

# CUET PG 2026 Home Science Question Paper with Solutions(Memory Based)

Time Allowed :1 Hour 30 Mins	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
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## General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- The exam lasts 90 minutes (1 hour 30 minutes).
- There are 75 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) to be answered.
- +4 marks for every correct answer. -1 mark (negative marking) for every incorrect answer. 0 marks for unanswered or un-attempted questions.
- For any discrepancy in questions, the English version is considered final (except for language-specific papers).
- Click one of the four options to choose an answer.
- You must click "Save Next" to confirm your response. Only saved answers are considered for evaluation.
- Use "Mark for Review Next" to flag a question for later. You can unselect or change your answer using the "Clear Response" button.
- All calculations must be done on the Rough Sheets provided at the centre. These must be returned to the invigilator after the exam.

1. What is the standard mark used for certifying agricultural products in India?

- (A) ISI Mark
- (B) Agmark
- (C) Hallmark
- (D) FPO Mark

**Correct Answer:** (B) Agmark

**Solution:**

**Concept:** In India, agricultural products are certified for quality through the **Agmark** certification. The term **Agmark** stands for **Agricultural Marketing** and is a certification mark issued by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection under the Government of India. This mark ensures that agricultural products meet specific quality standards.

**Step 1:** Understand the purpose of Agmark.

Agmark certifies that agricultural products such as:

- Pulses
- Spices
- Edible oils

- Fruits and vegetables

have passed quality tests and meet the standards prescribed by the government.

**Step 2: Differentiate from other marks.**

- **ISI Mark** – Used for industrial products.
- **Hallmark** – Used for certifying purity of gold jewelry.
- **FPO Mark** – Used for processed fruit products.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Since Agmark specifically certifies the quality of agricultural products in India, the correct answer is:

Agmark

#### Quick Tip

**Agmark** is the certification mark used for agricultural products in India to ensure their quality and standardization.

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**2. Which term refers to the sign of severe Vitamin A deficiency where the cornea becomes dry and rough?**

- (A) Night Blindness
- (B) Xerophthalmia
- (C) Rickets
- (D) Scurvy

**Correct Answer:** (B) Xerophthalmia

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Vitamin A is an essential nutrient required for maintaining healthy vision, immune function, and proper growth. A severe deficiency of Vitamin A can lead to various eye disorders. One of the most serious conditions caused by Vitamin A deficiency is **Xerophthalmia**, which affects the eyes and can lead to blindness if untreated.

**Step 1: Understand Xerophthalmia.**

Xerophthalmia is a condition characterized by dryness of the eye, particularly the **cornea and conjunctiva**, due to a lack of Vitamin A.

Symptoms include:

- Dryness of the cornea
- Rough and thickened eye surface
- Bitot's spots (foamy patches on the eye)

**Step 2: Differentiate from other conditions.**

- **Night Blindness** – Difficulty seeing in low light conditions.
- **Rickets** – Bone deformities caused by Vitamin D deficiency.
- **Scurvy** – Disease caused by Vitamin C deficiency.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Since severe Vitamin A deficiency causes dryness and roughness of the cornea, the condition is called:

Xerophthalmia

**Quick Tip**

**Vitamin A deficiency** can lead to eye disorders such as **night blindness** and severe conditions like **xerophthalmia**, which may result in permanent blindness if untreated.

**3. Arrange the steps of preparing a household budget in the correct order.**

- (A) Identify income → Track expenses → Set financial goals → Allocate spending
- (B) Track expenses → Identify income → Allocate spending → Set financial goals
- (C) Identify income → Set financial goals → Track expenses → Allocate spending
- (D) Set financial goals → Identify income → Allocate spending → Track expenses

**Correct Answer:** (A) Identify income → Track expenses → Set financial goals → Allocate spending

**Solution:**

**Concept:** A **household budget** is a financial plan that helps families manage their income and expenses efficiently. It ensures that money is allocated properly for needs, savings, and future goals.

**Step 1: Identify income.**

The first step in preparing a household budget is determining the **total income** available. This includes:

- Salaries or wages
- Business income
- Interest or other earnings

**Step 2: Track expenses.**

Next, list all household expenses such as:

- Food
- Rent or housing costs
- Transportation
- Utilities and other daily expenses

**Step 3: Set financial goals.**

After understanding income and expenses, financial goals should be established. Examples include:

- Saving money
- Paying debts
- Planning for future investments

**Step 4: Allocate spending.**

Finally, the income is distributed among different categories according to priorities and goals to maintain a balanced budget.

**Step 5: Conclusion.**

Thus, the correct sequence of preparing a household budget is:

Identify income → Track expenses → Set financial goals → Allocate spending

**Quick Tip**

A good household budget starts by knowing your **income**, then **tracking expenses**, setting **financial goals**, and finally **allocating spending**.

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**4. Which type of dye forms a covalent bond with the fiber?**

- (A) Direct Dye
- (B) Reactive Dye
- (C) Vat Dye
- (D) Disperse Dye

**Correct Answer:** (B) Reactive Dye

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Dyes are substances used to impart color to fibers, fabrics, or textiles. Different types of dyes interact with fibers in different ways.

**Reactive dyes** are unique because they form a **strong covalent bond** with the fiber, which makes the color more durable and resistant to washing.

**Step 1: Understand Reactive Dyes.**

Reactive dyes chemically react with the functional groups present in fibers such as cotton, wool, or silk.

During the dyeing process:

- The dye molecule reacts with the fiber.
- A **covalent bond** is formed between the dye and the fiber.

This chemical bonding makes the color highly stable.

**Step 2: Compare with other dyes.**

- **Direct Dyes** – Attach to fibers through physical attraction.
- **Vat Dyes** – Require chemical reduction before dyeing.
- **Disperse Dyes** – Mainly used for synthetic fibers like polyester.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Since reactive dyes form a **covalent chemical bond** with the fiber, the correct answer is:

Reactive Dye

Quick Tip

**Reactive dyes** are widely used for cotton and other natural fibers because they form a strong **covalent bond**, giving excellent color fastness.

**5. When was the POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission) launched by the Indian government?**

- (A) 2016
- (B) 2017
- (C) 2018
- (D) 2019

**Correct Answer:** (C) 2018

**Solution:**

**Concept:** **POSHAN Abhiyaan** (Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition) is a flagship program of the Government of India aimed at improving nutritional outcomes for children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers.

The mission focuses on reducing:

- Stunting
- Under-nutrition
- Anaemia
- Low birth weight

**Step 1: Launch of the program.**

POSHAN Abhiyaan was officially launched by the Government of India on **8 March 2018**, coinciding with **International Women's Day**.

**Step 2: Objective of the scheme.**

The program aims to improve nutritional status through:

- Convergence of various nutrition-related schemes
- Use of technology for monitoring
- Community participation and awareness

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Since POSHAN Abhiyaan was launched in **2018**, the correct answer is:

2018

Quick Tip

**POSHAN Abhiyaan** was launched on **8 March 2018** to combat malnutrition and improve nutritional outcomes for women and children in India.

**6. Which developmental psychologist emphasized the “Zone of Proximal Development”?**

- (A) Jean Piaget
- (B) Lev Vygotsky
- (C) Sigmund Freud
- (D) Erik Erikson

**Correct Answer:** (B) Lev Vygotsky

**Solution:**

**Concept:** The **Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)** is an important concept in educational psychology introduced by **Lev Vygotsky**, a Russian developmental psychologist. The concept describes the difference between what a learner can do **independently** and what they can achieve **with guidance or support from a more knowledgeable person** such as a teacher, parent, or peer.

**Step 1: Define the Zone of Proximal Development.**

The Zone of Proximal Development refers to the range of tasks that a learner cannot yet perform alone but can accomplish with assistance.

$$\text{ZPD} = \text{Potential Development} - \text{Actual Development}$$

**Step 2: Role of guidance and scaffolding.**

Within the ZPD, learning occurs through **scaffolding**, where support is gradually reduced as the learner gains competence.

Examples include:

- Teacher guidance during problem solving
- Peer collaboration
- Step-by-step instructional support

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Since the concept of the **Zone of Proximal Development** was proposed by **Lev Vygotsky**, the correct answer is:

Lev Vygotsky

### Quick Tip

**Vygotsky's ZPD** highlights that effective learning happens when tasks are slightly beyond the learner's current ability but achievable with guidance.

#### 7. What is the primary difference between the sugars found in DNA and RNA?

- (A) DNA contains ribose while RNA contains deoxyribose
- (B) DNA contains deoxyribose while RNA contains ribose
- (C) Both DNA and RNA contain ribose
- (D) Both DNA and RNA contain deoxyribose

**Correct Answer:** (B) DNA contains deoxyribose while RNA contains ribose

#### Solution:

**Concept:** DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) and RNA (Ribonucleic Acid) are nucleic acids that store and transmit genetic information. Both are composed of nucleotides consisting of a nitrogenous base, a phosphate group, and a sugar molecule.

The key structural difference between DNA and RNA lies in the type of sugar present in their nucleotides.

#### Step 1: Sugar in DNA.

DNA contains the sugar **deoxyribose**. Deoxyribose is similar to ribose but lacks one oxygen atom at the 2' carbon position.

DNA sugar = Deoxyribose

#### Step 2: Sugar in RNA.

RNA contains the sugar **ribose**, which has an additional oxygen atom compared to deoxyribose.

RNA sugar = Ribose

#### Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the primary difference between the sugars of DNA and RNA is:

DNA contains deoxyribose while RNA contains ribose

### Quick Tip

Remember: **DNA = Deoxyribose sugar** **RNA = Ribose sugar** The absence of one oxygen atom in DNA makes it more chemically stable than RNA.

#### 8. Which term in the history of Indian costumes was used in the Vedic age to describe a lower garment?

- (A) Uttariya
- (B) Antariya

- (C) Angarakha
- (D) Choli

**Correct Answer:** (B) Antariya

**Solution:**

**Concept:** In the **Vedic age**, clothing in India was generally unstitched and made from simple pieces of cloth draped around the body. Garments were categorized based on how they were worn on the body.

Three commonly mentioned garments in ancient Indian texts are:

- **Antariya** – Lower garment
- **Uttariya** – Upper garment or draped cloth over the shoulders
- **Kayabandh** – Waist band used to secure garments

**Step 1: Understand Antariya.**

The **Antariya** was the lower garment worn in the Vedic period. It was usually wrapped around the waist and extended downwards, somewhat similar to a dhoti or skirt.

**Step 2: Differentiate from other garments.**

- **Uttariya** – A cloth draped over the upper body or shoulders.
- **Angarakha** – A stitched garment that appeared much later in Indian clothing history.
- **Choli** – A fitted blouse worn with traditional attire, developed in later periods.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Since the **Antariya** was the lower garment used during the Vedic age, the correct answer is:

Antariya

#### Quick Tip

In ancient Indian costumes: **Antariya** = Lower garment, **Uttariya** = Upper draped cloth.

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**9. A diet where food is administered directly into the veins is known as what?**

- (A) Enteral Nutrition
- (B) Parenteral Nutrition
- (C) Liquid Diet
- (D) Therapeutic Diet

**Correct Answer:** (B) Parenteral Nutrition

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Nutrition can be provided to patients through different methods depending on their

medical condition. When the digestive system cannot be used for feeding, nutrients may be supplied directly into the bloodstream.

This method of feeding is known as **Parenteral Nutrition**.

**Step 1: Understand Parenteral Nutrition.**

Parenteral nutrition involves delivering nutrients such as:

- Glucose
- Amino acids
- Lipids
- Vitamins and minerals

directly into the **veins** through intravenous (IV) infusion.

**Step 2: Differentiate from Enteral Nutrition.**

- **Enteral Nutrition** – Food is delivered through the gastrointestinal tract using feeding tubes.
- **Parenteral Nutrition** – Nutrients bypass the digestive system and are delivered directly into the bloodstream.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Since the diet described involves administering nutrients directly into the veins, it is called:

Parenteral Nutrition

Quick Tip

**Parenteral Nutrition** supplies nutrients directly into the bloodstream when the digestive system cannot be used.

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**10. Which clause in the Consumer Protection Act (2019) defines the rights of a consumer?**

- (A) Clause 2
- (B) Clause 6
- (C) Clause 10
- (D) Clause 20

**Correct Answer:** (B) Clause 6

**Solution:**

**Concept:** The **Consumer Protection Act, 2019** is an important legislation in India that protects consumers from unfair trade practices and ensures their rights in the marketplace. The Act clearly defines several **consumer rights** such as safety, information, choice, and redressal.

**Step 1: Consumer rights in the Act.**

According to the **Consumer Protection Act, 2019**, the rights of consumers are defined under **Clause 6**.

These rights include:

- Right to Safety
- Right to be Informed
- Right to Choose
- Right to be Heard
- Right to Seek Redressal
- Right to Consumer Education

**Step 2: Purpose of these rights.**

These rights ensure that consumers are protected against:

- Hazardous goods and services
- Misleading advertisements
- Unfair trade practices

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Since the **rights of consumers** are defined under **Clause 6** of the Consumer Protection Act (2019), the correct answer is:

Clause 6

**Quick Tip**

The **Consumer Protection Act, 2019** lists the **six fundamental consumer rights under Clause 6**.

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**11. What is the process of removing grease or dirt from wool through washing called?**

- (A) Carding
- (B) Shearing
- (C) Scouring
- (D) Spinning

**Correct Answer:** (C) Scouring

**Solution:**

**Concept:** During wool processing, raw wool obtained from sheep contains impurities such as grease (lanolin), dirt, sweat, and dust. These impurities must be removed before further processing.

The cleaning process used to remove these impurities is called **Scouring**.

**Step 1: Understand Scouring.**

Scouring is the process of washing raw wool in warm water with detergents or alkaline solutions to remove:

- Grease (lanolin)
- Dirt and dust
- Sweat and other impurities

**Step 2: Differentiate from other wool processing steps.**

- **Shearing** – Cutting the fleece from the sheep.
- **Carding** – Straightening and aligning the wool fibers.
- **Spinning** – Twisting fibers together to form yarn.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Since the process described involves washing wool to remove grease and dirt, it is known as:

Scouring

Quick Tip

**Scouring** is the cleaning stage in wool processing where grease, dirt, and impurities are removed from raw wool by washing.

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**12. Which research prerequisite involves defining the roadmap for data collection and analysis?**

- (A) Research Hypothesis
- (B) Research Design
- (C) Literature Review
- (D) Data Interpretation

**Correct Answer:** (B) Research Design

**Solution:**

**Concept:** In research methodology, **research design** is the overall plan or blueprint that guides the process of collecting, measuring, and analyzing data. It ensures that the research problem is addressed systematically and efficiently.

Research design provides the structure for conducting a study.

**Step 1: Understand Research Design.**

Research design outlines how the study will be carried out. It specifies:

- Methods of data collection
- Sampling techniques
- Tools for measurement

- Procedures for data analysis

**Step 2: Purpose of Research Design.**

A good research design helps to:

- Ensure accuracy and reliability of data
- Minimize errors and bias
- Provide a clear framework for conducting research

**Step 3: Differentiate from other terms.**

- **Research Hypothesis** – A proposed explanation or prediction to be tested.
- **Literature Review** – A summary of existing research on a topic.
- **Data Interpretation** – The process of explaining results after analysis.

**Step 4: Conclusion.**

Since the research prerequisite that defines the roadmap for data collection and analysis is the **Research Design**, the correct answer is:

Research Design

Quick Tip

**Research Design** acts as the blueprint of a study, guiding how data will be collected, measured, and analyzed.

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**13. Sucrose is classified as a non-reducing sugar because it lacks what specific chemical feature?**

- (A) Free aldehyde or ketone group
- (B) Hydroxyl group
- (C) Carbon atom
- (D) Glycosidic bond

**Correct Answer:** (A) Free aldehyde or ketone group

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Sugars are classified as **reducing** or **non-reducing** based on their ability to act as reducing agents. Reducing sugars contain a **free aldehyde** ( $-CHO$ ) or **ketone** ( $C=O$ ) group that can participate in redox reactions.

Sucrose is a **disaccharide** composed of **glucose** and **fructose** molecules linked together.

**Step 1: Structure of sucrose.**

In sucrose, glucose and fructose are joined through a **glycosidic bond** between their anomeric carbons.



This bond blocks the reactive carbonyl groups of both monosaccharides.

**Step 2: Absence of a free carbonyl group.**

Because the aldehyde group of glucose and the ketone group of fructose are involved in the glycosidic bond, sucrose does **not** have a free aldehyde or ketone group available to participate in reduction reactions.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Therefore, sucrose is classified as a **non-reducing sugar** because it lacks:

a free aldehyde or ketone group

#### Quick Tip

**Reducing sugars** have a free aldehyde or ketone group, while **sucrose is non-reducing** because both reactive groups are involved in the glycosidic bond.

#### 14. Which apparel production system relies on teamwork and shared responsibility for output quality?

- (A) Progressive Bundle System
- (B) Modular Production System
- (C) Individual Production System
- (D) Unit Production System

**Correct Answer:** (B) Modular Production System

#### Solution:

**Concept:** In the garment industry, different **production systems** are used to manufacture apparel efficiently. These systems determine how work is organized, how workers interact, and how quality control is maintained.

The **Modular Production System (MPS)** emphasizes teamwork, flexibility, and shared responsibility among workers.

**Step 1: Understand Modular Production System.**

In a Modular Production System:

- Workers operate as a **team or module**.
- Each team member performs multiple tasks.
- The entire team is responsible for the quality and completion of garments.

This system encourages cooperation and improves efficiency.

**Step 2: Compare with other systems.**

- **Progressive Bundle System** – Work is divided into separate operations and passed in bundles.
- **Individual Production System** – One worker completes the garment independently.
- **Unit Production System** – Garments move individually through automated systems.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Since the production system that depends on **teamwork** and shared responsibility for quality is the **Modular Production System**, the correct answer is:

Modular Production System

Quick Tip

The **Modular Production System** improves productivity and quality by using **team-based garment manufacturing**.

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**15. What are the reagents used to rectify “over-bluing” in white cotton fabrics?**

- (A) Dilute acid solution
- (B) Dilute alkali solution
- (C) Hydrogen peroxide
- (D) Sodium chloride solution

**Correct Answer:** (A) Dilute acid solution

**Solution:**

**Concept:** Bluing is a finishing process used in laundering white fabrics to counteract yellowing and enhance the appearance of whiteness. A small amount of blue dye is added so that the fabric appears brighter.

However, if too much blue is applied, the fabric may develop a **bluish tint**, which is referred to as **over-bluing**.

**Step 1: Understand over-bluing.**

Over-bluing occurs when excess blue dye remains on the fabric during the laundering process, giving the fabric an undesirable blue shade.

**Step 2: Method of rectification.**

To remove the excess blue dye, the fabric is rinsed in a **dilute acid solution** such as diluted acetic acid. The acid helps neutralize and remove the extra bluing from the fabric.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Therefore, the reagent used to correct **over-bluing in white cotton fabrics** is:

Dilute acid solution

Quick Tip

**Over-bluing** in white fabrics can be corrected by rinsing the fabric with a **dilute acid solution** to remove excess blue dye.