

UGC NET / JRF Paper-1 – Teaching Aptitude

SET – 6 (MCQs with Answers & Explanation)

Concept and Objectives of Teaching

Q1. Teaching is considered a professional activity because it:

- A. Requires authority
- B. Is based on specialized knowledge and skills
- C. Focuses only on exams
- D. Depends on textbooks

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: Teaching requires pedagogical knowledge, planning, and professional competence.

Q2. The central concern of modern teaching is:

- A. Content coverage
- B. Learner development
- C. Examination success
- D. Classroom discipline

✓ **Answer: B**

Q3. Instructional objectives should ideally describe:

- A. Teacher activities
- B. Student learning outcomes
- C. Institutional rules
- D. Curriculum length

✓ Answer: B

Q4. Teaching effectiveness increases when learning is:

- A. Passive
- B. Contextualized
- C. Memorized
- D. Teacher-directed only

✓ Answer: B

Q5. Teaching-learning process becomes dynamic when:

- A. Students only listen
- B. Interaction and feedback occur continuously
- C. Teacher controls discussion
- D. Evaluation is avoided

✓ Answer: B

Levels of Teaching

Q6. Memory level teaching mainly emphasizes:

- A. Interpretation
- B. Recall of information
- C. Critical reflection
- D. Innovation

✓ Answer: B

Q7. Understanding level teaching involves:

- A. Mechanical repetition
- B. Comprehension of meaning

- C. Habit formation
- D. Conditioning

✓ **Answer: B**

Q8. Reflective level teaching promotes:

- A. Independent problem solving
- B. Teacher dependence
- C. Rote learning
- D. Passive learning

✓ **Answer: A**

Q9. Which level requires learners to justify their answers?

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

✓ **Answer: C**

Q10. Teaching that encourages evaluation and reasoning belongs to:

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

✓ **Answer: B**

Learner Characteristics (Adolescents & Adults)

Q11. Adolescents develop stronger learning when teaching supports:

- A. Emotional security
- B. Strict punishment
- C. Isolation
- D. Memorization

✓ **Answer:** A

Q12. Adults learn best when learning is:

- A. Authority-driven
- B. Self-directed
- C. Compulsory
- D. Teacher-centered

✓ **Answer:** B

Q13. Adult learners bring _____ into the learning process.

- A. No prior ideas
- B. Rich experiences
- C. Fixed behaviour
- D. Dependence

✓ **Answer:** B

Q14. Adolescents show increased curiosity due to:

- A. Cognitive development
- B. Reduced memory
- C. Teacher pressure
- D. Examination stress

✓ **Answer:** A

Q15. Motivation that comes from personal satisfaction is:

- A. Extrinsic motivation
- B. Intrinsic motivation
- C. Negative motivation
- D. External control

✓ **Answer: B**

Q16. Learner diversity requires teachers to adopt:

- A. Uniform instruction
- B. Flexible teaching strategies
- C. Fixed evaluation
- D. Lecture-only teaching

✓ **Answer: B**

Q17. Adult education focuses more on:

- A. Content memorization
- B. Practical application
- C. Examination ranking
- D. Teacher authority

✓ **Answer: B**

Q18. Adolescents' learning improves through:

- A. Peer collaboration
- B. Isolation learning
- C. Dictation
- D. Punishment

✓ **Answer: A**

Teaching Methods

Q19. Inquiry teaching encourages students to:

- A. Accept facts blindly
- B. Investigate and question
- C. Memorize notes
- D. Avoid discussion

✓ **Answer: B**

Q20. Activity-based teaching mainly supports:

- A. Passive learning
- B. Experiential learning
- C. Mechanical recall
- D. Lecture dominance

✓ **Answer: B**

Q21. Reflective discussion helps learners to:

- A. Copy information
- B. Analyze viewpoints
- C. Avoid thinking
- D. Memorize faster

✓ **Answer: B**

Q22. Role-play method is useful for developing:

- A. Social skills
- B. Rote memory
- C. Writing speed
- D. Attendance

✓ **Answer: A**

Q23. Teaching aids are effective because they:

- A. Replace teachers
- B. Appeal to multiple senses
- C. Reduce interaction
- D. Increase memorization only

✓ **Answer: B**

Q24. Flipped learning increases classroom time for:

- A. Lectures
- B. Active learning activities
- C. Exams
- D. Dictation

✓ **Answer: B**

Q25. Problem-solving method develops:

- A. Passive habits
- B. Logical thinking
- C. Mechanical learning
- D. Teacher dependence

✓ **Answer: B**

Q26. Blended learning environment combines:

- A. Lecture and punishment
- B. Online and face-to-face learning
- C. Exams and grading
- D. Books and notes only

✓ **Answer: B**

Q27. Demonstration teaching is most useful in:

- A. Skill-oriented subjects
- B. Pure memorization topics
- C. Theory exams
- D. Dictation work

✓ **Answer: A**

Q28. Effective classroom questioning should:

- A. Discourage responses
- B. Stimulate thinking
- C. Focus only on recall
- D. Avoid interaction

✓ **Answer: B**

Evaluation Systems

Q29. Assessment that supports learning during instruction is:

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

✓ **Answer: B**

Q30. Summative assessment mainly aims at:

- A. Improvement during teaching
- B. Certification of learning
- C. Diagnosing problems
- D. Continuous monitoring

✓ **Answer: B**

Q31. Diagnostic assessment helps identify:

- A. Grades
- B. Learning weaknesses
- C. Promotion eligibility
- D. Attendance level

✓ **Answer: B**

Q32. A test is objective when scoring is:

- A. Opinion-based
- B. Independent of examiner bias
- C. Flexible
- D. Random

✓ **Answer: B**

Q33. Valid evaluation measures:

- A. Teacher satisfaction
- B. Intended learning outcomes
- C. Exam duration
- D. Student attendance

✓ **Answer: B**

Q34. Continuous evaluation provides:

- A. One-time judgement
- B. Ongoing feedback
- C. Certification only
- D. Ranking only

✓ **Answer: B**

Q35. Criterion-based evaluation compares performance with:

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

✓ **Answer: B**

Q36. Norm-based evaluation compares students:

- A. Against objectives
- B. With each other
- C. With syllabus
- D. With teacher expectations

✓ **Answer: B**

Q37. Computer-based testing improves:

- A. Manual errors
- B. Speed and accuracy of evaluation
- C. Paper usage
- D. Subjectivity

✓ **Answer: B**

Q38. Feedback in evaluation should aim at:

- A. Criticism
- B. Improvement of performance
- C. Punishment
- D. Comparison

✓ **Answer: B**

Q39. Portfolio assessment mainly shows:

- A. Single test performance
- B. Learning progress over time
- C. Oral ability only
- D. Attendance

✓ **Answer: B**

Q40. Higher-order thinking questions assess:

- A. Recall
- B. Analysis and synthesis
- C. Recognition
- D. Listing

✓ **Answer: B**

Q41. Reliability of a test increases when:

- A. Instructions are unclear
- B. Scoring criteria are standardized
- C. Questions are ambiguous
- D. Evaluation varies

✓ **Answer: B**

Q42. Online assessment supports:

- A. Limited access
- B. Flexible testing environment
- C. Only written exams
- D. Delayed results

✓ **Answer: B**

Q43. Self-assessment develops:

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

✓ **Answer: B**

Q44. Peer assessment encourages:

- A. Isolation
- B. Collaborative reflection
- C. Teacher dependence
- D. Memorization

✓ **Answer: B**

Q45. Rubrics help maintain:

- A. Subjectivity
- B. Consistency in grading
- C. Bias
- D. Random marking

✓ **Answer: B**

Q46. Evaluation aligned with teaching objectives improves:

- A. Confusion
- B. Instructional effectiveness
- C. Exam stress
- D. Competition

✓ **Answer: B**

Q47. Learning analytics primarily uses:

- A. Guesswork
- B. Data analysis for learning improvement
- C. Punishment methods
- D. Manual records

✓ **Answer: B**

Q48. Comprehensive evaluation includes:

- A. Cognitive domain only
- B. Cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains
- C. Written tests only
- D. Oral exams only

✓ **Answer: B**

Q49. Teaching aptitude reflects teacher's ability to:

- A. Complete syllabus quickly
- B. Facilitate effective learning
- C. Control students strictly
- D. Conduct examinations

✓ **Answer: B**

Q50. Effective teaching ultimately results in:

- A. Teacher satisfaction
- B. Meaningful student learning
- C. Classroom silence
- D. Increased homework

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: Teaching effectiveness is measured by meaningful learning outcomes.
