

# UGC NET / JRF Paper-1 – Teaching Aptitude

## SET – 10 (MCQs with Answers & Explanation)

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### Concept and Objectives of Teaching

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**Q1. Teaching that enables learners to apply knowledge in new situations promotes:**

- A. Surface learning
- B. Transfer of learning
- C. Mechanical learning
- D. Informal learning

✓ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Transfer of learning occurs when knowledge is applied to new contexts.

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**Q2. Effective teaching objectives must be:**

- A. Vague and flexible
- B. Observable and measurable
- C. Teacher-oriented
- D. Examination-centered

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q3. Student learning outcomes primarily indicate:**

- A. Teacher performance only
- B. Expected learner competencies
- C. Institutional goals
- D. Curriculum duration

✓ Answer: B

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**Q4. Teaching becomes meaningful when knowledge is:**

- A. Memorized repeatedly
- B. Connected with learner experience
- C. Delivered quickly
- D. Tested frequently

✓ Answer: B

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**Q5. Reflective teaching requires teachers to:**

- A. Follow fixed methods
- B. Analyze and improve their own practices
- C. Avoid feedback
- D. Focus only on syllabus completion

✓ Answer: B

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## Levels of Teaching

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**Q6. Memory level teaching is mainly associated with:**

- A. Critical thinking
- B. Fact acquisition
- C. Hypothesis testing
- D. Creative production

✓ Answer: B

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**Q7. Understanding level teaching helps learners to:**

- A. Recall facts only
- B. Explain relationships among ideas

- C. Memorize definitions
- D. Avoid reasoning

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q8. Reflective level teaching encourages:**

- A. Passive acceptance
- B. Independent judgement
- C. Mechanical repetition
- D. Teacher dependency

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q9. The highest mental involvement of learners occurs at:**

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

✓ **Answer: C**

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**Q10. Teaching aimed at developing research skills belongs to:**

- A. Memory level
- B. Drill teaching
- C. Reflective level
- D. Lecture level

✓ **Answer: C**

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## **Learner Characteristics (Adolescents & Adults)**

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**Q11. Adolescents' learning improves when teachers encourage:**

- A. Competition only
- B. Expression of opinions
- C. Silent learning
- D. Strict control

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q12. Adult learners are generally motivated by:**

- A. External rewards only
- B. Immediate relevance of learning
- C. Teacher authority
- D. Compulsory attendance

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q13. Self-directed learning is strongest when learners possess:**

- A. Dependence
- B. Goal clarity
- C. Fear of failure
- D. External pressure

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q14. Adolescents develop identity mainly through:**

- A. Isolation
- B. Social interaction
- C. Memorization
- D. Examination stress

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q15. Adult education emphasizes:**

- A. Theory without application
- B. Problem-centered learning
- C. Rote learning
- D. Teacher dominance

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q16. Learner diversity requires teachers to adopt:**

- A. Uniform instruction
- B. Flexible pedagogy
- C. Fixed evaluation only
- D. Lecture-only method

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q17. Intrinsic motivation is strengthened by:**

- A. Punishment
- B. Personal interest
- C. Grades only
- D. Competition pressure

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q18. Inclusive classrooms mainly promote:**

- A. Equal treatment without adaptation
- B. Equity through supportive practices
- C. Teacher-centered instruction
- D. Standardized pacing

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Teaching Methods**

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**Q19. Conceptual teaching focuses on:**

- A. Memorizing details
- B. Understanding underlying principles
- C. Note reproduction
- D. Examination practice

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q20. Dialogic teaching encourages:**

- A. One-way communication
- B. Meaningful classroom dialogue
- C. Teacher monologue
- D. Passive listening

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q21. Collaborative learning primarily enhances:**

- A. Isolation
- B. Shared knowledge construction
- C. Individual memorization
- D. Teacher control

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q22. Inquiry-oriented teaching begins with:**

- A. Answer explanation
- B. Question or problem situation
- C. Evaluation
- D. Homework

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q23. Teaching through reflection after activity promotes:**

- A. Surface learning
- B. Deep learning
- C. Mechanical learning
- D. Habit learning

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q24. Simulation-based instruction is effective because it:**

- A. Avoids practice
- B. Replicates real-world conditions
- C. Promotes memorization
- D. Reduces engagement

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q25. Technology integration in teaching should aim to:**

- A. Replace teachers
- B. Enhance learning interaction
- C. Increase testing only
- D. Reduce participation

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q26. Flipped classroom promotes:**

- A. Homework lectures
- B. Active classroom engagement
- C. Teacher dominance
- D. Reduced learning time

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q27. Demonstration method is most suitable when teaching:**

- A. Abstract theories only
- B. Practical skills
- C. Historical facts
- D. Definitions

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q28. Effective questioning improves learning by:**

- A. Limiting responses
- B. Stimulating higher thinking
- C. Avoiding interaction
- D. Promoting memorization only

✓ **Answer: B**

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## Evaluation Systems

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**Q29. Assessment designed to improve learning during instruction is:**

- A. Summative assessment
- B. Formative assessment
- C. Terminal assessment
- D. Norm assessment

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q30. Summative evaluation mainly provides:**

- A. Continuous feedback
- B. Final judgement of achievement
- C. Diagnostic information
- D. Practice opportunities

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q31. Diagnostic testing helps teachers to:**

- A. Rank learners
- B. Identify specific learning gaps
- C. Provide certification
- D. Complete syllabus

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q32. Reliability in testing refers to:**

- A. Measuring correct objectives
- B. Consistency of results
- C. Question difficulty
- D. Student satisfaction

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q33. Validity ensures that assessment:**

- A. Is lengthy
- B. Measures intended outcomes
- C. Is difficult
- D. Includes many questions

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q34. Continuous assessment benefits learners through:**

- A. One-time grading
- B. Ongoing improvement opportunities
- C. Increased pressure
- D. Limited feedback

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q35. Norm-referenced evaluation is mainly used for:**

- A. Mastery learning
- B. Comparative ranking
- C. Skill diagnosis
- D. Individual feedback

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q36. Criterion-referenced evaluation focuses on:**

- A. Peer comparison
- B. Achievement of predefined standards
- C. Competition level
- D. Class average

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q37. Computer-based testing enhances:**

- A. Manual checking
- B. Speed and objectivity
- C. Subjective marking
- D. Paper usage

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q38. Authentic assessment requires learners to:**

- A. Recall theory
- B. Perform meaningful tasks
- C. Guess answers
- D. Memorize notes

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q39. Effective feedback should be:**

- A. Delayed
- B. Constructive and timely
- C. Judgmental
- D. Comparative only

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q40. Portfolio assessment evaluates:**

- A. Single examination result
- B. Development over time
- C. Attendance only
- D. Ranking position

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q41. Self-assessment mainly develops:**

- A. Dependence
- B. Metacognitive skills
- C. Competition
- D. Memorization

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q42. Peer assessment contributes to:**

- A. Passive learning
- B. Critical reflection
- C. Isolation
- D. Teacher dominance

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q43. Rubrics improve evaluation by:**

- A. Increasing bias
- B. Clarifying expectations
- C. Random scoring
- D. Reducing transparency

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q44. Digital assessment platforms allow:**

- A. Limited accessibility
- B. Flexible and scalable evaluation
- C. Manual grading only
- D. Delayed feedback

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q45. Learning analytics helps educators to:**

- A. Punish students
- B. Make evidence-based teaching decisions
- C. Avoid assessment
- D. Reduce interaction

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q46. Higher-order thinking assessment evaluates:**

- A. Recall ability
- B. Analysis, evaluation, and creation
- C. Recognition
- D. Listing facts

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q47. Comprehensive evaluation includes assessment of:**

- A. Knowledge only
- B. Knowledge, skills, and attitudes
- C. Written exams only
- D. Objective tests only

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q48. Effective evaluation cycle requires:**

- A. Result declaration only
- B. Feedback followed by instructional improvement
- C. Certification only
- D. Ranking students

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q49. Teaching aptitude primarily reflects teacher's:**

- A. Administrative power
- B. Pedagogical effectiveness
- C. Experience length
- D. Academic degree only

✓ **Answer: B**

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**Q50. The ultimate aim of higher education teaching is to develop:**

- A. Examination performers
- B. Independent and lifelong learners
- C. Content memorisers
- D. Competitive ranking

✓ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Higher education aims to develop autonomous thinkers capable of lifelong learning.