

UGC NET / JRF Paper-1 – Teaching Aptitude

SET – 8 (MCQs with Answers & Explanation)

Concept and Objectives of Teaching

Q1. Teaching aimed at conceptual restructuring of learners is known as:

- A. Informative teaching
- B. Transformative teaching
- C. Directive teaching
- D. Mechanical teaching

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: Transformative teaching changes learners' understanding and perspectives.

Q2. Clearly defined instructional objectives help primarily in:

- A. Increasing workload
- B. Selecting appropriate learning experiences
- C. Reducing student participation
- D. Avoiding assessment

✓ **Answer: B**

Q3. Teaching is considered successful when learners:

- A. Memorize maximum content
- B. Demonstrate behavioural change
- C. Maintain silence
- D. Score equally

✓ **Answer: B**

Q4. Learning objectives framed using action verbs mainly improve:

- A. Institutional ranking
- B. Measurability of learning
- C. Lecture delivery
- D. Discipline

✓ **Answer: B**

Q5. Constructive alignment refers to alignment among:

- A. Teacher and administration
- B. Objectives, learning activities, and assessment
- C. Curriculum and attendance
- D. Lecture and homework

✓ **Answer: B**

Levels of Teaching

Q6. Memory level teaching mainly involves:

- A. Hypothesis testing
- B. Recognition and recall
- C. Critical evaluation
- D. Independent research

✓ **Answer: B**

Q7. Understanding level teaching requires learners to:

- A. Repeat information
- B. Explain ideas in their own words
- C. Accept facts blindly
- D. Avoid interpretation

✓ Answer: B

Q8. Reflective level teaching emphasizes:

- A. Teacher explanation
- B. Problem analysis and reasoning
- C. Mechanical repetition
- D. Note memorization

✓ Answer: B

Q9. Highest learner autonomy is observed at:

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

✓ Answer: C

Q10. Teaching that encourages hypothesis formation belongs to:

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

✓ Answer: B

Learner Characteristics (Adolescents & Adults)

Q11. Adolescents tend to learn effectively when teaching includes:

- A. Emotional engagement
- B. Strict authority

- C. Isolation
- D. Passive listening

✓ **Answer:** A

Q12. Adult learners prefer learning environments that:

- A. Ignore experience
- B. Encourage participation and respect
- C. Emphasize memorization
- D. Focus only on grading

✓ **Answer:** B

Q13. Self-directed learning ability increases mainly due to:

- A. External pressure
- B. Maturity and experience
- C. Punishment
- D. Competition

✓ **Answer:** B

Q14. Adolescents' decision-making ability improves with:

- A. Cognitive development
- B. Reduced interaction
- C. Memorization
- D. Teacher control

✓ **Answer:** A

Q15. Adult motivation is mostly influenced by:

- A. Marks
- B. Practical usefulness of learning

- C. Classroom discipline
- D. Lecture duration

✓ **Answer: B**

Q16. Inclusive teaching practices ensure:

- A. Same instruction for all
- B. Equal learning opportunities
- C. Fixed evaluation
- D. Teacher-centered learning

✓ **Answer: B**

Q17. Peer interaction supports learning by promoting:

- A. Isolation
- B. Social constructivism
- C. Memorization
- D. Teacher dependence

✓ **Answer: B**

Q18. Readiness to learn depends largely on:

- A. Age alone
- B. Learner motivation and prior knowledge
- C. Teacher authority
- D. Examination pattern

✓ **Answer: B**

Teaching Methods

Q19. Discovery learning encourages students to:

- A. Receive ready-made answers
- B. Explore and find solutions independently
- C. Memorize facts
- D. Avoid experimentation

✓ **Answer: B**

Q20. Problem-based learning begins with:

- A. Lecture explanation
- B. Real-life problem situation
- C. Examination
- D. Homework assignment

✓ **Answer: B**

Q21. Cooperative learning improves:

- A. Individual isolation
- B. Communication and teamwork skills
- C. Teacher dependence
- D. Passive learning

✓ **Answer: B**

Q22. Concept mapping helps learners to:

- A. Copy notes faster
- B. Visualize relationships among ideas
- C. Memorize mechanically
- D. Reduce thinking

✓ **Answer: B**

Q23. Role of teacher in constructivist classroom is:

- A. Knowledge authority
- B. Facilitator of learning
- C. Examiner only
- D. Controller

✓ **Answer: B**

Q24. Simulation technique is most appropriate for:

- A. Rote learning
- B. Practicing complex situations safely
- C. Dictation practice
- D. Memorization

✓ **Answer: B**

Q25. Flipped classroom model shifts focus toward:

- A. Teacher lecture time
- B. Student-centered activities
- C. Examination preparation
- D. Homework reduction

✓ **Answer: B**

Q26. Teaching through analogy helps learners:

- A. Avoid understanding
- B. Connect new knowledge with familiar ideas
- C. Memorize faster
- D. Reduce analysis

✓ **Answer: B**

Q27. Digital learning platforms mainly enhance:

- A. Fixed learning pace
- B. Anytime-anywhere learning
- C. Teacher dominance
- D. Passive learning

✓ **Answer: B**

Q28. Inquiry-based teaching promotes:

- A. Questioning attitude
- B. Memorization
- C. Silence
- D. Lecture dependence

✓ **Answer: A**

Evaluation Systems

Q29. Assessment for learning primarily focuses on:

- A. Certification
- B. Continuous improvement
- C. Ranking
- D. Promotion

✓ **Answer: B**

Q30. Assessment of learning mainly refers to:

- A. Diagnostic testing
- B. Summative evaluation
- C. Practice testing
- D. Informal feedback

✓ **Answer: B**

Q31. Evaluation criteria should be:

- A. Hidden from learners
- B. Clearly communicated
- C. Random
- D. Flexible without standards

✓ **Answer: B**

Q32. Reliability of a test indicates:

- A. Difficulty level
- B. Consistency of measurement
- C. Length of paper
- D. Student interest

✓ **Answer: B**

Q33. Valid assessment measures:

- A. What is intended to be measured
- B. Student attendance
- C. Teacher performance
- D. Institutional policy

✓ **Answer: A**

Q34. Continuous assessment reduces:

- A. Learning opportunities
- B. Examination anxiety
- C. Feedback
- D. Participation

✓ **Answer: B**

Q35. Norm-referenced grading compares students:

- A. With standards
- B. With peers
- C. With syllabus
- D. With teacher expectations

✓ **Answer: B**

Q36. Criterion-referenced grading measures:

- A. Relative performance
- B. Mastery of objectives
- C. Competition level
- D. Rank position

✓ **Answer: B**

Q37. E-assessment provides advantage of:

- A. Delayed feedback
- B. Automated evaluation
- C. Manual checking
- D. Limited access

✓ **Answer: B**

Q38. Formative assessment mainly provides:

- A. Final grades
- B. Learning feedback
- C. Certification
- D. Ranking

✓ **Answer: B**

Q39. Performance-based assessment requires learners to:

- A. Recall facts
- B. Demonstrate skills
- C. Guess answers
- D. Memorize content

✓ **Answer: B**

Q40. Higher-order thinking questions evaluate:

- A. Recognition
- B. Analysis and creation
- C. Listing
- D. Recall only

✓ **Answer: B**

Q41. Feedback is most useful when it is:

- A. Immediate and specific
- B. Delayed
- C. General
- D. Judgmental

✓ **Answer: A**

Q42. Self-assessment mainly promotes:

- A. Teacher dependence
- B. Reflective thinking
- C. Competition
- D. Memorization

✓ **Answer: B**

Q43. Peer assessment helps learners develop:

- A. Passive habits
- B. Evaluation skills
- C. Fear
- D. Isolation

✓ **Answer: B**

Q44. Rubrics improve assessment by ensuring:

- A. Bias
- B. Clear performance standards
- C. Random scoring
- D. Subjectivity

✓ **Answer: B**

Q45. Online testing systems enhance:

- A. Evaluation efficiency
- B. Teacher workload
- C. Paper dependency
- D. Subjective marking

✓ **Answer: A**

Q46. Learning analytics uses data to:

- A. Punish students
- B. Improve teaching decisions
- C. Reduce learning
- D. Avoid assessment

✓ **Answer: B**

Q47. Comprehensive evaluation considers:

- A. Knowledge only
- B. Knowledge, skills, and attitudes
- C. Exams only
- D. Attendance only

✓ **Answer: B**

Q48. Effective evaluation cycle ends with:

- A. Result declaration
- B. Feedback and instructional modification
- C. Certification
- D. Ranking

✓ **Answer: B**

Q49. Teaching aptitude mainly reflects teacher's:

- A. Administrative authority
- B. Instructional competence
- C. Research productivity
- D. Experience only

✓ **Answer: B**

Q50. Ultimate aim of teaching is:

- A. Completing syllabus
- B. Developing independent learners
- C. Conducting exams
- D. Maintaining discipline

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: Teaching aims to create autonomous, lifelong learners.