

UGC NET / JRF Paper-1 – Teaching Aptitude

SET – 5 (MCQs with Answers & Explanation)

Concept and Objectives of Teaching

Q1. Teaching aims at promoting which type of learning primarily?

- A. Accidental learning
- B. Intentional learning
- C. Random learning
- D. Mechanical learning

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: Teaching is a planned activity intended to produce purposeful learning.

Q2. The effectiveness of teaching depends largely on:

- A. Classroom size
- B. Alignment between teaching and learner needs
- C. Length of lecture
- D. Number of assignments

✓ **Answer: B**

Q3. Teaching objectives written in behavioural terms help in:

- A. Increasing syllabus
- B. Observing learner performance
- C. Reducing evaluation
- D. Controlling discussion

✓ **Answer: B**

Q4. Teaching-learning interaction becomes meaningful when:

- A. Students remain silent
- B. Two-way communication occurs
- C. Teacher dominates
- D. Notes are copied

✓ **Answer: B**

Q5. A professionally competent teacher demonstrates:

- A. Only subject mastery
- B. Pedagogical understanding
- C. Strict authority
- D. Examination control

✓ **Answer: B**

Levels of Teaching

Q6. Reflective teaching emphasizes development of:

- A. Habit formation
- B. Independent judgement
- C. Recall ability
- D. Listening skill

✓ **Answer: B**

Q7. Teaching that focuses on relationships among concepts belongs to:

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

✓ Answer: B

Q8. Memory level teaching is teacher-controlled because:

- A. Students evaluate content
- B. Information flow is one-directional
- C. Learners design curriculum
- D. Discussion dominates

✓ Answer: B

Q9. Reflective level teaching requires learners to:

- A. Memorize facts
- B. Analyze alternatives
- C. Copy notes
- D. Repeat answers

✓ Answer: B

Q10. Intellectual autonomy develops mainly at:

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

✓ Answer: C

Learner Characteristics (Adolescents & Adults)

Q11. Adolescents often demonstrate increased need for:

- A. Isolation
- B. Identity recognition

- C. Dependence on teacher
- D. Fixed learning

✓ **Answer: B**

Q12. Adult learners prefer instructors who:

- A. Impose authority
- B. Respect learner experience
- C. Focus only on exams
- D. Use punishment

✓ **Answer: B**

Q13. Learning becomes effective when teaching considers:

- A. Uniform intelligence
- B. Individual learning differences
- C. Same teaching speed
- D. Fixed assessment

✓ **Answer: B**

Q14. Adolescents learn better through:

- A. Passive listening
- B. Social interaction
- C. Dictation
- D. Repetition only

✓ **Answer: B**

Q15. Adults are more motivated when learning:

- A. Is abstract
- B. Solves real-life problems

- C. Is compulsory
- D. Has long lectures

✓ **Answer: B**

Q16. Self-concept strongly influences learning during:

- A. Childhood only
- B. Adolescence
- C. Old age only
- D. Preschool stage

✓ **Answer: B**

Q17. Adult learning environment should emphasize:

- A. Competition
- B. Collaboration
- C. Teacher dominance
- D. Rote learning

✓ **Answer: B**

Q18. Learner engagement increases when:

- A. Teaching ignores feedback
- B. Students participate actively
- C. Teacher speaks continuously
- D. Evaluation is removed

✓ **Answer: B**

Teaching Methods

Q19. Experiential learning is based on:

- A. Listening
- B. Learning through experience
- C. Memorization
- D. Reading only

✓ **Answer: B**

Q20. Concept attainment model helps students:

- A. Memorize definitions
- B. Identify attributes of concepts
- C. Avoid discussion
- D. Reduce thinking

✓ **Answer: B**

Q21. Cooperative learning groups should ideally promote:

- A. Individual isolation
- B. Shared responsibility
- C. Teacher dependence
- D. Competition only

✓ **Answer: B**

Q22. Demonstration is most effective when followed by:

- A. Lecture
- B. Student practice
- C. Testing immediately
- D. Homework only

✓ **Answer: B**

Q23. Teaching through questioning mainly improves:

- A. Silence
- B. Thinking ability
- C. Memorization only
- D. Attendance

✓ **Answer: B**

Q24. Simulation-based teaching is especially useful for:

- A. Abstract memorization
- B. Risk-free practice situations
- C. Dictation exercises
- D. Note learning

✓ **Answer: B**

Q25. Brain-based teaching considers:

- A. Only syllabus
- B. How the brain learns naturally
- C. Teacher authority
- D. Examination system

✓ **Answer: B**

Q26. ICT integration in teaching primarily enhances:

- A. Discipline
- B. Access to learning resources
- C. Homework load
- D. Teacher control

✓ **Answer: B**

Q27. Collaborative online tools mainly support:

- A. Independent isolation
- B. Group learning interaction
- C. Offline exams
- D. Memorization

✓ **Answer: B**

Q28. Effective questioning technique includes:

- A. Asking only factual questions
- B. Encouraging higher-order responses
- C. Avoiding student answers
- D. Rapid questioning only

✓ **Answer: B**

Evaluation Systems

Q29. Evaluation integrated into teaching helps in:

- A. Delaying results
- B. Immediate instructional improvement
- C. Reducing participation
- D. Eliminating exams

✓ **Answer: B**

Q30. Criterion-referenced tests focus on:

- A. Ranking students
- B. Achievement against learning goals
- C. Group comparison
- D. Teacher evaluation

✓ **Answer: B**

Q31. A good assessment system should be:

- A. Single method based
- B. Multi-dimensional
- C. Memory oriented
- D. Teacher controlled

✓ **Answer: B**

Q32. Continuous internal assessment promotes:

- A. One-time judgement
- B. Ongoing learning monitoring
- C. Exam pressure only
- D. Teacher dominance

✓ **Answer: B**

Q33. Evaluation feedback mainly benefits:

- A. Administration only
- B. Both teacher and learner
- C. Examiner only
- D. Institution ranking

✓ **Answer: B**

Q34. Authentic evaluation emphasizes:

- A. Theoretical recall
- B. Real-world performance tasks
- C. Objective guessing
- D. Written exams only

✓ **Answer: B**

Q35. Reliability of evaluation increases when scoring is:

- A. Subjective
- B. Standardized
- C. Random
- D. Flexible

✓ **Answer: B**

Q36. Validity ensures that assessment:

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

✓ **Answer: B**

Q37. Online discussion forums support:

- A. Passive learning
- B. Reflective interaction
- C. Teacher monologue
- D. Memorization

✓ **Answer: B**

Q38. Diagnostic assessment helps teachers to:

- A. Assign grades
- B. Identify learning gaps
- C. Conduct certification
- D. Finalize syllabus

✓ **Answer: B**

Q39. Peer assessment mainly develops:

- A. Dependency
- B. Critical judgement
- C. Fear
- D. Isolation

✓ **Answer: B**

Q40. Formative assessment results are mainly used for:

- A. Promotion decisions
- B. Improving instruction
- C. Certification
- D. Ranking institutions

✓ **Answer: B**

Q41. A balanced question paper should include:

- A. Only easy questions
- B. Variety of cognitive levels
- C. Memory questions only
- D. Long answers only

✓ **Answer: B**

Q42. Evaluation transparency improves:

- A. Anxiety
- B. Student trust
- C. Failure rate
- D. Competition stress

✓ **Answer: B**

Q43. Computer-based evaluation allows:

- A. Slow processing
- B. Automated scoring
- C. Manual checking only
- D. Subjective marking

✓ **Answer: B**

Q44. Learning analytics helps teachers to:

- A. Punish learners
- B. Track learning patterns
- C. Reduce interaction
- D. Avoid evaluation

✓ **Answer: B**

Q45. Self-assessment primarily encourages:

- A. External dependence
- B. Metacognition
- C. Memorization
- D. Competition

✓ **Answer: B**

Q46. Assessment rubrics clearly describe:

- A. Exam schedule
- B. Performance criteria
- C. Attendance policy
- D. Teacher authority

✓ **Answer: B**

Q47. Effective evaluation supports:

- A. Learning improvement cycle
- B. One-time judgement
- C. Teacher control
- D. Exam stress

✓ **Answer:** A

Q48. Feedback should ideally be:

- A. Judgmental
- B. Action-oriented
- C. Delayed
- D. General

✓ **Answer:** B

Q49. Learning evidence collected over time is called:

- A. Objective test
- B. Portfolio assessment
- C. Oral exam
- D. Placement test

✓ **Answer:** B

Q50. Teaching aptitude mainly refers to teacher's:

- A. Academic degree
- B. Ability to facilitate learning effectively
- C. Administrative authority
- D. Research publication count

✓ **Answer:** B

Explanation: Teaching aptitude reflects pedagogical competence and ability to promote learning.