



# UGC-NET

Paper - 1

NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY (NTA)

PAPER - 1 || VOLUME - 1

TEACHING & RESEARCH APTITUDE,  
COMPREHENSION



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## Teaching Aptitude -

study - notes #

### Definitions

- it is manipulation of situation, where the learner will acquire skills & insight with his own initiation.
- \* it is interpersonal influence aimed at changing the behaviour potential of another person.

### # Types -

#### 1) Autocratic Method

- Teacher Centric

- Teachers decide everything + No Feedback
- b/w more mature & less/no mature one

#### 2) Democratic Teaching - Best method

\* Definition

Student Centric

- Feedback is always done

#### 3) Laissez - Faire Teaching - Put your hands off

- Teacher is not concerned with student,
- Bachon ki gaadi sam bharose hai, teacher ko koi matlab nahi hai.
- Teacher is expecting k bache apne aap seekh jaenge.

Subject Centric

## # Nature & Characteristics -

- 1) Provision for desirable information
- 2) Need efficient planning
- 3) Selective + Empathetic + Progressive + Democratic  
+ Cooperative [kisi or ki condition me khud ko rakh k dekna] ↑  
[opposite to Autocrat]
- 4) Leads emotional stability
- 5) Diagnostic + Remedial
- 6) Organize learning
- 7) Social Process + interactive Process PTO ↓

## # Objective -

- 1) To improve learning skills of students, including methodological, critical thinking, writing, creativity, hypothesis.
- 2) Subject knowledge
- 3) Makes one a best worker & best thinker.

## # PTO ↑ 8) is art & science

- 9) is observable, measurable, modifiable
- 10) is skilled occupation
- 11) is both conscious & unconscious process
- 12) is from memory level to reflective level
- 13) is continuum of training, conditioning, instruction & indoctrination.

## # Teaching style -

- 1) Formal authority
- 2) Demonstrator
- 3) Facilitator
- 4) Delegator

### 1) Formal authority -

- Autocratic ie Teacher centred
- Focus on content only
- Teacher gives info & student receives.

### 2) Demonstrator of Personal model Teaching

- Teacher centred
- Focus on Demo & modelling  
eg lab experiment
- Jisme teacher experiment karoge & student sirf dekhenge & sikhenge.

### 3) Facilitator -

- who support / help in completion of task
- focus on activity\*.
- Student centered, eg lab me student experiment khud bhi karoge
- Done group activities for student collaboration, active learning & Problem solving.

\* Activity ie learning through roleplay, games etc.

#### 4) Delegator -

- have control or responsibility of learning on students (single/group)
- eg School Project jo student khud bnate hai bus topic teacher deta hai.
- @ Higher Education
- Teacher work as consultative role, ie help students in problem solving only.

#### # Levels of Teaching -

- 1) Memory level - Thoughtless teaching (Cramming)
- 2) Understanding level - Thoughtful teaching
- 3) Reflective level - Upper thoughtful level

⇒ memory level by Herbart

- \* initial stage of teaching (Base) (Lowest level)
- \* Rote <sup>(Rama)</sup> learning eg nursery class me bacho ko A, B, C, D ratta marwate hai.
- \* Stimulus - Response is done
- \* Evaluation is done oral & written.
- \* it does not improve intelligence & increase students capability but is required for other types of teaching levels.

⇒ Understanding level teaching (ULT)

- by Morrison

- Develop intellectual behaviour.
- Memory plus insight
- evaluation → written + objective
- means ~~per~~ perceive the meaning for life time.

eg MLT me A, B, C, D cram karwate hai, k yahan A, B, C ka meaning teacher explain karega k bataega k kahan use karna hai unko.

- so it is somehow based on MLT.
- focus on mastery of subject (subject centric)

⇒ Reflective level (RLT) - ~~of~~ Introspective level

- Problem centered - Teaches how one can solve real life problems.

- based on ULT + MLT (student centric)

- ~~class~~ Open & independent in class env.

- Attitude + belief + involvement are evaluated mostly using essay type

eg SSC me essay writing test hota hai, jis se we come to know about mentality, thinking level of the candidate.

- Highest level

- Role of teacher is Democratic

⇒ Thinking deeply about something

## • Learner's Characteristics

- Learning is strongly based on intellectual level, cognitive ~~level~~ ability, perception, personality & attitude of a learner.
  - Learners are bound to get influenced by social arena, cultural habits & willingness of person to adopt change
  - can be identified by collecting info based on their cognitive, academic, emotional & social characteristics  
(4 heads of learners)  
↑  
Related to memory, mental pressure, problem solving etc.
- 1) ~~Sub~~ Cognitive  
include mood swings, self consciousness etc.
  - 2) Emotional ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
  - 3) Personal age, gender, language, maturation etc.

### # Categories of LC -

- social & personal quality.
- growth & development,
- willingness to learn.
- interest & attitude of learner
- easily adjustment to change
- internal motivation
- social-cultural background



## # Characteristics of Adolescent learner -

### Academic

- Demand the relevance in learning & what is being taught.
- Moving from concrete to abstract thinking.
- High achievement when challenged & engaged.
- Prefers active over passive learning experiences.
- Interest in interacting with peers during learning activities.

आस पास के लोग

### Emotional

- Moodswings that are unpredictable.
- High energy & is se ye bad activity me bhi involve ho jate hai.
- Needing to release energy, with sudden outburst of activity, eg game playing, ese hi kudna ese jis se inki energy use hogi

Desire to become independent  
& search for adult identity  
& acceptance.

### Social

- Modeling behaviour after that of older students, parents & other adults ie, in sab k behaviour ko copy karne lagte hai is age me.
- Experimenting with ways of talking & acting as part of searching for social position with peers. they try k inki ek social position (image) ban jae.
- Exploring questions of racial & ethnic identity & seeking peers who share same bg. ie same level k ya bg k logon k sath inke groups ban jate hai
- Feeling frightened by initial middle school experience (MSE) ie MSE se ye bahot daray hote hai ki ab next pato nahi kya hoga.
- Liking jads & being interested in popular culture. ie eg bollywood ki taraf lnka interest badhega.
- Seeking approval of peers & others with attention getting behaviour.

## Emotional

- Self consciousness & being sensitive to personal criticism.
- Concern about physical growth & maturity.
- belief that their personal problems, feelings & experiences are unique to themselves.
- Overreacting to ridicule, embarrassment & rejection.

- an intense curiosity & wide range of intellectual pursuit that are for long term.  
(cognitive)

Adolescents ko control & direct karna padta hai has situation me & it is done by family+teachers

## Cognitive

- an understanding of complexity of moral issues eg billi masti cut karne to suk jao. is age me bache is type k gu baton pe focus karate hai & question karate hai & reason mangte hai
- Interested in democracy.
- Impatient with the pace of change in society, family etc. they want k changes jatajat ho & they think k ye sab changes easy hote hai.
- Ability to be self reflective.  
ie hasu chiz apne upar impliment karne lagte hai.

## Characteristics of adult learners

### Academic

- Require big picture view of what they are learning. They need to know how small parts fit into larger landscape [inko pta hai k choti choti mehnat se hi kuch bada milega]
- Are result oriented. They have specific expectations for what they will get out of learning activities & agar unko lagta hai k goal achieve

### Social

- Prefer a learning community with whom they can interact & discuss questions & issues.
- Many learners have family issues & responsibilities, it affect their learning.
- Want to be treated with respect.

Adults ko control & direct nahi karna padta

### Academic

- nahi hoga to wo easily give up kar denge.
- Prefer practice rather than listening to lectures.

### Cognitive

- take responsibility for their own success or failure.
- are self motivated & ready to learn & are more intellectually stable.
- are autonomous & self directed.
- want to apply new knowledge & skill immediately.

### Emotional

- Prefer a sense of control & self direction.
- They like options & choice in their learning env.
- may acquire psychomotor skills more slowly & have more difficulties reading small font & images.
- Adults may fear a subject, have anxiety or feel anger about forced changes in job responsibility
- They like to gain competence in workplace skill as it boost confidence & self esteem.
- Adjustment to change - Not easy

### Individual Differences

- Rate of development is not same for all individual
- Learning is most effective when differences in learner's language, culture, social behaviour are taken into a/c.
- ID is the uneven rate of growth & development among individuals.

# Major factors of difference in individuals -

- [Heredity & Environment] se hum check kar sakte

hai k two person apas me alag kyu hai.

- # Heredity Types -
- Physical Condition - reacting time, speed of action, etc. or born handicaps (deff, mute, no leg/arm)

- Aptitude & Special talent -

talent in music, acting, science etc

- Gender - eg males are aggressive, etc & females are passive, sensitive etc.

- age -

- Temperament -

eg<sup>1</sup> A is emotional in every situation & B is not so it may create difference in learning speed & other factors.

eg<sup>2</sup> Stability + maturity + negative & +ve mentality ie. -ve wala jaldi nahi cope up karta but +ve wala jaldi sikhoga. Somehow it is related to Heridity.

- Introversion & Extroversion -

eg Greetu

eg Anku

\* Introversion like to work in peace, quite & with less contact of people.

\* Extroversion enjoy interaction & always want to lead a group. like teamwork.

- Efforts making capacity -

A effort dalta hai k bas me kese bhi ye sikh lu.

k B effort nahi karta zyada.

So inki learning & result different henge.

- Criminal tendency -

jinke ghar me / society me criminal recorded log ho to wo bhi isme focus karke hai, thats why learning proper nahi hogi.

## # Environment types -

- 1) Family Background.
- 2) Community Background.
- 3) School Background.

CTM

\* Teacher should be sensitive to individual differences.

\* It is wrong to expect Uniformity in students  
∴ not everyone has equal level of capabilities.

\* All students can not be benefited by particular method of instruction so teacher ko ye dhyan rakhna hai k method time to time change hote rahe taki koi student suffer na kare.

\* A teacher must work to maximise the growth of each child.

Unleash the topper in you

## • Factors Affecting Teaching

### # Related to Teachers -

- Appropriate training / Educational qualification
- Background - Educational / social
- Clear & Concise communication
- Experience of teacher
- Innovative Teachers
- Managing Students behaviour
- Personal Nature + Personality
- Skills ← Autocratic / Democratic
- Values

### # Related to Learner -

- Intellectual Ability
- Attention Spans - ie. if student gives more attention in learning than they understand <sup>is it</sup> faster.
- Prior knowledge - ie. student ko pehle se kitna knowledge hai.  
eg if unko basic knowledge hai, tabhi hum advance karwaenge.
- Physical factor - ie. students ka mental development k sath physical development bhi imp hai.  
eg unka khana paan kesa hai.
- Emotional & Social factor - ie. student ka social env kesa hai & emotionally wo strong hai ya koi family, friend, society issues ki wajah se emotionally weak hai. ye sab unki learning ko effect karega.

- Readiness - i.e. learner me kitni seekhne ki icha hai. ~~if zyada hai to~~ ~~ie~~  
 if seekhne ki chahat zyada hai to wo learner bohot jaldi seekh jaega & baki sab slowly sikhenge.

### # Related to learning environment -

- include school & home env.
- Use of technology in school.
- A Quality library.
- Up to date textbooks & other instructional material
- equipments & school supplies:  
 i.e. agar hum safe & calm env. me padhte hai to humari learning achi hogi.

### # Related to institutions -

- Reputation - Facilities - Geographical location
- Poor Funding - Lack of frequent curricular reviews
- Overpopulation - Staff strike - Admin policies
- Poor relation b/w institute & law makers
- Inadequate teaching & research facility

### # Related to support material -

- LTSM - Learning & teaching support material, include learning & teaching materials used in classroom. wall charts, workbook, notebook, stationery, dictionary, e-books etc.
- Quality of support material is imp.
- availability of e-LTSM.

- Supplementary LTMS & up to date material.

### # Related to instructional facilities-

- Teaching aids are instructional facilities eg library, labs, classrooms.
- A place where one can give instruction in a good env.
- Ease of access ie jo bhi IF ho unko hum aache se use & access karu sake.
- User friendly
- Creative & interesting
- Sufficient space
- Proper mgt of IF.

### • Methods of teaching in Institutions of higher learning

- Main purpose of H.Education is to deliver info & idea at a level beyond that which is possible at school.

# Two methods of teaching in H.L.

<u>Student Centric</u>	<u>Teacher Centric</u>
Students & teachers interact equally / share focus. Group work is encouraged Students collaborate & communicate with one another	Students put focus on teacher. - all work / lectures are done a/c to teacher. - Teachers talk & students listen - Students work alone & collaboration is discouraged. - Traditional method - Students learn on their own.



### Student Centeric Advantages

- 1) Students learn important collaborative & communicative skills through group work.
- 2) Students learn to direct their own learning & complete task independently.
- 3) Students are more interested in learning activities when they interact with one another.

### Disadvantages

- 1) Students may miss imp facts.
- 2) For some students it may cause problems.

### Teacher Centeric Advantages

- 1) Classroom remains orderly. Students retain quite & teacher has full control on all the activities.
- 2) Students learn their own so become independent & make decisions.
- 3) Method can be boring for students. (Disadv)
- \*4) Don't allow students to express themselves, ask questions. (Disadv)

### Disadvantages

- 1) Students don't learn to collaborate
- 3) & 4)

## Online vs. Offline Teaching

### On-line

- Use of internet + web.
- Teachers & learners are separated by time & space.
- it is virtual environment.
- it is called networked env.
- virtual teaching or online tutoring or e-learning.

### Off-line

- Traditional classes.
- Practical work, workshops are done by it in a better way.
- You have to opt institute or academy for learning.