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The Ultimate NTA UGC NET Practice Book

Edited by

Dr. Gourab Sarkar & Tapas Jana (SRF, Ph.D Sch.)

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A Note on Errors:

Given the extensive nature and large volume of this book, the presence of some errors is not entirely unusual. We have made every possible effort to keep the book free from discrepancies. We sincerely apologize for any unintentional errors that may have remained.

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November, 2025

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Unit-I Teaching Aptitude

Teaching: Concept, Objectives, Levels of teaching (Memory, Understanding and Reflective), Characteristics and basic requirements

Q.1 Find out the inter-connected psychodynamics of oral thoughts sequentially, according to Walter J. Ong:

- A. Additive
- B. Aggregative
- C. Copious
- D. Traditionalist
- E. Close to the human life

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- 1) A, B, C, D, E
- 2) B, C, D, E, A
- 3) C, D, E, A, B
- 4) D, E, A, B, C

ALL SUBJECT COVER

[COM-SHIFT-1 7-1-2025]

Q.2 When students encounter difficulties in class, the teacher should not:

- 1) Give frequent opportunities to them to respond in class room
- 2) Reduce the task, without over-simplifying it
- 3) Emphasize on the future and problems of failure
- 4) Teach some useful learning strategies

[ENG-SHIFT-2 -7-1-2025]

Q.3 Match List - I with List - II.

List-I (Types of Teaching)	List - II (Description)
(A) Macro teaching	(I) A teaching technique especially used in teacher's pre-service education to train them systematically
(B) Micro teaching	(II) An approach where the educators divide the content among themselves and students sit with one educator before moving to the other
(C) Station teaching	(III) A situation in a classroom where two teachers work on a class

	together
(D)	(IV) When a teacher provides

TOPIC-WISE PYQ DIVISION

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
- (2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)
- (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
- (4) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

[ENG-SHIFT-2 -7-1-2025]

Q.4 What cannot be held as the correct motive of Question-Answer technique in Teaching?

- 1) To test the knowledge
- 2) To locate the difficulty
- 3) To intimidate and hamper self-confidence
- 4) To promote thinking and originality

[Edu shift-2 4-9-2024]

Q.5 Given below are two statements:

Statement (I): The non-directive model of teaching nurtures students rather than controlling the sequence of learning.

Statement (II): In the non-directive model of teaching the teacher's role is that of a facilitator who has counselling relationship with students and who guides their growth and development.

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

- 1. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are correct.
- 2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are incorrect.
- 3. Statement (I) is correct but Statement (II) is incorrect.
- 4. Statement (I) is incorrect but Statement (II) is correct.

[NTA-NET-DEC-2023]

Q.6 In Charlotte Danielson's framework for

teaching, the domain of 'Planning and Preparation' has the following components:

- Organising physical space in classroom
- Setting instructional outcomes
- Designing student assessments
- Demonstrating knowledge of content and pedagogy
- Demonstrating knowledge of resources

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- C and E only
- A, B and D only
- B, C, D and E only
- A, B, C, D and E

[NTA-NET-DEC-2023]

U-1 T A Answer Sheet with Explanation

Q. No.	Correct Option.	Explanation
Q.1	1	According to Walter J. Ong, the inter-connected psychodynamics of oral thoughts include Additive, Aggregative, Copious, Traditionalist, and Close to the human life.
Q.2	3	When students encounter difficulties in class, the teacher should not emphasize on the future and problems of failure, as this can be demotivating.
Q.3	3	Macro teaching involves a teacher providing instruction to the entire class at one time for an extended period (IV). Micro teaching is a technique used in teacher's pre-service education for systematic training (I). Station teaching is an approach where educators divide content and students rotate (II). Cooperative teaching involves two teachers working on a class together (III).
Q.4	3	The Question-Answer technique in teaching should not be used to intimidate and hamper self-confidence. Its motives are to test knowledge, locate difficulty, and promote thinking and originality.
Q.5	1	Both Statement I (The non-directive model of teaching nurtures students rather than controlling the sequence of learning) and Statement II (In the non-directive model, the teacher's role is a facilitator with a counseling relationship to guide student growth and development) are correct.
Q.6	3	In Charlotte Danielson's framework, the 'Planning and Preparation' domain includes Setting instructional outcomes (B), Designing student assessments (C), Demonstrating knowledge of content and pedagogy (D), and Demonstrating knowledge of resources (E).

o Concise yet clear explanations along with the answer for every question.

Unit-II Research Aptitude

Research Aptitude Unit Wise PYQS

Q.1 Identify the scale(s) of measurement that has/have an absolute zero point

- Nominal
- Interval
- Ratio
- Ordinal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A and D Only
- B and C Only
- C Only
- B, C and D Only

[Econ-Shift-2 3-1-2025]

Q.2 The approach to the study of reality that suggests that only knowledge gained through senses is acceptable, refers

- Postmodernism
- Empiricism
- Objectivism

[Econ-Shift-2 3-1-2025]

Q.3 Which of the following is not a basic

UNIT WISE PYQ DIVISION

postulate with regard to scientific method?

- 1) Its methodology is made known to all concerned for critical scrutiny.
- 2) It utilizes relevant concepts.
- 3) It is not committed to only objective considerations.
- 4) It aims at formulating most general axioms or what can be termed as scientific theories.

[ENG-SHIFT-2 -7-1-2025]

Q.4 Plagiarism in research is

- (1) Creative use of previous data
- (2) Copying unscrupulously and making use of it
- (3) Quoting someone and citing him/her
- (4) Referring to previous data and working over it with new objectives

[Eng shift-1 21-8-2024]

Q.5 If you want to understand the theoretical reasons that led researchers to conduct a study that appeared as a research article in a journal, you would read which of the following sections of the research article?

- 1) discussion
- 2) abstract
- 3) introduction
- 4) results

[Eng shift-1 21-8-2024]

Q.6 Which of the following research approaches suggests that theory is an outcome of research?

- 1) deductive approach
- 2) inductive approach
- 3) quantitative approach
- 4) cross-sectional approach

[Eng shift-1 21-8-2024]

Q.7 The approach in which researchers use the existing data to create groups for comparison is called

- 1) Operational
- 2) Ex post facto
- 3) Experimental
- 4) Quasi-experimental

[Eng shift-2 21-8-2024]

Q.8 Given below are two statements:

Statement (I): The quantitative content analysis in social science research is a very transparent research method.

Statement (II): The quantitative content analysis is often referred to as obtrusive method.

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

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

[NTA-NET-DEC-2023]

Q.9 Given below are two statements:

Statement (I): In Cross- Sectional research, a researcher studies the same population over time.

Statement (II): In retrospective study, a researcher relies on people's memories and recollections of the past.

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

1. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are true.
2. Both Statement (I) and Statement (II) are false
3. Statement (I) is true but Statement (II) is false.
4. Statement (I) is false but Statement (II) is true.

[NTA-NET-DEC-2023]

U-2 RA (Unit Wise) Answer sheet with Explanation

Q. N	Ans	Explanation
Q.1	3	The Ratio scale is the only scale of measurement that has an absolute zero point .
Q.2	3	Empiricism refers to the approach to the study of reality that suggests only knowledge gained through experience and the senses is acceptable.
Q.3	3	It is not committed to only objective considerations is not a basic postulate of the scientific method, as scientific method strives for objectivity.
Q.4	2	Plagiarism in research is unscrupulously copying and using someone else's work.
Q.5	3	To understand the theoretical reasons that led researchers to conduct a study, you would read the introduction section of the research article.

Q.6	2	The inductive approach is a research approach that suggests theory is an outcome of research, moving from specific observations to general theories.
Q.7	2	The approach in which researchers use existing data to create groups for comparison is called Ex post facto .
Q.8	3	Quantitative content analysis in social science research is a very transparent research method (Statement I is true). However, it is often referred to as an <i>unobtrusive</i> method, not obtrusive (Statement II is false).
Q.9	4	In Cross-Sectional research, a researcher studies different populations at the same time , not the same population over time (Statement I is false). In retrospective study , a researcher relies on people's memories and recollections of the past (Statement II is true).

Unit-III Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Diagnostic evaluation is conducted along with formative evaluation during the instructional process. It is carried out based on the data obtained from formative evaluation. Diagnostic evaluation is specially conducted to identify and remove the learning difficulties of learner if it is observed and found during the formative evaluation. For example, if a learner couldn't understand certain concepts in a particular subject and continuously performs poorly in that subject, we conduct diagnostic test to know the causes of the difficulties and accordingly provide them remedial treatment to overcome the difficulties. The key word in diagnostic evaluation is identifying of 'learning difficulties.' Diagnostic evaluation not only solves learning difficulties of learners but also identifies and provides remedies for personal, physical and psychological problems. This can be exemplified as sometime you may find that few students in your class are very nervous to come forward and say something, showing fear towards the friends and teachers because of certain psycho-social disorders and physical disorders.

Q.1 Diagnostic evaluation is conducted:

- (1) Randomly
- (2) Along with formative evaluation during the instructional process
- (3) Before the instruction process begins
- (4) After the instruction process is over

[Edu Shift-1 03-01-2025]

Q.2 If a learner repeatedly performs poorly in a subject then:

- (1) The learner is told to drop the subject.
- (2) The learner is told that he/she is suffering from physical disorders.
- (3) The learner is told that he/she is suffering from certain psycho-social disorder.
- (4) A diagnostic test is conducted to identify the causes of the difficulties and accordingly provide remedial treatment.

[Edu Shift-1 03-01-2025]

Q.3 Select a suitable title for the given passage.

- (1) Formative Evaluation
- (2) The Instruction Process
- (3) Diagnostic Evaluation
- (4) Remedial Instruction

[Edu Shift-1 03-01-2025]

Q.4 If students are nervous to come forward and say something or show a fear towards the friends and teachers it means that:

- (1) They are slow learners.
- (2) They are suffering from psycho-social disorders and physical disorders.
- (3) They are arrogant.
- (4) They are stupid.

[Edu Shift-1 03-01-2025]

Q.5 The purpose of diagnostic evaluation is to:

- (1) Instil fear in a learner
- (2) Only identify the 'learning difficulties'
- (3) Encourage learners to give up subjects in which they perform poorly.
- (4) Not only identify and solve learning difficulties of learners but also identify and provide remedies for personal, physical and psychological problems faced by the learner.

U-3 Comp Answer Sheet with Explanation

Q.N	Ans	Explanation
Q.1	2	Diagnostic evaluation is conducted "Along with formative evaluation during the instructional process".
Q.2	4	If a learner repeatedly performs poorly, "A diagnostic test is conducted to identify the causes of the difficulties and accordingly provide remedial treatment".
Q.3	3	The entire passage focuses on the nature and purpose of "Diagnostic Evaluation", making it the most suitable title.
Q.4	2	The passage states that nervousness and fear towards friends and teachers are due to "certain psycho-social disorders and physical disorders".
Q.5	4	The purpose of diagnostic evaluation is "not only identify and solve learning difficulties of learners but also identify and provide remedies for personal, physical and psychological problems faced by the learner".

Unit-IV Mathematical Reasoning and Aptitude

Types of reasoning & Number series

Q.1 Find the number that can replace the question mark (?) in the series given below: 1, 4, 27, 16, 125, ?, 343

- 1) 25
- 2) 64
- 3) 49
- 4) 36

[ENG-SHIFT-2 -7-1-2025]

Q.2 The tenth term in the following sequence:

1, 5, 14, 30, 55.....

- 1) 155
- 2) 175
- 3) 285
- 4) 385

[Econ-Shift-2 3-1-2025]

Q.3 Find the next term in the number series

2A11, 4D13, 12G17, 48J23.

- 1) 245N32
- 2) 228L30
- 3) 240M31
- 4) 230M29

[Eng shift-2 21-8-2024]

Q.4 What number would replace the question mark (?) in the series given below?

1, 7, 16, 28, 43, 61, 82, ?

- 1) 102
- 2) 143
- 3) 106
- 4) 110

[Env Sci shift-1 4-9-2024]

Q.5 Consider the series given below. Find the number which can be inserted at the place of question mark (?).

5, 14, 39, 88, 209, ?, 667

- (1) 378
- (2) 297
- (3) 299
- (4) 375

[His shift-1 29-8-2024]

Q.6 What will be the value of P in the following number series?

0, 2, 24, 252, P.

- (1) 3120
- (2) 1029
- (3) 2045
- (4) 630

[NTA-NET-DEC-2023]

Q.7 Consider the following number series: 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, ?....

Identify the missing number (?) from the options given below:

1. 42
2. 52
3. 62
- 4.63

[NTA-NET-DEC-2023]

Q.8 Find the number that can replace question mark (?) in the series given below:

5. 9, 3, 11, 1, 13.-1?

- 1.-13
2.-12
3.10
4. 15

[NTA-NET-JUN-2023]

Q.9 Find the number that can replace question mark (?) in the series given below:

20, 62, 189, 571, 1718, ?

- 1.5160
2.2160
3.3160

4.4660

[NTA-NET-JUN-2023]

Q.10 What number would replace question marks (?) in the series given below?

1, 6, 14, 40, 108, 296, 808, ?

- 1.2208
2. 1104
3. 1212
4. 1804

[NTA-NET-JUN-2023]

-5 MA &R Answer Sheet with Explanation

Q.N	Ans.	Explanation
1	4	The series alternates between cubes and squares of consecutive numbers: $1^3, 2^2, 3^3, 4^2, 5^3, 6^2, 7^3$. The missing term is $6^2 = 36$.
2	4	The series is the sum of squares of natural numbers ($1^2, 1^2+2^2, 1^2+2^2+3^2, \dots$). The 10th term is the sum of squares from 1 to 10, which is 385.
3	3	The pattern is: First number series (2, 4, 12, 48) follows $\times 2, \times 3, \times 4$, so $48 \times 5 = 240$. Letter series (A, D, G, J) follows +3 pattern, so $J+3=M$. Second number series (11, 13, 17, 23) are primes with increasing difference (+2, +4, +6), so $23+8=31$.
4	3	The difference between consecutive terms increases by 3: +6, +9, +12, +15, +18, +21. The next difference will be +24. So, $82 + 24 = 106$.
5	1	The pattern is $\times 2+4, \times 3-3, \times 2+10, \times 3-13$. This is complex. A simpler pattern is: $14 = 5 \times 3 - 1, 39 = 14 \times 3 - 3, 88 = 39 \times 2 + 10$ (pattern breaks). Let's try another: Difference is 9, 25, 49, 121. These are squares of odd numbers ($3^2, 5^2, 7^2, 11^2$). The next prime is 13, $13^2=169$. $209+169 = 378$.
6	1	The pattern is $n^5 - n$. For $n=1, 1^5-1=0$. For $n=2, 2^5-2=30$ (not 2). Let's try n^4-n : $2^4-2=14$ (no). Let's try $n^n - n$: $2^2-2=2, 3^3-3=24, 4^4-4=252$. So the next term is $5^5-5 = 3125-5 = 3120$.
7	4	Each term is double the previous term plus one. $(1 \times 2)+1=3, (3 \times 2)+1=7, (7 \times 2)+1=15, (15 \times 2)+1=31, (31 \times 2)+1=63$.
8	4	This is an alternating series. First (adding 2). The next term is from
9	1	The pattern is (previous term $\times 3$) + constant. $20 \times 3 + 2 = 62, 62 \times 3 + 2 = 189, 189 \times 3 + 2 = 571, 571 \times 3 + 2 = 1718$. The next term is $1718 \times 3 + 6 = 5154 + 6 = 5160$.
10	1	The difference between terms follows a pattern related to powers of 2 and 3. A simpler view: $6 = 1 \times 2 + 4, 14 = 6 \times 2 + 2, 40 = 14 \times 3 - 2, 108 = 40 \times 3 - 12$ (No). Let's re-examine. The pattern is complex: $6=1 \times 5, 14=6 \times 2 + 2$. A clearer pattern is (Previous term $\times N$) + K where N and K change. The given answer 2208 suggests $808 \times 3 - 216$ approx. The intended pattern might be $(x \times 2 + 4), (x \times 2 + 2), (x \times 2 + 12) \dots$. The solution is derived from a complex recurrence relation.

Every concept of math has been explained very simply.

Unit-VI Logical Reasoning

Understanding the structure of arguments: argument forms, structure of categorical propositions, Mood and Figure, Formal and Informal fallacies, Uses of language, Connotations and denotations of terms, Classical square of opposition

Q.1 Which among the following are contradictory propositions:
(A) All judges are lawyers

- (B) Some judges are lawyers
(C) No lawyers are judges
(D) Some judges are not lawyers

(E) Some lawyers are not judges

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) and (B) Only
- (2) (A) and (C) Only
- (3) (C) and (E) Only
- (4) (A) and (D) Only

[Edu Shift-1 03-01-2025]

Q.2 "Because every part of a certain machine is light in weight, the machine as a whole is light in weight" commits fallacy of:

- (1) Composition
- (2) Division
- (3) Accent
- (4) Amphiboly

[Edu Shift-1 03-01-2025]

Q.3 Identify the figure in the following

'All artist are egoists

Some artist are paupers

Therefore, some paupers are egoists'

- (1) First Figure
- (2) Second Figure
- (3) Third Figure
- (4) Fourth Figure

[Edu Shift-1 03-01-2025]

Q.4 What can be correctly inferred from the Mood OAO in IInd figure.

- A. Middle term is distributed in the Major premise
- B. Commits illicit Minor fallacy
- C. Middle term appears as predicate in Minor Premise
- D. Middle term is distributed in the Minor premise
- E. The predicate of the conclusion is distributed

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1) B and C only
- 2) A and D only

3) B and D only

4) A, C and E only

[AYU-BIO-SHIFT-2-9-1-2025]

Q.5 Which among the following are correct in the context of distribution of terms?

- A. 'A' Proposition distributes its predicate term
- B. 'E' proposition distributes its subject and predicate terms
- C. 'I' proposition distributes only the subject term
- D. 'O' proposition distributes only the predicate term
- E. 'A' proposition distributes both its subject and predicate terms

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1) A and C only
- 2) A and B only
- 3) C and E only
- 4) D and E only

[AYU-BIO-SHIFT-2-9-1-2025]

Q.6 Identify the fallacy in the following:

"How do I know that ginseng tea is a cure for the common cold? Last week I had a bad case of the sniffles. I drank a cup of ginseng tea and the next morning my sniffles were gone."

- 1) Slippery slope
- 2) Questionable cause
- 3) Hasty Generalization
- 4) The strawman

[AYU-BIO-SHIFT-2-9-1-2025]

Q.7 "Abhay's mind is a cave, deep, dark and full of bats." Which of the following is correct about the above statement?

- 1) It contains analogical argument.
- 2) It is a valid and sound argument.
- 3) It contains analogy.
- 4) It is a valid but not a sound argument.

[Com Shift-1 03-09-2024]

U-6 L R Answer Sheet with Explanation

Q.N	Ans	Explanation
1	4	Contradictory propositions are pairs that cannot both be true and cannot both be false. The relationship holds between a universal proposition ('A' or 'E') and its particular opposite ('O' or 'I'). Statement (A) "All judges are lawyers" is a universal affirmative ('A') and statement (D) "Some judges are not lawyers" is a particular negative ('O'), making them contradictories.
2	1	The Fallacy of Composition is an informal fallacy that arises when one infers that something is true of the whole from the fact that it is true of some part of the whole. In this case, the attribute of being

		"light in weight" is incorrectly transferred from the parts of the machine to the machine as a whole.
3	3	The figure of a syllogism is determined by the position of the middle term. Here, the middle term is "artist". Premise 1: All artists (M) are egoists (P). Premise 2: Some artists (M) are paupers (S). Since the middle term (M) is the subject in both premises, it is a Third Figure syllogism (MP, MS).
4	4	The syllogism is OA0-2 . Premises: Some P are not M (O), All S are M (A). Conclusion: Some S are not P (O). A: The middle term (M) is the predicate of the 'O' premise, so it is distributed . C: In the Second Figure, the middle term (M) is the predicate in both premises, including the minor premise. E: The predicate of the conclusion (P) is the predicate of an 'O' statement, so it is distributed . Therefore, A, C, and E are correct.
5	2	Note: The answer key in the source document appears to be incorrect. The correct statements are (B) and (D). Explanation: (A) is false; 'A' propositions distribute the subject. (B) is true; 'E' propositions distribute both subject and predicate. (C) is false; 'I' propositions distribute neither. (D) is true; 'O' propositions distribute the predicate. The source's answer is (2) which is (A) and (B), but (A) is false.
6	2	The Questionable Cause fallacy (or <i>post hoc ergo propter hoc</i>) is committed when it's assumed that because one event followed another, the first event caused the second. The speaker incorrectly assumes the ginseng tea caused the sniffles to disappear simply because drinking it was followed by their disappearance.
7	3	An analogy is a comparison between two things for the purpose of explanation or clarification. The statement compares Abhay's mind to a cave. It's a simple analogy used for descriptive effect, not an analogical argument which would use the comparison to infer a further conclusion.

Unit- VII Data Interpretation

The following table shows the total number of students who are learning both Chess and Squash in four different colleges, namely, A, B, C and D along with the difference between the number of students learning Chess and Squash and also the percentage of students learning Carrom. Based on the data in the table, answer the questions that follow:

College-wise details of students learning Chess, Squash and Carrom.

College	Total Number of Students learning Chess and Squash	Difference between the Number of Students learning Chess and Squash	Percentage of Students learning Carrom
A	2100	300	30%
B	1170	30	35%
C	1260	140	40%
D	1800	400	25%

Note:

(1) Total number of students in a college = Number of Students learning Chess + Number of Students learning Squash + Number of

Students learning Carrom.

- (2) Every student in a college learns only one of the three games.
 (3) Number of students learning Chess is more than the number of students learning Squash in each college.

Q.1 The number of students learning Carrom in college C is _____% less than the number of students learning Chess in college A.

- (1) 20
 (2) 10
 (3) 25
 (4) 30

[Edu Shift-1 03-01-2025]

Q.2 In College B, if the ratio of the number of boys to girls is 5:4 and 30% of the girls are learning Carrom, then what is the number of boys learning Chess and Squash together?

- (1) 560
 (2) 840
 (3) 610
 (4) 500

[Edu Shift-1 03-01-2025]

Q.3 What is the ratio of the number of students learning Chess in College A and B together to the number of students learning Carrom in

College D?

- (1) 2:5
(2) 4:3
(3) 3:1
(4) 4:5

[Edu Shift-1 03-01-2025]

Q.4 What is the difference between the sum of the number of students in college B and College C together, and the number of students learning Carrom in College A?

- (1) 3000
(2) 3600
(3) 3500
(4) 3240

[Edu Shift-1 03-01-2025]

Q.5 If the ratio of number of students learning Chess in College C to College E (Fifth college) is 7: 9, the number of students learning squash in college E is 20% more than that of College B, and the number of students learning Carrom in College E is 30% less than that of College D, then what is the total number of students in College E?

- (1) 2200
(2) 2004
(3) 1964
(4) 2444

[Edu Shift-1 03-01-2025]

U-7 DI Answer Sheet with Explanation

Q. N	Ans	Explanation
1	4	Carrom in C: Total students = $1260 / (1-0.40) = 2100$. Carrom students = 40% of 2100 = 840. Chess in A: Chess+Squash=2100, Chess-Squash=300. Solving gives Chess = 1200. Percentage less: $((1200 - 840) / 1200) * 100 = 30\%$.
2	3	Total in B: $1170 / (1-0.35) = 1800$. Boys/Girls: Boys = $(5/9)*1800=1000$, Girls = 800. Carrom students: Total Carrom = 35% of 1800 = 630. Girls in Carrom = 30% of 800 = 240. Boys in Carrom = 630 - 240 = 390. Boys in Chess/Squash: 1000 - 390 = 610.
3	3	Chess in A+B: Chess in A = 1200. Chess in B: C+S=1170, C-S=30 $\Rightarrow C=600$. Total Chess = 1200+600=1800. Carrom in D: Total students = $1800 / (1-0.25) = 2400$. Carrom students = 25% of 2400 = 600. Ratio: 1800 : 600 = 3:1.
4	1	Total in B+C: Total in B = 1800. Total in C = 2100. Sum = 3900. Carrom in A: Total students = $2100 / (1-0.30) = 3000$. Carrom = 30% of 3000 = 900. Difference: 3900 - 900 = 3000.
5	2	Chess in E: Chess in C = 700. Ratio C:E is 7:9 $\Rightarrow$ Chess in E = $(700/7)*9 = 900$. Squash in E: Squash in B = 570. Squash in E = 570 * 1.20 = 684. Carrom in E: Carrom in D = 600. Carrom in E = 600 * 0.70 = 420. Total in E: 900 + 684 + 420 = 2004.

Unit-X Higher Education System

Institutions of Higher Learning and Education in Ancient India

Q. 1 Match List I with List - II.

List - I (Ancient University)

- (A) Takshasila
(B) Nalanda
(C) Mithila
(D) Sharadapeeth

List - II (Well-known Student)

- (I) Nagarjuna
(II) Gangesha Upadhyaya
(III) Kumarajeeva

(IV) Chanakya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(2) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
(3) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
(4) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)

[Edu Shift-1 03-01-2025]

Q. 2 Which Of the new universities set up between 1920 and 1930 in India, a purely

affiliating university was:

- (1) Nagpur
- (2) Lucknow
- (3) Patna
- (4) Rangoon

[Edu Shift-1 03-01-2025]

Q. 3 Which of the following subjects were taught in ancient Indian Universities?

- A. Journalism
- B. Environmental Science
- C. Logic
- D. Medicine
- E. Philosophy

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

1. A, B, C Only
2. B, C, D Only
3. C, D, E Only
4. A, B, E Only

[COM-SHIFT-1 7-1-2025]

Q. 4 Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (Scholar)

- A. Boudhayana
- B. Nagarjuna
- C. Brahma Gupta
- D. Vishnu Gupta

LIST-II (Work)

- I. Rasaratnakara
- II. Arthashastra
- III. Sulva Sutra
- IV. Brahma Sputa Siddhantika

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
2. A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
3. A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
4. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

[COM-SHIFT-1 7-1-2025]

Q. 5 The education imparted at Nalanda University was both religious and ____.

1. Irreligious
2. Entertaining
3. Secular
4. Business-oriented

[Com Shift-1 03-09-2024]

Q. 6 The ancient buildings named Ratnasagara, Ratnadadhi and Ratnaranjaka were part of which of the following university of ancient India?

- (1) Takshashila
- (2) Odantapuri
- (3) Nalanda
- (4) Sridhanya Katak

[Eco Shift-1 28-08-2024]

U-10 HE Answer Sheet with Explanation

Q.N	Ans	Explanation
1	4	(A) Takshashila is famously associated with its student Chanakya (IV), the political strategist. (B) Nalanda was a center for Buddhist studies where the philosopher Nagarjuna (I) is said to have taught. (C) Mithila was a center for Nyaya philosophy, home to Gangesha Upadhyaya (II). (D) Sharadapeeth was a revered center of learning in Kashmir, visited by scholars like Kumarajeeva (III).
2	4	The university established in Rangoon was created as a purely affiliating university during this period.
3	3	Ancient Indian universities were renowned for teaching subjects like (C) Logic (Nyaya), (D) Medicine (Ayurveda), and (E) Philosophy (Darshana). Journalism and Environmental Science are modern disciplines.
4	3	A. Boudhayana is known for the Sulva Sutras (III), which contain geometric principles. B. Nagarjuna was an alchemist credited with the Rasaratnakara (I). C. Brahma Gupta was a mathematician and astronomer who wrote the Brahma Sputa Siddhantika (IV). D. Vishnu Gupta is another name for Chanakya, author of the Arthashastra (II).
5	3	While Nalanda University was a major center for Buddhist religious studies, its curriculum was comprehensive and also included many secular subjects like logic, grammar, medicine, and astronomy to provide a holistic education.
6	3	The extensive library of Nalanda University was housed in three large, multi-storied buildings known as Ratnasagara (Ocean of Gems), Ratnadadhi (Sea of Gems), and Ratnaranjaka (Jewel-Adorned).

Latest Full Length NTA NET PYQ Sets NTA NET- BENGALI June 2025

Comprehension: The following table shows the cumulative percentage of the total number of students appearing in the Hindi and Punjabi examination and the cumulative number of students appearing in Hindi and Punjabi and scoring marks in Hindi and Punjabi, namely, 80 and above; 70 and above; 60 and above; 50 and above; and 40 and above. On the data in the table, answer the questions that follow.

Marks-wise distribution of students

Marks (Out of 100)	Cumulative percentage of the total number of students who appeared in Hindi and Punjabi	Cumulative number of students who appeared in Hindi and Punjabi
80 and above	15%	108
70 and above	35%	264
60 and above	65%	424
50 and above	90%	554
40 and above	100%	624

Note:

- Total number of students who attended the exam is 1200.
- No student failed in the examination.
- Each student appeared in only one exam, that is, either in Hindi or in Punjabi exam.

Q.1 What is the ratio of the number of students who scored 50 or more than 50 marks but less than 60 marks in Hindi to the number of students who scored 40 or more than 40 marks but less than 50 marks in Punjabi ?

- 12:11
- 8:7
- 3:1

(4) 13:5

Q.2 What is the average of the number of students who scored 50 or more than 50 marks but less than 60 marks in Punjabi and the number of students who scored 50 or more than 50 marks but less than 60 marks in Hindi?

- 200
- 140

Q.3 What is the sum of the number of students who scored 70 or more than 70 but less than 80 marks in Hindi and the number of students who scored 80 or more than 80 marks in Punjabi?

- 330
- 228
- 272
- 284

Q.4 What is the difference between the number of students who scored 70 or more than 70 marks but less than 80 marks in Punjabi and the number of students who scored 40 or more than 40 marks but less than 50 marks in Hindi?

- 20
- 16
- 14
- 30

Q.5 The number of students who scored 80 and above marks in Hindi is _____ % less than the number of students who scored 60 or more than 60 marks but less than 70 marks in Punjabi.

- 46
- 54
- 44
- 52

Q.6 Learning for all implies:

- Inclusive Education
- Equitable Education
- Inclusive and Equitable Education
- Quality Education
- Categorized based Education

Choose the correct answer from the options

1. Full-Length Sets

- Inclusion of multiple full-length mock test sets.

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given below.

(1) A, B and D only

(2) A and E only

(3) C only

(4) D only

Answer Sheet -NTA NET- BENGALI June 2025

Q. N	Ans	Explanation
1	(4)	Calculation: First, create a non-cumulative table for students in each mark range. Hindi Students: Number of students who scored between 50 and 60 marks = (Cumulative students up to 50) - (Cumulative students up to 60) = 554 - 424 = 130. Punjabi Students: Total students in the 40-49 range = 10% of 1200 = 120. Hindi students in this range = 624 - 554 = 70. So, Punjabi students = 120 - 70 = 50. Ratio: The required ratio is 130:50, which simplifies to 13:5 .
2	(2)	Calculation: Punjabi Students (50-59 marks): Total students in this range = (90% - 65%) of 1200 = 25% of 1200 = 300. Hindi students = 130 (from Q1 calculation). So, Punjabi students = 300 - 130 = 170. Hindi Students (50-59 marks): 130. Average: (170 + 130) / 2 = 300 / 2 = 150 .
3	(2)	Calculation: Hindi Students (70-79 marks): 264 - 108 = 156. Punjabi Students (80+ marks): Total students in this range = 15% of 1200 = 180. Hindi students = 108. So, Punjabi students = 180 - 108 = 72. Sum: 156 + 72 = 228 .
4	(3)	Calculation: Punjabi Students (70-79 marks): Total students in this range = (35% - 15%) of 1200 = 240. Hindi students = 156 (from Q3 calculation). So, Punjabi students = 240 - 156 = 84. Hindi Students (40-49 marks): 624 - 554 = 70. Difference: 84 - 70 = 14 .
5	(1)	Calculation: Hindi Students (80+ marks): 108. Punjabi Students (60-69 marks): Total students in this range = (65% - 35%) of 1200 = 360. Hindi students = 424 - 264 = 160. So, Punjabi students = 360 - 160 = 200. Percentage Less: ((200-108) / 200) * 100 = (92 / 200) * 100 = 46% .
6	(3)	"Learning for all" is the core principle behind inclusive and equitable education . This single option (C) most comprehensively covers the concept, as inclusivity and equity are the means to achieve learning for all.

WB SET PYQ SETS**26th WBSET 2024 PYQ SET**

Q.1 Which of the following is not usually found in both thesis and research articles?

(A) Introduction and Acknowledgements

(B) Method and References

(C) ISSN and Impact Factor

(D) Results and Conclusions

নিম্নে উল্লিখিত কোনটি থিসিস ও গবেষণাপত্র

সাধারণত দেখা যায় না?

(A) ভূমিকা এবং স্বীকৃতি

(B) পদ্ধতি এবং তথ্যসূত্র

(C) ISSN এবং ইমপ্যাক্ট ফেক্টর

(D) ফলাফল এবং উপসংহার

Q.2 Identify the correct pair related to research from the following:

(A) Rationale of the study - Emergence of the

study

(B) Methods - Procedures

(C) Abstract - Summary points

(D) Discussion - Generalizations

নিম্নলিখিতগুলি থেকে গবেষণার সাথে যুক্ত সঠিক জোড়টি

চিহ্নিত করুন:

2. WB-SET Questions**WB-SET Question with Bi-lingual**

Q.3 The parameters for 'National Institutional Ranking Framework' in India are:

(A) Teacher Student ratio; Research Projects;

Placement; UG, PG and Ph.D. Programmes;

Outreach Programme

(B) Teaching, Learning and Resources; Perception; Views of Stakeholders; UG, PG Students; Resources

(C) Teaching and Learning; Research; Views of Students; Research Projects; Funding; Information and Communication Technologies; Perception

(D) Teaching, Learning and Resources; Research and Professional Practices; Graduation Outcomes; Outreach and Inclusivity; Perception

ভারতবর্ষে 'ন্যাশনাল ইনস্টিটিউশনাল র‍্যাঙ্কিং ফ্রেমওয়ার্ক'-এর প্যারামিটার হল:

(A) শিক্ষক ছাত্র অনুপাত; গবেষণা প্রকল্প; নিযুক্তিকরণ; ইউজি, পিজি এবং পিএইচ.ডি. প্রোগ্রাম; জনসংযোগ কর্মসূচি

(B) টিচিং, লার্নিং অ্যান্ড রিসোর্সেস; পারসেপশন; ভিউজ অব স্টেকহোল্ডার্স; ইউজি, পিজি স্টুডেন্টস; রিসোর্সেস

(C) টিচিং অ্যান্ড লার্নিং; রিসার্চ; ভিউজ অব স্টুডেন্টস; রিসার্চ প্রজেক্টস; ফান্ডিং; ইনফরমেশন অ্যান্ড কমুনিকেশন টেকনোলজি; পারসেপশন

(D) টিচিং, লার্নিং অ্যান্ড রিসোর্সেস; রিসার্চ অ্যান্ড প্রফেশনাল প্র্যাকটিসেস; গ্রাজুয়েশন আউটকামস; আউটরিচ অ্যান্ড ইনক্লুসিভিটি; পারসেপশন

Q.4 External criticism in the evaluation of source

materials for historical research refers to:

(A) Usefulness of the source material

(B) Ease of access to the material and its content

(C) Accuracy and trustworthiness of the content

(D) Authenticity and genuineness of the document

ঐতিহাসিক গবেষণার মূল্যায়নে 'এক্সটারনাল ক্রিটিসিজম' বলতে বোঝায়:

(A) উৎস উপাদানের প্রয়োজনীয়তা

(B) উপাদান এবং এর বিষয়বস্তুর সহজলভ্যতা

(C) বিষয়বস্তুর অদ্রাস্ততা এবং বিশ্বাসযোগ্যতা

(D) কোনো নথির সত্যতা এবং অকৃত্রিমতা

Q.5 Independent variable in research:

(A) Can be manipulated

(B) Remains constant for a study

(C) Cannot be measured

(D) Can only be counted

গবেষণায় 'ইনডিপেন্ডেন্ট ভ্যারিয়েবল' হল:

(A) কৌশলে চালিত করা যায়

(B) কোনও গবেষণায় স্থির থাকে

(C) মাপা যায় না

(D) শুধুমাত্র গণনা যায়

Answer Sheet -26th WBSET 2024

প্রশ্ন নং	Ans	সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা
1	C	ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) এবং Impact Factor সাধারণত জার্নাল বা প্রকাশনার সাথে যুক্ত থাকে, থিসিস এবং গবেষণা প্রবন্ধ উভয়ের মধ্যেই সাধারণত থাকে না।
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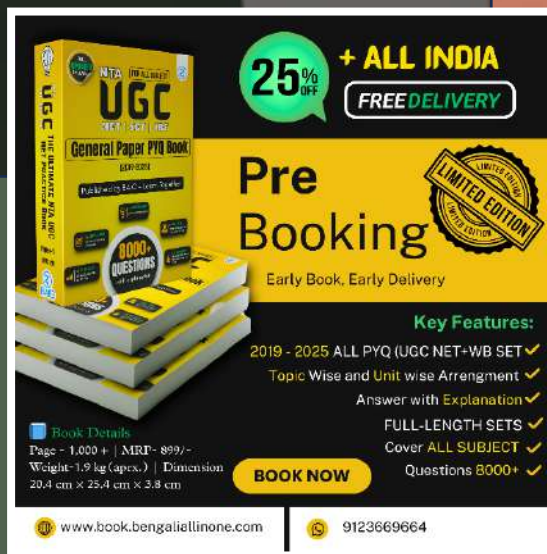
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