

UGC NET 22nd June 2026 Shift 2 Paper 1 Memory Based Paper

Q1. Given below are two statements regarding Formative and Summative Evaluation:

Statement I: Formative evaluation is conducted during the instructional process to provide ongoing feedback and improve learning — not to assign final grades.

Statement II: Summative evaluation is conducted before instruction begins to diagnose learning gaps and plan teaching accordingly.

Choose the most appropriate answer:

- (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

Ans.(c)

Q2. Arrange the following categories from Bloom's Taxonomy revised 2001, Cognitive Domain in the correct sequence from the lowest-order thinking skill LOTS to the highest-order thinking skill HOTS:

- 1. Evaluating
- 2. Remembering
- 3. Analyzing
- 4. Applying
- 5. Creating

- (a) 2, 4, 3, 1, 5
- (b) 5, 1, 3, 4, 2
- (c) 2, 4, 3, 5, 1
- (d) 4, 2, 3, 1, 5

Ans.(a)

Q3. Match the following learner characteristics with the most suitable teaching aid/tool.

Column A (Learner Characteristic)	Column B (Suitable Teaching Aid/Tool)
1. A student with a hearing impairment	A- Graphic Organizers and Visual Timelines
2. A student who is a kinesthetic learner	B- Captioned Videos and Written Handouts
3. A student with Dyslexia	C- Text-to-Speech Software and Audiobooks
4. A visual learner studying history	D- Model Building and Role-Playing Kits

Options:

- (a) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A
- (b) 1-A, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B
- (c) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D
- (d) 1-B, 2-D, 3-C, 4-A

Ans.(d)

Q4. Arrange the following communication models in the correct chronological order of their development:

1. Shannon-Weaver Model
2. Lasswell's Model
3. Berlo's S-M-C-R Model
4. Aristotle's Model

- (a) 4, 2, 1, 3
(b) 2, 4, 1, 3
(c) 4, 1, 2, 3
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4

Ans.(a)

Q5. Match the following Models with their Key Characteristics:

List I (Model)	List II (Characteristic)
A. Advance Organizer Model	I. Uses metaphor and analogy
B. Synectics Model	II. Promotes problem-solving in group
C. Inquiry Training Model	III. Uses inductive inquiry
D. Jurisprudential Model	IV. Introduces concepts before lesson

Choose the correct option:

- (a) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
(b) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
(c) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
(d) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

Ans.(a)

Q6. Which of the following are types of barriers in communication?

- A. Physical Barriers
- B. Physiological Barriers
- C. Psychological Barriers
- D. Cultural Barriers

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, B and C Only
(b) B, C and D Only
(c) A and D Only
(d) A, B, C and D Only

Ans.(d)

Q7. What is the correct chronological order of sequence from older to newer of the following agreement, summit and protocols?

- A. Paris Agreement
- B. Montreal Protocol
- C. Kyoto Protocol

D. Rio Summit

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (a) A, B, C, D
- (b) B, D, C, A
- (c) A, C, D, B
- (d) B, C, D, A

Ans.(b)

Q8. In research methodology, "Internal Validity" of a study refers to:

- (a) The extent to which findings can be generalized to other populations and settings
- (b) The degree to which the results are truly attributable to the manipulation of the independent variable
- (c) The consistency of the measurement instrument across repeated administrations
- (d) The accuracy with which the test measures the intended construct

Ans.(b)

Q9. Match List I (Statistical Test) with List II (Appropriate Situation):

List I (Test)	List II (Situation)
A. Independent t-test	I. Testing relationship between two categorical variables
B. Paired t-test	II. Comparing means of three or more independent groups
C. Chi-square test	III. Comparing means of two unrelated groups
D. One-Way ANOVA	IV. Comparing means of same group measured twice

- (a) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
- (b) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- (c) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (d) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

Ans.(b)

Q10. Match List I with List II:

List I: Method	List II: Goal of the Study
A. Ethnography	I. Developing a theory based on systematically gathered data
B. Grounded Theory	II. Exploring the lived experience of individuals
C. Phenomenology	III. Describing the culture or social patterns of a group
D. Case Study	IV. In-depth examination of a single entity or event

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-I
- (b) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (c) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
- (d) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

Ans.(d)

Q11. Kyoto Protocol is for:

- (a) Biodiversity conservation
- (b) Ozone protection
- (c) Wildlife protection
- (d) Global climate change

Ans.(d)

Q12. Which of the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) pertains to climate action?

- (a) SDG 11
- (b) SDG 12
- (c) SDG 13
- (d) SDG 14

Ans.(c)

Q13. Match the sub-types of Criterion Validity in List I with their application in List II:

List I (Sub-type)	List II (Application)
A. Concurrent Validity	I. Correlating a new test with an established "Gold Standard."
B. Predictive Validity	II. Using current test scores to estimate future performance.
C. Convergent Validity	III. Degree to which two measures of similar constructs are related.
D. Divergent Validity	IV. Degree to which two measures of unrelated constructs are distinct.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (b) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (c) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
- (d) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

Ans.(a)

Q14. Match List I (Method) with List II (Measurement Goal):

Match the Following Question (Table Form)

List I – Reliability Type	List II – Description
A. Test–Retest	I. Consistency between two different versions of a test
B. Inter–Rater	II. Consistency of results over a period of time
C. Parallel Forms	III. Consistency between different scorers/observers
D. Cronbach’s Alpha	IV. Consistency among items within the same test

Options

- (a) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
- (b) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (c) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- (d) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

Ans.(a)

Q15. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Type of variable)	LIST-II (Example)
A. Discrete	I. Socio Economic Status
B. Continuous	II. Gender of a person
C. Ordinal	III. The number of times a coin is flipped
D. Nominal	IV. Height of a person

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- (b) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
- (c) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
- (d) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

Ans.(a)

Q16. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct regarding El Niño?

- (a) It is associated with warming of eastern Pacific waters
- (b) It weakens Walker Circulation
- (c) It generally strengthens Indian monsoon rainfall
- (d) It affects global climatic conditions

Ans.(c)

Q17. NEP 2020 recommends the following functioning for the General Education Council:

- (a) Academic Standard Setting
- (b) Standardize Rules and Regulation
- (c) Assessment and Accreditation
- (d) Budgeting and Funding

Ans.(a)

Q18. The marked price of a microwave is ₹15,000. It is sold after two successive discounts. If the second discount is 10% and the final selling price is ₹10,800, find the first discount percentage.

- (a) 15%
- (b) 20%
- (c) 18%
- (d) 25%

Ans.(b)

Q19. Match the ancient centers of higher learning prominent during the Buddhist era (List I) with their modern geographical locations/states (List II):

List I (Ancient Center)	List II (Modern Location/State)
A. Pushpagiri Mahavihara	I. Odisha (Jajpur district)
B. Valabhi University	II. Gujarat (Bhavnagar district)
C. Vikramsila University	III. Bihar (Bhagalpur district)
D. Taxila (Takshashila)	IV. Pakistan (Rawalpindi district)

Choose the correct option:

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (b) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (c) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- (d) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

Ans.(a)

Q20. Which of the following options will replace the question mark (?) in the series given below?
15, 21, 33, 51, 75, ?

- (a) 109
- (b) 103
- (c) 105
- (d) 107

Ans.(c)

Q21. Modern Universities were established in India in 1857 at

- (a) Calcutta. Madras and Hyderabad
- (b) Calcutta, Madras and Bombay
- (c) Calcutta. Bombay and Hyderabad
- (d) Calcutta. Banaras and Hyderabad

Ans.(b)

Q22. Identify the figure of the following - 'All great scientists are college graduates. Some professional athletes are college graduates. Therefore, some professional athletes are great scientists'

- (a) Ist figure
- (b) IInd figure
- (c) IIIrd figure
- (d) IVth figure

Ans.(b)

Q23. Quantity and quality of a categorical proposition decide

- (a) Validity
- (b) Invalidity
- (c) Mood
- (d) Figure

Ans.(c)

Q24. (Alternative/Sequential). Match List I (Fallacy Form) with List II (Syllogistic Profile):

List I (Fallacy Name)	List II (Syllogistic Error)
A. Denying the Antecedent	I. If P then Q; Not P; Therefore, not Q.
B. Affirming the Consequent	II. If P then Q; Q; Therefore, P.
C. Undistributed Middle	III. Middle term is not distributed in either premise.
D. Illicit Minor	IV. Minor term is distributed in conclusion but not in its premise.

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (b) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
- (c) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
- (d) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I

Ans.(a)

Q25. What specific formal fallacy is committed by a categorical syllogism if the major term is distributed in the final conclusion but remains undistributed within the major premise?

- (a) Fallacy of Illicit Minor
- (b) Fallacy of Illicit Major
- (c) Fallacy of Exclusive Premises
- (d) Fallacy of the Undistributed Middle

Ans.(b)

Q26. Match the following Hollywood movies with their directors:

List-I (Movie)	List-II (Director)
a. Inception	1. James Cameron
b. Titanic	2. Christopher Nolan
c. Avatar	3. Steven Spielberg
d. Jurassic Park	4. James Cameron

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
- (b) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
- (c) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1
- (d) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3

Ans.(a)

Q27. Which of the following 'Hetvabhasa' (fallacies of the middle term) is committed when the reason (Hetu) is contradictory to the established conclusion (Sadhya)?

- (a) Savyabhicara (Irregular Middle)
- (b) Viruddha (Contradictory Middle)
- (c) Asiddha (Unproven Middle)
- (d) Satpratipaksha (Inferentially Contradicted)

Ans.(b)

Q28. In 2012, ratio of boys in school A to school B is 45 : 52 and total students in both schools in 2012 is 1100. Find the total number of girls in both schools in the same year. Given below is the table which shows the percentage of boys in two school A and B in 5 different years. Read the data carefully and answer the questions.

Year	School A (boys%)	School B (boys%)
2012	54%	52%
2013	60%	64%
2014	48%	44%
2015	62%	56%
2016	48%	50%

Note: Total students in any school = Total boys + Total girls in each school

- (a) 568
- (b) 528
- (c) 518
- (d) 418

Ans.(c)

Q29. If in 2014, boys in school A and B are 288 and 264 respectively then find total number of girls in both schools in 2014. Given below is the table which shows the percentage of boys in two school A and B in 5 different years. Read the data carefully and answer the questions.

Year	School A (boys%)	School B (boys%)
2012	54%	52%
2013	60%	64%
2014	48%	44%
2015	62%	56%
2016	48%	50%

Note: Total students in any school = Total boys + Total girls in each school

- (a) 594
- (b) 640
- (c) 564
- (d) 648

Ans.(d)

Q30. If boys in school A in 2014 and girls in school B in 2012 are equal then boys in school B in 2012 are what percent of girls in school A in 2014? Given below is the table which shows the percentage of boys in two school A and B in 5 different years. Read the data carefully and answer the questions.

Year	School A (boys%)	School B (boys%)
2012	54%	52%
2013	60%	64%
2014	48%	44%
2015	62%	56%
2016	48%	50%

Note: Total students in any school = Total boys + Total girls in each school

- (a) 85%
- (b) 100%
- (c) 90%
- (d) 80%

Ans.(b)

Q31. In 2016, girls in school A are $16\frac{4}{5}\%$ less than girls in school B. Find the ratio of boys in school A to that of school B in 2016. Given below is the table which shows the percentage of boys in two school A and B in 5 different years. Read the data carefully and answer the questions.

Year	School A (boys%)	School B (boys%)
2012	54%	52%
2013	60%	64%
2014	48%	44%
2015	62%	56%
2016	48%	50%

Note: Total students in any school = Total boys + Total girls in each school

- (a) 100 : 123
(b) 98 : 117
(c) 96 : 125
(d) 92 : 117

Ans.(c)

Q32. If total students in school A in 2015 and total students in B in 2013 are 700 and 400 respectively, then find the average number of boys in school A in 2015 and boys in school B in 2013. Given below is the table which shows the percentage of boys in two school A and B in 5 different years. Read the data carefully and answer the questions.

Year	School A (boys%)	School B (boys%)
2012	54%	52%
2013	60%	64%
2014	48%	44%
2015	62%	56%
2016	48%	50%

Note: Total students in any school = Total boys + Total girls in each school

- (a) 344
(b) 345
(c) 348
(d) 368

Ans.(b)

Q33. Arrange the following developments in mass communication technology in chronological sequence.

- A. Invention of Printing Press
- B. Launch of first Television network
- C. Emergence of radio broadcasting
- D. Creation of the internet
- E. Introduction of social Media Platforms

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, C, D, B, E
(b) A, B, D, C, E
(c) A, B, C, D, E
(d) A, C, B, D, E

Ans.(d)

Q34. Assertion A: Secondary storage devices like Hard Disk Drives (HDD) and Solid State Drives (SSD) are classified as non-volatile memory.

Reason R: Non-volatile memory requires a continuous power supply to retain the data stored within it.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A is not correct but R is correct
(b) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
(c) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
(d) A is correct but R not is correct

Ans.(d)

Q35. Match List I with List II:

List I: Software Type	List II: Core Purpose
A. Operating System	I. Enhances system performance and performs maintenance
B. Utility Software	II. Acts as an interface between the hardware and the user
C. Middleware	III. Translates human-readable code into machine language
D. Language Processor	IV. Connects two different software components or applications

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
- (b) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (c) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- (d) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

Ans.(b)

Q36. Match List I with List II:

List I: Protocol	List II: Primary Function
A. TCP/IP	I. Assigns dynamic IP addresses to devices on a network
B. DNS	II. The fundamental "language" or suite of the internet
C. DHCP	III. Maps human-readable domain names to IP addresses
D. SMTP	IV. Used for transmission of electronic mail

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
- (b) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
- (c) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- (d) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

Ans.(b)

Q37. Arrange the following milestones in the development of Operating Systems in the correct chronological order:

- A. Launch of Windows 95, introducing the modern Start Menu.
- B. Development of the UNIX operating system at Bell Labs.
- C. Release of MS-DOS as the primary OS for IBM PCs.
- D. Introduction of the Macintosh OS with a graphical user interface (GUI).

- (a) B, D, C, A
- (b) C, B, A, D
- (c) B, C, D, A
- (d) D, B, C, A

Ans.(c)

Q38. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (a) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): A firewall is a critical component for securing an educational institution's network.

Reason (R): A firewall acts as a barrier between a trusted internal network and untrusted external networks, such as the internet, filtering incoming and outgoing traffic based on a set of rules.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (a) Both (a) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (a) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (a) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (d) (a) is not correct but (R) is correct

Ans.(a)

Q39. Arrange the following generations of computers in chronological order based on the technology they used.

- A. Microprocessors
- B. Transistors
- C. Vacuum Tubes
- D. Integrated Circuits
- E. Artificial Intelligence

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) C, B, D, A, E
- (b) B, C, D, A, E
- (c) C, D, B, A, E
- (d) C, B, A, D, E

Ans.(a)

Q40. If $x + y = 10$ and $x - y = 6$, find $(x^2 + y^2)/(x + y)$.

- (a) 6.8
- (b) 7.2
- (c) 7.6
- (d) 8

Ans.(a)

Q41. In an examination, there are four subjects of 100 marks each. A student scores 78% in the first subject, 75% in the second subject and 90% in the third subject. She scored 85% in aggregate. Her percentage of marks in the fourth subject is:

- (a) 95%
- (b) 97%
- (c) 87%
- (d) 81%

Ans.(b)

Q42. Which of the following shows the correct chronological order of the first launch of these internet based facilities?

- (a) YouTube, Gmail, Instagram, Wikipedia
- (b) Wikipedia, YouTube, Gmail, Instagram
- (c) Gmail, Wikipedia, YouTube, Instagram
- (d) Wikipedia, Gmail, YouTube, Instagram

Ans.(d)

Directions (43-47): Read the given passage and answer the following questions

In democratic societies, the media has traditionally been regarded as the “Fourth Estate,” functioning as a watchdog that ensures accountability, transparency, and informed citizenship. Classical theories of journalism emphasised objectivity, factual reporting, and editorial independence as essential conditions for maintaining public trust. However, the emergence of twenty-first-century digital media ecosystems has complicated these assumptions. The convergence of news, entertainment, advertising, and political messaging has increasingly blurred the distinction between information and persuasion.

Contemporary media institutions operate within highly competitive attention economies, where visibility and audience engagement often determine economic survival. As a consequence, sensationalism, emotional polarisation, and algorithmically amplified content tend to receive greater prominence than nuanced analysis. Scholars argue that such developments contribute to the “commodification of attention,” wherein public discourse is shaped less by civic responsibility and more by market incentives. In this environment, misinformation does not merely arise from falsehoods but also from selective framing, decontextualization, and the strategic repetition of emotionally charged narratives.

At the same time, digital platforms have democratized communication by enabling marginalized groups to challenge dominant narratives and participate in public debates. This has weakened the monopoly once exercised by traditional gatekeepers of information. Nevertheless, critics caution that the absence of robust editorial mediation may intensify epistemic fragmentation, where different groups inhabit incompatible realities shaped by divergent informational ecosystems.

Consequently, media literacy in the contemporary age can no longer be limited to the passive consumption of information. It requires critical engagement with the political economy of media, algorithmic influence, rhetorical framing, and the institutional structures that shape visibility and credibility in public discourse.

Q43. According to the passage, the traditional role of media in democratic societies was to:

- (a) Promote entertainment-oriented journalism
- (b) Function as a mechanism of accountability and informed citizenship
- (c) Replace political institutions in governance
- (d) Prioritize audience engagement above factual reporting

Ans.(b)

Q44. The phrase “commodification of attention” implies that:

- (a) Public attention is increasingly treated as an economic resource
- (b) Attention economies discourage technological innovation
- (c) Media organizations are entirely controlled by governments
- (d) Prioritize audience engagement above factual reporting

Ans.(a)

Q45. According to the passage, misinformation in contemporary media:

- (a) Exists only in the form of fabricated news
- (b) Emerges solely due to lack of education among audiences
- (c) Can also result from selective framing and repetition of narratives
- (d) Has been eliminated through digital democratization

Ans.(c)

Q46. Which of the following best explains the term “epistemic fragmentation” as used in the passage?

- (a) The decline of scientific research methodologies
- (b) The division of audiences into separate informational realities
- (c) The inability of media institutions to generate profits
- (d) The fragmentation of newspapers into digital formats

Ans.(b)

Q47. Which of the following best represents the central argument of the passage?

- (a) Digital media has destroyed democratic communication
- (b) Traditional journalism should entirely replace digital platforms
- (c) Contemporary media requires advanced critical media literacy due to changing informational structures
- (d) Algorithmic systems are more reliable than editorial judgment

Ans.(c)