

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2012.

Ph.D. (HOME SCIENCE)

COURSE CODE : 134

Register Number :

*Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)*

COURSE CODE : 134

Time : 2 Hours

Max : 400 Marks

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.
2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.
3. Read each question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.
4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you -1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.
6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.
7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.
8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.
9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.

1. The strength of the fiber which is measured in gm/tex or gm/denier is often referred to as

(A) Tenacity	(B) Strength value
(C) Cohesiveness	(D) Resiliency

2. Fabrics with low density

(A) have less weight	(B) have less cover
(C) better hand	(D) none

3. Cotton is stronger when it is wet, this is because of

(A) Its crystalline fiber arrangement	(B) Its being hydrophilic in nature
(C) The presence of water which promotes a more uniform distribution of stresses across and along the cellulose layer	(D) All of those

4. Flax and Cotton does not show pilling because of

(A) Static which is nil	(B) Short length fiber
(C) Hydrophilic fiber	(D) None of above

5. Manila is

(A) Hard fiber from coconut	(B) Bast fiber from stems of a plant
(C) Hair cells from a fruit plant	(D) None

6. Kapok fibers cannot be spun into yarns because of

(A) small fibers	(B) weak fibers
(C) unpliability	(D) hydrophobic nature

7. Novelty yarns are made primarily for _____ which has there basic parts

(A) Decoration	(B) Strength	(C) Texture	(D) appearance
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8. Difference in surface friction between the two directions is called DFE, where DFE stands for

(A) directional frictional effect	(B) direct friction effect
(C) direct felting effect	(D) none of these

9. Nylon is a fabric whose filaments are prepared from
 (A) Melt spinning (B) Dry spinning (C) Wet Spinning (D) Blow Spinning
10. The main difference between Acetate and Triacetate is _____
 (A) ageing (B) acetone/methylene chloride
 (C) hydrolysis (D) all of these
11. Bulk textured yarns can be made with
 (A) False twist, edge and Airjet process
 (B) Airjet, stuffer box and kint De knit method
 (C) Stuffer Box, Airjet and gear crimping method
 (D) None of above
12. The most suitable factor affecting durability of any fabric is
 (A) If it is made from natural or man-made fibers
 (B) The kind of yarn used
 (C) The resiliency of the fibers or filaments used
 (D) None of above
13. A light weight, closely woven, plain weave, cotton type fabric with slight lusture used basically for children dresses could be
 (A) Canvas (B) Batistie
 (C) Cambric (D) None of above
14. Web Bonding includes
 (A) Chemical Bonding (B) Thermal Bonding
 (C) Mechanical Bonding (D) All of above
15. The most important test for fiber identification is
 (A) Microscopic test (B) Burning (C) Solubility test (D) Tearing test
16. Cooking slowly in a minimum amounts of liquid which should never be allowed to boil but should be just off boil
 (A) Steaming (B) Poaching (C) Braising (D) Stewing

17. Find the odd one out
 (A) Paired comparison test (B) Triangle test
 (C) Two sample difference test (D) Duo-Trio tes
18. It is equivalent to _____ and when we say very hot that is 450°F or _____ °C
 (A) 5t and 300°C (B) 2t and 200° C (C) 4t and 250°C (D) 3t and 240°C
19. 1 chapati of 20 gms is equivalent to _____ rice which yield _____ kcal energy and _____ gm protein
 (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ cup, 70 kcals, 2 gms (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ cup, 70 kcals, 3 gms
 (C) 1 cup, 100 kcals, 4 gms (D) $\frac{1}{2}$ cup, 50 kcals, 2gms
20. Cooking of cereals with dry heat is called
 (A) Gelatinization (B) Dextrinization
 (C) Retrogradation (D) None of above
21. Pulses lacks _____ but are rich in _____
 (A) Tryophan, lysine (B) Lysine, valine
 (C) Lysine, Tryptophan (D) Trysophan, valine
22. Unripe fruits astringent smell because they contain
 (A) Trypsin inhibitors (B) Saponius
 (C) Tannins (D) Favism
23. Red colour of vegetables is due to
 (A) Flavones (B) Chlorophyl (C) Carotenoids (D) Anthocyanins
24. Thickening of soups and sauces made of butter and flour and over low fire to colour or not as required
 (A) Rolix (B) Panda (C) Meringue (D) Broil
25. Saffron is commonly adulterated with
 (A) old saffron (B) turmeric
 (C) some colouring agent (D) none of these

26. Find the odd one out
 (A) fast green (B) fast red (C) indigo carmine (D) orange II
27. The constant presence of a disease of infectious agent within a given geographic area e.g., Cholera, Malaria etc.,
 (A) Epidemic (B) Endemic
 (C) Carrier (D) Period of communicability
28. Oxyuriasis is an intestinal infection caused by
 (A) Enterobius vermicularis (B) Trichuris trichura
 (C) Giardia (D) Entamoeba histolytica
29. PFA means
 (A) Purified Fatty Acids (B) Prevention of Food Adulteration
 (C) Prevention of Fortfield Adulterants (D) Pure Fatty Acids
30. Mark which ensures that preparation and handling of meat is in hygiene and sanitation
 (A) MPO (B) Agmark (C) PFA (D) None of these
31. Vitamin B₂ is
 (A) Thiamin (B) Riboflamin (C) Niacin (D) Tryptophane
32. Nutrition requirement of Protein and Ca during 4-6 yrs of age are _____ and _____ respectively
 (A) 30,400 (B) 22,350 (C) 20,400 (D) None of these
33. IDDM commonly occurs at the age of
 (A) 40 (B) 30 (C) 20 (D) childhood
34. A reduction of 1000 kcal per day leads to a weight loss of _____ kg per week
 (A) 1 (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ (C) $1\frac{1}{2}$ (D) 2
35. Adult BMR is _____ kcal/kg/hr for men and _____ kcal/kg/hr for women
 (A) 1, 1 (B) 2, 0.5 (C) 2, 0.9 (D) 2, 1
36. Factor which does not affect BMR is
 (A) Sleep (B) Age (C) Sex (D) Hormones

37. Find the odd does not affect BMR is
 (A) teacher (B) doctor (C) driver (D) postman
38. Find odd one
 (A) NPU (B) BV (C) Douglas Bag (D) NPR
39. Most common adulterant in turmeric is
 (A) Yellow powder (B) Metanyl yellow (C) Yellow dye (D) None of these
40. Tocopherol is
 (A) Vitamin E (B) Vitamin K (C) Vitamin B4 (D) Vitamin C
41. Factor that influence food expenditure are
 (A) income of family (B) size of family
 (C) home production of food items (D) all of these
42. A Hyderabadi preparation of wheat and meat cooked together like a porridge
 (A) Bisibele-hul i-anna (B) Pulihara
 (C) Missal (D) Hallem
43. A process by which the composition of a liquid of a rendered uniform throughout
 (A) Homogenisation (B) Gelatinization
 (C) Estuary (D) Cusine
44. Brining frozen foods at room temperature
 (A) Pasteurization (B) Sterilization (C) Thawing (D) Blanching
45. Terminal methods of family planning are
 (A) Lippes loop (B) Oral pills
 (C) Laparoscopy and minilaporotomy (D) Vasectomy and Tubectomy
46. "Child development is a field of study devoted to the understanding of all facts of human growth and development" is a definition given by
 (A) Harries (B) Berk
 (C) Hurlock (D) Papivea and olds

47. Genotypes may direct individual to seek out environments that are most compatible with their biological pre-dispositions. This has been called
 (A) canalization (B) nichepicking (C) range reaction (D) none of these
48. The outer membrane that forms a protective covering around the prenatal organism and encloses it in amniotic field, which helps keep temperature constant and provides a cushion against jerks by mothers movement is
 (A) chorion (B) placenta (C) amnion (D) none of these
49. Period of embryo last from
 (A) conception to two weeks (B) 3-8 weeks
 (C) last $\frac{1}{2}$ of first month (D) 10-22 weeks
50. Loboyer is
 (A) prenatal exercise (B) gentlebirth
 (C) neonatal assessment (D) none of above
51. FAS is a short form of
 (A) Fetus Adult Stage (B) Fetus Alcohol Syndrome
 (C) Fetal Accident Stress (D) None
52. The ability to distinguish similar speech sounds develops rapidly and the infants can distinguish between similar consonant as well by the age of
 (A) 3 months (B) 13 months (C) 4 months (D) 4 weeks
53. 'Sour grapes reaction' is anonyms of
 (A) rationalization (B) reaction formation
 (C) sublimation (D) projection
54. A process of change which is relatively independent of experiences
 (A) maturity (B) cognitive development
 (C) learning (D) motor development
55. Difference attachment theories are
 (A) psycho analytic sub theory (B) learning theory
 (C) ethological theory (D) all of these

56. The capacity to recognize the object and people continues to exist, even when they are not perceived and this ability is called
- (A) object permanence (B) functionalist approach
(C) leaning capacity (D) none of these
57. Pre-optional children focus on momentary status failing to consider dynamic transformation between them. As a result they have difficulty relating beginning and ending states in a situation. This is called
- (A) irreversibility (B) lack of classification
(C) centeration (D) state Vs transformation
58. Head control is the ability to keep the head steady in upright position and move it well. Most infants accomplish head control by
- (A) 2 weeks of age (B) 3 weeks of age
(C) 1st weeks of age (D) 4 weeks of age
59. Infants are often referred to as toddlers when they began walking to the time of stable walking around
- (A) 18 months (B) 24 months (C) 32 months (D) 36 months
60. Play involving simple repetitive motor movement or without object which is common during the first two years of life is
- (A) constructive play (B) functional play
(C) make believe play (D) none
61. _____ values are those that stand alone and are important and desirable simply for their own sake
- (A) Intrinsic value (B) Instrumental values
(C) External value (D) None of these
62. Values play major role in determining
- (A) goals (B) standards (C) attitudes (D) all of these
63. Objectives standards are the earnest standards to identify and apply since they are readily observable. They are also known as
- (A) Quantitative standards (B) Qualitative Standards
(C) Object Standards (D) None of these

64. Resources can be classified as
 (A) Human V/s Non-human
 (B) Specific V/s general
 (C) Human, Physical and Psychic capital Resources
 (D) All of these
65. Police protection, Roads and Temples etc are examples of
 (A) Temporal resources (B) National resources
 (C) Community resources (D) World society resources
66. _____ consists of a series of decision making up the process of using family resources to achieve family goals
 (A) Home management (B) Business management
 (C) Resource management (D) None of these
67. Due to lack of sufficient O₂ lactic acid oxidation cannot take place. The acid accumulates in the body resulting in the person experiencing _____ fatigue
 (A) Physiological fatigue (B) Psychological fatigue
 (C) Boredom fatigue (D) Frustration fatigue
68. A step to step description of the method used in doing a task. It shows the flow of movement in the task and is most helpful in calling attention to unnecessary step and motion is
 (A) Operation chart (B) Path process chart
 (C) Process chart (D) Chrono cycle chart
69. Characteristics of planning includes
 (A) Privacy (B) Unity (C) Precision (D) All of these
70. "Organisation is a process of defining and grouping the activities of the enterprises and establishing the activities relationship along them"
 (A) Stone and Wankel (B) Haimann
 (C) Mundel (D) None of these
71. _____ is a direct authority exercised by a superior over his subordinates and then flow of this authority is always downwards. The chain extends from top to bottom of organisation
 (A) Line authority (B) Staff authority
 (C) Functional Authority (D) Line and staff authority

72. PERT Stands for
 (A) Program Evaluation and Review Feed
 (B) Program Evaluation for Retail Transaction
 (C) Program Entry Review Transition
 (D) None of above
73. _____ is the process of selecting one course of action from a number of possible alternatives in solving problem or in meeting a situation
 (A) Crux (B) Decision making
 (C) Feed from and system (D) None of these
74. Environmental noise is a _____
 (A) Physical barrier (B) Semantic barrier
 (C) Technical barrier (D) Social barrier
75. _____ is that audience who actually come to attend the message or communication situation
 (A) Potential (B) Available (C) Active (D) Passive
76. The receiver should have several qualities in order to be affective
 (A) Should have decoding and encoding skills
 (B) Doesn't matters if he has good/bad linguistic ability
 (C) Should not have any knowledge or least knowledge, other-wise he will not let source convey his message
 (D) All of these
77. _____ refers to information/ideas/appeal which has to be communicated to audience
 (A) Channel (B) Message (C) Communicator (D) None of these
78. Message has three components.
 (A) Cod, content, treatment (B) Knowledge, attitude, interest
 (C) Initial, derived, terminal (D) None of these
79. _____ refers to a set of verbal, non verbal or written symbols arranged in a particular order that has a particular meaning to communicator and the receiver
 (A) Content (B) Channel
 (C) Code (D) Communication

80. Credibility can be
 (A) Initial (B) Derived (C) Terminal (D) All of these
81. Elements of commutation are
 (A) Communicator → Message → Channel → Receiver
 (B) Communicator → Receiver → Feed back → Response
 (C) Communicator → Message → Channel → Audience → Response
 (D) Communicator → Message → Channel → Receiver → Audience → Response
82. _____ function is an important aspect of communication and is undertaken in formal as well as informal organisations
 (A) integrative (B) instructive (C) influencive (D) informative
83. The strength and weakness of any colour is called
 (A) Value (B) Saturation (C) Intensity (D) Shade
84. _____ is defined as a learned or emotionally proved predisposition toward a person, object or an idea
 (A) Attitude (B) Skill (C) Interest (D) Knowledge
85. Select the odd one –Flash cards are
 (A) Low in cost
 (B) Tailer made to suit specific need of community
 (C) The language can be adjusted according to the level of audience
 (D) Flash cards cannot be skyped
86. _____ is the hole of extending through the blads from the long groove on one side to the short groove on the other side
 (A) Shank (B) Butt (C) Scarf (D) Eye
87. Principles of design does not include
 (A) colour (B) rhythm (C) repeat (D) radiation
88. The distinctive appearance of any garment which makes it different from others is
 (A) Style (B) Design (C) Fashion (D) Blooms
89. A garment that encircles the waist and neck leaving the arms and shoulders bare
 (A) Surplice waist (B) Halter (C) Vests (D) None of these
90. A close fitting standing band which extends up from neckline and may be designed to meet at the C.F. overlap or to end somewhere between the shoulder and C.F of the garment
 (A) Bertha collar (B) Mandrin collar (C) Collar stand (D) Wing collar

91. Absorption of carotene requires the following nutrients in the diet
(A) Fat (B) Protein (C) Carbohydrates (D) Vitamin D
92. Subsidized pricing is followed in
(A) Fast Food Establishment (B) Air Catering
(C) Industrial Cafeteria (D) Restaurant
93. Richest source of Vitamin C is
(A) Orange (B) Cabbage (C) Amla (D) Sprouts
94. Micro-organisms can be rendered inactive
(A) By boiling (B) By freezing (C) By dehydration (D) All of these
95. Nutritional Anemia can be caused due to deficiency of
(A) Iron (B) Folic acid and B₁₂
(C) Protein (D) All of these
96. Which of these is a good cholesterol fraction?
(A) Low density lipoprotein cholesterol (B) Very low density lipoprotein
(C) High density lipoprotein (D) Triglycerides
97. Which of the following is an essential fatty acid?
(A) Palmitic acid (B) Stearic acid (C) Linoleic acid (D) Oleic acid
98. Which protein is found in egg?
(A) Casein (B) Cluten (C) Albumin (D) Myoglobin
99. The normal systolic and diastolic blood pressure for adult is
(A) 140/100 mm/Hg (B) 120/80 mm/Hg
(C) 120/90 mm/Hg (D) 110/70 mm/Hg
100. A method of service where food is displayed and the guests have to help themselves is termed as
(A) Banquet (B) Buffet
(C) Counter Service (D) Cafeteria service