

RRB RAILWAY

TEACHER 2025



**Unlimited
Re-Attempt**



350+
Previous Years' Papers



**Detailed
Solutions**



600+ Mock Test

GET ACCESS FOR

**PGT, TGT, PRT,
ASSISTANT TEACHER**

RRB Primary Teacher Professional Ability Test

Q1. In progressive education, society is considered as:

- (a) Separate from school
- (b) Classroom
- (c) Extension of classroom
- (d) Country

Q2. According to the RTE Act 2009, all private schools in a neighborhood are required to enroll _____ students from the disadvantaged or weaker section of society and provide free education to them.

- (a) 20%
- (b) 21%
- (c) 25%
- (d) 30%

Q3. To create a language-rich environment in class, a teacher should:

- (a) Establish a language school
- (b) Establish a language lab in the school
- (c) Provide an opportunity where the language is seen, noticed, and used by children.
- (d) Ask children to use only Hindi while communicating in the class with peers

Q4. Inclusion in schools primarily focuses on-

- (a) making subtle provisions for special-category children
- (b) fulfilling the needs of children with disabilities
- (c) meeting the need of the disabled child at the expense of the entire class
- (d) including the educational needs of illiterate parents in school

Q1. The rationale behind inclusive education is that

- (a) Society is heterogeneous and schools need to be inclusive to cater to a heterogeneous society.
- (b) the benchmarks for the performance of each child should be uniform and standardized
- (c) we need to take pity on special children and provide them access to facilities
- (d) it is not cost-effective to provide separate schools for special children

Q2. Which of the following is correct in the context of the socialization of children?

- (a) Peers are primary socialization agents and family is a secondary socialization agent.
- (b) Family and mass media both are secondary socialization agents.
- (c) School is a secondary socialization agent and family is a primary socialization agent.
- (d) School is a primary socialization agent and peers are secondary socialization agents.

Q7. Which of the following is not a principle of inclusive education?

- (a) No discrimination against students
- (b) School adapts to the need of students
- (c) Equal educational opportunity for all
- (d) social discrimination

Q8. Which of the following is an example of an effective school practice?

- (a) Corporal punishment
- (b) Competitive classroom
- (c) Individual learning
- (d) Constant comparative education

Q9. Counseling is a process of

- (a) Allocation of a round peg in round holes and square pegs in square holes
- (b) Orientation of pupils toward the social expectation
- (c) Helping students towards self-direction
- (d) Diagnosis and prescription

Q10. The Right to Education Act, of 2009 prescribes minimum working hours per week for a teacher-

- (a) Forty hours
- (b) Forty five hours
- (c) Fifty hours
- (d) Fifty five hours

Q11. Under which section of RTE (Right to Education) free education for children of 6 to 14 years comes up to 8th?

- (a) section 5
- (b) section 4
- (c) section 13
- (d) section 3

Q12. Which among the statement of the following sentence is incorrect related to inclusive education?

- (a) Inclusive education allows children to develop a friendship with their peers.
- (b) Children with special needs learn less in regular classrooms
- (c) Inclusive education implies the equal opportunities to all
- (d) The aim of the inclusive is to achieve universalization of education

Q13. Inclusion in education refers-

- (a) To provide education to physically disabled children
- (b) To provide education for mentally retarded children
- (c) To provide education to boys, girls and adults
- (d) Acceptance of all pupils within mainstream education system

Q14. Which of the following is not an appropriate method of teaching language to children in a classroom?

- (a) Teaching through activities
- (b) Teaching the child to study the lessons by
- (c) Telling summary of the lesson after explaining it
- (d) Explaining meanings of difficult words

Q15. To which family advance organizer model related?

- (a) Social interaction
- (b) Information processing
- (c) Personal
- (d) Behaviour modification

Q16. Which is useful in the transformation of skills?

- (a) Linear programme
- (b) Branching programme
- (c) Skills transformation is a journey, not a destination
- (d) Preparation and acquisition

Q17. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of learning?

- (a) Learning is a relatively permanent change in behaviour
- (b) Learning is the growth of organism
- (c) Learning is directly observed
- (d) Learning is a goal-directed process

Q18. Kohler wanted to prove that learning is-

- (a) an autonomous random activity
- (b) cognitive operation
- (c) a situation in which individuals are superior to animals
- (d) the perception of different parts of the situation

Q19. From the following, which term defines the mathematics-related learning disability?

- (a) Dyslexia
- (b) Dyscalculia
- (c) Dystopia
- (d) None of the above

Q20. The program of early childhood care and education focuses on –

- (a) Child-oriented education
- (b) Development of child individuality
- (c) child care
- (d) All of the above

Q21. Vocational guidance deals with –

- (a) Emotional, physical, spiritual, social and mental development of an individual
- (b) Educational problems that the students face during the years when they receive education in educational institutions
- (c) Assisting an individual with the right occupation or job
- (d) None of the above

Q22. Guidance promotes And-

- (a) Self understanding, Self Direction
- (b) Understanding others, Directing others
- (c) Only understanding others, Not directing
- (d) None of the above

Q23. What does physical development mean in case of adolescents?

- (a) Maturation process in which an individual's cognitive happens and the individual becomes society active
- (b) Maturation process that leads to various physical changes: growth is accelerated; bodily shape changes; primary and secondary sexual characteristics become marked
- (c) Maturation process where emotional changes happen
- (d) Maturation process in which the individual grows tall and strong

Q24. What is the role of leading teachers?

- (a) Improvement of management and supervision
- (b) Improvement of school
- (c) Improvement of technology
- (d) Improvement of skills, knowledge and performance

Q25. How does cognitive development happen in adolescents?

- (a) The cognitive development takes place mainly in areas of perception, handling of logical problem & reasoning
- (b) The cognitive development has already taken place
- (c) The cognitive development takes place in getting knowledge about the world
- (d) No further cognitive development takes place

Q26. Which of the following is not a member of the SMC?

- (a) Literate parents
- (b) Literate community members
- (c) Students
- (d) Teachers

Q27. Schools must take frequent help from which of the following groups for students' academic progress?

- (a) Parents
- (b) Students
- (c) Commercial groups
- (d) Society

Q28. For effective functioning, primary school teachers are expected to be efficient in organizing:

- (a) Indoor and outdoor sports, language clubs and field work
- (b) play projects, discussions, dialogues, observations and visits
- (c) laboratory work, group activities and presentations
- (d) fun fairs, science exhibitions and projects

Q29. Which of the following entities recommends basic safety assurance for students in school?

- (a) School organisations
- (b) Central Government
- (c) Health Ministry
- (d) World Health Organization (WHO)

Q30. Classroom management is an important responsibility of teachers that entails three basic functions, which are _____.

- (a) planning, managing and performing
- (b) Curriculum, designing and execution
- (c) planning, control and communication
- (d) controlling, managing and performing

Solutions

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. In progressive education, society is considered as an extension of the classroom. The curriculum is designed according to the interests of children. The approach to education is developmental, meaning that each child has unique needs.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. According to the RTE Act 2009, all private schools in a neighborhood are required to enroll 25% of students from the disadvantaged or weaker section of society and provide free education to them. These schools can claim reimbursement from the government for the expenditure incurred.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Language-rich environment refers to the environment which ensures language development by containing features that involve all senses. A teacher should provide an opportunity where the language is seen, noticed, and used by children.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. Inclusion in schools primarily focuses on making subtle provisions for special category children

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. The rationale behind inclusive education is that society is heterogeneous and schools need to be inclusive to cater to a heterogeneous society.

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. School is a form of secondary socialization agent and family is a primary socialization agent are the well known believes of socialization.

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. Inclusive education is an approach towards educating children with disabilities and learning difficulties with that of a normal one within the same roof. According to NCF 2005, disability is a social responsibility.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. Individualised learning focuses on the needs of individual students in the class. "Teaching is specific and targets one need at a time. This teaching method can be used on its own, or it can be part of differentiated teaching. Individualized learning is an effective school practice. is the best example since in this practice, one secures marks for his/her own performance in the classroom. This helps analyzing the strong and weak aspects of a students.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. "Counseling is the application of mental health, psychological or human development principles, through cognitive, affective, behavioral or systemic interventions, strategies that address wellness, personal growth, or career development, as well as pathology." The definition also includes these additional attributes:

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. According to the Right to Education Act, 2009, a teacher is required to do a minimum of forty five hours of teaching work in a week.

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. Main streams of RTTE

Section-3: Free education up to 8th standard for children of 6 to 14 years.

Section 4: Admission to class according to age.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Children with special needs actually learn more in regular classroom environment.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. Inclusion in education refers acceptance of all pupils within mainstream education system. Schools with inclusive classrooms do not believe in all separate classrooms. They do not have their own separate world so they have to learn how to operate with students while being less focused on by teachers due to a higher student to teacher ratio.

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. Appropriate methods of teaching language to children in a classroom are: Teaching through activities, telling a summary of the lesson after explaining it, and Explaining the meanings of difficult words.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. Model of teaching refers to a way of teaching students to learn facts, concepts, skills, analysis of values and also to enable them to use the strategies suggested by each model and develop particular ways of thinking.

The organizer model is one among the teaching models that fall under the information processing model which explains the transformation of information verbally or visually in a structural framework.

- This model is aimed at helping teachers organize and convey large amounts of information as meaningfully and as efficiently as possible.
- According to this model, the teacher organizes the subject content and presents information through lectures, readings and designing tasks for the learner to integrate what they have learned.
- The learner's primary role is to master ideas and information.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. Transformation of skills implies the development of skills, thus skill transformation is a journey not a destination. Skill transformation implies a basic change of character of students abilities. This fills new energy and enthusiasm among students and thus increase their productivity and learning capabilities.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. Learning is a comprehensive process that refers to a change in behavior, knowledge and skills as a result of practice and experience.

- Learning refers to the modification of behavioral patterns as it modifies the behaviour and personality of an individual.
- Learning is an internal activity that leads to a change in behaviour. It can't be directly observed.

Characteristics of Learning:

- Learning is maturation.
- Learning is an adjustment.
- Learning is development.
- Learning requires interaction.
- Learning involves problem solving.
- Learning leads to a change in behavior.
- Learning is the growth of organisms.
- Learning is purposeful and goal-oriented.
- Learning starts with birth and proceeds up to death.
- Learning is a relatively permanent behavior change.
- Learning is the relationship between stimulus and response.

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. Wolfgang Kohler, a German psychologist, proposed the "Theory of Insight learning". He wants to prove that learning is a perception of different parts of the situation.

Kohler's theory of insight learning:

- His theory explains thinking and differing mental processes and how they are influenced by internal and external factor to produce learning in individuals.
- Insight learning is the abrupt realization of a problem's solution.
- Insight learning is not the result of trial and error, responding to an environment stimulus, or the result of observing someone else attempting the problem.
- It is a completely cognitive experience that requires the ability to visualize the problem and the solution internally – in the mind's eye, so to speak- before initiating a behavioural response.
- He stated that our perception is meaningful when we perceive them as wholes rather than the mere accumulation of sensations, images, or ideas.
- He considered learning as a reorganization of the learner's perceptual or psychological world.
- Kohler proposed that not all kinds of learning depend on trial-error or conditioning, we use our cognitive processes also to learn.

S19. Ans.(b)

Sol. Inclusive class is a part of 'inclusive education' that refers to the inclusion of all children in the educational system, regardless of their differences and disabilities.

- It is about making school a place where both general and specific children can participate and learn.
- Its inclusive curriculum develops values to deal with diversity each child brings to the classroom and facilitate all with equal opportunities to learn and grow.
- An inclusive classroom improves the quality and making provisions of education for all.
- It provides a provision to include disabled children along with normal children in a regular classroom environment.
- It refers to an education system that accommodates all children regardless of their physical, intellectual, social, emotional, linguistic, or other conditions.
- It is a process where diversity in a group concerning any aspect is appreciated and in which everyone is recognized and respected for his/her worth.

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. All the statements are correct that the program of early childhood care and education focuses on child-oriented education, the development of child individuality, and child care.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. Vocational guidance deals with assisting an individual option for the right occupation or job. Vocational guidance means assistance given to an individual in solving problems related to vocational planning and occupational choice and professing due regard for the individual's characteristics and their relation to occupational opportunities.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. Guidance promotes self understanding and self direction. Guidance is how you help children learn the expectations for behavior in a variety of setting, it is the way you help children know what it means to be a member of your community.

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. Maturation process that leads to various physical changes: growth is accelerated; bodily shape changes; primary and secondary sexual characteristics become marked.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. Role of leading teachers improvements of skills, knowledge and performance.

S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. The cognitive development takes place mainly in perception, logical problem handling and reasoning.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. School Management Committee (SMC) comprises of community members and the parents of students enrolled in schools

S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. School must take frequent help with parents for the academic progress of students.

S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. For effective functioning, primary school teachers are expected to be efficient in organizing play projects, discussions, dialogues, observations and visits.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. World Health Organisation (WHO)

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. Classroom management is an important responsibility of teachers that entails three basic functions, which are planning, control and communication.

