CUET UG 2026 Agriculture May 15 Shift 1 Question Paper

Conducted by the National Testing Agency (NTA)

Time Allowed: 60 Minutes **Total Questions: 50** **Maximum Marks: 250**

General Instructions

(i) This is the **Agriculture** question paper of **CUET (UG) 2026**, conducted by the **National Testing Agency (NTA)** in Computer Based Test (CBT) mode.

(ii) The paper contains **50 multiple choice questions**. All questions are compulsory.

(iii) The duration of this test paper is **60 minutes**. The maximum score is **250 marks**.

(iv) Each question has **four options**. Select the **one correct answer** for each question.

(v) **Marking scheme: +5 marks** for a correct answer, **-1 mark** for an incorrect answer, and **0 marks** for an unanswered question.

(vi) For questions based on a passage or table, read the given material carefully and answer the questions that follow.

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 **Crop**		**LIST-II** **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. Which of the breed of goat has distinct feature of roman nose?

(A) Jamunapari (B) Beetal
(C) Sirohi (D) Barberi

42. Angora is an important exotic breed of-

(A) Cattle (B) Buffalo
(C) Sheep (D) Goat

43. ICAR-Central Institute of Research on Goats CIRG is located at_____.

(A) Mathura (B) Bareilly
(C) Karnal (D) Salem

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

(A) Buffalo (B) Sheep
(C) Goat (D) Poultry

45. The meat of the goat is called as_____.

(A) Mutton (B) Poultry
(C) Pork (D) Chevon

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

(A) Green fodder (B) Dry fodder
(C) Concentrates (D) Hay

47. Which of the following is a tree fodder?

(A) Lucerne (B) Maize
(C) Subabul (D) Berseem

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

(A) Paddy (B) Wheat
(C) Groundnut (D) Sorghum

49. HCN is found in which of the green fodder?

(A) Rice (B) Maize
(C) Napier (D) Sorghum

50. Which of the following is called as Queen of fodder?

(A) Berseem (B) Lucerne
(C) Cowpea (D) Stylo

- End of Question Paper -