

## UGC NET Education 23rd June 2026 Shift 1 Paper (English)

**Q1.** Who is known as the Father of Indian Sociology?

- (a) Max Weber
- (b) R.K. Mukherjee
- (c) Auguste Comte
- (d) Govind Sadashiv Ghurye

**Ans.(d)**

**Q2.** Match the following ancient universities with their present-day geographical locations in India:

List-I (University)	List-II (Present-Day Location)
(A) Nalanda	(1) Bhagalpur, Bihar
(B) Vikramashila	(2) Rajgir, Bihar
(C) Odantapuri	(3) Patna, Bihar
(D) Pushpagiri	(4) Cuttack, Odisha

Codes:

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

**Ans.(a)**

**Q3.** Match List I with List II

List I	List II
A. "Education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man."	I. J. Krishnamurti
B. "The highest education is that which does not merely give us information but makes our life in harmony with all existence."	II. Swami Vivekananda
C. "The right education should help the student to recognize his own highest interest."	III. Mahatma Gandhi
D. "By education I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man—body, mind and spirit."	IV. Rabindranath Tagore

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Ans.(a)**

**Q4.** Mahatma Gandhi's principle of 'Satyagraha' is a core pillar of his philosophy. Which of the following statements best encapsulates the essential meaning of Satyagraha?

- (a) It is a passive resistance that involves withdrawing from all forms of conflict and confrontation.
- (b) It is a political strategy focused solely on achieving independence through any means necessary.
- (c) It is the active pursuit of truth and justice through non-violent resistance and soul force.
- (d) It advocates for the use of moral pressure and negotiations to compromise with the opposing force.

**Ans.(c)**

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**Q5.** In the book 'Emile', Rousseau primarily deals with the relationship between:

- (a) The citizen and the state
- (b) The teacher and the student
- (c) The child and nature
- (d) The individual and society

**Ans.(c)**

**Q6.** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion A: According to pragmatism, curriculum should be so planned that it teaches the learner how to think critically rather than what to think.

Reason R: Pragmatists believe that values and ideas are tentative and subject to change as social development refines or changes them.

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)**

**Q7.** Which of the following statements are true about the eightfold Yoga (Aṣṭāṅga Yoga) and related concepts?

- A. The last three stages of Yoga (Dhāraṇā, Dhyāna, Samādhi) are practiced through internal means.
- B. Klesas are five in number and include Rāga and Dveṣa, but not Abhiniveśa.
- C. Pratyāhāra refers to controlling passions for sense objects, preceding Dhāraṇā in sequence.
- D. Samādhi is defined as the cessation of all modifications of the citta.
- E. Dhyāna is a more advanced stage than Dhāraṇā and is followed by Samādhi.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Ans.(c)**

**Q8.** Arrange the following educational commissions/policies according to their year of establishment in ascending order (earliest to latest):

- A. National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986
- B. Kothari Commission (Education Commission 1964–66)
- C. National Education Policy (NEP) 2020
- D. Mudaliar Commission (Secondary Education Commission 1952–53)
- E. National Policy on Education (NPE) 1968

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Ans.(c)**

**Q9.** PARAKH stands for-

- (a) Performing Assessment, Reviewing, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic domain  
 (b) Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development  
 (c) Performance Assessment, Relevancy, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development  
 (d) Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Heteronomous Development

**Ans.(b)**

**Q10.** 42nd Constitution Amendment Act was passed in India in-

- (a) 1974  
 (b) 1973  
 (c) 1976  
 (d) 1979

**Ans.(c)**

**Q11.** Match List I with List II

List I (Subject)	List II (Article of the Constitution)
A. Education of Minorities	I. Article 21 A
B. Instruction in Mother tongue at a primary stage	II. Article 29
C. Right to Education	III. Article 30
D. Right of Minorities to establish Educational institutions	IV. Article 46
	V. Article 350 A

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Ans.(d)**

**Q12.** Arrange the hierarchy of needs proposed by Abraham Maslow:

- (a) Esteem Needs → Physiological Needs → Self-Actualization → Safety Needs  
 (b) Physiological Needs → Safety Needs → Esteem Needs → Self-Actualization  
 (c) Self-Actualization → Esteem Needs → Self-Actualization → Safety Needs  
 (d) Safety Needs → Self-Actualization → Esteem Needs → Self-Actualization

**Ans.(b)**

**Q13.** What is the time duration of micro teaching cycle?

- (a) 35 minutes
- (b) 40 minutes
- (c) 36 minutes
- (d) 30 minutes

**Ans.(c)**

**Q14.** Arrange the following types of measurement scales in ascending order based on their level of measurement (from simplest to most complex):

- A. Interval Scale
- B. Nominal Scale
- C. Ratio Scale
- D. Ordinal Scale

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Ans.(a)**

**Q15.** Which scale of measurement includes a true zero point indicating the complete absence of the attribute being measured?

- (a) Nominal Scale
- (b) Ordinal Scale
- (c) Interval Scale
- (d) Ratio Scale

**Ans.(d)**

**Q16.** Match the Column A (Measurement Scale) with Column B (Example).

Measurement Scale	Examples
1) Nominal Scale	(A) The model numbers of different cars (e.g., Model X, Model Y, Model Z)
2) Ordinal Scale	(B) The hardness of minerals ranked on Mohs scale (Talc=1, Diamond=10)
3) Interval Scale	(C) IQ Scores
4) Ratio Scale	(D) The finish times of runners in a marathon (e.g., 2:30:15, 3:15:45)

Correct matches are:

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

**Ans.(a)**

**Q17.** Order the sequence of steps followed in educational research:

- A. Selection of research problem
- B. Selection of research method
- C. Formulation of research question
- D. Data collection and analysis
- E. Reporting the results

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Ans.(b)**

**Q18.** In an educational research, variable under study are being manipulated and controlled, what kind of research it is?

- (a) Quasi - Experimental Research
- (b) Experimental Research
- (c) Ex-post Facto Research
- (d) Mixed Method Research

**Ans.(b)**

**Q19.** In the field of curriculum studies, various types of research are conducted to explore different aspects of educational programs. Which of the following best categorizes these research types?

- (a) Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed Methods, Action Research
- (b) Descriptive, Experimental, Correlational, Longitudinal
- (c) Historical, Philosophical, Empirical, Normative
- (d) Basic, Applied, Formative, Summative

**Ans.(a)**

**Q20.** Which research methodology aims to develop a theory that is "grounded in" or derived from data systematically gathered and analyzed throughout the research process?

- (a) Narrative Research
- (b) Ethnography
- (c) Grounded Theory
- (d) Phenomenology

**Ans.(c)**

**Q21.** Arrange the following steps of the scientific method of research in proper sequence:

- A. Hypothesis formulation
- B. Data collection
- C. Problem identification
- D. Data analysis and conclusion
- E. Review of literature

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Ans.(d)**

**Q22.** Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Type of Case Study)	LIST-II (Characteristics)
A. Intrinsic Case Study	I. Case is studied to provide insight into a particular issue or to refine a theory
B. Instrumental Case Study	II. Study of several cases jointly to inquire into a particular phenomenon or condition
C. Collective Case Study	III. Case is studied for its own sake because of its uniqueness or ordinariness
D. Exploratory Case Study	IV. Case is studied to generate hypotheses or questions for further research

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Ans.(b)**

**Q23.** Which of the following statements accurately describe characteristics of a good hypothesis?

- A. A good hypothesis should be vague and general to allow for multiple interpretations.
- B. A good hypothesis must be capable of being either confirmed or not confirmed (testable).
- C. A good hypothesis should be related to existing theory and body of knowledge.
- D. A good hypothesis should be formulated after data collection and analysis.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**Ans.(b)**

**Q24.** Match List I (Variable Type by Role) with List II (Key Characteristic):

List I (Variable Type)	List II (Key Characteristic)
A. Independent variable (IV)	I. A variable that comes in between other variables, helping to delineate the process through which variables affect one another
B. Dependent variable (DV)	II. A variable that is presumed to cause changes to occur in another variable; a causal variable
C. Mediating variable	III. A variable that changes because of another variable; the effect or outcome variable
D. Moderator variable	IV. A variable that delineates how a relationship of interest changes under different conditions or circumstances

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Ans.(a)**

**Q25.** Which is the sequence of taxonomy of cognitive domain as per Anderson and Krathwohl's taxonomy (2001)?

- A. Remembering
- B. Understanding
- C. Analyzing
- D. Applying
- E. Evaluating

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Ans.(c)**

**Q26.** Assertion A: In the Revised Bloom's Taxonomy (Anderson & Krathwohl), 'Evaluating' comes before 'Creating' as the highest level of cognitive process.

Reason R: Evaluation is often a necessary part of the precursory behaviour before one creates something new.

- (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)**

**Q27.** Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Bloom's Taxonomy Level - Revised)	LIST-II (Key Action Verb)
A. Remembering	I. Design, Construct, Produce
B. Understanding	II. Compare, Organize, Deconstruct
C. Analyzing	III. Explain, Classify, Summarize
D. Creating	IV. Define, List, Recall

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Ans.(c)**

**Q28.** The term 'Andragogy' was coined by:

- (a) Malcolm Shepherd Knowles
- (b) Edward C. Linderman
- (c) Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi
- (d) Alexander Kapp

**Ans.(d)**

**Q29.** The full form of PERT is

- (a) Programme of Education, Research and Training
- (b) Programme of Educational Review Technique
- (c) Programme of Evaluation Review Technique
- (d) Personality Evaluation Review Technique

**Ans.(c)**

**Q30.** Amygdala, part of the Limbic system, is specifically responsible for one of the following functions:

- (a) Thinking
- (b) Learning
- (c) Memory
- (d) Emotion

**Ans.(d)**

**Q31.** ADHD refers to:

- (a) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
- (b) Attentive-deficiency hyperactivity disorder
- (c) Attention-deficient hyperactive disorder
- (d) Attention deficiency hyperactive disorder

**Ans.(a)**

**Q32.** The C in NCTE stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Centre
- (b) Committee
- (c) Commission
- (d) Council

**Ans.(d)**

**Q33.** In Freud's theory, the Electra Complex is the female counterpart to the Oedipus Complex and involves:

- (a) Fear of the mother
- (b) Attachment to the mother
- (c) Fear of animals
- (d) Attachment to the father

**Ans.(d)**

**Q34.** Epilepsy is a kind of:

- (a) Muscular disorder
- (b) Communication disorder
- (c) Neurological Impairment
- (d) Psychiatric disorder

**Ans.(c)**

**Q35.** Which is a correct statement relating to the types of assessment?

- A. Criterion Referenced Test is related to Formative Assessment
- B. Criterion Reference Test is related to Summative Assessment
- C. Norm Reference Test is related to Formative Assessment
- D. Norm Reference Test is related to Summative Assessment
- E. Summative assessment is terminal in nature

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Ans.(d)**

**Q36.** The key characteristic of qualitative research is:

- (a) Statistical analysis
- (b) Numerical data
- (c) In-depth understanding of phenomena
- (d) Large sample sizes

**Ans.(c)**

**Q37.** Karl Marx's "The Communist Manifesto" was published in which year?

- (a) 1848
- (b) 1859
- (c) 1867
- (d) 1871

**Ans.(a)**

**Q38.** The educational philosophy of "Pura Pura Grama" (village-based education) and the establishment of Visva-Bharati are closely associated with:

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Swami Vivekananda
- (c) Rabindranath Tagore
- (d) Sri Aurobindo

**Ans.(c)**

**Q39.** Which of the following statements are true regarding the characteristics of Idealism in educational philosophy?

1. Idealism emphasizes the importance of ideas and the mind over the material world.
2. Idealism promotes experiential learning as the primary method of education.
3. Idealism encourages the study of great works of literature, philosophy, and history.
4. Idealism focuses on the development of practical skills and technical knowledge.

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) 3 and 4 only

**Ans.(b)**

**Directions (40-44):** Read the given passage and answer the following questions

As education systems evolve to cater to diverse learners, understanding distinct learning approaches and their evaluation is crucial. This involves the principles of pedagogy, andragogy, and assessment. Pedagogy is the art and science of teaching children. It is a teacher-directed approach where the instructor is central in deciding what, how, and when learning occurs, based on the dependent nature of the learner. Andragogy, in contrast, refers to the methods and principles used in adult education. It is a learner-directed approach that leverages adults' self-concept, life experiences, and intrinsic motivation to learn things they need for their personal and professional roles. Assessment is the process of documenting and measuring knowledge, skills, and attitudes. It can be formative (ongoing to improve learning) or summative (final to evaluate learning). While these concepts are foundational, their effective implementation faces several barriers, including conceptual barriers, practical barriers, and alignment barriers. Conceptual barriers involve a fundamental misunderstanding of the differences between pedagogy and andragogy. Practical barriers focus on the logistical challenges of applying appropriate teaching and assessment methods for different learner groups. Alignment barriers refer to the disconnect between the learning approach (pedagogical or andragogical) and the assessment

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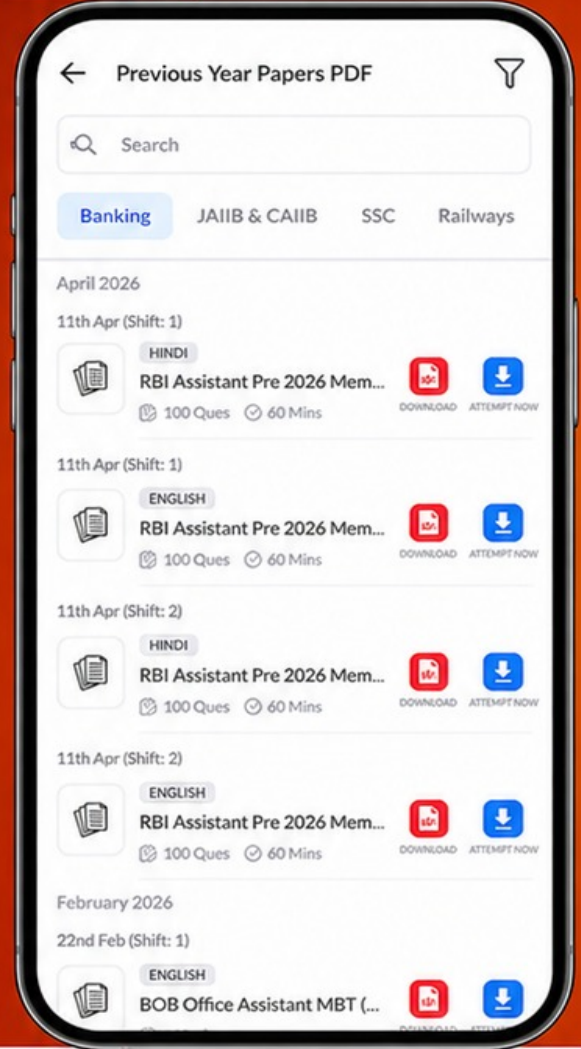
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strategies used. While all these barriers can hinder effective educational outcomes, each can be overcome with targeted strategies. It is the educator's role to understand and address these barriers to facilitate meaningful learning for all.

**Q40.** Based on the passage, which scenario best exemplifies the principle of Andragogy?

- (a) A kindergarten teacher using songs and rhymes to teach the alphabet.
- (b) A professor delivering a standardized lecture to 200 first-year university students.
- (c) A manager facilitating a workshop where employees use their own project challenges to learn new problem-solving techniques.
- (d) A high school teacher preparing students for a state-wide summative exam.

**Ans.(c)**

**Q41.** The passage suggests that a key difference between Pedagogy and Andragogy lies in the:

- (a) Age of the learners, with pedagogy for children and andragogy exclusively for the elderly.
- (b) Role of the learner, with pedagogy being teacher-directed and andragogy being learner-directed.
- (c) Complexity of the subject matter, with pedagogy for basic skills and andragogy for advanced topics.
- (d) Type of assessment used, with pedagogy using only formative and andragogy using only summative.

**Ans.(b)**

**Q42.** The passage concludes that the primary responsibility for overcoming the barriers to effective education rests with the:

- (a) Learner, who must adapt to the teaching style provided.
- (b) Institution, which must provide the necessary funding.
- (c) Educator, who must understand and address these barriers.
- (d) Policy maker, who must create stricter educational guidelines.

**Ans.(c)**

**Q43.** A corporate trainer designs a mandatory software course for employees, using lectures with no room for discussion and tests that focus only on memorizing steps. According to the passage, which barrier is most evident here?

- (a) A conceptual barrier, due to a misunderstanding of adult learning principles.
- (b) A practical barrier, due to a lack of training materials.
- (c) An alignment barrier, due to a perfect match between teaching and assessment.
- (d) A technological barrier, due to outdated software.

**Ans.(a)**

**Q44.** If an educator uses collaborative, experience-based projects (an andragogical approach) but then assesses learning with a multiple-choice test focusing on theoretical facts, which barrier is created?

- (a) A conceptual barrier
- (b) A practical barrier
- (c) An alignment barrier
- (d) A motivational

**Ans.(c)**