

UGC NET Question Paper November 2017 (Paper-I)

POWERED BY:



Paper – I

1. Which of the following set of statements best represents the nature and objective of teaching and learning?

1. Teaching is like selling and learning is like buying.
2. Teaching is a social act which learning is a personal act.
3. Teaching implies learning whereas learning does not imply teaching.
4. Teaching is a kind of delivery of knowledge while learning is receiving it.
5. Teaching is an interaction and is triadic in nature whereas learning is an active engagement in a subject domain.

Code:

- A. 1, 4 and 5
- B. 2, 3 and 5
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. 1, 2 and 4

2. From the list given below identify the learner characteristics which would facilitate teaching-learning system to become effective. Choose the correct code to indicate your answer.

1. Prior experience of learner
2. Learner's family lineage
3. Aptitude of the learner
4. Learner's stage of Development
5. Lerner's food habits and hobbies
6. Learner's religious affiliation

Code:

- A. 1, 3 and 4
- B. 4, 5 and 6
- C. 1, 4 and 5
- D. 2, 3 and 6

3. Assertion (A) : All teaching implies learning.

Reason (R) : Learning to be useful must be derived from teaching.

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- 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.

4. On the basis of summative tests, a teacher is interpreting his/her students, performance in terms of their wellness life style evident in behaviour. This will be called:

- A. Formative testing
- B. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation
- C. Norm – referenced testing
- D. Criterion – referenced testing

5. Which one of the following is a key behaviour in effective teaching?

- A. Using student ideas and contribution
- B. Structuring
- C. Instructional variety
- D. Questioning

6. Which of the following research types focuses on ameliorating the prevailing situations?

- A. Fundamental Research
- B. Applied Research
- C. Action Research
- D. Experimental Research

7. A researcher attempts to evaluate the effect of method of feeding on anxiety – proneness of children. Which method of research would be appropriate for this?

- A. Case study method
- B. Experimental method
- C. Ex-post-facto method
- D. Survey method

8. In which of the following arrangements a wider spectrum of ideas and issues may be made possible?

- A. Research Article
- B. Workshop mode
- C. Conference
- D. Symposium

9. In finalizing a thesis writing format which of the following would form part of supplementary pages?
- A. List of tables and figures
 - B. Table of contents
 - C. Conclusions of the study
 - D. Bibliography and Appendices
10. Which of the following is susceptible to the issue of research ethics?
- A. Inaccurate application of statistical techniques
 - B. Faulty research design
 - C. Choice of sampling techniques
 - D. Reporting of research findings

(11-15): Read the passage carefully and answer question numbers from 11 to 15.

Climate change is considered to be one of the most serious threats to sustainable development, with adverse impacts on the environment, human health, food security, economic activity, natural resources and physical infrastructure. Global climate varies naturally. Accordingly to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the effects of climate change have already been observed, and scientific findings indicate that precautionary and prompt action is necessary. Vulnerability to climate change is not just a function of geography or dependence on natural resources; it also has social, economic and political dimensions which influence how climate change affects different groups. Poor people rarely have insurance to cover loss of property due to natural calamities i.e. drought, floods, super cyclones etc. The poor communities are already struggling to cope with the existing challenges of poverty and climate variability and climate change could push many beyond their ability to cope or even survive. It is vital that these communities are helped to adapt to the changing dynamics of nature. Adaptation is a process through which societies make themselves better able to cope with an uncertain future. Adapting to climate change entails taking the right measures to reduce the negative effects of climate change (or exploit the positive ones) by making the appropriate adjustments and changes. These range from technological options such as

increased sea defences or flood – proof houses on stilts to behavioural change at the individual level, such as reducing water use in times of drought. Other strategies include early warning systems for extreme events, better water management, improved risk management, various insurance options and biodiversity conservation. Because of the speed at which climate change is happening due to global temperature rise, it is urgent that the vulnerability of developing countries to climate change is reduced and their capacity to adapt is increased and national adaptation plans are implemented. Adapting to climate change will entail adjustments and changes at every level from community to national and international. Communities must build their resilience, including adopting appropriate technologies while making the most of traditional knowledge, and diversifying their livelihoods to cope with current and future climate stress. Local coping strategies and knowledge need to be used in synergy with government and local interventions. The need of adaptation interventions depends on national circumstances. There is a large body of knowledge and experience within local communities on coping with climatic variability and extreme weather events. Local communities have always aimed to adapt to variations in their climate. To do so, they have made preparations based on their resources and their knowledge accumulated through experience of past weather patterns. This includes times when they have also been forced to react to and recover from extreme events, such as floods, drought and hurricanes. Local coping strategies are an important element of planning for adaptation. Climate change is leading communities to experience climatic extremes more frequently, as well as new climate conditions and extremes. Traditional knowledge can help to provide efficient, appropriate and time – tested ways of advising and enabling adaptation to climate change in communities who are feeling the effects of climate changes due to global warming.

11. Given below are the factors of vulnerability of poor people to climate change. Select the code that contains the correct answer.

- 1. Their dependence on natural resources

2. Geographical attributes
3. Lack of financial resources
4. Lack of traditional knowledge
Code:
A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 2, 3 and 4
C. 1, 2, 3 and 4
D. 3 only
12. Adaptation as a process enables societies to cope with:
1. An uncertain future
2. Adjustments and changes
3. Negative impact of climate change
4. Positive impact of climate change
Select the most appropriate answer from the following code:
A. 1, 2, 3 and 4
B. 1 and 3
C. 2, 3 and 4
D. 3 only
13. To address the challenge of climate change, developing countries urgently require:
A. Imposition of climate change tax
B. Implementation of national adaptation policy at their level
C. Adoption of short-term plans
D. Adoption of technological solutions
14. The traditional knowledge should be used through:
A. Its dissemination
B. Improvement in national circumstances
C. Synergy between government and local interventions
D. Modern technology
15. The main focus of the passage is on:
A. Combining traditional knowledge with appropriate technology
B. Co-ordination between regional and national efforts
C. Adaptation to climate change
D. Social dimensions of climate change
16. The interaction between a teacher and students creates a zone of proximal:
A. Difference
B. Confusion
C. Development
D. Distortion
17. The spatial audio reproduction in a classroom can reduce the students':
A. Cognitive load in understanding
B. Respect for the teacher
C. Motivation for excellence
D. Interest in technology - orientation
18. The classroom communication should essentially be:
A. Contrived
B. Empathetic
C. Abstract
D. Non-descriptive
19. A good communicator begins his/her presentation with a:
A. Complex question
B. Non-sequitur
C. Repetitive phrase
D. Ice-breaker
20. In a classroom, the probability of message reception can be enhanced by:
A. Establishing a viewpoint
B. Exposing the ignorance of students
C. Increasing the information load
D. Using high decibel audio tools
21. In the series 1, 6, 15, 28, 45, the next term will be:
A. 66 B. 76
C. 56 D. 84
22. The next term in the series ABD, DGK, HMS, MTB, is :
A. NSA B. SBL
C. PSK D. RUH
23. In certain code, "COVALENT" is coded as BWPDUOFM. The code of "ELEPHANT" will be:
A. MFUIQRTW
B. QMUBIADH
C. QFMFUOBI
D. EPHNTEAS

24. Ajay is a friend of Rakesh. Pointing to an old man Ajay asked Rakesh who is he? Rakesh said "His son is my son's uncle". The old man is related to Rakesh as:
 A. Grandfather
 B. Father-in-law
 C. Father
 D. Uncle
25. A postman walked 20 m straight from his office, turned right and walked 10 m. After turning left he walked 10 m and after turning right walked 20 m. He again turned right and walked 70 m. How far he is from his office?
 A. 50 m. B. 40 m.
 C. 60 m. D. 20 m.
26. It is Truism to say that no one was there when life first appeared on earth. Any assertion about life's origin, thus, should be treated as a theory. The above two statements constitute :
 A. A historical explanation
 B. A narrative
 C. An argument
 D. A conjecture
27. Given below are four statements. Among them two are related in such a way that they can both be true but they cannot both be false. Select the code that indicates those two statements:
 Statements:
 a. Honest people never suffer.
 b. Almost all honest people do suffer.
 c. Honest people hardly suffer.
 d. Each and every honest person suffers.
- Code:
 A. (a) and (b)
 B. (a) and (c)
 C. (a) and (d)
 D. (b) and (c)
28. A deductive argument is invalid if:
 A. Its premises and conclusion are all true.
 B. Its premises and conclusion are all false.
 C. Its premises are all false but its conclusion is true.
 D. Its premises are all true but its conclusion is false.
29. Given below are two premises (a and b). From those two premises four conclusions (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are drawn. Select the code that states the conclusion/conclusions drawn validly (taking the premises singularly or jointly).
 Premises:
 a. All bats are mammals.
 b. No birds are bats.
 Conclusions:
 i. No birds are mammals.
 ii. Some birds are not mammals.
 iii. No bats are birds.
 iv. All mammals are bats.
 Code:
 A. i only
 B. i and ii only
 C. iii only
 D. iii and iv only
30. Just as melting ice - cubes do not cause a glass of water to overflow, melting sea - ice does not increase oceanic volume. What type of argument is it?
 A. Analogical
 B. Hypothetical
 C. Psychological
 D. Statistical

Direction: Answer the questions **31 to 35** based on the data given in the table below.
 Table: Number of registered vehicles in India and India's population.

Year	Total vehicles (Lakhs)	Two wheelers (Lakhs)	Cars, Jeeps, Taxis (Lakhs)	Buses (Lakhs)	Goods vehicles (Lakhs)	Others (Lakhs)	Population (India) (Millions)
1961	6.65	0.88	3.1	0.57	1.68	0.42	439.23
1971	18.65	5.76	6.82	0.94	3.43	1.70	548.15
1981	53.91	26.18	11.60	1.62	5.54	8.97	683.32
1991	213.74	142	29.54	3.31	13.56	25.33	846.42
2001	549.91	385.56	70.58	6.34	29.48	57.95	1028.73
2011	1417.58	1018.65	191.23	16.04	70.64	121.02	1210.19

31. The maximum decadal growth in population of India is registered in the period:
A. 1961 - 1971
B. 1991 - 2001
C. 2001 - 2011
D. 1981 - 1991
32. In which year the decadal growth (%) in number of cars surpassed that of the two wheelers?
A. 1991
B. 2001
C. 1981
D. 2011
33. What was the average decadal growth in the number of cars during 1961 - 2011?
A. ~ 131%
B. ~ 68%
C. ~ 217%
D. ~ 157%
34. In the year 2001, out of total number of vehicles, the number of passenger vehicles (4 wheelers) accounted for:
A. ~ 14%
B. ~ 24%
C. ~ 31%
D. ~ 43%
35. What was the per capita ownership of two wheelers in India in the year 2011?
A. ~ 0.084%
B. ~ 0.0084%
C. ~ 0.84%
D. ~ 0.068%
36. What is the name for a webpage address?
A. Domain
B. Directory
C. Protocol
D. URL
37. The data storage hierarchy consists of:
A. Bytes, bits, fields, records, files and databases
B. Bits, bytes, fields, records, files and databases
C. Bits, bytes, records, fields, files and databases
D. Bits, bytes, fields, files, records and databases
38. Which of the following domains is used for - profit businesses?
A. .org
B. net
C. edu
D. .com
39. What is the full form of USB as used in computer related activities?
A. Ultra Security Block
B. Universal Security Block
C. Universal Serial Bus
D. United Serial Bus
40. Which of the following represents billion characters?
A. Terabytes
B. Megabytes
C. Kilobytes
D. Gigabytes
41. Which of the following pollutants is the major cause of respiratory diseases?
A. Suspended fine particles
B. Nitrogen oxides
C. Carbon monoxide
D. Volatile organic compounds
42. Assertion (A): In urban areas, smog episodes occur frequently in winters. Reason (R): In winters, a lot of biomass is burnt by people for heating purposes or to keep themselves warm. Choose the correct answer from the code 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 and (R) is false
D. Both (A) and (R) are false
43. Occurrence of natural hazards is affected by:
a. Land use changes
b. Drainage and construction
c. Ozone depletion
d. Climate change
Choose the correct answer from the code given below:
A. a, c and d
B. a, b and c
C. a, b and d
D. b, c and d
44. Which of the following pollutant gases is not produced both naturally and as a result of industrial activity?
A. Chlorofluoro carbons
B. Nitrous oxide
C. Methane
D. Carbon dioxide
45. Among the following fuels of energy, which is the most environment friendly?
A. Ethanol
B. Biogas
C. CNG
D. Hydrogen

46. Which of the following are the goals of higher education in India?
- a. Access
 - b. Equity
 - c. Quality and Excellence
 - d. Relevance
 - e. Value based education
 - f. Compulsory and free education

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- A. a, b and e only
 - B. a, b, e and f
 - C. a, b, c, d and e
 - D. a, b, c, d, e and f
47. Which of the following has been ranked the best college in the country (2017) as per the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)?
- A. Miranda House, Delhi
 - B. St. Stephen's College, Delhi
 - C. Fergusson College, Pune
 - D. Maharaja's College, Mysore
48. Which of the following universities has received the Visitor's Award for the best Central University in India in Feb. 2017?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru University
- B. Banaras Hindu University
- C. Tezpur University
- D. University of Hyderabad

49. Who among the following can be removed by the President without Parliament's resolution?

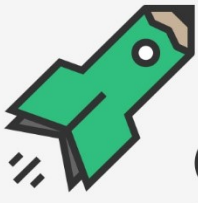
- A. Judge of a High Court
- B. Governor of a State
- C. Chief Election Commissioner
- D. Comptroller and Auditor - General

50. Which of the following come(s) within the ambit of the term 'corruption'?

- a. Misuse of official position
- b. Deviation from rules, laws and norms
- c. Non-action when action is required
- d. Harm to public good

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

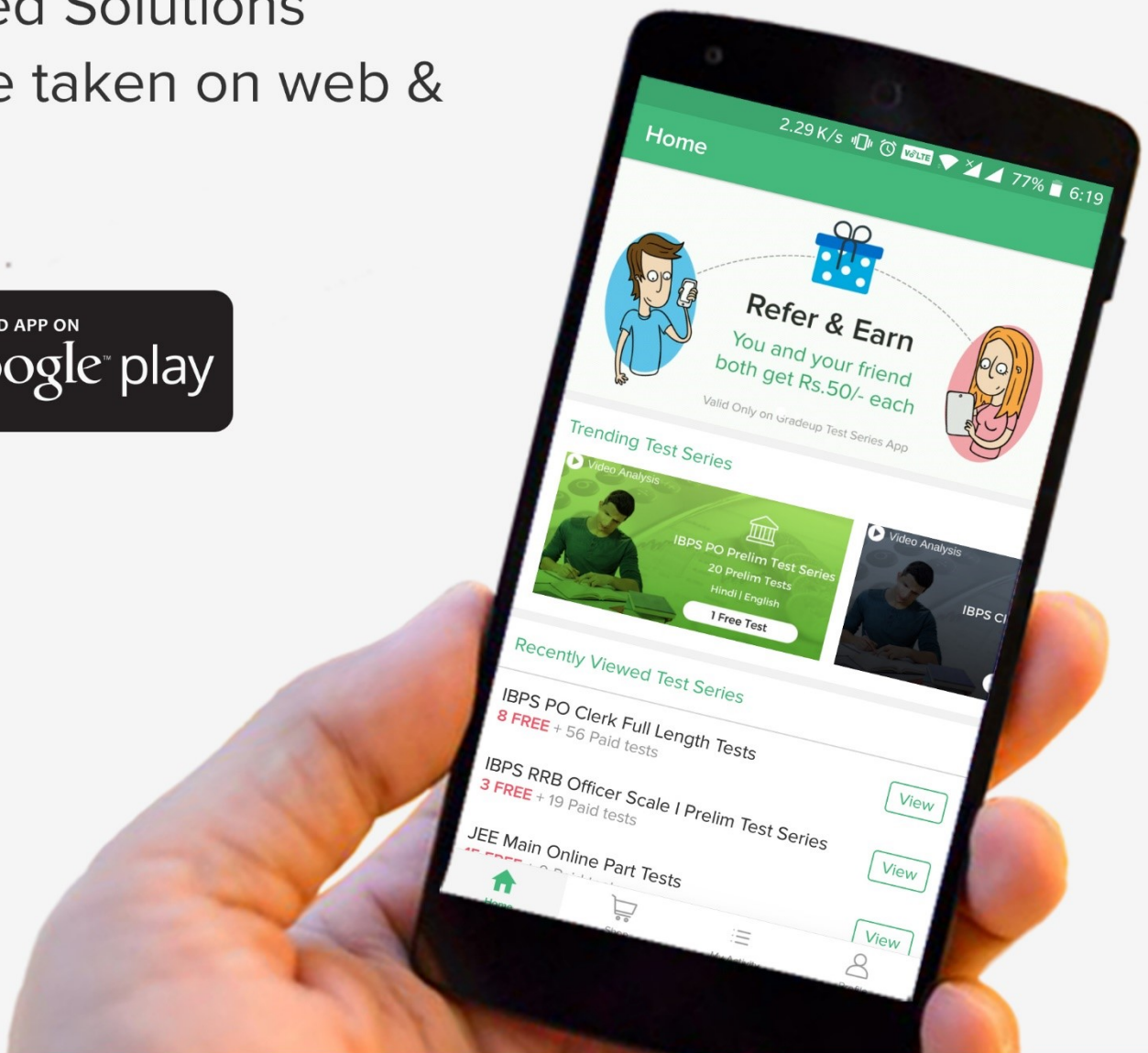
- A. a only
- B. a and b only
- C. a, b and d
- D. a, b, c and d



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