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UGC NET MEMORY BASED QUESTION-PAPER 1

TOPICS ASKED IN UGC NET PAPER - 1 (3 JANUARY 2025 SHIFT- 2)

D.I. – MISSING DI

MATHS- TIME SPEED DISTANCE

LR- FALLACY

ICT- MS WORD, SPEAKERS, INPUT OUTPUT DEVICE

TEACHING- MOOCS, SWWYAM PRABHA , THEMES,CHANNEL, CONTENT PROVIDER , MEMOTY, EXPLICIT ,IMPLICIT

COMMUNICATION- MEDIATED, HOT COLD MEDIA, RADIO COMM. MASS MEDIA CHARACTERISTICS , BAARIERS

H.E. – FACT BASED, CHRONOLGICAL UNIV, WOOD DISPATCH , VIKRAMSHILA UNIV.

PEOPLE ENVI- SDG, MONTREAL , WASTE WATER TREATMENT, POP

Memory Based Questions

Q1. A train covers $\frac{2}{3}$ of the distance between two stations at some constant speed V_1 in 1 hour. The remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the distance is covered by the train moving with a different but constant speed (V_2) in 45 minutes. What is the ratio of the speeds $V_1:V_2$?

- (a) 3 : 2
- (b) 2 : 3
- (c) 4 : 3
- (d) 3 : 1

Q2. To record voice narration for your Microsoft PowerPoint presentation, your computer must have:

- A. Sound card
- B. An internet connection
- C. Speakers
- D. An external video port
- E. Microphone

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, C and E only
- (b) B and D only
- (c) A and E only
- (d) B, C and D only

Q3. Consider the following snapshot of MS-EXCEL worksheet:

	A	B	C
1	90	70	
2	60	170	
3	150	20	
4	30	110	
5	50	40	
6	130	30	
7			

What will be the value of the cell C1 containing the formula = SUMIF (A1:A6,">100",B1:B6) in the above worksheet?

- (a) 90
- (b) 390
- (c) 50
- (d) 420

Q4. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: As a result of the recommendation of the 'Woods despatch' modern University education in India began in 1857. When the universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were founded by the British.

Statement II: The Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi was established in the year 1927.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Q5. Match List I with List II:

List I (Education Commissions)	List II (Proponent)
(A) National Knowledge Commission (2009)	(I) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
(B) University Education Commission (1948-49)	(II) Mr. Sam Pitroda
(C) Secondary Education Commission	(III) Dr. D.S. Kothri (1952-53)
(D) The Education Commission (1964-66)	(IV) Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)
- (b) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (c) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
- (d) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

Q6. Arrange the following ancient Indian institutions from east to west:

- A. Taxila
- B. Nalanda
- C. Vikramshila
- D. Sharada Peeth

Select the correct answer from the options below:

- (a) A, D, C, B
- (b) B, C, A, D
- (c) D, A, B, C
- (d) C, B, D, A

Q7. What is the correct chronological order of the following from older to newer?

- (A) Paris agreement
- (B) Convention on biodiversity
- (C) Kyoto Protocol
- (D) Montreal Protocol
- (E) Stockholm Conference

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) B, D, C, E, A
- (b) B, C, D, E, A
- (c) E, D, C, B, A
- (d) E, D, B, C, A

Q8. Identify the features associated with Kyoto Protocol.

- (A) Heavier burden on developed countries to cut down greenhouse gas emissions.
- (B) International emissions trading.
- (C) Nationally determined contributions.
- (D) Clean Development Mechanism.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, B, and C Only
- (b) B, C and D Only
- (c) A, B and D Only
- (d) A, C and D Only

Q9. Choose the correct statement(s) about barriers to effective communication.

- A. Psychological barriers can enhance communication effectiveness.
- B. Language barriers can be overcome by using complex vocabulary.
- C. Attitudinal barriers can arise due to stereotypes and biases.
- D. Technological barriers do not impede communication in the digital age.

- (a) A,B
- (b) A,B,C
- (c) C only
- (d) All are correct

Q10. Match the following types of communication with their characteristics:

- A. Interpersonal communication
 - B. Group communication
 - C. Public communication
 - D. Mass communication
1. Involves communication between two or more people
 2. Involves communication within a small group of people
 3. Involves communication to a large audience
 4. Involves communication to a wide audience through media channels

- (a) A-1 ,B-3 ,C-2 ,D-4
- (b) A- 1,B-2 ,C-3 ,D-4
- (c) A-3 ,B-2 ,C-1 ,D-4
- (d) A-4 ,B-2 ,C-1 ,D-3

Q11. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: In short term memory, the sensory information is preserved and retained in the form and shape as it was originally received

Statement II: In immediate memory, sensory information is subject to a process of encoding for being retained in the form of special visual and auditory impressions, symbols, signs and words.

In the light of the above statement, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Q12. In swayamprabha, channel no -08 (Physical sciences, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and related subjects) is named as-

- (a) Vageesh
- (b) Saaraswat
- (c) Aryabhata
- (d) Prabandhan

Q13. Which fallacy is committed in the following argument?

"The universe must be spherical in form because all its constituent parts are spherical in form" ?

- (a) Circular argument
- (b) Red herring
- (c) Slippery slope
- (d) Fallacy of composition

Q14. “All phenomena in the universe are saturated with moral values. Therefore, we can conclude that the universe for the Chinese is a moral universe”. Which informal fallacy is committed in the above statement?

- (a) Slippery Slope
- (b) Begging the Question
- (c) Hasty Generalisation
- (d) Fallacy of Composition

Q15. Which of the following statements are logically equivalent ?

- (A) No metals are gases
- (B) No gases are metals
- (C) No metals are non-gases
- (D) All metals are non-gases

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A), (B) and (D) Only
- (b) (A), (B) and (C) Only
- (c) (B), (C) and (D) Only
- (d) (A) and (B) Only



Solutions

S1.Ans.(a)

Let the distance be x km

The speed $V_1 = \text{Distance}/\text{Time} = (2x/3)/1 = 2x/3 \text{ km/hr}$

Remainig distance = $1x/3$ km

Speed $V_2 = (1x/3)/(45/60) = 4x/9 \text{ km/hr}$

$V_1 : V_2 = (2x/3)/(4x/9) = 3:2$

S2.Ans.(c)

Sol. To record voice narration in Microsoft PowerPoint, you need the following:

- **A (Sound card):** This hardware component allows for audio input/output, essential for recording and playing audio.
- **E (Microphone):** You need a microphone to capture the narration.

While **speakers** are useful for playback, they are not required for recording. The **internet connection** and **external video port** are not needed for voice narration.

Information Booster:

1. **Sound cards** process audio signals from a microphone and output them to speakers.
2. **Microphones** are input devices that capture audio and are essential for voice recording.

Additional Knowledge:

Modern laptops often come with built-in sound cards and microphones, making it easier to record audio.

S3.Ans.(c)

Sol.

The formula used is $=\text{SUMIF}(A1:A6, ">100", B1:B6)$.

This formula calculates the sum of values in the range B1: B6 where the corresponding values in A1:A6 are greater than 100.

Steps to solve:

First, identify the cells in column A that satisfy the condition > 100 .

- Cells in column A that are greater than 100:

A1 = 90 → Does not satisfy (less than 100)

A2 = 60 → Does not satisfy (less than 100)

A3 = 150 → Satisfies (greater than 100)

A4 = 30 → Does not satisfy (less than 100)

A5 = 50 → Does not satisfy (less than 100)

A6 = 130 → Satisfies (greater than 100)

Now, sum the corresponding values in column B where the values in column A are greater than 100:

- B3 = 20 (corresponding to A3 = 150)
- B6 = 30 (corresponding to A6 = 130)

The sum of these values:

$$20 + 30 = 50$$

Hence, the value in cell C1 will be 50.

Information Booster:

SUMIF Function:

- The SUMIF function in Excel is used to sum values in a range based on a specific condition. The syntax is $\text{SUMIF}(\text{range}, \text{criteria}, [\text{sum_range}])$.
- **range:** The range of cells that you want to apply the condition to.
- **criteria:** The condition that must be met for the cells to be summed.
- **[sum_range]:** The range of cells to sum. If not provided, the function sums the cells in the range itself.

Example Use Case:

- The condition > 100 checks whether the corresponding value in the range A1:A6 is greater than 100.
- Only the rows where this condition is met are summed, which is why only the values in B3 and B6 are included.

Additional Knowledge:

Option (a) 90: Incorrect. This would have been the result if the formula was $\text{SUMIF}(A1:A6, "> 90", B1:B6)$ but does not satisfy the condition > 100 .

Option (b) 390: Incorrect. This would happen if the formula summed all values in B1:B6 without applying the condition.

Option (d) 420: Incorrect. This is not the correct sum based on the given condition.

S4.Ans.(c)

Sol. 1. Statement I is correct: The **Wood's Despatch of 1854** is considered a significant document in the history of Indian education. It led to the establishment of modern universities in India. Following its recommendations, the British established the first three universities in **Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras in 1857**. These universities followed the model of the University of London.

2. Statement II is incorrect: The **Banaras Hindu University (BHU)** was established in the year **1916**, not 1927. It was founded by **Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya** with the aim of promoting education blending Indian culture and modern scientific knowledge.

Information Booster: 1. Modern University Education in India:

· Inspired by Wood's Despatch, modern universities introduced western education and examination systems.

2. BHU's Contribution:

· Played a pivotal role in India's freedom struggle and cultural renaissance.

3. Other Universities:

· Aligarh Muslim University (1920), Osmania University (1918), University of Delhi (1922).

S5.Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct matching is:

· **(A) National Knowledge Commission (2009) – (II) Mr. Sam Pitroda:** Chaired by Mr. Sam Pitroda, this commission aimed to improve India's knowledge infrastructure.

· **(B) University Education Commission (1948-49) – (I) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan:** This commission, led by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, focused on reforming higher education in India post-independence.

· **(C) Secondary Education Commission (1952-53) – (IV) Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar:** Known as the Mudaliar Commission, it emphasized secondary education reforms, including curriculum diversification and vocational training.

· **(D) The Education Commission (1964-66) – (III) Dr. D.S. Kothari:** Also called the Kothari Commission, it proposed the 10+2+3 education system and stressed education as a tool for national development.

Information Booster 1. National Knowledge Commission (2009):

· Focus: Strengthening higher education, libraries, research, and innovation.

· Proponent: Sam Pitroda.

2. University Education Commission (1948-49):

· Focus: Autonomy for universities and integration of humanities and sciences.

· Proponent: Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

3. Secondary Education Commission (1952-53):

· Focus: Vocational education and multi-track systems.

· Proponent: Dr. L. Mudaliar.

4. The Education Commission (1964-66):

· Focus: National education framework, 10+2+3 system.

· Proponent: Dr. D.S. Kothari.

S6.Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is **(d) C, B, D, A**. Arranging from east to west:

1. C. Vikramshila: Located in present-day Bihar, eastern India, near the Bhagalpur district, it is the easternmost of these institutions.

2. B. Nalanda: Also situated in Bihar, but slightly west of Vikramshila, Nalanda was a renowned Buddhist center of learning in ancient Magadha.

3. D. Sharada Peeth: Located in present-day Pakistan-administered Kashmir (near Neelum Valley), it was a prominent site for Hindu and Buddhist scholarship.

4. A. Taxila: Situated in modern-day Pakistan, near Islamabad, it was the westernmost institution among these and known for its teachings in various subjects.

Information Booster: 1. Vikramshila (C): Established by the Pala dynasty, known for its specialization in Tantric Buddhism.

2. Nalanda (B): Famous for its extensive library and Buddhist teachings, attracting students from across Asia.

3. Sharada Peeth (D): An ancient center for Hindu and Buddhist studies, dedicated to goddess Saraswati.

4. Taxila (A): One of the earliest known universities, with diverse disciplines, including philosophy, medicine, and politics.

S7.Ans.(d)

Sol. The chronological order is:

1. Stockholm Conference (1972)
2. Montreal Protocol (1987)
3. Kyoto Protocol (1997)
4. Convention on Biodiversity (1992)
5. Paris Agreement (2015).

Information Booster · Stockholm Conference: Marked the beginning of international environmental governance.

- **Montreal Protocol:** Focused on phasing out ozone-depleting substances.
- **Kyoto Protocol:** Aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions globally.
- **Convention on Biodiversity:** Addressed the conservation of biological diversity.
- **Paris Agreement:** Targeted climate change mitigation with specific commitments from nations.

S8.Ans.(c)

Sol. 1. (A) Heavier burden on developed countries to cut down greenhouse gas emissions:

- **True.** The Kyoto Protocol places a heavier responsibility on developed countries (Annex I countries) to reduce emissions, recognizing their historical contribution to greenhouse gas levels.

2. (B) International emissions trading:

- **True.** The Kyoto Protocol established a market-based mechanism allowing countries to trade emissions allowances. This system helps countries meet their targets cost-effectively.

3. (D) Clean Development Mechanism (CDM):

- **True.** The CDM allows developed countries to invest in emission reduction projects in developing countries and earn certified emission reduction credits to meet their targets under the protocol.

Information Booster: · The **Kyoto Protocol** was adopted in **1997** and entered into force in **2005**. Its primary goal was to reduce greenhouse gas emissions globally, with legally binding targets for developed countries.

- It introduced three market-based mechanisms:

1. **International Emissions Trading (IET)**
2. **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)**
3. **Joint Implementation (JI)**

Additional Knowledge: (C) Nationally determined contributions (NDCs):

- **False.** NDCs are a feature of the Paris Agreement, not the Kyoto Protocol. The Kyoto Protocol imposed binding targets for developed countries, unlike the voluntary commitments under the Paris Agreement.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs):

- Introduced by the Paris Agreement in 2015, NDCs represent voluntary commitments by countries to achieve their climate goals.

Kyoto Protocol vs. Paris Agreement:

- The Kyoto Protocol focused on legally binding targets for developed countries.
- The Paris Agreement emphasizes global participation, including developing countries, with non-binding commitments.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Attitudinal barriers arise due to biases, prejudices, and stereotypes, which can lead to misinterpretation and misunderstanding. Psychological barriers, such as emotional distress or mental health issues, can impair communication effectiveness. Language barriers can hinder effective communication, but complex vocabulary can exacerbate the issue. Technological barriers can arise when technology is unfamiliar or not used correctly, which can impede communication in the digital age.

S10.Ans.(b)

Sol. Interpersonal communication - Involves communication between two or more people

Group communication - Involves communication within a small group of people

Public communication - Involves communication to a large audience

Mass communication - Involves communication to a wide audience through media channels

A refers to communication that takes place between two or more people, such as a conversation or discussion.

B refers to communication that takes place within a small group of people, such as a team meeting or a small group discussion.

C refers to communication that is directed at a large audience, such as a speech or a public address.

D refers to communication that is directed at a wide audience through mass media channels, such as television, radio, or the Internet.

Therefore, the correct match between the types of communication and their characteristics is as follows: A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4.

S11.Ans. (b)

Sol. Statement I is incorrect because sensory information is not preserved and retained in its original form in short-term memory. Instead, it is subject to a process of encoding, which means that it is converted into a more durable form. This encoded information is then stored in short-term memory.

Statement II is also incorrect because immediate memory is not a sub-system of short-term memory. Instead, it is a synonym for short-term memory. Therefore, the information that is stored in immediate memory is the same as the information that is stored in short-term memory.

Therefore, both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

S12.Ans. (c)

Sol. In swayamprabha, channel no -08 (Physical sciences, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and related subjects) is named as Aryabhata.

SWAYAM Prabha is an initiative of the Ministry of Education to provide 80 High Quality Educational Channels through DTH (Direct to Home) across the length and breadth of the country on 24X7 basis. It has curriculum-based course content covering diverse disciplines.

S13.Ans. (d)

Sol. The argument commits the Fallacy of Composition. This logical fallacy occurs when one assumes that something is true of the whole just because it is true of some part of the whole. In this case, the argument mistakenly concludes that the universe must be spherical because its constituent parts are spherical, without considering that the aggregate properties can differ from individual components. This fallacy overlooks that the overall structure and shape of the universe could be determined by factors other than the shapes of its parts.

S14.Ans. (d)

Sol. The statement commits the fallacy of composition. This fallacy occurs when someone assumes that what is true of the parts must also be true of the whole. In the given statement, it is assumed that because all phenomena in the universe (the parts) are saturated with moral values, the entire universe (the whole) for the Chinese is a moral universe. This is a mistaken assumption because the characteristics of individual parts do not necessarily apply to the entire group.

Information Booster:

(a) Slippery Slope: This fallacy occurs when it is assumed that one action will lead to a series of other actions, usually with negative consequences, without sufficient evidence to support such a chain of events.

(b) Begging the Question: This fallacy involves assuming the truth of the conclusion within the premise, essentially using circular reasoning. The conclusion is restated in the premises, providing no actual proof.

(c) Hasty Generalisation: This fallacy involves making a broad generalization based on a small or unrepresentative sample. It assumes that what is true for a few cases is true for all cases.

S15.Ans. (a)

Sol. The statements (A) "No metals are gases" and (B) "No gases are metals" are logically equivalent. This is because they both convey the same meaning but from different perspectives. The statement (D) "All metals are non-gases" is also logically equivalent to (A) and (B). It asserts the same relationship by stating that all members of the set of metals are excluded from the set of gases.

However, statement (C) "No metals are non-gases" is not equivalent because it implies that metals are gases, which contradicts the other statements. Therefore, the correct answer is (a) (A), (B), and (D) only.

Information Booster:

(A) No metals are gases: This is a universal negative statement indicating no overlap between metals and gases.

(B) No gases are metals: This is the converse of statement (A) and is logically equivalent to it.

(C) No metals are non-gases: This statement implies that metals must be gases, which is a contradiction of the other statements.

(D) All metals are non-gases: This is another way of expressing that metals and gases are mutually exclusive categories.

UGC NET ECONOMICS MEMORY BASED QUESTION

- **Moderate level exam**
 - **Comprehension on Game theory**
 - **Chronology on Committee**
 - **Match the column on Organisation**
-
- IS-IM Curve, Philips Curve, Government Expenditure Multiplier
 - Multicollinearity, Simultaneous Equation Model
 - Identification Condition
 - Regression Mode
 - IC, MPS-MPC, Marginal Theory
 - Hicks & Allen
 - Absolute advantage
 - Input Output Model
 - Matrix
 - Offer Curve
 - Trade Theory
 - Financial Policies
 - Lewis Model
 - Coase Theorem
 - Climate Change
 - Demographic dividend
 - Life table
 - Utility Isocost & Isoquant, Walrasian
 - Equilibrium

