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Full Length Mock Test

UGC NET Paper 1 (Common for All Subjects)

Mock:	01	Code:	P1MOCK01
Questions:	50	Time:	60 minutes
Max. Marks:	100	Marking:	+2, No Negative
Exam Target:	UGC NET Paper 1		

Instructions:

- There are 50 questions. All questions are compulsory and carry 2 marks each.
- Each question has four options, out of which only one is correct.
- There is no negative marking, so attempt every question.
- Attempt this mock in timed conditions of 60 minutes for the best practice.
- The Answer Key and Detailed Explanations are given after the questions.
- For doubt discussion, visit <https://t.me/ugcnetstatistics>.

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Questions

Q. 1**Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, Levels of Teaching**Easy**

The level of teaching that aims at developing problem solving ability and critical thinking, going beyond mere memorisation and understanding, is known as:

- (A) Reflective level
- (B) Memory level
- (C) Understanding level
- (D) Autonomous development level

Q. 2**Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, Learner Characteristics**Easy**

Recognising that students in a classroom differ in their pace of learning, interests and aptitudes is an acknowledgement of:

- (A) Maturation
- (B) Individual differences
- (C) Group dynamics
- (D) Standardised learning

Q. 3**Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, Methods of Teaching**Medium**

Which of the following is a learner centred method of teaching?

- (A) Lecture method
- (B) Demonstration method
- (C) Project method
- (D) Dictation method

Q. 4**Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, ICT Based Teaching**Medium**

SWAYAM, an initiative for online learning in India, primarily provides:

- (A) Printed study material delivered by post
- (B) Face to face coaching in classrooms
- (C) Television only lectures with no internet
- (D) Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)

Q. 5**Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, Evaluation Systems**Medium**

In which type of evaluation is a learner's performance compared against a fixed set of learning standards rather than against other learners?

- (A) Norm referenced evaluation
- (B) Criterion referenced evaluation
- (C) Summative only evaluation
- (D) Relative grading against peers

Q. 6**Topic:** Research Aptitude, Types of Research**Medium**

Research undertaken by a practitioner, such as a teacher, to find a solution for an immediate problem in their own setting is known as:

- (A) Action research
- (B) Fundamental research
- (C) Historical research
- (D) Pure research

Q. 7**Topic:** Research Aptitude, Methods of Research**Easy**

Which of the following research methods relies primarily on numerical data and statistical analysis?

- (A) Historical method
- (B) Ethnographic method
- (C) Case study method
- (D) Quantitative method

Q. 8**Topic:** Research Aptitude, Steps of Research**Medium**

Arrange the following steps of the research process in the correct sequence:

(i) Formulation of hypothesis (ii) Identification of the research problem
(iii) Collection of data (iv) Analysis and interpretation

- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (B) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
- (C) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
- (D) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)

Q. 9**Topic:** Research Aptitude, Referencing and Thesis Writing**Medium**

In academic writing, a referencing style that uses an author and date format within the text is associated with:

- (A) A footnote only style with no author name
- (B) APA style
- (C) A style that omits references entirely
- (D) Random ordering of sources

Q. 10**Topic:** Research Aptitude, Research Ethics**Easy**

Presenting another person's ideas or words as one's own without acknowledgement is a violation of research ethics known as:

- (A) Plagiarism
- (B) Citation
- (C) Peer review
- (D) Paraphrasing with proper attribution

Reading Passage (for Q. 11 to Q. 15)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow, based only on the information given in the passage.

Curiosity is often described as the engine of learning. When a learner encounters a gap between what they already know and what they wish to understand, a mild sense of discomfort arises. This discomfort is not unpleasant. Rather, it motivates the mind to seek out new information and to resolve the gap. Psychologists call this the information gap view of curiosity. Importantly, curiosity is strongest when the gap is neither too small nor too large. If a question seems trivial, the learner feels no urge to explore it. If it seems impossibly difficult, the learner may give up before beginning. The most powerful learning, therefore, occurs in a middle zone, where a problem is challenging yet appears solvable with effort. Teachers who understand this principle design tasks that sit within this zone. They neither bore their students with the obvious nor overwhelm them with the impossible. In doing so, they keep curiosity alive, and with it, the willingness to learn.

Q. 11**Topic:** Comprehension, Reading Passage**Easy**

According to the passage, curiosity arises when a learner experiences:

- (A) A complete absence of knowledge
- (B) A reward offered by the teacher

- (C) A gap between what they know and what they wish to understand
- (D) A fear of examinations

Q. 12**Topic:** Comprehension, Reading Passage**Easy**

The passage suggests that curiosity is strongest when a question is:

- (A) Extremely easy
- (B) Impossibly difficult
- (C) Completely unrelated to prior knowledge
- (D) Challenging yet appears solvable with effort

Q. 13**Topic:** Comprehension, Reading Passage**Medium**

The term information gap, as used in the passage, refers to:

- (A) The difference between current knowledge and desired understanding
- (B) A missing page in a textbook
- (C) A failure of communication technology
- (D) A gap in the school timetable

Q. 14**Topic:** Comprehension, Reading Passage**Medium**

What does the passage imply about a problem that seems trivial?

- (A) It greatly excites the learner
- (B) It produces no urge to explore
- (C) It is the best kind of learning task
- (D) It causes the learner to give up before starting

Q. 15**Topic:** Comprehension, Reading Passage**Medium**

The main idea of the passage is best described as:

- (A) Examinations are the chief motive for learning
- (B) Teachers should always give very difficult problems
- (C) Curiosity drives learning and is strongest within a moderate challenge zone
- (D) Curiosity has no role in education

Q. 16**Topic:** Communication, Types of Communication**Easy**

Body language, gestures and facial expressions are examples of:

- (A) Verbal communication
- (B) Written communication
- (C) Mass communication
- (D) Non verbal communication

Q. 17**Topic:** Communication, Barriers to Communication**Medium**

Use of excessive technical jargon that the audience cannot understand is an example of which barrier to communication?

- (A) Semantic or language barrier
- (B) Physical barrier
- (C) Complete absence of a message
- (D) Channel overload only

Q. 18**Topic:** Communication, Communication Process**Medium**

In the communication process, the conversion of the sender's idea into words, symbols or signs is called:

- (A) Decoding
- (B) Encoding
- (C) Feedback
- (D) Noise

Q. 19**Topic:** Communication, Classroom Communication**Easy**

Effective classroom communication is best described as:

- (A) One way transmission from teacher to students
- (B) Communication with no feedback
- (C) Two way, with feedback from students to teacher
- (D) Communication only through textbooks

Q. 20**Topic:** Communication, Mass Media and Society**Medium**

Which of the following is a characteristic feature of mass communication?

- (A) It always involves face to face interaction
- (B) It is limited to two persons
- (C) It does not use any medium
- (D) It reaches a large, heterogeneous and anonymous audience

Q. 21**Topic:** Mathematical Reasoning, Number Series**Medium**

Find the next term in the series: 3, 6, 11, 18, 27, ?

- (A) 36
- (B) 38
- (C) 40
- (D) 35

Q. 22**Topic:** Mathematical Reasoning, Letter Series**Medium**

Find the next term in the series: B, D, G, K, ?

- (A) P
- (B) O
- (C) N
- (D) Q

Q. 23**Topic:** Mathematical Reasoning, Coding**Easy**

In a certain code, CAT is written as 3-1-20. How is DOG written in the same code?

- (A) 4-14-7
- (B) 3-15-7
- (C) 4-15-6
- (D) 4-15-7

Q. 24**Topic:** Mathematical Aptitude, Profit and Loss**Easy**

A shopkeeper buys an item for 800 rupees and sells it for 920 rupees. What is the profit

percentage?

- (A) 12%
- (B) 18%
- (C) 15%
- (D) 20%

Q. 25

Topic: Mathematical Aptitude, Averages

Medium

The average of five consecutive natural numbers is 23. What is the largest of these numbers?

- (A) 25
- (B) 24
- (C) 26
- (D) 27

Q. 26

Topic: Logical Reasoning, Categorical Propositions

Medium

The proposition All students are hardworking is a:

- (A) Universal negative (E) proposition
- (B) Universal affirmative (A) proposition
- (C) Particular affirmative (I) proposition
- (D) Particular negative (O) proposition

Q. 27

Topic: Logical Reasoning, Syllogism

Medium

Consider the premises: All cats are animals. All animals need food. Which conclusion validly follows?

- (A) All animals are cats
- (B) No cat needs food
- (C) All cats need food
- (D) Some cats are not animals

Q. 28

Topic: Logical Reasoning, Indian Logic (Pramanas)

Medium

In Indian logic, Anumana refers to which means of valid knowledge?

- (A) Perception
- (B) Comparison
- (C) Verbal testimony
- (D) Inference

Q. 29

Topic: Logical Reasoning, Deductive and Inductive Reasoning

Easy

Reasoning that moves from specific observations to a general conclusion is called:

- (A) Inductive reasoning
- (B) Deductive reasoning
- (C) Analogical reasoning only
- (D) Circular reasoning

Q. 30

Topic: Logical Reasoning, Analogies

Easy

Doctor is to Hospital as Teacher is to:

- (A) Patient
- (B) School
- (C) Medicine
- (D) Disease

Data Set (for Q. 31 to Q. 35)

Directions: The table below shows the number of students enrolled in four streams of a college in the years 2023 and 2024. Study the table and answer the questions that follow.

Stream	2023	2024
Arts	200	250
Science	300	360
Commerce	250	290
Law	150	100

Q. 31

Topic: Data Interpretation, Table

Easy

What is the total number of students enrolled across all four streams in 2024?

- (A) 900

- (B) 950
- (C) 1000
- (D) 1100

Q. 32**Topic:** Data Interpretation, Table**Easy**

Which stream recorded a decline in enrolment from 2023 to 2024?

- (A) Arts
- (B) Science
- (C) Commerce
- (D) Law

Q. 33**Topic:** Data Interpretation, Table**Medium**

What is the percentage increase in Science enrolment from 2023 to 2024?

- (A) 15%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 25%
- (D) 18%

Q. 34**Topic:** Data Interpretation, Table**Medium**

In 2023, what percentage of the total enrolment was in the Commerce stream? (rounded to one decimal place)

- (A) 27.8%
- (B) 25.0%
- (C) 30.0%
- (D) 22.2%

Q. 35**Topic:** Data Interpretation, Table**Medium**

What is the ratio of Arts enrolment in 2024 to Law enrolment in 2024?

- (A) 2 : 5
- (B) 3 : 1
- (C) 5 : 2

(D) 5 : 3

Q. 36

Topic: ICT, Terminology

Easy

In the context of ICT, what does the abbreviation URL stand for?

- (A) Uniform Resource Locator
- (B) Universal Reference Link
- (C) Unified Resource Library
- (D) Universal Resource Language

Q. 37

Topic: ICT, Electronic Mail

Medium

In an email, the Bcc field is used to:

- (A) Mark the email as urgent
- (B) Attach a file automatically
- (C) Delete the email after sending
- (D) Send a copy to recipients whose addresses are hidden from others

Q. 38

Topic: ICT, Internet and Intranet

Easy

A private network accessible only to the members of an organisation is called:

- (A) Internet
- (B) Intranet
- (C) An extranet open to everyone
- (D) The World Wide Web

Q. 39

Topic: ICT, Data Storage Units

Easy

Which of the following represents the largest unit of digital data storage among the options?

- (A) Kilobyte
- (B) Megabyte
- (C) Terabyte
- (D) Gigabyte

Q. 40**Topic:** ICT, Digital Initiatives in Higher Education**Medium**

SWAYAM PRABHA is best described as:

- (A) A group of DTH television channels for educational content
- (B) A printed magazine
- (C) A social media application
- (D) An offline library

Q. 41**Topic:** People, Development and Environment, Sustainable Development Goals**Easy**

The Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 consist of how many goals?

- (A) 8
- (B) 15
- (C) 21
- (D) 17

Q. 42**Topic:** People, Development and Environment, Climate Change**Easy**

Which of the following gases is the primary contributor to the greenhouse effect from human activities?

- (A) Oxygen
- (B) Carbon dioxide
- (C) Nitrogen
- (D) Argon

Q. 43**Topic:** People, Development and Environment, Energy Resources**Easy**

Which of the following is a renewable source of energy?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Natural gas

Q. 44**Topic:** People, Development and Environment, International Agreements **Medium**

The Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015, primarily aims to:

- (A) Limit the rise in global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre industrial levels
- (B) Ban all international trade
- (C) Promote nuclear weapons
- (D) Increase the use of fossil fuels

Q. 45**Topic:** People, Development and Environment, Environmental Legislation **Medium**

The Environment Protection Act in India was enacted in which year?

- (A) 1972
- (B) 1986
- (C) 1981
- (D) 1992

Q. 46**Topic:** Higher Education System, Ancient India **Easy**

Nalanda, one of the great centres of higher learning in ancient India, is located in which present day Indian state?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Bihar

Q. 47**Topic:** Higher Education System, Ancient India **Medium**

Takshashila, also known as Taxila, an ancient seat of learning, is now located in:

- (A) India
- (B) Nepal
- (C) Pakistan
- (D) Bangladesh

Q. 48**Topic:** Higher Education System, Governance**Easy**

Which statutory body was established to coordinate and maintain the standards of university education in India?

- (A) University Grants Commission (UGC)
- (B) Reserve Bank of India
- (C) Election Commission of India
- (D) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Q. 49**Topic:** Higher Education System, Distance Education**Medium**

Open and distance learning in India at the national level is primarily offered through:

- (A) The Indian Institute of Science only
- (B) Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)
- (C) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences
- (D) The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

Q. 50**Topic:** Higher Education System, Policies**Medium**

The National Education Policy approved by the Union Cabinet of India in 2020 primarily aims to:

- (A) Restrict access to higher education
- (B) Abolish all universities
- (C) Reform and transform the education system from school to higher education
- (D) Ban online learning

Answer Key

Q.	Ans.	Q.	Ans.	Q.	Ans.	Q.	Ans.	Q.	Ans.
1	A	11	C	21	B	31	C	41	D
2	B	12	D	22	A	32	D	42	B
3	C	13	A	23	D	33	B	43	C
4	D	14	B	24	C	34	A	44	A
5	B	15	C	25	A	35	C	45	B
6	A	16	D	26	B	36	A	46	D
7	D	17	A	27	C	37	D	47	C
8	C	18	B	28	D	38	B	48	A
9	B	19	C	29	A	39	C	49	B
10	A	20	D	30	B	40	A	50	C

Detailed Explanations

Explanation Q. 1

Correct Answer: (A) Reflective level

The reflective level is the highest level of teaching. It is problem centred and goes beyond memory and understanding to develop critical thinking, reasoning and the ability to solve problems. The memory level is the lowest level, and the understanding level lies in between.

Explanation Q. 2

Correct Answer: (B) Individual differences

Learners in the same class differ in ability, pace, interest and aptitude. Acknowledging this variation is the principle of individual differences, a key learner characteristic that a teacher must consider while planning instruction.

Explanation Q. 3

Correct Answer: (C) Project method

In the project method, students actively investigate a real problem and build their own understanding, so the focus stays on the learner. The lecture, demonstration and dictation methods are teacher centred, since the teacher remains the main source of information.

Explanation Q. 4

Correct Answer: (D) Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)

SWAYAM is the Government of India platform that delivers Massive Open Online Courses free of cost through the internet. SWAYAM PRABHA, a related initiative, uses television channels. The other options do not describe SWAYAM.

Explanation Q. 5

Correct Answer: (B) Criterion referenced evaluation

In criterion referenced evaluation, a learner's performance is judged against a fixed standard or set of learning outcomes, independent of how others perform. In norm referenced evaluation, performance is compared with that of the peer group.

Explanation Q. 6

Correct Answer: (A) Action research

Action research is carried out by practitioners, such as teachers, to solve an immediate, practical problem in their own setting and to improve their practice. Fundamental or pure research aims at building general theory, while historical research studies past events.

Explanation Q. 7

Correct Answer: (D) Quantitative method

The quantitative method collects numerical data and analyses it using statistical techniques. Historical, ethnographic and case study methods are largely qualitative and rely on description and interpretation rather than numerical measurement.

Explanation Q. 8

Correct Answer: (C) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

The logical order of the research process is to first identify and define the research problem, then formulate the hypothesis, then collect the data, and finally analyse and interpret the results. Hence the correct sequence is (ii), (i), (iii), (iv).

Explanation Q. 9

Correct Answer: (B) APA style

The APA style, developed by the American Psychological Association, uses an author and date format for in text citations, for example (Sharma, 2020). It is one of the standard styles of referencing used in academic and thesis writing.

Explanation Q. 10

Correct Answer: (A) Plagiarism

Presenting someone else's words or ideas as one's own without proper acknowledgement is plagiarism, a serious violation of research ethics. Proper citation and paraphrasing with attribution are the ethical alternatives.

Explanation Q. 11

Correct Answer: (C) A gap between what they know and what they wish to understand

The passage states that curiosity arises when a learner notices a gap between what they already know and what they wish to understand. Hence option (C) is correct.

Explanation Q. 12

Correct Answer: (D) Challenging yet appears solvable with effort

The passage explains that curiosity is strongest when the gap is neither too small nor too large, that is, when the problem is challenging yet appears solvable with effort.

Explanation Q. 13

Correct Answer: (A) The difference between current knowledge and desired understanding

The passage defines the information gap as the difference between the learner's current knowledge and the understanding they desire. The other options describe unrelated

meanings of the word gap.

Explanation Q. 14

Correct Answer: (B) It produces no urge to explore

The passage says that if a question seems trivial, the learner feels no urge to explore it. Therefore a trivial problem produces no urge to explore.

Explanation Q. 15

Correct Answer: (C) Curiosity drives learning and is strongest within a moderate challenge zone

The central idea of the passage is that curiosity is the driving force of learning and is strongest within a moderate zone of challenge, where a problem is difficult yet solvable. This is best captured by option (C).

Explanation Q. 16

Correct Answer: (D) Non verbal communication

Gestures, body language and facial expressions carry meaning without words, so they are forms of non verbal communication. Verbal and written communication use words, while mass communication refers to reaching large audiences through media.

Explanation Q. 17

Correct Answer: (A) Semantic or language barrier

When the language or technical jargon used is not understood by the audience, the meaning fails to transfer correctly. This is a semantic or language barrier, which relates to the interpretation of words and symbols.

Explanation Q. 18

Correct Answer: (B) Encoding

In the communication process, encoding is the step where the sender converts an idea into words, symbols or signs. The receiver later performs decoding to interpret the message. Noise is any disturbance, and feedback is the receiver's response.

Explanation Q. 19

Correct Answer: (C) Two way, with feedback from students to teacher

Effective classroom communication is two way. The teacher sends messages and also receives feedback from students, which helps adjust the teaching. One way transmission without feedback is far less effective.

Explanation Q. 20

Correct Answer: (D) It reaches a large, heterogeneous and anonymous audience. Mass communication is directed at a large audience that is widely spread, varied and generally unknown to the sender. It uses a medium such as television, radio or newspapers, and is not limited to face to face or two person exchange.

Explanation Q. 21

Correct Answer: (B) 38

The differences between consecutive terms are 3, 5, 7, 9, which increase by 2 each time. The next difference is 11, so the next term is $27 + 11 = 38$.

Explanation Q. 22

Correct Answer: (A) P

The alphabetical positions are B(2), D(4), G(7), K(11). The gaps are 2, 3, 4, which increase by 1. The next gap is 5, so the next position is $11 + 5 = 16$, which is the letter P.

Explanation Q. 23

Correct Answer: (D) 4-15-7

Each letter is replaced by its position in the English alphabet. For DOG, D is the 4th letter, O is the 15th letter and G is the 7th letter, which gives the code 4-15-7.

Explanation Q. 24

Correct Answer: (C) 15%

Profit = Selling price – Cost price = $920 - 800 = 120$ rupees.

Profit percentage = $\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Cost price}} \times 100 = \frac{120}{800} \times 100 = 15\%$.

Explanation Q. 25

Correct Answer: (A) 25

For five consecutive natural numbers, the average equals the middle (third) number. Since the average is 23, the numbers are 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. The largest is 25.

Explanation Q. 26

Correct Answer: (B) Universal affirmative (A) proposition

A proposition of the form All S are P is a universal affirmative proposition, traditionally labelled as an A proposition in the classical square of opposition.

Explanation Q. 27

Correct Answer: (C) All cats need food

Both premises are universal affirmatives. All cats are animals and All animals need food together imply, by a valid categorical syllogism, that All cats need food.

Explanation Q. 28

Correct Answer: (D) Inference

In Indian logic, Anumana is the means of valid knowledge obtained through inference. Pratyaksha is perception, Upamana is comparison and Shabda is verbal testimony.

Explanation Q. 29

Correct Answer: (A) Inductive reasoning

Inductive reasoning moves from particular observations to a general conclusion. Deductive reasoning works in the opposite direction, from a general principle to a specific conclusion.

Explanation Q. 30

Correct Answer: (B) School

The relationship is that of a professional and the place where they work. A doctor works in a hospital, and a teacher works in a school. Hence the answer is School.

Explanation Q. 31

Correct Answer: (C) 1000

Total enrolment in 2024 = 250 + 360 + 290 + 100 = 1000 students.

Explanation Q. 32

Correct Answer: (D) Law

Comparing the two years, Law enrolment falls from 150 in 2023 to 100 in 2024, which is the only decline. The Arts, Science and Commerce streams all increase.

Explanation Q. 33

Correct Answer: (B) 20%

Science enrolment rises from 300 to 360, an increase of 60.

Percentage increase = $\frac{60}{300} \times 100 = 20\%$.

Explanation Q. 34

Correct Answer: (A) 27.8%

Commerce enrolment in 2023 is 250 and the total for 2023 is 200 + 300 + 250 + 150 = 900.

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{250}{900} \times 100 \approx 27.8\%.$$

Explanation Q. 35

Correct Answer: (C) 5 : 2

Arts enrolment in 2024 is 250 and Law enrolment in 2024 is 100. The ratio is 250 : 100, which simplifies to 5 : 2 on dividing both numbers by 50.

Explanation Q. 36

Correct Answer: (A) Uniform Resource Locator

URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator. It is the address used to locate a specific resource, such as a web page, on the internet.

Explanation Q. 37

Correct Answer: (D) Send a copy to recipients whose addresses are hidden from others
Bcc stands for Blind Carbon Copy. Recipients placed in the Bcc field receive the email, but their addresses remain hidden from the other recipients.

Explanation Q. 38

Correct Answer: (B) Intranet

An intranet is a private network restricted to the members of an organisation. The internet and the World Wide Web are public, while an extranet extends limited access to selected outside users.

Explanation Q. 39

Correct Answer: (C) Terabyte

The storage units increase in the order kilobyte, megabyte, gigabyte, terabyte. Among the given options, the terabyte is the largest unit.

Explanation Q. 40

Correct Answer: (A) A group of DTH television channels for educational content
SWAYAM PRABHA is a group of Direct to Home television channels devoted to broadcasting high quality educational content across the country, and is one of the digital initiatives in higher education.

Explanation Q. 41

Correct Answer: (D) 17

The United Nations adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They replaced the earlier 8 Millennium De-

velopment Goals.

Explanation Q. 42

Correct Answer: (B) Carbon dioxide

Carbon dioxide is the main greenhouse gas released by human activities, chiefly through the burning of fossil fuels. Oxygen, nitrogen and argon are not greenhouse gases.

Explanation Q. 43

Correct Answer: (C) Solar energy

Solar energy is a renewable source because it is naturally replenished and does not run out with use. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are fossil fuels and are non renewable.

Explanation Q. 44

Correct Answer: (A) Limit the rise in global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius

The Paris Agreement of 2015 aims to hold the rise in global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre industrial levels, while pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Explanation Q. 45

Correct Answer: (B) 1986

The Environment (Protection) Act was enacted in India in 1986. It provides a broad framework for the protection and improvement of the environment.

Explanation Q. 46

Correct Answer: (D) Bihar

Nalanda was a renowned centre of higher learning in ancient India. Its ruins are located in the present day state of Bihar.

Explanation Q. 47

Correct Answer: (C) Pakistan

Takshashila, also called Taxila, was an ancient seat of learning. Its site lies in present day Pakistan.

Explanation Q. 48

Correct Answer: (A) University Grants Commission (UGC)

The University Grants Commission, established in 1956 through an Act of Parliament, is the statutory body responsible for coordinating and maintaining the standards of university education in India.

Explanation Q. 49

Correct Answer: (B) Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)

The Indira Gandhi National Open University, known as IGNOU, is the national institution that offers open and distance learning across the country.

Explanation Q. 50

Correct Answer: (C) Reform and transform the education system from school to higher education

The National Education Policy 2020 is a comprehensive framework approved by the Union Cabinet to reform and transform education in India, covering the entire range from the school stage through higher education.

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