

**NTA UGC-NET/JRF & SET**  
**Teaching and**  
**Research Aptitude**  
**First Paper -I**  
**(Compulsory)**  
**CHAPTERWISE**  
**Solved Papers**

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## Teaching & Research Aptitude

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# UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

## NET BUREAU

### SYLLABUS

**Subject: GENERAL PAPER ON TEACHING & RESEARCH APTITUDE**

#### PAPER-I

The main objective is to assess the teaching and research capabilities of the candidates. The test aims at assessing the teaching and research aptitude as well. Candidates are expected to possess and exhibit cognitive abilities, which include comprehension, analysis, evaluation, understanding the structure of arguments, deductive and inductive reasoning. The candidates are also expected to have a general awareness about teaching and learning processes in higher education system. Further, they should be aware of interaction between people, environment, natural resources and their impact on the quality of life.

The details of syllabi are as follows:

#### **Unit-I : Teaching Aptitude**

- Teaching: Concept, Objectives, Levels of teaching (Memory, Understanding and Reflective), Characteristics and basic requirements.
- Learner's characteristics: Characteristics of adolescent and adult learners (Academic, Social, Emotional and Cognitive), Individual differences.
- Factors affecting teaching related to: Teacher, Learner, Support material, Instructional facilities, Learning environment and Institution.
- Methods of teaching in Institutions of higher learning: Teacher centred vs. Learner centred methods; Off-line vs. On-line methods (Swayam, Swayamprabha, MOOCs etc.).
- Teaching Support System: Traditional, Modern and ICT based.
- Evaluation Systems: Elements and Types of evaluation, Evaluation in Choice Based Credit

System in Higher education, Computer based testing, Innovations in evaluation systems.

#### **Unit-II : Research Aptitude**

- Research: Meaning, Types, and Characteristics, Positivism and Post- positivistic approach to research.
- Methods of Research: Experimental, Descriptive, Historical, Qualitative and Quantitative methods.
- Steps of Research.
- Thesis and Article writing: Format and styles of referencing.
- Application of ICT in research.
- Research ethics.

#### **Unit-III : Comprehension**

- A passage of text be given. Questions be asked from the passage to be answered.

#### **Unit-IV : Communication**

- Communication: Meaning, types and characteristics of communication.
- Effective communication: Verbal and Non-verbal, Inter-Cultural and group communications, Classroom communication.
- Barriers to effective communication.
- Mass-Media and Society.

#### **Unit-V : Mathematical Reasoning and Aptitude**

- Types of reasoning.
- Number series, Letter series, Codes and Relationships.
- Mathematical Aptitude (Fraction, Time & Distance, Ratio, Proportion and Percentage, Profit and Loss, Interest and Discounting, Averages etc.).

### Unit-VI : Logical Reasoning

- Understanding the structure of arguments: argument forms, structure of categorical propositions, Mood and Figure, Formal and Informal fallacies, Uses of language, Connotations and denotations of terms, Classical square of opposition.
- Evaluating and distinguishing deductive and inductive reasoning.
- Analogies.
- Venn diagram: Simple and multiple use for establishing validity of arguments.
- Indian Logic: Means of knowledge.
- Pramanas: Pratyaksha (Perception), Anumana (Inference), Upamana (Comparison), Shabda (Verbal testimony), Arthapatti (Implication) and Anupalabdhi (Non-apprehension).
- Structure and kinds of Anumana (inference), Vyapti (invariable relation), Hetvabhasas (fallacies of inference).

### Unit-VII : Data Interpretation

- Sources, acquisition and classification of Data.
- Quantitative and Qualitative Data.
- Graphical representation (Bar-chart, Histograms, Pie-chart, Table-chart and Line-chart) and mapping of Data.
- Data Interpretation.
- Data and Governance.

### Unit-VIII : Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

- ICT: General abbreviations and terminology.
- Basics of Internet, Intranet, E-mail, Audio and Video-conferencing.
- Digital initiatives in higher education.
- ICT and Governance.

### Unit-IX : People, Development and Environment

- Development and environment: Millennium development and Sustainable development goals.
- Human and environment interaction: Anthropogenic activities and their impacts on environment.
- Environmental issues: Local, Regional and Global; Air pollution, Water pollution, Soil pollution, Noise pollution, Waste (solid, liquid, biomedical, hazardous, electronic), Climate change and its Socio-Economic and Political dimensions.
- Impacts of pollutants on human health.
- Natural and energy resources: Solar, Wind, Soil, Hydro, Geothermal, Biomass, Nuclear and Forests.
- Natural hazards and disasters: Mitigation strategies.
- Environmental Protection Act (1986), National Action Plan on Climate Change, International agreements/efforts -Montreal Protocol, Rio Summit, Convention on Biodiversity, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, International Solar Alliance.

### Unit-X : Higher Education System

- Institutions of higher learning and education in ancient India.
- Evolution of higher learning and research in Post Independence India.
- Oriental, Conventional and Non-conventional learning programmes in India.
- Professional, Technical and Skill Based education.
- Value education and environmental education.
- Policies, Governance, and Administration.

**NOTE: (i)** Five questions each carrying 2 marks are to be set from each Module.

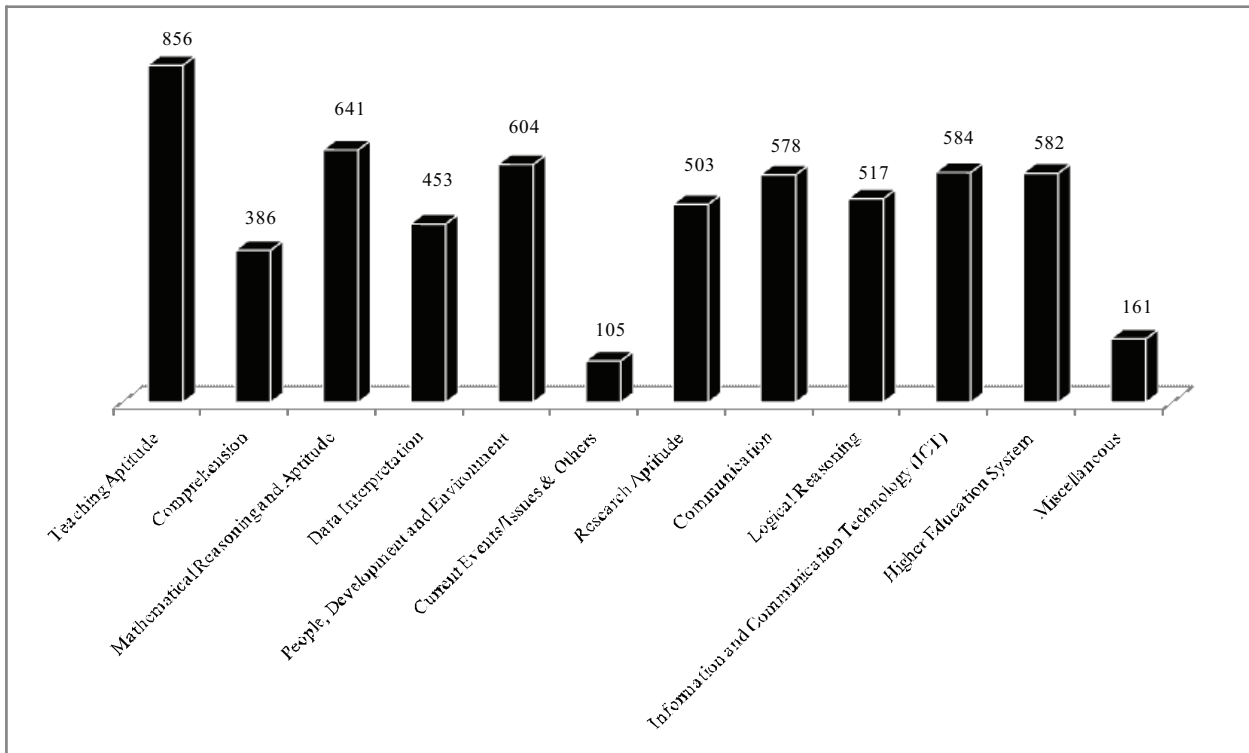
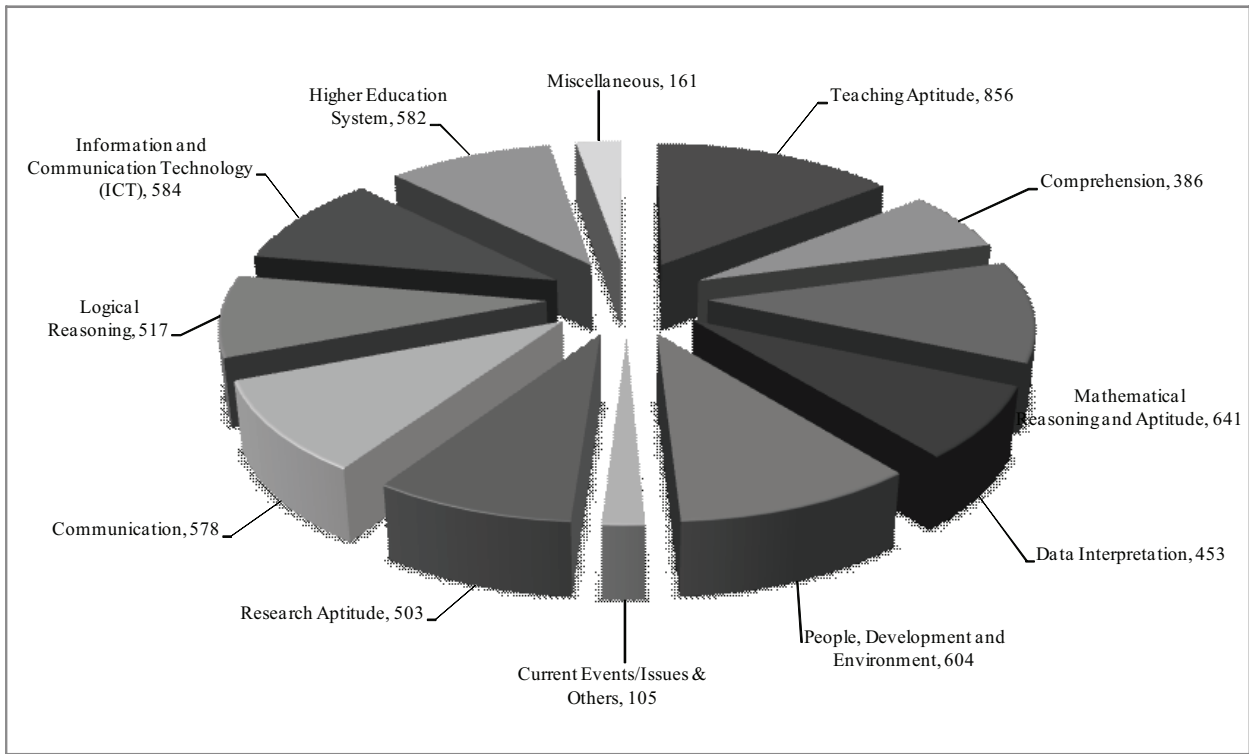
**(ii)** Whenever graphical/pictorial question(s) are set for sighted candidates, a passage followed by equal number of questions and weightage be set for visually impaired candidates.

# UGC Previous Exam Papers Analysis Chart

S. No.	Name of Exam	Year	Number of Questions
	<b>University Grant Commission (UGC NTA) National Eligibility Test</b>		
<b>A.</b>	<b>UGC NTA National Eligibility Test</b>		
	Dec.-2023 (17 SET)	Dec. 2023	850
	June-2023 (18 SET)	June 2023	900
	December -2022 (32 SET)	March 2023	1600
	December -2021/June-2022 (33 SET)	October 2022	1650
	December -2020/June-2021 (35 SET)	20 Nov. 2021 to 5 Jan. 2022	1750
	June-2020 (24 SET)	24 Sep. 2020 to 13 Nov. 2020	1200
	December -2019 (10 SET)	2 Dec. 2019 to 6 Dec. 2019	500
	June-2019 (10 SET)	20 June 2019 to 26 June 2019	500
	December -2018 (10 SET)	18 Dec. 2018 to 22 Dec. 2018	500
	July-2018 (1 SET)	8 July, 2018	50
	November/January -2017 (2 SET)	2017	120
	July-2016 (1 SET)	2016	60
	December /June-2015 (2 SET)	2015	120
	December /June -2014 (2 SET)	2014	120
	December /June -2013 (2 SET)	2013	120
	December /June -2012 (2 SET)	2012	120
	December /June -2011 (2 SET)	2011	120
	December /June -2010 (2 SET)	2010	120
	December /June -2009 (2 SET)	2009	100
	December /June -2008 (2 SET)	2008	100
	December /June -2007 (2 SET)	2007	100
	December /June -2006 (2 SET)	2006	100
	December-2005 (1 SET)	2005	50
<b>B.</b>	<b>State Eligibility Test (SET)</b>		
	Rajasthan State Eligibility Test (SET)	2012, 2013	120
	M.P. State Eligibility Test (SET) Shift I & II	2018	100
	Himanchal Pradesh State Eligibility Test (SET)	2013 to 2020	300
	Chhattishgarh State Eligibility Test (SET)	2013, 2014, 2017, 2020	200
	<b>Total Question Paper = 228</b>		<b>11570</b>

**Note-** After Due analysis of the above mentioned question papers a total of 11570 questions related to Teaching and Research aptitude have been presented chapter wise avoiding similar nature and tendency as much as possible. The examination year and examination name of the repeated questions have been specified at the appropriate place.

# Trend Analysis of Previous Year Questions Through Bar Graph and Pie Chart





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:

- |     |          |          |          |          |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|     | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>D</b> |
| (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

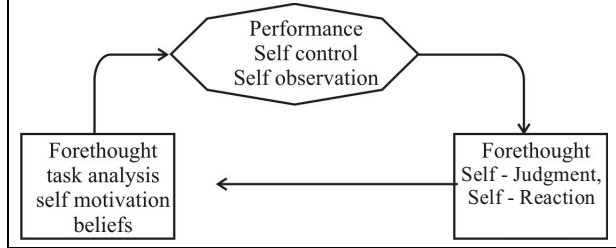
- (A) Task Analysis  
 (B) Self -motivation beliefs  
 (C) Self-Control  
 (D) Self-observation  
 (E) Self-Judgment  
 (F) Self-Reaction

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 :

- |     |            |            |            |            |
|-----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|     | <b>(A)</b> | <b>(B)</b> | <b>(C)</b> | <b>(D)</b> |
| (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-II)

**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:

- Receiving
- Responding
- Valuing
- Organization
- Characterization

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.

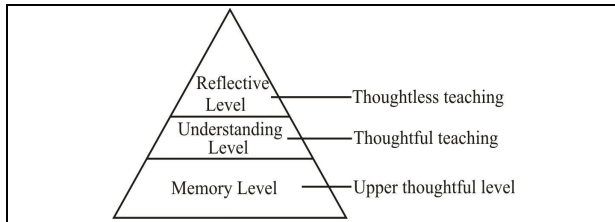
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- (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',