution: A complementary colour scheme consists of two colors opposite each other on the color wheel. Red and green are complementary colors, creating a vibrant contrast when paired together.

Quick Tip

Complementary colors, like red and green, are opposites on the color wheel and create strong contrast when paired.

Question 20. Arrange the specific methods and procedures of special education in correct order of their implementation:

- (A) Undertaking regular evaluation of the Individualised Education Programme
- (B) Facilitating all along, access and use of support services
- (C) Developing Individualised Education Programme for each student
- (D) Assessing the child's/student's level in different areas of development

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (2) (D), (C), (A), (B)
- (3) (C), (D), (A), (B)
- (4) (B), (C), (A), (D)

Correct Answer: (2) (D), (C), (A), (B)

Solution: The correct sequence in implementing special education methods is: (D) Assessing the child's/student's level in different areas of development

(C) Developing an Individualised Education Programme (IEP) for each student based on the assessment

(A) Undertaking regular evaluation of the IEP to monitor progress and make adjustments

(B) Facilitating access and use of support services throughout the process to assist the student

Quick Tip

In special education, start with assessment, create an individualized plan, evaluate progress regularly, and provide continuous support.

Question 21. Which stage of the Guest Cycle is focused on ‘Guest Satisfaction and Customer Loyalty’?

- (1) Pre-arrival stage
- (2) Arrival stage
- (3) Occupancy
- (4) Departure

Correct Answer: (3) Occupancy

Solution: The occupancy stage in the Guest Cycle is focused on ensuring guest satisfaction and building customer loyalty. During this stage, the hotel staff interacts most frequently with guests, addressing their needs and preferences to create a positive experience that can lead to repeat business.

Quick Tip

Guest satisfaction and loyalty are primarily fostered during the occupancy stage, where personalized service is key.

Question 22. Which among the following are NOT strengths of radio?

- (A) Audience selectivity
- (B) Directional signage
- (C) Frequency builder
- (D) Low cost product
- (E) Low reach

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (B) and (E) only
- (2) (A) and (B) only
- (3) (C) and (D) only
- (4) (C) and (E) only

Correct Answer: (1) (B) and (E) only

Solution: Directional signage and low reach are not strengths of radio. Radio typically has strengths like audience selectivity, frequency building, and low-cost production, which make it a widely used medium for targeted advertising. However, it lacks the ability to provide visual cues, such as directional signage, and its reach can be limited compared to other media like television.

Quick Tip

Radio is strong in selectivity, frequency, and cost-effectiveness, but lacks visual elements like signage and may have limited reach.

Question 23. Which of the following are examples of welfare catering?

- (A) Mid day meals in schools
- (B) Creches
- (C) Chain catering organisations
- (D) Dharmashalas
- (E) Wine bars

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (2) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (3) (A), (C) and (E) only
- (4) (A), (B) and (D) only

Correct Answer: (4) (A), (B) and (D) only

Solution: Welfare catering refers to providing food services as a form of social welfare, often at low or no cost, and typically in places like schools, creches, and dharmashalas. Mid day meals in schools, creches, and dharmashalas fall under welfare catering because they serve the community's well-being. Chain catering organizations and wine bars are commercial enterprises and are not considered welfare catering.

Quick Tip

Welfare catering focuses on social well-being and includes services like school meals and community-based facilities, not commercial or luxury establishments.

Question 24. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Type of media)	List-II (Example)
(A) Print	(I) Television
(B) Interactive	(II) Magazine
(C) Out of home	(III) Internet
(D) Broadcast	(IV) Poster

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)
- (2) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (3) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
- (4) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)

Correct Answer: (3) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)

Solution: (A) Print media includes magazines as a typical example.

(B) Interactive media involves two-way communication, with the Internet being a primary example.

(C) Out of home media refers to advertising placed outside of the consumer's home, like posters.

(D) Broadcast media includes radio and television, with television being the example here.

Quick Tip

Remember: Print media includes magazines, interactive media includes the Internet, out of home media includes posters, and broadcast media includes television.

Question 25. As a function of Human Resource Management, the systematic development of attitudes, knowledge, and skills required by a person to perform a given task or job adequately is termed as _____ .

- (1) Training
- (2) Development
- (3) Appraisal
- (4) Retention

Correct Answer: (1) Training

Solution: Training focuses on developing specific attitudes, knowledge, and skills for performing a job effectively. Development generally refers to long-term personal growth, while appraisal is about assessing performance, and retention focuses on keeping employees in the organization.

Quick Tip

Training is task-specific skill development, while development is broader personal growth.

Question 26. Who among the following is head of the kitchen, and is responsible for planning, organising, and controlling the kitchen operations?

- (1) Kitchen stewarding

- (2) Chef-de-cuisine
- (3) Restaurant manager
- (4) Chef-de-parties

Correct Answer: (2) Chef-de-cuisine

Solution: The chef-de-cuisine, or executive chef, is the head of the kitchen, responsible for overseeing kitchen operations, menu planning, and managing kitchen staff. Other roles, such as kitchen stewarding and chef-de-parties, have more specific or subordinate functions, while the restaurant manager oversees the dining area.

Quick Tip

The chef-de-cuisine, or executive chef, leads the kitchen, handling planning, organization, and control of kitchen operations.

Question 27. Which of the following personnel in the front office is responsible for determining shifts of the employees, meeting and greeting all arrivals, ensuring accurate and speedy rooming procedure, as well as checking occupancy?

- (1) Front Office Supervisor
- (2) Assistant Manager- Front Office
- (3) Lobby Manager
- (4) Receptionist

Correct Answer: (3) Lobby Manager

Solution: The Lobby Manager in the front office is responsible for overseeing the guest arrival experience, including meeting and greeting guests, ensuring efficient rooming procedures, and checking occupancy levels. They also assist in coordinating shifts and managing lobby operations to ensure smooth service. The other roles have more specific or subordinate functions, such as managing check-in/check-out (Receptionist) and supervising front desk operations

(Front Office Supervisor).

Quick Tip

The Lobby Manager focuses on guest interaction, rooming procedures, and overseeing occupancy, playing a central role in the guest arrival experience.

Question 28. Identify the major functions of Human Resource/Talent Management:

- (A) Gain knowledge about the goals of the company
- (B) Recruiting and staffing
- (C) Managing back office departments
- (D) Training and developing employees
- (E) Retention and Redressal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (B), (D), (E) only
- (2) (B), (C), (D) only
- (3) (A), (D), (E) only
- (4) (A), (C), (D) only

Correct Answer: (1) (B), (D), (E) only

Solution: The primary functions of Human Resource/Talent Management include recruiting and staffing (B), training and developing employees (D), and retention and redressal (E). These functions focus on managing the workforce and addressing employee needs. Gaining knowledge about company goals (A) is important but not a core HR function, and managing back office departments (C) is typically an operational responsibility, not an HR function.

Quick Tip

Core HR functions include recruitment, training, and retention, focusing on talent acquisition, development, and satisfaction.

Question 29. Arrange the following housekeeping department personnel in top-to-bottom hierarchical order, below the level of Executive Housekeeper:

- (A) Assistant Housekeeper
- (B) Housemen
- (C) Public Area Supervisor
- (D) Head Housemen

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (C), (D), (B)
- (2) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (3) (C), (A), (B), (D)
- (4) (C), (A), (D), (B)

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (C), (D), (B)

Solution: The hierarchy below the Executive Housekeeper generally follows this order: (A) Assistant Housekeeper, who assists the Executive Housekeeper and oversees supervisors. (C) Public Area Supervisor, who manages the cleanliness and maintenance of public spaces. (D) Head Housemen, who supervise housemen and ensure tasks are completed. (B) Housemen, who perform basic housekeeping duties and support cleaning tasks.

Quick Tip

In the housekeeping hierarchy, supervisory roles like Assistant Housekeeper and Public Area Supervisor are above roles like Head Housemen and Housemen.

Question 30. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Types of Hospitality Establishment)	List-II (Services)
(A) Hotel	(I) Offers range of amenities, sports facilities and leisure activities
(B) Lodge	(II) Hospitality to people undertaking adventure sports, etc.
(C) Resort	(III) Offers lodging, meals
(D) Furnished camps	(IV) Offers rented accommodation especially for sleeping but may not offer food

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
- (2) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (3) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
- (4) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)

Correct Answer: (1) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Solution: The correct match is: (A) Hotel - (III): Hotels offer lodging and meals.

(B) Lodge - (IV): Lodges provide rented accommodation primarily for sleeping and may not include food.

(C) Resort - (I): Resorts offer a range of amenities, sports facilities, and leisure activities.

(D) Furnished camps - (II): Furnished camps cater to people involved in adventure sports, providing a basic level of hospitality suited to outdoor activities.

Quick Tip

Hotels and resorts provide a broad range of services, while lodges focus on basic lodging, and furnished camps support adventure tourism.

Question 31. Which of the following is NOT an example of a consumer problem regarding inadequate or erroneous information given by the manufacturer?

- (1) Labels not factually correct, deceptive and misleading
- (2) Incorrect weights and measures
- (3) Non-informative advertisements
- (4) Lack of buying guides to aid the consumer in decision-making

Correct Answer: (4) Lack of buying guides to aid the consumer in decision-making

Solution: The lack of buying guides is not directly related to misinformation by the manufacturer; it represents an absence of helpful resources for consumers. The other options involve misleading or incorrect information provided by the manufacturer, which can impact the consumer's understanding and decision-making.

Quick Tip

Consumer problems due to manufacturer misinformation often involve misleading labels, incorrect measurements, or deceptive ads.

Question 32. Arrange the steps of nutritional care during illness in correct sequence:

- (A) Assessing nutritional status
- (B) Diagnosis of nutritional problems
- (C) Planning and prioritising nutrition intervention(s) to meet nutritional needs
- (D) Monitoring and evaluating nutritional care outcomes and making changes, if necessary

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (B), (C), (A), (D)
- (3) (D), (B), (C), (A)
- (4) (A), (D), (C), (B)

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)

Solution: The correct sequence in providing nutritional care during illness is: (A) Assessing nutritional status to understand the patient's current state.

(B) Diagnosing nutritional problems based on the assessment.

(C) Planning and prioritising nutritional interventions to address the diagnosed needs.

(D) Monitoring and evaluating outcomes, making changes if necessary to optimize care.

Quick Tip

In nutritional care, start with assessment, follow with diagnosis, then plan interventions, and finally monitor and evaluate outcomes.

Question 33. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Consumer Organisation)	List-II (Publication)
(A) Consumer Union	(III) Consumer Report
(B) VOICE	(I) Consumer Voice
(C) Australian Consumer Association	(IV) Choice
(D) CERC	(II) Insight

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(2) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

(3) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

(4) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Correct Answer: (2) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

Solution: The correct matches between consumer organizations and their publications are:

(A) Consumer Union - (III) Consumer Report

(B) VOICE - (I) Consumer Voice

(C) Australian Consumer Association - (IV) Choice

(D) CERC - (II) Insight

These publications provide information on consumer rights, product testing, and advocacy to help consumers make informed decisions.

Quick Tip

Link organizations with their well-known publications: Consumer Union with “Consumer Report,” VOICE with “Consumer Voice,” and CERC with “Insight.”

Question 34. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Medium of Communication)	List-II (Development Communication Initiatives)
(A) Educational Satellite	(I) Project Village Chhatera
(B) Television	(II) Sustainable Access in Rural India
(C) ICTs	(III) <i>Kyunki Jeena Isi Ka Nam Hai</i>
(D) Print Media	(IV) EDUSAT

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)
- (2) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
- (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
- (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Correct Answer: (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

Solution: The correct matches are: (A) Educational Satellite - (IV) EDUSAT

(B) Television - (III) *Kyunki Jeena Isi Ka Nam Hai* (a TV show focused on development themes)

(C) ICTs - (II) Sustainable Access in Rural India (SARII)

(D) Print Media - (I) Project Village Chhatera

Quick Tip

Associate each communication medium with its initiative: EDUSAT for education, television for awareness programs, ICTs for rural access, and print for community projects.

Question 35. A brief 10-60 second message between programmes, generally in the form of jingles, is called as _____ .

- (1) Public Social Advertisement
- (2) Public Social Announcement
- (3) Public Service Announcement
- (4) Participatory Service Announcement

Correct Answer: (3) Public Service Announcement

Solution: A Public Service Announcement (PSA) is a short message intended to inform or educate the public on social issues, typically aired between programs in the form of jingles or brief announcements.

Quick Tip

PSAs are concise messages to raise awareness about public issues, often presented as jingles or brief announcements.

Question 36. _____ uses a combination of different communication methods and materials about a theme for a predefined period of time.

- (1) Radio programme
- (2) Newsletter
- (3) Networking
- (4) Campaign

Correct Answer: (4) Campaign

Solution: A campaign utilizes various communication methods and materials to promote a specific theme over a set period, aiming to maximize outreach and engagement.

Quick Tip

Campaigns are coordinated efforts using multiple media to focus on a theme within a specific timeframe.

Question 37. Which newspaper started a regular fortnightly column describing the lives of the people of a small village, Chhatera, in Northwest Delhi under the Project Village Chhatera?

- (1) The Times of India
- (2) The Indian Express
- (3) The Hindustan Times
- (4) The Hindu

Correct Answer: (3) The Hindustan Times

Solution: The Hindustan Times started a regular fortnightly column to highlight the lives of the people of Chhatera as part of Project Village Chhatera, focusing on development and social issues within this community.

Quick Tip

For social impact reporting, The Hindustan Times has been known to focus on community-driven projects, such as Project Village Chhatera.

Question 38. Who among the following comprehended and explained that young children have different ways of understanding the world, due to which they need a supportive environment?

- (1) Jean Piaget
- (2) Lev Vygotsky

(3) Sigmund Freud

(4) Erik Erikson

Correct Answer: (1) Jean Piaget

Solution: Jean Piaget proposed that young children have distinct ways of understanding the world through different developmental stages. He emphasized the importance of a supportive environment to foster cognitive development, as children construct knowledge through active exploration and interaction.

Quick Tip

Jean Piaget's theories highlight the need for an environment that supports cognitive development tailored to each child's stage of understanding.

Question 39. Ms. Y purchased a geyser, which burst when she switched it on. Which consumer right of hers is violated in this case?

(1) Right to be informed

(2) Right to choose

(3) Right to safety

(4) Right to be heard

Correct Answer: (3) Right to safety

Solution: The Right to Safety is violated here, as the consumer has the right to be protected against products that pose a risk to health or safety. A geyser that bursts upon use clearly does not meet safe standards for consumer use.

Quick Tip

The Right to Safety ensures protection from products that may cause harm or injury to consumers.

Question 40. Which method of washing is used in a front-loading machine?

- (1) Agitating
- (2) Tumbling
- (3) Pulsation
- (4) Friction

Correct Answer: (2) Tumbling

Solution: Front-loading washing machines use the tumbling method, where clothes are lifted and dropped repeatedly in a rotating drum. This method is efficient and uses less water and energy compared to the agitation method used in top-loading machines.

Quick Tip

Front-loading machines utilize the tumbling method, lifting and dropping clothes for effective cleaning with less water.

Read the following passage carefully and answer question based on passage.

There are two types of institutions which have in-house laundry and maintenance setups i.e., within their organisation. These are hotels and hospitals. Both have a large quantum of bed linen and other room furnishing requirements as also staff uniforms and accessories such as aprons, caps, head dresses, and masks.

The hospital laundry takes care of hygiene, cleanliness, and disinfection. However, a number of hospitals have started using disposables where there is a threat of infection, which are then destroyed by burning. In the hospitality sector, i.e., for hotels and restaurants, aesthetics and the final finish of the articles are most important. As compared to hospitals, the articles here may be of different fibre contents. Final finishing of laundered goods, i.e., starching, ironing, pressing, and correct and perfect folding, are emphasised. They also have to take care of guests' personal laundry when required. The smaller hotels may have link-ups with commercial laundries from outside.

Question 41. Which fabric is used for hospital clothing?

- (1) Synthetic
- (2) Silk
- (3) Cotton
- (4) Rayon

Correct Answer: (3) Cotton

Solution: Cotton is commonly used for hospital clothing due to its breathability, comfort, and ease of sterilization. It is hypoallergenic, which makes it suitable for sensitive skin and environments requiring high hygiene standards. Synthetic fabrics may not offer the same level of comfort and breathability, and silk and rayon are generally not used in healthcare settings.

Quick Tip

Cotton is ideal for hospital clothing because it is breathable, comfortable, and easy to sterilize.

Read the following passage carefully and answer question based on passage.

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Question 42. Which sector lays stress on aesthetics and finishes of the articles?

- (1) Hospital
- (2) Hostel
- (3) Hotel
- (4) Prison

Correct Answer: (3) Hotel

Solution: The hotel sector emphasizes aesthetics and the final finish of articles, including bed linens, towels, and furnishings. This attention to detail enhances the guest experience by ensuring a polished and welcoming environment. Hospitals, on the other hand, prioritize hygiene and disinfection over aesthetic appeal.

Quick Tip

Hotels focus on the aesthetics and finishing touches of articles to create a pleasing environment for guests.

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Question 43. How many types of institutions have in-house laundry and maintenance set-ups?

- (1) Four
- (2) Two
- (3) Three
- (4) Five

Correct Answer: (2) Two

Solution: The passage specifies that there are two types of institutions with in-house laundry and maintenance setups: hotels and hospitals. Both require significant laundry operations for bed linens, staff uniforms, and other items, but each focuses on different aspects, such as hygiene for hospitals and aesthetics for hotels.

Quick Tip

Hospitals and hotels are the two main institutions with in-house laundry setups due to their large laundry requirements.

Read the following passage carefully and answer question based on passage.

There are two types of institutions which have in-house laundry and maintenance setups i.e., within their organisation. These are hotels and hospitals. Both have a large quantum of bed linen and other room furnishing requirements as also staff uniforms and accessories such as aprons, caps, head dresses, and masks.

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Question 44. Which of the following methods can be applied for disinfecting laundry in

hospitals?

- (A) Use of disposables
- (B) Using anti-bacterial finishes on garments
- (C) Use of reusable garments washed in cold water
- (D) Use of disinfectants and high temperature washing

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (2) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (3) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (4) (A), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B) and (D) only

Solution: The methods suitable for disinfecting hospital laundry include: (A) Use of disposables, which helps reduce the risk of infection as they are discarded after a single use.

(B) Anti-bacterial finishes on garments to reduce microbial contamination.

(D) Use of disinfectants and high-temperature washing, which kills bacteria and other pathogens effectively.

Option (C) (reusable garments washed in cold water) is not suitable for disinfection in hospitals, as cold water does not effectively kill bacteria and other pathogens.

Quick Tip

For hospital laundry, disposables, anti-bacterial treatments, and high-temperature washing with disinfectants are key methods to ensure hygiene.

Read the following passage carefully and answer question based on passage.

There are two types of institutions which have in-house laundry and maintenance setups i.e., within their organisation. These are hotels and hospitals. Both have a large quantum of bed linen and other room furnishing requirements as also staff uniforms and accessories such as

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Question 45. Which of the following statements is NOT correct with regard to in-house laundry set-ups?

- (1) They exist within the organisation
- (2) They are responsible for washing organisational laundry only
- (3) They also provide final finishing to laundered garments
- (4) They have link ups with commercial laundries

Correct Answer: (4) They have link ups with commercial laundries

Solution: In-house laundry set-ups operate within the organization and are responsible for washing and finishing the organization's laundry, including items like uniforms, bed linens, and other linens. They typically do not have link-ups with commercial laundries, as their purpose is to manage all laundry needs internally. Smaller hotels without in-house setups may use commercial laundries, but this does not apply to in-house laundry facilities.

Quick Tip

In-house laundry setups are self-contained within organizations and handle all washing and finishing needs without relying on external laundries.

Read the passage carefully and answer question used on the passage:

RRE was a nationwide communication campaign for generating awareness about HIV/AIDS.

The aim of the campaign was to spread information regarding primary prevention services, develop an understanding of the disease, reduce stigma and discrimination against people with AIDS and enhance people's knowledge about the preventive measures, health habits, and lifestyle.

A specially designed train traversed over 9000 km a year covering 180 districts/halt stations, and held programmes and activities in 43,200 villages. It comprised seven coaches, equipped with educational material, interactive touch screens and 3-D models, services in the context of HIV-TB co-infection, an LCD projector and platform for folk performances, counselling cabins and two doctor's cabins for providing counselling and treatment.

RRE started its journey from Kanyakumari, followed the 'parikrama' style and halted at 180 stations and covered almost all the states of India. During the halt at each station, performing artists including orators and performers went to different villages to undertake information communication activities such as street plays, folk songs, stories, and group counselling sessions.

The project was implemented by National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), Nehru Yuva Sangathan (NYKS), UNICEF and UNAIDS in co-operation with Indian Railways.

Question 46: What was the focus area of the Red Ribbon Express campaign?

- (1) Maternal and child health
- (2) Immunisation
- (3) HIV/AIDS
- (4) Promotion of Literacy

Correct Answer: (3) HIV/AIDS

Solution: The Red Ribbon Express (RRE) campaign was primarily focused on HIV/AIDS awareness, aiming to spread information on prevention, reduce stigma, and provide health education. The campaign addressed HIV/AIDS prevention, HIV-TB co-infection, and included activities like folk performances and counselling sessions to raise awareness across various regions of India.

Quick Tip

The Red Ribbon Express campaign focused specifically on HIV/AIDS awareness and education across India.

Read the passage carefully and answer question used on the passage:

RRE was a nationwide communication campaign for generating awareness about HIV/AIDS. The aim of the campaign was to spread information regarding primary prevention services, develop an understanding of the disease, reduce stigma and discrimination against people with AIDS and enhance people's knowledge about the preventive measures, health habits, and lifestyle.

A specially designed train traversed over 9000 km a year covering 180 districts/halt stations, and held programmes and activities in 43,200 villages. It comprised seven coaches, equipped with educational material, interactive touch screens and 3-D models, services in the context of HIV-TB co-infection, an LCD projector and platform for folk performances, counselling cabins and two doctor's cabins for providing counselling and treatment.

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The project was implemented by National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), Nehru Yuva Sangathan (NYKS), UNICEF and UNAIDS in co-operation with Indian Railways.

Question 47. Which of the following is NOT an objective of the Red Ribbon Express initiative?

- (1) To reduce stigma and discrimination against people with AIDS
- (2) To provide an umbrella of health services related to nutrition and care only to youth
- (3) To enhance knowledge of people about preventive measures, health habits, and lifestyle
- (4) To spread awareness regarding primary prevention services

Correct Answer: (2) To provide an umbrella of health services related to nutrition and care only to youth

Solution: The Red Ribbon Express initiative focused on raising awareness about HIV/AIDS, reducing stigma, educating on preventive measures, and promoting healthy lifestyles across all demographics. Its services were not limited to youth, nor was its focus solely on nutrition and care. Instead, the initiative aimed to reach a broad audience with information and support on HIV/AIDS prevention.

Quick Tip

The Red Ribbon Express aimed to spread awareness and reduce stigma related to HIV/AIDS, not to provide exclusive services for youth.

Read the passage carefully and answer question used on the passage:

RRE was a nationwide communication campaign for generating awareness about HIV/AIDS. The aim of the campaign was to spread information regarding primary prevention services, develop an understanding of the disease, reduce stigma and discrimination against people with AIDS and enhance people's knowledge about the preventive measures, health habits, and lifestyle.

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The project was implemented by National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), Nehru Yuva

Sangathan (NYKS), UNICEF and UNAIDS in co-operation with Indian Railways.

Question 48. What is the full form of NACO?

- (1) National AIDS Co-operative Organisation
- (2) National Alliance Control Organisation
- (3) National AIDS Co-ordinate Organisation
- (4) National AIDS Control Organisation

Correct Answer: (4) National AIDS Control Organisation

Solution: NACO stands for the National AIDS Control Organisation, an organization in India responsible for overseeing HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness programs. It plays a key role in implementing national policies and initiatives to combat HIV/AIDS.

Quick Tip

NACO stands for National AIDS Control Organisation, focused on HIV/AIDS control and awareness efforts in India.

Read the passage carefully and answer question used on the passage:

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artists including orators and performers went to different villages to undertake information communication activities such as street plays, folk songs, stories, and group counselling sessions.

The project was implemented by National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), Nehru Yuva Sangathan (NYKS), UNICEF and UNAIDS in co-operation with Indian Railways.

Question 49. How many coaches were installed in the Red Ribbon Express?

- (1) 5
- (2) 7
- (3) 8
- (4) 10

Correct Answer: (2) 7

Solution: The Red Ribbon Express was equipped with 7 coaches, each serving different functions such as providing educational materials, interactive displays, and medical facilities. These coaches were designed to spread awareness about HIV/AIDS and offer counselling and treatment services.

Quick Tip

The Red Ribbon Express had 7 coaches, each equipped for various awareness and medical support functions.

Read the passage carefully and answer question used on the passage:

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The project was implemented by National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), Nehru Yuva Sangathan (NYKS), UNICEF and UNAIDS in co-operation with Indian Railways.

Question 50. Which of the following was NOT included as a strategy of the RRE campaign?

- (1) Use of educational material on HIV/AIDS; interactive touch screens and 3-D models
- (2) Counselling services by doctors
- (3) Use of community radio
- (4) Use of IEC activities such as folk songs and dances

Correct Answer: (3) Use of community radio

Solution: The Red Ribbon Express (RRE) campaign used various strategies such as educational materials, interactive touch screens, 3-D models, counselling services by doctors, and Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities like folk songs and dances to spread awareness about HIV/AIDS. However, the use of community radio was not listed as part of the RRE campaign strategies.

Quick Tip

The RRE campaign focused on direct engagement through educational materials, counselling, and live performances, without involving community radio.