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## UGC NET MEMORY BASED QUESTION-PAPER 1

### TOPICS ASKED IN UGC NET PAPER - 1 (9 JANUARY 2025 SHIFT- 1)

**LEVEL - EASY TO MODERATE**

**TEACHING-** MEMORY, SWAYAM, NCERT

**LR. -** FORMAL FALLACY, CODING DECODING , 1,7,25, 61

**RC. -** EASY

**H.E.-** NALANDA, NPTEL, AICTE,

**P.D.-** ECOLOGY, POLLUTION, GHG, PROTOCOLS CHRONOLOGY, COP, INTERNATIONAL SOLAR ALLIANCE, ACID RAIN, VOC, SOIL

**ICT-** MACHINE LANGUAGE, HTML,

**RESEARCH-** TRIANGULAR, POSITIVISM, RATING SCALE

**COMM. -** MASS MEDIA COMM. MATCHING, MOVIES YEAR CHRONOLOGY

**MATHS-** BOAT STREAM

#### MEMORY BASED QUES

**Q1. Which of the following is the National Coordinator for SWAYAM for Nontechnical undergraduate education?**

- (a) UGC
- (b) CEC
- (c) NCERT
- (d) NPTEL

**Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** CEC. The Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC) is the National Coordinator for SWAYAM for non-technical undergraduate education. CEC develops and coordinates high-quality educational content for undergraduate courses.

**Q2. Match List I with List II**

List I (Organizations)	List II (Domains)
A. NITTTTR	I. Out of School Children Educational Programmes
B. CEC	II. Engineering UG and PG Degree Programmes
C. NPTEL	III. Non-Technological Undergraduate Degree Programmes
D. NIOS	IV. Teacher Training Programmes

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

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

**Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct matching is:

**A - IV:** NITTTTR (National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research) focuses on **Teacher Training Programmes**.

**B - III:** CEC (Consortium for Educational Communication) focuses on **Non-Technological Undergraduate Degree Programmes**, particularly for producing educational media.

**C - II:** NPTEL (National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning) focuses on **Engineering UG and PG Degree Programmes**.

**D - I:** NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling) focuses on **Out of School Children Educational Programmes**.

**Information Booster:** · **NITTTR:** Specializes in providing training for teachers in technical and vocational education.

**CEC:** Supports educational television programs and content for non-technical undergraduate students.

**NPTEL:** Offers online courses and certification in engineering and science subjects.

**NIOS:** Caters to students who are unable to attend formal schooling, offering flexible learning options.

**Q3. Which ancient ruler is credited with the significant development and patronage of Nalanda University?**

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Harsha
- (d) Kumaragupta I

**Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Nalanda University, one of the oldest and most renowned centers of learning in ancient India, was significantly developed and patronized during the reign of **Kumaragupta I** of the Gupta dynasty in the 5th century CE. He is credited with establishing the university as a great monastic-cum-educational institution. Subsequent rulers like Harsha and the Pala kings further supported and expanded Nalanda, making it a global hub for Buddhist studies, philosophy, medicine, and astronomy.

The university attracted students and scholars from across Asia, including countries like China, Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia. The teachings of Nalanda shaped intellectual traditions for centuries until its destruction by invaders in the 12th century CE.

**Information Booster:**

1. Nalanda University was located in present-day **Bihar, India**.
2. It flourished between the 5th and 12th centuries CE.
3. The library at Nalanda, known as **Dharma Gunj (Mountain of Truth)**, contained thousands of manuscripts.
4. Notable scholars, like **Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang)** and **Yijing** from China, studied at Nalanda.
5. The university offered courses in Buddhist scriptures, logic, grammar, medicine, and metaphysics.
6. It had a multi-storied library and dormitories for students and faculty, showcasing advanced infrastructure.

**Q4. Match the List I with List II**

List I (Type of Variables)		List II (Example)	
A.	Nominal	I.	Anger level
B.	Ordinal	II.	Group yield
C.	Interval	III.	Type of forest
D.	Ratio	IV.	Temperature in Fahrenheit

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

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

**Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct matching of List I (Types of Variables) with List II (Examples) is as follows:

**Nominal (A-III):** Nominal variables categorize data without any specific order. An example is **Type of forest**, where forests are categorized by type (e.g., tropical, temperate) but without any inherent ranking.

**Ordinal (B-I):** Ordinal variables have a specific order, but the intervals between them are not equal. **Anger level** fits this as emotions can be ranked (e.g., low, medium, high) but the difference between levels is not consistent.

**Interval (C-IV):** Interval variables have equal intervals between values but no true zero point. **Temperature in Fahrenheit** is an example because the difference between temperatures is consistent, but there is no true zero (Fahrenheit zero does not mean absence of heat).

**Ratio (D-II):** Ratio variables have both equal intervals and a true zero point. **Group yield** fits this as it involves measurements where zero means no yield, and the intervals are meaningful.

**Information Booster:** 1. **Nominal variable:** Categorical data without an order (e.g., gender, type of tree).

2. **Ordinal variable:** Ranked data with ordered categories (e.g., satisfaction levels, ranks).

3. **Interval variable:** Numeric data with equal intervals but no true zero (e.g., temperature).

4. **Ratio variable:** Numeric data with a true zero and equal intervals (e.g., height, weight).

**Q5. Match List I with List II**

List I (Research Methodology)	List II (Approaches/Beliefs)
(A) Source criticism	(I) The observer is the part of what is being observed
(B) Positivism	(II) Reality cannot be known with certainty
(C) Interpretivism	(III) The process of evaluating the qualities of origin of information
(D) Post-Positivism	(IV) Human interests are irrelevant

**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)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
- (d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

**Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (c) **(A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)**. Here's the detailed matching for each term:

**(A) Source criticism - (III) The process of evaluating the qualities of origin of information:** Source criticism involves assessing the reliability, authenticity, and origin of information sources. It is a crucial aspect of historical and qualitative research to determine the credibility of information.

**(B) Positivism - (IV) Human interests are irrelevant:** Positivism is a scientific approach that holds that knowledge is best derived from observable, objective data, free from human values or interests. It emphasizes empirical evidence and regards human biases as irrelevant to research.

**(C) Interpretivism - (I) The observer is part of what is being observed:** Interpretivism focuses on understanding human experiences from the subjective viewpoint of the participants. It accepts that researchers' interpretations and perspectives influence the research, as they are part of the process.

**(D) Post-Positivism - (II) Reality cannot be known with certainty:** Post-Positivism challenges the idea that reality can be fully understood. It acknowledges that while research can approximate truth, absolute certainty is unattainable, and researcher bias cannot be entirely eliminated.

**Key Points to Remember:** 1. **Source Criticism:** Used in qualitative and historical research to verify the authenticity and reliability of sources.

2. **Positivism:** Promotes objectivity, focusing on observable facts and empirical data, excluding subjective human interests.

3. **Interpretivism:** Embraces subjectivity, where researchers acknowledge their role in shaping interpretations.
4. **Post-Positivism:** Recognizes limitations in understanding reality, accepting that complete objectivity is impossible but striving for rigor.

**Q6. Match List I with List II**

List I (Communication context)	List II (Related factor)
(A) Physical	(I) Group norms
(B) Cultural	(II) Sequential positioning
(C) Social and Psychological	(III) Tangible environment
(D) Temporal	(IV) Value system

**Codes**

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

**Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct matching is as follows:

**(A) Physical - (III) Tangible environment:** Physical communication context refers to the physical surroundings or environment in which communication takes place, such as a room, setting, or space.

**(B) Cultural - (IV) Value system:** Cultural context relates to the values, beliefs, and norms of a society or group, which influence communication.

**(C) Social and Psychological - (I) Group norms:** Social and psychological context refers to the interpersonal relationships and psychological factors like emotions, attitudes, and social expectations, including group norms.

**(D) Temporal - (II) Sequential positioning:** Temporal context refers to the timing or sequence of events in communication, often influencing the structure and understanding of the message.

**Q7. In ICT, which one of the following pair of acronyms and its expansion are incompatible?**

- (a) gif - Graphics Interchange Format  
 (b) css - Cascading Style Sheet  
 (c) rar - Readable Archive  
 (d) jpeg - Joint Photographic Expert Group

**Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** gif - Graphics Interchange Format: Correct. GIF is a bitmap image format.

css - Cascading Style Sheet: Correct. CSS is used for describing the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML.

rar - Readable Archive: Incorrect. RAR stands for Roshal Archive, which is a proprietary archive file format that supports data compression, error recovery, and file spanning.

jpeg - Joint Photographic Expert Group: Correct. JPEG is a commonly used method of lossy compression for digital images.

**Q8. Given below are two statements:**

**Statement I:** Most soil are stratified into horizontal layers called as soil profile.

**Statement II:** A cross-sectional view of the horizons in a soil is called as soil horizon.

In light of the above statement, choose the most appropriate answer from the option given below:

- (a) Both Statement 1 and statement 2 are true.  
 (b) Both statement 1 and statement 2 are false.  
 (c) Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false.  
 (d) Statement 1 is false but statement 2 is true.



**Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Statement I: “Most soils are stratified into horizontal layers called a soil profile.” This statement is incorrect because the horizontal layers themselves are not called a soil profile. Instead, these layers are called soil horizons. A soil profile is the vertical section of the soil that shows all the horizons.

Statement II: “A cross-sectional view of the horizons in a soil is called a soil horizon.” This statement is also incorrect because a cross-sectional view of the horizons is called a soil profile. The term “soil horizon” refers to each individual layer within the profile.

Thus, both statements are inaccurate in their definitions:

1. Soil horizons are the individual layers in the soil.
2. A soil profile is the vertical section that includes all the soil horizons.

Therefore, the correct answer is both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are incorrect.

**Q9. Full form of PAN, a type of air pollutant is —**

- (a) Peroxyacetyl nitrates.
- (b) Peroxyacetyl nitrites.
- (c) Polycyclic acyl nitrates.
- (d) Polycyclic acyl nitrites

**Ans.(a)**

Peroxyacetyl Nitrate (PAN) is a type of secondary pollutant formed in the atmosphere through the photochemical reactions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>). It is known for its role in photochemical smog and can cause harmful effects on human health and vegetation.

**Q10. Which of the following Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are emitted from anthropogenic source only?**

- A. Isoprene
- B. Benzene
- C. Terpene
- D. Methane
- E. Toluene

**Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:**

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

**Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): VOCs are organic chemicals that easily become vapors or gases. They are emitted from a variety of sources, both natural and anthropogenic (human-made). Anthropogenic VOCs are particularly significant because they contribute to air pollution and can have serious environmental and health impacts.

**Benzene (B):** Benzene is a well-known VOC that is primarily emitted from anthropogenic sources, such as vehicle emissions, industrial processes, and the burning of fossil fuels. Benzene is a significant pollutant and is known for its harmful health effects. Hence, Benzene is emitted from anthropogenic sources only.

**Toluene (E):** Toluene is an industrial solvent and a component of gasoline, and its emissions are predominantly from anthropogenic activities, such as vehicle exhaust and industrial emissions. Hence, Toluene is emitted from anthropogenic sources only.

**Information booster: Isoprene (A):** Isoprene is the most common VOC emitted by vegetation, particularly by trees. It is not exclusively anthropogenic, as it is primarily a natural emission. Thus, Isoprene is not solely emitted from anthropogenic sources.

**Terpene (C):** Terpenes are naturally occurring VOCs, largely emitted by plants, especially coniferous trees. While they can also be released in some industrial processes, their primary source is natural. Therefore, Terpene is not exclusively from anthropogenic sources.

**Methane (D):** Methane is emitted from both natural and anthropogenic sources. Natural sources include wetlands, while anthropogenic sources include livestock, landfills, and fossil fuel extraction. Therefore, Methane is not emitted from anthropogenic sources only.

### TOPIC ASKED IN UGC NET GEOGRAPHY - 09<sup>TH</sup> JAN 2025

- Ecosystem word discovered by
- Noctilucent cloud in which layer
- Father of ecology system
- Coastline length of states
- Chronology of River by length
- Aryan Nardik Species Living Place
- Statement - Hartland Theory- match the series
- ecology word discovered by
- Noctilucent cloud in which layer
- Birth Rate
- weaver ,doi, rafiullah,jt koppock-chronology
- Meander makes Ox Bow Lake and it makes erosion in floodplain
- Disciple of Anaximander
- Who defined climate change according to Aristotle?
- Nature of Geography author
- effect of ENSO
- Mistral, Bora, and Sant'Ana - cold winds
- Heights in descending order: Kanchenjunga, Makalu, Dhaulagiri, Annapurna.
- Pluto: A dwarf planet in the Kuiper Belt.
- Shipbuilding: Refers to the construction of ships, vital in maritime history and trade.
- A Sacred Geography: Written by Diana L. Eck.
- Dynamic theory of tide
- The condition of postmodernity book
- Canyon theory
- Slope displacement
- Cosmos book
- lindman