

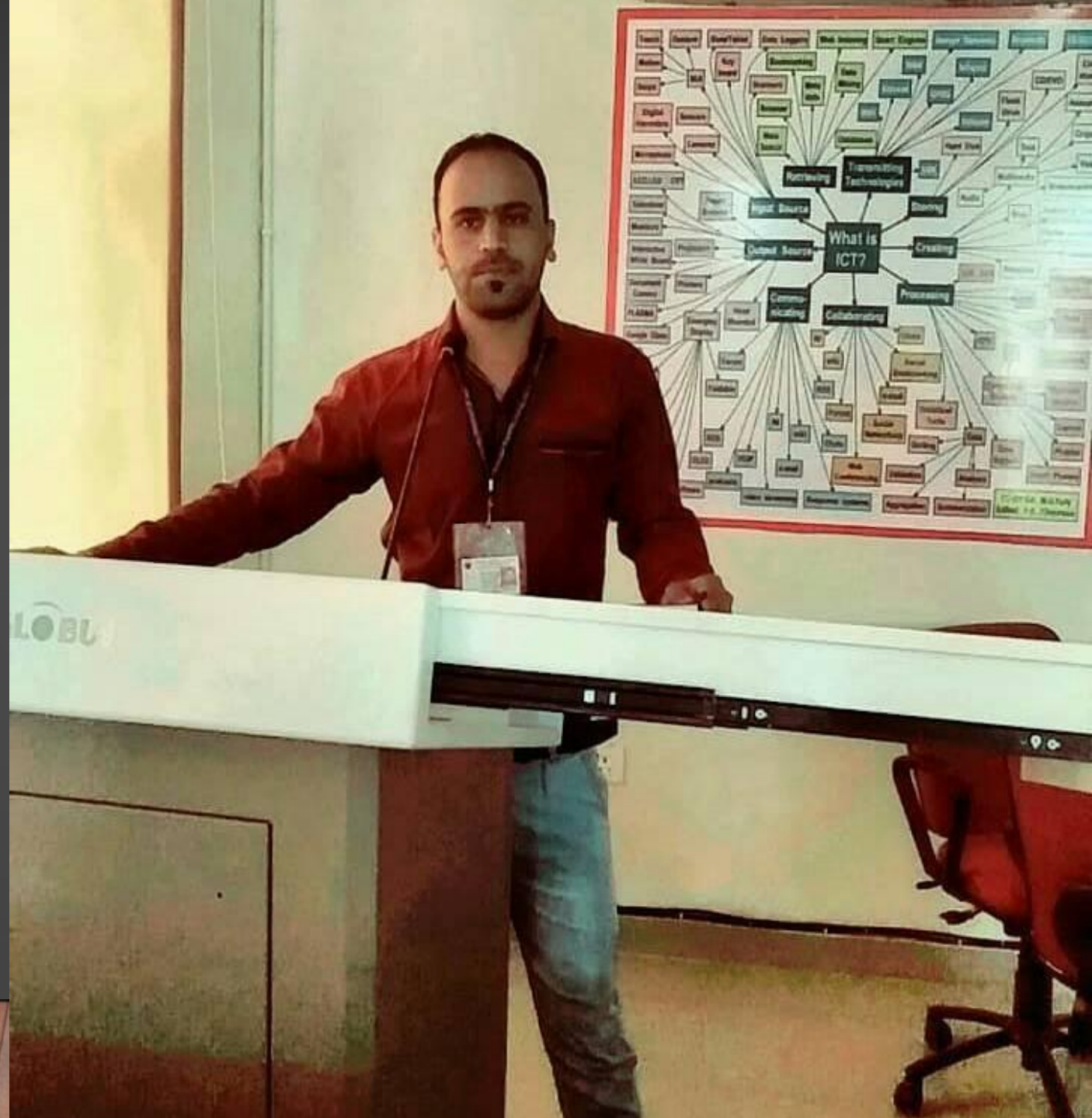


**MCQ'S SERIES NET/JRF
PAPER-1**

BY

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ITI(COPA),UGC NET
Qualified, Pursuing Ph.D**



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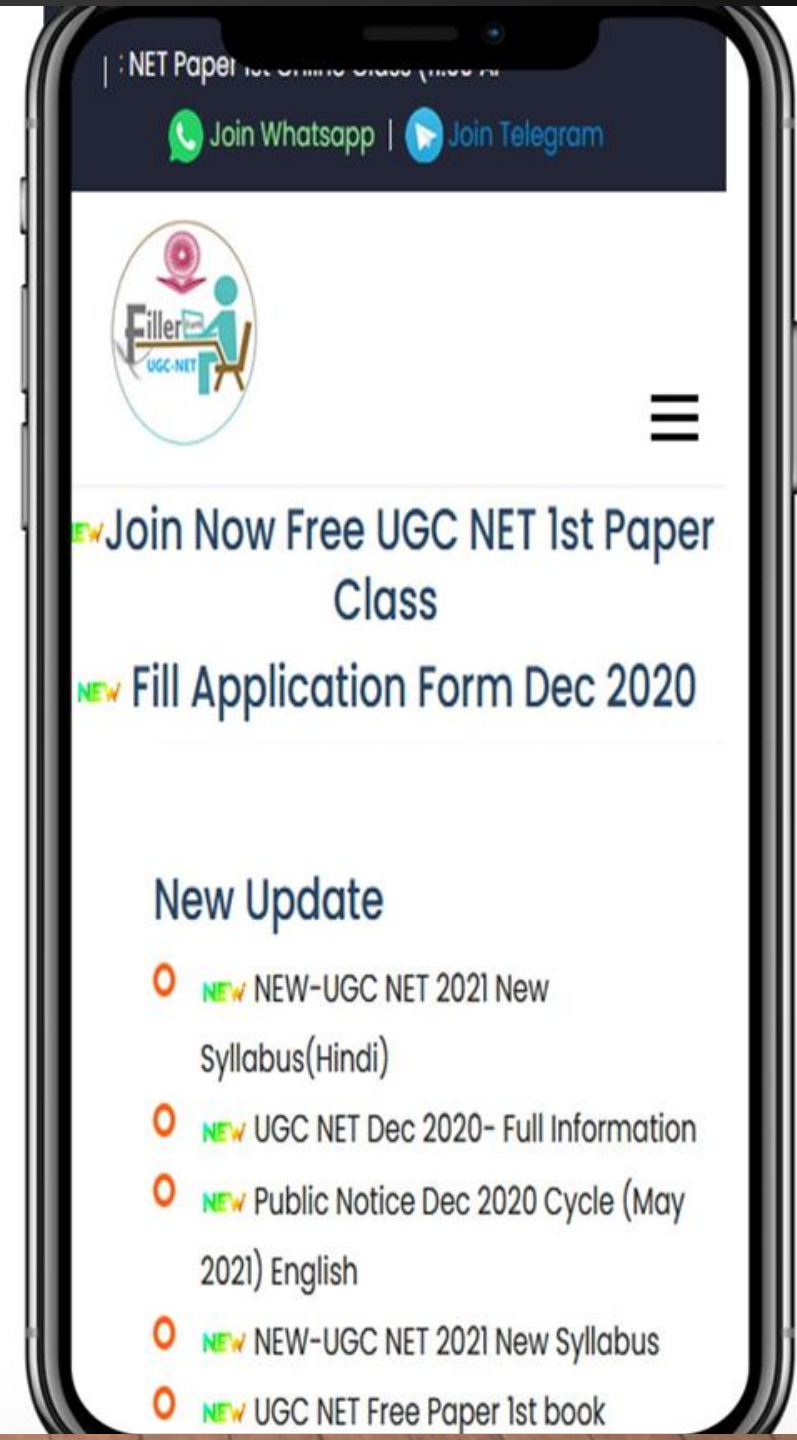


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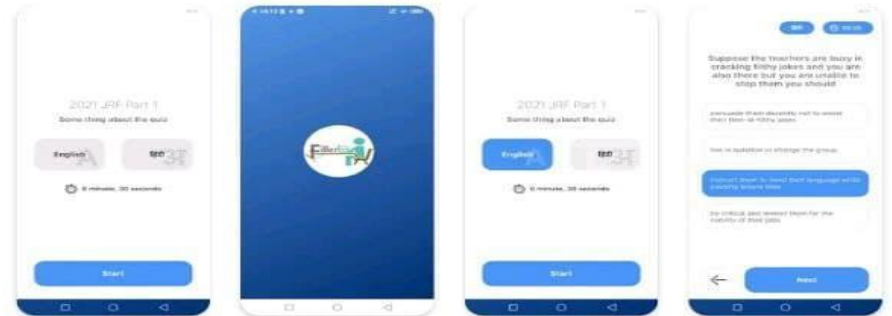
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ARE YOU
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Let's begin!



Q.1) Why do teachers use teaching instructional facilities?

- (a) To make teaching fun filled.
- (b) To teach within the understanding level of students.
- (c) For students' attention.
- (d) To make students attentive

Q.1) शिक्षक शिक्षण सुविधाओं का उपयोग क्यों करते हैं?

- (ए) शिक्षण को मजेदार बनाने के लिए।
- (बी) छात्रों के समझ के स्तर के भीतर पढ़ाने के लिए।
- (सी) छात्रों के ध्यान के लिए।
- (डी) छात्रों को चौकस बनाने के लिए

ANS-B

Q.2) Which among the following gives more freedom to the learner to interact?

- (a) Use of film.
- (b) Small group discussion.
- (c) Lectures by experts.
- (d) Viewing countrywide classroom programme on TV.

Q.2) निम्नलिखित में से कौन अधिक स्वतंत्रता देता है बातचीत करने के लिए शिक्षार्थी ?

- (ए) फिल्म का उपयोग।
- (बी) छोटे समूह चर्चा।
- (सी) विशेषज्ञों द्वारा व्याख्यान।
- (डी) देशव्यापी कक्षा कार्यक्रम देखना Viewटीवी।

ANS-B

Q.3) Which of the following is more interactive and student centric?

(a) Seminar

(b) Workshop

(c) Lecture

(d) Group discussion

Q.3) निम्नलिखित में से कौन अधिक इंटरैक्टिव और छात्र हैकेंद्रित ?

(ए) संगोष्ठी

(बी) कार्यशाला

(सी) व्याख्यान

(डी) समूह चर्चा

ANS-D

Q. 4) An effective teaching instructional facilities is one which

- (a) Is colourful and good looking.
- (b) Activates all faculties.
- (c) Is visible to all students.
- (d) Easy to prepare and use.

प्रश्न 4) एक प्रभावी शिक्षण सुविधा है एक कौन कौन से

- (ए) रंगीन और अच्छी लग रही है।
- (बी) सभी संकायों को सक्रिय करता है।
- (सी) सभी छात्रों के लिए दृश्यमान है।
- (डी) तैयार करने और उपयोग करने में आसान।

ANS-B

Q.5) Understanding theories and principles of children's learning is of fundamental importance

- (a) For effective teaching.
- (b) For effective curriculum planning.
- (c) For motivation of the learner.
- (d) All the above

Q.5) बच्चों के सिद्धांतों और सिद्धांतों को समझना सीखना मौलिक महत्व का है

- (ए) प्रभावी शिक्षण के लिए।
- (बी) प्रभावी पाठ्यक्रम योजना के लिए।
- (सी) शिक्षार्थी की प्रेरणा के लिए।
- (डी) उपरोक्त सभी

ANS-D

Q. 6) The most appropriate meaning of learning is

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

प्रश्न 6) सीखने का सबसे उपयुक्त अर्थ है

- (ए) ज्ञान का समावेश
- (बी) व्यवहार का संशोधन
- (सी) व्यक्तिगत समायोजन
- (डी) कौशल का अधिग्रहण

ANS-B

Q.7) Teachers knowledge on student's needs and interests are covered by the subject

- (a) Philosophy of education
- (b) Psychology of education
- (c) Sociology of education
- (d) Politics of education

Q.7) शिक्षक छात्रों की जरूरतों और रुचियों पर ज्ञान कर रहे हैं विषय के अंतर्गत आने वाले

- (ए) शिक्षा का दर्शन
- (बी) शिक्षा का मनोविज्ञान
- (सी) शिक्षा का समाजशास्त्र
- (डी) शिक्षा की राजनीति

ANS-B

Q.8) The most important challenge before a teacher is

- (a) To maintain discipline in the class.
- (b) To make students do their homework.
- (c) To prepare question paper.
- (d) To make teaching-learning process enjoyable.

Q.8) सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौती से पहले एक शिक्षक है

- (ए) कक्षा में अनुशासन बनाए रखने के लिए।
- (बी) छात्रों को अपना होमवर्क करने के लिए।
- (सी) प्रश्न पत्र तैयार करने के लिए।
- (डी) शिक्षण-सीखने की प्रक्रिया को सुखद बनाने के लिए।

ANS-D

Q.9) The psychological aspects of the classroom are best managed by

(a) The class teacher

(b) The subject teacher

(c) The principal

(d) The student themselves

Q 9) कक्षा के मनोवैज्ञानिक पहलू सबसे अच्छे हैं द्वारा प्रबंधित

(ए) कक्षा शिक्षक

(बी) विषय शिक्षक

(ग) प्रिंसिपल

(घ) छात्र खुद को

ANS-A

Q.10) Students can be classified into four types on the basis of their learning. Which one of the following seeks meaning and reasoning to the learning?

- (a) Innovative learner (b) Analytic learner
(c) Common sense learner (d) Dynamic learner

Q.10) छात्रों को के आधार पर चार प्रकारों में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता हैउनकी सीख। निम्नलिखित में से कौन अधिगम के अर्थ और तर्क की खोज करता है?

- (ए) अभिनव शिक्षार्थी (बी) विश्लेषणात्मक शिक्षार्थी
(सी) सामान्य ज्ञान सीखने वाला (डी) गतिशील सीखने वाला

ANS-B

Types of learners

1. Visual (spatial) Learners:- These people prefer it when information is visually presented. Rather than detailed written or spoken information, such students respond better to: Charts, graphs, or tables, Pictures and photographs, Visual aids, such as projectors, Information that is organized visually (e.g., color-coded categories), Metaphors that take advantage of visualizing (e.g., “The battlefield was a sea of death”)

2. Aural (audio) Learners:- These learners benefit a lot from lessons that involve listening and speaking. When reading, it often helps them to do it aloud. Some ideas to improve their learning experience include: Music (which may help by providing an emotional connection), Rhymes spoken out loud, Audiobooks when appropriate

3. Physical (tactile) Learners:- This is a real “hands-on experience” that emphasizes a type of “learning by doing,” rather than merely sitting and listening to a teacher explain concepts. Several good methods are: Use exercises that get pupils out of their seats, Allow them to draw as an activity, Get them to perform an experiment or role-play, Incorporate activities that involve acting or dancing, Introduce puzzles or other physical objects they can handle

4. Verbal Learners (aka Linguistic Learners):- these types of students simply enjoy making use of the language itself. Here are some strategies for best promoting learning among these individuals: Encourage group discussions, Assign topics for class presentations, Give them role-plays with interesting scenarios, Promote flexibility related to learning new vocabulary

5. Logical (analytical) Learners:- While aural learners may benefit from forming an emotional connection with sound, logical learners look for patterns and trends in what they learn. They search for the connections, and the reasons and results. Teachers can best motivate them by using lessons that: Introduce questions that demand interpretation and inference, Present material requiring problem-solving abilities, Encourage them to reach conclusions based on facts and reasoning.

6. Social Learners (aka Linguistic Learners):- These students prefer educational lessons that involve participation with others. In addition to enjoying the social interaction, they appear to gain more insight this way. To help these learners, some good approaches are: Use group activities, Incorporate role-playing, Encourage students to ask others questions and share stories

7. Solo Learners:- In contrast to social learners, there are students who prefer to study alone. When by themselves, these individuals thrive. To assist this style of learner, teachers may: Use exercises that focus on individual learning and problem-solving, Ask students to keep personal journals, Acknowledge their individual accomplishments

8. Natural/ Nature Learners:- Do "hands-on" experiments, Conduct some classes

Q.11) Instruction that takes into account various types of learners and learning styles and is adapted accordingly is said to be

(a) Teacher-centred

(b) Differentiated

(c) Direct instruction

(d) None of the above

Q.11) निर्देश जो विभिन्न प्रकारों को ध्यान में रखते हैं शिक्षार्थियों और सीखने की शैलियों और तदनुसार अनुकूलित किया जाता है है कहा जा करने के लिए

(ए) शिक्षक केंद्रित

(बी) विभेदित

(सी) प्रत्यक्ष निर्देश

(डी) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

ANS-B

Differentiated instruction is a mode of teaching that accounts for **students' individual needs and learning styles** before designing a lesson plan. Instructors who incorporate differentiated instruction into their classroom may group students by **shared interests**, **assess students' learning** via formative assessment, and continually assess and adapt lessons to serve students' best interest. **Differentiated instruction** refers to instructors providing their diverse class with a range of ways to understand content in the classroom. Four ways to differentiate instruction include content, process, product and learning environment. **Content** refers to various activities that help students learn information while **process** refers to various learning styles such as visual or auditory methods. **Product** describes the end result of a project to demonstrate comprehension where **learning environment** may include a flexible classroom with group work.

Q.12) A heavy emphasis on measurable outcomes leads to

(a) Rote learning

(b) Memorization

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of the above

Q.12) मापने योग्य परिणामों पर अत्यधिक जोर देने से होता है

(ए) रटना सीखना

(बी) याद रखना

(सी) दोनों (ए) और (बी)
नहीं

(डी) उपरोक्त में से कोई

ANS-C

Writing outcome statements "Outcomes - are specific, measurable statements that let you know when you have reached your goals. Outcome statements describe specific changes in your knowledge, attitudes, skills, and behaviors you expect to occur as a result of your actions. Good outcome statements are specific, measurable, and realistic."

Q. 13) Teachers who are enthusiastic in the classroom Teaching

- (a) Lack proficiency in the subjects, which stays hidden under their enthusiasm.
- (b) Simply dramatize to hold the student's attention.
- (c) Involve their students in the teaching-learning process.
- (d) All the above

प्रश्न 13) कक्षा में उत्साही शिक्षक Teacher शिक्षण

- (ए) विषयों में दक्षता की कमी, जो रहता है उनके उत्साह के नीचे छिपा हुआ है ।
- (बी) छात्र का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए बस नाटक करें।
- (सी) शिक्षण-अधिगम में अपने छात्रों को शामिल करें प्रक्रिया ।
- (डी) उपरोक्त सभी

ANS-C

Q.14) Diversity in student demographics requires common academic standards to

- (a) Provide a common benchmark for assessment.
- (b) Promote genuine learning for high-performing students.
- (c) Ensure that all states have the same requirements as required by the Central government.
- (d) None of the above

Q.14) छात्र जनसांख्यिकी में विविधता के लिए सामान्य की आवश्यकता है करने के लिए शैक्षणिक मानकों

- (ए) मूल्यांकन के लिए एक सामान्य बेंचमार्क प्रदान करें।
- (बी) उच्च प्रदर्शन के लिए वास्तविक शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना छात्र ।
- (सी) सुनिश्चित करें कि सभी राज्यों की समान आवश्यकताएं हैं के रूप में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा की आवश्यकता है।
- (डी) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

ANS-A

Q 15) Intuitive thinking

- (a) Is part of the process of discovery.
- (b) Has been encouraged by traditional teaching.
- (c) Is not a cognitive process.
- (d) None of the above

Q 15) सहज सोच

- (ए) खोज की प्रक्रिया का हिस्सा है ।
- (बी) पारंपरिक शिक्षण द्वारा प्रोत्साहित किया गया है।
- (सी) एक संज्ञानात्मक प्रक्रिया नहीं है।
- (डी) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

ANS-A

Intuitive thinking means going with one's first instinct and reaching decisions quickly based on automatic cognitive processes. Reflective thinking involves the questioning of first instinct and consideration of other possibilities, thus allowing for counterintuitive decisions. For example, when we walk into a coffee shop, we recognize a cup as something we have seen many times before. We also understand, intuitively, that it is likely to be hot and easily spilled (cause or allow (liquid) to flow over the edge of its container) on an uneven surface.

Q.16) While presenting your ideas in a classroom it is better to

- (i) Recognize that there can be other views.
- (ii) Recognize that students are not a homogenous mass.
- (iii) Take dissenting views also in consideration.

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

Q.16) कक्षा में अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करते समय यह बेहतर हैसे

- (i) पहचानें कि अन्य विचार भी हो सकते हैं।
- (ii) पहचानें कि छात्र समरूप नहीं हैं बड़े पैमाने पर ।
- (iii) असहमति के विचारों को भी ध्यान में रखें।

- (ए) दोनों (i) और (iii)
- (बी) केवल (iii)
- (सी) केवल (ii) और (iii)
- (डी) (i), (ii) और (iii)

ANS-D

Q.17) 'Individual differences' in learning process are given the least importance in

(a) Naturalism

(b) Realism

(c) Idealism

(d)

Pragmatism

Q.17) सीखने की प्रक्रिया में 'व्यक्तिगत अंतर' दिए गए हैं में कम से कम महत्व

(ए) प्रकृतिवाद

(बी)

यथार्थवाद

(सी) आदर्शवाद

(डी)

व्यावहारिकता

ANS-C

Q.18) Arrange the following experimental learning activities adopted by a teacher in cyclic order.

- (i) Accommodation (ii) Converging
(iii) Assimilation (iv) Diverging

Codes:

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

Q.18) निम्नलिखित प्रयोगात्मक अधिगम क्रियाकलापों को व्यवस्थित कीजिए चक्रीय क्रम में एक शिक्षक द्वारा अपनाया गया।

- (i) आवास (ii) अभिसरण
(iii) आत्मसात (iv) अपसारी

कोड:

- (ए) (i), (ii), (iii) और (iv) (बी) (iv), (iii), (ii) और (i)
(सी) (ii), (iii), (iv) और (i) (डी) (iii), (i), (ii) और (iv)

ANS-D

Q.19) We usually say that no two students are alike. They may differ from each other in terms of

(a) Upbringing and social status

(b) Aptitude

(c) Attitude

(d) All the above

Q.19) हम आमतौर पर कहते हैं कि कोई भी दो छात्र एक जैसे नहीं होते हैं। वे कर सकते हैं के संदर्भ में एक दूसरे से भिन्न

(ए) परवरिश और सामाजिक स्थिति social

(बी) योग्यता

(सी) रवैया

(डी) उपरोक्त सभी

ANS-D

Q.20) Which of the following description(s) apply in context of constructivist approach and cognitive theory of learning?

- (a) Learners as active participants in learning process.
- (b) Seeking to interpret.
- (c) Using multiple sources of information.
- (d) All the above

Q.20) निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विवरण रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण और संज्ञानात्मक सिद्धांत के संदर्भ में लागू होता है सीखना ?

- (ए) सीखने की प्रक्रिया में सक्रिय प्रतिभागियों के रूप में शिक्षार्थी।
- (बी) व्याख्या करने की मांग।
- (सी) सूचना के कई स्रोतों का उपयोग करना।
- (डी) उपरोक्त सभी

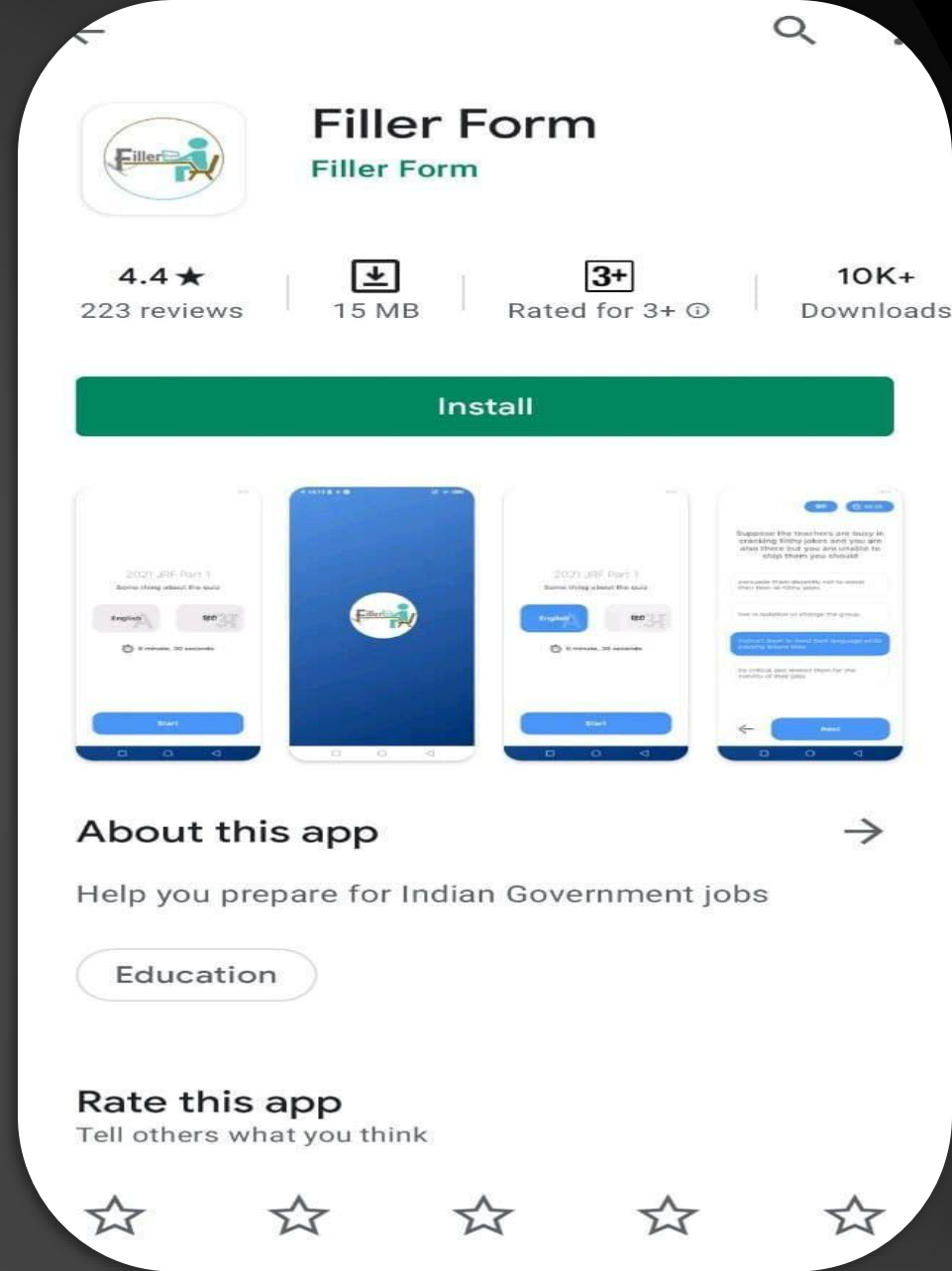
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09:00 AM- GK Class

11:00 AM- Paper 1st

12:00 PM - Hindi 2nd

01:00 PM- History 2nd

02:00 PM- Paper 1st MCQ

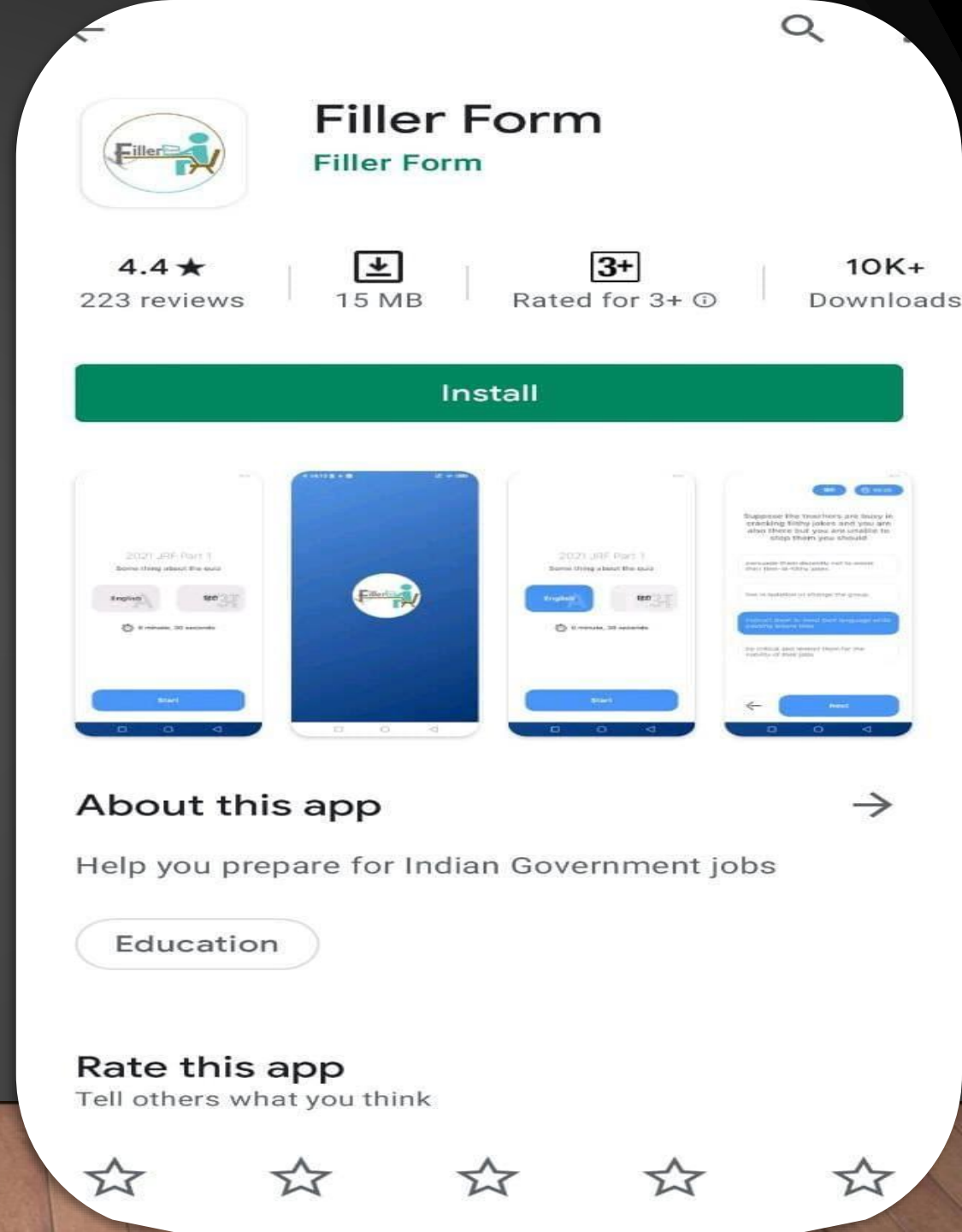
03:00 PM- Commerce 2nd

06:00 PM- Sanskrit 2nd

08:00 PM - Computer 2nd

09:00 PM- Paper 1st DI

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09:00 PM
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