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UGC NET MEMORY BASED QUESTION-PAPER 1

TOPICS ASKED IN UGC NET PAPER - 1 (9 JANUARY 2025 SHIFT- 2)

TEACHING- TEACHING TOOLS

RESEARCH- CHI SQUARE TEST, QUANTITATIVE, HYPOTHESIS

LR- CODING, DECODING, FALLACY, SQUARE OF OPPOSITION

ICT- WWW FULL FORM, PRINTER

P.D.- CANCER CAUSING, CARCINOGEN, ACTS YEAR, MDG, SOIL HORIZON

COMM. – PRESS

MATHS- RATIO

MEMORY BASED QUES

Q1. Identify the tools for shared viewing of visual and other interactive content within real-time environments.

- A. Virtual whiteboard
- B. Slide showing
- C. Polling
- D. Quizzing
- E. Avatars

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

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

Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is **A, B, C, D only.**

Virtual whiteboard (A): Allows real-time collaboration and content sharing.

Slide showing (B): Used for presenting information in an organized way.

Polling (C): Engages participants and gathers feedback in real time.

Quizzing (D): Facilitates interactive assessments and engagement.

Q2. Identify the main preoccupations of quantitative researchers:

- A. Measurement
- B. Causality
- C. Emphasis on context
- D. Generalization

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans.(c)

Sol. Quantitative research is primarily focused on the systematic investigation of phenomena through numerical data and statistical analysis. The **main preoccupations of quantitative researchers** include:

Measurement (A): Ensuring variables are quantifiable and can be precisely assessed. This is foundational to the collection and interpretation of numerical data.

Causality (B): Identifying cause-and-effect relationships between variables is a core goal in many quantitative studies.

Generalization (D): Using findings from a representative sample to make inferences about a larger population is a hallmark of quantitative research.

However, **context (C)** is more relevant to qualitative research, which emphasizes understanding phenomena within their specific social or cultural settings. Quantitative research generally prioritizes abstraction and universality over deep contextual understanding.

Information Booster:

1. Quantitative research is **deductive** in nature, testing hypotheses through structured methodologies.
2. Common methods include surveys, experiments, and statistical modeling.
3. Variables in quantitative research are categorized as independent, dependent, or control variables.
4. **Reliability** and **validity** are crucial for measurement accuracy and consistency.
5. Statistical tools, such as regression, ANOVA, and correlation, are used for causal analysis.
6. Generalization depends on the use of large, random, and representative samples.
7. It often complements qualitative research in mixed-methods approaches.

Q3. Match List-I with List-II

List I (Research related terms)		List II (meaning)	
A.	Lack of informed consent	I.	Method of interpretation of human action
B.	Ethnographic research	II.	Prospective research participants are given as much information as might be needed
C.	Deception	III.	Represent research work as something other than what it is
D.	Hermeneutics	IV.	Coming into contact with wide spectrum of people

Codes

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

Ans. (d)

Sol. The correct match is

A. Lack of informed consent – II: Refers to the ethical requirement that research participants are given comprehensive information to make an informed decision about their involvement.

B. Ethnographic research – IV: Involves engaging with diverse groups to study cultural and social dynamics.

C. Deception – III: Occurs when researchers misrepresent their work or intentions, which can breach ethical guidelines.

D. Hermeneutics – I: A philosophical method for interpreting human action, texts, and meaning.

Information Booster:

1. **Informed Consent:** Ensures participants are fully aware of the study's nature, risks, and benefits before agreeing to participate.

2. **Ethnographic Research:** Utilized in anthropology and sociology to observe and analyze social interactions in natural settings.

3. **Deception in Research:**

Acceptable only under strict ethical guidelines (e.g., APA standards).

Researchers must debrief participants after the study.

4. **Hermeneutics:** Originates from the Greek word "hermeneuein," meaning to interpret; used in qualitative research to understand meaning and context.

Q4. Which of the following has been criticized for 'dumbing down' the news media?

- (a) Weather broadcasts
- (b) Commercial brochures
- (c) Magazines
- (d) Television

Ans.(d)

Sol. Television has been widely criticized for 'dumbing down' the news media. This critique refers to the oversimplification of news content, often focusing on entertainment, sensationalism, or superficial stories rather than in-depth reporting or serious analysis. Television news is sometimes accused of prioritizing viewership and ratings over journalistic integrity, reducing complex issues to brief, attention-grabbing sound bites or visuals.

Information Booster: · **Television** news often favors entertainment and spectacle over nuanced analysis, which can detract from the quality and depth of information provided to viewers.

The term "dumbing down" refers to making content simpler and less intellectually challenging to appeal to a broader audience.

Critics argue that television news focuses more on ratings and sensational stories, which can lead to a lack of focus on important societal and global issues.

The rise of 24-hour news channels has intensified the pressure on television networks to constantly produce engaging content, often at the expense of depth and complexity.

Additional Knowledge: · **Weather broadcasts (a):** These are primarily focused on providing accurate weather information and are not typically involved in the debate over "dumbing down."

Commercial brochures (b): These are promotional materials and are not part of the news media.

Magazines (c): While some magazines may focus on entertainment or celebrity gossip, not all are criticized for "dumbing down" in the same way as television.

Q5. Which was the first newspaper published in modern India?

- (a) Hickey's Bengal Gazette
- (b) India Gazette
- (c) Samvad Kaumudi
- (d) Udant Martand

Ans.(a)

Sol. Hickey's Bengal Gazette was the first newspaper published in modern India. It was founded by James Augustus Hickey in 1780 in Kolkata (then Calcutta). It was a weekly newspaper and also known as the "Calcutta General Advertiser." The newspaper is considered the first to introduce modern journalism in India and became famous for its outspoken articles criticizing the British authorities, which eventually led to its suppression.

Information Booster: · Hickey's Bengal Gazette was the first modern Indian newspaper, marking the beginning of journalism in India.

It was known for its anti-establishment stance and criticized both the East India Company and prominent British officials.

The British government shut down the paper after several controversial articles were published.

The establishment of newspapers like Hickey's Bengal Gazette laid the foundation for the future growth of print media in India.

Additional Knowledge:

India Gazette: Started in 1787, this newspaper was officially supported by the British East India Company, making it a government-backed publication, quite in contrast to Hickey's.

Samvad Kaumudi: Founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1821, this publication played a significant role in the social reform movement in Bengal, advocating for issues like the abolition of Sati.

Udant Martand: The first Hindi-language newspaper, launched in 1826 by Jugal Kishore Shukla. It primarily targeted the growing Hindi-speaking population in India.

Q6. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Millennium Development Goals were envisaged to reduce extreme poverty by 2020.

Statement II: There were eight Millennium Development Goals.

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

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

Ans.(d)

Sol. Statement I is false but Statement II is true. The **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** were set to reduce extreme poverty by **2015**, not 2020. There were **eight MDGs**, including reducing poverty, improving education, and promoting gender equality, making Statement II true.

Information Booster:

1. The MDGs were established in 2000 with a target date of 2015.
2. The goals focused on issues such as poverty, education, maternal health, and environmental sustainability.
3. The MDGs were succeeded by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015.

Q7. Match List I with List II: List I

List I (Protocol/Summit)	List II (Theme)
(A) Paris Agreement	(I) Emissions trading
(B) Kyoto Protocol	(II) Ozone depletion
(C) Rio declaration	(III) INDCs
(D) Montreal Protocol	(IV) Environment and development

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct match is (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II).

(A) Paris Agreement – (III) INDCs: The Paris Agreement centers on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) for reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.

(B) Kyoto Protocol – (I) Emissions trading: The Kyoto Protocol introduced mechanisms like emissions trading to control global emissions.

(C) Rio Declaration – (IV) Environment and development: The Rio Declaration focused on sustainable development and environmental protection.

(D) Montreal Protocol – (II) Ozone depletion: The Montreal Protocol deals with phasing out substances that cause ozone depletion.

Q8. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I (Computer terms)	List - II (Description)
(A) Hub	(I) Input device
(B) Joystick	(II) Operating system
(C) Notepad	(III) Network device
(D) Android	(IV) Text editor

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II).

Hub is a **network device** that connects multiple computers in a network.

Joystick is an **input device** used for controlling video games or simulations.

Notepad is a **text editor** that allows users to create and edit plain text.

Android is an **operating system** used primarily in mobile devices.

Information Booster

1. Hub (Network Device): A hub is used to connect multiple network devices, allowing communication between them. It operates at the physical layer of the OSI model and broadcasts data to all connected devices.

2. **Joystick (Input Device):** A joystick is an input device used for interacting with computers and gaming systems. It has two or more axes of movement and is commonly used in gaming.

3. **Notepad (Text Editor):** Notepad is a simple text editor available in Windows that supports basic text editing without rich formatting.

4. **Android (Operating System):** Android is a popular mobile operating system developed by Google for smartphones and tablets, based on the Linux kernel.

Additional Knowledge

Hub as an Input Device: Incorrect, as it is a network device.

Joystick as an Operating System: Incorrect, as it is a hardware input device.

Q9. If the statement 'All men are honest' is given as false. which of the following could be inferred immediately from it?

(A) "Some men are honest is false

(B) 'No men are honest' is true

(C) "No men are honest' is undetermined

(D) 'Some men are not honest' is true

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) A and B Only

(b) C and D Only

(c) A and D Only

(d) B and D Only

Ans.(b)

If the statement '**All men are honest**' is false, it implies that not all men are honest, meaning there are exceptions to the claim. Here's the reasoning for each option:

(C) "No men are honest" is undetermined: Correct, because the falsity of "All men are honest" does not confirm or deny that "No men are honest."

(D) "Some men are not honest" is true: Correct, as this directly follows from the falsity of "All men are honest." If all are not honest, at least some must not be honest.

Information Booster 1. Universal affirmative ('All men are honest'): Its negation implies the existence of at least some exceptions.

2. Contradictory propositions:

"All men are honest" contradicts "Some men are not honest."

"No men are honest" contradicts "Some men are honest."

3. **Particular propositions ('Some men are honest' or 'Some men are not honest'):** These may hold true independently of the universal statements.

4. Logical inference relies on the immediate scope of negation and cannot assume undetermined statements as true.

Additional knowledge

(A) "Some men are honest" is false: Incorrect, as we cannot deduce this directly. If "All men are honest" is false, "Some men are honest" might still hold true, making it undetermined.

(B) "No men are honest" is true: Incorrect, as "No men are honest" cannot be inferred from the falsity of "All men are honest." It is undetermined.

Q10. In square of opposition which one of the following is contradictory of 'All S is P'?

- (a) All S is Q
- (b) Some S is not P
- (c) No S is P
- (d) Some S is P

Ans.(b)

Sol. In the **square of opposition**, contradictory statements are pairs where one is always true, and the other is always false.

The universal affirmative '**All S is P**' (A-type proposition) states that every member of S belongs to P. The contradictory of this is the **particular negative 'Some S is not P'** (O-type proposition), which states that at least one member of S does not belong to P.

If "All S is P" is true, then "Some S is not P" must be false, and vice versa, making them contradictory.

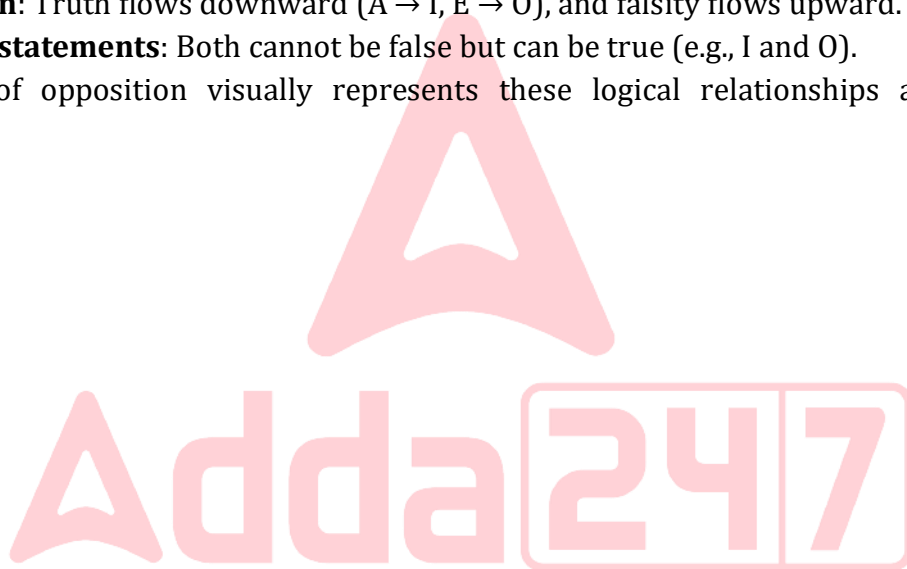
Information Booster 1. Contradictory statements: One is true, and the other is false (e.g., A and O; E and I).

2. **Contrary statements:** Both cannot be true but can be false (e.g., A and E).

3. **Subalternation:** Truth flows downward ($A \rightarrow I, E \rightarrow O$), and falsity flows upward.

4. **Sub-contrary statements:** Both cannot be false but can be true (e.g., I and O).

5. The square of opposition visually represents these logical relationships among categorical propositions.



TOPICS ASKED IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION (9 JANUARY 2025 SHIFT- 2)

- Olympic
- Glands and hormones
- Theories of psychology
- Reliability validity and their types
- History
- Vitamins
- Nervous system (nerve)
- Lever
- Sports training (intensity)
- Disease
- 2032 – Paralympics
- 10C 1st D.V
- Big Muscle definition
- Sacrifice of which animal in ancient Olympics
- Maslow hierarchy
- Arjun award in table tennis
- WBC
- Asian Games year

