

UGC NET Dec 2020 and June 2021 24th November Morning Shift

1.) Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Number (N) of candidates (in lakhs) appearing for a University Entrance examination from four different states (A, B, C, D) and the percentage (P) of candidates clearing the same over the years are provided in the table below:

State	A		B		C		D	
Year	N	P (%)	N	P (%)	N	P (%)	N	P (%)
2016	2.31	32	1.64	42	2.60	46	3.3	29
2017	2.02	44	1.72	41	2.45	36	3.1	32
2018	1.98	39	2.02	37	2.20	33	2.9	31
2019	1.85	28	2.10	43	2.50	42	2.7	34
2020	2.20	33	1.90	46	2.55	30	3.0	35

Question: Find out the total number of students who have cleared the entrance exam from 2016 to 2020 in State A.

- (A) 355460
- (B) 364420
- (C) 360890
- (D) 358660

2.) Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Number (N) of candidates (in lakhs) appearing for a University Entrance examination from four different states (A, B, C, D) and the percentage (P) of candidates clearing the same over the years are provided in the table below:

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Question: Find out the average number of students who qualified in 2020 (from all states).

- (A) 84550
- (B) 86770
- (C) 85375
- (D) 84580

3.) Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Number (N) of candidates (in lakhs) appearing for a University Entrance examination from four different states (A, B, C, D) and the percentage (P) of candidates clearing the same over the years are provided in the table below:

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2019	1.85	28	2.10	43	2.50	42	2.7	34
2020	2.20	33	1.90	46	2.55	30	3.0	35

Question: Find out the difference between the total number of students who qualified in 2017 and the total number of students who qualified in 2018 (from all states):

- (A) 31750
(B) 31880
(C) 32220
(D) 32340

4.) Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Number (N) of candidates (in lakhs) appearing for a University Entrance examination from four different states (A, B, C, D) and the percentage (P) of candidates clearing the same over the years are provided in the table below:

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2019	1.85	28	2.10	43	2.50	42	2.7	34
2020	2.20	33	1.90	46	2.55	30	3.0	35

Question: In which year did the highest number of candidates clear the entrance exam from State B?

- (A) 2019
(B) 2020
(C) 2016
(D) 2018

5.) Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Number (N) of candidates (in lakhs) appearing for a University Entrance examination from four different states (A, B, C, D) and the percentage (P) of candidates clearing the same over the years are provided in the table below:

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2020	2.20	33	1.90	46	2.55	30	3.0	35

Question: Find out the average number of non-qualified candidates in 2019 (from all states).

- (A) 135320
(B) 144025

- (C) 137270
- (D) 139870

6.) What is the name for the technique which uses images that are often more evocative than words, and more precise and potent in triggering a wide range of associations and thinking?

- (A) Brainstorming
- (B) Story boarding
- (C) Synectics
- (D) Mind-mapping

7.) The satellite used for the transmission and telecast of SWAYAMPRAKASH is called

- (A) EDUSAT Satellite
- (B) GSAT-15 Satellite
- (C) GSAT-3 Satellite
- (D) SP-EDU-15 Satellite

8.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: Personal competencies determine how we manage ourselves

Statement II: Social competencies determine how we handle relationships

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.) Match List I with List II

List I

Thinking Hat System

- A. White Hat
- B. Red Hat
- C. Black Hat
- D. Green Hat

List II

Concepts and Ideas

I. Judgement and caution-the logical negative

II. Data gathering-facts, figures, information needs and gaps

III. Provocations, alternatives and creativity-proposals

IV. Intuition and

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

10.) Which of the following are in the "Six Thinking Hats System", a form of parallel thinking?

- A. Brown Hat
- B. White Hat
- C. Violet Hat
- D. Red Hat
- E. Black Hat

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

11.) An extraneous variable is also known as

- (A) Artifact
- (B) Dependent variable
- (C) Intervener
- (D) Contiguous factor

12.) Which of the following are advantages of observation as a tool of data collection?

- A. Observation takes place only in natural settings
- B. Observation methods demand the active participation of subjects in the programme
- C. Observations are known for directness
- D. Artificiality can be minimised in observational studies
- E. Recording devices can be used in observational studies for accuracy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

13.) The characteristics of a normal distribution curve are:

- A. It reflects an asymmetrical distribution
- B. It is bell-shaped
- C. It does not show standard deviations
- D. The mean, mode and median coincide at the centre of the distribution
- E. The curve is based on an infinite number of observations

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

14.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: A variable measured at the nominal level can be used in higher-level statistics if it is converted into another form.

Statement II: The result of the conversion process is called dummy variable.

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

15.) Match List I with List II

List I

Types of Design

- A. Solomon Four Group Design
- B. Post-test only Control Group Design
- C. One-shot Case Study
- D. Correlational Design

List II

Characteristics

- I. It is a cross-sectional design
- II. Contains an additional set of control and experimental groups
- III. Omits the pre-tested groups altogether
- IV. Observation of a single group at one point of time to observe the change

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

16.) The dynamics of classroom interaction can be effectively managed through

- (A) Verbosity
- (B) Language complexity
- (C) Interpreting perceived meanings
- (D) Repetitive symbolism

17.) Which of the following are myths about communication?

- A. Good communicators are born, not made
- B. Stage fright is not a communication apprehension
- C. Communication skills have nothing to do with relationships
- D. Communication has its own barriers
- E. Practice leads to the right habits of communication

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

18.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: One's perceptions and beliefs are the basis of generalisation in communication

Statement II: Generalisations of the environment develop through experiences.

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

19.) According to Robbins et al, the sequence of barriers to effective communication in an organisation is

- A. Language
- B. Emotions
- C. Selective perception
- D. Information load
- E. Filtering

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

20.) Match List I with List II

List I

Elements of Effective Communication

- A. Common frame of reference
- B. Congruence
- C. Language relevance
- D. Compatible environment

List II

Description

- I. Communications with people of similar background
- II. Use of understandable language
- III. Messages of common interest between encoder and decoder
- IV. Compatibility between the receiver and the sender

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

21.) What number comes next in this sequence?

6, 4, 2.5, 1.5, ?

- (A) 1
- (B) 0.5
- (C) -0.5
- (D) -1

22.) How tall is a tree that is 6 meters shorter than a wall that is seven times higher than the tree?

- (A) 7 meters
- (B) 2 meters
- (C) 1.25 meters
- (D) 1 meters

23.) If the selling price of ₹ 24 results in a discount of 20% on the list price, what selling price would result in a 30% discount on list price?

- (A) 21
- (B) 27
- (C) 20
- (D) 18

24.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: The number 89325324 is divisible by 66.

Statement II: The set of natural numbers is also called the set of whole numbers.

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

25.) Which of the following statements are correct?

- A. If A's speed is more than B's speed, then to travel the same distance, A will take more time than B
 - B. Two speeds, 1500 m/min and 90 km/hr are equal
 - C. By walking at a speed of 18 km/hr, the distance covered in 2 minutes and 30 seconds is 750 meters
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

26.) Match List I with List II

List I

- A. If 'A' is True
- B. If 'E' is True
- C. If 'T' is False
- D. If 'O' is False

List II

- I. 'E' is True; 'O' is True
- II. 'O' is False; 'E' is False
- III. 'A' is False; 'T' is False
- IV. 'E' is False; 'T' is True

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

27.) Match List I with List II

List I

- A. Ashrayāsiddha
B. Svarupāsiddha
C. Vyapyatvasiddha
D. Anupasamhari

List II

- I. Sound is eternal because it is visible
II. All real are momentary; sound is real; sound is momentary
III. All objects are eternal because they are knowable
IV. Sky lotus is fragrant because it belongs to the class of lotus

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

28.) Name the fallacy committed in the argument below

"All men who understand women are potentially perfect husbands.

All potentially perfect husbands are men of infinite patience.

Therefore, some men of infinite patience are men who understand women."

- (A) Illicit major
(B) Undistributed middle
(C) Existential fallacy
(D) Exclusive premises

29.) The middle term of the inference is related to the major term neither as a cause nor as an effect but because they are uniformly related to each other in our experience, is known as:

- (A) Purvavat
(B) Sheshavat
(C) Samanyatodrshta
(D) Pakshdharmata

30.) Pick the correct option to represent the given argument

All artists are egoists

Some artists are paupers

Therefore, some paupers are egoists

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- 31.) What is the World Wide Web (www)?
(A) Collection of webpages stored on websites
(B) Interconnected networks
(C) Hypertext processor
(D) Web browser

- 32.) What is Ethernet?
(A) A protocol used by many wired LAN's.
(B) A protocol used for address translation
(C) A security protocol
(D) A collision-detection protocol

- 33.) Match List I with List II

List I

- A. System Software
- B. Application Software
- C. Security Software
- D. Embedded Software

List II

- I. Library Management System
- II. Firewall
- III. Compiler
- IV. Automatic fridge

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- 34.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: DVDs use a single spiral 'track' to store data working from the centre to the edge.

Statement II: DVDs are Read-only devices

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

- 35.) Which of the following statements are true?

- A. Simplex data transmission is in two-directions only
- B. Half-duplex data transmission is in both directions but not at the same time
- C. Full-duplex data transmission is in both directions simultaneously
- D. Serial data transmission is when data is sent, 8 bit at a time, over a single wire
- E. Parallel data transmission is when one bit of data is sent down over a single wire

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and C only

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

36.) In agricultural regions, groundwater can have significant concentrations of which pollutant?

- (A) Lead
- (B) Cadmium
- (C) Selenium
- (D) Nitrate

37.) Which of the following types of power plants provide electricity consistently running 24 hrs per day, 7 days a week?

- (A) Geothermal
- (B) Solar
- (C) Wind
- (D) Hydro

38.) Which of the following Green House bases were the target gases whose emission was to be covered under the first commitment period of the Kyoto protocol?

- A. SO_2
- B. CO_2
- C. N_2O
- D. NH_3
- E. CH_4

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

39.) In India, according to Niti Ayog's SDG Index (2019-2020), which is the best performing state on SDG-9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Gujrat
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Telangana
- and B

40.) Identify the correct sequence of wind energy potential at 100 m above ground level in decreasing order

- A. Karnataka
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Gujarat
- D. Tamil Nadu
- E. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

41.) Match List I with List II

List I

- A. Lay down standards of legal education
- B. Maintaining the quality of technical education
- C. Maintenance of standards in teacher education
- D. Access to quality and affordable medical education

List II

- I. NCTE
- II. AICTE
- III. NMC
- IV. BCI

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

42.) University of the ancient period which has been declared by UNESCO as a heritage site is:

- A. Mithila
- B. Vallabhi
- C. Pushpagiri
- D. Takshashila
- E. Nalanda

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

43.) The first education commission in Independent India is:

- (A) Secondary Education Commission
- (B) The Education Commission
- (C) University Education Commission
- (D) National Knowledge Commission

44.) Gender Parity Index in higher education in India is:

- (A) 1
- (B) 1.1
- (C) 0.99
- (D) 0.98

ANS. NA

45.) Which of the following are Central Universities?

- A. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
- B. Jamia Millia Islamia
- C. Panjab University
- D. Punjabi University
- E. University of Mumbai

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

ANS. NA

46.) Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Despite the fact that social security programmes in India are not responses to structural adjustment but have a long history of their own. Social expenditure in India is nevertheless particularly vulnerable to budget cuts. The social sector is a major spending area of the government, comprising poverty reduction interventions, health, education, nutrition, social assistance and social welfare. Most departments of government are in some way responsible for spending under this broad head.

The sector is highly divisible, thus facilitating incremental and piecemeal reductions in real expenditure. It has a weak political constituency, dominated by technical-expert persons, which the mass of evaluative research that has historically been critical of state interventionism has further weakened. Such work has been put to uses other than those originally intended - not to reform the sector but as justification to abolish major components of it entirely. However, since 1991, social sector expenditure has not declined as much as had been anticipated. Despite, or because of, its departmental pervasiveness, it is an extremely-perhaps uncuttable-low proportion of GNP: 2.4 per cent as compared with 6.5 per cent in Malaysia, 12.2 per cent in Botswana and 15-25 per cent in OECD countries. Even though social sector expenditure is also flawed by spatial patchiness, conflicting time trends in expenditure levels and composition and patterns specific to each component of welfare, cuts have been widely resisted and certain Indian states have increased their current debt in order to protect social expenditure. There is, fortunately, and necessarily, speculative literature predicting, sometimes with illustrations drawn from elsewhere, the likely outcomes of cuts in various types of social expenditure. But it is far too early for these to be evidence of the actual impact on social welfare is a long-term project of several decades.

Question: Social security programmes in India encounter the issue of

- (A) Direct implementation
- (B) Indirect implementation
- (C) Increased government intervention
- (D) Structural rearrangement

47.) Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Despite the fact that social security programmes in India are not responses to structural adjustment but have a long history of their own. Social expenditure in India is nevertheless particularly vulnerable to

budget cuts. The social sector is a major spending area of the government, comprising poverty reduction interventions, health, education, nutrition, social assistance and social welfare. Most departments of government are in some way responsible for spending under this broad head.

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Question: The government spending on poverty reduction programmes suffers from

- (A) High demand from prospective beneficiaries
- (B) Too many divisible allocations
- (C) Down-sized expenditure in real terms
- (D) Several social welfare programmes competing for funds

48.) Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Despite the fact that social security programmes in India are not responses to structural adjustment but have a long history of their own. Social expenditure in India is nevertheless particularly vulnerable to budget cuts. The social sector is a major spending area of the government, comprising poverty reduction interventions, health, education, nutrition, social assistance and social welfare. Most departments of government are in some way responsible for spending under this broad head.

The sector is highly divisible, thus facilitating incremental and piecemeal reductions in real expenditure. It has a weak political constituency, dominated by technical-expert persons, which the mass of evaluative research that has historically been critical of state interventionism has further weakened. Such work has been put to uses other than those originally intended - not to reform the sector but as justification to abolish major components of it entirely. However, since 1991, social sector expenditure has not declined as much as had been anticipated. Despite, or because of, its departmental pervasiveness, it is an extremely-perhaps uncuttable-low proportion of GNP: 2.4 per cent as compared with 6.5 per cent in Malaysia, 12.2 per cent in Botswana and 15-25 per cent in OECD countries. Even though social sector expenditure is also flawed by spatial patchiness, conflicting time trends in expenditure levels and composition and patterns specific to each component of welfare, cuts have been widely resisted and certain Indian states have increased their current debt in order to protect social expenditure. There is, fortunately, and necessarily, speculative literature predicting, sometimes with illustrations drawn from elsewhere, the likely outcomes of cuts in various types of social expenditure. But it is far too early for these to be evidence of the actual impact on social welfare is a long-term project of several decades.

Question: The expert evaluation reports are used to

- (A) Reform the social welfare sector
- (B) Support the government spending on social sector
- (C) Strengthen the political constituency of social security
- (D) Justify banishing the social security system

49.) Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Despite the fact that social security programmes in India are not responses to structural adjustment but have a long history of their own. Social expenditure in India is nevertheless particularly vulnerable to budget cuts. The social sector is a major spending area of the government, comprising poverty reduction interventions, health, education, nutrition, social assistance and social welfare. Most departments of government are in some way responsible for spending under this broad head.

The sector is highly divisible, thus facilitating incremental and piecemeal reductions in real expenditure. It has a weak political constituency, dominated by technical-expert persons, which the mass of evaluative research that has historically been critical of state interventionism has further weakened. Such work has been put to uses other than those originally intended - not to reform the sector but as justification to abolish major components of it entirely. However, since 1991, social sector expenditure has not declined as much as had been anticipated. Despite, or because of, its departmental pervasiveness, it is an extremely-perhaps uncuttable-low proportion of GNP: 2.4 per cent as compared with 6.5 per cent in Malaysia, 12.2 per cent in Botswana and 15-25 per cent in OECD countries. Even though social sector expenditure is also flawed by spatial patchiness, conflicting time trends in expenditure levels and composition and patterns specific to each component of welfare, cuts have been widely resisted and certain Indian states have increased their current debt in order to protect social expenditure. There is, fortunately, and necessarily, speculative literature predicting, sometimes with illustrations drawn from elsewhere, the likely outcomes of cuts in various types of social expenditure. But it is far too early for these to be evidence of the actual impact on social welfare is a long-term project of several decades.

Question: The social sector in India is experiencing

- (A) A vast amount of speculative literature
- (B) Upward revision of budget allocations in a few specific areas
- (C) Increased current debt account by certain states to protect their social security measures
- (D) Change in composition and patterns of social welfare

50.) Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Despite the fact that social security programmes in India are not responses to structural adjustment but have a long history of their own. Social expenditure in India is nevertheless particularly vulnerable to budget cuts. The social sector is a major spending area of the government, comprising poverty reduction interventions, health, education, nutrition, social assistance and social welfare. Most departments of government are in some way responsible for spending under this broad head.

The sector is highly divisible, thus facilitating incremental and piecemeal reductions in real expenditure. It has a weak political constituency, dominated by technical-expert persons, which the mass of evaluative research that has historically been critical of state interventionism has further weakened. Such work has been put to uses other than those originally intended - not to reform the sector but as justification to abolish major components of it entirely. However, since 1991, social sector expenditure has not declined as much as had been anticipated. Despite, or because of, its departmental pervasiveness, it is an extremely-perhaps uncuttable-low proportion of GNP: 2.4 per cent as compared with 6.5 per cent in Malaysia, 12.2 per cent in Botswana and 15-25 per cent in OECD countries. Even though social sector

expenditure is also flawed by spatial patchiness, conflicting time trends in expenditure levels and composition and patterns specific to each component of welfare, cuts have been widely resisted and certain Indian states have increased their current debt in order to protect social expenditure. There is, fortunately, and necessarily, speculative literature predicting, sometimes with illustrations drawn from elsewhere, the likely outcomes of cuts in various types of social expenditure. But it is far too early for these to be evidence of the actual impact on social welfare is a long-term project of several decades.

Question: The gist of the passage is that

- (A) The social security system in India should be strengthened
- (B) The social welfare system must be abandoned
- (C) In actuality, diversification funds to areas other than social welfare are justifiable
- (D) There is no evidence as to the utility of social welfare measures in India