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Full Length Mock Test

UGC NET Paper 1 (Common for All Subjects)

Mock:	04	Code:	P1MOCK04
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, Adult Learning**Hard**

Andragogy, a term associated with adult education, refers to:

- (A) The art and science of helping adults learn
- (B) The teaching of very young children only
- (C) A method that ignores the learner's experience
- (D) Compulsory rote memorisation

Q. 2**Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, Levels of Teaching**Medium**

At the understanding level of teaching, the learner is mainly expected to:

- (A) Grasp relationships and meaning, not merely recall facts
- (B) Only memorise definitions
- (C) Avoid linking ideas
- (D) Reject all reasoning

Q. 3**Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, Factors Affecting Teaching**Medium**

A noisy classroom located next to a busy road mainly affects teaching through which factor?

- (A) The teacher's qualification
- (B) The learning environment
- (C) The choice of syllabus
- (D) The examination pattern

Q. 4**Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, Computer Based Testing**Hard**

Computer Based Testing, now widely used in national examinations, mainly offers the advantage of:

- (A) Slower evaluation than the paper mode
- (B) Standardised delivery and faster, more objective scoring
- (C) No security of question papers
- (D) An inability to handle large numbers of candidates

Q. 5**Topic:** Teaching Aptitude, Online Learning**Hard**

A key feature of a Massive Open Online Course on a platform such as SWAYAM is that it:

- (A) Can be accessed by only one student at a time
- (B) Provides no assessment
- (C) Is open to a large number of learners and often allows credit transfer
- (D) Is restricted to a single classroom

Q. 6**Topic:** Research Aptitude, Qualitative and Quantitative**Hard**

Qualitative research differs from quantitative research mainly in that it:

- (A) Always uses large samples and statistics
- (B) Avoids any kind of data
- (C) Focuses on meanings, descriptions and interpretation rather than numerical measurement
- (D) Cannot study human behaviour

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

A research design in which two groups are compared, one receiving a treatment and the other not, is most typical of:

- (A) Experimental research
- (B) Historical research
- (C) Documentary research only
- (D) Philosophical research

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

A review of literature in research is conducted mainly to:

- (A) Understand existing work and identify the research gap
- (B) Increase the cost of the study
- (C) Avoid defining the problem
- (D) Replace data collection

Q. 9**Topic:** Research Aptitude, ICT in Research**Hard**

Software tools known as reference managers are used in research mainly to:

- (A) Write the entire thesis by themselves
- (B) Collect primary data physically
- (C) Organise citations and automatically format references
- (D) Replace the researcher's analysis

Q. 10**Topic:** Research Aptitude, Research Problem**Hard**

A good research problem should be:

- (A) Vague and unmeasurable
- (B) Impossible to study
- (C) Clearly defined, researchable and significant
- (D) Without any purpose

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.

Imagine a pasture open to all the herders of a village. Each herder gains directly by adding one more animal to the common land, since that animal belongs to them alone. The cost of the extra grazing, however, is shared by everyone, because the pasture slowly wears down for all. From the point of view of a single herder, the gain is large and the personal cost is small. So each herder is tempted to add more animals. Yet if every herder follows the same reasoning, the pasture is soon stripped bare and ruined for the whole village. This situation, in which individuals acting in their own interest can destroy a shared resource, is a recurring problem in the use of common resources such as fisheries, forests and clean air. The lesson is not that people are foolish, but that private benefit and shared cost can pull in opposite directions. Wise management of common resources usually requires agreed rules, cooperation or regulation.

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

According to the passage, each herder is tempted to add more animals because:

- (A) The cost is entirely personal
- (B) The pasture never wears down
- (C) The animals belong to everyone
- (D) The gain is personal while the cost is shared

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

The passage describes a situation in which individual self interest can:

- (A) Always protect the resource
- (B) Eliminate all costs
- (C) Benefit only the pasture
- (D) Destroy a shared resource

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

Which of the following is given in the passage as an example of a common resource?

- (A) Fisheries, forests and clean air
- (B) Private bank accounts
- (C) Personal mobile phones
- (D) Individual houses

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

The lesson of the passage, as the author states it, is that:

- (A) People are simply foolish
- (B) Private benefit and shared cost can pull in opposite directions
- (C) Shared resources can never be managed
- (D) Costs are never shared

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

According to the passage, wise management of common resources usually requires:

- (A) No rules at all
- (B) Agreed rules, cooperation or regulation
- (C) Each person acting only for themselves
- (D) Abandoning the resource

Q. 16**Topic:** Communication, Characteristics of Communication**Hard**

Which of the following is the most accurate statement about communication?

- (A) Communication is always perfect and never distorted
- (B) Communication requires no receiver
- (C) Communication is only the transfer of words
- (D) Communication is a dynamic, two way process involving shared meaning

Q. 17**Topic:** Communication, Group Communication**Hard**

Group communication, as compared with interpersonal communication, generally involves:

- (A) Interaction among several members with shared goals
- (B) Only one person speaking to a screen
- (C) No interaction at all
- (D) Communication limited strictly to two persons

Q. 18**Topic:** Communication, Barriers to Communication**Hard**

Information overload, where the receiver is given more information than can be processed, acts as a:

- (A) Guarantee of perfect understanding
- (B) Barrier to effective communication
- (C) Form of feedback
- (D) Type of channel

Q. 19**Topic:** Communication, Mass Media and Society**Hard**

The statement that mass media can shape public opinion and set the agenda for discussion reflects:

- (A) The absence of any media effect
- (B) The influence of mass media on society
- (C) That media has no audience
- (D) That communication is purely private

Q. 20**Topic:** Communication, Effective Communication**Medium**

Redundancy, such as repeating a key point in different words, is used in communication

mainly to:

- (A) Confuse the receiver
- (B) Hide the message
- (C) Remove all feedback
- (D) Reduce misunderstanding and reinforce the message

Q. 21

Topic: Mathematical Reasoning, Number Series

Hard

Find the next term in the series: 1, 2, 6, 24, 120, ?

- (A) 600
- (B) 240
- (C) 720
- (D) 360

Q. 22

Topic: Mathematical Reasoning, Coding and Relationships

Hard

If each letter is given its position number (A is 1, B is 2, and so on), the sum of the letters of the word CAB is:

- (A) 6
- (B) 5
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

Q. 23

Topic: Mathematical Aptitude, Simple Interest

Hard

The simple interest on 2000 rupees at 5 percent per annum for 3 years is:

- (A) 250 rupees
- (B) 300 rupees
- (C) 350 rupees
- (D) 200 rupees

Q. 24

Topic: Mathematical Aptitude, Averages

Hard

The average of four numbers is 25. If three of them are 20, 30 and 22, the fourth number is:

- (A) 26
- (B) 30
- (C) 28
- (D) 24

Q. 25

Topic: Mathematical Aptitude, Proportion

Hard

If 5 pens cost 60 rupees, the cost of 8 pens at the same rate is:

- (A) 90 rupees
- (B) 96 rupees
- (C) 100 rupees
- (D) 84 rupees

Q. 26

Topic: Logical Reasoning, Indian Logic (Pramanas)

Hard

In Indian logic, Shabda as a means of valid knowledge refers to:

- (A) Direct perception
- (B) Inference
- (C) The valid verbal testimony of a reliable authority
- (D) Comparison

Q. 27

Topic: Logical Reasoning, Indian Logic

Hard

In the structure of Anumana (inference), the invariable relationship between the sign and the inferred object is called:

- (A) Pratyaksha
- (B) Vyapti
- (C) Upamana
- (D) Shabda

Q. 28

Topic: Logical Reasoning, Informal Fallacies

Hard

An argument that attacks the person making a claim rather than the claim itself commits the fallacy of:

- (A) Ad hominem

- (B) Valid deduction
- (C) Sound inference
- (D) Correct analogy

Q. 29**Topic:** Logical Reasoning, Square of Opposition**Hard**

In the classical square of opposition, the A proposition and the O proposition are:

- (A) Contradictories
- (B) Contraries
- (C) Subcontraries
- (D) Identical

Q. 30**Topic:** Logical Reasoning, Analogies**Hard**

Famine is to Food as Drought is to:

- (A) Rain only
- (B) Land
- (C) Heat
- (D) Water

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

Directions: A family's total monthly expenditure is 20,000 rupees, distributed across five categories as shown in the table below. Study the data and answer the questions that follow.

Category	Share of Expenditure (in %)
Food	30
Rent	25
Education	20
Transport	10
Savings	15

Q. 31**Topic:** Data Interpretation, Pie Data**Medium**

How much does the family spend on Food per month?

- (A) 5000 rupees
- (B) 6500 rupees
- (C) 6000 rupees
- (D) 5500 rupees

Q. 32**Topic:** Data Interpretation, Pie Data**Hard**

How much more does the family spend on Rent than on Transport each month?

- (A) 2000 rupees
- (B) 3000 rupees
- (C) 2500 rupees
- (D) 3500 rupees

Q. 33**Topic:** Data Interpretation, Pie Data**Hard**

The amount spent on Education and Savings together is:

- (A) 6000 rupees
- (B) 8000 rupees
- (C) 6500 rupees
- (D) 7000 rupees

Q. 34**Topic:** Data Interpretation, Pie Data**Hard**

What is the ratio of expenditure on Food to expenditure on Education?

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

Q. 35**Topic:** Data Interpretation, Pie Data**Hard**

If the family doubles its monthly savings while keeping the total expenditure the same, savings would become what percentage of the total?

- (A) 25%
- (B) 30%

- (C) 15%
- (D) 20%

Q. 36**Topic:** ICT, Terminology**Hard**

What does the abbreviation PDF stand for?

- (A) Personal Data File
- (B) Printed Document Form
- (C) Portable Document Format
- (D) Public Digital Folder

Q. 37**Topic:** ICT, Internet Protocols**Hard**

A protocol used to transfer files between a client and a server on a network is:

- (A) HTML, a markup language
- (B) FTP, the File Transfer Protocol
- (C) URL, a web address
- (D) JPEG, an image format

Q. 38**Topic:** ICT, Terminology**Hard**

Which of the following best describes malware?

- (A) A type of computer keyboard
- (B) A web browser
- (C) A spreadsheet program
- (D) Software designed to damage or gain unauthorised access to a computer system

Q. 39**Topic:** ICT, ICT and Governance**Hard**

In digital governance, the DigiLocker service is mainly used to:

- (A) Send text messages only
- (B) Watch films
- (C) Make phone calls
- (D) Store and access official documents and certificates digitally

Q. 40**Topic:** ICT, Terminology**Hard**

Which unit measures the speed of data transfer over a network?

- (A) Bits per second
- (B) Pixels
- (C) The refresh rate of a monitor only
- (D) Bytes of storage only

Q. 41**Topic:** People, Development and Environment, NAPCC**Hard**

The National Action Plan on Climate Change of India includes the National Solar Mission, which mainly promotes:

- (A) Coal mining
- (B) Deforestation
- (C) Industrial pollution
- (D) The development and use of solar energy

Q. 42**Topic:** People, Development and Environment, International Agreements**Hard**

The Convention on Biological Diversity, adopted at the Rio Earth Summit, primarily aims to:

- (A) Conserve biological diversity and ensure the sustainable use of its components
- (B) Promote nuclear energy
- (C) Increase carbon emissions
- (D) Ban renewable energy

Q. 43**Topic:** People, Development and Environment, Pollution and Health**Hard**

Prolonged exposure to high levels of noise pollution can lead to which health effect?

- (A) Hearing impairment and increased stress
- (B) Improved eyesight
- (C) Stronger bones
- (D) Better digestion

Q. 44**Topic:** People, Development and Environment, Energy Resources**Hard**

Biomass energy is obtained from:

- (A) The splitting of atomic nuclei
- (B) Organic materials such as plant and animal waste
- (C) The heat of the sun captured directly
- (D) The motion of wind

Q. 45**Topic:** People, Development and Environment, International Agreements**Hard**

The International Solar Alliance, in which India has played a leading role, mainly aims to:

- (A) Restrict the use of solar power
- (B) Increase dependence on fossil fuels
- (C) Promote the deployment of solar energy among member countries
- (D) Ban international cooperation

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

The ancient university of Vallabhi, an important centre of learning, was located in present day:

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Gujarat

Q. 47**Topic:** Higher Education System, Quality Assurance**Hard**

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council is responsible for:

- (A) Setting fuel prices
- (B) Conducting the national census
- (C) Assessing and accrediting higher education institutions for quality
- (D) Issuing passports

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

A deemed to be university in India is an institution that:

- (A) Has no academic programmes
- (B) Is a school for young children
- (C) Is granted university status by the government for high academic standards, though not set up by a specific university Act
- (D) Is a private coaching centre

Q. 49**Topic:** Higher Education System, Environmental Education**Hard**

Environmental education at the higher education level mainly aims to:

- (A) Encourage pollution
- (B) Ignore ecological issues
- (C) Promote the wasteful use of resources
- (D) Create awareness and responsibility towards protecting the environment

Q. 50**Topic:** Higher Education System, Technical Education**Hard**

Technical education in India primarily covers fields such as:

- (A) Only classical music
- (B) Only fine arts
- (C) Leisure activities
- (D) Engineering, technology, architecture and management

Answer Key

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

Detailed Explanations

Explanation Q. 1

Correct Answer: (A) The art and science of helping adults learn

Andragogy is the theory and practice of helping adults learn. It recognises that adults are self directed and bring experience to the learning process.

Explanation Q. 2

Correct Answer: (A) Grasp relationships and meaning, not merely recall facts

The understanding level goes beyond the memory level. Here the learner grasps relationships, meaning and the use of facts, rather than only recalling them.

Explanation Q. 3

Correct Answer: (B) The learning environment

Noise and surroundings are part of the learning environment, which is an important factor that influences the effectiveness of teaching and learning.

Explanation Q. 4

Correct Answer: (B) Standardised delivery and faster, more objective scoring

Computer Based Testing delivers the test in a standardised manner and allows quick, objective and reliable scoring, even for very large numbers of candidates.

Explanation Q. 5

Correct Answer: (C) Is open to a large number of learners and often allows credit transfer

A Massive Open Online Course is open to very large numbers of learners over the internet, usually includes assessment, and often allows academic credit to be earned or transferred.

Explanation Q. 6

Correct Answer: (C) Focuses on meanings, descriptions and interpretation rather than numerical measurement

Qualitative research seeks to understand meanings and experiences through description and interpretation, whereas quantitative research relies on numerical measurement and statistics.

Explanation Q. 7

Correct Answer: (A) Experimental research

Comparing a treatment group with a control group, while manipulating a variable, is the hallmark of experimental research.

Explanation Q. 8

Correct Answer: (A) Understand existing work and identify the research gap
The review of literature surveys earlier work on the topic, which helps the researcher understand what is known and identify the gap the new study will address.

Explanation Q. 9

Correct Answer: (C) Organise citations and automatically format references
Reference managers store and organise citations and can generate correctly formatted references and bibliographies in a chosen style.

Explanation Q. 10

Correct Answer: (C) Clearly defined, researchable and significant
A sound research problem is clear, specific, capable of being investigated with available methods, and important enough to be worth studying.

Explanation Q. 11

Correct Answer: (D) The gain is personal while the cost is shared
The passage explains that the gain from an extra animal is personal and large, while the cost of grazing is shared by all, which tempts each herder to add more.

Explanation Q. 12

Correct Answer: (D) Destroy a shared resource
The central situation is one in which each person acting in self interest leads to the ruin of the shared resource for everyone.

Explanation Q. 13

Correct Answer: (A) Fisheries, forests and clean air
The passage names fisheries, forests and clean air as examples of common resources that face this kind of problem.

Explanation Q. 14

Correct Answer: (B) Private benefit and shared cost can pull in opposite directions
The author says the lesson is not that people are foolish, but that private benefit and shared cost can pull in opposite directions.

Explanation Q. 15

Correct Answer: (B) Agreed rules, cooperation or regulation
The passage concludes that managing common resources wisely usually calls for agreed rules, cooperation or regulation.

Explanation Q. 16

Correct Answer: (D) Communication is a dynamic, two way process involving shared meaning

Communication is a dynamic process in which a sender and receiver exchange and share meaning, and it can be affected by barriers and noise.

Explanation Q. 17

Correct Answer: (A) Interaction among several members with shared goals

Group communication takes place among several people who interact around common goals, unlike interpersonal communication which is between two persons.

Explanation Q. 18

Correct Answer: (B) Barrier to effective communication

When a receiver is flooded with more information than can be handled, understanding suffers, so information overload is a barrier to communication.

Explanation Q. 19

Correct Answer: (B) The influence of mass media on society

By deciding what to highlight, the mass media can shape public opinion and set the agenda for public discussion, which shows their influence on society.

Explanation Q. 20

Correct Answer: (D) Reduce misunderstanding and reinforce the message

Redundancy, the careful repetition of important points, helps ensure the message is received correctly and reduces the chance of misunderstanding.

Explanation Q. 21

Correct Answer: (C) 720

Each term is obtained by multiplying the previous term by an increasing factor: $\times 2, \times 3, \times 4, \times 5$. The next factor is 6, so $120 \times 6 = 720$.

Explanation Q. 22

Correct Answer: (A) 6

C is 3, A is 1 and B is 2. The sum is $3 + 1 + 2 = 6$.

Explanation Q. 23

Correct Answer: (B) 300 rupees

Simple interest = $\frac{P \times R \times T}{100} = \frac{2000 \times 5 \times 3}{100} = 300$ rupees.

Explanation Q. 24**Correct Answer: (C)** 28

Total of four numbers = $25 \times 4 = 100$. The fourth number = $100 - (20 + 30 + 22) = 100 - 72 = 28$.

Explanation Q. 25**Correct Answer: (B)** 96 rupees

Cost of one pen = $60 \div 5 = 12$ rupees. Cost of 8 pens = $12 \times 8 = 96$ rupees.

Explanation Q. 26**Correct Answer: (C)** The valid verbal testimony of a reliable authority

Shabda is knowledge gained from the trustworthy word or testimony of a reliable and competent authority.

Explanation Q. 27**Correct Answer: (B)** Vyapti

Vyapti is the invariable concomitance between the sign and the object inferred, for example the constant relation between smoke and fire, on which inference rests.

Explanation Q. 28**Correct Answer: (A)** Ad hominem

The ad hominem fallacy occurs when an argument is directed against the person rather than against the substance of their claim.

Explanation Q. 29**Correct Answer: (A)** Contradictories

The A proposition (All S are P) and the O proposition (Some S are not P) are contradictories, since exactly one of them must be true and the other false.

Explanation Q. 30**Correct Answer: (D)** Water

The relationship is one of scarcity. A famine is a severe shortage of food, and a drought is a severe shortage of water.

Explanation Q. 31**Correct Answer: (C)** 6000 rupees

Food is 30% of the total. $30\% \text{ of } 20,000 = 6000$ rupees.

Explanation Q. 32

Correct Answer: (B) 3000 rupees

Rent = 25% of 20,000 = 5000 rupees and Transport = 10% of 20,000 = 2000 rupees. The difference is $5000 - 2000 = 3000$ rupees.

Explanation Q. 33

Correct Answer: (D) 7000 rupees

Education = 20% of 20,000 = 4000 rupees and Savings = 15% of 20,000 = 3000 rupees. Together they are $4000 + 3000 = 7000$ rupees.

Explanation Q. 34

Correct Answer: (A) 3 : 2

Food is 30% and Education is 20%. The ratio is $30 : 20 = 3 : 2$.

Explanation Q. 35

Correct Answer: (B) 30%

Current savings = 15% of 20,000 = 3000 rupees. Doubled savings = 6000 rupees, which is $\frac{6000}{20000} \times 100 = 30\%$ of the total.

Explanation Q. 36

Correct Answer: (C) Portable Document Format

PDF stands for Portable Document Format, a file format that preserves the layout of a document across different devices.

Explanation Q. 37

Correct Answer: (B) FTP, the File Transfer Protocol

The File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is used to transfer files between computers on a network.

Explanation Q. 38

Correct Answer: (D) Software designed to damage or gain unauthorised access to a computer system

Malware, short for malicious software, is any program designed to harm, disrupt or gain unauthorised access to a computer system.

Explanation Q. 39

Correct Answer: (D) Store and access official documents and certificates digitally

DigiLocker is a digital initiative that lets citizens store and access official documents and certificates in a secure online account.

Explanation Q. 40

Correct Answer: (A) Bits per second

Network data transfer speed is measured in bits per second, often expressed in larger units such as megabits or gigabits per second.

Explanation Q. 41

Correct Answer: (D) The development and use of solar energy

The National Solar Mission, one of the missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change, promotes the large scale development and use of solar energy.

Explanation Q. 42

Correct Answer: (A) Conserve biological diversity and ensure the sustainable use of its components

The Convention on Biological Diversity seeks to conserve biodiversity, use its components sustainably, and share the benefits of genetic resources fairly.

Explanation Q. 43

Correct Answer: (A) Hearing impairment and increased stress

Continued exposure to loud noise can damage hearing and raise stress levels, among other harmful effects on health.

Explanation Q. 44

Correct Answer: (B) Organic materials such as plant and animal waste

Biomass energy is produced from organic matter, such as plant residues and animal waste, which can be burned or converted into fuel.

Explanation Q. 45

Correct Answer: (C) Promote the deployment of solar energy among member countries

The International Solar Alliance is a group of countries that work together to promote the large scale deployment of solar energy and reduce its cost.

Explanation Q. 46

Correct Answer: (D) Gujarat

Vallabhi was a renowned ancient centre of higher learning located in the Saurashtra region of present day Gujarat.

Explanation Q. 47

Correct Answer: (C) Assessing and accrediting higher education institutions for quality

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council assesses and accredits higher education institutions on the basis of their quality and standards.

Explanation Q. 48

Correct Answer: (C) Is granted university status by the government for high academic standards, though not set up by a specific university Act

A deemed to be university is an institution of higher education that is granted university status by the government for its high standards, without being established by a separate Act.

Explanation Q. 49

Correct Answer: (D) Create awareness and responsibility towards protecting the environment

Environmental education seeks to build awareness, knowledge and a sense of responsibility for protecting and conserving the environment.

Explanation Q. 50

Correct Answer: (D) Engineering, technology, architecture and management

Technical education covers professional and applied fields such as engineering, technology, architecture, pharmacy and management.

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