

UGC NET / JRF Paper-1 – Teaching Aptitude

SET – 9 (MCQs with Answers & Explanation)

Concept and Objectives of Teaching

Q1. Teaching becomes effective when instruction promotes:

- A. Content transmission
- B. Cognitive restructuring
- C. Teacher dominance
- D. Fixed learning pace

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: Effective teaching modifies learners' cognitive structures and understanding.

Q2. Instructional objectives mainly guide:

- A. Institutional management
- B. Selection of teaching strategies
- C. Student attendance
- D. Classroom discipline

✓ **Answer: B**

Q3. Outcome-based education emphasizes:

- A. Teaching methods only
- B. Measurable learner achievement
- C. Lecture duration
- D. Examination frequency

✓ **Answer: B**

Q4. Teaching-learning objectives should be:

- A. Abstract and general
- B. Specific and observable
- C. Teacher-centered
- D. Policy-oriented

✓ **Answer: B**

Q5. A teaching process integrating reflection during learning is called:

- A. Linear teaching
- B. Interactive teaching
- C. Reflective pedagogy
- D. Mechanical instruction

✓ **Answer: C**

Levels of Teaching

Q6. Memory level teaching primarily supports:

- A. Analytical thinking
- B. Information retention
- C. Hypothesis generation
- D. Creative reasoning

✓ **Answer: B**

Q7. Understanding level learning involves ability to:

- A. Recall facts
- B. Interpret and classify information
- C. Repeat definitions
- D. Memorize lists

✓ Answer: B

Q8. Reflective teaching requires learners to:

- A. Depend on teacher explanation
- B. Evaluate evidence logically
- C. Memorize answers
- D. Avoid questioning

✓ Answer: B

Q9. Which teaching level is most associated with critical inquiry?

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

✓ Answer: C

Q10. Movement from comprehension to evaluation occurs at:

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

✓ Answer: B

Learner Characteristics (Adolescents & Adults)

Q11. Adolescents' classroom participation increases when:

- A. Fear is used as motivation
- B. Psychological safety exists

- C. Interaction is restricted
- D. Lectures dominate

✓ **Answer: B**

Q12. Adult learners value learning that:

- A. Is examination-oriented
- B. Enhances professional competence
- C. Requires memorization
- D. Is teacher-controlled

✓ **Answer: B**

Q13. Learning readiness in adults depends largely on:

- A. Institutional rules
- B. Social roles and responsibilities
- C. Teacher authority
- D. Classroom size

✓ **Answer: B**

Q14. Adolescents' self-esteem influences:

- A. Curriculum structure
- B. Learning motivation
- C. Evaluation pattern
- D. Attendance policy

✓ **Answer: B**

Q15. Experiential background of adults acts as:

- A. Learning barrier only
- B. Learning resource

- C. Discipline issue
- D. Evaluation standard

✓ **Answer: B**

Q16. Learner-centered classrooms emphasize:

- A. Teacher explanation
- B. Active participation
- C. Memorization
- D. Fixed instruction

✓ **Answer: B**

Q17. Motivation arising from curiosity is:

- A. Extrinsic
- B. Intrinsic
- C. Negative
- D. Controlled

✓ **Answer: B**

Q18. Inclusive education requires teachers to:

- A. Treat learners identically
- B. Adapt instruction to learner diversity
- C. Focus only on high achievers
- D. Standardize learning pace

✓ **Answer: B**

Teaching Methods

Q19. Socratic questioning mainly promotes:

- A. Memorization
- B. Critical thinking
- C. Lecture listening
- D. Note copying

✓ **Answer: B**

Q20. Heuristic method encourages learners to:

- A. Follow instructions strictly
- B. Discover knowledge independently
- C. Memorize procedures
- D. Avoid experimentation

✓ **Answer: B**

Q21. Brainstorming technique develops:

- A. Convergent thinking only
- B. Creative idea generation
- C. Passive listening
- D. Teacher authority

✓ **Answer: B**

Q22. Demonstration combined with discussion mainly enhances:

- A. Surface learning
- B. Conceptual clarity
- C. Mechanical memory
- D. Passive observation

✓ **Answer: B**

Q23. Blended pedagogy integrates:

- A. Theory and punishment
- B. Digital and classroom learning experiences
- C. Lecture and dictation
- D. Exams and grading

✓ **Answer: B**

Q24. Reflective teaching practice involves:

- A. Ignoring feedback
- B. Continuous self-evaluation by teacher
- C. Fixed teaching style
- D. Memorization techniques

✓ **Answer: B**

Q25. Project-based learning primarily develops:

- A. Isolated knowledge
- B. Applied understanding
- C. Passive learning
- D. Recall ability

✓ **Answer: B**

Q26. Interactive whiteboards support learning by:

- A. Limiting interaction
- B. Enhancing visual engagement
- C. Increasing memorization
- D. Replacing teachers

✓ **Answer: B**

Q27. Microteaching mainly helps in improving:

- A. Institutional policy
- B. Teaching skills through practice
- C. Student evaluation
- D. Curriculum design

✓ **Answer: B**

Q28. Inquiry-based classrooms encourage students to:

- A. Depend on teacher answers
- B. Ask questions and investigate
- C. Memorize notes
- D. Avoid discussion

✓ **Answer: B**

Evaluation Systems

Q29. Assessment integrated with instruction is known as:

- A. Terminal evaluation
- B. Embedded assessment
- C. External testing
- D. Norm testing

✓ **Answer: B**

Q30. Diagnostic evaluation is useful for:

- A. Certification
- B. Identifying learning difficulties
- C. Ranking students
- D. Promotion decisions

✓ **Answer: B**

Q31. Balanced assessment includes:

- A. One testing method
- B. Multiple assessment techniques
- C. Written exams only
- D. Objective questions only

✓ **Answer: B**

Q32. Test validity ensures:

- A. Consistency of scores
- B. Accurate measurement of intended outcomes
- C. Difficulty level
- D. Student comparison

✓ **Answer: B**

Q33. Reliability refers to:

- A. Accuracy of content
- B. Stability of measurement results
- C. Learning objectives
- D. Student satisfaction

✓ **Answer: B**

Q34. Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) focuses on:

- A. Final exams only
- B. Holistic development
- C. Ranking learners
- D. Certification only

✓ **Answer: B**

Q35. Norm-referenced assessment determines:

- A. Mastery level
- B. Relative standing among learners
- C. Learning objectives
- D. Skill development

✓ **Answer: B**

Q36. Criterion-referenced assessment evaluates:

- A. Peer comparison
- B. Achievement against standards
- C. Ranking system
- D. Competition level

✓ **Answer: B**

Q37. Computer adaptive testing adjusts questions based on:

- A. Teacher choice
- B. Learner performance
- C. Time duration
- D. Syllabus order

✓ **Answer: B**

Q38. Authentic assessment tasks require:

- A. Memorized responses
- B. Real-life application of knowledge
- C. Objective guessing
- D. Note reproduction

✓ **Answer: B**

Q39. Effective feedback should be:

- A. Delayed and general
- B. Timely and improvement-oriented
- C. Judgmental
- D. Comparative

✓ **Answer: B**

Q40. Portfolio assessment helps evaluate:

- A. One-time performance
- B. Long-term learning growth
- C. Attendance only
- D. Exam ranking

✓ **Answer: B**

Q41. Peer assessment promotes:

- A. Isolation
- B. Analytical judgement
- C. Memorization
- D. Teacher dependency

✓ **Answer: B**

Q42. Self-assessment enhances:

- A. External control
- B. Metacognitive awareness
- C. Competition fear
- D. Passive learning

✓ **Answer: B**

Q43. Rubrics mainly provide:

- A. Random scoring
- B. Defined performance criteria
- C. Subjective evaluation
- D. Hidden expectations

✓ **Answer: B**

Q44. Digital evaluation systems mainly improve:

- A. Paper usage
- B. Efficiency and accessibility
- C. Teacher bias
- D. Manual workload

✓ **Answer: B**

Q45. Learning analytics assists teachers in:

- A. Punishing students
- B. Data-informed instructional decisions
- C. Reducing evaluation
- D. Eliminating feedback

✓ **Answer: B**

Q46. Higher-order assessment questions measure:

- A. Recall ability
- B. Analysis, synthesis, and evaluation
- C. Recognition skills
- D. Listing knowledge

✓ **Answer: B**

Q47. Comprehensive evaluation includes assessment of:

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

✓ **Answer: B**

Q48. Evaluation cycle improves teaching when results are used for:

- A. Ranking
- B. Instructional modification
- C. Certification only
- D. Administrative reporting

✓ **Answer: B**

Q49. Teaching aptitude is best reflected through:

- A. Strict discipline
- B. Ability to facilitate meaningful learning
- C. Length of lectures
- D. Research publications

✓ **Answer: B**

Q50. Ultimate goal of education-oriented teaching is:

- A. Information delivery
- B. Lifelong learning capability
- C. Examination success
- D. Curriculum completion

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: Education aims to develop lifelong learners capable of independent thinking.