

UGC NET / JRF Paper-1 – Teaching Aptitude

SET – 3 (MCQs with Answers & Explanation)

Concept and Objectives of Teaching

Q1. Teaching is considered successful when:

- A. Content is fully covered
- B. Students ask no questions
- C. Intended learning outcomes are achieved
- D. Teacher completes lecture notes

✓ **Answer: C**

Explanation: Success of teaching depends on achievement of learning outcomes.

Q2. The triadic process of teaching includes:

- A. Teacher, student, environment
- B. Teacher, learner, content
- C. Content, exam, result
- D. Teacher, book, syllabus

✓ **Answer: B**

Q3. Teaching objectives help primarily in:

- A. Controlling students
- B. Planning instruction
- C. Increasing syllabus load
- D. Limiting discussion

✓ **Answer: B**

Q4. Effective teaching requires alignment between:

- A. Teacher and principal
- B. Objectives, teaching methods, and evaluation
- C. Books and notes
- D. Exams and attendance

✓ **Answer: B**

Q5. Teaching that promotes transfer of learning focuses on:

- A. Memorization
- B. Application of knowledge in new situations
- C. Dictation
- D. Repetition

✓ **Answer: B**

Levels of Teaching

Q6. Problem-solving ability is mainly developed at:

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

✓ **Answer: C**

Q7. Which level involves interpretation of facts?

- A. Memory level
- B. Understanding level
- C. Drill level
- D. Orientation level

✓ Answer: B

Q8. Learner motivation is highest at:

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

✓ Answer: B

Q9. Teaching that encourages questioning assumptions belongs to:

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

✓ Answer: B

Q10. Sequence of teaching levels from lowest to highest is:

- A. Understanding → Memory → Reflective
- B. Memory → Understanding → Reflective
- C. Reflective → Memory → Understanding
- D. Memory → Reflective → Understanding

✓ Answer: B

Learner Characteristics (Adolescents & Adults)

Q11. Adolescents' learning is strongly influenced by:

- A. Peer group interaction
- B. Isolation

- C. Punishment
- D. Lecture duration

✓ **Answer: A**

Q12. Adult learners value learning environments that are:

- A. Authoritarian
- B. Respectful and collaborative
- C. Exam dominated
- D. Highly controlled

✓ **Answer: B**

Q13. Self-directed learning is mostly associated with:

- A. Childhood learning
- B. Adult education
- C. Primary schooling
- D. Memory learning

✓ **Answer: B**

Q14. Learning style differences indicate need for:

- A. Uniform instruction
- B. Differentiated teaching
- C. Fixed evaluation
- D. Same assignments

✓ **Answer: B**

Q15. Adolescents often demonstrate increased:

- A. Dependence
- B. Abstract thinking ability

- C. Memory decline
- D. Learning resistance

✓ **Answer: B**

Q16. Adult learners resist learning when:

- A. Content lacks relevance
- B. Teaching is interactive
- C. Problems are practical
- D. Experience is included

✓ **Answer: A**

Q17. Motivation linked with rewards and grades is:

- A. Intrinsic motivation
- B. Extrinsic motivation
- C. Cognitive motivation
- D. Social motivation

✓ **Answer: B**

Q18. Inclusive teaching considers:

- A. Only intelligent learners
- B. Diversity of learners
- C. Same pace learning
- D. Examination scores only

✓ **Answer: B**

Teaching Methods

Q19. Case study method mainly develops:

- A. Memorization skill
- B. Analytical thinking
- C. Note writing
- D. Listening habit

✓ **Answer: B**

Q20. Inquiry-based learning begins with:

- A. Lecture
- B. Questions or problems
- C. Dictation
- D. Homework

✓ **Answer: B**

Q21. Collaborative learning emphasizes:

- A. Individual competition
- B. Group interaction
- C. Teacher lecture
- D. Silent reading

✓ **Answer: B**

Q22. Teaching using real-life examples promotes:

- A. Surface learning
- B. Meaningful learning
- C. Mechanical learning
- D. Passive learning

✓ **Answer: B**

Q23. Concept mapping helps in:

- A. Memorization
- B. Organizing knowledge visually
- C. Classroom control
- D. Examination grading

✓ **Answer: B**

Q24. Lecture method becomes effective when teacher:

- A. Avoids interaction
- B. Uses examples and questioning
- C. Reads notes continuously
- D. Limits student participation

✓ **Answer: B**

Q25. Demonstration followed by practice is based on:

- A. Learning by doing
- B. Rote learning
- C. Passive learning
- D. Drill method

✓ **Answer: A**

Q26. Peer teaching promotes:

- A. Teacher dominance
- B. Cooperative learning
- C. Competition only
- D. Memorization

✓ **Answer: B**

Q27. Educational technology mainly supports:

- A. Teacher replacement
- B. Enhanced teaching-learning process
- C. Only online exams
- D. Administrative work

✓ **Answer: B**

Q28. Hybrid learning environment integrates:

- A. Only classroom teaching
- B. Multiple learning modes
- C. Printed materials only
- D. Examination system

✓ **Answer: B**

Evaluation Systems

Q29. Assessment as learning emphasizes:

- A. Teacher judgement
- B. Learner self-monitoring
- C. Final grades
- D. Certification

✓ **Answer: B**

Q30. A test with consistent scoring across evaluators shows high:

- A. Validity
- B. Objectivity
- C. Difficulty
- D. Variability

✓ **Answer: B**

Q31. Evaluation covering cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains is:

- A. Partial evaluation
- B. Holistic evaluation
- C. Objective testing
- D. Norm testing

✓ **Answer: B**

Q32. Multiple-choice questions are best suited for testing:

- A. Writing skills
- B. Broad content coverage
- C. Artistic ability
- D. Oral communication

✓ **Answer: B**

Q33. Diagnostic testing is usually conducted:

- A. Before instruction begins
- B. After certification
- C. During final exam
- D. After graduation

✓ **Answer: A**

Q34. Criterion of fairness in evaluation means:

- A. Same marks for all
- B. Bias-free assessment
- C. Difficult questions
- D. Long exams

✓ **Answer: B**

Q35. Continuous feedback mainly improves:

- A. Teacher workload
- B. Learning progress
- C. Examination stress
- D. Syllabus length

✓ **Answer: B**

Q36. Online assessment tools mainly enhance:

- A. Manual checking
- B. Efficiency and accessibility
- C. Paper usage
- D. Classroom discipline

✓ **Answer: B**

Q37. Test reliability increases when:

- A. Questions are ambiguous
- B. Instructions are clear
- C. Scoring varies widely
- D. Items are unrelated

✓ **Answer: B**

Q38. Learning outcomes should be written using:

- A. Vague statements
- B. Action verbs
- C. General ideas
- D. Long paragraphs

✓ **Answer: B**

Q39. Bloom's higher cognitive level includes:

- A. Remembering
- B. Understanding
- C. Evaluating
- D. Listing

✓ **Answer: C**

Q40. Authentic tasks in evaluation are designed to:

- A. Test memorization
- B. Reflect real-world performance
- C. Increase difficulty
- D. Reduce participation

✓ **Answer: B**

Q41. E-portfolio assessment reflects:

- A. One-time testing
- B. Long-term learning evidence
- C. Oral testing
- D. Random grading

✓ **Answer: B**

Q42. Feedback is most effective when it is:

- A. General
- B. Specific and constructive
- C. Delayed
- D. Critical only

✓ **Answer: B**

Q43. Rubrics help students understand:

- A. Exam dates
- B. Performance expectations
- C. Attendance rules
- D. Teacher authority

✓ **Answer: B**

Q44. Norm-based grading may result in:

- A. Absolute mastery measurement
- B. Relative comparison
- C. Individual feedback
- D. Skill analysis

✓ **Answer: B**

Q45. Evaluation integrated with instruction is called:

- A. Terminal evaluation
- B. Continuous assessment
- C. Annual testing
- D. External examination

✓ **Answer: B**

Q46. Computer adaptive testing adjusts according to:

- A. Teacher choice
- B. Student performance
- C. Question bank size
- D. Exam duration

✓ **Answer: B**

Q47. Transparency in evaluation increases:

- A. Anxiety
- B. Trust and fairness perception
- C. Competition
- D. Difficulty level

✓ **Answer: B**

Q48. A good test item should be:

- A. Ambiguous
- B. Clear and objective
- C. Very lengthy
- D. Opinion-based

✓ **Answer: B**

Q49. Evaluation data is mainly used for:

- A. Punishment
- B. Decision making and improvement
- C. Attendance record
- D. Administrative control

✓ **Answer: B**

Q50. Teaching-learning process becomes cyclic because:

- A. Exams repeat yearly
- B. Evaluation informs further teaching
- C. Teachers change subjects
- D. Curriculum remains fixed

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: Evaluation results guide improvement and future instruction.