UGC NET MEMORY BASED QUESTION-PAPER 1

TOPICS ASKED IN UGC NET PAPER - 1 (6 JANUARY 2025 SHIFT- 2)

D.I. – TABLE BAESD
ICT- MATCH THE COLUMN, STATEMENT BASED
LR- FALLACY- ON THE BASIS OF STATEMENT
MATHS- TIME WORK, PROFIT LOSS
H.E. – VICEROY-HUNTER COMMISSION, WOOD DISPATCH, UNIV. CHRONOLOGY
TEACHING- MENTIMETER, VIDEO CONFRENCING TOOL
P.D.- COD BOD, WILDLIFE PROTECTION ACT
COMMUNICATION- MASS MEDIA
MEMORY BASED QUES

Q1. The fifth university to be established during the pre-independence period in India was:
(a) Punjab University
(b) Allahabad University
(c) Patna University
(d) Andhra University
Ans.(b)
Sol. The **University of Allahabad** was the fifth university established in India during the pre-independence period. It was founded in **1887** and is one of the oldest modern universities in India.
Chronology of Universities in Pre-Independence India:
1. **University of Calcutta** – Established in 1857.
2. **University of Bombay (now Mumbai)** – Established in 1857.
3. **University of Madras** – Established in 1857.
4. **University of Punjab** – Established in 1882.
5. **University of Allahabad** – Established in 1887.
Information Booster:
1. The first three universities in India (Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras) were established based on the **London University model** in 1857.
2. The **University of Allahabad** was initially affiliated with Calcutta University but became independent in 1887.
3. The **Punjab University** (1882) was initially located in Lahore and later shifted to Chandigarh after partition.
4. **Patna University** was established in 1917 and became the first university in Bihar.
5. **Andhra University** was founded later in 1926 in the coastal Andhra region.

Q2. Match List I with List II:

List - I (Type of a Website)	List - II (Website Address)
(A) e-Commerce	(I) www.linkedin.com
(B) Building up social media	(II) www.bing.com
(C) News	(III) www.amazon.com
(D) Search engine	(IV) www.bbc.co.uk

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
Match the columns.
(a) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
(b) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)
(c) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
(d) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)
Ans.(d)
Sol.

	List - I (Type of Website)		List - II (Website Address)
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C.	News	IV.	www.bbc.co.uk
D.	Search engine	II.	www.bing.com

Information Booster:
1. **E-Commerce Websites:** Examples: Amazon, Flipkart; used for online shopping.
2. **Social Media Platforms:** Examples: LinkedIn, Facebook; designed for networking.
3. **News Websites:** Examples: BBC, CNN; provide news and updates.
4. **Search Engines:** Examples: Google, Bing; help users find information on the internet.
Additional Knowledge:
Website categories often overlap (e.g., LinkedIn also offers news), but their primary purpose determines their classification

Q3. Which of the following is correct chronological order of earliest to latest of different acts according to their year of enactment in India?
(a) The Environment Protection Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
(b) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. The Environment Protection Act, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
(c) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, The Environment Protection Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
(d) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, The Environment Protection Act.
Ans.(d)
Sol. The **Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act** was enacted in **1974** as the first significant environmental legislation in India, focusing on preventing and controlling water pollution. Following this, the **Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act** was enacted in **1981** to address air pollution. Finally, the **Environment Protection Act** was introduced in **1986** as an umbrella legislation for environmental protection after the Bhopal Gas Tragedy in 1984. This act provides overarching powers to regulate various environmental issues.
Information Booster: 1974: Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act:
Aimed at preventing water pollution by controlling industrial and municipal discharges.
Provided for the establishment of Central and State Pollution Control Boards.

1981: Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act:
Addressed air pollution by regulating emissions from industries and vehicles.
Empowered authorities to declare air pollution control areas.
1986: Environment Protection Act:
Comprehensive legislation covering air, water, and land pollution.
Allowed the central government to take direct action in cases of environmental violations.

Q4. Which of the following is not a benefit of Mind Mapping?
(a) Improving memory retention
(b) Enhancing creativity and problem solving skills
(c) Reducing stress and anxiety
(d) Making information more difficult to comprehend
Ans.(d)
Sol. The option that is not a benefit of Mind Mapping is (d); **Making information more difficult to comprehend.**
Mind Mapping is a technique used to visually organize information, which typically aids in memory retention, enhances creativity and problem-solving skills, and can even help in reducing stress and anxiety by organizing thoughts clearly. It does not make information more difficult to comprehend; on the contrary, it is designed to make comprehension easier by structuring information in a more accessible and visually appealing way.

Q5. Mr. Johnson wants to create a mind map for his students to help them understand the concept of photosynthesis. Which of the following tools would be most suitable?
(a) Mindmeister
(b) Edpuzzle
(c) Nearpod
(d) Hot potato
Ans.(a)
Sol. Mindmeister is an online mind mapping tool that allows users to create, share, and collaborate on mind maps. It is highly suitable for creating a visual representation of complex concepts such as photosynthesis, helping students to organize and integrate information effectively.
Information Booster:
Edpuzzle: This tool is primarily used for creating interactive video lessons, not mind maps.
Nearpod: This platform is used for creating interactive presentations and lessons but is not specifically designed for mind mapping.
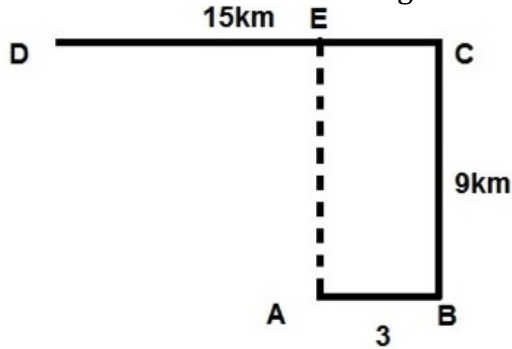Hot potato: This software suite is used for creating interactive quizzes and activities, not mind maps.

Q6. A man starts from a point A and travels 3 km towards east to reach B and then turns left and travels thrice the distance to reach another point C. From there he again turns left and travels five times the distance he covered between A and B and reaches his distination D. What is the shortest distance between the starting point and his destination?
(a) 12 Km
(b) 15 Km
(c) 24 Km
(d) 27 Km

Ans.(b)
Sol. Here as shown in the image man started from point A and reaches at the point D

We draw a line from A parallel to BC to meet CD at E .
Here AED forms a right angles triangle whose hypotenuse is AD
Hence $(AD)^2 = (ED)^2 + (AE)^2$
$(AD)^2 = (12)^2 + (9)^2$
AD = 15km
So we can clearly see the man is 15km from his starting point

Q7. No poets are scientists. Some artists are poets. Therefore some artists are scientists." Which formal fallacy is committed in this argument?
(a) Denying the antecedent
(b) Exclusive premises
(c) Fallacy of drawing an affirmative conclusion from a negative premise
(d) Existential fallacy
Ans.(c)
Sol. Denying the antecedent involves a conditional statement and is not applicable here as the argument structure does not match.
Exclusive premises involves two negative premises, which is not the case here.
Fallacy of drawing an affirmative conclusion from a negative premise occurs when an argument with a negative premise improperly leads to an affirmative conclusion. Here, while one premise is negative and one is affirmative, the conclusion also being affirmative suggests this might be the correct fallacy.
Existential fallacy occurs when a universal premise (about all members of a set) leads to a particular conclusion (about some members of a set) without proper justification, but it doesn't perfectly fit here because the premises don't claim universality in a way that directly leads to the existential error.
Given the choices and the provided analysis, the best fit for the error in logical structure described is:
(c) Fallacy of drawing an affirmative conclusion from a negative premise

Q8. In mass communication, the audiences are:
(A) Well-defined
(B) Anonymous
(C) Homogeneous
(D) Heterogeneous
(E) Scattered
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) A, B, C Only
(b) B, C, D Only
(c) B, D, E Only
(d) C, D, E Only

Ans.(c)
Sol. In mass communication, the audiences are typically:
Anonymous: The communicator (e.g., a media outlet) usually does not know the individual identities of the audience members.
Heterogeneous: The audience consists of individuals from diverse demographic, cultural, and social backgrounds.
Scattered: Audiences are geographically dispersed, making them physically separated from each other.
Information Booster 1. **Anonymous**: In mass communication, the audience remains largely unknown to the sender.
2. **Heterogeneous**: Mass communication addresses diverse groups with varied characteristics.
3. **Scattered**: The geographical dispersion of the audience is a hallmark of mass communication.
Additional Knowledge · (A) Well-defined: Mass communication rarely targets well-defined audiences, as its scope is broad.
(C) Homogeneous: Mass communication audiences are not homogeneous due to their diverse nature.

Q9. During the British rule who among the following said, "...our system of higher education in India is a failure; that it has sacrificed the formation of character upon the alter of cram."
(a) Annie Besant
(b) Dalhousie
(c) Curzon
(d) Macaulay
Ans.(c)
Sol. The statement was made by **Lord Curzon**, who served as the Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905. He was a strong critic of the Indian education system introduced during British rule, particularly the rote-learning method, which he believed hindered the development of character and creativity among students. Curzon's concerns led to the establishment of the **Indian Universities Commission in 1902** and the subsequent **Universities Act of 1904**, which aimed to reform the higher education system in India.
Information Booster 1. **Curzon's Educational Reforms:**
Universities Act (1904) increased state control over universities.
Emphasis on improving administrative efficiency in education.
2. **Criticism of Rote Learning:** A common issue in colonial education systems, prioritizing memorization over analytical and creative thinking.
3. **Other Education Critics:** Annie Besant (promoted holistic and theosophical education), Macaulay (focused on English education but was criticized for neglecting Indian culture).

Q10. What are the advantages of using Cloud Computing word processing software?
A. The user does not have to install word processing software on the computer.
B. The user does not have to allocate space to install software in the hard disk.
C. Storage space to save the document is provided by the cloud provider. The user can open or edit the document from any computer which has an Internet facility.
D. If the user has slow Internal connection, then he/she would not face any problems accessing or downloading his/her documents.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) A and B only
(b) A and C only
(c) B, C and D only
(d) A, B and C only

Ans.(d)

Sol. Cloud computing word processing software offers several key advantages:

A. The user does not have to install word processing software on the computer:

True: With cloud-based word processors like **Google Docs** or **Microsoft Word Online**, the software is hosted on the cloud, so there is no need to install it locally on your device.

B. The user does not have to allocate space to install software in the hard disk:

True: Since the word processing software is cloud-based, there is no need to install any software on your local hard drive, saving storage space.

C. Storage space to save the document is provided by the cloud provider. The user can open or edit the document from any computer which has an Internet facility:

True: Cloud-based software provides cloud storage, allowing users to store and access their documents from any internet-enabled device. For example, **Google Drive** offers storage for Google Docs, and users can access and edit documents from anywhere.

Information Booster:

1. **Cloud-based word processing** like **Google Docs** allows for real-time collaboration and editing, which is especially useful for teams working remotely.

2. **Automatic backups** are often included, so users don't have to worry about saving their work manually. Documents are continuously saved in the cloud.

3. Popular cloud-based word processing tools include **Google Docs**, **Microsoft Word Online**, and **Zoho Writer**, which allow users to access documents across multiple devices and platforms without requiring software installation.

Additional Knowledge:

D. If the user has a slow Internet connection, then he/she would not face any problems accessing or downloading his/her documents:

False: This statement is incorrect. Slow internet connections can significantly impact the user's ability to access, download, or edit cloud-based documents efficiently, as these tasks depend heavily on a stable and fast internet connection.

TOPICS ASKED IN Political Science (6 JANUARY 2025 SHIFT- 2)

EASY/ MODERATE PAPER
MORE QUESTIONS ON CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER
NO QUESTIONS ON ASSERTION/ REASON
COMPREHENSION - EASY

- 10-12 questions on Political Theory
- 5-6 questions on Political thoughts
- 6-7 questions Indian Political thoughts
- 6-7 – questions on Comparative politics
- 13-15 questions on International Relations
- 7-8 questions on Indian Foreign Policy
- 6-8 questions on Political Institutional in India
- 5-6 questions on Political process in India
- 10-11 questions on public administration
- 7-8 questions on governance and public policy
- On human Condition
- John Rawls
- Political Party of Italy PM
- 2 Questions on Trump
- CPC Convention
- Representative Democracy
- Possessive Individualism
- Indian PM – Visit to neighboring countries
- WTO (Secretaries)
- UN Conventions
- Chronology questions on allocation of Rajya Sabha seats
- M.C. Raja –Political Party
- Namami Gange
- 74th CAA Related to?
- Liberal Democracy, Conservatism
- International Relations