UGC NET / JRF Paper-1 – Teaching Aptitude

SET – 4 (MCQs with Answers & Explanation)

Concept and Objectives of Teaching

Q1. Teaching is said to be learner-oriented when:

A. Teacher dominates discussion
B. Learners actively construct knowledge
C. Only syllabus is completed
D. Notes are dictated

✅ **Answer:** B
Explanation: Learner-oriented teaching emphasizes active knowledge construction.

Q2. The primary role of teaching objectives is to:

A. Increase classroom discipline
B. Provide direction to instruction
C. Reduce curriculum size
D. Control learners

✅ **Answer:** B

Q3. Teaching becomes democratic when:

A. Teacher makes all decisions
B. Students participate in learning decisions
C. Only lectures are used
D. Evaluation is removed

✅ **Answer:** B

Q4. Learning experiences should be selected based on:

A. Teacher convenience
B. Learner needs and objectives
C. Examination pattern only
D. Textbook sequence

✅ **Answer:** B

Q5. Teaching that encourages creativity mainly focuses on:

A. Recall of facts
B. Exploration and innovation
C. Repetition
D. Drill exercises

✅ **Answer:** B

Levels of Teaching

Q6. Reflective level teaching is closely related to:

A. Conditioning theory
B. Problem-solving approach
C. Memorization
D. Drill learning

✅ **Answer:** B

Q7. Understanding level teaching mainly develops:

A. Recognition ability
B. Conceptual clarity
C. Habit formation
D. Mechanical skills

✓ **Answer:** B

Q8. Memory level teaching is most suitable for:

A. Research training
B. Foundation knowledge acquisition
C. Critical analysis
D. Innovation tasks

✓ **Answer:** B

Q9. Which level requires active intellectual engagement?

A. Memory level
B. Reflective level
C. Drill level
D. Presentation level

✓ **Answer:** B

Q10. Transition from memorization to reasoning occurs at:

A. Memory level
B. Understanding level
C. Orientation stage
D. Evaluation stage

✓ **Answer:** B

Learner Characteristics (Adolescents & Adults)

Q11. Adolescents prefer learning situations that provide:

A. Strict authority
B. Opportunity for self-expression

C. Passive listening
D. Isolation

✅ **Answer:** B

Q12. Adult learners are generally:

A. Teacher dependent
B. Goal oriented
C. Examination fearful
D. Passive learners

✅ **Answer:** B

Q13. Prior experience of adult learners acts as:

A. Learning barrier always
B. Learning resource
C. Discipline problem
D. Evaluation method

✅ **Answer:** B

Q14. Adolescents' motivation increases when teaching includes:

A. Punishment
B. Recognition and encouragement
C. Dictation
D. Strict grading

✅ **Answer:** B

Q15. Learning differences among students mainly arise due to:

A. Same curriculum
B. Individual background variations

C. Uniform teaching
D. Same environment

✓ **Answer:** B

Q16. Adult education emphasizes:

A. Teacher authority
B. Self-responsibility in learning
C. Fixed learning pace
D. Memorization

✓ **Answer:** B

Q17. Emotional sensitivity during adolescence affects:

A. Only attendance
B. Learning behaviour
C. Examination system
D. Curriculum design

✓ **Answer:** B

Q18. Effective teaching considers learner readiness which means:

A. Age factor only
B. Preparedness to learn
C. Examination preparation
D. Curriculum completion

✓ **Answer:** B

Teaching Methods

Q19. Problem-based learning develops:

A. Passive learning
B. Analytical and reasoning skills
C. Rote memorization
D. Teacher dependence

✓ **Answer:** B

Q20. Inductive teaching approach moves from:

A. General to specific
B. Specific to general
C. Theory to practice only
D. Abstract to abstract

✓ **Answer:** B

Q21. Deductive teaching approach starts from:

A. Examples
B. General principles
C. Activities
D. Experiments only

✓ **Answer:** B

Q22. Workshop method is most useful for:

A. Skill development
B. Memorization
C. Lecture delivery
D. Testing only

✓ **Answer:** A

Q23. Panel discussion encourages:

A. One-way communication
B. Multiple viewpoints
C. Teacher dominance
D. Silent learning

✅ **Answer:** B

Q24. Tutorial method provides:

A. Mass instruction
B. Individual attention
C. Examination practice
D. Lecture repetition

✅ **Answer:** B

Q25. Field work method enhances:

A. Theoretical recall
B. Experiential learning
C. Passive listening
D. Note writing

✅ **Answer:** B

Q26. Teaching aids mainly help in:

A. Replacing teacher
B. Clarifying concepts
C. Increasing syllabus
D. Controlling class

✅ **Answer:** B

Q27. Interactive teaching strategy includes:

A. Monologue lecture
B. Question-answer sessions
C. Dictation method
D. Silent reading

✅ **Answer:** B

Q28. Learning management systems (LMS) are used for:

A. Discipline control
B. Managing online learning activities
C. Only grading
D. Attendance punishment

✅ **Answer:** B

Evaluation Systems

Q29. Assessment criteria should be shared with students to ensure:

A. Competition
B. Transparency
C. Difficulty
D. Control

✅ **Answer:** B

Q30. A table of specifications helps in:

A. Designing balanced question paper
B. Increasing marks
C. Reducing syllabus
D. Training teachers

✅ **Answer:** A

Q31. Objective evaluation minimizes:

A. Validity
B. Subjective judgement
C. Reliability
D. Coverage

✅ **Answer:** B

Q32. Continuous assessment helps teachers to:

A. Punish students
B. Monitor learning progress
C. Reduce teaching time
D. Avoid exams

✅ **Answer:** B

Q33. Peer feedback mainly develops:

A. Competition fear
B. Reflective learning
C. Memorization
D. Teacher dependency

✅ **Answer:** B

Q34. Evaluation before teaching begins is called:

A. Placement evaluation
B. Summative evaluation
C. Terminal evaluation
D. Annual evaluation

✅ **Answer:** A

Q35. Grading reduces:

A. Performance comparison
B. Excessive competition stress
C. Feedback
D. Transparency

✅ **Answer:** B

Q36. Valid assessment tasks must align with:

A. Classroom furniture
B. Learning objectives
C. Teacher preference
D. Exam duration

✅ **Answer:** B

Q37. Online quizzes provide immediate:

A. Punishment
B. Feedback
C. Certification
D. Promotion

✅ **Answer:** B

Q38. Evaluation becomes comprehensive when it includes:

A. Only written exams
B. Multiple assessment methods
C. One-time testing
D. Memory questions only

✅ **Answer:** B

Q39. Higher-order questions assess:

A. Recall
B. Analysis and evaluation
C. Copying ability
D. Recognition

✓ **Answer:** B

Q40. A reliable test produces:

A. Different results every time
B. Consistent results
C. Random scores
D. Subjective judgement

✓ **Answer:** B

Q41. Learning outcome assessment mainly measures:

A. Teaching style
B. Student achievement
C. Classroom size
D. Institutional ranking

✓ **Answer:** B

Q42. Feedback loop in teaching ensures:

A. One-way instruction
B. Continuous improvement
C. Examination delay
D. Curriculum rigidity

✓ **Answer:** B

Q43. Performance-based assessment evaluates:

A. Theoretical recall only
B. Demonstration of skills
C. Guessing ability
D. Attendance

✅ **Answer:** B

Q44. Rubrics increase assessment:

A. Bias
B. Consistency
C. Confusion
D. Subjectivity

✅ **Answer:** B

Q45. Electronic assessment reduces:

A. Accessibility
B. Manual workload
C. Transparency
D. Feedback speed

✅ **Answer:** B

Q46. Learning outcomes should focus on:

A. Teacher activities
B. Student performance
C. Institutional policy
D. Administrative tasks

✅ **Answer:** B

Q47. Formative assessment primarily supports:

A. Certification
B. Learning improvement
C. Ranking students
D. Promotion decisions

✅ **Answer:** B

Q48. Criterion-based grading measures performance against:

A. Class average
B. Predetermined standards
C. Teacher opinion
D. Random scale

✅ **Answer:** B

Q49. Effective evaluation promotes:

A. Fear
B. Motivation and growth
C. Competition only
D. Memorization

✅ **Answer:** B

Q50. Teaching effectiveness is finally reflected through:

A. Teacher satisfaction
B. Student learning outcomes
C. Classroom silence
D. Number of lectures delivered

✅ **Answer:** B

Explanation: Teaching quality is ultimately judged by student learning achievement.