

R. Gupta's®



TEACHING APTITUDE

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TEACHING APTITUDE

For

**Teacher (TGT, PGT/J.B.T./
N.T.T./E.T.E./B.Ed./E.El.Ed.)
Entrance Exams**

According to New Pattern of Examination



Ramesh Publishing House, New Delhi

Published by

O.P. Gupta for Ramesh Publishing House

Admin. Office

12-H, New Daryaganj Road, Opp. Officers' Mess,
New Delhi-110002 ☎ 23261567, 23275224, 23275124

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Website: www.rameshpublishinghouse.com

Showroom

- Balaji Market, Nai Sarak, Delhi-6 ☎ 23253720, 23282525
- 4457, Nai Sarak, Delhi-6, ☎ 23918938

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Book Code: R-428

ISBN: 978-93-5012-330-0

HSN Code: 49011010

TEACHING APTITUDE

BASIC ELEMENTS OF TEACHING APTITUDE

The general meaning of teaching is—imparting education. “Teaching aptitude” means—an interest in imparting education. But the meanings of ‘teaching’ and ‘aptitude’ are, in fact, very vast. Teaching is an art. The arts are always dynamic in nature and growth oriented. Hence, teaching is also dynamically changing and growth oriented. In a broad sense, teaching is an incessant process that goes on throughout the life. It has three facets or elements—the teacher, student and subject. In the absence of any one of these elements, teaching work cannot be done. Besides, all these three elements have their own importance. Reduction of the importance of any one of these elements would obstruct the teaching process and teaching would not be effective.

- A. The Teacher:** First of all, we shall consider the element of “the teacher”. A teacher must have the following virtues and abilities in order to teach:—
- 1. Knowledge of the Nature of the Child :** For the purpose of teaching, it is important for the teacher to know about the nature of the child he is going to teach. You are aware of the fact that from the viewpoints of strength, abilities, interest, emotions and nature, all the children are different. The teacher must have the capability to understand their diversities and treat them accordingly. In other words, we can state that the teacher should have the knowledge of principles and practice of child psychology. The teaching process can become meaningful only through the prudent use of this knowledge.
 - 2. Knowledge of the Subject:** The teacher must have the solid knowledge base of the subject, which he wants to teach. If he does not possess good knowledge of the subject, he would give only half-baked knowledge to his students of that subject. Further, he would also not be able to answer the queries of the students, which may be shot at him every now and then. If such types of incidents are repeated by chance, then the prestige of the teacher would receive a serious setback.
 - 3. Knowledge about the Effect of the Teacher and his Teaching:** The teacher must also know what is the effect of his personality and teaching on those students whom he teaches. This fact must be known by him because he has to make further efforts only on the basis of this knowledge. The effect of the personality and teaching of a teacher cannot be the same on all the students. Hence, keeping in view this diversity of effect, the teacher would have to make the programme of teaching further.

4. **Knowledge of Teaching Methodologies:** The teacher must have a general understanding of the teaching methodologies. Based on this very knowledge, the teacher decides how he should establish a relationship between the student and the subject. Without this knowledge, perhaps he may not be able to give an understanding of the subject to his students.
5. **Knowledge of the Method to Present the Subject to Students:** The teacher must the method through which, he is supposed to present the subject matter to his students. If he does not know about this method, it would be very difficult for him to make his students correctly know about the subject matter.
6. **Knowledge of Teaching Methods:** There are many teaching methods in vogue. When the teacher wants to teach his students a particular subject, then he has to consider what should be the teaching method to present that subject before the students. Selection of a teaching method is a task of great wisdom. The success of the teacher depends only upon this selection. The following teaching methods are adopted by teachers:—
- (A) Explanatory method
 - (B) Clarification method
 - (C) Descriptive method
 - (D) Comparative method
 - (E) Story method
 - (F) Textbook reading method
 - (G) Question-answer method
7. **Knowledge of General Principles of Teaching:** There are many principles of teaching. The teacher must have knowledge about them. He must also have knowledge of child psychology (as explained earlier); he has to decide, according to the tenets of child psychology, which principle he should follow to teach his students. If he does not take care of this fact, he would not be able to make his teaching successful and meaningful. The general principles of teaching are as follows:-
- (A) Principles of activity
 - (B) Principles of motivation
 - (C) Principle of correlation with life
 - (D) Principle of interest
 - (E) Principle of fixed objective
 - (F) Principle of selection
 - (G) Principle of planning
 - (H) Principle of individual dissimilarities
 - (I) Principle of division
 - (J) Principle of repetition
 - (K) Principle of entertainment
8. **Knowledge of Teaching Formulae:** Teaching formulae are the methods through which, the task of teaching proceeds ahead. All these formulae

are based on experience and these have to be used with great care.

The major teaching formulae are as follows:—

- (A) Form the known to the unknown
- (B) From easy to difficult
- (C) From simple to complex
- (D) From general to particular
- (E) From total to part
- (F) From uncertain to certain
- (G) From overt to covert
- (H) From special to general
- (I) From analysis to synthesis
- (J) From psychology to reasoning
- (K) Inductive method
- (L) From experience to reason

9. Individual Qualities of the Teacher: A teacher is the initiator of the total teaching process. He has a great influence on students. Hence, he must possess several qualities to influence the character of his students while he imparts them education.

The following traits are required to be present in a teacher:-

- (A) Good health
- (B) Agility and enthusiasm
- (C) Simple but tasteful dress
- (D) Justice and impartiality
- (E) Self-confidence
- (F) Cheerfulness
- (G) Sympathy
- (H) Patience and devotion
- (I) Enthusiasm and optimism
- (J) Ability to take the first step and abundance of knowledge
- (K) Ability of leadership
- (L) Good class conduct
- (M) Good moral character

We have described the qualities of the teacher in general in the preceding text. However, teaching aptitude is much more vital than these qualities; it would be described in this book at a later stage.

B. The student: Now, we shall discuss the student. In a broad sense, all the students may be deemed equal. But if we view them with an exploratory vision, then we would learn that every student is a unique living being.

In the text that follows, we would discuss some common traits:-

1. Clean Slate: A little child is just like a clean slate. Nothing is written on this slate. He learns everything only from his family, society and environment. His personality is developed due to the effects of these three variables.

2. **Innocent and Pious:** A little child is innocent and sans criminal tendencies. He is not aware of right or wrong; truth or falsity; affinity and hostility; welfare or harm; and self and others. As he gets various experiences, he learns from them and develops a personality of his own.
3. **Receptive:** A little child is very much receptive or absorber of actions or behaviour. Here, the word 'receptive' means—full of the ability to learn the described or narrated actions/instructions/experiences. He assimilates/accepts that very company, environment and instruction, which is given or presented to him.
4. **Independent Nature:** The child is independent by nature. He does not like to be chained or controlled. He does not want anything to be imposed on him
5. **Different Nature:** The nature of every child is different. One child can be stubborn, while the other one can be shy; another one can be interpid and another one can be meek. Finally, one child can be liberal while another one can be harsh. He cannot change his nature so easily. Hence, it is better to deal with him only by explaining the thing/concept/phenomenon to him. If we do not do so, we might waste all of our efforts.
6. **Different Mental Abilities:** The mental abilities of students are different. Some of them are hard working and determined while others are lazy and give up very easily. The teacher must learn about their mental abilities and then, engage them in work.
7. **Different Interests:** The interests of students are not same or similar. It is important for the teacher to know about their orientation/inclination about different pieces of work.
8. **Different Intelligence Levels:** The intelligence levels of the children are not the same. Some children possess exceptionally high intelligence levels, some others have general intelligence levels while some others could be of low intelligence levels (and hence, slow learners).

It is as important for students to learn the subject, just like it is for the teacher. If the latter does not understand his students, his teaching would remain incomplete and become quite cumbersome.

- C. **The Subject:** Now, we shall discuss the third element, which is the subject. It is a very important element. The teacher and his students work together only for its transmission (from the former to the latter). As has already been stated, a teacher must get complete knowledge about his subject. However, there are many other aspects, which must be taken care of we shall discuss those aspects briefly in the text that follows:-

1. **The Subject must be in tune with the mental level of students:** The teacher must ensure that whatever he teaches, is according to the mental level of his students.
2. **The subject must be moulded/prepared according to the interest and attitudes of students:** The subject must be presented before students in

such a manner as to evince an interest of students; and this presentation should also be in tune with their attitudes.

3. **The subject must be divided into parts to make it easy to comprehend:**
The teacher must teach the subject by dividing it into parts. If he does so, his students would be able to understand it in a better manner.
4. **Examples and materials (directly) related to the subject must be used:**
The teacher should present the examples and other materials, related to the subject, before the students. In this manner, students would be easily able to assimilate that subject.
5. **Activities related to the subject must be got done from Students:** The teacher should get the activities/experiments/practicals, related to the subject, done from the students. This methodology is extremely useful.

TEACHING APTITUDE

It means—an interest in and orientation for the teaching work and also, the finesse of implementing teaching principles and methods. Merely acquiring a degree or diploma in teaching is not a measure of teaching aptitude. The reaction of the teacher to the actual and daily problems can give us some vital clues.

Under the gamut of teaching aptitude, teaching skill occupies a major place. We know that every student is a different unit (or entity) from the viewpoints of physique, intelligence, attitude and interest. He has his own problems to solve. Teaching them by keeping their diversity (and hence, their needs) in view, is quite a difficult task. There is no book in the world, which would be able to give a direction to a teacher to solve the diverse problems of all his students. Hence, the teacher has to solve the problems of his students only on the basis of his knowledge (on study), experience, vision and understanding. This vision and understanding is called teaching skill. Higher the level of teaching skill possessed by a teacher, more successful would be that teacher.

No one knows what types of circumstances would be created during the course of class teaching. A new unimagined situation can surface at any point of time. Problems of all the situations cannot be solved by a learned technique or a method taught to others. Hence, the teacher must have the ability to react according to all types of circumstances. The overtly similar circumstances could have totally different reason behind their existence. In such situations, the solutions for overpowering them would also have to be different. The teacher himself has to decide, which solution would be suitable under a given circumstance. He cannot take the help of any great book, adviser or assistant.

Teachers face difficult problems quite often. If they do not use wisdom while facing such problems, they may suffer heavily. Under a particular situation, different students may give different reactions to a given issue or subject. Effecting coordination among them could be a very difficult task in that event. The skill of the teacher is put to test

only on these occasions. The evaluation of a teacher about a situation is the decisive element. The entire process of teaching is based on this. None of the training schedules or principles helps the teacher in this evaluation; only the prompt intelligence of the teacher can save him.

Hence, under the gamut of teaching aptitude, the teacher is expected to solve problems. He is presented with a particular situation and his reaction to the same is solicited. Therefore, the field of teaching aptitude is limitless. However, on a practical basis, his aptitude can be gauged by learning about his discretionary ability in the context of the following subjects:-

1. Child-like tendencies of little children.
2. The basis of relationship between the teacher and the students: its various facets.
3. The viewpoint of the teacher towards the problems of less intelligence students.
4. Methods of fulfilling the needs of highly intelligent students.
5. Reasons of the creation of problems related to discipline: identification of these reasons and their elimination.
6. Home work: Its objective: whom to give and how much should be the quantum, reaction on the completion or non-completion of home work by students.
7. Teacher-parents/guardian relations.
8. Relations with the Principal and other teachers.
9. Techniques of motivation and their appropriate use.
10. Merits and demerits of teaching methods.
11. Usefulness of the principles of teaching.
12. Use of study material.
13. Effective use of the blackboard.
14. Preparation for teaching plan.
15. Achievement of teaching objectives.

The Question-Answer Method of Teaching: This is the most important method of teaching. This technique has been recognised from the times of Socrates till date. Fowler opines that teaching should be carried out through questions (and answers) only. The question-answer method has multiple purposes. There are many objectives of asking questions. The chief ones of those have been appended as follows:-

1. Motivating students.
2. Generating interest for the subject matter among students.

3. Associating the subject matter with the knowledge levels of students.
4. Motivating students to find answers after careful thinking.
5. Learning about the difficulties of students after listening to the answers of students.
6. Giving opportunities to students to narrate their experiences.
7. Keeping the class alert.
8. Taking an opportunity to know how far the students have understood the subject taught by the teacher.
9. Complete participation of students in perpetuating the lecture still further.
10. Development of comparative, analytical and synthesis abilities.
11. Developing the ability of exact presentation.
12. Keeping the attention of students focused on the lecture and also, keeping their brains active.
13. Developing a habit (among students) of becoming industrious for solving a problem.

What should be the types of questions asked by a teacher? Some guiding principles in this context are as follows:-

1. There should be only one thought in one question.
2. The question must have a predecided objective.
3. The question should be straight and brief.
4. All the questions should be arranged in a series.
5. Questions should be according to the intelligence and abilities.
6. Questions should be thought-provoking.
7. Questions should be asked from all the students of the class.
8. The language of each question should be easy to understand/comprehend.
9. A question should not have double or multiple meanings.
10. Questions should be able to Judge the knowledge levels of students.
11. Questions should enhance the expressive abilities of students.

Questions are asked so that students are able to answer them. The teacher should keep in his mind that answers:

- (A) are in complete sentences and not in 'yes' or 'no' format;
- (B) are in a pure language and with proper vocabulary;
- (C) have clear meanings;
- (D) are not out of context;
- (E) have some themes;
- (F) are not based on guess/whim; and
- (G) are not redundant.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Why would you like to ask questions from students in an intermittent manner?
 - A. In order to know whether they are listening carefully or not
 - B. In order to know who among the students has a high level of intelligence
 - C. In order to know whether the topic being discussed is being understood by students or not
 - D. In order to help students
2. Which children you would like to teach?
 - A. Those who are having high levels of intelligence
 - B. Those who are hardworking
 - C. Those who love discipline
 - D. All types of children
3. If a student comes to you to ask something related to studies (during you spare time), then you would:
 - A. reprimand him and tell him to go away
 - B. listen to his problem and defer its solution
 - C. tell him that he had better ask about that topic in the class the next day
 - D. solve his problem there and then
4. Home work should be given to students:
 - A. according to their interest
 - B. keeping their ages in view
 - C. keeping their intelligence levels in view
 - D. keeping in view their needs of the final examination
5. What should be the type of questions being asked by the teacher from students in the classroom?
 - A. Those, which may be easily answered by every student
 - B. Those, which may not be easily answered by every student
 - C. Those, which help the teacher judge whether children are thoroughly understanding the lesson or not
 - D. Those, which may indicate whether children are impressed by his teaching or not
6. If, on a certain day, children are not in a mood to study, then:
 - A. they should be freed
 - B. they should be ordered to remain seated in the class (without talking)
 - C. they should be told to conduct an interesting activity on that day
 - D. the teacher should sit along with them, laugh along with them and have fun

7. The danger emanating from the act of giving a harsh punishment to a student is that:
 - A. the student in question may beat the teacher black and blue
 - B. the student in question may leave school and join another school
 - C. the parents of that student can fight with the teacher on this issue
 - D. a feeling of hatred towards studies, schools and teachers may arise in the mind of that student
8. If students are not taking an interest in the lesson, than the teacher should
 - A. tell the students that taking interest in their studies would amount to their welfare
 - B. ask them why they are not taking an interest in the lesson
 - C. himself find out the causes for lack of interest and remove such causes
 - D. file a complaint with the Principal in this context
9. The aim of the teacher is to
 - A. help students get through the examination
 - B. make students disciplined
 - C. develop the talent of students
 - D. create a society oriented feeling among students
10. Which one of the following is the best method of teaching?
 - A. Dialogue method
 - B. Textbook method
 - C. Project method
 - D. Audio-visual method
11. If a student is not able to answer a question during the course of the lecture, then you will:
 - A. scold him and hence, insult him
 - B. tell him the correct answer yourself
 - C. try to understand why that student was not able to give correct answer
 - D. advise the student to study more carefully
12. Why do you like teaching work?
 - A. Children do not remain naughty in the presence of the teacher
 - B. Your parents had told you that it is a dignified profession
 - C. You have on interest in teaching
 - D. The person keeps on reading a lot in this profession
13. One solution to make class teaching more effective/meaningful is the following
 - A. give home work in excess
 - B. stop the students after the school time and have discussions with them
 - C. immediately after the class lecture, ask questions related to the lecture
 - D. tell children that if they have not understood the lesson, you will teach the same once again
14. By which trait of the teacher, the students are generally impressed?
 - A. His knowledge/learning

- B. His high moral character
 - C. His tough discipline
 - D. His relationship with the Principal
15. If, on a certain day, you are very tired and not in a mood to teach students in the class, what will you do?
- A. Free children and send them home
 - B. Request your colleague (teacher) to teach children in your place
 - C. Tell children an ideal story
 - D. Tell children to go out and play
16. Which one of the following is taken care of while designing the syllabus?
- A. The teaching method
 - B. Students
 - C. Objectives of education
 - D. Interest of students
17. The best way to encourage a teacher, who works with complete dedication, is to:
- A. give him a prize
 - B. give him an advance increment in his salary
 - C. arrange a felicitation function and felicitate him
 - D. praise his work from time to time
18. During the course of class teaching, the teacher should take his students from:
- A. known to known
 - B. known to unknown
 - C. unknown to known
 - D. unknown to unknown
19. Whose behaviour affects students the most?
- A. That of the Principal
 - B. That of a politician
 - C. That of a teacher
 - D. That of a tutor
20. The following teacher becomes popular among his students
- A. the one who helps his students in their academic work and in the times of joy and sorrow
 - B. the one who behaves with students as if they were his friends
 - C. the one who does not pay attention to the naughty activities of his students
 - D. the one who always fights with the principal to support his students
21. If a student does not complete his home work on a regular basis, what will you do to rectify him?
- A. You will complain to the principal and get him punished
 - B. You will call the student in privacy and explain to him that (completion of) home work has many advantages
 - C. You will like to get the cooperation of the student in question
 - D. You will clearly tell the student that if he continues to ignore his home work, he would not be allowed to appear in the final examination
22. By which method, students learn to the maximum extent and with the utmost speed?
- A. By seeing
 - B. By reading
 - C. By listening
 - D. By doing themselves

23. Which quality of the teacher is liked the most by students?
- A. His punctuality
 - B. His impartiality
 - C. His love for discipline
 - D. His dominance
24. How should the teacher behave with students?
- A. Normal
 - B. Father-like
 - C. Friendly
 - D. Elderly
25. When should the teacher check the written work/assignments being done by his students?
- A. Whenever he finds sometime
 - B. Immediately after the completion of the written work/assignment
 - C. On a Sunday, in the weekend
 - D. During the week that follows
26. What should the teacher do to maintain the interest of students in class teaching?
- A. Maximum use of the blackboard
 - B. Extensive use of examples from the practical life
 - C. Extensive use of teaching materials/aids
 - D. Giving ample opportunities to students for discussion/deliberations
27. What will you like to take additional responsibilities as a teacher?
- A. In order to gain new experiences
 - B. In order to please your Principal
 - C. In order to become popular among students
 - D. In order to cooperate
28. In your view, to win the confidence of the Principal, a teacher should:
- A. keep on giving gifts to the Principal
 - B. keep on censuring and backbiting other teachers in collusion with the Principal
 - C. keep on executing his own teaching work in a satisfactory manner
 - D. gain popularity among students
29. You think that taking surprise tests is justified because:
- A. students remain frightened due to these
 - B. you do not have to get yourself prepared at home for this purpose
 - C. you can escape the teaching session due to the alibi of taking a surprise test
 - D. the abilities and knowledge levels of students can be truly judged through such tests
30. If a student criticises another student in your presence, then you would
- A. punish him
 - B. inform that teacher about the critical remarks passed by that student
 - C. ignore his remarks/discussion
 - D. reprimand that student and spare him

31. A teacher should work according to:
- A. his own liking/whims
 - B. the needs of the time
 - C. his capacity to work
 - D. his need
32. After becoming a teacher, what type of work you would be interested in?
- A. Supporting the students
 - B. Enhancing the knowledge levels of students
 - C. Conveying the complaints of students to the Principal
 - D. Raising the teaching standards in your school
33. After becoming a teacher, which one of the following item, in your opinion, must be made available at the residence of every teacher?
- A. A library
 - B. A television
 - C. A well decorated drawing room
 - D. All of these three
34. You are teaching in the class room and one student is busy reading a story book (instead of giving attention to the lecture). What would you do in such a situation?
- A. You would reprimand that student and show him the way out of the class
 - B. You would tell the student to leave the story book and concentrate on the subject being taught
 - C. You would purposely ignore that student
 - D. You would wait for another student to complain about that student so that you may be able to file a complaint against him with the Principal
35. As a teacher, you would:
- A. listen to the personal problems of the students only if they were special
 - B. always listen to the problems of students
 - C. never listen to the problems of students
 - D. listen to the problems of students and moderate them to the Principal
36. In order to participate in a conference or seminar, which is related to teaching, you would:
- A. take leave from the school
 - B. get the permission of the Principal
 - C. not get the permission of the Principal
 - D. quietly leave the school and attend the conference or seminar
37. In your opinion, what should be the age for sending little children to school?
- A. When the child starts speaking
 - B. When the child develops an interest in studies
 - C. When the child attains the age of plus five years
 - D. When the child attains the age of plus three years
38. Some students quietly run away from school. In order to check this habit of such students, you would:
- A. try to know why they run away from school
 - B. inform the Principal about their habit of running away from school

- C. inform the parents of such children about their habit of running away from school
 - D. try to make class teaching more interesting
39. As a teacher, what would you like to do to make your (distinct) position in the society?
- A. You would join a political party
 - B. You would actively participate in the political activities
 - C. You would properly undertake (and execute) your teaching responsibility
 - D. You would try to prove in the society that you are a superior being
40. For whom, education is deemed more important:
- A. For boys
 - B. For girls
 - C. For adults
 - D. For all of these
41. Why is the use of different methods useful in teaching?
- A. In order to make teaching easily understood
 - B. In order to make teaching more interesting
 - C. In order to attract the attention of students
 - D. All of these
42. By administering objective type questions to students:
- A. their knowledge levels cannot be known
 - B. their abilities cannot be known
 - C. their abilities of expression and writing styles cannot be known
 - D. All of these
43. As a teacher, what is your opinion about going on a strike?
- A. Strikes do not solve any problem
 - B. Strikes are the stumbling blocks on the path of progress of the nation
 - C. Going on a strike is against the dignity of teachers
 - D. A strike should be the last resort to be undertaken
44. Suppose that you give tuition to a student and he fails in the annual examination. In such an event, you would:
- A. request the Principal to help him get through
 - B. request other teachers to increase his marks
 - C. suggest the parent/guardian of the student that he/she should try to use references to contact other teachers so that they increase the marks of the student
 - D. teach that student with a renewed vigour and toil in future
45. Who are the students who like to sit in the back row in the class?
- A. Those who are very much afraid of the teacher
 - B. Those who do not come (to the class) after completing their home work
 - C. Those who are not interested in studies
 - D. Those who want to talk to one another

46. As a teacher, where would you like to teach?
- A. In the school of your own village
 - B. In the school of your district in which, children of the rich people study
 - C. In the school whose Principal is your acquaintance
 - D. In any school
47. Some teachers give tuitions. In your opinion, what is the reason for this?
- A. They get ample opportunities to revise the subject matter being studied (when they give tuitions)
 - B. That is how they are able to keep themselves busy in quite a useful manner
 - C. They are always involved in earn (more) money
 - D. They nurture intense feelings of welfare of students
48. Your opinion is that:
- A. whatever you are doing, is sufficient
 - B. you are doing more than what you can do or accomplish
 - C. whatever you may be able to do/accomplish, is enough
 - D. you can do much more than whatever you are doing at present
49. In the profession of teaching, the most beneficial aspect is:
- A. an opportunity to dominate the children
 - B. an opportunity to express yourself
 - C. hefty earnings from tuition work, besides earnings through salary
 - D. sufficient number of holidays in a year
50. A superior teacher is the one who:
- A. gives his complete time to the school
 - B. strictly follows the norms of discipline
 - C. takes an interest in the all-round development of students
 - D. gives leadership to students
51. A teacher learns the most from his:
- A. Principal
 - B. books
 - C. admirers
 - D. students
52. Should a teacher play along with students in games?
- A. Sometimes
 - B. Never
 - C. Yes
 - D. As and when the Principal wishes
53. If a student misbehaves with you, then as a teacher, what would be your reaction?
- A. You would file a complaint with the Principal
 - B. You would punish the student so that he pays evenly for his offense
 - C. You would pardon the student and forget the incident
 - D. You would complain to other teachers of the school and initiate a campaign to expel him from the school

54. As a teacher, what type of behaviour of a student would be deemed serious by you?
- A. Incomplete home work
 - B. Asking too many questions in the class
 - C. Talking to other students in the class during the course of a lecture
 - D. Slightly slow/weak in studies
55. During the course of a lecture in the class, two students talk to each other. In your view, due to this action of these two students:
- A. both of them suffer
 - B. the entire class suffers
 - C. the attention of the teacher is divided
 - D. All of these
56. Which method would you like to adopt to teach a new subject in the class?
- A. You would tell children a day before the lecture that they should read the subject at their homes
 - B. You would tell students to write an article on that subject
 - C. You would discuss the subject with students in the light of their knowledge about it; then you would give new sets of information/data about that subject to students
 - D. You would give a small lecture to students regarding the importance of that (new) subject
57. A student is very weak in mathematics. What would you like to do to help him?
- A. You would get an advice from the Principal in this context
 - B. You would give proper advice to the parents of the student in this context
 - C. You would talk to the student and find out what are his problems in mathematics; later you would remove those problems
 - D. You would order the most intelligent student in mathematics (of the class) to help the weak student
58. As a teacher, what would you like to do for your favourite student?
- A. You would give him the maximum marks in the tests
 - B. You would make him the monitor of the class
 - C. You would not ask any difficult question from him in the class
 - D. You would adequately support him in his studies
59. The true objective of education is:
- A. making students able so that they can earn a living
 - B. preparing students for jobs
 - C. helping students acquire knowledge
 - D. facilitating the all-round development of students
60. In order to raise the standards of education, which one of the following is vital?
- A. High salaries of students

- B. Continuous evaluation of students
 - C. Continuous evaluation of text books
 - D. Amendments in syllabi
61. In a class, two students (who sit together) occasionally fight each other. As a student of that class, what action would you take in this context?
- A. You would make them sit separately, at a distance
 - B. You would call the parents of both these students and apprise them of the situation
 - C. You would advise them to live together in peace
 - D. you would file a complaint with the Principal
62. If you are transferred to a place, which you do not like, then what would you do?
- A. You would eliminate the feeling of like-dislike from your mind and do your work with complete dedication
 - B. You would meet the officials and inform them about your dislike for that place as well as reasons for the same
 - C. You would take a long leave and sit at home
 - D. You would not teach children from the core of your heart
63. Which teacher is respected the most by students?
- A. The one who strictly follows the codes of discipline
 - B. The one who completes/performs his work with dedication
 - C. The one who treats his students just like a friend
 - D. The one who takes the side of the students and opposes or fights against the Principal in this process
64. Even after telling/explaining time and again in the class, a student is not able to understand a point. In such a situation, you would:
- A. reprimand that student and show him the way out of the class
 - B. deem him incorrigible and stop paying attention to him
 - C. use another method/solution/material to explain the point/concept to him
 - D. call his parent/guardian and advise him to look for another arrangement for the study of their child/ward
65. Suppose that a person does not agree with your viewpoint. In such a situation, you would:
- A. present the rationale of your view point before him
 - B. not like to talk to that person
 - C. consider him to be your opponent
 - D. behave with him in a rude manner
66. Children's literature is useful for little children because:
- A. they are entertained due to this
 - B. it contains attractive study material

- C. it increases the interest of children in studies
 - D. it contains stories that enhance knowledge levels
67. What suggestion would you like to give in order to stop the practice of copying in the examination hall?
- A. All the examinees should be allowed to appear in the examination only after they are thoroughly searched
 - B. Those who are caught copying, should not be admitted to any school; they should also not be allowed to appear in any examination
 - C. Necessary improvements should be effected in the examination system
 - D. All the examinees should be given a free hand to copy during examinations
68. Some students of your class have weak eye sights. They are unable to clearly see whatever is written on the blackboard. What is your opinion about solving this problems?
- A. Let these children set in the front seats in the class
 - B. Tell these children to read by going closer to the blackboard
 - C. Call the parents/guardians of such children and advise them to arrange spectacles for their respective children/wards
 - D. Tell these children to get their eye sights rectified/corrected through suitable methods
69. Which teacher, in your view, is the best?
- A. The one who deals with students only under the gamut of teaching
 - B. The one who is willing to get the maximum information related to the lives of children
 - C. The one who is popular among students due to his love for discipline
 - D. The one who is a well-wisher of students
70. Which method would you deem suitable for rectifying those students who interrupt the teaching process in the class?
- A. They should be sent out of the class
 - B. They should be given harsh punishment in the class itself
 - C. They should be ignored
 - D. A complaint should be filed against them with the Principal
71. The job of the teacher is to generate:
- A. affinity for studies among students
 - B. confidence in studies among students
 - C. a belief towards studies among students
 - D. affection/affiliation for studies among students
72. If you are appointed as the Principal of your school, you would:
- A. shunt out your opponents on the very first day
 - B. deduct the salaries of those teachers who come late to school

- C. get cooperation of teachers and the administrative staff and run the school in an efficient manner
 - D. develop relations with highly placed academic authorities
73. In order to maintain discipline, you opine that students should be:
- A. treated with coercion and punished in a harsh manner
 - B. treated strictly
 - C. given an impartial treatment
 - D. given no leeway or concession
74. After annual examinations, would you like to give home work to students for the summer vacations?
- A. No
 - B. Yes, maximum home work
 - C. Only a little home work so that they do not forget everything
 - D. Definitely, else they would waste their time in playing and indulging in naughty activities
75. The objective of education is to:
- A. impart education of discipline to students
 - B. develop the moral values of students
 - C. develop the intelligence of students
 - D. develop the students on all the fronts
76. If a student asks an out of context question in your class, then, as a teacher, you would:
- A. punish him
 - B. ignore his question
 - C. tell him that the question is out-of-context
 - D. tell the student that you would answer his question after the class
77. In a lower class, children are normally taught in a loud voice. In your opinion, what is the benefit of this method?
- A. A loudly taught lesson is easily remembered by children
 - B. The pronunciation of students is purified
 - C. The reluctance of students (to speak loudly) is eliminated
 - D. All of these
78. More indiscipline usually prevails in the class if
- A. the number of students is more than the specified norm
 - B. there is not enough work to keep children occupied
 - C. there are not enough playgrounds and other facilities for the children to play
 - D. the teacher is not able to make classroom teaching interesting enough
79. Which aspect would you like to emphasise upon while using visual aids during class teaching?
- A. You would present such aids in a dramatic manner
 - B. They should be in accordance with the subject to be taught

- C. They should be capable of taking children from the unknown to the known
 - D. You would tell children about them well in advance
- 80.** The job of a teacher is to:
- A. help students in self-study
 - B. motivate students to study
 - C. create a befitting environment for studies
 - D. tell students about the mistakes committed by them
- 81.** If you find that many students take leave on the day of weekly test, then what solution you would like to devise to solve this problem?
- A. You would stop taking weekly tests
 - B. You would inform the parents/guardians of the absent students in this context
 - C. You would take the test of the absent students the very next day
 - D. You would take weekly test on any day of the week
- 82.** Why does the teacher continue to ask questions from students during the course of class teaching?
- A. So that the concentration of children remains focused
 - B. So that children keep an understanding the seriousness of the subject
 - C. So that the power of expression is developed among children
 - D. So that children gain new experiences
- 83.** With the help of a cumulative archive:
- A. the moral levels of children can be evaluated
 - B. the pace of educational progress of children can be known
 - C. children can be disciplined
 - D. the development of children can be gauged
- 84.** Experienced teachers:
- A. do not prepare their lessons at home to teach students in classes
 - B. easily establish discipline among students
 - C. do not give home work to students
 - D. can make the lesson more and more interesting
- 85.** If a student has asked you a question and you are not aware of its answer, then what would you like to do in such a situation?
- A. You would tell that student that the question is illogical
 - B. You would not like to answer any question of that student
 - C. You would scold that student and discourage him to ask such questions
 - D. You would tell the student that you would find out the answer of that question and tell him about the same the next day
- 86.** What is your opinion about giving home work to students?
- A. Highly intelligent students need not be given home work
 - B. Weak students should be given simple home work

- C. All the students should be given the same home work
 - D. It would be beneficial to give home work to students according to their abilities and capacities
87. The use of audio-visual material/aids in the class is:
- A. more useful for those students who are slow learners
 - B. more useful for those students who are intelligent
 - C. enhances the curiosity of children
 - D. takes the concentration of students away from the main subject
88. The student, who helps other students:
- A. passes with good marks
 - B. is respected in the society
 - C. becomes a good teacher
 - D. becomes a good citizen
89. Why do you want to become a teacher?
- A. Your parents/guardians want you to be one
 - B. You would get a job
 - C. All of your friends have become teachers
 - D. You have an interest in studying and teaching
90. It is important for the teacher to have:
- A. complete knowledge of the subject
 - B. complete knowledge of the teaching methods
 - C. knowledge about the students
 - D. All of these
91. If you, as a teacher, have complete knowledge of your subject, then only:
- A. you would be able to get respect from students
 - B. your students would pass with good marks
 - C. other teachers would also be impressed by you
 - D. you would be able to eliminate the doubts of your students
92. What type of students you would like to teach?
- A. Those who are good at studies
 - B. Those who are of average level
 - C. Those who are below average level
 - D. All of these
93. If a student of your class is absent from the class, then you would:
- A. ask other students of the class about him
 - B. ask the parent/guardian of that student about his absence
 - C. not like to pay attention to this incident
 - D. punish that student
94. If a student misbehaves with you, then what would you do?
- A. Take your revenge
 - B. Remain away from him
 - C. Pardon him
 - D. Force him to apologise
95. If, as a teacher, you have enough time, how would you like to optimally utilise it?
- A. Through any piece of work through which, money may be earned

- B. Through tuition work
 - C. Through some respectful deed or piece of work
 - D. Through self-study
- 96.** Why do you consider the teaching profession to be respectable?
- A. I get many holidays in this profession
 - B. I get good enough salary in this profession
 - C. I am able to dominate children
 - D. I get respect in the society
- 97.** How can the habit of stealing be removed from among students?
- A. By giving harsh punishment
 - B. By giving them the threats of coercion/punishment
 - C. By reprimanding them
 - D. By giving them good advice and keeping a vigilant eye over them
- 98.** Even after repeated instructions from your end, a student comes late to the class. What action would you like to take in such a situation?
- A. You would not let him enter into your classroom
 - B. You would inform his parents/guardians in this context
 - C. You would inform the Principal of the school in this context
 - D. You would ignore him
- 99.** In classroom teaching, students would not focus their attention (to the lesson) till the time:
- A. curiosity is not developed in their minds
 - B. strict discipline is not developed in them
 - C. they are not asked questions
 - D. the blackboard is not used
- 100.** In order to win the trust of students, the teacher should behave with them like a:
- A. father
 - B. mother
 - C. teacher
 - D. friend
- 101.** From your viewpoint, whose development is the most important among students?
- A. Dedication towards work
 - B. Self-confidence
 - C. The importance of labour
 - D. An affinity for religion
- 102.** Which method would be more effective to generate an interest among students for sports/games?
- A. Showing them big-league matches
 - B. Giving new sports gear to children
 - C. Telling students that sports and games are as important as studies
 - D. Playing yourself in the playground along with children

- 103.** Nowadays, the teacher does not enjoy such respect as was given to him during earlier times. The reason for this is that:
- A. teachers take up tuition work
 - B. the character of teachers is not the same as it was during earlier times
 - C. teachers do not do their duties with dedication
 - D. All of these
- 104.** Nowadays, students do not have a zeal to study. The reason for this is that:
- A. they are unable to get enough of motivation to study
 - B. they feel that their future would not be bright even after they complete their studies
 - C. they do not get a conducive environment for pursuing their studies
 - D. they opine that there is no need to study with special dedication (or zeal) to pass the examination
- 105.** Nowadays Vidyalayas are:
- A. for rural children
 - B. only for urban children
 - C. for the intelligent students of both the rural and urban areas
 - D. for those children who are willing to become soldiers
- 106.** The best method of evaluate the achievements of students is the:
- A. annual examination
 - B. bi-annual examination
 - C. quarterly examination
 - D. monthly examination
- 107.** Who, from among the following, had stated, "Motivation is the art of generating interest in the mind of the student? "
- A. Thomson
 - B. Kothari
 - C. McCaulay
 - D. Rabindra Nath Tagore
- 108.** In order to teach a subject, it would be best for teacher to:
- A. deem it as knowledge and teach students
 - B. explain it in steps (and through formulae)
 - C. associate it with the reality of life and teach his students
 - D. teach it as if he were giving sermons
- 109.** Nowadays, educated people are largely unemployed. What is the reason for this phenomenon, in your opinion?
- A. Falling of educational standards
 - B. Spreading of education far and wide
 - C. Education without principles
 - D. Education without objectives
- 110.** The special feature of meaningful examination is the following:
- A. All the students get through this examination with good marks
 - B. Students should get more marks then they had hoped for
 - C. This examination should be able to differentiate capable students from the incapable ones
 - D. Students should not fear this type of examintion

- 111.** In your opinion, what would be the ideal seating arrangement for students in a class?
- A. They should be made to sit according to their roll numbers
 - B. Friends should be allowed to sit close to one another
 - C. Little children should be made to sit in the front while bigger children should be told to sit on the backbenches
 - D. Intelligent children should be made to sit in the front while weak students should be told to sit on the backbenches
- 112.** The best method of language teaching is the:
- A. text book system
 - B. practice of writing again and again
 - C. conversation technique
 - D. practice of pronouncing correctly
- 113.** The practical method of make students understanding the meanings of difficult words is to:
- A. give their synonyms
 - B. give their antonyms
 - C. teach them the usage of such words in sentences
 - D. None of these
- 114.** Education is:
- A. the practical method of achieving ideals during the one's lifetime
 - B. a method of knowing the secrets of life
 - C. a method of attaining professional abilities
 - D. a method of exploring the truth
- 115.** A true teacher is the one who has knowledge of his:
- A. subject
 - B. society
 - C. students
 - D. All of these
- 116.** The curriculum of students should:
- A. revolve around the truth
 - B. be associated with the realities of life
 - C. offer a helping hand in achieving the ideals (or an ideal)
 - D. be motivated by religion
- 117.** The opinion of the French scholar, Montesque, was that education should:
- A. based on personal experiences
 - B. be based on the scriptures (*Shastras*)
 - C. be based on books
 - D. essentially have an influence (or shade) of philosophy
- 118.** The famous educationist, Bacon, had the opinion that the objective of education is:
- A. make the child an ideal citizen
 - B. make the child useful for the society

- C. help the child become capable enough to make a living
D. make the child liberal
119. It has been mentioned in *Rigveda* that education:
A. is a characteristic of a civilised society
B. a source of knowledge and enlightenment
C. is the ultimate goal of the life
D. is knowledge
120. Education not only preserves the culture, but also it makes the latter:
A. enriched
B. defined
C. spiritual
D. popular among masses
121. Whose habits does a little child adopt?
A. Of his friends
B. Of the classmates and friends of his school
C. Of his family members
D. Of teachers
122. Informal education of the child:
A. is carried out in a planned manner
B. starts from his environment
C. is given to him by an institution
D. is effected with efforts
123. Whatever the child learns in his family and community, is known as:
A. community education
B. formal education
C. informal education
D. planned education
124. The objective of education is all-round development of the child. Which one of the following is not included in this development?
A. Physical development
B. Intelligence development
C. Moral and spiritual development
D. Economic development
125. The objective of basic education of Gandhiji was to:
A. let the child come face-to-face with truth
B. make the child a sea of knowledge
C. to mould the child according to the needs of the society
D. to teach him a lesson of non-violence and truth
126. The basic education system was based on the viewpoint that the child:
A. learns all the good things with the cooperation of the people of the society
B. can get more knowledge by reading books
C. can get better education through a meaningful and creative piece of work
D. is not interested to learn anything without economic motivation
127. Gandhiji has given great importance to purposeful creative activity under the gamut of basic education. Which one of the following can be called purposeful creative activity?
A. Embroidery
B. Dyeing
C. Making toys of clay
D. All of these

- 128.** Education should be such as would make the student
- cultured
 - self-dependent from the commercial viewpoint
 - prolific in moral values
 - All of these
- 129.** “Population Education” means:
- the ratio of educated persons in the entire population
 - bringing the entire population under the gamut of spreading education
 - reduction or enhancement in the population growth rate according to the need of the nation
 - education to make the population of the nation healthy
- 130.** In your opinion, the school:
- should adjust/mould itself according to the life of the community
 - should depend upon the community
 - need not keep the communal backgrounds of its children in view
 - All of these
- 131.** Educational philosophy tells us what type of education should be imparted and why. On the contrary, the relationship of educational psychology is with the aspect of:
- “when and how”
 - “whom and till what time”
 - “to whom and why”
 - All of these
- 132.** Maladjustment and frustration are developed in children when:
- they are not sent to school
 - their needs are ignored
 - their parents give them more love and affection than is due for them
 - they are not able to pass the examinations
- 133.** In order to understand the maladjustment and frustration of children and also, to treat them effectively, the teacher gets good support from the:
- Principal of the school
 - parents/guardians of the children
 - study of child psychology
 - friendly treatment of children
- 134.** The study of child psychology:
- helps the teacher understand the discipline-related problems with a correct viewpoint
 - gives a correct viewpoint about the problems related to education
 - helps him improve his abilities
 - helps him present ideals before the children
- 135.** In order to effect the teaching of students in the most appropriate manner, who helps the teacher?
- The class monitor
 - The study of child psychology

- C. The blackboard
D. The presentation of the lesson plan
136. In order to understand the complete personalities of his students, the teacher:
A. must have the knowledge of child psychology
B. must maintain friendly relations with them
C. has to use his knowledge and learning
D. should keep on meeting and interacting with the parents/guardians of his students
137. The meaning of learning is:
A. attainment of knowledge
B. enlightenment
C. achieving perfection/specialisation
D. moulding of behaviour
138. An important part of the teaching-learning process is the curriculum. This curriculum should be prepared keeping in view the:
A. the ambitions of students B. the needs of students
C. the needs of lives of students D. All of these
139. The curriculum, to be prepared for children, should be:
A. meaningful B. such as should have flexibility
C. oriented towards productivity D. All of these
140. Maladjustment, in children, is:
A. a result of frustration B. a reason of frustration
C. another name of frustration D. None of these
141. It is no use making students forcefully sit in the class, if they are not willing to study or learn. What is important for creating an urge in their minds to study or learn?
A. Discipline B. Recreation
C. High ideals D. Motivation
142. Motivation is a:
A. physical state B. psychological state
C. state D. natural state
143. The meaning of intrinsic motivation is the following:
A. the student works very hard to win a prize
B. the student regularly attends school to skip punishment
C. the student completes his home work due to the fear of the teacher
D. the student studies with dedication for enhancing his knowledge levels
144. As a teacher, what do you consider to be superior?
A. Intrinsic motivation B. Extrinsic motivation
C. Both (A) and (B) D. None of (A) and (B)
145. The child (student) is
A. totally unaware of his personality

- B. very careful about his personality
 - C. totally passive towards his personality
 - D. very liberal towards his personality
146. As a teacher, do you think that it is appropriate to insult a student inside the classroom?
- A. Definitely, but only then, when there is a need to do so
 - B. Definitely
 - C. No
 - D. Occasionally
147. If a student is insulted by the teacher before the students of the class, then, as a result, the student, in all probability may:
- A. become a fighter
 - B. start concentrating more on his studies
 - C. start respecting the teacher more than ever before
 - D. Any one of these
148. Who is deemed the chief pioneer of the psychoanalysis thought?
- A. Karen Horney
 - B. Sigmund Freud
 - C. Froebel
 - D. Thorndike
149. Students can easily remember through the:
- A. part method
 - B. whole method
 - C. coordination of the part method and the whole method
 - D. sound method
150. The best form of competition is:
- A. competition with equals
 - B. competition at the group level
 - C. competition with one's own previous record
 - D. individual competition with one student
151. The difficulty being faced in the context of essay-type questions is that:
- A. the entire study material cannot be covered in it
 - B. only a few questions can be asked
 - C. it is difficult to define norms for the evaluation method
 - D. All of these
152. In your view, the profession of a teacher is:
- A. a stop-gap arrangement
 - B. profitable
 - C. full of fun and frolic
 - D. the best
153. Some of your friends make fun of the teaching profession. In such a situation, what would you do as a teacher?
- A. You would convince them that their opinion is wrong
 - B. You would think about abandoning the teaching profession