Paper I: Scope and model questions

Scope of the Syllabus is largely based on the UGC NET syllabus. It is divided into ten Sections and there will be 5 questions relating to each of these. The Scope and the model Questions under different sections are given below. In the Question Paper, questions pertaining to different sections will be jumbled and questions of a given section may appear at random numbers.

Section 1: Research aptitude

Scope:

- Research: Meaning, characteristics and types
- Steps of research
- Methods of research
- Paper, article, workshop, seminar, conference and symposium

- 1. A researcher is generally expected to:
 - (A) Study the existing literature in a field
 - (B) Generate new principles ~d theories
 - (C) Synthesize the ideas given by others
 - (D) Evaluate the findings of a study.
- 2. One of the essential characteristics of research is:
 - (A) Replicability
 - (B) Generalizability
 - (C) Usability
 - (D) Objectivity
- 3. The Government of India conducts Census after every 10 years. The method of research used in this process is:
 - (A) Case study
 - (B) Developmental
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Experimental
- 4. An academic association assembled at one place to discuss the progress of its work and future plans. Such an assembly is known as a
 - (A) Conference
 - (B) Seminar
 - (C) Workshop
 - (D) Symposium

- 5. An investigator studied the census data for a given area and prepared a water parties. Such a write-up is called:
 - (B) Article
 - (C) Thesis
 - (D) Research report

Section 2: Reading Comprehension

Scope

Two passages to be set with a total of 15 questions to be answered (in Hindi version of this question, the passage may not be a translation of the English passage; it may be a different one)

Model passage/Questions

Read the following passage and answer the question Nos. 1 to 5

The Constitution guarantees every citizen the fundamental right to equality. Yet after 50 years of independence, just one perusal of the female infant mortality figures, the literacy rates and the employment opportunities for women is sufficient evidence that discrimination exists. Almost predictably, this gender bias is evident in our political system as well. In the 13th Lok Sabha there were only 43 women MPs out of a total of 543; it is not a surprising figure, for never has women's representation in parliament been more than 10 per cent. Historically, the manifestos of major political parties have always encouraged women's participation. It has been merely a charade. So, women's organizations, denied a place on merit, opted for the last resort: a reservation of seats for women in parliament and State Assemblies. Parties, which look at everything with a vote bank in mind. seemed to endorse this. Alas, this too was a mirage.

But there is another aspect also. At a time when caste is the trump card, some politicians want the bill to include further quotas for women from among minorities and backward cites. There is more to it. A survey shows that there is a general antipathy towards the bill. It is actually a classic case of doublespeak: in public, politicians were endorsing women's reservation but in the backrooms of Parliament, they were busy sabotaging it. The reasons are clear: Men just don't want to vacate their seats of power.

- 1. The problem raised in the passage reflects badly on our
 - (A) Political system
 - (B) Social behaviour
 - (C) Individual behaviour
 - (D) Behavior of a group of people

- 2. According to the passage, political parties have mostly in mind
 - (A) Economic prosperity
 - (B) Vote bank
 - (C) People' welfare
 - (D) Patriotism
- 3. "Trump Card" means
 - (A) Trying to move a dead horse
 - (B) Playing the card cautiously
 - (C) Sabotaging all the moves by others
 - (D) making the final jolt for success
- 4. The sentence "Men just don't want to vacate their seats of power" implies
 - (A) Lust for power
 - (B) Desire to serve the nation
 - (C) Conviction in one's own political abilities
 - (D) Political corruption
- 5. What is the percentage of women in the Lok Sabha
 - (A) 10
 - (B) 7.91
 - (C) 43
 - (D) 9.1

Section 3: Reasoning (including mathematical)

Scope

- Number series; letter series; codes
- Relationships; classification

- 1. Which one of the following belongs to the category of homogeneous data:
 - (A) Multi-storeyed houses in a colony.
 - (B) Trees in a garden
 - (C) Vehicular traffic on a highway
 - (D) Student population in a class.
- 2. In which of the following ways a theory is not different from a belief?
 - (A)Antecedent consequent
 - (B) Acceptability
 - (C) Verifiability
 - (D) Demonstratability

- 3. The state "Honesty is the best policy" is(A) A fact(B) A value(C) An opinion(D) A value judgement
- 4. Which one is like pillar, pole and standard?
 - (A)Beam
 - (B) Plank
 - (C) Shaft
 - (D)Timber
- 5. Following incomplete series is presented. Find out the number which should come at the place of question murk which will complete the series: 4,16,36,64?
 - (A) 300
 - (B) 200
 - (C) 100
 - (D) 150

Section 4: Logical Reasoning

Scope

- Understanding the structure of arguments
- Evaluating and distinguishing deductive and inductive reasoning
- Verbal analogies: Word analogy- Applied analogy
- Verbal classification
- Reasoning Logical diagrams: Simple diagramatic relationship, multi-diagrammatic relationship

- 2. Of the following statements, there are two statements both of which cannot be true but both can be false. Which are these two statements? (i) All machines make noise, (ii) Some machines are noisy, (iii) No machine makes noise and (iv) Some machines are not noisy
 - (A) (i) and (ii)
 - (B) (iii) and (iv)
 - (C) (i) and (iii)
 - (D) (ii) and (iv)
- 3. In the following question a statement is followed by two assumptions (i) and (ii). An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. Consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Statement: We need not worry about errors but must try to learn from our errors.

Assumptions: (i) Errors may take place when we are carrying out certain work; (ii) We are capable of benefiting from the past and improve our chances of error- free work.

- (A) Only assumption (i) is implicit
- (B) Only assumption (ii) is implicit
- (C) Either assumption (i) or (ii) is implicit
- (D) Both the assumptions are implicit
- 4. The question below is followed by two arguments numbered (i) and (ii). Decide which of the arguments is 'strong' and which is 'weak'. Choose the correct answer from the given blow: (A) (B) (C) (D) Should the press exercise some self-restraint? (i) Yes, they should not publish news items which may incite the readers to indulge in wrong practices., (ii) No, it is the responsibility of the press to present the truth irrespective of the consequences.
 - (A) Only the argument (i) is strong.
 - (B) Only the argument (ii) is strong
 - (C) Neither argument (i) nor argument (ii) is strong
 - (D) Both the arguments (i) and (ii) are strong
- 5. Study the argument and the inference drawn from that argument, given below carefully.

Argument: Anything that goes up, definitely falls down. Helicopter goes up.

Inference: So the helicopter will definitely fall Down. What in your opinion is the inference drawn from the argument?

- (A) Valid
- (B) Invalid
- (C) Doubtful
- (D) Long drawn one

Section 5: Data Interpretation

Scope

- Sources, acquisition and interpretation of data.
- Quantitative and qualitative data
- Graphical representation and mapping of data

Model Questions

Four students W,X,Y,Z appeared in four papers, 1,11,111, and IV III a Test. Their scores out of 100 are given below:

Students		Papers		
	I	П	III	IV
W	60	81	45	55
X	59	43	51	А
Y	74	А	71	65
Z	72	76	А	68

Where A stands for absent

Read the above table and answer below mentioned questions i-v.

1. Which candidate has secured between 60-65% Marks in aggregate

A)W

B)X

C) Y

D)Z

2. Who has obtained the lowest average in aggregate

A)W

B)X

C)Y

D)Z

3. Who has obtained the highest average

A)W

B)X

C)Y

D)Z

4.	In which paper the lowest marks were obtained by the candidates	
	A) I	
	A) I B) II	
	C) III	
	D) IV	
5	. Which candidate has secured the highest percentage 10 the papers appeared	
	A)W	
	B)X	
	C) y	
	D)Z	
Section Scope	on 6: Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	
- ICT:	meaning, advantages, disadvantages and uses	
	eral abbreviation and terminology	
- Basi	cs of internet and e-mailing	
Mode	el Questions	
1. ICT	stands for	
(<i>A</i>	A) Information common technology	
(B) Information and communication technology		
((C) Information and computer technology	
(I	O) Inter connected technology	
2. C	omputer can	
	A) Process both quantitative and quantitative information	
	B) Store huge information	
	C) Process information and fast accurately	
(I	D)All the above.	
3. Sa	tellite Communication works through	
(<i>A</i>	A)Radar	
(I	B) Transponder	
((C) Receptor	
(I	D) Transmitter	
4. A	computer is that machine which works more like a human brain. This definition of	
	omputer is	
	A) Correct	
	3) Incorrect	
	C) Partially correct	
(I	D) None of the above	

5. Information and communication technology includes(A) E-mail(B) Internet

Section 7: Science awareness

(C) Educational television

(D) All the above

Scope

- General awareness
- Elementary level understanding
- Modern scientific and technological developments
- Interface with society

- 1. In an atom
 - (a) Numbers of protons and neutrons are always equal
 - (b) Numbers of protons and electrons are always equal
 - (c) Numbers of neutrons and electrons are always equal
 - (d) Numbers of protons, neutrons and electrons are all equal
- 2. Flow of electrical current in copper or aluminium wire means
 - (a) Flow of protons
 - (b) Flow of neutrons
 - (c) Flow of electrons
 - (d) Flow of molten metal in the centre of the wire
- 3. Metal ion present in hemoglobin is (a) Iron
 - (b) Magnesium
 - (c) Calcium
 - (d) Sodium
- 4. Ascorbic acid is also known as
 - (a) Vitamin A
 - (b) Vitamin B
 - (c) Vitamin C
 - (d) Vitamin D
- 5. In photosynthesis the green plants utilize the gas
 - (a) oxygen
 - (b) sulphur dioxide
 - (c) carbon dioxide
 - (d) nitrogen

- 6. Lunar eclipse is caused when
 - (a) Sun, moon and earth fall on three corners of a triangle
 - (b) Sun comes between moon and earth
 - (c) Moon comes between sun and earth
 - (d) Earth comes between sun and moon

Section 8: People and environment

Scope

- People and environment interaction
- Sources of pollution
- Pollutants and their impact on human life, exploitation of natural end energy resources
- Natural hazards and mitigation

- 1. It is believed that our globe is warming progressively. This global warming will eventually result in
 - (A) Increase in availability of usable land.
 - (B) Uniformity of climate at equator and poles
 - (C) Fall in the sea level
 - (D) Melting of polar ice.
- 2. In which parts of India ground water is affected with arsenic contamination?
 - (A)Haryana
 - (B) Andhra Pradesh
 - (C) Sikkim
 - (D) West Bengal
- 3. Sunderban in Hooghly delta is known for
 - (A) Grasslands
 - (B) Conifers
 - (C) Mangroves
 - (D))Arid forests
- 4. Sardar Sarover dam is located on the river
 - (A) Ganga
 - (B) Godavari
 - (C) Mahanadi
 - (D)) Narmada

5. Which one of the following trees has medicinal value?(A) Pine(B) Teak(C) Neem(D) Oak

Section 9: Teaching Aptitude

Scope

- Teaching: Nature, objectives, characteristics and basic requirements
- Learner's characteristics
- Factors affecting teaching
- Methods of teaching
- Teaching aid
- Evaluation systems

- 1. Which one of the following is the main objective of teaching?
 - (A) To give information related to the syllabus
 - (B) To develop thinking power of students.
 - (C) To dictate notes to students
 - (D) To prepare students to pass the examination.
- 2. Which one of the followings is a good method of teaching?
 - (A) Lecture and dictation
 - (B) Seminar and Project
 - (C) Seminar and Dictation
 - (D)Dictation and Assignment.
- 3. Teacher uses teaching aids for
 - (A) Making teaching interesting
 - (B) Making teaching within understanding level of students
 - (C) Making students attentive
 - (D) For the sake of its use
- 4. Effectiveness of teaching depends on
 - (A) Qualification of teacher
 - (B) Personality of teacher
 - (C) Handwriting of teacher
 - (D) Subject understanding of teacher
- 5. Which of the following is not characteristic of a good question paper?
 - (A) Objectivity
 - (B) Subjectivity
 - (C) No use of vague words
 - (D) Reliable

Section 10: Higher Education system Scope

- Structure of the institutions for higher lemming and research in India
- Formal and distance education
- Professional/technical and general education
- Institutions and their interactions

Model questions

- I. Which one of the followings is not considered a part of technical education in India:
 - (A) Medical
 - (B) Management
 - (C) Pharmaceutical
 - (O) Aeronautical
- 2. Which of the following is a Central University
 - (A) Mumbai University
 - (B) Calcutta University
 - (C) Delhi University
 - (D) Madras University
- 3. Identify the main Principle on which the Parliamentary System operates.
 - (A) Responsibility of Executive to Legislature
 - (B) Supremacy of Parliament
 - (C) Supremacy of Judiciary
 - (D) Theory of Separation of Power
- 4. The reservation of seats for women in the Panchayat Raj Institutions is:
- (A) 30% of the total seats
 - (B) 33% of the total seats
 - (C) 33% of the total population
 - (D) In proportion to their population.
- 5. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer from the code given below:

LIST (Institutions): 1) Indian Veterinary Research Institute it, 2) Institute of Armament Technology, 3) Indian Institute of Science, 4) National Institute for Educational Planning;

LIST II (Locations): i) Pune, ii) Izat Nagar, (iii) Delhi, iv) Bangalore

- (A) 1(ii), 2(i), 3(iv), 4(iii)
- (B) 1 (ii), 2(iv), 3(i), 4(iii)
- (C) 1(ii), 2(iii), 3(i), 4(iv)
- (D) I (iv), 2(iii), 3(ii), 4(i)