CUET UG 2026 Agriculture Question Paper 15 May Shift 1

NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY
Excellence in Assessment

General Instructions

(i) This question paper contains 50 questions. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) It comprises 50 single-correct multiple-choice questions.

(iii) These questions follow the CUET (UG) examination pattern.

(iv) Each correct answer is awarded +5 marks, with -1 for an incorrect answer.

(v) The time allotted for this paper is 60 minutes.

(vi) Attempt every question; detailed solutions are provided in the companion solutions booklet.

1. DNA is

(A) Monomer of deoxyribonucleotides

(B) Polymer of deoxyribonucleotides

(C) Monomer of ribonucleotides

(D) Polymer of ribonucleotides

2. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I Characteristics	**LIST-II Scientific terminology**
A. 2n-1	I. Trisomy
B. 2n+1	II. Monosomy
C. 2n-2	III. Tetrasomy
D. 2n+2	IV. Nullisomy

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

3. Arrange the following biological processes into correct sequence

A. Transcription

B. Replication

C. Translation

D. Gene expression

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

(A) A, B, C, D

(B) A, C, B, D

(C) B, A, C, D

(D) D, B, C, A

4. Which among the following is not the objective of plant breeding

(A) Breeding for higher yield

(B) Breeding for disease resistance

(C) Breeding for improved plant food quality

(D) Breeding for higher meat and milk

5. Down syndrome is caused by

(A) Trisomy of Chromosome 21

(B) Tetrasomy of Chromosome 21

(C) Disomy of Chromosome 21

(D) Monosomy of Chromosome 21

6. Microbes are useful as

A. Biocontrol agents

B. Biofertilizers preparation

C. Biogas production

D. Fermentation

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

(A) A, B and D only

(B) A and D only

(C) A, B, C and D

(D) B, C and D only

7. Nostoc is a .

(A) Virus

(B) Fungi

(C) Protozoa

(D) Cyanobacteria

8. Which of the following are polysaccharides?

A. Cellulose

B. Hemicellulose

C. Lignin

D. Glucose

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

(A) A, B and D only

(B) A, C and D only

(C) A, B, C and D

(D) A, B and C only

9. Which of the following are fat soluble vitamins?

A. Vitamin-A

B. Vitamin-B

C. Vitamin-C

D. Vitamin-D

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

(A) A and D only

(B) A, B and D only

(C) A and C only

(D) A, C and D only

10. A typical angiosperm embryo sac has .

(A) Seven nuclei and eight cells

(B) Eight nuclei and eight cells

(C) Seven nuclei and seven cells

(D) Eight nuclei and seven cells

11. The combined loss of water from plants and soil surface is called

(A) Transpiration

(B) Evaporation

(C) Evapotranspiration

(D) Radiation

12. The process of pollen transfer from the anther to the stigma of same flower before anthesis is called-

(A) Xenogamy

(B) Allogamy

(C) Geitonogamy

(D) Cleistogamy

13. Match the **LIST-I** with **LIST-II**

LIST-I **Breed**	**LIST-II** **Characteristic**
A. Sahiwal	I. Exotic breed
B. Ongole	II. Draught purpose breed
C. Nagori	III. Dual purpose breed
D. Holstein Friesian	IV. Milch purpose breed

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

14. Which of the following sequence is correct about general measures for prevention of contagious diseases in livestock and poultry?

A. Treatment of affected animals

B. Destroy contaminant fodder by burning

C. Identification of diseased animal

D. Isolation of the diseased animal

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

(A) A, B, C, D

(B) A, D, B, C

(C) C, D, B, A

(D) C, B, D, A

15. Sequence the following crops in the order of cereals, pulses, fibre and oilseed crops

A. Sesame

B. Pigeonpea

C. Cotton

D. Maize

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

(A) D, B, C, A

(B) A, B, C, D

(C) B, A, D, C

(D) C, B, D, A

16. Match the **LIST-I** with **LIST-II**

LIST-I	**LIST-II**
Crop	**Crop group**
A. Wheat	I. Fibre
B. Bajra	II. Oilseed
C. Groundnut	III. Millet
D. Cotton	IV. Cereal

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

17. The kharif season in the cultivation of crops refers to-

(A) Summer season

(B) Spring season

(C) Rainy season

(D) Winter season

18. Which of the following crop has less water requirement for its cultivation?

(A) Maize

(B) Bajra

(C) Rice

(D) Sugarcane

19. Identify the correct sequence in terms of scientific name of different millets namely finger millet, pearl millet, foxtail millet and kodo millet.

A. *Pasapalum scrobiculatum*

B. *Eleusine corocana*

C. *Pennisetum glaucum*

D. *Setaria italica*

(A) A, B, C, D

(B) B, C, D, A

(C) B, A, D, C

(D) C, B, D, A

20. *Phalaris minor* is a most prevalent weed in wheat and it is most effectively controlled by the use of the herbicide.

(A) Sulfosulfuron

(B) 2, 4-D

(C) Atrazine

(D) Butachlor

21. Which of the following cultivated crop is non-tillering in nature?

(A) Rice

(B) Wheat

(C) Maize

(D) Bajra

22. Which of the following is a major parasitic weed in Sorghum?

(A) *Cynadon dactylon*

(B) *Striga asiatica*

(C) *Cyprus rotundus*

(D) *Trianthema portulastrum*

23. Arrange the following crops in the order of oilseed, sugar, fodder, fibre.

A. Sugarcane

B. Jute

C. Castor

D. Bajra-Napier

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

(A) C, A, D, B

(B) A, B, C, D

(C) B, A, D, C

(D) C, B, D, A

24. Black soils belong to which of the following order of soil classification?

(A) Vertisols

(B) Inceptisols

(C) Aridisols

(D) Gelisols

25. Which of the following nutrient helps in the nodule formation in leguminous plants?

(A) Sodium

(B) Manganese

(C) Boron

(D) Zinc

26. Which of the following vegetables is leading in total area and production in India?

(A) Tomato

(B) Brinjal

(C) Potato

(D) Chilli

27. The ideal temperature for mango cultivation is .

(A) 5 to 10°C

(B) 10 to 15°C

(C) 15 to 20°C

(D) 24 to 30°C

28. Interveinal chlorosis in crops is a typical characteristic of nutrient deficiency symptom of -

(A) Potassium

(B) Manganese

(C) Zinc

(D) Phosphorus

29. The herbicides applied after the emergence of weeds and crops are called as .

(A) Post-emergence herbicides

(B) Pre-emergence herbicides

(C) Pre-plant herbicides

(D) Pre-harvest herbicides

30. Localized death of tissue usually characterized by browning and desiccation is termed as .

(A) Chlorosis

(B) Necrosis

(C) Cracking

(D) Burning

31. The recommended seed rate per hectare for hybrid tomato is-

(A) 100 to 125 gram

(B) 200 to 250 gram

(C) 300 to 450 gram

(D) 600 to 850 gram

32. The term Standard, Spray, Pot-mums and Cascade are related to training of .

(A) Marigold

(B) Rose

(C) Chrysanthemum

(D) Canna

33. Fruit and vegetables are an important component of Indian agriculture due to

A. High productivity of these crops

B. Economically sustainable alternative for diversification

C. High employment generation capacity

D. High nutritional, medicinal and export potential

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

(A) A, B and D only

(B) A, C and D only

(C) A, B, C and D

(D) B, C and D only

34. Match the **LIST-I** with **LIST-II**

LIST-I **Means of fruits and vegetables maturity**	**LIST-II** **Related methods**
A. Visual means	I. Ease of separation or abscission, firmness, specific gravity
B. Physical means	II. TSS, acidity, solid to acid ratio
C. Chemical means	III. Ethylene production
D. Physiological method	IV. Peel colour, size, drying of plant parts

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

35. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I Variety	**LIST-II Crop**
A. Pusa Muskan	I. Marigold
B. Arka Bangara	II. Chrysanthemum
C. Pusa Shagun	III. Rose
D. Pusa Anmol	IV. Gladiolus

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

36. What should be the most favorable temperature for tuber formation in potato?

(A) 8°C

(B) 12°C

(C) 14°C

(D) 17°C

37. Brown heart of radish is due to the deficiency of .

(A) Calcium

(B) Boron

(C) Zinc

(D) Iron

38. What should be the temperature for pasteurization of fruit juices?

(A) 30-40°C for 20-30 minutes

(B) 50-60°C for 20-30 minutes

(C) 70-80°C for 20-30 minutes

(D) 85-90°C for 20-30 minutes

39. Which of the following is not correct about the classification of annual flowers?

(A) Winter season annuals

(B) Rainy season annuals

(C) Late rainy season annuals

(D) Summer season annuals

40. The immediate removal of field heat from the produce is known as .

(A) Pre-sorting

(B) Dumping

(C) Pre-cooling

(D) Trimming

41.

Goats and their importance in Indian livestock production and human health

Goats are vital part of rural India, valued for their hardiness and ability to survive in limited resources. India has a rich diversity of goat breeds each suitable for specific climates and production needs. Prominent dairy breeds include Jamunapari, Beetal, Barbari and Sirohi. The Jamunapari goat, often called as the 'Queen of goats', can yield more than 2 litres of milk per day. It is majestic breed of goat having convex nose line with a tuft of hair known as 'roman nose' or parrot mouth appearance. Angora, Saanen and Alpine are some of the important exotic breeds of goat. Goats are often referred as the 'poor man's cow, because they require lower investment than cattle and can survive on minimal or low quality feed, reproduce quickly, and provide continuous income through milk, meat, manure ad sale of kids. Their ability to thrive in drought-prone and resource-scarce regions makes them an indispensable asset for small and marginal farmers.

A major centre for goat research and breed improvement in the country is ICAR-Central Institute for Research on Goats CIRG located at Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, functioning under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research ICAR, Government of India.

The meat of mutton is called 'Chevon' and is widely consumed in the country and offers good remuneration to the goat rearing farmers. Goat's milk has seen rising demand due its digestibility and nutrition profile. They are rich in minerals like calcium, potassium, phosphorous and also vitamin-A. The easy digestibility in the strongest advantage of goat's milk making it suitable for individuals as it supports energy metabolism, gut health and immunity.

Which of the breed of goat has distinct feature of roman nose?

(A) Jamunapari

(B) Beetal

(C) Sirohi

(D) Barberi

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Angora is an important exotic breed of-

(A) Cattle

(B) Buffalo

(C) Sheep

(D) Goat

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ICAR-Central Institute of Research on Goats CIRG is located at _____.

(A) Mathura

(B) Bareilly

(C) Karnal

(D) Salem

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Which of the following animal is called as poor man's cow?

(A) Buffalo

(B) Sheep

(C) Goat

(D) Poultry

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The meat of the goat is called as _____.

(A) Mutton

(B) Poultry

(C) Pork

(D) Chevon

46.

Types of feed and their importance in animal nutrition

Cattle fodder is essential for maintaining animal health, improving milk yield and enhancing the overall farm productivity. In India, animal feed is broadly classified into green fodder, dry fodder, concentrate feed, preserved fodder and tree fodder, each contributing unique nutrients necessary for balance cattle nutrition. Green fodder provides moisture, vitamins, and digestible nutrients. The examples are bajra-napier hybrids, berseem, lucerne, mazie and sorghum. Leguminous fodder like berseem and lucerne are especially valued for their high protein content, which supports milk production and muscle development. Lucerne is also called as queen of fodder. The caution to be taken while using sorghum as green fodder as it contains hydrocyanic acid, especially in the young plans and when cultivated in drought stress conditions. High HCN is toxic to cattle and should be fed only after proper maturation.

Dry fodder supplies essential roughage for the animal health. It includes paddy straw, wheat straw, groundnut haulms and sorghum stover. Though they are low in protein, it provides necessary fibre and is often mixed with green fodder. Concentrate feeds are nutrient dense, which includes oil cakes, grains and bran. These are very significant for high yielding dairy cows, pregnant animals and growing calves due to their high protein and energy content. Silage made from maize and sorghum provides energy rich feed during the lean period.

Tree fodders are traditional source in many regions. Tress like subabul, banyan etc., provide protein rich leaves during dry seasons when green fodder is scarce. Tree fodders also support sustainable farming by preventing soil erosion and offering year round availability.

Which of the following feed gives good amount to vitamins to the farm animals?

(A) Green fodder

(B) Dry fodder

(C) Concentrates

(D) Hay

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Which of the following is a tree fodder?

(A) Lucerne

(B) Maize

(C) Subabul

(D) Berseem

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Haulm refers to the dry fodder of which of the following crop?

(A) Paddy

(B) Wheat

(C) Groundnut

(D) Sorghum

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HCN is found in which of the green fodder?

(A) Rice

(B) Maize

(C) Napier

(D) Sorghum

50.

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Which of the following is referred as Queen of fodder?

(A) Berseem

(B) Lucerne

(C) Cowpea

(D) Stylo