

PRACTICE SET – 1

1. Measurement of nutritional status on the basis of body measurement can be done in adults by
 - (i) Weight (ii) Height
 - (iii) Circumference (iv) Mental agility
 - (a) i, ii (b) iii, iv
 - (c) i, ii, iii (d) ii, iii, iv
2. Head chest arm and skin fold measurements are also used for determining the nutritional status of
 - (a) Children (b) Toddlers
 - (c) Infants (d) All of the above
3. The research in the field of nutrition is being carried out in
 - (i) Hyderabad (ii) Mysore
 - (iii) Delhi (iv) Pantnagar
 - (a) iii, iv, i (b) i, ii, iv
 - (c) i, ii, iii, iv (d) ii, iii, iv
4. Multipurpose food are
 - (a) Specially prepared
 - (b) Nutritious
 - (c) Cheap (d) All
5. Multipurpose foods are especially prepared for
 - (i) School going children
 - (ii) Infants
 - (a) Only i (b) Only ii
 - (c) Both i and ii (d) None
6. Vitamin A provides protection against
 - (a) Blook irregularities
 - (b) Blindness
 - (c) Skin disease (d) None
7. Vitamin D prevents
 - (a) Osteoporosis (b) Osteomalacia
 - (c) Rickets (d) All
8. Nutrition requirement of Protein and Ca during 4-6 yrs of age are _____ & _____ respectively
 - (a) 30, 400 (b) 22,350
 - (c) 20,400 (d) None of these
9. Diet soft in consistency, easy to chew, low in cellulose and unflavoured basically for gastro-intestinal tract disorder, acute infection and for people without teeth is
 - (a) Soft Diet (b) Fluid diet
 - (c) Semi solid diet (d) None of these
10. During febrile disorders like Typhoid the BMR _____ by _____ %
 - (a) Increase, 7% (b) Decrease, 7%
 - (c) Increase by 15% (d) decrease by 15%
11. Weight in kg divided by height is (meters)² is a formula to calculate
 - (a) DC (b) BMR
 - (c) RDA (d) BMI
12. While planning diet for a patient suffering from Diarrhoea the following mineral should be increased
 - (a) Ca (b) Fe
 - (c) P (d) K
13. Hepatitis A is due to _____ and Hepatitis B is due to _____.
 - (a) Faecal contamination parental route
 - (b) Parental route and faecal contamination
 - (c) Contamination of food and water
 - (d) A bacteria called serum hepatitis and contaminated food
14. IDDM commonly occurs at the age of
 - (a) 40 (b) 30
 - (c) 20 (d) childhood
15. Which one of the following is NOT the main concern of 'Scientific Management'?
 - (a) Production
 - (b) Efficiency
 - (c) Mechanistic methods
 - (d) Rationality
16. **Assertion (A) :** A tenet of scientific management is co-operation and harmony between workers and managers.
Reason (R) : Taylor believed in participative management.
 In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?
 - (a) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true but R is false.
 - (d) A is false but R is true.

17. Which one of the following concepts are not associated with Scientific Management?
- Mental Revolution
 - Unity of Command
 - Rule of Thumb
 - Time & Motion Study
 - Differential Piece rate plan
- Select the correct code :
- I, II and IV
 - II, III and IV
 - II and III
 - I, IV and V
18. The Scientific Management stressed upon:
- Rationality
 - Specialisation
 - Technical competence
 - Predictability
- Select the correct code :
- 1 and 2
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
19. The Scientific Management was criticised on the grounds that :
- It did not put forward a fully developed theory
 - The Social and Psychological factors were emphasised by it.
 - It oversimplified the worker motivation.
 - It viewed efficiency in mechanistic term only.
 - It emphasised only physiological variables of production.
- Select the correct code :
- 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2, 3 and 5
 - 1, 3, 4 and 5
 - 1, 2, 4 and 5
20. Which of the following pairs of the Administrative Thinkers have described the Scientific Management as the "Physio-logical Organisation Theory"?
- Simon and Argyris
 - Simon and Likert
 - March and Barnard
 - March and Simon
21. Taylor's theory of Scientific Management was criticised as the mechanistic theory because :
- It viewed men as adjuncts of the machine or industrial robots.
 - It over-simplified the worker motivation.
 - It stressed on the physiological aspects of the organisation.
 - It under-emphasised the Sociological and Psychological dimensions of the organisation.
22. A long sleeve that is a complete extension of the bodice to the wrist. The seam lines are along the top of the sleeve and at the underarm.
- Raglan sleeve
 - Cartwheel sleeve
 - Dolman sleeve
 - Kimono sleeve
23. Very narrow, straight pleats, equal in width to each other. These are close together and depth is equal from waist to hem.
- Inverted pleats
 - Accordion pleats
 - Knife pleats
 - Box pleats
24. One example of Tertiary colour scheme could be
- Reddish violet - Bluish violet - Yellowish orange
 - Sun orange - Yellowish green - Bluish green.
 - Red - Bluish violet - Bluish green
 - Green - Red - Yellowish orange
25. The strength and weakness of any colour is called
- Intensity
 - Shade
 - Value
 - Saturation
26. Colours found opposite to each other on the colour wheel are
- Complementary colours
 - Analogous colours
 - A chromatic colours
 - Monochromatic colours
27. Feel and appearance of any surface is
- Line
 - Feel
 - Texture
 - Shape
28. When strong distaste for a style has set in and it can no longer be sold at any price, the fashion is in
- Rudimentation
 - Cumination
 - Decline
 - None
29. Which of the following is/are true?
- With production of more than 4500 million metres of cotton and blended fabrics handlooms have a share of around 24% in the total output of cloth in India.
 - Of the total fabric produced by the handloom sector cotton fabrics constitute over 80 % followed by wool 6 % and silk 4.5%
 - The larger handlooms producing more than 10 metres of cloth per day are in

- Punjab Haryana UP Gujarat and West Bengal.
- (iv) Those handlooms showing less productivity are in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Orissa
- (a) i, iii (b) i, iv
(c) i, ii, iii, iv (d) i, ii, iii
30. The average production of handloom of 7 meters of cloth per day is done at
- (i) Karnataka (ii) Kerala
(iii) Andhra Pradesh (iv) Tamil Nadu
- (a) i, iii (b) i, iv
(c) i, ii, iii, iv (d) i, ii, iii
31. The hub of export activity in handlooms in Southern India is in
- (a) Vishakapatnam (b) Kolkata
(c) Cochin (d) Chennai
32. In the North India the export in handloom is done from
- (i) Uttar Pradesh (ii) Haryana
(iii) Rajasthan
(iv) Himachal Pradesh
- (a) i, iii (b) i, ii
(c) i, ii, iii, iv (d) i, ii, iii
33. The Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) is
- (a) Suggest formation of Cooperatives
(b) Overseas Handloom exports
(c) Government of India owned
(d) All
34. A large share of India's export fetching around 1.5 billion annually comes from
- (i) Australia (ii) New Zealand
(iii) UK (iv) USA
- (a) i, iii (b) i, iv
(c) i, ii, iii, iv (d) i, ii, iii
35. The basic properties of cotton can be summed up as
- (i) Low cost (ii) Low resiliency
(iii) Low durability (iv) Absorbency
- (a) i, iii (b) i, iv
(c) i, ii, iii, iv (d) i, ii, iii
36. Secondary colour made by mixing two primary colour is/are
- (a) Purple (b) Green
(c) Orange (d) All of them
37. Amount of lightness or darkness in colour is
- (a) Value (b) Subsidiary
(c) Hue (d) Complementary
38. Intensity or chroma in colour means
- (i) Brightness (ii) Dullness
(iii) Soft colour (iv) Hard colour
- (a) i, ii (b) i, iv
(c) i, ii, iii, iv (d) i, ii, iii
39. An intermediate colour is made by mixing
- (i) primary colour
(ii) its joining secondary colour
(iii) mixing complementary colour
(iv) by adding black or white
- (a) i, ii (b) i, iv
(c) i, ii, iii, iv (d) i, ii, iii
40. State which is/are true
- (a) Complementary colour are directly opposite to each other on the colour wheel
(b) Yellow and red are considered to be warm colours
(c) All soft colours are nearer to white and are called tints or tones.
(d) A monochromatic scheme consists of using one colour in varying values or intensities.
(e) All of these
41. Match the following :
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Colours with predominance of blue | (i) Warm |
| (B) Yellowish green | (ii) Cool hues |
| (C) Blue-green | (iii) Warm hues |
| (D) Seen to advance | (iv) are considered as cool |
| (E) Seem to recede | (v) Cool |
- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A | B | C | D | E |
| (a) iii | i | iv | v | ii |
| (b) i | ii | iv | iii | v |
| (c) iv | i | v | iii | ii |
| (d) v | iv | ii | i | iii |
42. In interior decoration warm advancing colours should be kept.
- (i) In back ground (ii) In foreground
- (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
(c) Combination (d) None