

UGC NET Dec 2020 and June 2021 1st December 2021 Morning Shift

1.) Study the table carefully and answer the questions that follows:

In the following table, the total number of students in different courses of a college along with percentage of males and females are given.

Courses	Total number of students	Percentage of male students (%)	Percentage of female students (%)
B.Sc.	400	65	35
B.A.	650	54	46
M.Sc.	280	75	25
M.A.	340	55	45
PhD	180	65	35

Find out the total number of male students in the college.

- (A) 1120
- (B) 1125
- (C) 1130
- (D) 1135

2.) Study the table carefully and answer the questions that follows:

In the following table, the total number of students in different courses of a college along with percentage of males and females are given.

Courses	Total number of students	Percentage of male students (%)	Percentage of female students (%)
B.Sc.	400	65	35
B.A.	650	54	46
M.Sc.	280	75	25
M.A.	340	55	45
PhD	180	65	35

Find out the difference between the total number of male students and total number of female students in the college.

- (A) 380
- (B) 390
- (C) 400
- (D) 410

3.) Study the table carefully and answer the questions that follows:

In the following table, the total number of students in different courses of a college along with percentage of males and females are given.

Courses	Total number of students	Percentage of male students (%)	Percentage of female students (%)
B.Sc.	400	65	35
B.A.	650	54	46
M.Sc.	280	75	25
M.A.	340	55	45
PhD	180	65	35

Find out the ratio of female students in graduation (BSc + BA) and female students in post graduation (MSc + MA)

- (A) $\frac{435}{217}$

- (B) $\frac{438}{219}$
 (C) $\frac{437}{223}$
 (D) $\frac{439}{223}$

4.) Study the table carefully and answer the questions that follows:

In the following table, the total number of students in different courses of a college along with percentage of males and females are given.

Courses	Total number of students	Percentage of male students (%)	Percentage of female students (%)
B.Sc.	400	65	35
B.A.	650	54	46
M.Sc.	280	75	25
M.A.	340	55	45
PhD	180	65	35

Find out the ratio of male students in post-graduation (MSc + MA) and male students in the PhD program.

- (A) $\frac{397}{117}$
 (B) $\frac{395}{117}$
 (C) $\frac{396}{117}$
 (D) $\frac{394}{117}$

5.) Study the table carefully and answer the questions that follows:

In the following table, the total number of students in different courses of a college along with percentage of males and females are given.

Courses	Total number of students	Percentage of male students (%)	Percentage of female students (%)
B.Sc.	400	65	35
B.A.	650	54	46
M.Sc.	280	75	25
M.A.	340	55	45
PhD	180	65	35

Find out the difference between male students in graduation (BSc + BA) and male students of post-graduation (MA + MSc).

- (A) 213
 (B) 214
 (C) 215
 (D) 216

6.) As students mature, the study of social issues at the community, state, national and international levels can be made available to them. Which model is designed for this purpose?

- (A) Role playing
 (B) Jurisprudential inquiry
 (C) Structured inquiry
 (D) Group investigation

7.) Arrange the phases for syntax of Group Investigations Model in correct sequence:

- A. Students formulate study task and organise for study
- B. Students analyse progress and process
- C. Students encounter puzzling situation
- D. Independent and Group study
- E. Students explore reactions to the situation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (A) A, C, B, E, D
- (B) B, A, D, E, C
- (C) C, E, A, D, B
- (D) D, E, B, A, C

8.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: The core of the teaching process is the arrangement of environments within which students can interact and study how to learn.

Statement II: A model of teaching is not a description of a learning environment.

In 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

9.) The 4Rs approach to conflict resolution comprises:

- A. Reading
- B. Writing
- C. Respect
- D. Reprimand
- E. Resolution

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C and D only
- (B) A, B, C and E only
- (C) B, C, D and E only
- (D) A, B, D and E only

10.) Match List I with List II

List I	List II
Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development	Approximate age
A. Sensorimotor	I. Begins about the first grade to early adolescent, around 11 years old
B. Preoperational	II. Adolescent to adulthood
C. Concrete operational	III. 0 - 2 years
D. Formal operational	IV. Begins about the time the child starts talking to about 7 years old.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

11.) Discourse analysis in historical research is associated with

- (A) Hobsbawn
- (B) Carr
- (C) Skinner
- (D) Foucault

12.) Which of the following are examples of violation of research ethics?

- A. Violating participant confidentiality
- B. Making recommendations beyond the scope of data collected
- C. Using an inappropriate research design
- D. Changing data to meet a desired outcome
- E. Using a quantitative method in place of a qualitative method

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C and D only
- (B) B, C, D and E only
- (C) A, B and D only
- (D) B, D and E only

13.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: Experimenter effects are errors introduced during the collection or analysis of experimental data due to the behaviour of the experimenter.

Statement II: Due to the presence of certain cues in the experimental setting, the participants form an interpretation of the experiment's purpose and subconsciously change their behaviour to fit that interpretation.

In 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

14.) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R
Assertion A: The major deficiency of pre-experimental design is that they fail to provide comparison groups.

Reason R: Equivalence can be achieved through matching and random assignment.

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

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both 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

15.) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R
Assertion A: In the case study method, the researcher collects detailed information from a limited number of participants.

Reason R: Findings based on case study research can be used to develop research hypotheses/questions for subsequent studies.

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

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both 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

16.) The Gandhian method of communication is known as:

- (A) Non-technological
- (B) Massive
- (C) Personal
- (D) Massline

17.) Modern mass communication has the characteristics of being

- A. Sporadic
- B. Continuous
- C. Based on a schedule
- D. Not much dependent on technology
- E. Dependent on the use of media

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and C only
- (B) B, C and E only
- (C) C, D and E only
- (D) A, D and E only

18.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: The primary act of communication begins when an individual decides to use a particular language symbol, susceptible to standardised interpretation, resulting in common meaning.

Statement II: Meaning refers to inner, subjective reactions to images, interpretations, emotions and feelings as given out by the words used.

In 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

19.) Find out the sequence of elements of effective communication as listed by Cutlip et al

- A. Promise of reward
- B. Message clarity
- C. Consistency
- D. Climate of belief
- E. Participatory context

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (A) A, B, D, E, C
- (B) C, D, E, A, B
- (C) D, E, A, B, C
- (D) E, A, C, D, B

20.) Match List I with List II

List I

Communication function/Issue

- A. Gatekeeping
- B. Persuasion
- C. Entropy

D. Memory

List II

Area of Operation

I. Time - binding capacity

II. News

III. Advertising

IV. Chaos in communication

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(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

21.) The angle between hour hand and the minute hand at 3:40 pm is

(A) 130°

(B) 150°

(C) 120°

(D) 125°

22.) A sum of money on simple interest doubles itself in 10 years. It will triple itself in

(A) 15 years

(B) 20 years

(C) 30 years

(D) 32 years

23.) Find the missing term in the following series

2, 9, 37, 149, ?

(A) 594

(B) 298

(C) 299

(D) 597

24.) Average of ten positive numbers is X. If each number is increased by 10%, then new average increases by:

(A) 12%

(B) 11%

(C) 10%

(D) 8%

25.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: The average of first twenty multiples of 9 is 92.5.

Statement II: The average of first ten multiples of 11 is 60.5.

In 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

26.) Which of the following statements is/ are true?

- A. The terms 'true' and 'false' apply to arguments.
- B. The terms 'true' and 'false' apply to statements.
- C. The terms 'valid' and 'invalid' apply to arguments.
- D. The terms 'cogent' and 'non-cogent' apply to statements.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A and C only
- (B) B and C only
- (C) C and D only
- (D) A and D only

27.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: Two contrary statements cannot both be false.

Statement II: Two contrary statements cannot both be true.

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

28.) Identify the fallacy committed in the argument

No tragic actors are happy men.

Some comedians are not happy men.

Therefore, some comedians are not tragic actors.

- (A) Fallacy of Undistributed Middle
- (B) Fallacy of Illicit Major
- (C) Fallacy of Exclusive Premises
- (D) Existential fallacy

29.) Identify the correct sequence of Inference from beginning to end, according to the Nyāya system.

- A. Udaharaṇa
- B. Hetu
- C. Pratijñā
- D. Nigamana
- E. Upanaya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (A) C, A, B, E, D
- (B) B, A, D, C, E
- (C) B, A, C, D, E
- (D) C, B, A, E, D

30.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: In the Nyāya system, inference is made from the particular to the particular through the Universal.

Statement II: In the Nyāya system, inference is made from the Universal to the Universal through the particular.

In 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

31.) A device driver is

(A) A port that connects a device and a system

(B) A software that performs disk compression

(C) A software that performs disk defragmentation

(D) A software that communicates with the operating system and translates data into a format understood by the device

32.) What is Anti-spyware software?

(A) Checks files before they are loaded on a computer

(B) Manages the data traffic

(C) It detects and removes programs installed illegally on a user's computer system

(D) Makes the files non-readable

33.) Given below are two statements regarding the address bus in a computer system

Statement I: Address bus carries signals relating to addresses between the processor and memory

Statement II: It is bi-directional

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

34.) Which of the following statements about Anti-virus software are correct?

A. Problem files/programs are quarantined and can be automatically removed

B. Check all files before being loaded or run

C. Use a database to identify potential risks

D. Used for data authenticity

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) B, C and D only

(B) A, B and C only

(C) A, C and D only

(D) A, B and D only

35.) Match List I with List II

List I

ICT Applications

A. Measurement applications

B. Control applications

C. Modelling applications

D. Expert systems

List II

Example

I. Simulating car crashes

II. River pollution

III. Automatic oven

IV. Medical diagnosis

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

36.) Convention on Biodiversity was signed during

(A) Montreal Protocol, 1987

(B) Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, 1992

(C) Kyoto Protocol, 1997

(D) Human Environment Conference, Stockholm, 1972

37.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: Aerobic digestion of sewage sludge requires lots of energy

Statement II: Aerobic digestion of sewage sludge produces huge amount of methane

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

38.) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A : Ground level concentration of ozone decreases at night

Reason R : Ultraviolet radiation photolyzes the ozone into other components

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

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(B) Both 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

39.) Targets of Goal 7 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) are

A. Control global warming

B. Universal access to modern energy

C. Increase global percentage of renewable energy

D. Mitigating air pollution

E. Double the improvement in energy efficiency

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) A, B, C and D only

(B) B, C and D only

(C) B, C and E only

(D) A, C, D and E only

40.) 'Solar water still' is a device to

(A) Pump water using solar energy

(B) Convert saline water to potable water using solar energy

(C) Heat water using solar energy

(D) Generate electricity using solar energy

41.) As per NEP-2020, the responsibility to develop Adult Educator Framework has been given to which one of the following organisations?

- (A) MHRD
- (B) NCTE
- (C) NEPA
- (D) NCERT

42.) Which one of the following led to the formulation of 10+2+3 system of education?

- (A) Macaulay's Minute
- (B) Hunter Commission
- (C) Elphinstone report
- (D) Wood's despatch

43.) ERIC is a unit in which one of the following organisations?

- (A) NCTE
- (B) NCERT
- (C) NEPA
- (D) NRF

44.) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R
Assertion A: To make it easier for government as well as non-government philanthropic organisations to build schools regulations on inputs should be limited to certain areas only.

Reason R: Government should provide effective, enabling and sufficient infrastructure so that all schools have access to safe and engaging school education.

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

- (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct but R is not correct
- (D) A is not correct but R is correct

45.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: It is obvious that if higher education is not radically improved, our administration and technical progress, our intellectual standards and social advance will be most seriously handicapped. This is a major recommendation of the University Education Commission

Statement II: The University Grants Commission was established in accordance with the recommendation of the National Education Commission

In 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

46.) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow

There is a question whether advertising induces demand for an individual company's product more or less elastic. The evidence indicates that the advertising of brands tends to make their demands relatively inelastic for varying periods of time. The data which support this condition are found in the relatively rigid prices of many advertised articles. That brand advertising would have this effect is natural, for an

objective of brand advertising is to build consumer preferences. Some consumers will stick by a brand even though its price relationship with competing brands are disturbed. Clearly, the establishment of strong brand preference has led some manufacturers to act as though these preferences made the demand for their brands relatively inelastic. Rarely have they tested the inelasticity of their brands by raising and holding up their prices when competitors have failed to follow similar procedures. Yet, numerous examples were found in which manufacturers in periods of depression held their prices rigid while prices generally and the prices of some competitors were being lowered. In all such instances price competition was found to come into play sooner or later, and either demand shifted to sellers with lower prices or a reduction in price was forced. The quickness with which price competition comes into play varies in different product fields. In the fields of proprietary remedies, the highly individualised nature of the branded products and the tendency of consumers to build strong attachments to brands has given these brands an inelastic demand over relatively long periods of time. Even in these instances, however, price competition has eventually developed.

The demand inelasticity of articles in terms of non-varying prices is due to

- (A) Consumer ignorance
- (B) Varying time factor
- (C) Differences in products
- (D) Advertising of branded products

47.) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow

There is a question whether advertising induces demand for an individual company's product more or less elastic. The evidence indicates that the advertising of brands tends to make their demands relatively inelastic for varying periods of time. The data which support this condition are found in the relatively rigid prices of many advertised articles. That brand advertising would have this effect is natural, for an objective of brand advertising is to build consumer preferences. Some consumers will stick by a brand even though its price relationship with competing brands are disturbed. Clearly, the establishment of strong brand preference has led some manufacturers to act as though these preferences made the demand for their brands relatively inelastic. Rarely have they tested the inelasticity of their brands by raising and holding up their prices when competitors have failed to follow similar procedures. Yet, numerous examples were found in which manufacturers in periods of depression held their prices rigid while prices generally and the prices of some competitors were being lowered. In all such instances price competition was found to come into play sooner or later, and either demand shifted to sellers with lower prices or a reduction in price was forced. The quickness with which price competition comes into play varies in different product fields. In the fields of proprietary remedies, the highly individualised nature of the branded products and the tendency of consumers to build strong attachments to brands has given these brands an inelastic demand over relatively long periods of time. Even in these instances, however, price competition has eventually developed.

Why do some manufacturers make their brands of products demand inelastic?

It is because of

- (A) Holding price line
- (B) Market trend
- (C) Strong consumer preference
- (D) Competitors increasing the priceline

48.) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow

There is a question whether advertising induces demand for an individual company's product more or less elastic. The evidence indicates that the advertising of brands tends to make their demands relatively inelastic for varying periods of time. The data which support this condition are found in the relatively rigid prices of many advertised articles. That brand advertising would have this effect is natural, for an objective of brand advertising is to build consumer preferences. Some consumers will stick by a brand even though its price relationship with competing brands are disturbed. Clearly, the establishment of strong brand preference has led some manufacturers to act as though these preferences made the demand for their brands relatively inelastic. Rarely have they tested the inelasticity of their brands by raising and holding up their prices when competitors have failed to follow similar procedures. Yet, numerous examples were found in which manufacturers in periods of depression held their prices rigid while prices generally and the prices of some competitors were being lowered. In all such instances price competition was found to come into play sooner or later, and either demand shifted to sellers with lower prices or a reduction in price was forced. The quickness with which price competition comes into play varies in different product fields. In the fields of proprietary remedies, the highly individualised nature of the branded products and the tendency of consumers to build strong attachments to brands has given these brands an inelastic demand over relatively long periods of time. Even in these instances, however, price competition has eventually developed.

What was the post-depression development as regards product pricing?

- (A) Stabilisation of prices
- (B) Price competition, resulting in reduction
- (C) Shift in demand to consumers
- (D) Increased market for branded products

49.) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow

There is a question whether advertising induces demand for an individual company's product more or less elastic. The evidence indicates that the advertising of brands tends to make their demands relatively inelastic for varying periods of time. The data which support this condition are found in the relatively rigid prices of many advertised articles. That brand advertising would have this effect is natural, for an objective of brand advertising is to build consumer preferences. Some consumers will stick by a brand even though its price relationship with competing brands are disturbed. Clearly, the establishment of strong brand preference has led some manufacturers to act as though these preferences made the demand for their brands relatively inelastic. Rarely have they tested the inelasticity of their brands by raising and holding up their prices when competitors have failed to follow similar procedures. Yet, numerous examples were found in which manufacturers in periods of depression held their prices rigid while prices generally and the prices of some competitors were being lowered. In all such instances price competition was found to come into play sooner or later, and either demand shifted to sellers with lower prices or a reduction in price was forced. The quickness with which price competition comes into play varies in different product fields. In the fields of proprietary remedies, the highly individualised nature of the branded products and the tendency of consumers to build strong attachments to brands has given these brands an inelastic demand over relatively long periods of time. Even in these instances, however, price competition has eventually developed.

Strong consumer attachment for branded products eventually led to

- (A) Lasting demand inelasticity
- (B) Uniform pricing
- (C) Cartelisation of manufacturers
- (D) Branded products falling in line

50.) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow

There is a question whether advertising induces demand for an individual company's product more or less elastic. The evidence indicates that the advertising of brands tends to make their demands relatively inelastic for varying periods of time. The data which support this condition are found in the relatively rigid prices of many advertised articles. That brand advertising would have this effect is natural, for an objective of brand advertising is to build consumer preferences. Some consumers will stick by a brand even though its price relationship with competing brands are disturbed. Clearly, the establishment of strong brand preference has led some manufacturers to act as though these preferences made the demand for their brands relatively inelastic. Rarely have they tested the inelasticity of their brands by raising and holding up their prices when competitors have failed to follow similar procedures. Yet, numerous examples were found in which manufacturers in periods of depression held their prices rigid while prices generally and the prices of some competitors were being lowered. In all such instances price competition was found to come into play sooner or later, and either demand shifted to sellers with lower prices or a reduction in price was forced. The quickness with which price competition comes into play varies in different product fields. In the fields of proprietary remedies, the highly individualised nature of the branded products and the tendency of consumers to build strong attachments to brands has given these brands an inelastic demand over relatively long periods of time. Even in these instances, however, price competition has eventually developed.

The passage focuses upon

- (A) Price competition and branded products
- (B) Impact of advertising on product pricing
- (C) Proprietary remedies for branded articles
- (D) Promotion of branded products in the sellers' market