

A. (i)

**Teaching : Concept, Objectives,
Level of Teaching (Memory,
Understanding and Reflective)**

1. Which of the following are the types/sub-types of long term memory?
 (A) Declarative memory
 (B) Procedural memory
 (C) Episodic memory
 (D) Semantic memory
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (a) (A), (C) and (D) only
 (b) (B) and (C) only
 (c) (A) and (D) only
 (d) (A), (B), (C) and (D) only

UGC NET GEOGRAPHY 03/03/2023 (Shift-II)
 UGC NET EDUCATION 08/12/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (d) : Long term memory is the semi-permanent information storage system that enables individuals to retain, retrieve and make use of knowledge for hours, weeks or even years after it has been learned. Following are the types/sub types of long term memory.
 a- Declarative memory
 b- Procedural memory
 c- Episodic memory
 d- Semantic Memory.

2. Which of the following are the components of pedagogical analysis of teaching and learning?
 (A) Objective formulation
 (B) Selection of teaching methods and materials
 (C) Content analysis
 (D) Selection of evaluation devices
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (a) (B), (C) and (D) Only
 (b) (A) and (D) Only
 (c) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
 (d) (B) and (C) Only

UGC NET ENGLISH 06/12/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (c) : Pedagogical analysis is related to the methodology or process of instruction. It focuses on the teaching aspect instead of the effective learning. The components of pedagogical analysis of teaching and learning are as follows.
 A- Objective formulation
 B- Selection of teaching methods and materials.
 C- Content analysis
 D- Selection of evaluation devices.

3. Given below are two statements:
 Statement I : Vygotsky emphasized the significant role played by adults and more able peers in children's learning.
 Statement II : The zone of proximal development is the area, where the child solves a problem alone without the help of others.
 In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
 (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
 (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
 (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
 (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

UGC NET COMMERCE 04/03/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (c) : Statement-I: Vygotsky, a Russian Psychologist believed that social interactions play a key role in development : According to him, learning occurs when children interact with people and the environment. He believed that children learn best in the company of the more knowledgeable other (MKO) who can be a parent, a teacher, or even a peer.

Statement-II: The Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD), which refers to a range of tasks that a child can achieve only with assistance from a more skilled adult or peer called the more knowledgeable other (MKO).

4. Which of the following is the major objective of education?
 (a) Developing economy
 (b) Making students disciplined
 (c) Developing inherent abilities/power of students
 (d) Making students followers of teachers

UGC NET 11/07/2022 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (c) : Developing inherent abilities/powers of students is the major objective of education. Education is the most important elements of human being life. Education make civilized and developed. Its develops the versatility of the students.

5. In which of the following teaching models, the learner is mostly self directed and is responsible for his or her own learning?
 (a) Andragogical model
 (b) Pedagogy model
 (c) Flip-classroom model
 (d) Reflective teaching model

UGC NET 22/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : In Andragogical teaching model, the learner is mostly self directed and is responsible for his or her own learning.

Andragogy or Adult learning model is a model developed by Malcolm Knowles that is based on a self directed, independent learning method for adults. This model asserts that learning Programs must support the notion that adults are self-driven and take responsibility for decisions. Andragogy makes the following five assumptions about the design of adult learning.

- Adults thrive in independent learning scenarios.
- Adults learn experientially.
- Adults are attracted to learning most when they know clear objectives.
- Adults learn best when the topic is of immediate value.
- Adults are motivated by internal factor rather than external pressures.

6. Match List I with List II:

List-I (Methodology of Teaching)		List-II (Teachers support system)	
A.	Video through LMS and face to face discussions	I.	Traditional
B.	Use of Talk and Chalk and sharing of notes	II.	Modern
C.	Case-study discussions	III.	ICT based
D.	Use of projector in class for delivering Presentation	IV.	Hybrid or Blended

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
 (b) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
 (c) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
 (d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)

UGC NET 22/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

List-I (Methodology of Teaching)		List-II (Teachers support System)	
A.	Video though LMS and face to face discussion	IV.	Hybrid or Blended
B.	Use of Talk and chalk and sharing of notes	I.	Traditional
C.	Case study discussion	II.	Modern
D.	Use of projector in class for delivering presentation	III.	ICT Based

7. Match List-I with List-II:

List I (Fundamental factors)	List II (Attributes of learning)
(A) Drive	(I) Reward
(B) Cue	(II) Motivation
(C) Response	(III) Stimulus
(D) Reinforcement	(iv) Action

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
 (b) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)
 (c) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
 (d) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)

UGC NET 30/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(b):

List-I (Fundamental factors of learning)	List-II (Attributes of learning)
Drive	Stimulus
Cue	Reward
Response	Action
Reinforcement	Motivation

8. Arrange the following five elements of 'Pedagogy' given by Herbert:

- (A) Generalization (B) Association
 (C) Presentation (D) Application
 (E) Preparation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (E), (D), (B), (A), (C)
 (b) (E), (C), (B), (A), (D)
 (c) (C), (E), (B), (D), (A)
 (d) (B), (D), (E), (C), (A)

UGC NET 01/10/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : Herbartianism, system of German educator Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776-1841). Herbart advocated five formal steps in teaching

- (1) Preparation (2) Presentation
 (3) Association (4) Generalization
 (5) Application

So option (b) is correct.

9. A child who feels it difficult to do a task alone, is able to do it better with the help of more skilled peers and adults. It is termed as :

- (a) Accommodation
 (b) Zone of proximal development
 (c) Assimilation
 (d) Equilibrium

UGC NET 10/10/2022 (Shift-I)

UGC NET HISTORY 28/02/2023 (Shift-II)

UGC NET PHILOSOPHY 24/02/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans.(b): A child who feels to do a task alone, is able to do it better with the help at more skilled peers and adults that calls zone at proximal development.

10. Match List I with List II:

	List I (Factors of memory)		List II (Meaning)
(a)	Remembering	(I)	The mental revival of the experiences which have been learnt

(b)	Retention	(II)	The manifestation of our general retaining power
(c)	Rcall	(III)	The factor responsible for preserving the material learnt
(d)	Recognition	(IV)	The factor responsible for modification of behaviour through training and learning

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | (III) | (I) | (IV) | (II) |
| (b) | (IV) | (I) | (II) | (III) |
| (c) | (IV) | (III) | (I) | (II) |
| (D) | (I) | (IV) | (I) | (II) |

UGC NET 10/10/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(c): Correct match of List I with List II

	List I (Factors of memory)		List II (Meaning)
(a)	Remembering	(IV)	The factor responsible for modification of behaviour through training and learning
(b)	Retention	(III)	The factor responsible for preserving the material learnt
(c)	Rcall	(I)	The mental revival of the experiences which have been learnt
(d)	Recognition	(II)	The manifestation of our general retaining power

11. Cyclical phases/sub processes of self regulated learning model by Zimmerman operate as

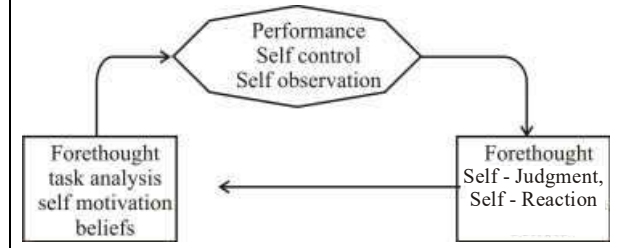
- (A) Task Analysis
 (B) Self -motivation beliefs
 (C) Self-Control
 (D) Self-observation
 (E) Self-Judgment
 (F) Self-Reaction

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F)
 (b) (A), (C), (E), (B), (D), (F)
 (c) (B), (E), (F), (A), (C), (D)
 (d) (B), (C), (D), (A), (E), (F)

UGC NET 14/10/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(a): Zimmerman model of self-regulatory phases



12. Match List I with List II

List-I (Bigg's Presage-Process-Performance model of learning)		List-II (Factors)	
(a)	Learning Outcome	(i)	Prior Knowledge
(b)	Learning Focused Activities	(ii)	Satisfaction Affective involvement
(c)	Student Characteristics	(iii)	Ongoing approach to learning
(d)	Teaching Context	(iv)	Assessment

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| (a) | iv | ii | iii | i |
| (b) | i | iv | ii | iii |
| (c) | ii | iii | i | iv |
| (d) | iii | i | iv | ii |

UGC NET 14/10/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(c):

List-I Bigg's Presage-Process-Performance model of learning		List-II Factors	
(a)	Learning Outcome	(ii)	Satisfaction Affective involvement
(b)	Learning Focused Activities	(iii)	Ongoing approach to learning
(c)	Student Characteristics	(i)	Prior Knowledge
(d)	Teaching Context	(iv)	Assessment

13. Which of the following are the primary laws of learning?

- A. Law of exercise
 B. Law of partial activity
 C. Law of readiness
 D. Law of associative shifting
 E. Law of effect

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) A, B and D only (b) A, C and E only
 (c) B, D and E only (d) A, B, C and D only

UGC NET SANSKRIT 15/03/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (b) : Edward Thorndike developed the first three laws of learning:

- **Law of readiness** – It refers to the degree of eagerness and inquisitiveness to learn something new.
- **Law of Exercise**– It is based on practice and drills to learn something for a long period.
- **Law of effect** – It is based on motivation and reinforcement to make the learning experience pleasant for learners.

14. **In Bloom's taxonomy of learning objectives, which of the following categories come under affective domain?**

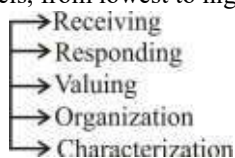
- A. Receiving B. Responding
C. Analysis D. Organization
E. Application

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (a) B, C and E only (b) A and D only
(c) A, B and D only (d) A, B, C and E only

UGC NET Home Science 13/03/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : Bloom's taxonomy divides educational objectives into three overlapping "domains": cognitive (knowledge), affective (attitude), and psychomotor (skills). The taxonomy of the affective Domain contains five levels, from lowest to highest:



So, option (c) is correct answer.

15. **Arrange the five Phases of "Constructivist Learning Approach" in a Sequence.**

- A. Explore B. Elaborate
C. Evaluate D. Explain
E. Engage

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, B, E, D, C (b) D, A, B, E, C
(c) C, D, A, E, B (d) E, A, D, B, C

UGC NET POLITICAL SCIENCE 06/03/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (d) : A convenient formal to view constructivism has been defined by Biological science curriculum study. In this model the process is explained by employing five "E"s. They are –

- Engage
- Explore
- Explain
- Elaborate
- Evaluate

16. **Which of the following processes are for observational learning proposed by Bandura?**

- A. Attention
B. Adaptation
C. Retention (Memory)
D. Behavioral rehearsal
E. Motivation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, C and D only (b) B, C and E only
(c) A, B and D only (d) A, C, D and E only

UGC NET POLITICAL SCIENCE 06/03/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (d) : Observational learning is a major component of Bandura's social learning theory. Observational learning method of learning that consists of observing and modeling another individual's behaviour, attitudes, or emotional expressions. Bandura emphasized that four conditions were necessary in any form of observing and modeling behaviour :

- Attention • Retention
- Reproduction • Motivation

Thus option (d) is correct.

17. **Which of the following statement best describes lecture method of teaching?**

- (a) Small step presentation with feedback provided
(b) Content delivery in a lucid language
(c) Production of large number of ideas
(d) Theme based interaction among participants

UGC NET HINDI 05/03/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans.(b): Lecture method is a method of teaching whereby the teacher attempts to explain facts, principles, or relationships to help students to understand. The teacher is an active participant, the students are passive listeners. In this method content is presented as a whole and the students learn through listening and memorization. The content delivery in a lucid language.

18. **Given below are two statements.**

Statement I : The objective of the memory level of teaching is to develop rational and critical thinking among students.

Statement II : The objective of the reflective level of teaching is the ability to develop independent thinking and decision making among students.

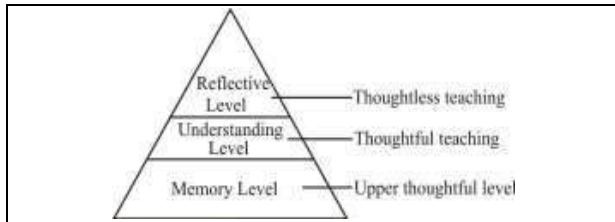
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

UGC NET HINDI 05/03/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans.(d): The objective of the memory level of teaching is just to impart information or knowledge to the learner. This knowledge or information is factual in nature, which is acquired through a mechanical process. (i.e. memorization or rote learning).

Reflective level of teaching is the highest level of teaching – learning activity. It is the stage of learning when students do not merely repeat and revise or answer the question as asked for, nor do they only understand, learn, inter relate but also they ponder upon, contemplate and pay serious thoughtful consideration to the presented contents.



Thus statement I is false but Statement II is true.

19. In 'PIC-RAT' Model of technology integration for teacher preparation for class teaching. 'PIC' stands for:

- (a) Pedagogical, Informational, Content
- (b) Passive, Informal, Content
- (c) Passive, Interactive, Creative
- (d) Practical, Informal, Collaboration

UGC NET COMMERCE 04/03/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (c) : PIC stands for Passive Interactive creative refers to the student's relationship to a technology in a particular educational, scenario. RAT (replacement, amplification, transformation) describes the impact of the technology on a teacher's previous practise.

20. The quality of one's memory can generally be judged on the basis of his/her

- (a) Power of retention
- (b) Analytical ability
- (c) Communication skills
- (d) Mathematical numeracy

UGC NET COMMERCE 04/03/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (a) : The quality of one's memory can generally, be judge on the basis of his/her power of retention. Retention is the human brain's ability to not only hold information, but also the brains ability to call on information and use it in day to day life.

21. Arrange the five steps of understanding level of teaching (according to Morrison) in the ascending sequence:

- (A) Organisation (B) Assimilation
- (C) Presentation (D) Recitation
- (E) Exploration

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) E, C, B, A, & D (b) C, B, A, E, & D
- (c) A, C, D, B & E (d) D, E, C, B & A

UGC NET GEOGRAPHY 03/03/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (a) : Professor H.C Morrison (1871-1945) has described five steps in his teaching model at the understanding level which include-
Exploration → Presentation → Assimilation → Organisation → Recitation
So option (a) is correct.

22. According to Herbart, arrange the elements of Pedagogy of teaching and learning in a sequence?

- (A) Preparation
- (B) Association
- (C) Presentation
- (D) Application
- (E) Generalisation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) B, A, C, D, E (b) C, A, E, B, D
- (c) A, C, B, E, D (d) B, A, C, E, D

UGC NET ECONOMICS 02/03/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (c) : According to Herbart, the elements of pedagogy of teaching in a sequence –

- (i) Preparation
- (ii) Presentation
- (iii) Association
- (iv) Generalisation
- (v) Application

23. Given below are two Statements:

Statement I : Entry behaviour implies the activities and responses of the learners after the completion of the teaching-learning process.

Statement II : Terminal behaviour implies the activities of the learners prior to the teaching-learning process.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
- (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

UGC NET ECONOMICS 02/03/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (b) : Entry behaviour implies the activities and response of the learners before the completion of the teaching - learning process. Terminal behaviour implies the activities of the learners after to the teaching-learning process. Therefore both statement are false.

24. Given below are two statements.

Statement I: Good teaching is formal in nature.
Statement II: There is no difference between teaching and training.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
- (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

UGC NET ECONOMICS 02/03/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans.(b): Good teaching is not formal in nature a good teacher is one who is able to explain and demonstrate concepts in a variety of ways of a variety of different learners and learning styles. There is more difference between teaching and training. Therefore both statements are incorrect.

25. Match List I with List II

List-I (Classroom Management)		List-II (Meaning)	
A.	Authoritative Classroom Management	I.	A Management style that allows students considerable autonomy but provides them with little support for developing learning skills
B.	Authoritarian Classroom Management	II.	A Management style that encourages students to be independent thinkers but still provides effective monitoring.
C.	Permissive Classroom Management	III.	A Management style in which teachers show students that they are aware of what is happening.
D.	Withitness	IV.	A Management style that is restrictive and punitive, with the focus mainly on keeping order in the classroom rather than learning.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
 (b) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
 (c) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
 (d) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

UGC NET SANSKRIT 23/02/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (c) :

List-I (Classroom Management)		List-II (Meaning)	
A.	Authoritative Classroom Management	II	A Management style that encourages students to be independent thinkers but still provides effective monitoring.
B.	Authoritarian Classroom Management	IV	A Management style that is restrictive and punitive, with the focus mainly on keeping order in the classroom rather than learning.
C.	Permissive Classroom Management	I	A Management style that allows students considerable autonomy but provides them with little support for developing learning skills.
D.	Withitness	III	A Management style in which teachers show students that they are aware of what is happening.

26. Match List I with List II

List-I (Components)		List-II (Learning Theory)	
A.	Stimulus-Response	1.	Cognitivism
B.	Networking	2.	Constructivism
C.	Schemas	3.	Behaviourism
D.	Reasoning	4.	Connectivism

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Codes

- A B C D
 (a) I II III IV
 (b) III IV I II
 (c) IV I II III
 (d) II IV III I

UGC NET MUSIC 23/02/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (b) : The correct match is as follows

List-I Components	List-II (Learning Theory)
A. Stimulus-Response	III. Behaviourism
B. Networking	IV. Connectivism
C. Schemas	I. Cognitivism
D. Reasoning	II. Constructivism

27. What does the letter 'R' in instructional design model of teaching 'ASSURE' stand for?

- (a) Require Teacher Participation
 (b) Require Learner Participation
 (c) Require Society Participation
 (d) Require Parents Participation

UGC NET MUSIC 23/02/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (b) : The ASSURE model is an instructional design model that designers use to develop more integrated technology. ASSURE differs from the ADDIE model because its typically regarded as a model that caters to learners through technology and media. R in instructional design model of teaching 'ASSURE' stands for Require 'Learner Participation'.

28. In ADDIE model of instructional design framework, the letters I and E in the acronym ADDIEF pertain to

- (a) Identification and Evaluation
 (b) Implementation and Evaluation
 (c) Identification and Examination
 (d) Implementation and Examination

UGC NET PERFORMING ART 22/02/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (b) : The ADDIE Model is an instructional design methodology used to help organize and streamline the production of your course content. It was Developed in the 1970s. The acronym ADDIE stands for Analyze, Design, Develop, Implement and evaluate.

- A – Analyzing
 D – Design
 D – Development
 I – Implementation
 E – Evolution

29. Who among the following ancient Indian Thinkers propounded five steps for the realisation of the meaning of a religious truth (tattvakatha) which closely resembles notion of learning in Dewey's theory of education?

- (a) Gotama (b) Vasubandhu
(c) Kapila (d) VachaspatiMishra

UGC NET EDUCATION 19/06/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (d) : 'Vachaspati Mishra' an ancient indian thinkers propounded five steps for the realization of the meaning of religious truth (tattavakatha) which closely resembles nation of learning in Dewey's theory of education. In Tattavabindu Vachaspati Mishra develops principles of **hermeneutics** and discuss the "theory of Meaning" for the Mimamsa school of Hindi philosophy. This is an influential work, and attempted to resolve some of the interpretation disputes on classical Sanskrit texts.

30. Which of the following are the basic requirements for effective teaching?

- A. Teaching only what is included in the curriculum**
B. Good communication skills
C. Using a rigid teaching approach
D. Excellent subject knowledge
E. Ability to connect with students

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A & C only (b) C & E only
(c) B, D & E only (d) A, C & D only

UGC NET HOME SCIENCE 14/06/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Effective teaching is the knowledge, strategies, processes and behaviours which lead for good students outcomes. The basic requirements for effective teaching,

- B. Good communication skills.
D. Excellent subject knowledge.
E. Ability to connect with students.

31. Which of the following levels of teaching involves the highest order thinking skills?

- (a) Memory level
(b) Understanding level
(c) Reflective level
(d) All levels involve similar thinking skills

UGC NET 20/09/2020 (Shift-II)

UGC NET 20/11/2021 (Shift-II)

UGC NET 04/12/2021 (Shift-I)

UGC NET (03/12/2021 Shift-I)

UGC NET 05/01/2022 (Shift-I)

UGC NET COMMERCE 13/06/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (c) : Reflective level of teaching is a more advanced stage in which the learner advances one step further through the concept to comprehend the concept's multiple dimensions this is level of Instruction in which the instructor encourages and stimulates students to think about and reflects on the content and concepts they have learned.

32. In classical square of opposition if 'Some S is not P' is given as given as false then which of the following could be immediately inferred from it?

- (A) 'Some S is P' is true**
(B) 'Some S is P' is undetermined
(C) 'Some S is P' is false
(D) 'All S is P' is undetermined
(E) 'All S is P' is true

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

- (a) B, C, E only (b) A, C, E only
(c) B, C, D only (d) A, C, D only

UGC NET 11/07/2022 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (*) : If some S is not P is given false then some S is P is true and all S is P true could be immediately inferred from it.

Note- UGC delete this question.

33. Identify those features of learner behaviour which are associated with understanding level teaching:

- (a) The student renders facts and information in his/her own words
(b) The student immediately recalls the facts taught
(c) The student gives his / her own examples in order to explain a point
(d) The student interprets the meanings in various ways
(e) The student correctly reproduces the sequence taught

Select your answer from the following options :

- (a) (a), (b) and (c) (b) (b), (c) and (d)
(c) (b), (d) and (e) (d) (a), (c) and (d)

UGC NET 03/12/2019 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (d) : The following are the characteristics of learning behavior that are related to the understanding level of learning:

- a. The student renders facts and information in his/her own words.
c. The student gives his/her own examples to explain his point.
d. The student interprets the meanings in several ways.

The principal proponent of the perception level or the comprehension level is Henry C. Morrison. At this stage it is not only necessary to remember the facts, but it is also very important to understand them. At this stage the ability to generalize is developed. To generalize means to understand concepts, theories, definitions etc. For example understanding Newton's theory, teaching theory, etc.

The level of comprehension is assessed through a set of questions, short answer questions and objective questions.

34. Various kinds of thinking are enhanced by particular models of teaching. Concept formation is one such model which trains to solve problems inductively Identify the correct sequence of stages for concept formation.

- (A) Grouping items into categories with common attributes of members
(B) Identifying the topic/problem
(C) Developing labels for categories
(D) Enumerating the data relevant to topic/problem

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A), (B), (C) and (D) only
(b) (B), (C), (A) and (D) only
(c) (B), (D), (A) and (C) only
(d) (D), (A), (C) and (B) only

UGC NET (05/01/2022 Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : Correct sequence of stages for concept formation are as follows:-
 (i) Identifying the topic problem.
 (ii) Numerating the data relevant to topic/problem.
 (iii) Grouping items into categories with common attribution of members
 (iv) Developing labels for categories.
 Therefore option (c) is correct answer.

35. Given below are two statements

Statement I: Operant conditioning was discovered by Thorndike.

Statement II: Classical conditioning was discovered by Ivan Pavlov.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (c) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
- (d) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

UGC NET 04/01/2022 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (c) : Statement-I is incorrect because the operant conditioning, the process of learning through reinforcement and punishment, was discovered by B.F. Skinner. Statement-II is correct because the classical conditioning, learning through association, was discovered by Ivan Pavlov

36. Match list I with list II

List-I	List-II
A. Theory of Moral Development	I. John Horn
B. Theory of Fluid intelligence	II. Lawrence Kohlberg
C. Theory of crystallized intelligence	III. Erik Erikson
D. Moratorium	IV. Raymond Cattell

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
- (b) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
- (c) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
- (d) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I

UGC NET (24/12/2021 Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : The correct matched list is as follows-

	List-I	List-II
(A)	Theory of Moral development	II. Lawrence Kohlberg
(B)	Theory of Fluid intelligence	IV. Raymond Cattell
(C)	Theory of crystallized intelligence	I. John Horn
(D)	Moratorium	III. Erik Erikson

37. Match List I with List II

List I/सूची I	List II/सूची II
A. Classical conditioning	I. Albert Bandura
B. Operant conditioning	II. Ivan Pavlov
C. Social learning theory	III. Lev Vygotsky
D. Constructivism	IV. B.F. Skinner

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A - I, B - III, C - II, D - IV
- (b) A - III, B - II, C - IV, D - I
- (c) A - II, B - IV, C - I, D - III
- (d) A - IV, B - I, C - III, D - II

UGC NET (24/12/2021 Shift-I)

Kerala SET-2020

CG SET-2013

Ans. (c) : The correct match is as-

List-I	List-II
A. Classical conditioning	- (II) Ivan Pavlov
B. Operant conditioning	- (IV) B.F. Skinner
C. Social learning theory	- (I) Albert Bandura
D. Constructivism	- (III) Lev Vygotsky

38. Which among the following is an incorrect action verb for comprehension level?

- (a) Convert
- (b) Applaud
- (c) Paraphrase
- (d) Summarize

UGC NET (24/12/2021 Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : The following are the action verb for comprehension level-

⇒ Convert	⇒ Paraphrase	⇒ Infer
⇒ Defend	⇒ Estimate	⇒ Predict
⇒ Generalize	⇒ Explain	
⇒ Discriminate	⇒ Summarize	
⇒ Distinguish	⇒ Extend	

39. Given below are two statements :

Statement I: Manipulation and control are two important possibilities in natural science research.

Statement II: Not many phenomena can be manipulated and controlled by social scientists.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) Both statement I and statement II are true
- (b) Both statement I and statement II are false
- (c) Statement I is true but statement II is false
- (d) Statement I is false but statement II is true

UGC NET (04/12/2021 Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Manipulation and control are two important possibilities in natural science research.

Not many phenomena can be manipulated & controlled by social scientist.

Hence, both statement are true.

40. What is the name of the mental process that assists learners to reflect on their thinking by internalizing, understanding, and recalling the contact to be learned?

- (a) Meta cognition
- (b) Rubrics
- (c) Peer tutoring
- (d) Debriefing

UGC NET (03/12/2021 Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Meta cognition is a mental process that assists learners to reflect on their thinking by internalizing, understanding, and reflecting recalling the contact to be learned. It is also known as, "thinking about thinking". It is an increasingly useful mechanism to enhance student learning, both for immediate outcomes and for helping students to understand their own learning process. Strategies that the teachers apply to improve meta cognition',

- (i) Teach student's how their brains are wired for growth.
 - (ii) Give student's practice recognizing what they don't understand.
 - (iii) Provide opportunities to reflect on course work.
- Hence option (a) in correct answer

41. Given below are two statements
Statement I: The brain continues to develop throughout childhood and adolescence.
Statement II: The logical and goal-directed actions begin in the sensorimotor period.
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below
- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
 - (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
 - (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
 - (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

UGC NET (29/11/2021 Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : The brain continues to develop throughout childhood and adolescence and the logical and goal directed actions being in the sensorimotor period. Therefore both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

42. Match List I with List II

List-I	List-II
Neural system of Brain	Type of Memory
A. Conscious	I. Implicit Memory
B. Unconscious	II. Procedural Memory
C. Motor skills	III. Explicit Memory
D. Own experiences	IV. Episodic Memory

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A - IV, B - III, C - I, D - II
- (b) A - III, B - I, C - II, D - IV
- (c) A - I, B - II, C - IV, D - III
- (d) A - II, B - IV, C - III, D - I

UGC NET (28/11/2021 Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

A. Conscious	III. Explicit Memory
B. Unconscious	I. Implicit Memory
C. Motor skills	II. Procedural Memory
D. Own experiences	IV. Episodic Memory

43. Match List I with List II.

List-I	List-II
Erik's stages of Psychosocial Development	Approximate Age
A. Basic trust versus Basis mistrust	I. Young adulthood
B. Initiative versus Guilt	II. Late adulthood/
C. Intimacy versus Isolation	III. 3 to 6 years
D. Ego integrity versus Despair	IV. Birth to 12 - 18 Months

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A - IV, B - III, C - I, D - II
- (b) A - III, B - I, C - II, D - IV
- (c) A - I, B - II, C - IV, D - III
- (d) A - II, B - IV, C - III, D - I

UGC NET (28/11/2021 Shift-I)

Ans. (a) :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Basic trust versus Basis mistrust | IV. Birth to 12 - 18 Months |
| B. Initiative versus Guilt | III. 3 to 6 years |
| C. Intimacy versus Isolation | I. Young adulthood |
| D. Ego integrity versus Despair | II. Late adulthood |

Therefore option (a) is correct answer.

44. Given below are two statements

Statement I : The ability to form and use symbols (words, gestures, signs, images, and so on) are accomplished in the preoperational period.

Statement II : According to Piaget, preoperational children do not have a tendency to be egocentric.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

UGC NET (26/11/2021 Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The preoperational stage is the second stage in Piaget's theory of cognitive development. This stage begins around age two and lasts until approximately age seven. During this period, children are thinking at a symbolic level but are not yet using cognitive operations. The ability to form and in symbols are accomplished in the preoperational period. In this stage children have a tendency to be egocentric. Therefore, Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.

Thus, the option (c) is correct answer.

45. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
Ericson's Psycho-social development	Stage
A. Intimacy Vs. Isolation	I. Normally after retirement
B. Ego integrity vs. Despair	II. Much of adulthood
C. Generatively vs. Stagnation	III. During adolescence
D. Identity vs. Confusion	IV. During the 20 to 29 years

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | I | II | III | IV |
| (b) | II | III | IV | I |
| (c) | III | IV | I | II |
| (d) | IV | I | II | III |

UGC NET (25/11/2021 Shift-II)

Ans. (d) :

List-I		List-II	
Ericson's Psycho-social development		Stage	
A.	Intimacy Vs. Isolation	IV.	During the 20 to 29 years
B.	Ego integrity vs. Despair	I.	Normally after retirement
C.	Generatively vs. Stagnation	II.	Much of adulthood
D.	Identity vs. Confusion	III.	During adolescence

46. Which of these decision traps pertains to thinking and planning activities?

- A. NOT keeping records**
B. Overconfidence
C. Plunging-in
D. Frame- blindness
E. Poor Frame control

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) A, B and C only (b) A, C and E only
 (c) B, C and D only (d) C, D and E only

UGC NET (25/11/2021 Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : Decision traps pertains thinking and planning activities

1. Plunging in	2. Frame blindness
3. Poor frame control	

47. In which level of teaching 'Seeing of relationship' is promoted as an objective?

- (a) Memory level
 (b) Understanding level
 (c) Reflective level
 (d) Autonomous development level

UGC NET (22/11/2021 Shift-II)

UGC NET 21/06/2019 (Shift-II)

UGC NET 24/09/2020 (Shift-I)

UGC NET 30/09/2020 (Shift-I)

UGC NET 01/10/2020 (Shift-II)

UGC NET 04/11/2020 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : In understanding level of teaching 'seeing of relationship' is promoted as an objective.

48. Match List I with List II:

List-I		List-II	
Modalities of Teaching		Implementation	
(A)	Instruction	(I)	One way imposition of ideas from the teacher to the students
(B)	Training	(II)	Associative presentation of ideas from teacher to students

(C)	Conditioning	(III)	Disciplined drill conducted by teacher
(D)	Indoctrination	(IV)	Active interchange of ideas between teacher and students

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
 (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
 (c) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
 (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

UGC NET (22/11/2021 Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Therefore option (c) is correct answer.

Modalities of Teaching		Implementation	
(A)	Instruction	(IV)	Active interchange of ideas between teacher and students
(B)	Training	(III)	Disciplined drill conducted by teacher
(C)	Conditioning	(II)	Associative presentation of ideas from teacher to students
(D)	Indoctrination	(I)	One way imposition of ideas from the teacher to the students

49. Match List I and List II

List I		List II	
(Levels of teaching and learning)		(Main feature)	
(A)	Autonomous development level	(I)	It is problem-centered and requires on the part of learners more active participation, more imagination and creativeness
(B)	Memory level	(II)	Lays stress on the importance of students' feelings and minimizes the value of hard thinking.
(C)	Understanding level	(III)	It is comparatively thoughtless
(D)	Reflective level	(IV)	It emphasizes on seeing of relationships between principles and solitary facts.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A)-(I), (B)-(II),(C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
 (b) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV),(C)-(I), (D)-(II)
 (c) (A)-(II), (B)-(III),(C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
 (d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I),(C)-(II), (D)-(III)

UGC NET (21/11/2021 Shift-I)

UGC NET 18/12/2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) :
 A. Autonomous development level II. Lays stress on the importance of students' feelings and minimizes the value of hard thinking.
 B. Memory level III. It is comparatively thoughtless
 C. Understanding level IV. It emphasizes on seeing of relationships between principles and solitary facts.
 D. Reflective level I. It is problem-centered and requires on the part of learners more active participation, more imagination and creativeness
 Therefore option (c) correct Answer.

50. Given below are two statements :
Statement I : One of the basic principles of progressive view of teaching is that education should be life itself rather than a preparation for living.
Statement II : According to reconstructionist view of education the new social order must be 'genuinely democratic'.
In the light of the above statements, Choose the correct answer from the options given below :
 (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
 (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
 (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

UGC NET (20/11/2021 Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Statement I– Progressive learning is a pedagogical movement that emphasizes teaching children how to think rather than relying on rote memorization. One of the basic principle of progressive view of teaching is that education should be life itself rather than a preparation for living. Hence this statement is true.
Statement II– Social reconstructionist education was based on the theory that society can be reconstructed through the complete control of education with the implementation of social reconstructionism in education a student can gain first hand experience in studying real social problems and controversial issues. This view of education the new social order must be genuinely democratic. Hence Statement II is true. Therefore, option (a) is true.

51. Sociocultural theory of cognitive development was proposed by:
 (a) Robert Gagne (b) Jean Piaget
 (c) Lev Vygotsky (d) Allan Paivio

Kerala SET 2018 (July)

Ans. (c) : The Socio-cultural theory of cognitive development was proposed by 'Lev Vygotsky' who was a Soviet psychologist. This theory emphasizes that children learn through social interaction and collaboration with skilled and knowledgeable people and also learn cognitive ability.

52. Match List I with List II

List I	List II
Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development	Approximate age
A. Sensorimotor	I. Begins about the first grade to early adolescent, around 11 years old
B. Preoperational	II. Adolescent to adulthood
C. Concrete operational	III. 0 - 2 years
D. Formal operational	IV. Begins about the time the child starts talking to about 7 years old

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
 (b) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
 (c) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
 (d) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

UGC NET (01/12/2021 Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

List-I	List-II
Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development	Approximate age
A. Sensorimotor	III. 0 - 2 years
B. Preoperational	IV. Begins about the time the child starts talking to about 7 years old
C. Concrete operational	I. Begins about the first grade to early adolescent, around 11 years old
D. Formal operational	II. Adolescent to adulthood

53. Arrange the given objectives for cognitive domain in hierarchical order as the basis of the complexity of the task

- A. Application B. Evaluation
 C. Knowledge D. Analysis
 E. Synthesis

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, E, B, D, C (b) B, D, C, E, A
 (c) C, A, D, E, B (d) D, B, C, A, E

UGC NET (27/12/2021 Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The given objectives for cognitive domain is adopted from Bloom's taxonomy for learning. On the basis of the complexity of the task, the hierarchical order of the given objectives for cognitive domain is
 C = knowledge
 A = Application
 D = Analysis
 E = Synthesis
 B = Evaluation

54. List I mentions various methods of research while List II offers their description. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I	List-II
A. Experimental method	1. A detailed description of the way people believe and act in a particular society.
B. Ex-post facto method	2. Studies designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena
C. Descriptive survey method	3. Studying the effect of manipulating independent variable on dependent variable under appropriate control imposed
D. Ethnographic method	4. Conducting a probe into casual factors on the basis of evidences manifest now

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

UGC NET June 2020 (17/10/2020 Shift-I)

Ans. (d) :

A. Experimental method	3. Studying the effect of manipulating independent variable on dependent variable under appropriate control imposed
B. Ex-post facto method	4. Conducting a probe into causal factors on the basis of evidences manifest now
C. Descriptive survey method	1. A detailed description of the way people believe and act in a particular society.
D. Ethnographic method	2. Studies designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena

55. There are two sets given below in which Set I offers Types of Research and Set II gives their description. Match the two sets:

Set I	Set II
Types of Research	Description
A. Fundamental Research	1. In depth study with focus on typicalities
B. Applied Research	2. Intervention based ameliorative moves
C. Action Research	3. Exploring applicability of truths/principles in new situations
D. Case Study Research	4. Impact studies in order to know the impact.
	5. Adding to corpus of knowledge by formulating theory

Choose the correct answer from the following options :

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| (d) 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 |

UGC NET June 2020 (13/11/2020 Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

Type of Research	Description
Fundamental Research	Adding to corpus of knowledge by formulating theory.
Applied Research	Exploring applicability of truths/ principles in new situations
Action Research	Interventions based ameliorative moves.
Case study Research	In-depth study with focus on typicalities.

56. According to Piaget's theory of development, the ability of reversible thinking emerges at

- Concrete operational stage
- Formal, operational stage
- Sensori motor stage
- Pre operational stage

Kerala SET 2018 (Feb)

Ans. (a) : Jean Piaget, belonged to the cognitive school of psychology, is famous for his work on child development. He made a systematic study of cognitive development in his theory that is categorized in four stages-

- Sensorimotor (0-2 years)** - Infant explores the world by coordinating sensory experiences with physical actions.
- Preoperational (2-7 years)** - Symbolic thought develops; the child cannot coordinate different physical attributes of an object, use words and pictures to represent an object.
- Concrete operational (7-12 years)** - The child can reason logically about concrete events and classify objects into different sets. He can perform reversible mental operations on representations of objects.
- Formal operational (12-15 years)** - The adolescent can apply logic more abstractly; hypothetical thinking develops.

Hence, the ability of reversible thinking emerges at concrete operational stage.

57. The following is a list of some basic teaching competencies identified through various researches on teaching. Which among of them fall in the domain of behavioural competencies?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Self efficiency | (B) Planning |
| (C) Locus of control | (D) Communicating |
| (E) Flexibility | |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) A and B | (b) B and C |
| (c) D and E | (d) B and D |

UGC NET (20/11/2021 Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : Behavioural competency refers to any behaviour attitudes and personality traits a person might have such as knowledge and skill set which can help determine how successful he/she will be at the job they are applying for.
Communicating and planning are main domain of Behavioural competencies.

58. Teaching differs from training and conditioning is so far as it promotes

- (a) Disciplined drill (b) Critical thinking
(c) Steady association (d) Mastery of facts

UGC NET June 2020 (25/09/2020 Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : Teaching differs from training and conditioning because it has concept that seeks new knowledge but the training and conditioning equips and enhances the already known concepts with the help of tools and techniques that develop skills related to that concepts.

59. In the cognitive domain of teaching learning objectives, which will be categorized as a higher type of learning outcomes?

- (A) Knowledge and comprehension
(B) Analysis of conceptual elements
(C) Application of acquired knowledge and skill
(D) Synthesis involving the creative organization of ideas
(E) Evaluation involving judgement using internal or external standards

Choose the correct answer from the option given below

- (a) A, B, and C only (b) B, C and D only
(c) C, D and E only (d) B, D and E only

UGC NET June 2020 (29/09/2020 Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : Cognitive domain is one of the three domain of Bloom's taxonomy. It is based on knowledge and skills. Starting from lowest to highest, there are some categories-

- Knowledge	} Lowest
- comprehensive	
- Application	
- Analysis	} Highest
- Synthesis	
- Evaluation	

60. Which of the following educational objectives are considered to be of higher level in the affective domain of taxonomic scheme?

- (i) Synthesis (ii) Characterization
(iii) Analysis (iv) Organization
(v) Precision

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (i) and (ii) only (b) (ii) and (iii) only
(c) (ii) and (iv) only (d) (iv) and (v) only

UGC NET June 2020 (30/09/2020 Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Affective domains of taxonomic scheme educational objectives contains following from lower to higher level-

- Receiver
- Respond
- Value
- Organization
- Characterization

61. Which learning theory provides support for active participation of learner in the learning process in an interactional setting with intrinsic motivation as the basis?

- (a) S-R Theory of Watson
(b) Reinforcement Theory of Skinner
(c) Constructivist Theory of Vygotsky
(d) Insight Theory of Kohler

UGC NET June 2020 (30/09/2020 Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Constructivist theory of Vygotsky provides support for active participation of learner in the learning process in an interactional setting with intrinsic motivation as the basis because according to Vygotsky learner must be engaged in learning process and educators use to help their students to learn.

62. A model of teaching is a description of

- (a) Teacher behaviour including teacher and student talk
(b) Learning environment including teaching behaviour
(c) Learner-behaviour including personality characteristics
(d) Subject matter including its logical structure

UGC NET June 2020 (30/09/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : A model of teaching is a description of learning environment including teaching behavior.

According to Eggen (1979) defines that models are prescriptive teaching strategies which help to realize specific instructional goals. It helps students to acquire information, ideas, skills, value, way of thinking and means of expressing themselves.

63. Reflective level teaching is different from memory level teaching because the pattern of communication that is involved in reflective level teaching is basically

- (a) Linear (b) Bottom-up
(c) Interactional (d) Transactional

UGC NET June 2020 (01/10/2020 Shift-I)

UGC NET 17/10/2020 (Shift-I)

UGC NET 30/09/2020 (Shift-II)

UGC NET 04/11/2020 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Reflective level teaching is different from memory level teaching because the pattern of communication that is involved in reflective level teaching is basically transactional.

Reflective level of teaching is considered to be the highest level of teaching.

64. The view that teaching learning situation may be characterized to fall on a continuum ranging from memory level to reflected level was advanced by.

- (a) Kurt Lewin (b) Stephen M. Corey
(c) Morris L. Bigge (d) B.F. Skinner

UGC NET June 2020 (01/10/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The view that teaching learning situation may be characterized to fall a continuum ranging from memory level to reflective level was advanced by Morris L. Bigge.

65. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Institutional autonomy guarantees academic freedom

Statement II: Academic freedom is not possible without institutional autonomy.

In the light of the above statement, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
 (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
 (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
 (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

UGC NET June 2020 (09/10/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : Statement II is incorrect since academic freedom is possible without institutional autonomy.

66. What is the hallmark of reflective teaching?

- (a) Clear, organized and well structured content
 (b) Personalized, interactive and high level of cognitive interchange
 (c) Systematic, planned and quick question-answer session
 (d) Logical, coherent and example based presentations

UGC NET June 2020 (17/10/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Clear, organized and well structured content are hallmark of reflective teaching. Reflective teaching is considered to be the highest level at which teaching is carried out. It does not only depend upon memorization and understanding of concepts. It demands the use of higher Mental processes such as reasoning, thinking, analyzing concepts, critical thinking etc.

67. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Stage of development of values)	List-II (Outcome)
A. Stage I	1. Value collection through invitation
B. Stage II	2. Inner evaluation
C. Stage III	3. Value consolidation
D. Stage IV	4. Value clarification

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

UGC NET June 2020 (17/10/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (b) :

A. Stage I	1. Value collection through invitation
B. Stage II	2. Inner evaluation
C. Stage III	3. Value consolidation
D. Stage IV	4. Value clarification

68. Identify the correct sequence of cognitive behaviours in the taxonomy of educational objectives:

1. Knowledge 2. Application
 3. Understanding 4. Analysis
 5. Synthesis

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (b) 4, 5, 1, 2 and 3
 (c) 1, 3, 2, 4 and 5 (d) 4, 5, 1, 3 and 2

UGC NET June 2020 (17/10/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The correct sequence of cognitive behaviours in the taxonomy of educational objectives is:

1. Knowledge 2. Understanding
 3. Application 4. Analysis
 5. Synthesis

69. Which of the basic values which can be characterized by the central motivational goal are related to self transcendence?

- (A) Conformity (B) Power
 (C) Benevolence (D) Universalism
 (E) Hedonism

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A) and (B) only (b) (B) and (C) only
 (c) (C) and (D) only (d) (D) and (E) only

UGC NET June 2020 (04/11/2020 Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Benevolence and Universalism are related to self transcendence characterizing central motivational goal.

70. What are the activities of teaching associated with its interactive stage?

- (A) Planning of lesson
 (B) Determining learning outcomes
 (C) Presenting the content interspersed with questions
 (D) Providing feedback and probing, if need be
 (E) Motivating and monitoring students tasks

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (a) (A), (B) and (C) only (b) (B), (C) and (D) only
 (c) (A), (C) and (D) only (d) (C), (D) and (E) only

UGC NET June 2020 (04/11/2020 Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : The activities of teaching can be divided into following phases-

- (a) Proactive Stage,
 (b) Interactive Stage and
 (c) Past active Stage

All the phases have its own steps to continue the process of the teaching. In Interactive stage there are following steps-

- (1) Sizing the class
 (2) Knowing the learner

The teacher starts teaching in this step with following activities-

- (i) Selection and presentation of the content interspersed with questions.
 (ii) Feedback and reinforcement
 (iii) Motivation and monitoring of students task.

71. The goal of teaching as compared to training is to provide an opportunity of :

- (a) Promotion of organized ideas as a result of disciplined drill
 (b) Sharing and caring leading to critical and creative reflection
 (c) Establishing beliefs and values leading to change in attitude
 (d) Associating ideas which are similar and dissimilar

UGC NET June 2020 (11/11/2020 Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : The goal of teaching as compared to training is to provide an opportunity of sharing and caring leading to critical and creative reflection.

72. **There is abundant scope for promoting concept learning under which stage of development of learner?**

- (a) During infancy
- (b) During childhood
- (c) During adolescence
- (d) During pre adolescence

UGC NET June 2020 (11/11/2020 Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : There is abundant scope for promoting concept learning during adolescence stage of development of learner.

73. **Identify the characteristics and basic requirements of reflective level teaching in the following list of statements:**

1. Teacher presents the information and ideas systematically to help to recall them when needed
2. Teacher conduct drills and exercises to fix up the ideas in the minds of the students.
3. Issues are raised and discussed with a view to find the potential rational solution of problems.
4. Teacher asks students to give examples and parallel ideas.
5. Academic sessions are conducted in a dialogic mode to explore and explain the basis of arguments.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 3 and 5 only
- (d) 4 and 5 only

UGC NET June 2020 (13/11/2020 Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Reflective level teaching is considered to be the highest level of teaching. It includes perception level of memory level. In this issues are raised and discussed with a view to find the potential rational solution of the problems. Beside, this academic sessions are conducted in a dialogic mode to explore and explain the basis of argument.

74. **What are the basic requirements for organizing teaching at understanding level?**

1. Giving large number of positive and negative examples of facts and concepts being presented.
2. Presenting facts with focus on remembering the basic features underlying them.
3. Giving opportunity to promptly supply the needed information.
4. Conducting discussions to examine the pros and cons of an issue.
5. Providing opportunity to students to give their own interpretation of facts presented.

Choose correct answer from the options given below

- (a) Only 1, 4 and 5
- (b) Only 1, 2 and 3
- (c) Only 2, 3 and 4
- (d) Only 3, 4 and 5

UGC NET June 2020 (13/11/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Basic requirements for organization teaching at understanding level are:

- Giving large number of positive and negative examples of facts and concepts being presented.
- Conducting discussions to examine the pros and cons of an issue;
- Provide opportunity to students to give their own interpretation of facts presented.
- Going beyond memorization and developing insight of the facts;
- Equipping pupil with understanding.

75. **Which of the learning outcomes are intended in teaching organized at understanding level?**

- (a) Longer recall and retention of facts
- (b) Seeking of relationships and patterns among facts
- (c) Creative construction and critical interpretation of ideas
- (d) Mastery of facts and information

UGC NET (04/12/2019 Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : The understanding level of teaching is higher than the memory level of teaching because. It has memory with insight. It focuses on mastery of the subject and makes pupils to understand about the relationship between principles and facts. It explains generalizations patterns of the facts.

76. **Match the items given under Column II providing description with the items under Column I indicating the basis,**

Column I (Basis)	Column II (Description)
(A) Cognitive	(i) Ability to relate to other
(B) Emotional	(ii) Ability to articulate the idea
(C) Social	(iii) Ability to read others' facial expression
(D) Verbal	(iv) Ability to solve abstract problem

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (A)-(i), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii)
- (b) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)
- (c) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)
- (d) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(ii), (D)-(iii)

UGC NET (05/12/2019 Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Correct matched list–
Cognitive - Ability to solve abstract problem
Emotional - Ability to read others facial expression
Social - Ability to relate to other
Verbal - Ability to solve abstract problem

77. **In the two set given below, Set I provides levels of teaching while Set-II gives their focus of concern :**

Set- I (Levels of Teaching)	Set- II (Focus of concern)
(a) Autonomous development level	(i) Problem raising and problem solving
(b) Memory level	(ii) Affects and feelings

- (c) Understanding level (iii) Recall of facts and informations
 (d) Reflective level (iv) Seeing of relationship among facts and their examples
 (v) Peer learning

Select correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) (a)(i), (b)(ii), (c)(iv), (d)(v)
 (b) (a)(i), (b)(iv), (c)(iii), (d)(ii)
 (c) (a)(ii), (b)(iii), (c)(iv), (d)(i)
 (d) (a)(v), (b)(iv), (c)(iii), (d)(ii)

UGC NET (02/12/2019 Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The correct match of Set-I of Levels of teaching with Set-II of their Focus of concern are as follows:

Set- I (Levels of Teaching)	Set- II (Focus of concern)
(a) Autonomous development level	(ii) Affects and feelings
(b) Memory level	(iii) Recall of facts and informations
(c) Understanding level	(iv) Seeing of relationship among facts and their examples
(d) Reflective level	(i) Problem raising and problem solving

Hence option (c) will be the desired answer.

78. In which level of teaching, lower level learning outcomes get focused?

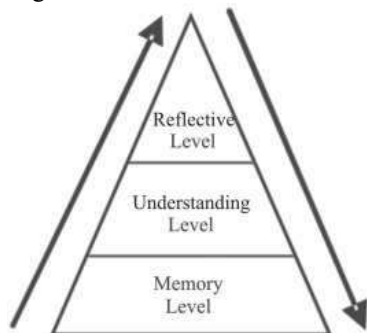
- (a) Memory level
 (b) Understanding level
 (c) Reflective level
 (d) Autonomous development level

UGC NET (03/12/2019 Shift-I)

UGC NET 30/09/2020 (Shift-II)

UGC NET 11/11/2020 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : In the memory level of classroom teaching, focus is on learning outcomes of lower level. The main purpose of teaching is learning. A teacher wants to bring the subject matter to the students through the following three levels: Memory Level ⇒ Understanding level ⇒ Reflective level



Note: Memory Level Hierarchy

1. The main proponent of memory level of teaching is Herbart.

2. This is the first phase of the teaching learning process.
 3. It motivates to rote and practice the facts.
 4. Thus there is a lack of understanding in memory level teaching.
 5. At this level of learning, the level of motivation is also minimum.

79. The concept of proximal development, related to educational communication, was developed by :

- (a) Sigmund Freud (b) Kurt Lewin
 (c) Lev Vygotsky (d) Alberk Bandura

UGC NET 03/12/2019 (SHIFT-II)

UGC NET 04/01/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The concept of proximal development related to educational communication has been developed by the famous psychologist Lev Vygotsky. According to Vygotsky, 'the area of proximal development refers to the difference between the work that the child can do independently and the work that can be done with the help of others.'

Vygotsky's theory is also called sociocultural theory. According to him, the development of a child takes place through society. The child learns the language through social interaction.

80. The emphasis in memory level teaching is on which of the following?

- (a) Organisation of thoughts and ideas
 (b) Seeing of relationships among facts
 (c) Systematic presentations to enable quick reproduction
 (d) Critical thinking
 (e) Mastery of correct sequencing of facts
 (f) Segregating one feature from another

Choose the answer from the following options :

- (a) (a), (b) and (c) (b) (a), (c) and (e)
 (c) (b), (c) and (d) (d) (d), (e) and (f)

UGC NET (06/12/2019 Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : There are mainly three levels of teaching-

1. Memory level teaching.
 2. Comprehensive level teaching
 3. Thinking level teaching

The following points are emphasized in memory level teaching.

1. Organization of thoughts and ideas
 2. Systematic presentations to enable quick reproduction.
 3. Skilled in putting the facts in the correct order or segregating one feature from another.

The main proponents of memory level of teaching is Johann friedrich Herbart. This is the first stage of the teaching- learning process. This motivates the rote and practice of facts.

81. Learning objectives mean-

- (a) Learning experience
 (b) Concise outcomes
 (c) Academic achievement
 (d) Intended learning out comes

UGC NET June 2019 (25/06/2019 Shift-II)

AP SET-2012

Ans. (d) : Intended learning outcomes should be about student performance. They basically aim at changing human behaviour.

Learning objectives are statements that define the expected goal of a curriculum, course, lesson or activity in terms of demonstrable skills or knowledge that will be acquired by a student as a result of instruction. Learning objectives can be tied to competence maps, also known as instructional, objectives, learning outcomes, learning goals.

82. Who among the following proposed theory of Multiple Intelligencies?

- (a) Sigmund Freud (b) Howard Gardner
(c) Albert Einstein (d) Jean Piaget

UGC NET Dec 2018 (19/12/2018 Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Howard Gardner proposed theory of multiple Intelligencies. Howard suggests that the traditional notion of intelligence, based on I.Q. testing is for too limited. Dr. Howard proposes eight different intelligences to account for a broader range of human potential in children and adults. These intelligence are:

- Linguistic intelligence
- Logical mathematical intelligence
- Spatial intelligence
- Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence
- Musical intelligence
- Interpersonal intelligence
- Intrapersonal intelligence
- Naturalist intelligence

83. According to Jean Piaget, there are _____ stages of cognitive development.

- (a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 6 (d) 8

UGC NET Dec 2018 (19/12/2018 Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Jean piaget's theory of cognitive development suggests that children move through four different stages of mental development. His theory focuses not only on understanding how children acquire knowledge, but also on understanding the nature of intelligence piaget's stages are :

- Sensorimotor stage (birth to 2 years)
- Preoperational stage (2 – 7 years)
- Concrete operational stage (7 – 11 years)
- Formal operational stage (11 – 15 years)

84. Which among the following is a cognitive characteristic of learner?

- (a) Sensory perception
(b) Believe
(c) Academic self-concept
(d) Level of visual literacy

UGC NET Dec 2018 (19/12/2018 Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Cognition is the mental action or process of acquiring knowledge and understanding cognitive characteristic is a development field of study in neuroscience and psychology focusing on a child's development in terms of information processing, conceptual resources, perceptual skill, language learning and other aspects of the developed brain and cognitive psychology. Level of visual literacy is one of the cognitive characteristic of learner.

85. Which of the following indicates the concept of Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) as suggested by psychologist Lev Vygotsky?

- (a) A learner's brain develops faster in childhood.
(b) A learner effectively when it is supported with real life examples.
(c) What a learner can do with help and without help.
(d) Friends interaction is very important for proper development of child.

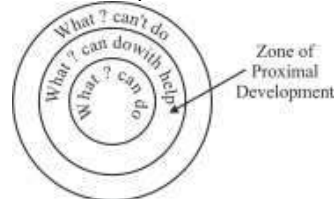
UGC NET Dec 2018 (20/12/2018 Shift-II)

UGC NET 05/11/2017

Kerala SET-2017

Kerala SET-2013

Ans. (c) : The concept of Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) as suggested by psychologist Lev Vygotsky indicates that what a learner can do with help and without help. The Zone of Proximal Development is the difference between what a learner can do without help and what he or she can do with help. Vygotsky stated that a child follows an adult's example and gradually develops the ability to do certain tasks without help or assistance.



86. Which of the following set of statements best describes the nature and objectives of teaching? Indicate your answer by selecting from the code.

- (A) Teaching and learning are integrally related.
(B) There is no difference between teaching and training.
(C) Concern of all teaching is to ensure some kind of transformation in students.
(D) All good teaching is formal in nature.
(E) A teacher is a senior person.
(F) Teaching is a social act whereas learning is a personal act.

Code :

- (a) (D), (E) and (F) (b) (A), (B) and (D)
(c) (B), (C) and (E) (d) (A), (C) and (F)

UGC NET/JRF July 2018

Ans. (d) : The nature and objectives of teaching are explained as under:

- The two fundamental aspects of education process are teaching and learning. Teaching helps the students to learn and acquire relevant skills. Learning involves acquisition of habits, knowledge and attitude. Since teaching and learning is integrally related to each other, good teaching means maximum learning.
- Teaching ensure some kind of transformation in students because with the help of good teacher, a student acquire good habits, knowledge and attitudes. Teaching is a social act because it can be done with number of students of helps in the social development of students while learning is personal act because it depends upon a student that how much he/she want to learn through teaching process.

87. **Assertion (A)** : Learning is a life long process.
Reason (R) : Learning to be useful must be linked with life processes.

Choose the correct answer from the following code :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) .
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) .
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

UGC NET/JRF Jan 2017

Ans. (a) Learning is the acquisition of knowledge and modification of behavior. According to question both statements are correct because learning is the life long process because whole learning cannot be acquired within certain or specified time but it is acquired by the individual throughout whole life by interacting with different environment and needs. Learning is useful if an individual links it with their life experiences and tries to avoid mistakes by learning from his/her mistakes.

88. **What are required for good teaching?**

- (i) Diagnosis (ii) Remedy
(iii) Direction (iv) Feedback

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i),(ii),(iii) and (iv)

UGC NET/JRF Dec 2015

Ans. (d) For good teaching, diagnosis/ inspection is required to understand the nature of the students, remedy is required for dealing with the problem or any difficulty faced by the candidates proper direction or guidance is also needed for their future decisions and the most important is feedback so that it can be used as a basis for improvement.

89. **Who among the following, propounded the concept of paradigm?**

- (a) Peter Haggett (b) Von Thunen
(c) Thomas Kuhn (d) John K. Wright

UGC NET/JRF June 2014

Ans. (c) The concept of paradigm was propounded by Thomas Kuhn. He wrote "The structure of Scientific Revolution." Kuhn fathered, defined and popularized the concept of "paradigm shift." According to him scientific advancement is series of peaceful interludes punctuated by intellectually violent revolutions. Therefore it is a change in way of thinking from one form to another.

90. **The most appropriate meaning of learning is**

- (a) Acquisition of skills
(b) Modification of behaviour
(c) Personal adjustment
(d) Inculcation of knowledge

Kerala SET 2015

Karnataka SET-2014

UGC NET/JRF Dec 2013

CG SET-2013

Ans. (b) The most appropriate meaning of learning is modification of behaviour. In other way learning is defined as any relatively permanent change in behaviour that occurs as result of experience.

91. **Arrange the following steps of teaching process in order:**

- (i) Evaluation
(ii) Relating the present knowledge with previous knowledge
(iii) Formulation of Objectives
(iv) Presentation of teaching materials
(v) Reteaching
(a) (i), (ii), (v), (iii), (iv)
(b) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv), (v)
(c) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i), (v)
(d) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii), (v)

CG SET 2018

Ans. (c) : Teaching is fundamentally a process, including planning, implementation evaluation and revision.

• Correct sequence of steps of teaching process —
Formulation of objectives → Relating the present knowledge with previous knowledge → presentation of teaching materials → Evaluation → Reteaching.

92. thinking enables us to write statements and develop arguments in a step-by-step coherent manner.

- (a) Accurate (b) Scientific
(c) Logical (d) Clear

Maharashtra SET 2017

Ans. (c) : Logical thinking enables us to write statements and develop arguments in a step-by-step coherent manner, People use words like logic and logical a lot, often without really understanding what they mean.

- Strictly speaking, logic is the science or study of how to evaluate arguments and reasoning.
• Obviously, a better understanding is critical for helping us a reason and think better, without it, it's too easy for us to fall into error.

93. **The main objective of teaching is.....**

- (a) To facilitate learning
(b) To give information about unknown facts
(c) To use teaching aids to simplify
(d) To form good learning habits in students

Maharashtra SET 2017

Ans. (a) : The main objective of teaching is to facilitate learning.

Teacher can facilitate learning by making the educational process easier for students, This does not mean watering down the curriculum or lowering standards. Rather, Facilitating learning involves teaching students to think critically and understand how the learning process works.

Facilitators build on the knowledge base of the group of students to find the answer to questions.

94. **The best educational programme is one which is according to the—**

- (a) need of the child
(b) ability of the child
(c) interest of the child
(d) All of these along with the need of the society

Assam SET 2022

Ans. (d) : The best educational programme is one which is according to the need of the child, ability of the child interest of the child along with the need of society. An **educational programme** is defined as a collection of educational activities which are organized to accomplish a pre-determined objective or the completion of a specified set of educational tasks.

95. **Teaching, as an interactive and interpersonal influence upon the learners, has been conceived in**
- democratic notion of teaching
 - autocratic notion of teaching
 - Laissez-faire notion of teaching
 - Gurukul System

Assam SET 2013

Ans. (a) : A democratic notion of teaching engages students in living democratically by promoting values such as inclusion, voice, representation, and participation.

- Interpersonal interaction skills revolve around the ability of the teacher to provide certain core conditions which are essential in creating & a positive educational setting.

96. **Meaningful learning takes place when :**
- the new content being taught is related to the previous knowledge of the students
 - students raise questions and get them clarified from the teacher
 - students are interested in the topics taught
 - explanations are given within the reach of the students

Assam SET 2017

Ans. (c) : • Meaningful learning results when a person consciously and explicitly ties new knowledge to relevant-concepts they already possess.

- It is the active creation of knowledge structures from personal experience.
- When meaningful learning occurs, it produces a series of changes within our entire cognitive structure, modifying existing concepts and forming new linkages between concepts.
- Students are more interested in the topics taught.

97. **Which of the following is not a level of teaching learning?**
- Differentiation level
 - Memory level
 - Reflective level
 - Understanding level

Kerala SET 2022

CG SET-2019

UGC NET Dec 2014

Ans. (a) : There are three different levels of teaching and teaching takes place at three levels progressively. Memory level of teaching, understanding level of teaching and reflective level of teaching. Teacher must keep in mind the development stage of the learners so that desired educational objectives can be achieved.

98. **Who among the following is a Humanist Psychologist?**
- Carl Rogers
 - Ivan Pavlov
 - Jerome Bruner
 - David Ausubel

Kerala SET 2022

Ans. (a) : Several key theorists have been considered to have prepared the ground for humanistic psychology. These theorists are Otto Rank, Abraham Maslow, Carl Rogers and Rollo May.

99. **The Psycho social development theory of learning is the contribution of:**

- Erik Erikson
- Lev Vygotsky
- Abraham Maslow
- Robert Gagne

Kerala SET 2022

Kerala SET-2918 (Feb)

Kerala SET-2913

Ans. (a) : Erik Erikson (1902-1994) was a stage theorist who took Freud's controversial theorist of psychosexual development and modified it as a psychosocial theory.

100. **When a modifiable connection is established between a stimulus and appropriate response and when it is followed by a set of satisfying responses, that bond gets strengthened. Identify the Law:**

- Law of Exercise
- Law of similarity
- Law of Effect
- Law of Readiness

Kerala SET 2022

Ans. (c) : The law of effect stated that those behavioral responses that were most closely followed by a satisfying result were most likely to become established patterns and to occur again in response to the same stimulus.

101. **Who among the following is Social Psychologist?**

- Lev Vygotsky
- Jerome Bruner
- Jean Piaget
- B.F. Skinner

Kerala SET 2022

Kerala SET-2018

Ans. (a) : Lev Vygotsky was a soviet psychologist, best known for his socialcultural theory. Lev Vygotsky developed a socialcultural theory of child development designed to account for the influence of culture on a child's growth and development.

102. **Whose words are these: 'Reality is created by mind, so we can change our reality by changing our mind?'**

- Rousseau
- John Dewey
- Plato
- Froebel

Kerala SET 2022

Ans. (c) : Plato–Reality is created by the mind, so we can change our reality by changing our mind.

103. **'Cone of Experience' was propounded by:**

- Ned A. Flander
- S.L. Pressey
- Edgar Dale
- B.F. Skinner

Kerala SET 2018 (Feb)

Ans. (c) : Edgar dale, formulated a "Cone of Experience". According to him, learning is more effective, if learner is exposed to the concepts, not only through verbal symbols but also through some experiences relevant to the objectives.

104. **Personality development of a student primarily depends on**

- Emotional climate at home
- Discipline in school
- Interaction with peers
- Biologically inherited

Kerala SET 2018 (Feb)

Ans. (a) : Personality development of student primarily depends on biologically inherited. Personality is the totality of one's behavior towards one's own self as well as others. It spreads over the subconscious and unconscious behavior of the person.

- Personality includes everything about the person his/her physical, emotional, social mental and spiritual makeup.
- It refers to the different aspects of a person's character such as his/her interest, behavior, cognition etc.

Personality development of a student primarily depends on emotional climate at home.

Note- Official answer is given as option (a).

105. A child bitten by a white dog is not afraid of black dogs. This is an example of

- Stimulus discrimination
- Stimulus generalisation
- Stimulus substitution
- Spontaneous recovery

Kerala SET 2018 (Feb)

Ans. (a) : Stimulus Discrimination:- It is the ability to distinguish among different stimuli (e.g., to distinguish a circle from an ellipse) and to respond differently to them.

For example:- A child bitten by a white dog is not afraid of black dogs.

106. Cone of experiences is a representation of:

- Learning outcomes
- Instructional strategies
- Instructional aids
- Teaching resources

Kerala SET 2019 (July)

Ans. (c) : Dale's cone of experience is a model that incorporates several theories related to instructional design and learning process.

- It represents various instructional techniques that may improve the learning process of students.
- In his learning pyramid most effective way of learning is learning by doing while most ineffective way of learning is reading text
- Learning outcomes are statement/ activities of the person that represent the level of knowledge/skills acquired by them.

107. An advance organizer will help:

- to direct students attention to import points
- to relate the ideas to be presented
- to remind student about relevant information
- to give opportunity to move on to the concept

Kerala SET 2019 (July)

Ans. (b) : An Advance organizer is a tool used to introduce the lesson topic and illustrate the relationship between what the students are about to learn and the information they have already learned.

Note: Answer given by commission is option (d)

108. According to Piaget's theory, a child who cannot develop the ability of reversible thinking belongs to the stage of:

- Sensori motor
- Pre operational
- Concrete operational
- Formal operational

Kerala SET 2019 (July)

Ans. (b) : According to Piaget's theory, a child who cannot develop the ability of reversible thinking belongs to the stage of Pre operational.

Jean Piaget has given the theory of development which is characterized into four stages:

1. Sensorimotor stage is one in which infants construct an understanding of world by using their senses.
2. In preoperational stage the child develops egocentric thinking and irreversibility of thought.
3. In concrete operational stage the child develops ability to think logically about objects and events.
4. In formal operational stage the person starts developing Abstract and scientific thinking.

109. A rural area people took a number of years to accept the use of mobile phones. It is

- Acculturation
- Cultural lag
- Cultural inertia
- Cultural diffusion

Kerala SET 2019 (July)

Ans. (b) : Cultural lag is difference in advancement of two different society. It relates to the culture they follow. For example wearing of western clothes in urban area and in rural areas. Similarly the use of mobile phone or smart phones in urban and rural area. These cultures were adopted by rural people years after urban people adopted it.

110. A P J Abdul Kalam become the president of India from an ordinary family. It is an example of:

- Social mobility
- Cultural mobility
- Economic mobility
- Occupational mobility

Kerala SET 2019 (July)

Ans. (a) : Social Mobility is the movement of individuals, families, households, or other categories of people within or between social strata in a society. It leads to change in social status, Becoming a President of an ordinary person of a society is an example of Social Mobility.

- Cultural mobility is to move between various cultures.
- Economic mobility is growing of economic status of a family or individual.
- Occupational mobility is the change in one's occupational status.

111. Which of the following is not the characteristic of social change?

- It describes variation in social interactions, processes and social organizations
- It involves change in the system of social relationships
- Social change does not involve any value judgement
- Social change is predictable

Kerala SET 2019 (July)

Ans. (d) : Social change is described as variations in or modification of any aspect of social process, patterns, social interaction or organizations.

Various features of social change are-

1. It is universal
2. It may be slow or fast

3. It is neither moral nor immoral
 4. It is unpredictable.
Some important factor of social change are:
 1. Physical environment
 2. Demographic/Biological factor
 3. Cultural factor
 4. Identical factor
 5. Economic factor

112. Constructivist theory postulated by Vygotsky states that learning occurs :
 (a) As a sequence of learning stimulus-response associations
 (b) As a result of experiences of children in terms of social and cultural contexts
 (c) As genetically predetermined
 (d) As a result of biological maturation

Kerala SET 2019 (Feb)

Ans. (b) : Constructivist theory says learners construct knowledge rather than just passively take in information.

- Vygotsky states that learning occurs as a result of experiences of children in terms of social and cultural contexts.

113. According to Gagne's theory of learning, which occupies the top of hierarchy?
 (a) Problem solving (b) Chaining
 (c) S-R Learning (d) Concepts

Kerala SET 2019 (Feb), 2022

Ans. (a) : Gagne's theory of learning states that learning tasks for intellectual skills are organised in a hierarchy according to complexity.

These are—

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| (1) Stimulus recognition | (2) Response generation |
| (3) Procedure following | (4) Use of terminology |
| (5) Discriminations | (6) Concept formation |
| (7) Rule application | (8) Problem solving
(Highest level) |

114. Transfer of learning occurs when a student applies his mathematical skills in solving problems in physics. This is based on the theory formulated by :

- (a) L.L. Thurstone (b) W. James
 (c) E.L. Thorndike (d) W. Judd

Kerala SET 2019 (Feb)

Ans. (c): E.L. Thorndike formulated a theory where he stated that transfer of learning occurs when a student applies his mathematical skills in solving problems in physics.

115. "Hierarchy of Need's" theory was proposed by:

- (a) Eric Erickson (b) Abraham Maslow
 (c) Albert Bandura (d) Carl Rogers

Kerala SET 2019 (Feb)

Ans. (b) : Abraham Harold Maslow, an American psychologist, published a paper on 'A Theory of Human Motivation' in 1943 in the journal psychological review, where he gave a theory on "Hierarchy of Need's". He extended this idea to include his observations of human's innate curiosity.

116. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of Cooperative Learning Model

- (a) Requires group cooperation and interaction
 (b) Use micro groups
 (c) Destroys individual initiative
 (d) Focuses on task to be accomplished

Kerala SET 2010

Ans. (c) : Destroys individual initiative is not a characteristic of cooperative learning model.

117. Elementary education should be

- (a) Curriculum-centered (b) Teacher-centered
 (c) Learner-centered (d) Subject-centered

Kerala SET 2010

Ans. (c) : Elementary education should be learner-centered. Elementary education is the first stage in formal education.

118. Which is the highest level according to the Taxonomy of Educational objectives by Bloom?

- (a) Application (b) Synthesis
 (c) Evaluation (d) Analysis

Kerala SET 2013

Ans. (c) : In the original Bloom's taxonomy, "Evaluation" was the highest level of thinking & was thought to require the most complex mental processes.

- Evaluation question encourage students to develop opinions & make value decisions about issues based on specific criteria.

119. Psychologist and his colleagues list out seven steps leading to effective problem solving-recognize, define, develop a strategy, organize the knowledge, figure out resources, monitor progress and evaluate the solution

- (a) John Bransford (b) Karl Duncker
 (c) Adams (d) Predicts

Kerala SET 2013

Ans. (a) : John Bransford & Stein introduced IDEAL as a problem solving model that is able to improve the ability to think and improve skills in the problem solving process.

- IDEAL : Identity, Define, Explore, Act, Look)
- 7 Steps are : Identity Problem, Analyze Problem, Describe problem, Look for root causes, Develop alternative solution, Implement Solution, Measure the results.

120. Three levels of moral development, comprising six stage, were proposed by

- (a) Hoffman (b) Piaget
 (c) Freud (d) Kohlberg

Kerala SET 2013

Ans. (d) : Kohlberg's theory of moral development is a theory that focuses on how children develop morality and moral reasoning.

Level 1 : Preconventional Morality

Stage 1 : Obedience & Punishment.

Stage 2 : Individualism & Exchange.

Level 2 : Conventional Morality

Stage 3 : Good boy, Good girl Orientation.

Stage 4 : Maintaining Social Order.

Level 3 : Post conventional Morality

Stage 5 : Social contract & Individual Right.

Stage 6 : Universal Ethical Principle.

121. What is the main subject of study of Gestalt Psychology?

- (a) Learning (b) Motivation
(c) Perception (d) Consciousness

Kerala SET 2013

Ans. (c) : Gestalt theorists have been incredibly influential in the areas of sensation and perception.

- Perception is the sensory experience of the world.
- It involves both recognizing environmental stimuli and actions in response to these stimuli.

122. Critical Pedagogy is associated with

- (a) John Dewey (b) Paulo Freire
(c) Socrates (d) Gandhi ji

Kerala SET 2013

Ans. (b) : Critical pedagogy was founded by the Brazilian philosopher and educator 'Paulo Freire' who promoted it through his 1968 book 'Pedagogy of the oppressed'.

Critical pedagogy is 'a teaching philosophy that invites educators to encourage students to critique structures of power and oppression'.

123. Who has described human behavior and development as a process of responding to rewards and punishments in the environment?

- (a) Jean Piaget
(b) B.F. Skinner
(c) Meaning attached to sensory information
(d) Multiple stimuli

Kerala SET 2013

Ans. (b) : B.F. Skinner has described human behavior and development as a process of responding to rewards and punishments in the environment.

Operant conditioning, sometimes referred to as 'instrumental conditioning' is a method of learning that employs rewards and Punishments for behavior. Through operant conditioning, an association is made between a behavior and a consequence (where negative or positive) for that behavior.

124. 'Key to student' learning' according to Piaget is

- (a) Activity (b) Talking
(c) Seeing (d) Listening

Kerala SET 2013

Ans. (a) : 'Activity' is the 'Key to students' learning' according to Piaget.

According to Piaget, "learning is a process of adaptation to environmental stimuli, involving successive periods of what Piaget called assimilation, accommodation, and equilibration."

125. Arrange the following teaching processes in order :

- (1) Connecting the present knowledge with the previous knowledge
 - (2) Evaluation
 - (3) Re-teaching
 - (4) Formulating objectives
 - (5) Presentation of materials
- (a) (1), (2), (4), (5), (3) (b) (2), (1), (3), (4), (5)
(c) (5), (4), (3), (1), (2) (d) (4), (1), (5), (2), (3)

Kerala SET 2017

Ans. (d) : Teaching process in order:-

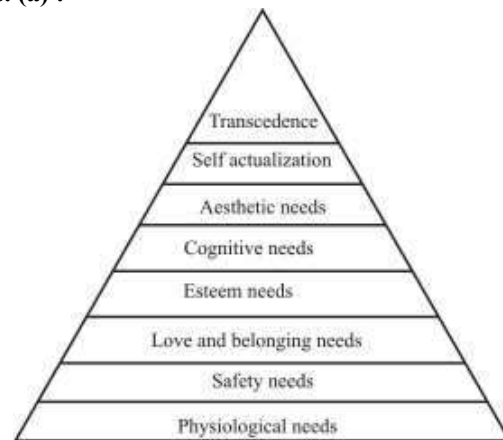
- Formulating objectives
- Connecting the present knowledge with the previous knowledge.
- Presentation of materials.
- Evaluation
- Re-teaching

126. Reorganize Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs from lower order to higher order

- (1) Safety needs
 - (2) Esteem needs
 - (3) Physiological needs
 - (4) Self-actualization
 - (5) Love and belonging needs.
- (a) 3, 1, 5, 2, 4 (b) 3, 1, 2, 5, 4
(c) 4, 2, 1, 3, 5 (d) 4, 2, 5, 1, 3

Kerala SET 2017

Ans. (a) :



127. Which of the following are true about micro-teaching?

- (I) The principle of micro teaching is based on the theory of Skinner.
 - (II) Transfer phase is the third phase in microteaching.
 - (III) The concept of microteaching originated in India.
- (a) I, II and III (b) I and II only
(c) II and III only (d) I and III only

Kerala SET 2017

Ans. (b) : Micro-teaching is defined as teaching in miniature where it is scaled down in size of the class time and task with a focus on a specific teaching skill.

- Microteaching helps to promote real-time teaching experiences. These sessions allow student teachers to practice and polish their teaching techniques in a simulated environment before putting them into practice with students.
- The concept of micro-teaching originated by D.W Allen and his coworkers at Stanford University, USA, in 1961.

128. Which Committee report was entitled as 'Learning without Burden?'

- (a) Yash Pal Committee
(b) Janardhana Reddy Committee

- (c) Ramamurthi Committee
- (d) None of the above

Kerala SET 2017

Ans. (a) : In the year 2009, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) had set up a Committee on Higher Education known as the Yash pal Committee.

- The Chairman of the committee was Dr. Yash pal, and it was constituted for examining reforms to be brought about in higher education in India.
- It recommended that all the deserving deemed Universities should be either converted to full-fledged universities or would have to be scrapped.
- The report also said that a GRE like test needs to be evolved for the purpose of University education.

129. David Kolb's learning theory characterizes a diverge with:

- (a) Concrete experience and abstract conceptualization
- (b) Active experimentation and abstract conceptualization
- (c) Active experimentation and reflective observation
- (d) Concrete experience and reflective observation

Kerala SET 2017

Ans. (d) : David Kolb's theory characterizes a diverge with concrete experience and reflective observation Kolb's learning styles are one of the best known and widely used learning styles theories.

130. Which of the following techniques is NOT associated with psycho-analytic method?

- (a) Dream analysis
- (b) Free association
- (c) Introspection
- (d) Psychopathology

Kerala SET 2017

Ans. (c) : Introspection is self-examination, analyzing yourself, looking at your own personality and actions and considering our motivations. An example of introspection is when you meditate to try to understand our feelings.

131. Which of the following is the incorrect pair?

- (a) Trial and Error Theory of Learning - Thorndike
- (b) Field Theory of Learning - Hull
- (c) Classical Conditioning theory - Pavlov
- (d) Cognitive learning Theory - Piaget

Kerala SET 2017

Ans. (b) : Hull gave the theory of reinforcement

- According to theory of reinforcement, the need would produce behavior, and the particular behavior that reduces the need would be gradually learned.
- He thought that some kind of reward or reinforcement is necessary to establish the stimulus as a signal.
- The field theory of learning was developed by Kurt Lewin.

132. Which of the following theories has implication that the teacher has to provide a wide variety of tasks to cater to diverse learning styles of learners?

- (a) Piaget's cognitive development theory
- (b) Vygotsky's socio cultural theory
- (c) Kohlberg's moral development theory
- (d) Gardner's multiple intelligence theory

Kerala SET 2015

Ans. (d) : Gardner's multiple intelligence theory has implication that the teacher has to provide a wide variety of task to cater to diverse learning styles of learners.

133. "Education doesn't bring about social change; rather the social change results into an educational change." This view of education was of

- (a) John Dewey
- (b) Durkheim
- (c) Kant
- (d) Russell

Kerala SET 2015

Ans. (c) : "Education doesn't bring about social change; rather the social change result into an educational change" This view of education was of Kant.

Immanuel Kant was a German Philosopher and one of the foremost thinkers of the Enlightenment. His comprehensive and systematic work in epistemology (the theory of knowledge), ethics and aesthetic greatly influenced all subsequent philosophy, especially the various schools of Kantianism and idealism.

134. Which of the following statements are related to teaching and learning more appropriately ?

1. Learning can occur without teaching but teaching without learning is meaningless.
2. Learning is like receiving, while teaching is giving.
3. Learning is an art and teaching is a science.
4. Teaching is an individual activity while learning is a collaborative activity.
5. Teaching is defined as facilitation of learning.

- (a) 1, 2 and 5
- (b) 1, 3 and 5
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) 2, 4 and 5

Gujarat SET 2022

Ans. (a) : The following statement are related to the teaching and learning are-

- Learning can occur without teaching but teaching without learning is meaningless.
- Learning is like receiving, while teaching is giving.
- Teaching is defined as facilitation of learning.

135. Teaching means to help students

- (a) How to think
- (b) What to think
- (c) Why to think
- (d) When to think

Gujarat SET 2013(Sep)

Ans. (a) : Teaching is a process of engaging the learners with teachers to enable them to

- Understand
- Think
- Analyze
- Apply Knowledge

A great teacher can enable student reading, inspire a passion for languages, make math or science fun, and turn history lessons into fun and exciting stories.

136. Which of the following statements defines education best?

- (a) Education is a means of social change
- (b) Education imparts useful knowledge
- (c) It prepares autonomous human beings
- (d) It generates a lot of employment

Gujarat SET 2010

Ans. (c) : Here, statements, it prepares autonomous human beings is best suitable definition of education. But thought education is a means of social change. Many of the old superstitious beliefs and absolute values which prevent progress but through education can be changed in the favour of enlightened ideas. Hence, option (c) is the right answer.

A. (ii)

Characteristics and basic requirements

137. Which of the following operations comes under the pre-active phase of teaching according to Philip. W. Jackson?

- (a) Diagnosis of the learners
- (b) Decision about the strategies
- (c) Actions and reactions
- (d) Selecting appropriate testing devices

UGC NET 01/10/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : Philip Jackson divided teaching operations into three phases and they are

- Pre-active Phase
- Interactive Phase
- Post-active Phase

Pre-active stage involves the following activities

- Analyzing content and subordinate Concepts.
- Stating learning Outcomes
- Decision about the strategies
- Ascertaining entry competence.

138. A child has learnt many things in his or her way with younger sibling by using physical intimidation. If he/she uses the same tactics on peer, this indicates

- (a) Social learning
- (b) Assimilation
- (c) Equilibrium
- (d) Accommodation

UGC NET 11/11/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(b): A child has learnt many things in his or her way with younger sibling by using physical intimidation. If he/she uses the same tactics on peer, this indicates Assimilation. Assimilation is the cognitive process of making new information it in with your existing understanding of the world it is by this, we take in new information or experiences and incorporate them into our existing ideas.

139. Match List I with List II:

List I (Types of Skills)	List II (Characteristics)
(A) Public speaking	(I) To gain information
(B) Leadership	(II) Confidence
(C) Self-presentation	(III) Problem-solving
(D) Interviewing	(IV) Represents a credible person

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (a) (A)–(I), (B)–(II), (C)–(III), (D)–(IV)
- (b) (A)–(III), (B)–(IV), (C)–(I), (D)–(II)
- (c) (A)–(IV), (B)–(I), (C)–(II), (D)–(III)
- (d) (A)–(II), (B)–(III), (C)–(IV), (D)–(I)

UGC NET 12/10/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : The correct match is as follows:-

	List I (Types of skills)		List II (Characteristics)
(A)	Public speaking	–	Confidence
(B)	Leadership	–	Problem solving
(C)	Self Presentation	–	Represents a Credible person
(D)	Interviewing	–	To gain information

140. Which of the following represents learning as a six-level hierarchy in a cognitive domain?

- (a) Bloom's Taxonomy
- (b) SOLO Taxonomy
- (c) Brigg's Taxonomy
- (d) Gagne's Taxonomy

UGC NET 13/10/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Bloom's Taxonomy related to classification of education. Bengamin Bloom the designer at Blooms Taxonomy. Bloom taxonomy represents learning as a six-level hierarchy in a cognitive domain.

141. Which of the following is not the characteristics of learning?

- (a) Change in behaviour is relatively enduring.
- (b) Learning does not necessarily imply improvement.
- (c) Learning involves reconstruction of experiences.
- (d) Learning necessarily implies development in right direction.

UGC NET PSYCHOLOGY 16/03/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (d) : Learning is the modification of behaviour through experience and training. It is a change in behavior that occurs as a result of experience. The characteristics of learning.

- (1) Change in behaviour is relatively enduring.
 - (2) Learning does not necessarily imply improvement.
 - (3) Learning involves reconstruction of experiences.
- So option (d) is not the characteristics of learning.

142. Arrange the following steps of learning process in ascending order?

- A. Motive or Need
- B. Readiness
- C. Interaction
- D. Learning Situation
- E. Goal
- F. Adjustment
- G. Changes
- H. Fixation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) B, D, A, E, G, H, F, C
- (b) A, E, B, D, C, F, G, H
- (c) E, D, A, B, C, H, G, F
- (d) D, B, A, C, E, G, H, F

UGC NET LAW 12/03/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (b) : The steps of learning process in ascending order-

- A. Motive or Need,
- B. Readiness,
- C. Interaction,
- G. Changes,
- E. Goal
- D. Learning Situation
- F. Adjustment
- H. Fixation

143. Given below are two statements in the cooperative development

Statement I: Accommodation takes place when we use our existing schemas to make sense of events in our world

Statement II: Assimilation occurs when we must change existing schemas to respond to a new situation

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (a) Both statement I and statement II are correct
- (b) Both statement I and statement II are incorrect
- (c) Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct

UGC NET SOCIOLOGY 11/03/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (b) : The act of accommodating someone or something its providing of what is needed or desired for convenience. Its related to habitat. Assimilation occurs when must self conceived existing schemes to respond to a new situation. Therefore, both statement are incorrect.

144. What is the main aim of classroom management?

- (a) To keep an orderly classroom
- (b) To establish the primary of the teacher
- (c) To sustain a quiet environment
- (d) To maintain a positive productive learning environment

UGC NET HINDU STUDIES 21/02/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (d) : Classroom management encompasses a variety of skills and techniques that teachers can use to create a high performing learning environment.

The objectives of classroom management are for students to gain behavioral, social and academic success in a structured environment that caters to to to lerance, exemplary behavior and learning. The main aim of classroom management is to maintain a positive productive learning environment.

145. Which among the following measures do not help students from disadvantaged communities to feel comfortable in the classrooms?

- (a) Encouraging them to participate in the cultural activities
- (b) Asking them to concentrates on study only
- (c) Inviting successful persons from disadvantaged communities
- (d) Trying to understand their struggles and difficulties genuinely

UGC NET BANGALI 20/06/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (b) : Asking them to concentrate on study-only is the measure Disadvantage students means students who are economically disident with disabilities, migrant

students neglected or delinquent students and home-less students that does not help students fromdisadvantaged communities to feel comfortable in the classroom.

146. Which of the following are the requirements of good teaching?

- A. Responsive human environment to foster exploration
- B. Appropriate responsiveness to the child and the group
- C. Knowledge of subject matter
- D. Maintaining interpersonal relationship
- E. Strict adherence to a rigid teaching plan.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, C & E only
- (b) A, B, C & D only
- (c) C & E only
- (d) C & E only

UGC NET SANSKRIT 14/06/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (b) : A good teaching does not mean to deliver his lectures in the classroom. Learning is possible only when teaching in very effective and the students are ready to learn. Here are the requirements of good teaching:-

- * Responsive human environment to foster exploration.
- * Appropriate responsiveness to the child and the group.
- * Knowledge of subject matter.
- * Maintaining interpersonal relationship.

⇒ Strict adherence to a rigid teaching plan is not the requirement of good teaching.

147. What is the name of the approach which refers to teacher statements that encourage students to elaborate on an answer-either their own or another students?

- (a) Probing
- (b) Structuring
- (c) Task orientation
- (d) Remediation

UGC NET (04/12/2021 Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : The name of the approach is probing which refers to teachers statement that encourage students to elaborate on an answer-either their own or other students. With the help of this approach, how much the student has learned can be known and he is compelled to think seriously about a certain topic taught by teacher.

148. The act of doing something without any obvious external rewards and because of inherent interest is:

- (a) Extrinsic Motivation
- (b) Primary Motivation
- (c) Secondary Motivation
- (d) Intrinsic Motivation

Kerala SET 2022

Ans. (d) : Intrinsic Motivation is defined as the doing of an activity for its inherent satisfaction rather than for some separable consequence. When intrinsically motivated person is moved to act for the fun or challenge entailed rather than because of external products.

B. Learners Characteristics : Characteristics of adolescent and adult learners (Academic, Social, Emotional and Cognitive) Individual differences

149. A relationship in which a less experienced learner acquires knowledge and skills under the guidance of an expert is known as:
- Cognitive apprenticeship
 - Observable learning
 - Cognitive load
 - Cognitive science

UGC NET GEOGRAPHY 12/12/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (a) : A relationship in which a less experienced learner acquires knowledge and skills under the guidance of an expert is known as 'Cognitions apprenticeship'. A cognitive apprenticeship focuses on bridging internal thought processes into the open so they can be observed and learned by students. This theory emphasizes knowledge that can be applied in real world settings. Cognitive apprenticeship focuses on the development of cognitions skills for complex professional practice.

150. Given below are two statements one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Reason R: Intelligence Quotient indicates the rate of mental growth of a child.

In light of the above statements choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true

UGC NET 12/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(d): Emotional Intelligence is the capacity to blend thinking and feeling to make optimal decisions. It's being smarter with feelings. Emotional Intelligence is key to having a successful relationship with yourself and others. EQ has been found to be twice as predictive of performance as IQ. EQ and IQ both work together. Therefore Assertion (A) is false whereas the Reason (R) is correct.

151. Match List I with List II

List-I Activity/Area		List - II Intelligence Type	
(A)	Team work	(I)	Development of Intelligence Quotient
(B)	Self belief and happiness	(II)	Development of Emotional Quotient
(C)	Musical	(III)	Development of Spiritual Quotient
(D)	Application	(IV)	Multiple Intelligence

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-----------|-------|------|-------|
| (a) (I) | (II) | (IV) | (III) |
| (b) (III) | (II) | (I) | (IV) |
| (c) (II) | (III) | (IV) | (I) |
| (d) (I) | (III) | (IV) | (II) |

UGC NET 21/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : Correct Match List -

List - I (Activity/Area)	List - II (Intelligence Type)
A. Team Work	(ii) Development of Emotional Quotient
B. Self belief and happiness	(iii) Development of spiritual Quotient
C. Musical	(iv) Multiple Intelligence
D. Application	(i) Development of Intelligence Quotient

152. A student is a slow learner. What strategy can a teacher employ for him/her?

- Provide video lecture of the topic
- No need to facilitate him/her
- Tell him/her to learn on his/her own
- Tell him/her to take private tuition

UGC NET 23/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Following are some teaching strategies to improve slow learner student.

- ◆ Get creative with course content
- ◆ Set clear learning goals
- ◆ Create open communication channels.
- ◆ Provide video lecture of the topic.
- ◆ Make them learning convenient.

153. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Plateau is a period of no improvement in learning curve.

Statement II : In Plateau, the rate of learning first increases then decreases.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
- Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

UGC NET SANSKRIT 15/03/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (c) : Plateau in a period of on progress in a learning curve. The learning progress at any stage is not always uniform. Plateau is a period in learning when the learning curve flattens because the rate of increase has stopped temporarily, often because of fatigue, boredom, loss of motivation. or a change in the level of skill required.

So statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.

154. Which of the following are the Intellectual characteristics of Adolescents?

- Variations in emotional moods.
- Development of imagination.
- Increase in span of attention.
- Increase in pulse rate.
- Development of thinking and reasoning.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (a) A and D only (b) A, B, C and D only
(c) B, C and E only (d) A, C, D and E only

UGC NET Home Science 13/03/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The Intellectual characteristics of Adolescents are –

- (B) Development of Imagination.
(C) Increase in span of attention.
(E) Development of thinking and reasoning.

155. A learner learns to bake a cake in school. He/she applies the knowledge to bake the cake at home. It is a type of _____ of learning.

- (a) Horizontal transfer (b) Vertical transfer
(c) Zero transfer (d) Negative transfer

UGC NET Home Science 13/03/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : A learner learns to bake a cake in school. He/she applies the knowledge to bake the cake at home. It is a type of Horizontal transfer of learning. The Horizontal transfer is that when learning takes place from one situation to another at the same level of difficulty.

156. According to Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives, which of the following are the categories of cognitive domain?

- A. Receiving B. Valuing**
C. Application D. Knowledge
E. Organisation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) C and D only (b) A, B, D and E only
(c) C and E only (d) A, B and C only

UGC NET Environmental 13/03/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Bloom's Taxonomy identified three Domains of Learning cognitive Domain, Affective Domain, and Psychomotor Domain. The Cognitive domain involves mental skills which are categorized into six levels of learning that serve in the development of intellectual skills and acquisition power.

Stages and sub-domains of cognitive Domain –

- Knowledge
→ Comprehension
→ Application
→ Analysis
→ Synthesis
→ Evaluation

So, option (c) and (d) are true.

157. Which of the following are the characteristics of learning?

- A. Learning is temporary change in behaviour**
B. learning ends upto puberty
C. learning is active and creative
D. Learning is goal-directed
E. Learning is motivated by adjustment

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) C, D and E only (b) A, C and E only
(c) B and D only (d) A, B, C and E only

UGC NET Environmental 13/03/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : The characteristics of Effective Learning describe the behaviours children who are curious, enthusiastic and motivated will approach learning opportunities with confidence and energy children use in order to learn.

The characteristics of learning.

- (C) Learning is active and creative.
(D) Learning is goal - directed
(E) Learning is motivated by adjustment.

Given below are two statements:

Statement I : Adolescence period is the transitional period of growth and development between childhood and adulthood.

Statement II : Adolescence is a period of emotional stability and great relief.

158. In light of the above statement, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) Both statement I and statement II are true
(b) Both statement I and statement II are false
(c) Statement I is true but statement II is false
(d) Statement I is false but statement II is true

UGC NET Environmental 13/03/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Adolescence is the Period of transition between childhood and adulthood. Children entering adolescence are going through many changes in their bodies and brains. These include physical, intellectual, psychological and social challenges, as well as development of their own moral compass. Adolescence is often characterized by increased emotional intensity, mood swings and the experience of various challenges and stressors.

It is a time of exploration, identity formation, and sometimes turbulent emotions.

So both statement I is true but statement II is false.

159. is the process of observation, scaffolding and increasingly independent practice through which a learner can advance towards expertise.

- (a) Cognitive Apprenticeship
(b) Adaptation
(c) Modification
(d) Concept Mapping

UGC NET POLITICAL SCIENCE 06/03/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (a) : Cognitive Apprenticeship is the process of observation, scaffolding and increasingly independent practices through which a learner can advance towards expertise. A cognitive apprenticeship focuses on bringing internal thought processes in to the open so they can be observed and learned by students. Cognitive apprenticeship theory emphasizes knowledge that can be applied in real world settings.

160. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: In adolescence period, foreclosure refers to commitment with going through the period of crisis.

Statement II: In adolescence period moratorium is the period without going through the period of crisis.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

UGC NET POLITICAL SCIENCE 06/03/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (b): Foreclosure is a psychological term that describes one of the key steps young people experience in the process of finding a sense of self. At this stage, adolescents may adopt different traits and qualities from friends and relatives, but have not yet settled on their own. In moratorium, the adulterant is in a state of active exploration and has made no commitment, or at best an unclear one.

- 161. A person solves linear equations in algebra for a number of days and becomes progressively more efficient in solving linear problems. He not only becomes more accurate in his work but also solves the problems much faster. This progressive improvement in performance is a form of transfer known as _____.**
- (a) Learning to learn (b) Generalization
(c) Transposition (d) Identification

UGC NET HINDI 05/03/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans.(a): A person solves linear equations in algebra for a number of days and becomes progressively more efficient in solving linear problems. He not only becomes more accurate in his work but also solves the problems much faster. This progressive improvement in performance is a form of transfer known as learning to learn.

- 162. According to Kohlberg's theory the conventional level of moral development includes the following stages:**
- A. Obedience orientation
B. Being Nice/Relationship orientation
C. Social contract orientation
D. Law and Order orientation
E. Universal Ethical Principles orientation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A and E only (b) C and D only
(c) B and D only (d) B, C and E only

UGC NET COMMERCE 04/03/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (c): According to Kohlberg's theory the conventional level of moral development includes the stage III and stage IV.

Stage - III - Being Nice/Relationships orientation.
Stage - IV - Law and order orientation.

- 163. Match List I with List II**

List I (Piaget's stages of cognitive Development)	List II (Characteristics)
A. Sensorimotor	I. Can think logically about concrete problems
B. Pre-operational	II. Learns through reflex senses and movements actions on the environment
C. Concrete operational	III. Can think hypothetically and deductively
D. Formal operational	IV. Develops language and begins to use symbols to represents objects

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
(b) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
(c) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
(d) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

UGC NET GEOGRAPHY 03/03/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (d) :

List-I (Piaget's stages of cognitive Development)		List-II (Characteristics)	
A.	Sensorimotor	II.	Learns through reflex senses and movements actions on the environment.
B.	Pre-operational	IV.	Develops language and begins to use symbols to represent objects.
C.	Concrete operational	I.	Can think logically about concrete problems
D.	Formal operational	III.	can think hypothetically and deductively.

- 164. Which of the following are the vital elements of Pedagogical skills?**

- (A) Content knowledge
(B) Personality of the learners
(C) Students understanding of conception of the subject matter and learning
(D) Intelligence of the learners
(E) Teaching strategies

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A and E Only (b) C, D and E Only
(c) A, B and D Only (d) A, C and E Only/

UGC NET GEOGRAPHY 03/03/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (d) : The vital elements of Pedagogical skills-

[A] Content knowledge

[C] Students understanding of conceptions of the subject matter and learning.

[E] Teaching strategies.

- 165. Which of the following directly effect or influence the listening skills of the students?**

- A. Student protocol
B. Administrative interest
C. Speed of the speech
D. Timing of the speech
E. The regional accent

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- (a) A, B and C only (b) B, C and D only
(c) C, D and E only (d) A, D and E only

UGC NET ECONOMICS 02/03/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans.(c): Speed of the speech, timing of the speech and the regional accent are directly affect or influence the listening skills of the students. The skill of listening and understanding the lecture by listner is called listening skills.

- 166. Which of the following are the main characteristics of learner centered approach?**

- A. It is based on rigid curriculum
B. It is centered on cooperative determination of subject matter

- C. It is mainly centered on teacher needs
 D. It lays emphasis on variability of exposure
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below :
- (a) A, B and D only (b) A and C only
 (c) B and D only (d) B and C only

UGC NET ENGLISH 01/03/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (c) : The main characteristics of learner centered approach it is centered on cooperative determination of subject matter its lays emphasis on variability of exposure. A learner centered approach view learners as active agents. They bring their own knowledge, past experiences, education ideas.

167. Which of the following is a technique to provide right kind of support in right amount at right time to increase child's competence?
- (a) Scaffolding (b) Assistance
 (c) Accommodation (d) Schemas

UGC NET ENGLISH 01/03/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (a) : Scaffolding refers to a technique that provides the right kind of support in the right amount at the right time to increase Childs competence. Scaffolding is a temporary. Structure used to support a work crew and materials to aid the construction, maintenance and repair of building etc.

168. Which of the following are the elements of observation learning (one of the outcomes of Bandura's Social Cognitive theory of learning)?

- A. Attention B. Retention
 C. Articulation D. Production
 E. Motivation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, B and D only (b) C and E only
 (c) A, B, D and E only (d) B, C and D only

UGC NET HISTORY 28/02/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (c) : The observational learning Theory of 'Albert Bandura emphasizes that the principles of social learning consist of four of steps (Respectively).

- [A] Attention
 [B] Retention
 [D] Production
 [E] Motivation

169. Which of the following are the strategies of Cognitive Apprenticeship to develop higher order skills among learners?

- A. Mentoring, Collaboration and Socializing
 B. Modelling, Coaching and Scaffolding
 C. Augmentation, Retention and Explaining
 D. Articulation, Reflection and Exploration
 E. Memorization, Rehearsal and Identifying

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) A and D only (b) A, C and E only
 (c) B and D only (d) B and C only

UGC NET HISTORY 28/02/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (c) : Cognitive apprenticeship is a model of instruction that works to make thinking visible. Cognitive apprenticeship focuses on the development of cognitive skills for complex professional practice. The strategies of cognitive Apprenticeship is as :

Modelling
 Coaching
 Scaffolding
 Articulation
 Reflection
 Exploration

The first three, modelling, coaching and scaffolding, are at the core of cognitive apprenticeship and help with cognitive and metacognitive development. The next two, articulation and reflection, are designed to help novices with awareness of problem solving strategies. The final step, "exploration" intends to guide the novice towards independence and the ability to solve and identify problems within the domain on their own.

170. What are the learning styles according of Fleming's VARK model of learning?

- (a) Verbal, Ausiliary, Kinesthetic, Rehearsal
 (b) Visual, Auditory, Reading/Writing, Kinesthetic
 (c) Verbal, Augmentative, Retrospective, Kinetic
 (d) Visual, Augmentery, Reading, Kinetic

UGC NET PHILOSOPHY 24/02/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (b) : There are the 4 main learning styles. According to Fleming's VARK model of learning.

- Type-I Visual Learners.
 Type-II Auditory learners.
 Type-III Reading writing learners.
 Type-IV Kinesthetic learners.

171. After twenty five years of graduation, from a large group of strangers, a student is able to correctly identify photographs of students with whom she attended and completed her high school. This type of learning belongs to the category of

- (a) Recall (b) Recognition
 (c) Common Sense (d) Eidetic imagery

UGC NET SANSKRIT 23/02/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (b) : In this case, the student is able to identify photographs of her high school classmates because she has seen them before and stored their images in her memory. Recognition is the ability to identify something that you have seen or experienced before.

It is a form of long term memory which has the ability to store and retrieve information over a long period of time.

172. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Project method is best associated with the Philosophy of John Dewey.

Statement II : The strength of Project method lies in social participation.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (a) Both statement I and statement II are correct.
 (b) Both statement I and statement II are incorrect
 (c) Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect
 (d) Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct

UGC NET PERFORMING ART 22/02/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (a): The project method involves investigation, discovery and finding out something which was not known to the student before. It is best associated with the philosophy of John Dewey and W. H. Kilpatrick. It is achieved in natural circumstances. Therefore both Statement I and II are true.

The steps of Project Method are given below-

- (i) To Condition
- (ii) Project Selection
- (iii) Create Project
- (iv) Plan implementation
- (v) Evaluation

173. Match List-I with List-II

LIST-I (Behavioural Models)		LIST-II (Developers/Redevelopers)	
A.	Mastery learning	I.	Carl Smith/Mary Smith
B.	Simulation	II.	Benjamin Bloom/James Black
C.	Social learning	III.	B.F. Skinner
D.	Programmed schedule (task performance reinforcement)	IV.	Albert Bandura/Carl Thoresen/Wes Becker

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- (a) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- (b) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (c) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
- (d) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II

UGC NET SANTALI 22/02/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (b) :

List-I (Behavioural Models)	List-II (Developers/Redevelopers)
A. Mastery learning	II. Benjamin Bloom/James Black
B. Simulation	I. Carl Smith/Mary Smith
C. Social learning	IV. Albert Bandura/Carl Thoresen/Wes Becker
D. Programmed schedule (task performance reinforcement)	III. B.F. Skinner

174. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Learning Style)	List-II (Learning characteristics)
A. Converger	I. Concrete experience and reflective observation
B. Diverger	II. Concrete experience and active experimentation
C. Assimilator	III. Abstract conceptualization and Active experimentation
D. Accommodator	IV. Abstract conceptualization and reflective observation

Choose the correct answer from the option given below.

- (a) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
- (b) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- (c) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- (d) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II

UGC NET YOGA 21/02/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (b) :

List-I (Learning style)	List-II (Learning characteristic)
A. Converger	III. Abstract conceptualization
B. Diverger	I. "Concrete experience and reflective observation
C. Assimilator	IV. Abstract conceptualization and reflective observation
D. Accommodator	II. Concrete experience and active experimentation.

175. Both students and teachers work harder and persist longer when they have a high sense efficacy. Which of the following does not enhance self-efficacy in both students and teachers?

- (a) Day to day success in achieving tasks.
- (b) Formal school relationship that focus solely on skills
- (c) Assistance from more knowledgeable partners.
- (d) High expectations from those in the environment.

UGC NET YOGA 21/02/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (b): Self-Efficacy refers to an individual's belief in his or her capacity to execute behaviors necessary to produce specific performance attainments. In his question Formal school relationships that focus solely on skills does not enhance self-efficacy in both students and teachers.

176. Which theory and theorist are associated with learning through observation?

- (a) Behaviourist theory, Skinner
- (b) Constructivist theory, Piaget
- (c) Social cognitive theory, Bandura
- (d) Socio cultural theory, Vygotsky

UGC NET HINDU STUDIES 21/02/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (c) : Observational learning is a component of Albert Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory, which posits that individuals can learn model responses via observation of other's key behaviors. Observational learning can affect behavior in many ways, with positive and negative consequences. It can teach completely new behaviors, for one. It can also increase or decrease the frequency of behaviors that have previously been learned.

177. Which of the following are the social characteristics of Adolescents?

- A. Development of imagination
- B. Group loyalty
- C. Development of leadership
- D. Development of memory
- E. Increase in friendly relationships

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.

- (a) B, C and E only (b) A, C and D only
(c) A, B, C and D only (d) D and E only

UGC NET MARATHI 22/06/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (a) : Development of leadership, Group loyalty and increase in friendly relationships are social characteristics of Adolescents. There are some other characteristics of Adolescents.

1. Increased peer group influence.
2. Changes in social behavior.
3. New social groupings.
4. New values in selection of friends.
5. New values in social acceptance.
6. New values in selection of leaders.
7. Influence of media.
8. Body conscious.

178. Match List-I with List-II

	List-I (Type of learning theory)		List-II (Theorist)
A.	Behavioral theory of learning	I.	Albert Bandura
B.	Individual constructivist theory of learning	II.	Lev Vygotsky
C.	Social constructivist theory of learning	III.	J. Piaget
D.	Social cognitive theory of learning	IV.	B.F. Skinner

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- (a) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
(b) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
(c) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
(d) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III

UGC NET MUSIC 21/06/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (b)

	List-I (Type of learning theory)		List-II (Theorist)
A.	Behavioral theory of learning	IV.	B.F. Skinner
B.	Individual constructivist theory of learning	III.	J. Piaget
C.	Social constructivist theory of learning	II.	Lev Vygotsky
D.	Social cognitive theory of learning	I.	Albert Bandura

179. In studies involving human subjects, there could be short or long term changes in participants because of psychological changes like boredom and fatigue. This would constitute which of the following threats to internal validity?

- (a) Maturation threat (b) History threat
(c) Selection threat (d) Instrumentation threat

UGC NET EDUCATION 19/06/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (a) : In studies involving human subjects, there could be short or long term changes in participants because of psychological changes like boredom and fatigue This would constitute of **maturation threats** to internal validity. 'Maturation' refers to the possibility that natural processes which occur over time within study participants such as growing older, more fatigued, wiser, and the like way create a false treatment effect or marks a real one. It is the possibility that mental or physical changes occur within the participants themselves that could account for the evaluation results.

180. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: According to Vygotsky, learning occurs through social interaction and collaboration.

Statement II: According to Vygotsky, scaffolding involves providing the student with all of the answers and solutions to a problem.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

UGC NET HISTORY 16/06/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (c) : Yes, According to Vygotsky, learning occurs through social interaction and collaboration.

No, According to Vygotsky, scaffolding involves providing the student with all of the answers and solutions to a problem. Scaffolding focuses on a students ability to learn information through the help of a more informed individual.

181. Which of the following Individual difference (s) may not affect leaning?

- (a) Cultural background
(b) Height
(c) Blood Group
(d) Age
(E) Complexion

Choose the most appropriate answer from the option given below:

- (a) A, D and E only (b) B, C and E only
(c) B only (d) A, C and D only

UGC NET HISTORY 16/06/2023 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (b) : Individual differences are found in all psychological characteristic psychological characteristic physical mental abilities, knowledge, habit, personality and character traits. Following Individual differences (s) may not affect learning :-

- Height
→ Blood group
→ Complexion

182. Which of the following are NOT the characteristics of adult learners?

- (A) They are matured learners
(B) They can act rationally
(C) They search for a reasonably stable identity
(D) They can make balanced choice
(E) Often question contemporary values

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A) and (B) only (b) (A) and (D) only
(c) (C) and (E) only (d) (C) and (D) only

UGC NET (05/01/2022 Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Following are the characteristics of adult learners :-

- They are mature learners.
- They can act logically/rationally.

- They can make balanced choice.
- They are goal oriented.
- There is no flexibility in their thoughts, etc.

183. What percent of the children's brain development occurs prior to 6 years?

- (a) 25% (b) 45%
(c) 65% (d) 85%

UGC NET 04/01/2022 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (d) : Brain is command centre of human body and the average size of brain is 25% of adult volume of birth, it double in size, 50%, in first year. It keeps growing to about 75% by age 2, 80% by age 3 and 90% by age 6, nearly full grown.

184. Match List I with List II

List I	List II
Behavioural model	Developer
A. Mastery learning	I. Albert Bandura
B. Direct Instruction	II. Tom Good
C. Simulation	III. Benjamin Bloom
D. Social learning	IV. Carl Smith

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B -III, C -II, D -IV
(b) A-II, B -IV, C -I, D -III
(c) A-III, B -II, C -IV, D -I
(d) A-IV, B -I, C -III, D -II

UGC NET (27/12/2021 Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : The correct matched list-

List I	List II
(Behavioural model)	(Developer)
A. Mastery learning	III. Benjamin Bloom
B. Direct Instruction	II. Tom Good
C. Simulation	IV. Carl Smith
D. Social learning	I. Albert Bandura

185. Given below are two statements

Statement I: Entity theorists tend to explain failure in terms of a lack of an ability

Statement II: Incremental theorists tend to explain failure in terms of lack of effort.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

UGC NET (27/12/2021 Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Both Statement are true.

Entity theorists believe that intelligence is a personal quality that can not be changed. That means failure occurs because of a lack of an ability according to entity theorists.

Incremental theorists believe that intelligence can be obtained through enough efforts. That means failure occurs because of lack of efforts according to the incremental theorists.

186. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I	List-II
Learning Strategy	Action taken
A. Planning and focusing attention	1. Creating example
B. Organizing and remembering	2. Self-questioning and self-testing
C. Comprehension	3. Setting goal and timetables
D. Cognitive monitoring	4. Using mnemonics, imagery

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

UGC NET (26/12/2021 Shift-I)

Ans. (c) :

Learning Strategy	Action taken
A. Planning and focusing attention	3. Setting goal and timetables
B. Organizing and numbering	4. Using mnemonics, imagery
C. Comprehension	1. Creating example,
D. Cognitive monitoring	2. Self-questioning and self-testing

187. The disability characterized by significant limitations in both intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviour as expressed in conceptual, social, and practical adaptive skill, is known as-

- (A) Articulation disorder
(B) Intellectual disability
(C) Cognitive impairment
(D) General learning disability
(E) Hyperactivity

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, C and E only (b) B, C and D only
(c) A, B and C only (d) C, D and E only

UGC NET (24/12/2021 Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : The ability characterized by significant limitations in both Intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviour expressed in conceptual, social and practical adaptive skill, is known as Intellectual disability, cognitive Impairment and general learning disability.

Intellectual disability is a term used when there are limits to a person's ability to learn at an expected level and function in daily life.

Cognitive Impairment is when a person has trouble remembering learning new things, concentrating or making decisions that affect their everyday life.

188. Given below are two statements:

Statement I : Identity diffusion occurs when individuals explore any option or commit to any actions.

Statement II : Identity foreclosure is commitment without exploration.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

- (a) Both statement I and statement II are correct
- (b) Both statement I and statement II are incorrect
- (c) Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct

UGC NET (24/12/2021 Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Identity can be defined as whatever makes one person different from another. Identity diffusion is a state of not clear loping or processing a distinct identity. Often this is a result of a young person not yet developing a firm identity or their identity has come to a state of crisis and they haven't committed to a restoration yet. Identity foreclosure is commitment without explanation. Therefore statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.

189. Which of the following are the characteristics of adult learners?

- (A) Physiological growth
- (B) Increased focus of activities with peer group
- (C) Exercise self control
- (D) Ability to act rationally
- (E) Learning to be independent of guidance and control

Choose the most appropriate answer from the option given below:

- (a) (A) and (B) only (b) (B) and (C) only
- (c) (C) and (D) only (d) (C), (D) and (E) only

UGC NET (04/12/2021 Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Characteristics of adult learners is-

- Adult learning is self directed.
- Ability to act rationally.
- Goal oriented.
- Utilized knowledge & life experiences.
- Exercise self control.

190. Identify the types of cognitive load that make demands during learning

- A. Intrinsic B. Gestalt
- C. Extraneous D. Extinction
- E. Germane

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, B and C only (b) B, C and D only
- (c) A, C and E only (d) C, D and E only

UGC NET (28/11/2021 Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Types of cognitive load that make demands during learning-

- (A) Intrinsic (C) Extraneous (E) Germane
- Therefore option (c) is correct answer.

191. Given below are two statements

Statement I : Personal competencies determine how we manage ourselves

Statement II : Social competencies determine how we handle relationships

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

UGC NET (24/11/2021 Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Personal competencies determine how we manage ourselves and social competencies determine how we handle relationship.

Thus both statement I and II are true.

Hence, option (a) is a correct.

192. From the following list of learner characteristics, identify those which are associated with 'field independent' learners :

- A. Focuses on facts and principles
- B. Perceives global aspects of concepts and materials
- C. Prefers and likes to compete
- D. Can organize information by himself/herself
- E. Likes to cooperate

- (a) A, B and C only (b) B, C and D only
- (c) A, C and D only (d) C, D and E only

UGC NET June 2020 (24/09/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : Field independent learners tends to prefer autonomy and try to be less reliant on teachers or other learners. They prefer to work separately and self structured situation from the surrounding field. They focuses on facts and principles to compete with one-another.

193. In which of the following, the direction of influence is mainly one way:

- (a) Counselling (b) Guiding
- (c) Teaching (d) Learning

UGC NET June 2020 (17/10/2020 Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : In counselling, Guiding and teaching, the direction of influence is two way as both parties have to involve in these methods.

But learning is a one way direction of influence. It only effects, the learner.

194. For optimizing learning outcomes which of the following factors have been identified as most effective in terms of research in the global context?

- (a) Home related factors
- (b) School related factors
- (c) Teacher related factors
- (d) Supplementary technological device related factors

UGC NET June 2020 (17/10/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : For optimizing learning outcomes Teacher related factors have been identified as most effective in the global context.

195. What is the correct sequence from lower to higher, for indicating learning outcomes related to affective domain?

- (A) Receiving (B) Valuing
(C) Responding (D) Organization
(E) Characterization

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E)
(b) (A), (C), (B), (D) and (E)
(c) (C), (D), (E), (A) and (B)
(d) (B), (C), (A), (D) and (E)

UGC NET June 2020 (05/11/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Correct sequence from lower to higher, for indicating learning outcomes related to affective domain is: Receiving→Responding→Valuing→Organization→Characterization

196. There are two sets given below in which Set-I offers types of learner's characteristics and Set-II gives their description. Match the two sets.

Set-I	Set-II
(Learner's characteristics)	(Description)
A) Academic Characteristics	i) Learner encodes and decodes relevant message correctly
B) Social Characteristics	ii) Learner selects different themes in his/her course when needed
C) Emotional Characteristics	iii) Learner works as a team member of the peers
D) Cognitive Characteristics	iv) Learner starts respecting the individual differences evident in likes and dislikes of members of his class.

Choose the correct answer from the following options :

- (a) A - ii, B - iv, C - i, D - iii
(b) A - i, B - ii, C - iii, D - iv
(c) A - ii, B - iii, C - iv, D - i
(d) A - iii, B - i, C - ii, D - iv

UGC NET June 2020 (12/11/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (c) :

Set-I	Set-II
a) Academic characteristics	ii) Learner selects different themes in his/her course when needed
b) Social characteristics	iii) Learner works as a team member of the peers
c) Emotional characteristics	iv) Learner starts respecting the individual differences evident in likes and dislikes of members of his class
d) Cognitive characteristics	i) Learner encodes and decodes relevant message correctly.

197. Match correctly the items of column I with the items of Column II.

Column I	Column II
(a) Dyslexia	(i) Difficulty in doing mathematics
(b) Dysgraphia	(ii) Difficulty in reading
(c) Dyscalculia	(iii) Difficulty in writing
(d) ADHD	(iv) Difficulty in concentrating

Choose the correct option—

- (a) (a)(i), (b)(iii), (c)(iv), (d)(ii)
(b) (a)(ii), (b)(iii), (c)(i), (d)(iv)
(c) (a)(iv), (b)(i), (c)(iii), (d)(ii)
(d) (a)(i), (b)(iv), (c)(ii), (d)(iii)

UGC NET (05/12/2019 Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : The correct Match of the Column-I with Column-II are as follows—

Column I	Column II
(a) Dyslexia	(ii) Difficulty in reading
(b) Dysgraphia	(iii) Difficulty in writing
(c) Dyscalculia	(i) Difficulty in doing mathematics
(d) ADHD	(iv) Difficulty in concentrating

198. Which of the following is a social characteristic of a learner?

- (a) Avoids positivist assumptions and data analysis
(b) Subscribes to pre-existing categories
(c) Collects data in numerical form
(d) Uses empirical method of data analysis

UGC NET June 2019 (20/06/2019 Shift-I)

Ans. (d) Ability to relate oneself with others is a social characteristic of a learner. Personal characteristic can be defined as demographic information about the learner such as age, gender, cultural, background, maturation language, social economic status so, particular skills and ability to relate oneself with other is a social characteristic of a learner.

199. Who developed the theory of 'Multiple Intelligence'?

- (a) Alfred Binet (b) L. Thurstone
(c) Charles Spearman (d) Howard Gardner

UGC NET June 2019 (24/06/2019 Shift-I)

Ans. (d) The theory of multiple intelligence was developed in 1983 by Dr. Howard Gardner, professor of education at Harvard University in his book Frames of Mind.

200. As per the cognitive development theory of Jean Piaget, adolescent students are in which Stage of development?

- (a) Sensory motor stage
(b) Concrete operational
(c) Operational stage
(d) Formal operational stage

UGC NET June 2019 (25/06/2019 Shift-I)

Ans. (d) Piaget proposed four stages of cognitive development which reflect the increasing sophistication of children's thought:

- (1) Sensorimotor stage (birth to age 2)
- (2) Pre-operational stage (from age 2 to age 7)
- (3) Concrete operational stage (from age 7 to age 11)
- (4) Formal operational stage (age 11+ –adolescence and adulthood).

201. Which of the learner characteristics will influence his/her perspective in a course of study?

- (i) Learner's commitment
- (ii) Parents interest in the learner
- (iii) Prior knowledge of the learner
- (iv) Skill of the learner in the concerned area
- (v) Family size of the learner
- (vi) Socio-economic background of the family to which the learner belongs

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv) (b) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(c) (iii), (iv) and (iv) (d) (iv), (v) and (iv)

UGC NET June 2019 (26/06/2019 Shift-I)

Ans. (a) In a course of study the following characteristics of the learner will influence his/her perspective :

- (i) Learner's commitment
- (iii) Prior knowledge of the learner.
- (iv) skill of the learner in the concerned area.

202. The construction of thought process, which includes remembering, problem solving and decision making, is called as :

- (a) Andragogy (b) Psychology
(c) Pedagogy (d) Cognitive development

UGC NET Dec 2018 (20/12/2018 Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : The construction of thought process, which includes remembering, problem solving and decision making is called as cognitive development. It is a process of construction of thought processes, including remembering, problem solving and decision making from childhood through adolescence to adulthood.

Cognitive development refers to how a person perceives, thinks and gains understanding of his or her world through the among the areas of cognitive development are information processing, intelligence, reasoning, language development and memory.

203. Which of the following learner characteristics is highly related to effectiveness of teaching?

- (a) Family size from which the learner comes.
- (b) Prior experience of the learner
- (c) Educational status of the parents of the learner
- (d) Peer groups of the learner

UGC NET/JRF July 2018

Ans. (b) : Prior knowledge of learner is highly related to effectiveness of teaching in the following ways:

- (a) If students do not get correct information, or did not understand the study material in previous classes, they may have some trouble learning the recent material.
- (b) As, the students who understand the correct information, has a better chance of success learning the recent material.

204. From the list given below identify the learner characteristics which would facilitate teaching-learning system to become effective. Choose the correct code to indicate your answer.

- (1) Prior experience of learner
- (2) Learner's family lineage
- (3) Aptitude of the learner
- (4) Learner's stage of development
- (5) Learner's food habits and hobbies
- (6) Learner's religious affiliation

Code :

- (a) (2), (3) and (6)/ (2), (3) और (6)
(b) (1), (3) and (4)/ (1), (3) और (4)
(c) (4), (5) and (6)/ (4), (5) और (6)
(d) (1), (4) and (5)/ (1), (4) और (5)

UGC NET/JRF Nov 2017 (05/11/2017)

Ans. (b) Following are the characteristics of learner which facilitates teaching-learning system to become effective are:

- (a) Prior or previous experience of the learner facilitates the teaching learning process a lot-because without-students good previous knowledge or learning a good teaching learning process does not-takes place.
- (b) Aptitude of a learner: Student talent, behaviour or aptitude facilitates the teaching learning process effectively.
- (c) Stage of development of a learner also affects the teaching learning process if the learners is in preschool level. His/her physical and intellectual development takes place very rapidly in comparison to other stage of development.

205. Which of the following is the highest level of cognitive ability?

- (a) Understanding (b) Analysing
(c) Evaluating (d) Knowing

UGC NET/JRF June-2015

Ans. (c) Evaluation is concerned with the ability to judge the value of material for given purpose. The judgment are on the basis of specific criteria which may either internal criteria (organization) or external criteria (relevance to the purpose). Cognitive Ability is ability of an individual to perform the different mental activities mostly linked with learning and problem solving. So, Evaluation is the highest level of cognitive ability.

206. Systematically kept notes of specific observations of individual learners behaviours, skills and attitudes in and out the classroom is:

- (a) Cumulative Record
- (b) Performance Record
- (c) Attendance Record
- (d) Anecdotal Record

Kerala SET 2022

Ans. (d) : An anecdotal record is a detailed descriptive narrative recorded after a specific behavior or interaction occurs.

Anecdotal records inform teachers as they plan learning experiences, provide information to families and give in sights into identifying possible developmental delays.

207. A systematic and professional psychological assistance service provided by experts to solve his emotional, social, ethical, moral and health problems:

- (a) Educational Guidance
- (b) Personal Guidance
- (c) Vocational Guidance
- (d) Group guidance

Kerala SET 2022

Ans. (b) : Personal guidance may be defined as the assistance given to the individual to solve his emotional, social, ethical and moral as well as health problems. Hence personal guidance deals with all these problems of life which are not covered under educational and vocational guidance.

208. The Philosophy that education should be according to the nature of the child is:

- (a) Pragmatism
- (b) Naturalism
- (c) Idealism
- (d) Realism

Kerala SET 2022

Ans. (b) : Naturalism and Education Naturalism is a revolt against traditional system of education, which gives very little to child in naturalism maximum freedom and central position is given to the child. This philosophy believes that education should be according to the nature of child.

209. Three Store Memory model was proposed by:

- (a) Atkinson and Shiffrin
- (b) Peterson and Peterson
- (c) William James
- (d) Baddeley and Hitch

Kerala SET 2022

Ans. (a) : The Multi-store model of Memory (also know as the model) was proposed by Richard Atkinson and Richard Shiffrin (1968) and is a structural model. They proposed that memory consisted of three stores a sensory register short-term memory (STm) and Long term memory (LTm).

210. An important philosophical principal underlying inclusive education for students with disabilities is

- (a) Realism
- (b) Assimilation
- (c) Normalization
- (d) Accommodation

Kerala SET 2018 (Feb)

Ans. (c) : An important philosophical principle underlying inclusive education for students with disabilities is normalization.

Inclusive education is defined as learning environment that promotes the full personal, academic and professional development of all learners irrespective of race, class, color, gender, disability, learning styles and languages.

Note- Official answer is given as option (c).

211. The Rorschach Inkblot test is used to asses

- (a) Emotional state of an individual
- (b) Intelligence level of an individual
- (c) Personality traits of an individual
- (d) Creative abilities of an individual

Kerala SET 2013

Ans. (c) : This test was designed to look for patterns of thought disorder in schizophrenia and has evolved to include other areas, like personality, emotional disorders and intelligence.

212. The observable and measurable behavioural change is called

- (a) Objective
- (b) Specification
- (c) Aims
- (d) Goals

Kerala SET 2013

Ans. (b) : The observable and measurable behavioural change is called specification. A specification often refers to a set of documented requirements to be satisfied by a material design product, or service.

Behavior serves two purposes –

- (i) To get something
- (ii) To avoid something

It in an action that is observable and measurable.

213. A child in your class always tries to attribute his failure to other children or materials. What kind of defence mechanism does he use?

- (a) Rationalization
- (b) Projection
- (c) Repression
- (d) Compensation

Kerala SET 2013

Ans. (a) : Rationalization is an ego defense in which apparently logical reasons are given to justify unacceptable behavior that is motivated by unconscious instinctual impulse.

Examples are "Doesn't everybody cheat?" or "You have to spank children to taught them up."

Rationalization are used to defend against feelings of guilt, maintain self-respect, and protect oneself from criticism.

214. In the deductive approach

- (a) Children are enabled to arrive at generalization through observation of particular facts
- (b) Children are enabled to arrive at generalization through concrete examples
- (c) Children proceeds from generalizations to particular examples
- (d) Children develop the formula

Kerala SET 2015

Ans. (c) : In the deductive approach children proceeds from generalizations to particular examples.

A deductive approach is concerned with “developing a hypothesis based on existing theory, and the designing a research strategy to test the hypothesis. It has been started that deductive means reasoning from the particular to the general.

215. The unique organization within an individual whose psycho-physical system which determines his adjustment with the environment is:

- (a) Personality
- (b) Learning
- (c) Maturation
- (d) Developmental tasks

Kerala SET 2015

Ans. (a) : Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical system that determine the unique adjustment to his environment. The word personality has been derived from the Latin word ‘Persona’ which means a mask worth by an actor while performing a character on the stage.

216. According to Gardner's Multiple intelligence theory, ----- is most often associated with scientific thinking

- (a) Inter personal intelligence
- (b) Spatial intelligence
- (c) Logical Mathematical intelligence
- (d) Bodily Kinesthetic intelligence

Kerala SET 2015

Ans. (c) : Multiple Intelligence – Howard Gardener proposed this theory wherein he formulated eight categories of intelligence. He defined intelligence as “Intelligence is a bio-psychological potential to process information that can be activated in a cultural setting to solve problems or create products that are of value in a culture.

Logical Mathematical Intelligence – Ability to analyze problems logically perform mathematical operations and scientific investigation.

217. Who among the following is considered as the Father of Intelligence testing?

- (a) Howard Gardner
- (b) David Wechsler
- (c) Peter Salovey
- (d) Alfred Binet

Kerala SET 2020

Ans. (d) : Alfred Binet is considered as the Father of Intelligence testing.

- The first modern intelligence test was developed in 1904 by Alfred Binet (1857-1911).
- Intelligence test is generally used to improve children's learning and abilities. They are different type of intelligence test like the Binet intelligence test, Washier intelligence test etc for children assistance.

218. A predisposition to respond positively or negatively towards an idea, object, person or situation:

- (a) Aptitude
- (b) Intelligence
- (c) Attitude
- (d) Interest

Kerala SET 2020

Ans. (c) : An attitude refers to a set of emotions, beliefs, and behaviors toward a particular object, person, thing, or event.

- Attitudes can be positive or negative.
- Attitude is the manner, disposition, feeling and position about a person or thing, tendency, or orientation, especially in mind.

219. A stable characteristic that causes a person to depict a response to any situations, in one way or another is:

- (a) Personality traits
- (b) Personality types
- (c) Personality factors
- (d) Personality determinants

Kerala SET 2020

Ans. (a) : Personality traits imply consistency and stability. Someone who scores high on a specific trait like extraversion is expected to be sociable in different situations and over time. Thus, trait psychology rests on the idea that people differ from one another in terms of where they stand on a set of basic trait dimensions that persist over time and across situations.

- The most widely used system of traits is called the five factor model.

220. Abilities for positive and adaptive behaviour that enable humans to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of life are:

- (a) Teaching Skills
- (b) Social Skills
- (c) Life Skills
- (d) Emotional Skills

Kerala SET 2020

Ans. (c) : The World Health Organization has defined life skills as, “the abilities for adaptive and positive behavior that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life”. Empowered with such skills, young people can make decisions based on a logical process of “what to do, why to do, how to do and when to do”.

221. The term 'isolate' in sociogram means:

- (a) A student with high academic ambition greater than his/her potential
- (b) An enthusiastic student participating in all school activities
- (c) A student selected by majority of the group for leading co-curricular activities
- (d) A student who has not been chosen by the members of the group for any activities

Kerala SET 2018 (July)

Ans. (d) : The term 'isolate' in sociogram means, "A student who has not been chosen by the members of the group for any activities.

Isolate is an individual who remains apart from others through choice, rejection and ostracism.

222. Gagne's 4 Levels of Intellectual Skills:

- (a) Discrimination, Concrete Concept, Rule Using, Problem Solving
- (b) Active involvement, Concrete Concept, Creativity, Higher levels of retention
- (c) Discrimination, Concrete Concept, Higher levels of retention, Problem Solving
- (d) Discrimination, Active involvement, Concrete Concept, Problem Solving

Kerala SET 2018 (July)

Ans. (a) : In 1985, Robert Gagne classified the results into specific groups. There are five different levels of learning within the intellectual skills category.

(i) Discriminations– The capacity to classify objects by one or more of their characteristics.

(ii) Concrete Concept– The capacity to identify objects based on one or more of their unique characteristics.

(iii) Rule Using– The capacity to make connections between concepts and objects.

(iv) Problem Solving – The capacity to integrate multiple rules to find a solution.

223. The stages of group formation are:

- (a) Forming, storming, norming, performing, adjourning
- (b) Forming, norming, storming, performing, adjourning
- (c) Forming, storming, performing, norming, adjourning
- (d) Forming, storming, norming, adjourning, performing

Kerala SET 2018 (July)

Ans. (a) : The stages of group formation is forming, storming, norming, performing and adjourning. These stages of group's formation are suggested by Tuckman. In group formation some contact and some form of interaction between people takes place. This interaction is facilitated by proximity, similarity, common motives and goals.

224. A trait that exert relatively specific and weak effects on behavior is known as:

- (a) Primary trait
- (b) Secondary trait
- (c) Cardinal trait
- (d) Extrinsic trait

Kerala SET 2019 (July)

Ans. (b) : Secondary traits exist at the bottom of the hierarchy and are not quite as obvious or consistent as central traits. The weakest effects on the behavior is posed by the secondary trait. The trait theory was developed by Gordon Allport.

- Primary traits are central traits possessed by individual that recognize their basic activities. It stands at the top of hierarchy and are known as master control they are also known as cardinal trait.
- Extrinsic traits are physical characteristics that decides the looks of individual.
- Cardinal traits are those that dominated and individual's personality to the point that the individual becomes known for them.

225. Student with difficulty in reading, writing, spelling problems, reasoning, recalling, and organizing information is :

- (a) Under Achiever
- (b) Mentally Challenged
- (c) Delinquent
- (d) Learning Disabled

Kerala SET 2019 (Feb)

Ans. (d) : Learning Disability is a problem in students where he/she has difficulty in reading, writing, spelling problems, reasoning, recalling and organizing information.

226. A person's condition with regard to their psychological and emotional well being is known as:

- (a) Emotional intelligence
- (b) Social intelligence
- (c) Mental health
- (d) Personality

Kerala SET 2019 (Feb)

Ans. (c) : Mental health is a person's condition with regard to their psychological and emotional well being which represents his/her mental balance.

227. A child who possesses the need for knowledge and understanding of new things is having:

- (a) Security needs
- (b) Aesthetic needs
- (c) Cognitive needs
- (d) Self actualisation needs

Kerala SET 2019 (Feb)

Ans. (c) : Cognitive needs are needs based on knowledge and understanding, curiosity, exploration, predictability, creativity, discovery and meaning.

228. Emotional intelligence is characterised by :

- (a) Proficient in problem solving
- (b) Better interpersonal relationship
- (c) High abstract thinking ability
- (d) Good sense of humour

Kerala SET 2019 (Feb)

Ans. (b): Emotional Intelligence is the ability to understand, uses and manage your own emotions in positive ways, to relieve stress, communicate effectively empathize with others, overcome challenges and define conflict.

229. Persons With Disabilities (PWD) Act was formulated in the year :

- (a) 1992
- (b) 1995
- (c) 1999
- (d) 2002

Kerala SET 2019 (Feb)

Ans. (b) : PWD (Persons With Disabilities) Act was formulated in the year 1995.

- It comes under equal opportunities, Protection of Rights and full participation.

230. Which of the following is an essential criteria of a creative product?

- (a) Reliability
- (b) Fluency
- (c) Objectivity
- (d) Commonality

Kerala SET 2019 (Feb)

Ans. (b) : Fluency is the criteria of a creative product. The "Fluency" (also called volubility and eloquence) is the property of a person or of a system that delivers information quickly and with expertise.

231. Which psychologist coined the terms "Storm and Stress" in Adolescence?

- (a) Clark L. Hull
- (b) Lawrence Kohlberg
- (c) Stanley Hall
- (d) Jerome Bruner

Kerala SET 2019 (Feb)

Ans. (c) : The term "Storm and Stress" was a phrase coined by psychologist G. Stanley Hall in 1904. Hall used this term because he viewed adolescence as a period of inevitable turmoil that takes place during the transition from childhood to adulthood.

232. is a theory related to the process of Forgetting.

- (a) Need-reduction theory
- (b) Interference theory
- (c) Reinforcement theory
- (d) Information processing theory

Kerala SET 2019 (Feb)

Ans. (b) :

- Interference theory is a theory regarding human memory.
- Memories encoded in long-term memory (LTM) are forgotten and can not be retrieved into short-term memory (STM) because memories are interfered or hampered with other memories.

233. Which one is not true for adolescents?

- (a) Adolescents engage in a larger and more complex range of activities
- (b) Adolescents break away from parental control and some maintains double standards
- (c) Adolescents are anxious to find out what role they have to play in the group
- (d) Adolescents show mental growth at the same positive acceleration as found in physical traits.

Kerala SET 2010

Ans. (d) : Adolescents show mental growth at the same positive acceleration as found in physical traits is not true for adolescents.

234. Which one of the following would best illustrate a good leader?

- (a) He stands up for his views when he feels he is right
- (b) He encourages group discussion and group freedom in decision making
- (c) He tries to give the group full benefit of his personal experience
- (d) He takes policy decisions by himself

Kerala SET 2010

Ans. (b) : He encourages group discussion and group freedom in decision making would best illustrate a good leader.

235. The relationship between leaning processes and memory processes is

- (a) Dependent
- (b) Interdependent
- (c) Independent
- (d) Intra - dependent

Kerala SET 2010

Ans. (b) : Learning and memory are closely related concepts. Learning is the acquisition of skill or knowledge Interdependent.

236. The differences among the various abilities of a student is known as

- (a) Trait variability
- (b) Individual differences
- (c) Differential aptitude
- (d) Inter-individual differences

Kerala SET 2010

Ans. (a) : The differences among the various abilities of a student is known as Trait variability.

237. Learning disability in writing a language

- (a) Dyscalculia
- (b) Dysgraphia
- (c) Dyslexia
- (d) Dysnomia

Kerala SET 2010

Ans. (b) : Learning disability in writing a language Dysgraphia

238. Of the four pillars of learning the most important one which develops the skill of learning to learn is

- (a) Learning to know
- (b) Learning to do
- (c) Learning to live together
- (d) Learning to be

Kerala SET 2010

Ans. (a) : Of the four pillars of learning the most important one which develops the skill of learning to learn is develops the skill of learning to learn is learning to know.

A central argument is that if education is to succeed in its tasks, curriculum as its care should be restructured or repacked around the four pillars of learning to know, learning to do, learning to live together and learning to be.

239. According to socio-cultural theory, "social interactions of adults with children provide mental structures, the children can use as they master new tasks and new ways of thinking" This is known as

- (a) Help
- (b) Scaffolding
- (c) Visual cliff
- (d) Framework

Kerala SET 2013

Ans. (b) : Vygotsky's Socio-cultural theory of human learning describes leaning as a social process and the origination of human intelligence in society or culture.

- Scaffolding is a theory that focuses on a student's ability to learn information through the help of a more informed individual.

240. Which is the most significant innovation in instructional strategy that emerged from the theory of multiple intelligence?

- (a) Collaborative leaning
- (b) Process-oriented approach
- (c) Multi-methodology approach
- (d) None of the above

Kerala SET 2013

Ans. (c) : The term multi-methods approach refers to the mixing of methods by combining two or more qualitative methods in a single research study or by using two or more quantitative methods in a single research study.

241. Temper tantrums occur among children due to

- (a) Overprotection
- (b) Low intelligence
- (c) Avoidance
- (d) Emotional instability

Kerala SET 2013

Ans. (d) : Temper tantrums occur among children due to Emotional instability.

"Emotional instability usually means some unpredictability in emotions and reactions to event".

242. Two factor Theory of Intelligence is related to

- (a) Spearman
- (b) Binet
- (c) Hull
- (d) Stone

Kerala SET 2013

Ans. (a) : Charles spearman's two-factor theory proposes that intelligence has two components: general intelligence ("g") and specific ability ("s"). To explain the differences in Performance on different tasks, spearman hypothesized that the 's' component was specific to a certain aspect of Intelligence.

243. Adolescence is a period of 'storm and stress', was said by

- (a) G. Stanley Hall
- (b) B. F. Skinner
- (c) Jean Piaget
- (d) Erickson

Kerala SET 2013

Ans. (a) : Adolescence is a period of 'storm and stress', was said by G. Stanley Hall.

- It is a transitional stage of physical & psychological development that generally occurs during the period from puberty to adulthood.
- G. S. Halls (1904) view that adolescence is a period of heightened "storm and stress" is reconsidered in light of contemporary research. The Authors provide a brief history of the storm and stress-view and examine three key aspects of this view conflict with parents, mood disruptions and risk behavior.

244. A child who has inability to write is suffering from:

- (a) Dyspraxia
- (b) Dysgraphia
- (c) Dyscalculia
- (d) Dyslexia

Kerala SET 2017

Ans. (b) : Dysgraphia affects on learners' ability to write coherently.

- Hinders in organizing letters, numbers, or words on papers.
- Leads to problems with poor spelling, impaired handwriting, etc.
- A child who has inability to write is suffering from Dysgraphia.

245. The IQ of a 20 year old boy, whose mental age is 18, will be :

- (a) 90 (b) 112
(c) 80 (d) 100

Kerala SET 2017

Ans. (a) : Intelligence quotient refers to the score of a standardized test that assesses and measures human intelligence.

- The formula of IQ were developed in 1912 by a German Psychologist, William stern.

$$\text{Intelligence Quotient (IQ)} = \frac{\text{Mental Age}}{\text{Chronological Age}} \times 100$$

$$\text{By using formula} = \frac{18}{20} \times 100 = 90$$

246. Multiple intelligences are evidenced in

- (a) Interests
(b) Individual differences
(c) Socio-economic status
(d) Exposure

Kerala SET 2015

Ans. (b) : The theory of multiple intelligence into specific modalities of intelligence, rather than defining intelligence as a single general ability.

247. Young adolescents rebel to express their

- (a) Disapproval of discipline by elders
(b) Lack of opportunity for creativity
(c) Desire for freedom
(d) Parental inadequacies

Kerala SET 2015

Ans. (c) : Young adolescents rebel to express their desire for freedom.

248. Madhavan is a normal boy doing his 9th standard. Of recent, his nature has changed. He questions decisions taken, has emotional tensions and often prefers to be in the company of his friends. This is because

- (a) He is mentally ill
(b) He is in his teens
(c) He has fallen prey to some bad habits
(d) He is dissatisfied with the environment at home and at school

Kerala SET 2012

Ans. (b) : Adolescence is a time for growth spurts and puberty changes. An adolescent may grow several inches in several months followed by a period of very slow growth, then having another growth spurt.

In the teenage, normal boy's nature will change in taking any decision.

Hence the above statement of question is because, Madhavan is in his teenage.

249. Personality, according to Allport, is the organization of :

- (a) Psychological systems
(b) Psychophysical systems
(c) Social systems
(d) Physical systems

Kerala SET 2011

Ans. (b) : According to Allport, personality is the organization of psychophysical systems.

Psychophysical system : The term psychophysical is meant to remind us that personality reflects both mind and body, the total organism. The systems includes habits, attitudes, sentiments and dispositions of various kinds.

250. The ability to play cooperatively with other children occurs in the :

- (a) Stage of formal operations
(b) Stage of concrete operations
(c) Preoperational stage
(d) Sensory motor stage

Kerala SET 2011

Ans. (c) : The ability to play cooperatively with other children occurs in the preoperational stage. The main characteristics of the preoperational stage are the concepts of egocentrism, and symbolic representation. Children in this stage use symbols to represent their world, but they are limited to experience from their point of view.

251. The active process of interference of previous learning by subsequent learning is known as :

- (a) Repression (b) Transference
(c) Resistance (d) Retro active inhibition

Kerala SET 2011

Ans. (d) : The active process of interference of previous learning by subsequent learning is known as **Retro active inhibition**. Retroactive interference, also known as retroactive inhibition. It occurs when you forget a previously learned task due to the learning of a new task.

252. Behaviour is a collective name for all :

- (a) Manifestations (b) Analysis
(c) Observations (d) All the above

Kerala SET 2011

Ans. (a) : Behavior is a collective name of all manifestations. The term 'collective behavior' is commonly used in a generic or in wide sense to include all the facts and phenomena of associated life. In literal sense, it would incorporate all behaviors involving more than one person.

253. Which of the following theories emphasizes the role of learner's feelings in learning?

- (a) Behaviourist theory
(b) Cognitive theory
(c) Psycho-analytic theory
(d) Humanistic theory

Kerala SET 2011

Ans. (d) : The humanistic learning theory developed further and harnesses the idea that if students are upset, or distressed they are less likely to be able to focus on learning. It encourages teachers to create a classroom environment that helps students feel comfortable so they can focus on their learning.

254. Adolescents' problems may be handled by those teachers who have skills of:

- (a) Managers (b) Counsellors
(c) Psychiatrists (d) Therapists

Gujarat SET 2008

Ans. (b) : Adolescents problems may be handled by those teachers who have skills of counseling the students. Counseling is helping approach that highlights the emotional and intellectual experience of a client.

- Managers are responsible for supervising and directing the employees for a work in an organization.
- A doctor with specialization in mental health is known as psychiatrist.
- Therapists are professionals who are trained to provide treatment and rehabilitation.

255. The research in education has not given due importance to:

- (a) Adolescent student's problems
(b) Adolescent learning styles
(c) Adult student's learning styles
(d) Children's learning styles

Gujarat SET 2008

Ans. (c) : The research in education has not given due importance to adult student's learning styles. The preferred learning styles are visual, Aural, Print, Tactile, Interactive, Kinesthetic.

256. 'Placebo' effect means:

- (a) Negative effect (b) Positive effect
(c) Natural effect (d) No effect

Gujarat SET 2017

Ans. (b) : The placebo effect is when a person's physical or mental health appears to improve after taking a placebo or dummy treatment. For instance, people in one group get the actual drug, while the other receive an inactive drug, or placebo.

It is further explained by the meaning model: a positive placebo response is most likely to occur when the meaning of the illness is altered for the patient in positive direction.

257. Amnesia is known to mean :

- (a) Sleep walking
(b) Loss of memory
(c) A symptom of stomach disease
(d) Alpha waves

Gujarat SET 2002 (Jan)

Ans. (b) : Amnesia means inability to remember events for a period of time, often due to brain injury, illness or the effects of drugs or alcohol.

258. Long-term memory means :

- (a) Memory of long passages
(b) Exact location of a long road
(c) Remembering an event of long past
(d) Recalling a long material of immediate past

Gujarat SET 2002 (Jan)

Ans. (c) : Long-term memory refers to the storage of information over an extended period. This type of memory tends to be stable and can last a long time, often for years.

259. Which of the following is required as a skill while reading?

- (a) Ability to comprehend (b) Reason for reading
(c) Time for reading (d) Help in reading

Gujarat SET 2020

Ans. (a) : Ability to comprehend is required as a skill while reading. Language comprises of four skills listening, speaking, reading and writing (LSRW). Reading skill determines academic success. Reading includes perception, recognition, association, understanding, organization and finding meaning.

260. Which of the following helps learner to learn better?

- (a) Giving notes
(b) Discussion in the class
(c) Explaining the main points
(d) Knowledge of the teacher

Gujarat SET 2014

Ans. (b) : Discussion is important to learning in all disciplines because it helps students in processing information rather than simply receiving it. Leading a discussion requires skills which is different from lecturing. The goal of a discussion is to get students to practice thinking about the course material.

C. (i)

Factors Affecting Teaching Related To Teacher, Learner

261. Which of the following is NOT a trait of a good teacher?

- (a) Full command over the subject
(b) Treating the intellectual ability of all students identically
(c) A lot of preparation and thinking in the subject before taking class
(d) Effective Communication and presentation skills

UGC NET 11/07/2022 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (b) : Treating the intellectual ability of all students identically is not a trait of a good teacher. A good teacher find out the weakness of student and teach equal in the class.

262. Attitude of teacher in the classroom that impacts teaching pertains to which of the following domains?

- (a) Cognitive (b) Conative
(c) Affective (d) Psychomotor

UGC NET 21/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The behavior of the classroom teacher, which affects teaching belongs to the effectiveness. emotional development, emergence of the expression, understanding, and regulation of emotions from birth and the growth and change in these capacities throughout childhood, adolescence and adulthood.

263. Effectiveness of teaching depends on

- (a) Qualification of teacher
(b) Handwriting of teacher
(c) Personality of teacher
(d) Ability of teachers to explain the concept to the learners

UGC NET 21/09/2022 (Shift-II)

UGC NET 04/11/2020 (Shift-II)

UGC NET 12/11/2020 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : The effectiveness of the teacher depends on the following points.

- Achievement the goals.
- Motivating students to learn
- To provide a student to diversify teaching friendly learning environment.
- To explain the concept to the learners motivating
- Arousing curiosity for further learning.

264. Which of the following would most likely be considered unacceptable use of information by a teacher

- (a) Using the school district's database to determine gender distribution in local schools
- (b) Using the Internet history on a Classroom computer to audit student Internet use
- (c) Using student's personal data to create a mailing list for a local charity
- (d) Using classroom records to determine recipients of academic awards

UGC NET 22/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Using students personal data to create a mailing list for a local charity would most likely be considered unacceptable use of information by a teacher.

265. While delivering a lecture, there is disturbance created by students in class. Which of the following measures should be taken by a teacher

- (a) Punish those causing disturbance
- (b) Ignore and continue
- (c) Leave the class and report to Head of the
- (d) Talk to the students causing disturbance and motivate them for learning

UGC NET 22/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : While delivering a lecture there is disturbance created by students in the classroom. Teacher should be talk to the students causing disturbance and motivate them for learning.

266. Which of the following are the factors that affect learning?

- A. Mental health**
- B. Attention**
- C. Gender**
- D. Readiness**
- E. Fatigue**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) B, C and E only (b) A, B, D and E only
- (c) C and E only (d) A, C and D only

UGC NET EDUCATION 14/03/2023 (SHIFT-II)

UGC NET 2018

CG SET-2019

Ans. (b) : There are some factors that affect learning-

- 1. Mental Health
- 2. Attention
- 3. Preparation
- 4. Fatigue

267. A teacher can enjoy teaching as a profession when he/she

- (a) seeks respect from students
- (b) ensures strict discipline in the class
- (c) has better qualification than his/her colleagues
- (d) is close to the Principal or Vice Chancellor.

UGC NET Home Science 13/03/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : A teacher can enjoy teaching as a profession when she/he seeks respect from students. It's satisfying to see children progress both academically and non-academically as rounded people and future citizens. The teacher committed to empowering and shaping young minds.

268. Match List I with List II

List I	List II
(Instinct)	(Emotion Accompanying it)
A. Flight or Escape	I. Positive Self feeling
B. Self-assertion	II. Wonder
C. Curiosity	III. Fear
D. Acquisition	IV. Feeling of ownership

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
- (b) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
- (c) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- (d) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I

UGC NET SOCIOLOGY 11/03/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Kerala SET-2012

Ans. (c) : The correct match is-

List-I (Instant)	List-II (Emotion Accompanying it)
(A) Flight or Escape	- Fear
(B) Self-assertion	- Positive self feeling
(C) Curiosity	- Wonder
(D) Acquisition	- Feeling of ownership

269. A collection of the Student's work in an area, showing growth, self-reflection, and achievement is called as.

- (a) Positive practice (b) Personal development
- (c) Anecdotal record (d) Portfolios

UGC NET GEOGRAPHY 19/06/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (d) : A Collection of the students work in an area, showing growth, self-reflection, and achievement is called as Portfolios. Northwest Evaluation Association (1991), defines portfolio as a purpose collection of student works that depict to the student the student efforts, progress, or achievement in a given area. A written portfolio provides a reliable and clear picture of a students writing ability.

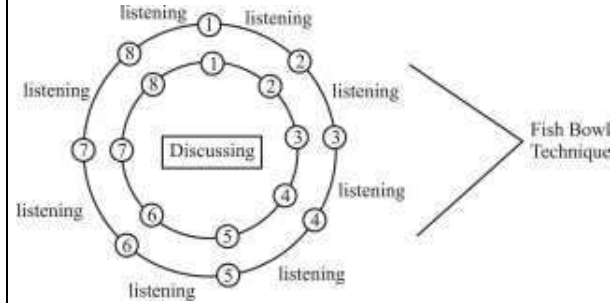
270. In collaborative learning, from which of the following strategies, listening skill is developed?

- (a) Fish Bowl (b) Circle of Voices
- (c) Jigsaw Strategy (d) Case Study

UGC NET HISTORY 16/06/2023 (SHIFT-II)

Ans. (a) : In collaborative learning. Fish Bowl strategies listening skill is developed.

Fish bowl is a strategy for organizing medium - to large - group discussions. Students are separated into an inner and outer circle. In the inner circle or fish bowl. Students have a discussion; student in the out circle listen to the discussion and take notes.



271. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
Factors influencing learning	Illustration
(A) Psychological	(I) Methods of teaching
(B) Socio-Cultural	(II) Faculty relationship
(C) Institution	(III) Intelligence
(D) Teaching-learning	(IV) Family

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
| (a) III | IV | I | II | (b) IV | III | I | II |
| (c) II | III | I | IV | (d) III | IV | II | I |

UGC NET (05/01/2022 Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : The correct matched list-

List-I	List-II
Factors influencing learning	Illustration
(A) Psychological	(III) Intelligence
(B) Socio-Cultural	(II) family
(C) Institution	(III) Faculty Relationship
(D) Teaching-learning	(IV) Methods of Teaching

272. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A : Quality questions promote deep learning.

Reason R : The quality of questions asked determines a teacher's level of success with a lesson.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) A is false but R is true
 (b) A is true but R is false
 (c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (d) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A

UGC NET 04/01/2022 (SHIFT-I)

Ans. (d) : Questioning and Answering have been used as a teaching tool in teaching-learning process and it helps students to access knowledge. But the quality of

questions also matters in the teaching-learning process. Quality questions promote deep learning and it also determines a teacher's level of success with a lesson. Because questions stimulate discussion and creative and critical thinking.

273. Match List I with List II

List I	List II
Helping behavior of effective teaching	Description
(A) Using student ideas of contributions	(I) Warm and nurturing relationship with learners
(B) Structuring	(II) Teacher statements to encourage students to elaborate on an answer
(C) Probing	(III) Teacher comments for the purpose of organizing what is to come
(D) Teacher affect	(IV) Taking a student's response and repeating or applying it

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
 (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
 (c) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
 (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

UGC NET (03/12/2021 Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

List-I	List-II
Helping behavior of effective teaching	Description
(A) Using student ideas of contributions	(IV) Taking a student's response and repeating or applying it
(B) Structuring	(III) Teacher comments for the purpose of organizing what is to come
(C) Probing	(II) Teacher statements to encourage students to elaborate on an answer
(D) Teacher affect	(I) Warm and nurturing relationship with learners

Therefore option (a) is correct.

274. Given below are two statements

Statement I : Behaviour theory does not concentrate on observable behaviour.

Statement II : Behaviour theory approach involves continuous inquiry.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
 (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
 (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
 (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

UGC NET (01/12 Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Statement I is incorrect because Behaviour theory does concentrate on observable behaviour. Statement II is correct because. Behaviour theory approach involves continuous inquiry Therefore option (d) in correct Answer.

275. The variability or flexibility of delivery during the presentation of a lesson by a teacher is called as

- (a) Thinking curriculum
 (b) Instructional variety
 (c) Comprehension
 (d) Procedural knowledge

UGC NET (28/11/2021 Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The variability or flexibility of delivery during the presentation of a lesson by a teacher is called as Instructional variety For a teacher, this means being able to shift from one from of Instructional to another in order to maintain the focus of students. Therefore option (b) is a correct Answer.

276. Match List I with List II

List-I Key behaviours contributing to effective teaching	List-II Descriptive fetures
(A) Lesson clarity	(i) Frequency with which students understand and correctly complete exercises
(B) Instructional in learning process	(ii) The amount of time students devote in learning in the classroom
(C) Engagement in learning process	(iii) Teacher's flexibility of the delivery during the presentation of a lesson
(D) Student success rate	(iv) Direct, audible oral delivery to all students

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A)-(iv), (B)- (iii), (C)- (ii), (D)-(i)
 (b) (A)- (i), (B)-(ii) (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)
 (c) (A)-(ii), (B)-(i) (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii)
 (d) (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(ii)

UGC NET (22/11/2021 Shift-II)

Ans. (a) :

List-I Key behaviours contributing to effective teaching	List-II Descriptive fetures
(A) Lesson clarity	(iv) Direct, audible oral delivery to all students
(B) Instructional in learning process	(iii) Teacher's flexibility of the delivery during the presentation of a lesson

(C)	Engagement in learning process	(ii)	The amount of time students devote in learning in the classroom
(D)	Student success rate	(i)	Frequency with which students understand and correctly complete exercises

277. Which of the following is designated as key behaviour of effectiveness of teaching as evident from researches?

- (a) Using student ideas and contribution
 (b) Structuring
 (c) Teacher task-orientation
 (d) Teacher affect

UGC NET (22/11/2021 Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Teacher task orientation is designated as key behaviour or effective form of teaching as evident from research.

278. The key behaviour of an effective teacher is marked by which of the following features?

- (A) Structuring
 (B) Teacher task orientation
 (C) Instructional Variety
 (D) Lesson clarity
 (E) Probing

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- (a) (A), (B) and (C) only
 (b) (A), (C) and (D) only
 (c) (B), (C) and (D) only
 (d) (C), (D) and (E) only

UGC NET (20/11/2021 Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The key behaviour of effective teacher–

- (i) Teacher task orientation
 (ii) Instructional variety
 (iii) Lesson clarity
 (iv) Engagement in the learning process
 (v) Student success rate.

Hence option (c) is correct answer.

279. During teaching, a teacher's statements that encourage students to elaborate on an answer, either by their own or by that of others will is called,

- (a) Structuring
 (b) Instructional variety
 (c) Engagement in the learning process
 (d) Probing

UGC NET June 2020 (24/09/2020 Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : During teaching, a teacher's statement that encourages the students to elaborate on an answer, either by their own or by that of others will is a helpful behavior that can be described under probing.

280. A teacher proposes to find out the effect of praise and encouragement during a teaching learning session based on Skinner's theory of reinforcement. What type of research will it belong to?

- (a) Fundamental research (b) Evaluative research
(c) Action research (d) Applied research

UGC NET June 2020 (24/09/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : If a teacher proposes to find out the effect of praise and encouragement during a teaching-learning session based on Skinner's theory of research it will belong to applied research. Applied research is used to solve specific, practical questions being faced by the society. It can be used for policy formulation, administration and understanding of phenomena.

281. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A : It is the responsibility of the teacher to make students active listeners with the help of different interactive techniques

Reason R : In teacher centric communication, students tend to become passive listeners

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(c) A is correct but R is not correct
(d) A is not correct but R is correct

UGC NET June 2020 (25/09/2020 Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'

Lecture method is a teacher centric communication method where a teacher explains facts, principles or any topic in different interactive techniques to help students to understand. So, the teacher is an active participants and students tends to become passive listeners.

282. Identify from the following those features of key behaviours which are contributive to the effectiveness of teaching

- A. Lesson clarity which implies making ideas clear to the learner**
B. Questioning-applying fact and concept based questions
C. Probing involving eliciting and soliciting moves
D. Teacher-task orientation with a focus on outcomes of the unit clearly defined
E. Engagement in the learning process which implies the amount of time students devoted to learning

Choose the correct answer form the options given below:

- (a) A, B and C only (b) B, C and D only
(c) A, D and E only (d) B, D and E only

UGC NET June 2020 (25/09/2020 Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : According to Borich, there are five key behaviours which are contributive to the effectiveness of teaching that are-
Lesson clarity
Instructional variety

Teacher task orientation
Engagement in the learning process
Student success rate

283. For use during teaching, from the list given below, identify questions that are 'process type' rather than 'content-type'

- A. Divergent questions**
B. Fact-based questions
C. Concept-based questions
D. Lower order questions
E. Higher-order questions

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, C and E only (b) B, C and D only
(c) C, D and E only (d) B, D and E only

UGC NET June 2020 (25/09/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Question is a type of sentence that seeks for an answer. There are many type of question, in which process type questions are as follows-

- Divergent questions
- Concept- based questions
- Higher-order questions

284. Which school of thought laid down one of the principles of teacher and learner role as follows,

"The teacher's role is not to direct, but to advise because the child's own interest should determine what he learns"

- (a) Perennialism (b) Progressionism
(c) Essentialism (d) Reconstructionism

UGC NET June 2020 (25/09/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (*) : NTA has dropped this question.

285. A teacher intends to use transformational approach in teaching in order to ensure effective way of influencing student's learning which of the following activities will be deemed appropriate in this context?

- (A) Providing a sense of respect and trust for students.
(B) Promoting contingent rewards for efforts of students
(C) Intervening in student's task only if standards are not met.
(D) Promoting careful problem solving and individual consideration.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.

- (a) (A), (B) AND (C) Only
(b) (B), (C) AND (D) Only
(c) (C), (D) AND (E) Only
(d) (A), (D) AND (E) Only

UGC NET June 2020 (09/10/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : If a teacher intends to use transformational approach in teaching in order to ensure effective way of influencing students learning, the following activities will be deemed appropriate in this context-

- Providing a sense of respect and trust for students.
- Communicating high level expectation.
- Promoting careful problem solving and individual consideration.

286. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Aggressive and inflammatory statements by the teacher make the classroom communication academically effective.

Statement II : Choice of appropriate words lends credence to classroom communication processes.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (a) Both statement I and Statement II are correct
- (b) Both statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

**UGC NET June 2020 (17/10/2020 Shift-I)
 Kerala SET-2012**

Ans. (d) : Aggressive and inflammatory statements by the teacher make the classroom communication academically effective and tensed but the choice of appropriate words lends credence and makes classroom communication process effective. So, the statement I is incorrect and statement II is correct.

287. From, the following, identify those characteristics which go within the category 'helping behaviour' for becoming an effective teacher :

- (A) Structuring
- (B) Student success rate
- (C) Using student ideas
- (D) Probing
- (E) Instructional variety

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (b) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (c) (C), (D) and (E) only
- (d) (A), (C) and (D) only

**UGC NET June 2020 (04/11/2020 Shift-I)
 UGC NET 17/10/2020 (Shift-I)
 UGC NET 03/12/2019 (Shift-II)
 UGC NET 2013**

Ans. (d) : According to Borich there are five key behaviours that are lesson clarity, instructional variety, teacher task orientation, engagement in learning process and student success rate and there are also five helpful behaviours that are closely related to the key behaviours using student ideas Structuring questioning probing and teacher effect for becoming an effective teacher.

288. Match List I with List II : List I provides the basic management functions to be performed by a teacher while the List II gives their description.

- | List I | List II |
|--------------|---|
| (a) Planning | (I) It involves feedback of result and follow up to compare accomplishment. |

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| (b) Organizing | (II) It involves engagement in task relevant activities. |
| (c) Motivation | (III) It involves bringing together resources and people |
| (d) Controlling | (IV) It involves setting goals and objectives. |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
- (b) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (c) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
- (d) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

UGC NET June 2020 (05/11/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (a) :	
List I	List II
(a) Planning	(IV) It involves setting goals and objectives.
(b) Organizing	(III) It involves bringing together resource and people
(c) Motivation	(II) It involves engagement in task relevant activities
(d) Controlling	(I) It involves feedback of results and follow up to compare accomplishment

289. Identify the teaching strategies which are employed during indirect instruction.

- (a) Emphasizing direct and indirect examples
- (b) Presenting the stimulus material
- (c) Inquiry based question answer session
- (d) Promoting problem solving approach

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (b) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (c) (C), (D) and (E) only
- (d) (A), (C) and (E) only

**UGC NET June 2020 (11/11/2020 Shift-II)
 UGC NET 12/11/2020 (Shift-II)**

Ans. (d) : Strategies employed during indirect instruction are :

- Emphasizing direct and indirect exemplars
- Conducting inquiry based question answer session.
- Promoting problem solving approach among students.

290. If a teacher considers his or her students ill-informed, teacher's behaviour is described as:

- (a) Single mindedness
- (b) having liberal view
- (c) Pluralistic ignorance
- (d) Conventional coding

UGC NET June 2020 (12/11/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : If a teacher considers his or her student ill-informed, teacher's behaviour is described as pluralistic ignorance. Pluralistic ignorance is a situation when people believe that the others in their group hold comparably more or less extreme attitudes, beliefs or behaviours.

291. For organizing effective teaching learning system in colleges which of the following instructional strategies may be considered appropriate?

- (a) Replacing lecture work by computer aided instruction.
- (b) Attuning teaching in terms of can do/will do analysis in respect of students' readiness level
- (c) Introduction of Bio metric based attendance in the class.
- (d) Diversifying teaching methods in terms of learners' needs.
- (e) Involving students, giving responsibility and recognizing the accomplishments.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- (a) b, d and e only (b) a, b and c only
- (c) b, c and d only (d) c, d and e only

UGC NET June 2020 (12/11/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Teaching learner system in colleges is generally a group based communication in which once the institutional objectives are specified the next step is to select an appropriate instructional method to achieve them. Here are the some instructional strategies.

- Attuning teaching in terms of can do/will do analysis in respect to students readiness level.
- Involving students, giving responsibilities and recognizing the accomplishments.
- Diversifying teaching methods in terms of learner's need.

292. A student finds its difficult to understand, analyse and interpret the concepts and principles relating to a subject of study formally prescribed. Which learner characteristics would be most relevant in such a situation to be probed?

- (a) Academic characteristics
- (b) Social characteristics
- (c) Emotional characteristics
- (d) Cognitive characteristics

UGC NET June 2020 (13/11/2020 Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Cognitive characteristics of the learner would be probed if he finds it difficult to understand, analyse and interpret the concepts and principles relating to a subject of study formally prescribed.

293. Which of the following is the key teaching behaviour to make a teacher effective?

- (a) Teachers' comments made for the purpose of organizing upcoming teaching process
- (b) Use of content or process questions by teacher
- (c) Engagement of students in the learning process
- (d) Using students' ideas and contributions

UGC NET (02/12/2019 Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : "Teaching is the process that is planned and conducted to bring, about a change in student behavior". The teacher is responsible for ensuring that all students are fully engaged in learning or to learn adequate opportunities and support are being provided and this

can be ensured only when resources are being managed effectively and with the explicit purpose of improving the learning process. To make the teaching learning process smooth, easy and efficient, it is necessary to adopt new methods, some of which can be :

- Adapt to local environment
- knowledge of student's cultural family circumstances
- Appropriate group decision
- Local auxiliary teaching materials.

So the key teaching behavior to make a teacher effective is the engagement of students in the learning process.

294. The basic requirements for organizing teaching at reflective level deal with

- (a) Systematic and sequential presentation of facts and information by the teacher
- (b) Helping explore and explain problems and their solutions by students
- (c) Translating and interpreting the facts by the students
- (d) Giving concrete facts and action sequences by the teacher

UGC NET (02/12/2019 Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : At reflective level, academic ideas are brought for deep study, thinking & contemplation, prepaid knowledge facts and generalized conclusions, expected changes in thought principles & new understanding are developed. Therefore there is a high probability of operational communication in exchange of ideas at the reflective level. The basic requirements for organizing teaching at reflective level of thinking are related to helping explore and explain problems and process of solving by students.

295. One of the following behaviours is not characteristic of a democratic teacher

- (a) Try to understand the socio-economic background of his students
- (b) Affectionate even to poorly performing students
- (c) Tolerate non-sensical questions from students
- (d) Tolerate even mischievous and aggressive behaviour of students

Karnataka SET 2016

Ans. (d) : Democratic teacher makes use of teaching methods that reflect fairness, sensitivity and respect for the students.

Democratic Style of Teaching:-

1. The teacher tries to understand the socioeconomic background of his students.
2. Democratic teaching style creates an atmosphere of acceptance and high expectation, they are affectionate even to poorly performing students.
3. Teacher tolerates non-sensical questions from students.
4. Here a teacher acts as a guide and not as a dictator.
5. Teacher gives freedom to students to express their thinking and to question every aspect of learning.

296. Identify the factors affecting teaching related to positive learning environment in an institution:

- (i) The extent to which teachers make clear presentation
- (ii) The scope for sharing and open discussions within the classroom and the institution as such
- (iii) Teacher's mastery of the content as reflected in answering students' questions
- (iv) Frequent use of positive reinforcers either in the institution or classroom
- (v) Availability of teacher and his/her guidance

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) (i) and (iii)
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (iv) and (v)
- (d) (ii) and (iv)

UGC NET (02/12/2019 Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : The physical environment of the classroom and the social & emotional environment have a significant impact on student's learning-Teaching activities are most inspiring when they involve students either to explore the problem practically or to develop thinking skills actively through problem solving. The factors affecting teaching related to positive learning environment in an institution are as follows :

- The scope for sharing & open discussions with in the classroom and the institution as such.
- Frequent use of positive reinforcers either in the institution or classroom.

297. In the context of classroom teaching, the foundation on which a warm and nurturing relationship with learners can be built is called:

- (a) Probing
- (b) Teacher Affect
- (c) Structuring
- (d) Feedback

UGC NET (02/12/2019 Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : In the context of classroom teaching, the basis on which affectionate and nurturing relations can be made between the learners is called the teacher Affect. Through feedback, the learner expresses his or her response to learning.

298. From the list given below identify those competencies of an effective teacher which relate to the domain of personality and attitude:

- (a) Locus of control
- (b) Communicating
- (c) Managing
- (d) Self-efficacy
- (e) Teacher enthusiasm
- (f) Being organised and orderly

Select the correct from the options given below:

- (a) (a), (b) and (c)
- (b) (a), (d) and (e)
- (c) (b), (c) and (d)
- (d) (d), (e) and (f)

UGC NET (03/12/2019 Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : Having an effective teacher is most important for effective teaching in a class. The following qualifications related to the personality and aptitude of an effective teacher are required:

1. There should be a situation of control.
2. Must be self-empowered.
3. It is necessary to have enthusiasm of the teacher.

299. Choose two factors that do not affect the academic performance of students adversely :

- (a) Low self - efficacy belief
- (b) Belief in God
- (c) Indifferent attitude towards politics
- (d) Teacher's low expectation from students

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (a) and (b) only
- (b) (b) and (c) only
- (c) (c) and (d) only
- (d) (b) and (d) only

UGC NET (04/12/2019 Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Factors that do not affecting the academic performance of students are :

- (i) Belief in God
 - (ii) Indifferent attitude towards politics.
- Other factors like low self-efficiency belief and teacher's low expectation from students may be affect the performance of students. Some factors affecting student's Academic performance are :

- (a) Communication
- (b) Learning facilities
- (c) Proper guidance
- (d) family stress

300. Identify the factors that do not contribute to the effectiveness of teaching from the options given below :

- (a) Socio - economic background of Teacher
- (b) Teacher's skill in pleasing the students
- (c) Teacher's subject knowledge
- (d) Teacher's personal contact with students

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (a), (c) and (d)
- (b) (b), (c) and (d)
- (c) (a), (b) and (c)
- (d) (a), (b) and (d)

UGC NET (04/12/2019 Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Teacher's subject knowledge is the main factor that contribute to the effectiveness of teaching. So the factors like socio-economic background of teacher, teacher's skill in pleasing the students and teacher's personal contact with students are not contribute to the effectiveness of teaching.

The key factors that provide a foundation for a good teaching are:

- (i) Teaching knowledge, enthusiasm and responsibility.
- (ii) Classroom activities
- (iii) Assessment activities
- (iv) Effective feedback

301. 'Cone of Experience' related to teaching learning was suggested by

- (a) John Dewey
- (b) Kilpatrick
- (c) Froeble
- (d) Edgar Dale

UGC NET June 2019 (20/06/2019 Shift-I)

Ans. (d) Cone of experience related to teaching learning was suggested by edger Dale. Experiences may be direct or indirect and of concrete and abstract. Edger date (April-27, 1990 - March - 8, 1985) was a U.S. educationist, who developed the famous cone of experience Dale was a professor of Education at ohio state university.

302. Below are listed some learners' characteristics, Identify those that help in effective teaching.

- (1) Learner's respect for teacher
- (2) Learner's level of mental ability

- (3) Learner's previous experiences
- (4) Learner's level of interest to study
- (5) Learner's level of interpersonal relation
- (6) Learner's view about the society

Select your answer from the options given below:

- (a) (1), (2), (3) and (6) (b) (3), (4), (5) and (6)
- (c) (1), (2), (3) and (4) (d) (2), (3), (4) and (6)

UGC NET June 2019 (21/06/2019 Shift-II)

UGC NET 18/12/2018

UGC NET 25/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) Effective teaching should result in effective learning. Options (a) and (e) are important but more on emotional and social grounds. So the characteristics that help in effective teaching are –

- (2) Learner's level of mental ability
- (3) Learner's previous experiences
- (4) Learner's level of interest to study
- (6) Learner's view about the society

303. From the list of the effective teaching behaviours.

- (i) Direct, audible and oral delivery to all students
- (ii) Encouraging students to elaborate on an answer
- (iii) Warm and nurturing relationships with learners
- (iv) Varying modes of presentation
- (v) Preventing misbehaviour with a minimum of class disruption
- (vi) Organising what is to come and summarising what has gone before

Select your answer from the options given below :

- (a) (i), (iv) and (v)
- (b) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (d) (iv), (v) and (vi)

UGC NET June 2019 (24/06/2019 Shift-I)

Ans. (a) The key behaviours of the effective teaching are as follows :

- (i) Direct, audible and oral delivery to all student.
- (iv) Varying modes of presentation.
- (v) Preventing misbehaviour with a minimum of class disruption.

304. Listening is important for a teacher to

- (a) address the requirement of the learner
- (b) gain knowledge
- (c) keep the learner in good humour
- (d) evaluate the learner for the progress made

UGC NET June 2019 (24/06/2019 Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Listening is an important aspect of effective communication.

For a teacher, listening does mean that they learn more about the requirement of the students. Their effective redress makes the teaching more effective. Gain knowledge, keep the learner in good humour and evaluating the learner for the progress made are also the secondary benefits.

305. The field of study of the theory and practice of self-determined learning that focuses on the importance of knowing how to learn is known as :

- (a) Epistemology (b) Andragogy
- (c) Pedagogy (d) Heutagogy

UGC NET Dec 2018 (20/12/2018 Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : The field of study of the theory and practice of self-determined learning that focusses on the importance of knowing how to learn is known as Heutagogy. Heutagogy is the study of self-determined learning. Heutagogy applies a holistic approach to developing learner capabilities, with learning as an active and proactive process, and learners serving as "the major agent in their own learning, which occurs as a result of personal experiences".

306. Which among the following reflects best the quality of teaching in a classroom?

- (a) Through full attendance in the classroom
- (b) Through the use of many teaching aids in the classroom
- (c) Through observation of silence by the students in classroom
- (d) Through the quality of questions asked by students in classroom

UGC NET Dec 2018 (22/12/2018 Shift-II)

Ans. (d) The quality of teaching can be reflected in a best way through the quality of questions asked by the students in classroom. Quality of student's questions reflect the interest level and curiosity level of a student during teaching learning process. The questions of the students give teacher an idea about how much their student is grasping the content taught by the teacher which further allows teacher to improve their teaching skills in order to make teaching more effective. Quality of questions asked by the students ensure effective teaching learning process.

307. Which one of the following is a key behaviour in effective teaching?

- (a) Questioning
- (b) Using student ideas and contribution
- (c) Structuring
- (d) Instructional variety

UGC NET/JRF Nov 2017 (05/11/2017)

Ans. (d) The key of behaviour in effective teaching process is variety of instruction a teacher used during the course of his/her teaching for teaching a particular lesson. Effectively upon the number of ways a teacher uses same method of teaching for a very long time than his/her teaching doesn't takes place effectively or it shown the lower effectiveness of a teacher. It is the ability of teacher to shift away from one method to another during the course of teaching a particular lesson.

308. One of the most powerful factors affecting teaching effectiveness is related to the

- (a) Social system of the country
- (b) Economic status of the society
- (c) Prevailing political system
- (d) Educational system

UGC NET/JRF Jan 2017

Ans. (d) Teaching effectiveness can be affected by the education system of the country. Education system of the country is divided into three main categories i.e. primary, secondary, and tertiary. Primary education covers the elementary prospects of the education system, secondary covers 10th and 12th level while tertiary level of the education covers graduate, post graduate and doctorate level courses. If all the three levels of education system should be improved in our country.

309. As a teacher, select the best option to ensure your effective presence in the classroom.

- (a) Use of peer command
- (b) Making aggressive statements
- (c) Adoption of well-established posture
- (d) Being authoritarian

UGC NET/JRF July 2016

Ans. (c) As a teacher, it is his/her duty to help the learner to acquire knowledge and enhance their learning. For making the teaching process more effective, the teacher should adopt different teaching techniques according to the learner and also adopt well established posture.

310. Greater the handicap of the students coming to the educational institutions, greater the demand on the:

- (a) Society
- (b) Teacher
- (c) State
- (d) Family

UGC NET/JRF Dec 2015

Ans. (b) Greater the handicap of the students coming to the educational institutions, greater the demand on the teacher. A teacher is the one who will understand the problems of the students and as the number of students increases in the educational institution, the demand of teacher also increases.

311. Which of the following factors does not impact teaching?

- (a) Class room activities that encourage learning
- (b) Socio-economic background of teachers and students
- (c) Learning through experience
- (d) Teacher's knowledge

UGC NET/JRF June-2015

Ans. (b) Socio-economic background of teachers and students have nothing to do with the impact on enhancing knowledge of the student. Teacher's knowledge, classroom activities and learning through experience will have a positive impact on teaching as it will have in improving the knowledge of students.

312. A good teacher is one who:

- (a) explains concepts and principles
- (b) gives printed notes to students
- (c) inspires students to learn
- (d) gives useful information

UGC NET/JRF June-2015

Ans. (c) A good teacher is one who learns how to motivate and inspire students. Students who are not motivated will not effectively and in turn, they won't retain information of participate and may even become disrupted.

313. Attitude of the teacher that affects teaching pertains to

- (a) Affective domain
- (b) Cognitive domain
- (c) Connative domain
- (d) Psychomotor domain

UGC NET/JRF Dec-2014

Ans. (a) The attitude of teachers affects teaching pertains to affective domain. Affective domain is the part of the system for addressing, identifying and understanding how people learn.

314. While delivering lecture if there is some disturbance in the class, a teacher should

- (a) keep quiet for a while and then continue
- (b) punish those causing disturbance
- (c) motivate to teach those causing disturbance
- (d) not bother of what is happening in the class

UGC NET/JRF Dec 2013

Ans. (c) While delivering lecture if there is some disturbance in the class, a teacher should motivate to teach those causing disturbance. Good teacher maximize their instructional time and minimize distractions. They are experts at handling adversity.

315. Nowadays the most effective mode of learning is

- (a) self study
- (b) face-to-face learning
- (c) e-learning
- (d) blended learning

UGC NET/JRF June 2013

Ans. (d) Nowadays the most effective mode of learning is blended learning. Blended learning is an approach to education that combines online educational materials and opportunities for interaction online with traditional place-based classroom methods.

316. A teacher needs to study philosophy of education because of:

- (a) Understanding they inherited in philosophy
- (b) Being acquainted with abstract knowledge
- (c) Setting aims and objective of curriculum
- (d) Getting ideas to control teaching behavior

J & K SET 2013

Ans. (d) : By learning philosophy, a teacher would be able to view and analyse from the perspective of their students. Apart from understanding why students are behaving in a particular way, teachers would also be able to know how students perceive their actions.

317. The success of a Teacher is:

- (a) High achievement of students
- (b) Good traits of his/her personality
- (c) His/her good teaching
- (d) His/her good character

J & K SET 2013

Ans. (c) : The success of a teacher is his/her good teaching. If the teacher teaches the student very well and student understands very easily then the student grows in his life. The main objective of a teacher is that his/her student grows in his/her life.

318. As a teacher what techniques you would follow to motivate students of your class?

- (a) By setting induction
- (b) Use of blackboard
- (c) By illustration
- (d) By active participation of student

J & K SET 2013