



UGC NET Paper-1 - Previous Years Question Papers

In any UGC NET exam, you will find large number of questions appearing from previous papers. So whatever sources/books/websites/coaching you are preparing from, going through previous papers is a MUST.

So, how to make best use of these question papers? Start solving papers one by one. While solving each question, try to understand the “entire concept” not just the given “question”. For example, if question is:

Brain storming as a method can be used for:

(A) Out-of-box thinking (B) Coherent thinking (C) Generate new ideas in the area of interest (D) Critical thinking

Now do not just look for the Answer (Option C)? Also find out, what exactly are these terms? What does each term mean and what all is included in its description? Do not just solve the particular question...Learn the Concept...Questions will not repeat in next exam...Concepts will repeat...You should be equipped to handle any question on career, just because you did one question.

Please mind it that, it will take time. May be 8-10 hours for each paper.... But if you attempt all previous years' papers with this approach, no one can stop you from getting very good score in UGC NET.

Human Peritus courses have been designed with this approach only. By doing it over the years, we have reached a stage, where consistently more than 85-90% of questions in the exam, are from our course. Check the website of HUMAN PERITUS, to understand how thousands of students are clearing UGC NET with us.

If you have something else on your mind, you may connect with our team.

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All the Best.

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UGC NET Dec 2020 and June 2021 29th November Evening Shift

1.) Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The given table has the number of candidates who appeared and qualified for an university entrance examination (in thousands) in 5 different years. (A-Appared, Q-Qualified).

Year	BSc		BA		MSc		MA	
	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q
2016	3.4	1.2	6.4	2.3	2.8	1.3	4.8	2.4
2017	3.6	1.8	6.6	2.5	2.4	1.1	4.7	2.3
2018	4.2	2.1	7.2	2.8	2.2	1.2	4.6	2.5
2019	4.8	2.3	6.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	4.9	2.7
2020	3.8	1.9	7.4	3.2	3.2	2.6	5.2	3.2

What is the average of the difference between total number of candidates who Appeared and the Qualified candidates for the stream B.Sc. for 2016-2020?

- (A) 2100
- (B) 2120
- (C) 2135
- (D) 2125

2.) Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The given table has the number of candidates who appeared and qualified for an university entrance examination (in thousands) in 5 different years. (A-Appared, Q-Qualified).

Year	BSc		BA		MSc		MA	
	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q
2016	3.4	1.2	6.4	2.3	2.8	1.3	4.8	2.4
2017	3.6	1.8	6.6	2.5	2.4	1.1	4.7	2.3
2018	4.2	2.1	7.2	2.8	2.2	1.2	4.6	2.5
2019	4.8	2.3	6.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	4.9	2.7
2020	3.8	1.9	7.4	3.2	3.2	2.6	5.2	3.2

For which year, the difference between non-Qualified candidates of B.Sc. and B.A. is minimum?

- (A) 2016
- (B) 2017
- (C) 2018
- (D) 2019

3.) Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The given table has the number of candidates who appeared and qualified for an university entrance examination (in thousands) in 5 different years. (A-Appared, Q-Qualified).

Year	BSc		BA		MSc		MA	
	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q
2016	3.4	1.2	6.4	2.3	2.8	1.3	4.8	2.4
2017	3.6	1.8	6.6	2.5	2.4	1.1	4.7	2.3

2018	4.2	2.1	7.2	2.8	2.2	1.2	4.6	2.5
2019	4.8	2.3	6.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	4.9	2.7
2020	3.8	1.9	7.4	3.2	3.2	2.6	5.2	3.2

Find out the difference between the average of Qualified candidates (2016-2020) of M.Sc. and the average of Qualified candidates (2016-2020) of MA?

- (A) 1350
- (B) 1375
- (C) 1400
- (D) 1425

4.) Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The given table has the number of candidates who appeared and qualified for an university entrance examination (in thousands) in 5 different years. (A-Appared, Q-Qualified).

Year	BSc		BA		MSc		MA	
	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q
2016	3.4	1.2	6.4	2.3	2.8	1.3	4.8	2.4
2017	3.6	1.8	6.6	2.5	2.4	1.1	4.7	2.3
2018	4.2	2.1	7.2	2.8	2.2	1.2	4.6	2.5
2019	4.8	2.3	6.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	4.9	2.7
2020	3.8	1.9	7.4	3.2	3.2	2.6	5.2	3.2

Find out the difference between the total number of students who qualified for graduate level examination (B.Sc + B.A.) and post graduate level (Msc + MA) examination during 2016-2020.

- (A) 3400
- (B) 3500
- (C) 3600
- (D) 3700

5.) Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The given table has the number of candidates who appeared and qualified for an university entrance examination (in thousands) in 5 different years. (A-Appared, Q-Qualified).

Year	BSc		BA		MSc		MA	
	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q
2016	3.4	1.2	6.4	2.3	2.8	1.3	4.8	2.4
2017	3.6	1.8	6.6	2.5	2.4	1.1	4.7	2.3
2018	4.2	2.1	7.2	2.8	2.2	1.2	4.6	2.5
2019	4.8	2.3	6.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	4.9	2.7
2020	3.8	1.9	7.4	3.2	3.2	2.6	5.2	3.2

Find out the difference between non-qualified candidates from the years 2018 and 2019 (for all categories)

- (A) 550
- (B) 560

- (C) 575
- (D) 600

6.) Which model is designed to provide students with a cognitive structure for comprehending material presented through lectures, readings and other media?

- (A) Inductive thinking
- (B) Mnemonics
- (C) Scientific inquiry
- (D) Advance organisers

7.) When a teacher presents the most general ideas of the discipline first, followed by a gradual increase in detail and specificity, it is known as

- (A) Progressive differentiation
- (B) Inductive thinking
- (C) Cooperative learning
- (D) Jurisprudential inquiry

8.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: The advance organiser model is designed to strengthen students' cognitive structures - their knowledge of a particular subject at any given time and how well organised, clear and stable that knowledge is.

Statement II: Cognitive structure has nothing to do with what kind of knowledge of a field is in our minds, how much of it is there, and how well it is organised.

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

- (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

9.) The theory of meaningful verbal learning deals with which of the following concerns?

1. How knowledge (curriculum content) is organised.
2. How the mind works to process new information (learning)
3. How teachers can apply ideas about curriculum and learning when they present new material to students (instruction)
4. How the students provide responses to critical questions (questions response)
5. How the institution has established a language lab (infrastructure)

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) 1,2,3 only
- (B) 1,2,4 only
- (C) 1,2,5 only
- (D) 3,4,5 only

10.) Match List I with List II

ICT Tool for Teaching Purpose

List I

- A. Google Classroom
- B. Google Meet
- C. Google Quiz
- D. Google Jamboard

List II

- I. Assessment of learning
- II. Synchronous interaction
- III. Access to course content
- IV. Collaborative tasks

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A - III, B - II, C - I, D - IV
- (B) A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III
- (C) A - I, B - IV, C - III, D - II
- (D) A - IV, B - III, C - II, D - I

11.) The term "File drawer problem" is related to

- (A) Ethnography
- (B) Experimentation
- (C) Meta analysis
- (D) Case history

12.) Debriefing involves several activities following the collection of data :

1. Explanation of any deception
2. Explaining the superiority of the present research
3. Description of the purpose of the study
4. Post-study follow-up medical or psychological attention
5. Publication of the finding of the research in a journal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) 1,2,3 only
- (B) 1,3,4 only
- (C) 2,3,4 only
- (D) 3,4,5 only

13.) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: One of the important aims of research is the development of a theory.

Reason R: Both facts and theory are important for doing the research.

In 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

14.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: Power of a statistical test refers to its ability to reject the null hypothesis when it is incorrect

Statement II: The value of standard deviation of a sample indicates its homogeneity/ heterogeneity.

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

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

15.) Characteristics of good measurement are

1. Reliability
2. Accuracy
3. Objectivity
4. Validity
5. Practicability

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) 1,2,3 only
- (B) 1,3,4 only
- (C) 2,3,4 only
- (D) 1,4,5 only

16.) The communication which happens outside the realm of interpersonal communication is called

- (A) Interpersonal communication
- (B) Intrapersonal communication
- (C) Mass communication
- (D) Upward communication

17.) In communication, cross-cultural barrier refers to:

- (A) Physical entities
- (B) Sincerity of speaker
- (C) Perceptions of people
- (D) General human values

18.) The communication between two or more persons who are subordinates working under the same person is an example of :

- (A) Lateral communication
- (B) Upward communication
- (C) Diagonal communication
- (D) Downward communication

19.) Chatting on WhatsApp is an example of

- (A) Synchronous communication
- (B) Asynchronous communication

- (C) Non-verbal communication
- (D) Friendly communication

20.) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: The classroom communication is a transactional process.

Reason R: Quality of questions asked determines the quality of learning.

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

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) A is false but R is true

21.) Water in a river flows at 15 km/hr and a man who runs his boat at a speed of 25 km/hr in still water, takes 7 hours to go a certain distance upstream and then return to the starting point. Total distance covered by the man is

- (A) 62 Km
- (B) 112 Km
- (C) 92 Km
- (D) 56 Km

22.) When a sum of money was distributed to 10 boys instead of 15 boys, each boy got Rs. 50 more. What was the sum?

- (A) 1000
- (B) 1500
- (C) 1200
- (D) 1250

23.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: The single discount equivalent to a series discount of 10 %, 20 % and 30 % is 40 %

Statement II: The single discount equivalent to a series discount of 15 %, 25 % and 30 % is 50 %

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

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

24.) Find the missing term in the following series

2, 5, 10, 17, 26, ?

- (A) 35
- (B) 36
- (C) 37
- (D) 38

25.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: The average of all prime numbers between 30 and 50 is 38.9 .

Statement II: The average of first 15 natural numbers is 150.

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

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

26.) Which one of the following options describes a valid deductive argument with all the premises and the conclusion as True?

- (A) Probable Argument
- (B) Improbable Argument
- (C) Unsound Argument
- (D) Sound Argument

27.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: Two subcontrary propositions cannot both be false.

Statement II: Two subcontrary propositions must both be true

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

- (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

28.) "Have you stopped stealing from your parents?" Which one of the following fallacies is committed in this argument?

- (A) Appeal to Ignorance
- (B) Appeal to Pity
- (C) Complex Question
- (D) Begging the Question

29.) Which of the following statements are true with reference to Vyāpti (concomitance) according to the Nyāya system?

1. It expresses-the relation between two individuals objects only
2. It expresses the relation between the classes of individuals
3. It can be said to exist between two things if they are related as cause and effect.
4. It can be said to exist between two things if they are related as species and genus

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

30.) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: According to the Nyāya system, when one observes smoke at a particular locus, one could infer that the same locus has the presence of fire too.

Reason R: Fire causes smoke, and is always accompanied by smoke.

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

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) A is false but R is true

31.) Which Operating System is used by the Apple computer systems (an American technology company)?

- (A) Linux
- (B) Windows
- (C) Solaris
- (D) Mac

32.) What is Phishing?

- (A) It uses networks to search out computers
- (B) Someone sends legitimate-looking emails to users
- (C) Re-directs the user to a fake website
- (D) A key logging software

33.) Given below are two statements regarding Denial-of-Service attacks

Statement I: It is an attempt at preventing users from accessing part of a network, notably internet servers.

Statement II: It can be mitigated by using email filters.

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

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

34.) Following are some statements regarding software copyright. Choose the correct statements.

1. Use of a product key supplied with original software
2. Sign a licence agreement
3. Use of holograms on original packaging
4. Use of dongles to prevent illegal use.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

35.) Match List I with List II

Network Security Technique Implementation Technique

List I

- A. Symmetric encryption
- B. Asymmetric encryption
- C. Authentication
- D. Denial of Service Avoidance

List II

- I. Public and private key
- II. Digital signature
- III. Secret key
- IV. Email filter

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A - II, B - I, C - III, D - IV
- (B) A - I, B - III, C - IV, D - II
- (C) A - III, B - I, C - II, D - IV
- (D) A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III

36.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: Summer smog is primarily associated with photochemical formation of ozone and other pollutants

Statement II: The Great Smog of London disaster, is a classic example of summer smog

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

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

37.) Which of the following are the main goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD's)?

- 1. Protection of water resources
- 2. The conservation of biological diversity
- 3. Promotion of shifting agriculture
- 4. The sustainable use of biological components
- 5. Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (B) 1, 3, and 5 only
- (C) 2, 4 and 5 only
- (D) 1, 4 and 5 only

38.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: In waste water treatment systems, most of the large floating materials are removed in the screen chamber

Statement II: Colloidal and dissolved organic content of waste water are removed in the grit chamber

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

- (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

39.) Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution talks about our duty to protect the environment?

- (A) Article 51A(a)
- (B) Article 51A(c)
- (C) Article 51A(e)
- (D) Article 51A(g)

40.) Arrange the following naturally occurring Uranium isotopes in the correct sequence as per the proportion of occurrence

1. U-234
2. U-235
3. U-238

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (A) 1, 2, 3
- (B) 2, 3, 1
- (C) 3, 2, 1
- (D) 3, 1, 2

41.) How many Indian languages have been declared endangered by UNESCO?

- (A) 47
- (B) 87
- (C) 117
- (D) 197

42.) The major objective of value education in institutions is

- (A) Value for society
- (B) Developing responsible and good citizens
- (C) Developing ideal teachers
- (D) Acquainting students with the value of education

43.) Which among the following are the main thrusts of the NEP-200 regarding institutional restructuring and consolidation?

1. A rigid separation of discipline, with early specialization and streaming of students into narrow areas of study
2. Developing a spectrum of institutions with a focus on research only
3. To establish stage-wise mechanism for granting graded autonomy to colleges
4. Developing vibrant communities of scholars, breaking down harmful silos, enable students in disciplines including artistic,

creative and sports

5. to end the fragmentation by transforming higher education institutions into large multidisciplinary universities

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (B) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (C) 3, 4 and 5 only
- (D) 1, 4 and 5 only

44.) Match List I with List II

List I

- A. University Education Commission
- B. Secondary Education Commission
- C. Education Commission
- D. National Knowledge Commission

List II

- I. Dr. L. Mudaliyar
- II. Dr. Radha Krishnan
- III. Dr. Sam Pitroda
- IV. Dr. D.S. Kothari

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A - III, B - I, C - IV, D - II
- (B) A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III
- (C) A - IV, B - III, C - II, D - I
- (D) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV

45.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: National Commission of Higher Education and Research (NCHER) is the apex regulatory body for Higher Education in India

Statement II: The Independent Regulatory Authority for Higher Education will not be dealing with entry regulatory functions of AICTE, MCI and BCI, as recommended by the National Knowledge Commission

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

- (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

46.) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

There is no such thing as memory in the sense of something that can be seen, touched or weighed.

Memory is an abstraction referring to a set of skills rather than to an object. Neither is there a single standard for judging a good or poor memory. There are a number of different ways in which a person may have a 'good' memory. Memory is generally viewed as consisting of three stages

- (1) Acquisition refers to learning the material;

(2) Storage refers to keeping the material in the brain until it is needed; and
(3) Retrieval refers to getting the material back out when it is needed. These three stages may be viewed the 4 R's of Remembering, Recording, Retaining and Retrieving. Memory consists of at least two different processes: short-term memory and long-term memory. Short-term memory has a limited capacity and rapid forgetting rate. Its capacity can be increased by chunking, or grouping separate bits of information into larger chunks. Long-term memory has a virtually unlimited capacity. One measure of memory is recall. In aided recall, cues help to produce information. A second measure of memory is recognition in which one must be able to identify it when it is presented. In a third measure of memory, relearning, the difference between how long it took to learn the material the first time and how long it takes to learn it again indicated how much one can remember. There are several explanations of why we forget. Passive-decay theory says that learning causes a physical 'trace' in the brain that decays with time. Repression theory says that we purposely push unpleasant memories into unconscious mind.

Systematic-distortion theory says that our memories may be distracted by our values and interests. Inference theory says that forgetting is due to problems in retrieving the information, and that we can remember almost anything, if given right cues.

Which one of the following is not a measure of memory?

- (A) Relearning
- (B) Record
- (C) Recognize
- (D) Recall

47.) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

There is no such thing as memory in the sense of something that can be seen, touched or weighed. Memory is an abstraction referring to a set of skills rather than to an object. Neither is there a single standard for judging a good or poor memory. There are a number of different ways in which a person may have a 'good' memory. Memory is generally viewed as consisting of three stages

(1) Acquisition refers to learning the material;

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information into larger chunks. Long-term memory has a virtually unlimited capacity. One measure of memory is recall. In aided recall, cues help to produce information. A second measure of memory is

recognition in which one must be able to identify it when it is presented. In a third measure of memory, relearning, the difference between how long it took to learn the material the first time and how long it takes to learn it again indicated how much one can remember. There are several explanations of why we forget. Passive-decay theory says that learning causes a physical 'trace' in the brain that decays with time. Repression theory says that we purposely push unpleasant memories into unconscious mind.

Systematic-distortion theory says that our memories may be distracted by our values and interests. Inference theory says that forgetting is due to problems in retrieving the information, and that we can remember almost anything, if given right cues.

What are the constituent elements of memory in the order presented by the author?

- (A) Store-Acquire-Retrieve
- (B) Acquire-Retrieve-Store
- (C) Acquire-Store-Retrieve
- (D) Recall-Retrieve-Recognize

48.) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

There is no such thing as memory in the sense of something that can be seen, touched or weighed. Memory is an abstraction referring to a set of skills rather than to an object. Neither is there a single standard for judging a good or poor memory. There are a number of different ways in which a person may have a 'good' memory. Memory is generally viewed as consisting of three stages

- (1) Acquisition refers to learning the material;
- (2) Storage refers to keeping the material in the brain until it is needed; and
- (3) Retrieval refers to getting the material back out when it is needed. These three stages may be viewed the 4 R's of Remembering, Recording, Retaining and Retrieving. Memory consists of at least two different processes: short-term memory and long-term memory. Short-term memory has a limited capacity and rapid forgetting rate. Its capacity can be increased by chunking, or grouping separate bits of

information into larger chunks. Long-term memory has a virtually unlimited capacity. One measure of memory is recall. In aided recall, cues help to produce information. A second measure of memory is

recognition in which one must be able to identify it when it is presented. In a third measure of memory, relearning, the difference between how long it took to learn the material the first time and how long it takes to learn it again indicated how much one can remember. There are several explanations of why we forget. Passive-decay theory says that learning causes a physical 'trace' in the brain that decays with time. Repression theory says that we purposely push unpleasant memories into unconscious mind.

Systematic-distortion theory says that our memories may be distracted by our values and interests. Inference theory says that forgetting is due to problems in retrieving the information, and that we can remember almost anything, if given right cues.

Memory not a sensory experience because it is a/an

- (A) Concrete skill
- (B) Value
- (C) Hybrid skill
- (D) Absence of single standard for judging the quality of memory

49.) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

There is no such thing as memory in the sense of something that can be seen, touched or weighed. Memory is an abstraction referring to a set of skills rather than to an object. Neither is there a single standard for judging a good or poor memory. There are a number of different ways in which a person may have a 'good' memory. Memory is generally viewed as consisting of three stages

(1) Acquisition refers to learning the material;
(2) Storage refers to keeping the material in the brain until it is needed; and
(3) Retrieval refers to getting the material back out when it is needed. These three stages may be viewed the 4 R's of Remembering, Recording, Retaining and Retrieving. Memory consists of at least two different processes: short-term memory and long-term memory. Short-term memory has a limited capacity and rapid forgetting rate. Its capacity can be increased by chunking, or grouping separate bits of information into larger chunks. Long-term memory has a virtually unlimited capacity. One measure of memory is recall. In aided recall, cues help to produce information. A second measure of memory is

recognition in which one must be able to identify it when it is presented. In a third measure of memory, relearning, the difference between how long it took to learn the material the first time and how long it takes to learn it again indicated how much one can remember. There are several explanations of why we forget. Passive-decay theory says that learning causes a physical 'trace' in the brain that decays with time. Repression theory says that we purposely push unpleasant memories into unconscious mind.

Systematic-distortion theory says that our memories may be distracted by our values and interests. Inference theory says that forgetting is due to problems in retrieving the information, and that we can remember almost anything, if given right cues.

"Systematic-distortion theory" offers an explanation for

- (A) Remembering
- (B) Acquiring
- (C) Forgetting
- (D) Retrieving

50.) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

There is no such thing as memory in the sense of something that can be seen, touched or weighed. Memory is an abstraction referring to a set of skills rather than to an object. Neither is there a single standard for judging a good or poor memory. There are a number of different ways in which a person may have a 'good' memory. Memory is generally viewed as consisting of three stages

(1) Acquisition refers to learning the material;
(2) Storage refers to keeping the material in the brain until it is needed; and
(3) Retrieval refers to getting the material back out when it is needed. These three stages may be viewed the 4 R's of Remembering, Recording, Retaining and Retrieving. Memory consists of at least two different processes: short-term memory and long-term memory. Short-term memory has a limited capacity and rapid forgetting rate. Its capacity can be increased by chunking, or grouping separate bits of information into larger chunks. Long-term memory has a virtually unlimited capacity. One measure of memory is recall. In aided recall, cues help to produce information. A second measure of memory is

recognition in which one must be able to identify it when it is presented. In a third measure of memory, relearning, the difference between how long it took to learn the material the first time and how long it takes to learn it again indicated how much one can remember. There are several explanations of why we forget. Passive-decay theory says that learning causes a physical 'trace' in the

brain that decays with time. Repression theory says that we purposely push unpleasant memories into unconscious mind.

Systematic-distortion theory says that our memories may be distorted by our values and interests.

Inference theory says that forgetting is due to problems in retrieving the information, and that we can remember almost anything, if given right cues.

This text can be taken as an answer to which one of the following questions?

- (A) How can we measure memory?
- (B) Why do we forget?
- (C) What is memory?
- (D) What are the types of memory?