



UGC NET Paper-1 - Previous Years Question Papers

In any UGC NET exam, you will find large number of questions appearing from previous papers. So whatever sources/books/websites/coaching you are preparing from, going through previous papers is a MUST.

So, how to make best use of these question papers? Start solving papers one by one. While solving each question, try to understand the “entire concept” not just the given “question”. For example, if question is:

Brain storming as a method can be used for:

(A) Out-of-box thinking (B) Coherent thinking (C) Generate new ideas in the area of interest (D) Critical thinking

Now do not just look for the Answer (Option C)? Also find out, what exactly are these terms? What does each term mean and what all is included in its description? Do not just solve the particular question...Learn the Concept...Questions will not repeat in next exam...Concepts will repeat...You should be equipped to handle any question on career, just because you did one question.

Please mind it that, it will take time. May be 8-10 hours for each paper.... But if you attempt all previous years' papers with this approach, no one can stop you from getting very good score in UGC NET.

Human Peritus courses have been designed with this approach only. By doing it over the years, we have reached a stage, where consistently more than 85-90% of questions in the exam, are from our course. Check the website of HUMAN PERITUS, to understand how thousands of students are clearing UGC NET with us.

If you have something else on your mind, you may connect with our team.

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UGC NET Dec 2020 and June 2021 24th December Evening Shift

1.) Study the table and answer the following questions based on it.

The following table gives the percentage of marks obtained by 7 students in 5 different subjects in an examination. (The maximum marks in a subject is 100.)

	Sub1	Sub2	Sub3	Sub4	Sub5
Student1	40	45	55	65	70
Student2	60	70	75	65	60
Student3	70	74	64	68	72
Student4	50	75	57	65	62
Student5	61	66	72	58	60
Student6	70	65	68	56	78
Student7	65	45	70	52	58

Find out the percentage of students, whose average marks is more than 60%.

- (A) 55
- (B) 71.42
- (C) 85.7
- (D) 63.4

2.) Study the table and answer the following questions based on it.

The following table gives the percentage of marks obtained by 7 students in 5 different subjects in an examination. (The maximum marks in a subject is 100.)

	Sub1	Sub2	Sub3	Sub4	Sub5
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Student4	50	75	57	65	62
Student5	61	66	72	58	60
Student6	70	65	68	56	78
Student7	65	45	70	52	58

Find out the ratio between the student having the highest total marks and the student having the lowest total marks

- (A) $\frac{348}{275}$
- (B) $\frac{309}{290}$
- (C) $\frac{317}{309}$
- (D) $\frac{330}{290}$

3.) Study the table and answer the following questions based on it.

The following table gives the percentage of marks obtained by 7 students in 5 different subjects in an examination. (The maximum marks in a subject is 100.)

	Sub1	Sub2	Sub3	Sub4	Sub5
Student1	40	45	55	65	70
Student2	60	70	75	65	60

Student3	70	74	64	68	72
Student4	50	75	57	65	62
Student5	61	66	72	58	60
Student6	70	65	68	56	78
Student7	65	45	70	52	58

Find out the difference between the average marks in Subject 1 (Sub 1) and average marks in Subject 2 (Sub 2).

- (A) 3.13
- (B) 4.07
- (C) 3.45
- (D) 3.90

4.) Study the table and answer the following questions based on it.

The following table gives the percentage of marks obtained by 7 students in 5 different subjects in an examination. (The maximum marks in a subject is 100.)

	Sub1	Sub2	Sub3	Sub4	Sub5
Student1	40	45	55	65	70
Student2	60	70	75	65	60
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Student4	50	75	57	65	62
Student5	61	66	72	58	60
Student6	70	65	68	56	78
Student7	65	45	70	52	58

In which subject is the overall percentage best?

- (A) Subject 2
- (B) Subject 3
- (C) Subject 4
- (D) Subject 5

5.) Study the table and answer the following questions based on it.

The following table gives the percentage of marks obtained by 7 students in 5 different subjects in an examination. (The maximum marks in a subject is 100.)

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Student5	61	66	72	58	60
Student6	70	65	68	56	78
Student7	65	45	70	52	58

Find out the percentage of students having more than 60% in every subject.

- (A) 14.28
- (B) 28.57
- (C) 42.85

(D) 30.78

6.) SWAYAM aims to achieve which of the following three cardinal principles of education?

- (A) Quality, Career and Skills
- (B) Access, Equity and Quality
- (C) Affordability, Equality and Quality
- (D) Innovation, Collaboration and Diversification

7.) According to the theory of multiple intelligences, the ability to perceive the visual and spatial world accurately, pertains to which human ability?

- (A) Naturalist
- (B) Interpersonal
- (C) Intrapersonal
- (D) Spatial

8.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: Identity diffusion occurs when individuals explore any option or commit to any actions.

Statement II: Identity foreclosure is commitment without exploration.

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

- A. Theory of Moral Development
- B. Theory of Fluid intelligence
- C. Theory of Crystallized Intelligence
- D. Moratorium

List II

- I. John Horn
- II. Lawrence Kohlberg
- III. Erik Erikson
- IV. Raymond Cattell

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

10.) The disability characterized by significant limitations in both intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviour as expressed in conceptual, social, and practical adaptive skill, is known as-

- A. Articulation disorder

- B. Intellectual disability
- C. Cognitive impairment
- D. General learning disability
- E. Hyperactivity

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

11.) What is the name for a test of statistical significance, which is typically employed to establish how confident we can be that the findings displayed in the contingency table can be generalized from a probability sample to a population?

- (A) Concurrent
- (B) Face
- (C) Internal
- (D) Predictive

12.) What type of validity relates a measure to a criterion on which cases (eg. people) are known to differ and that is relevant to the concept in question?

- (A) Concurrent
- (B) Face
- (C) Internal
- (D) Predictive

13.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: The internet provides, an enormous and richly varied source of freely available information that can be quickly and easily accessed without the need for spending time on its reliability and validity.

Statement II: Internet search engines, are very helpful for researching all sort of information as these help in finding websites and evaluating them.

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.) Match List I with List II

List I

- A. Structured interview
- B. Email
- C. Census
- D. Probability sample

List II

- I. Embedded
- II. Enumeration of an entire population
- III. Face-to-face

IV. Simple random sample

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

15.) Given below are stages of research process. Arrange these in the correct sequence of carrying them out

- A. Sampling cases
- B. Research question
- C. Literature review
- D. Data collection
- E. Data analysis

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

16.) Greeting a person with 'How do you do?' before the actual conversation begins is called

- (A) Smart opener
- (B) Phatic communication
- (C) Formal intro
- (D) Message prompter

17.) Which of the following are true of the communication process?

- A. It is purposeful
- B. Every communication is punctuated
- C. It involves choices
- D. Sent messages can be uncommunicated
- E. Communication does not have the power dimension

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, C and E only

18.) The general purposes of communication listed by Rubin et al in sequence are:

- A. To play
- B. To relate
- C. To influence
- D. To help
- E. To learn

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

19.) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R
Assertion A: Effective communication creates identity for individuals and groups.

Reason R: Identity is situational, and communicators should understand this.

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

20.) Match List I with List II

List I

- A. Synchronous
- B. Asynchronous
- C. Participatory
- D. Authoritarian

List II

Types of communication Example

- I. Newspaper reading
- II. Face-to-face
- III. Head of the organization to employees
- IV. Boardroom meeting

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

21.) What number should replace the question mark(?)?

0, 10, 10, 20, 30, 50, ?

- (A) 90
- (B) 80
- (C) 60
- (D) 100

22.) The difference of ages of a mother and daughter is 21 and the product of their ages is equal to 7(B)
find the daughter's age?

- (A) 3
- (B) 7
- (C) 12
- (D) 8

23.) M is the brother of N, N is the daughter of O and P is the father of M, then how is O related to P?

- (A) Brother
- (B) Sister
- (C) Husband
- (D) Wife

24.) Given below are two statements:

Statement I: If fractions $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ are arranged in ascending order, then the correct sequence is $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Statement II: $\frac{5}{6}$ is smaller than $\frac{3}{7}$.

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.) Consider following statement:

- A. The average of all prime numbers between 30 and 50 is 37.8.
- B. 16% of X is 40. The value of X is 240.
- C. The unit's digit in the product (255 x 27 x 182 x 39) is zero.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

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

26.) With reference to square of opposition in Logic:

Match List I with List II

List I

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

List II

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

ANS. NA

27.) When the middle term in some cases relates to the major and in other cases relates to the absence of the major, it is said to be the fallacy of

- (A) Sadharana Vyabhichara
- (B) Asadharana Vyabhichara
- (C) Anumpsanhari Vyabhichara
- (D) Viruddha

28.) Name the fallacy committed in

"All chocolate eclairs are fattening foods because all chocolate eclairs are rich desserts, and some fattening foods are not rich desserts"

- (A) Undistributed Middle
- (B) Illicit Major
- (C) Affirmative Premises; Negative Conclusion
- (D) Negative Premises; Affirmative Conclusion

29.) The middle term is related to the major term (Sadhya) as its cause and is antecedent to it. We pass from the knowledge of the antecedent cause to that of the consequent effect. It is known as

- (A) Purvavat Anumana
- (B) Śeṣavat Anumana
- (C) Sāmānyatodṛṣṭa
- (D) Parārtha Anumāna

30.) Pick the incorrect statement

- (A) Truth and falsehood may be predicted of propositions but never of arguments
- (B) In the case of a deductive argument, the technical terms 'correct' and 'incorrect' are used
- (C) Inductive arguments are neither valid nor invalid but evaluated as better or worse
- (D) The conclusion of a deductive argument follows from its premises necessarily

31.) In a classful IPv4 addressing, what are the number of netID bits and number of hostID bits for the network Class A?

- (A) 16,16
- (B) 12,12
- (C) 8, 24
- (D) 24, 8

32.) URL is a :

- (A) Unique Resource Locator
- (B) Unique Remote Login
- (C) Uniform Remote Login
- (D) Uniform Resource Locator

33.) Which of the following are true?

- A. Desktop computer is a general-purpose computer made up of a separate monitor, keyboard, mouse and processor unit
- B. Laptop is where monitor, keyboard, pointing device, processor unit are combined in a single device
- C. Tablet is a device with a touch screen; which has a virtual keyboard which uses touch screen technology
- D. Smart Watch is a device that uses CRT technology so that the screen can bend around the wrist

E. Mainframe computer runs small application where small data need to be processed

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

34.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: GPS is used to determine the exact location of a vehicle or other forms of transport.

Statement II: GPS systems are not safer since the drivers have to consult maps.

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.) Match List I with List II

List I

- A. Cache memory
- B. Main memory
- C. Hard Disk
- D. CD ROM

List II

- I. Integrated circuit (DRAM)
- II. Laser Disk
- III. High speed Integrated circuit
- IV. Magnetic surfaces

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

36.) Which of the following source(s) is/are 'nonpoint source(s)' of groundwater contamination?

- A. Wastewater ponds
- B. Refuse piles
- C. Landfills
- D. Agricultural land
- E. Buried storage tanks

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

37.) Which of the following are non-structural measures in the context of Disaster Mitigation?

- A. Hazard mapping
- B. Raising of homes in flood-prone areas
- C. Insurance program
- D. Relocating equipment outside flood plains

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

38.) In a typical fine continental aerosol, according to its composition, which of the following constituents is most abundant?

- (A) Sulphate
- (B) Organic Carbon
- (C) Elemental Carbon
- (D) Nitrate

39.) The main environmental concern associated with geothermal energy is the release of

- (A) Carbon monoxide
- (B) Methane
- (C) Carbon dioxide
- (D) Hydrogen sulphide

40.) Identify the correct sequence of countries in increasing order of their present annual carbon dioxide emissions.

- A. India
- B. China
- C. USA
- D. Russia
- E. Japan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) $E < D < A < C < B$
- (B) $E < D < A < B < C$
- (C) $D < E < A < C < B$
- (D) $D < E < A < B < C$

41.) A deemed to be University:

- A. must come through a gazette notification of the Central Government on the advice of the Commission.
- B. has autonomy to run its own courses.
- C. can use the word 'University'
- D. is a Central University
- E. is a State University

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

42.) UGC was established on the recommendation of:

- (A) University Education Commission
- (B) S. Radhakrishnan
- (C) Mudaliar Commission
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

43.) Major advantage of CBCS is:

- A. Shift in focus from teacher-centric to student-centric education
- B. Major emphasis on value-based education
- C. Prepare student for life-long learning
- D. Uniform syllabus for all
- E. Offers flexibility in credit transfer

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

44.) Based on the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, UGC has introduced:

- (A) Choice-based credit system
- (B) Module on Environmental studies at UG level
- (C) Regulation for M.Phil/Ph.D. Coursework
- (D) Minimum qualification for University teachers

45.) 'Open learning' denotes

- A. Flexibility with respect to time and space
- B. Learning in open space
- C. Learning without any formal qualification
- D. Flexibility with respect to evaluation
- E. Learning free of cost

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

46.) Read the passage and answer the following question.

Few subjects have been more controversial in development thought than the relation between population and development. This has perhaps been inevitable, given the intellectual history of the subject. The influence of Malthus has not been helpful. Even though he revised his original harsh thesis so that in the later editions of the Essay he had accepted positions that fundamentally undermined it, his 'iron law' inspires generations of reactionary thinkers: they took the line that there was no point in helping the poor—they would only 'breed' more until war, hunger or disease cut them down. At least as far

as the North-south debate was concerned, population control was a northern idea, dressed up as an aid to development and the reduction of poverty; in the south, underdevelopment was more often regarded as the result of the northern domination of the world economy, if not of capitalism itself; certainly, it could not be explained by excessive growth in population. The most difficult issues in the analysis of national effects are the oldest- the effect of population growth on per capita income; and the newest-the effect on the environment. In an earlier study, population growth was associated with reduced savings and therefore reduced GNP, and ipso facto, with reduced per capita income. This is no longer believed. The mechanism by which population growth reduced GNP growth were supposed to be mainly two: a negative impact on savings because of an increased burden of dependency; and a diversion of investment from more or less productive uses, i.e from agriculture, industry, and infrastructure to health, education and welfare services. In fact, the Indian capital-output ratio did rise, but not because of any such diversion of investment; on the contrary, successive plans allocated marginally more overtime to productive sectors, despite population growth being higher than the plans assumed; the share of education and health in plan outlays actually declined slightly from the second to the sixth plan. It is well-known that the Indian growth problem was one of low returns to rising levels of savings and investment.

Question: The iron law of Malthus says that

- (A) Population shall be controlled
- (B) Nature takes care of poverty
- (C) Poor people do not deserve any support
- (D) War, hunger, and disease are inevitable in human society

47.) Read the passage and answer the following question.

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Question: The concept of population control for development originated in

- (A) The developed North

- (B) The developing South
- (C) The Capitalist world
- (D) The non-capitalist part of the world

48.) Read the passage and answer the following question.

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Question: The countries of the South believed that the problem of underdevelopment was because of

- (A) Lack of investment in welfare sectors
- (B) Capitalism as an economic solution
- (C) Economic control of the rich nation
- (D) Excessive population growth

49.) Read the passage and answer the following question.

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Question: Which of the following are the negative effects of population growth on gross national product, according to the earlier notion?

- A. Reduced scope for investment in key sectors
- B. Less savings because of increased dependency
- C. Diversion of investment from productive sectors to other sectors
- D. Higher capital-output ratio

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) A and D only

50.) Read the passage and answer the following question.

Few subjects have been more controversial in development thought than the relation between population and development. This has perhaps been inevitable, given the intellectual history of the subject. The influence of Malthus has not been helpful. Even though he revised his original harsh thesis so that in the later editions of the Essay he had accepted positions that fundamentally undermined it, his 'iron law' inspires generations of reactionary thinkers: they took the line that there was no point in helping the poor-they would only 'breed' more until war, hunger or disease cut them down. At least as far as the North-south debate was concerned, population control was a northern idea, dressed up as an aid to development and the reduction of poverty; in the south, underdevelopment was more often regarded as the result of the northern domination of the world economy, if not of capitalism itself; certainly, it could not be explained by excessive growth in population. The most difficult issues in the analysis of national effects are the oldest- the effect of population growth on per capita income; and the newest-the effect on the environment. In an earlier study, population growth was associated with reduced savings and therefore reduced GNP, and ipso facto, with reduced per capita income. This is no longer believed. The mechanism by which population growth reduced GNP growth were supposed to be mainly two: a negative impact on savings because of an increased burden of dependency; and a diversion of investment from more or less productive uses, i.e from agriculture, industry, and infrastructure to health, education and welfare services. In fact, the Indian capital-output ratio did rise, but not because of any such diversion of investment; on the contrary, successive plans allocated marginally more overtime to productive sectors, despite population growth being higher than the plans assumed; the share of education and health in plan outlays actually declined slightly from the second to the sixth plan. It is well-known that the Indian growth problem was one of low returns to rising levels of savings and investment.

Question: According to the author of the passage,

- (A) The Malthusian theory is still relevant
- (B) Population growth affects a nation's GNP adversely
- (C) Reduced GNP means reduced per capita income
- (D) In India, development is affected by low returns for more investment