

# UGC NET/JRF Paper-1 – Teaching Aptitude

## SET – 1 (MCQs with Explanation)

---

### Concept and Objectives of Teaching

---

**Q1. Teaching is primarily a process of:**

- A. Information delivery
- B. Behaviour modification
- C. Social control
- D. Examination preparation

✓ **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Teaching aims at bringing desirable behavioural change in learners through planned interaction.

---

**Q2. The main objective of teaching is:**

- A. Completing syllabus
- B. Passing examinations
- C. Facilitating learning
- D. Giving homework

✓ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Teaching focuses on enabling learning, not merely content coverage.

---

**Q3. Teaching becomes effective when:**

- A. Teacher talks more
- B. Students memorize content
- C. Learning objectives are achieved
- D. Class is silent

✓ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Effectiveness is judged by achievement of learning outcomes.

---

**Q4. Teaching is best described as:**

- A. One-way communication
- B. Interaction between teacher and learner
- C. Content transmission
- D. Authority exercise

✓ **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Modern pedagogy considers teaching an interactive process.

---

**Q5. Which is NOT an objective of teaching?**

- A. Intellectual development
- B. Skill development
- C. Personality growth
- D. Increasing fear

✓ **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Teaching promotes growth, not fear.

---

**Levels of Teaching**

---

**Q6. Memory level teaching emphasizes:**

- A. Creativity
- B. Critical thinking
- C. Rote learning
- D. Problem solving

✓ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Memory level focuses on recall and memorization.

---

**Q7. The understanding level of teaching was proposed by:**

- A. Morrison
- B. Herbart
- C. Skinner
- D. Thorndike

✓ **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Morrison emphasized understanding and comprehension.

---

**Q8. Reflective level teaching mainly develops:**

- A. Recall ability
- B. Mechanical learning
- C. Critical thinking
- D. Imitation

✓ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Reflective teaching promotes analysis and independent thinking.

---

**Q9. Highest level of teaching is:**

- A. Memory level
- B. Understanding level
- C. Reflective level
- D. Informative level

✓ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Reflective level involves problem solving and critical reflection.

---

**Q10. At memory level, learner participation is:**

- A. Maximum
- B. Moderate
- C. Minimum
- D. Creative

✓ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Teacher dominates; students mainly recall information.

---

**Q11. Understanding level teaching focuses on:**

- A. Facts only
- B. Meaning of concepts
- C. Discipline control
- D. Note dictation

✓ **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** It emphasizes comprehension and relationships.

---

**Q12. Reflective teaching encourages:**

- A. Passive listening
- B. Independent thinking
- C. Memorization
- D. Repetition

✓ **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Learners analyze and evaluate knowledge.

---

**Learner Characteristics (Adolescents & Adults)**

---

**Q13. Adolescents generally show:**

- A. Emotional stability only
- B. Identity formation

- C. Complete maturity
- D. No curiosity

✓ **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Identity development is a major adolescent characteristic.

---

**Q14. Adult learners are usually:**

- A. Dependent learners
- B. Experience-based learners
- C. Passive listeners
- D. Memorization oriented

✓ **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Adults connect learning with prior experiences.

---

**Q15. Adult learning theory is called:**

- A. Pedagogy
- B. Andragogy
- C. Heutagogy
- D. Sociology

✓ **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Andragogy refers to adult learning principles (Knowles).

---

**Q16. Adolescents learn best when teaching includes:**

- A. Punishment
- B. Interaction and activity
- C. Only lectures
- D. Dictation

✓ **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Active engagement improves adolescent learning.

---

**Q17. Adult learners are motivated mainly by:**

- A. Grades
- B. External pressure
- C. Practical needs
- D. Punishment

✓ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Adults prefer goal-oriented learning.

---

**Q18. Individual differences among learners require:**

- A. Same method for all
- B. Flexible teaching strategies
- C. Ignoring weak students
- D. Only exams

✓ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Teaching must adapt to learner diversity.

---

**Teaching Methods**

---

**Q19. Teacher-centered teaching mainly involves:**

- A. Discussion
- B. Lecture method
- C. Project work
- D. Discovery learning

✓ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Lecture method places teacher at the center.

---

**Q20. Learner-centered teaching emphasizes:**

- A. Passive learning
- B. Student participation
- C. Teacher authority
- D. Memorization

✓ **Answer: B**

---

**Q21. Example of learner-centered method:**

- A. Dictation
- B. Project method
- C. Monologue lecture
- D. Drill practice

✓ **Answer: B**

---

**Q22. Online teaching mainly depends on:**

- A. Chalkboard
- B. Digital technology
- C. Only textbooks
- D. Oral repetition

✓ **Answer: B**

---

**Q23. Blended learning means:**

- A. Offline only
- B. Online only
- C. Combination of online and offline learning
- D. Self-study only

✓ **Answer: C**

---

**Q24. MOOC stands for:**

- A. Massive Open Online Course
- B. Modern Online Organized Class
- C. Multiple Offline Open Course
- D. Managed Online Objective Course

✓ **Answer:** A

---

**Q25. Demonstration method is best suited for:**

- A. Skill learning
- B. Memorization
- C. Theory only
- D. Evaluation

✓ **Answer:** A

---

**Q26. Discussion method improves:**

- A. Silence
- B. Critical thinking
- C. Rote learning
- D. Teacher control

✓ **Answer:** B

---

**Q27. Role of teacher in learner-centered teaching:**

- A. Controller
- B. Facilitator
- C. Dictator
- D. Examiner

✓ **Answer:** B

---

**Q28. Flipped classroom focuses on:**

- A. Homework in class
- B. Lecture at home and activity in class
- C. Only exams
- D. Teacher explanation only

✓ **Answer: B**

---

## Evaluation Systems

---

### Q29. Evaluation mainly measures:

- A. Attendance
- B. Learning outcomes
- C. Teacher popularity
- D. Classroom size

✓ **Answer: B**

---

### Q30. Formative evaluation occurs:

- A. End of course
- B. During teaching process
- C. After degree completion
- D. Once a year

✓ **Answer: B**

---

### Q31. Summative evaluation is conducted:

- A. Before teaching
- B. During teaching
- C. After instruction
- D. Randomly

✓ **Answer: C**

---

**Q32. Diagnostic evaluation identifies:**

- A. Rank
- B. Learning difficulties
- C. Grades only
- D. Promotion

✓ **Answer: B**

---

**Q33. Continuous evaluation emphasizes:**

- A. Single exam
- B. Regular assessment
- C. No testing
- D. Annual exam only

✓ **Answer: B**

---

**Q34. CBCS stands for:**

- A. Choice Based Credit System
- B. Central Board Credit Scheme
- C. Course Based Class System
- D. Credit Balanced Course Study

✓ **Answer: A**

---

**Q35. In CBCS, credits represent:**

- A. Marks
- B. Teaching workload
- C. Learning hours
- D. Attendance

✓ **Answer: C**

---

**Q36. Computer-Based Test (CBT) provides:**

- A. Manual checking
- B. Instant result processing
- C. Paper evaluation only
- D. Subjective grading

✓ **Answer: B**

---

**Q37. Objective type questions mainly test:**

- A. Expression skill
- B. Recall and recognition
- C. Essay writing
- D. Creativity only

✓ **Answer: B**

---

**Q38. Reliability of a test refers to:**

- A. Difficulty level
- B. Consistency of results
- C. Length of paper
- D. Marks distribution

✓ **Answer: B**

---

**Q39. Validity means:**

- A. Test popularity
- B. Measuring what it intends to measure
- C. Easy questions
- D. Short exam

✓ **Answer: B**

---

**Q40. Norm-referenced evaluation compares:**

- A. Student with objectives
- B. Student with group performance
- C. Teacher performance
- D. Curriculum

✓ **Answer: B**

---

**Q41. Criterion-referenced evaluation compares performance with:**

- A. Other students
- B. Fixed standards
- C. Teacher opinion
- D. Random scale

✓ **Answer: B**

---

**Q42. Feedback in evaluation helps:**

- A. Punish learners
- B. Improve learning
- C. Reduce teaching
- D. Delay results

✓ **Answer: B**

---

**Q43. Online quizzes mainly support:**

- A. Continuous assessment
- B. Final assessment only
- C. No evaluation
- D. Oral exams

✓ **Answer: A**

---

**Q44. Peer evaluation means assessment by:**

- A. Teacher
- B. Self
- C. Fellow students
- D. Parents

✓ **Answer: C**

---

**Q45. Self-evaluation promotes:**

- A. Dependency
- B. Self-reflection
- C. Fear
- D. Competition only

✓ **Answer: B**

---

**Q46. Rubrics are used for:**

- A. Punishment
- B. Structured assessment criteria
- C. Attendance marking
- D. Lecture planning

✓ **Answer: B**

---

**Q47. Objective of assessment is:**

- A. Label students
- B. Improve teaching-learning
- C. Increase failure rate
- D. Compare teachers

✓ **Answer: B**

---

**Q48. E-assessment refers to:**

- A. Oral test
- B. Digital evaluation system
- C. Blackboard test
- D. Manual checking

✓ **Answer:** B

---

**Q49. Higher order thinking is assessed at:**

- A. Memory level
- B. Reflective level
- C. Drill level
- D. Repetition level

✓ **Answer:** B

---

**Q50. Good evaluation system should be:**

- A. Biased
- B. Flexible and comprehensive
- C. Difficult only
- D. Teacher-oriented

✓ **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Effective evaluation must be fair, continuous, and learner-focused.