NTA-NET DEC 2018
PAPER 1-EXAM ANALYSIS
Which of the following diagrams best represents the relationship between family, family member and domestic help?

Options

1. [Diagram 1]

2. [Diagram 2]

3. [Diagram 3]

4. [Diagram 4]
Q.39 Which of the following denotes the Internet hardware requirements?
(a) Hub
(b) Bridge
(c) Router
(d) Gateway
(e) Modem

Code:
Options
1. (e) only
2. (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)
3. (a), (b) and (e)
4. (b), (c), (d) and (e)

Answer-2
Q.40 A set of rules used in communications in a network is called:

Options 1. Protocol
2. Reference
3. Interface
4. Address

Answer - 1
Q. 42 Match the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List - I</th>
<th>List - II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Open University</td>
<td>(i) Odisha State Open University, Odisha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Dual Mode University</td>
<td>(ii) Amity University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Mixed Mode University</td>
<td>(iii) Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Deemed University</td>
<td>(iv) University of Mumbai, Mumbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Specialised University</td>
<td>(v) School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Code:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
<th>(c)</th>
<th>(d)</th>
<th>(e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Options:

1. (i) (iv) (ii) (iii) (v)
2. (ii) (iii) (i) (iv) (v)
3. (iii) (ii) (v) (i) (iv)
4. (v) (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)

Answer-1
Q.43 Which of the following are pointing devices?

(a) Trackball
(b) Touchscreen
(c) Graphic Tablet
(d) Joystick

Code:

Options
1. (a) and (d)
2. (a) only
3. (a), (b) and (d)
4. (a), (b), (c) and (d)

Answer-4
Q.44  Assertion (A) : Natural gas is a very attractive eco-friendly fuel.
Reason (R) : It produces few pollutants and less carbon dioxide per unit energy than any other fossil fuel on combustion.

Options  
1. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
2. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
3. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
4. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Answer- 3
Q.45 Which one of the following is **not** a Network Topology?

**Options**
1. Ring
2. Bus
3. Chain
4. Star

Answer-3
Q.46 Which of the following diagrams indicates the best relation between India, World and New Delhi?

Options

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 
Match the following:

List - I
(a) Browser
(b) Programming Language
(c) Operating System
(d) E-mail

List - II
(i) Outlook
(ii) DOS
(iii) Internet Explorer
(iv) Fortran

The correct code is:
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Options

https://cdn3.tcsion.com//per/g21/pub/2083/touchstone/AssessmentQPHTMLMode1//2083O18276/2083O18276S6D888/15456829969019195/DL01.
A study was carried out on the drought resilience in India. Which of the following States show highest level of handling drought?

**Options**

1. Odisha, Karnataka, Kerala
2. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir
3. Sikkim, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh
4. Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu

**Answer-3**
Q.50  What percentage of energy coming from the Sun is re-radiated towards the space?

https://cdn3.tcsion.com///per/g21/pub/2083/touchstone/AssessmentQPHTMLMode1//2083O18276/2083O18276S6D888/15456829969019195/DL01...

**Options**

1. 30%
2. 50%
3. 15%
4. 25%

**Answer-1**
Q.16  In a classroom, communication becomes effective when participants are:
(a) Active  
(b) Empathetic  
(c) Heterophilous  
(d) Homophilous  
(e) Silent  
(f) Uncritical

Code:

Options:
1. (b), (c) (d) and (e)  
2. (a), (b), and (d)  
3. (a), (b), (c) and (d)  
4. (c), (e) and (f)

Answer-2
Q.17 “The relation that exists between Premises and Conclusion is that of logical necessity” - is the case with which of the following arguments?

Options

1. Demonstrative
2. Inductive
3. Deductive
4. Analogical

Answer- 3
Q.18

“To slow a beast, you break its limbs.
To slow a nation, you break its people.”
- Identify the argument involved in the above:

Options
1. Inductive
2. Deductive
3. Demonstrative
4. Analogical

Answer-4
Q.19  Given below are two premises (a) and (b). Four conclusions are drawn from them. Select the code that states validly drawn conclusion(s) [taking the premises individually or jointly].

Premises:
(a) Some women are teachers.
(b) All teachers are hard-working.

Conclusions:
(i) All hard-working people are teachers.
(ii) All teachers are not women.
(iii) Some hard-working teachers are women.
(iv) Some women are hard-working.

Code:

Options
1. (ii) and (iii)
2. (i) and (ii)
3. (iii) and (iv)
4. (i) and (iv)

Answer-3
Classroom speech is considered as a:

1. Unorganised medium
2. Technical medium
3. Mass medium
4. Non-technical medium

Answer- Mass Medium
Q.37 One of the first states to establish a higher education council was:

Options
1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Goa
4. Sikkim

Answer-
Q.28 In which of the following arguments the conclusion can be no more than probable?

Options
1. Analogical
2. Implicative
3. Deductive
4. Demonstrative

Answer-1
Q.29 The relational approach in classroom communication comes from:

Options

1. Mass communication
2. Organisational communication
3. Intra-personal communication
4. Inter-personal communication

Answer-4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cab</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time (Hours)</td>
<td>Distance (kms)</td>
<td>Time (Hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table given above gives the number of kilometers travelled and the number of hours taken by five cabs A, B, C, D, and E. Data on three days is given - Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Use the above data to answer the questions given below.

**SubQuestion No : 31**

Q.31  
The difference between the average speed of cab C and cab E on Monday is :

Options 1. 21 kms/hr  
2. 11 kms/hr  
3. 31 kms/hr  
4. 41 kms/hr

**Answer-2**
Comprehension:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cab</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time (Hours)</td>
<td>Distance (kms)</td>
<td>Time (Hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table given above gives the number of kilometers travelled and the number of hours taken by five cabs A, B, C, D, and E. Data on three days is given - Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Use the above data to answer the questions given below.

**SubQuestion No : 32**

**Q.32**  The average speed of cab A for the three days taken together is approximately:

**Options**
1. 10 km/hr
2. 30 km/hr
3. 20 km/hr
4. 40 km/hr

**Answer-4**
The table given above gives the number of kilometers travelled and the number of hours taken by five cabs A, B, C, D, and E. Data on three days is given - Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Use the above data to answer the questions given below.

**SubQuestion No : 33**

**Q.33** Which cab travelled the most in the three days taken together?

**Options**

1. **B**
2. **D**
3. **C**
4. **E**

**Answer-2**
Signs are considered as secondary products of:

1. Channelisation
2. Infotainment
3. Message
4. Semantic accuracy
The most harmful types of environmental pollutants are:

Options
1. Non-biodegradable chemicals
2. Wastes from faecal matter
3. Natural nutrients present in excess
4. Human organic wastes

Answer: 1
Q.2) Which of the following Institutions have been given status of eminence-

1. Symbiosis Pune  
2. Manipal Institute of Technology  
3. BITS Pilani  
4. Amity Noida

Codes:

a) 1 & 2  
b) 2 only  
c) 2 & 3  
d) 3 only

Answer-C
Q.5) Which of the following are principles of Rabindranath Tagore’s education philosophy-

a) Naturalism, humanism, internationalism and idealism.
b) Commercialization, humanism, internationalism and idealism.
c) Humanism, internationalism and idealism, Globalisation.
d) Commercialization, realism internationalism and idealism.

ANSWER-A
Q.6) DIVE: IMYG then TAKE:------

a) YENG
b) YFGN
c) QEPQ
d) YFMG

Answer-A
Q.8) The Adult education is known as-

a) Pedagogy
b) Andragogy
c) Heutagogy
d) Geontology

Answer-B
Q.9) The art of self learning is known as-

a) Pedagogy
b) Andragogy
c) Heutagogy
d) Gerontology

Answer-C
Q.15) which of the following is odd one out-

a) Legs
b) Hands
c) Nose
d) Eyes

Answer-C
Q.16) ME, KH, IK, GN -

a) EQ
b) EH
c) QE
d) DE

Answer - A
Q.17) No of open universities in India as on August 2018-

a) 36
b) 49
c) 53
d) 64
Q.18) X pointing towards a lady as his mother said” her only sons daughters husband will call me as- 

a) Father  
b) Father In law  
c) Grand Father  
d) Husband

Answer-B
Q.19) 56, 40, 27, 17, 10-
   a) 16
   b) 6
   c) 4
   d) 24

Answer: B
Q.22) The study of old age is referred to as-

a) Pedagogy 

b) Andragogy

c) Heutagogy

d) Gerontology

Answer-D
Q.23) State Education Councils are established under the instructions of –

a) RUSA  
b) PUSA  
c) NITI AAYOG  
d) CABE

Answer-A
Q.26) How many types of forest are there in India as per central forestry commission

a) 15
b) 28
c) 20
d) 16

Answer-D
Q.27) APA styles full form is-

a) American Psychological Association
b) American Psychology associates
c) American social Association
d) American physical association

Answer-A
Q.29) One way to measure whether the test is free from random error is to test-

a) Test re-test reliability

b) Experimenters bias

c) Demand Characteristics

d) Content validity

Answer-A
Q.30) The construction of the thought process that includes remembering, problem solving & decision making is

a) Psychology
b) Cognitive development
c) Pedagogy
d) Andragogy

Answer-B
Q.32) Qualitative researchers criticize quantitative researchers due to their tendency of-

a) Focus on empiricism
b) Obsession with creativity
c) Emphasis on evidence
d) Reductionism

Answer - D
Q.33) Which method is appropriate to reduce random error -

a) Select large sized sample
b) Administer manipulation checks
c) Administer test in the same way every time
d) Administer the test after a gap of week.

Answer - A
Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 11 to 15.

For all the disagreement in the industry about the future of aviation, there is perfect accord on one point: There is going to be a lot more of it. The world’s air passengers flew a combined 7.64 trillion kilometers in 2017. By 2037, that will rise to 18.97 trillion kilometers, with about 40% of the increase happening within five intra-regional markets: China, India, North-America, Europe and South-east Asia. That is sparking a battle over the biggest bottleneck holding back this growth: airports. The governments that still own many of them should be more open to privatisation to cover a $78 billion funding gap in needed capital investments. Airlines, airports’ biggest customers, see things differently. Costs at privatised terminals are higher and governments should be cautious about such actions in the interests of expanding the aviation sector as a whole. Privatising an airport does not necessarily make it more efficient. A study has found there was little difference between the performance of airports 100% owned by commercially-oriented government corporations and those majority controlled by private businesses. The key is instead to avoid structures where the incentives for managers are confused or misaligned, such as where private companies are brought in as minority investors or where managers are essentially bureaucrats swayed by political imperatives. There is a better solution out there, but it is not likely to be very attractive to incumbent airlines, airports, or passengers enamoured of the current generation of gleaming terminals: build more, cheaper airports.

**SubQuestion No. : 11**

**Q.11** Which of the following is the focal inference of the author in the passage?

**Options**

1. Growth of the aviation industry is distorted.
2. Private ownership of airports does not mean efficient management.
3. Airports are not an obstacle to the growth of aviation industry.
4. Government-owned airports are known for high performance.
Comprehension:
Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 11 to 15.

For all the disagreement in the industry about the future of aviation, there is perfect accord on one point: There is going to be a lot more of it. The world’s air passengers flew a combined 7.64 trillion kilometers in 2017. By 2037, that will rise to 18.97 trillion kilometers, with about 40% of the increase happening within five intra-regional markets: China, India, North-America, Europe and South-east Asia. That is sparking a battle over the biggest bottleneck holding back this growth: airports. The governments that still own many of them should be more open to privatisation to cover a $ 78 billion funding gap in needed capital investments. Airlines, airports’ biggest customers, see things differently. Costs at privatised terminals are higher and governments should be cautious about such actions in the interests of expanding the aviation sector as a whole. Privatising an airport does not necessarily make it more efficient. A study has found there was little difference between the performance of airports 100% owned by commercially-oriented government corporations and those majority controlled by private businesses. The key is instead to avoid structures where the incentives for managers are confused or misaligned, such as where private companies are brought in as minority investors or where managers are essentially bureaucrats swayed by political imperatives. There is a better solution out there, but it is not likely to be very attractive to incumbent airlines, airports, or passengers enamoured of the current generation of gleaming terminals: build more, cheaper airports.

How do airlines see the move for privatisation of airports?
(a) Feel that costs are high
(b) Governments should be cautious
(c) Interest of the aviation sector is important
(d) It decentralises the authority to control

Options:
1. (b), (c) and (d)
2. (d), (a) and (b)
3. (a), (b) and (c)
4. (c), (d) and (a)
Comprehension:

Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 11 to 15.

For all the disagreement in the industry about the future of aviation, there is perfect accord on one point: There is going to be a lot more of it. The world’s air passengers flew a combined 7.64 trillion kilometers in 2017. By 2037, that will rise to 18.97 trillion kilometers, with about 40% of the increase happening within five intra-regional markets: China, India, North-America, Europe and South-east Asia. That is sparking a battle over the biggest bottleneck holding back this growth: airports. The governments that still own many of them should be more open to privatisation to cover a $78 billion funding gap in needed capital investments. Airlines, airports’ biggest customers, see things differently. Costs at privatised terminals are higher and governments should be cautious about such actions in the interests of expanding the aviation sector as a whole. Privatising an airport does not necessarily make it more efficient. A study has found there was little difference between the performance of airports 100% owned by commercially-oriented government corporations and those majority controlled by private businesses. The key is instead to avoid structures where the incentives for managers are confused or misaligned, such as where private companies are brought in as minority investors or where managers are essentially bureaucrats swayed by political imperatives. There is a better solution out there, but it is not likely to be very attractive to incumbent airlines, airports, or passengers enamoured of the current generation of gleaming terminals: build more, cheaper airports.

**SubQuestion No.: 13**

Q.13 What is the growth rate in aviation apart from the five intra-regional markets?

- 1. 30 percent
- 2. 20 percent
- 3. 10 percent
- 4. 40 percent
Comprehension:

Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 11 to 15.

For all the disagreement in the industry about the future of aviation, there is perfect accord on one point: There is going to be a lot more of it. The world’s air passengers flew a combined 7.64 trillion kilometers in 2017. By 2037, that will rise to 18.97 trillion kilometers, with about 40% of the increase happening within five intra-regional markets: China, India, North-America, Europe and South-east Asia. That is sparking a battle over the biggest bottleneck holding back this growth: airports. The governments that still own many of them should be more open to privatisation to cover a $78 billion funding gap in needed capital investments. Airlines, airports’ biggest customers, see things differently. Costs at privatised terminals are higher and governments should be cautious about such actions in the interests of expanding the aviation sector as a whole. Privatising an airport does not necessarily make it more efficient. A study has found there was little difference between the performance of airports 100% owned by commercially-oriented government corporations and those majority controlled by private businesses. The key is instead to avoid structures where the incentives for managers are confused or misaligned, such as where private companies are brought in as minority investors or where managers are essentially bureaucrats swayed by political imperatives. There is a better solution out there, but it is not likely to be very attractive to incumbent airlines, airports, or passengers enamoured of the current generation of gleaming terminals: build more, cheaper airports.

SubQuestion No : 14

Why should the governments be open to privatisation of airports?

Options
1. Because there is a battle for growth
2. Because they own many airports
3. For necessary capital
4. To limit the government control of aviation industry

Answer-3
Comprehension:

Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 11 to 15.

For all the disagreement in the industry about the future of aviation, there is perfect accord on one point: There is going to be a lot more of it. The world’s air passengers flew a combined 7.64 trillion kilometers in 2017. By 2037, that will rise to 18.97 trillion kilometers, with about 40% of the increase happening within five intra-regional markets: China, India, North-America, Europe and South-east Asia. That is sparking a battle over the biggest bottleneck holding back this growth: airports. The governments that still own many of them should be more open to privatisation to cover a $78 billion funding gap in needed capital investments. Airlines, airports’ biggest customers, see things differently. Costs at privatised terminals are higher and governments should be cautious about such actions in the interests of expanding the aviation sector as a whole. Privatising an airport does not necessarily make it more efficient. A study has found there was little difference between the performance of airports 100% owned by commercially-oriented government corporations and those majority controlled by private businesses. The key is instead to avoid structures where the incentives for managers are confused or misaligned, such as where private companies are brought in as minority investors or where managers are essentially bureaucrats swayed by political imperatives. There is a better solution out there, but it is not likely to be very attractive to incumbent airlines, airports, or passengers enamoured of the current generation of gleaming terminals: build more, cheaper airports.

SubQuestion No: 15
What is the key for making airports function efficiently?

Answer-4

1. Recognise political imperatives of bureaucrats appointed as managers.
2. Provide misaligned incentives to managers.
3. Make private companies as minority shareholders.
4. Avoid structures of confused incentives to managers.
Q.10 Which of the following indicates the concept of Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) as suggested by psychologist Lev Vygotsky?

Options 1.

1. What a learner can do with help and without help.
2. A learner learns effectively when it is supported with real life examples.
3. A learner’s brain develops faster in childhood.
4. Friends interaction is very important for proper development of child.

Answer-1
Q.25 The information seeking strategies of students are:
(a) Entropy-oriented
(b) Overt
(c) Non-functional
(d) Indirect
(e) Third party
(f) Testing

Code:

Options
1. (a), (b), (c) and (f)
2. (b), (d), (e) and (f)
3. (b), (c), (e) and (f)
4. (a), (b), (d) and (e)
Q.5 The four approaches to knowing answers to research questions, according to Kerlinger, are:
(a) Method of tenacity
(b) Method of intuition
(c) Method of authority
(d) Method of science
(e) Method of creativity
(f) Method of non-functionality

Code:

Options
1. (b), (d), (e) and (f)
2. (a), (b), (c) and (d)
3. (b), (c), (d) and (e)
4. (c), (d), (e) and (f)