

KSET 2026 Paper I: 100 Practice Questions

General Paper on Teaching & Research Aptitude (Subject Code 00)

Practice note: These are original practice questions aligned to the official KSET Paper I syllabus. They are not official KSET questions and should not be treated as predictions of the 2026 paper.

Teaching Aptitude

1. Which level of teaching places the greatest emphasis on critical inquiry and problem-solving?

- A. Memory level
- B. Understanding level
- C. Reflective level
- D. Recall level

2. A learner-centred classroom is best characterised by:

- A. Teacher dominance throughout the lesson
- B. Active learner participation in constructing knowledge
- C. Exclusive dependence on lectures
- D. Uniform tasks regardless of learner differences

3. Which factor is most directly related to the physical resources available for teaching?

- A. Instructional facilities
- B. Learner motivation
- C. Teacher attitude
- D. Institutional culture

4. SWAYAM is primarily associated with:

- A. Online learning
- B. Printed correspondence only
- C. Laboratory safety
- D. School inspection

5. Which is an example of formative evaluation?

- A. Feedback during a course to improve learning
- B. A final degree certificate
- C. An entrance rank only
- D. A convocation record

6. Individual differences among learners imply that a teacher should:

- A. Use exactly one method for all learners
- B. Recognise variation in abilities and learning needs
- C. Ignore prior knowledge
- D. Avoid feedback

7. Which teaching support system makes the most direct use of digital platforms and multimedia?

- A. ICT-based support
- B. Oral tradition only
- C. Blackboard-only support
- D. Printed notice-board support

8. At the understanding level of teaching, the learner is expected mainly to:

- A. Reproduce facts without interpretation
- B. Grasp relationships and meaning
- C. Conduct original research necessarily
- D. Avoid applying concepts

9. Which classroom practice best reflects learner-centred teaching?

- A. Students solving a problem collaboratively
- B. Teacher reading notes for the entire period
- C. Students copying dictated definitions only
- D. No interaction during the lesson

10. Computer-based testing is an example of innovation mainly in:

- A. Evaluation systems
- B. Campus transport
- C. Library architecture
- D. Student housing

Research Aptitude

11. Research designed to describe the present status of a phenomenon is generally called:

- A. Descriptive research
- B. Historical research
- C. Experimental research
- D. Purely speculative research

12. Which method is most suitable when a researcher deliberately manipulates an independent variable under controlled conditions?

- A. Experimental method
- B. Historical method
- C. Documentary method only
- D. Narrative review

13. A research problem should normally be followed by:

- A. Systematic planning of the investigation
- B. Immediate publication
- C. Deletion of all prior studies
- D. Avoidance of data

- 14.** Which practice is essential to research ethics?
- A. Acknowledging sources accurately
 - B. Fabricating missing observations
 - C. Changing results to fit expectations
 - D. Using others' work without attribution
- 15.** A referencing style primarily helps a researcher to:
- A. Document and identify sources consistently
 - B. Increase sample size
 - C. Replace data analysis
 - D. Avoid reading primary sources
- 16.** Qualitative research is especially useful for exploring:
- A. Meanings and experiences in context
 - B. Only numerical equations
 - C. Only census totals
 - D. Only laboratory measurements
- 17.** Which is a typical step before collecting primary data?
- A. Formulating the research design
 - B. Writing the final conclusion
 - C. Publishing the findings
 - D. Discarding the research question
- 18.** Using digital databases to locate scholarly literature is an application of:
- A. ICT in research
 - B. Experimental control
 - C. Randomisation only
 - D. Physical observation only
- 19.** Post-positivist research generally recognises that:
- A. Knowledge claims may be provisional and open to critical testing
 - B. All observations are infallible
 - C. Research never requires evidence
 - D. Only one method can be valid
- 20.** Plagiarism occurs when a researcher:
- A. Uses another person's ideas without proper acknowledgment
 - B. Cites a source correctly
 - C. Reports a limitation
 - D. Uses a recognised reference style

Comprehension

- 21.** Read the statement: 'A university introduced recorded lectures, but attendance at discussion sessions remained high because students valued immediate feedback and peer interaction.' What is the most reasonable inference?
- A. Recorded lectures did not eliminate the value of live interaction
 - B. Students rejected all digital learning
 - C. Attendance at the university fell to zero
 - D. Peer interaction was prohibited
- 22.** Statement: 'The library extended its hours during examinations, and evening usage increased substantially.' Which conclusion is best supported?
- A. Longer hours were associated with greater evening use
 - B. Students stopped using the library
 - C. The library shortened its schedule
 - D. Examinations were cancelled
- 23.** Statement: 'The study found a correlation between study time and scores, but the researchers warned that correlation alone does not prove causation.' What warning is being made?
- A. Association does not by itself establish cause and effect
 - B. Scores can never be measured
 - C. Study time is irrelevant
 - D. All correlations are false
- 24.** Statement: 'Although the new course enrolled fewer students, completion rates were higher than in the previous year.' Which statement is accurate?
- A. Lower enrolment coexisted with a higher completion rate
 - B. Both enrolment and completion rate necessarily increased
 - C. No student completed the course
 - D. The passage gives no comparison
- 25.** Statement: 'The committee postponed its decision until it received independent evidence.' The word 'independent' most nearly suggests evidence that is:
- A. Not controlled by the interested party
 - B. Identical to an opinion
 - C. Unrelated to the issue
 - D. Necessarily anonymous
- 26.** Statement: 'Online access widened participation, yet poor connectivity continued to exclude some learners.' What central contrast does the statement present?
- A. Greater access alongside a continuing digital barrier
 - B. Complete equality of access
 - C. A ban on online education
 - D. Falling internet use everywhere

27. Statement: 'The report recommends reducing energy use before purchasing carbon offsets.' Which action receives priority?

- A. Direct reduction of energy consumption
- B. Buying offsets first
- C. Ignoring energy use
- D. Increasing consumption

28. Statement: 'The survey included 1,000 respondents, but only 400 returned complete questionnaires.' How many complete responses were obtained?

- A. 400
- B. 600
- C. 1,000
- D. 1,400

29. Statement: 'The policy was popular among students but criticised by some faculty members.' Which is supported?

- A. Different groups expressed different views
- B. Every faculty member supported it
- C. No student supported it
- D. The policy had no response

30. Statement: 'The experiment was repeated three times to check whether the result was consistent.' Why was repetition useful?

- A. To examine reliability of the observed result
- B. To guarantee a preferred outcome
- C. To avoid collecting evidence
- D. To change the research question

Communication

31. Communication in which words are not used is called:

- A. Non-verbal communication
- B. Written communication
- C. Mass communication
- D. Formal reporting

32. Which is a common barrier to effective communication?

- A. Ambiguous language
- B. Clear feedback
- C. Active listening
- D. Shared context

33. Classroom communication is most effective when:

- A. Feedback flows between teacher and learners
- B. Only the teacher speaks
- C. Questions are discouraged
- D. Messages remain unclear

- 34.** Inter-cultural communication requires particular sensitivity to:
- A. Differences in cultural meanings and norms
 - B. Only room temperature
 - C. Only handwriting speed
 - D. Only examination marks
- 35.** Which medium is an example of mass media?
- A. Television
 - B. Private diary
 - C. Personal reminder note
 - D. One-to-one whisper
- 36.** In communication, feedback primarily tells the sender:
- A. How the message has been received or understood
 - B. The sender's age
 - C. The room number
 - D. The price of the medium
- 37.** A gesture, facial expression or posture is primarily a form of:
- A. Non-verbal communication
 - B. Numerical communication
 - C. Bibliographic communication
 - D. Algorithmic coding
- 38.** Group communication differs from interpersonal communication mainly because it:
- A. Involves interaction among multiple participants
 - B. Never involves feedback
 - C. Cannot occur online
 - D. Uses no language
- 39.** Which practice is most likely to improve clarity in communication?
- A. Using precise and audience-appropriate language
 - B. Using unexplained jargon
 - C. Giving contradictory instructions
 - D. Withholding essential context
- 40.** Noise in the communication process refers broadly to:
- A. Anything that interferes with accurate transmission or understanding
 - B. Only loud sound
 - C. Only written messages
 - D. Only technical equipment

Mathematical Reasoning and Aptitude

41. What is 25% of 240?

- A. 60
- B. 48
- C. 75
- D. 80

42. If the ratio of A:B is 3:5 and A = 24, what is B?

- A. 40
- B. 32
- C. 36
- D. 45

43. A product marked Rs 800 is sold at a 10% discount. What is the selling price?

- A. Rs 720
- B. Rs 700
- C. Rs 780
- D. Rs 640

44. The average of 12, 18, 20 and 30 is:

- A. 20
- B. 18
- C. 22
- D. 25

45. A vehicle travels 150 km in 3 hours at constant speed. Its speed is:

- A. 50 km/h
- B. 45 km/h
- C. 60 km/h
- D. 75 km/h

46. Find the next number: 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?

- A. 42
- B. 36
- C. 40
- D. 44

47. If a sum of Rs 1,000 earns simple interest at 10% per annum for 2 years, the interest is:

- A. Rs 200
- B. Rs 100
- C. Rs 120
- D. Rs 220

48. A shopkeeper buys an item for Rs 500 and sells it for Rs 600. The profit percentage is:

- A. 20%
- B. 10%
- C. 16%
- D. 25%

49. What fraction of 80 is 20?

- A. $\frac{1}{4}$
- B. $\frac{1}{3}$
- C. $\frac{2}{5}$
- D. $\frac{3}{4}$

50. If 5 workers complete a task in 12 days at the same rate, the total worker-days required are:

- A. 60
- B. 17
- C. 50
- D. 72

Logical Reasoning

51. All professors are teachers. Some teachers are researchers. Which conclusion necessarily follows?

- A. All professors are teachers
- B. All researchers are professors
- C. No teacher is a researcher
- D. All teachers are professors

52. An argument in which the conclusion follows necessarily from the premises is:

- A. Deductive
- B. Inductive
- C. Analogical only
- D. Rhetorical

53. Which relation is tested most directly by an analogy question?

- A. Similarity of relationships
- B. Only numerical size
- C. Only spelling
- D. Only chronological order

54. A Venn diagram can be used in logic primarily to:

- A. Test relations among classes and validity of categorical arguments
- B. Calculate interest rates
- C. Translate languages
- D. Measure temperature

55. In Indian logic, Pratyaksha refers to:

- A. Perception
- B. Inference
- C. Comparison
- D. Verbal testimony

56. In Indian logic, Anumana refers to:

- A. Inference
- B. Perception
- C. Non-apprehension
- D. Verbal testimony

57. Upamana as a pramana refers to knowledge through:

- A. Comparison
- B. Perception
- C. Implication
- D. Non-apprehension

58. Shabda as a means of knowledge is commonly rendered as:

- A. Verbal testimony
- B. Comparison
- C. Perception
- D. Non-apprehension

59. A fallacy is best described as:

- A. An error in reasoning
- B. A valid conclusion by definition
- C. A statistical table
- D. A research citation

60. The square of opposition is used to examine relationships among:

- A. Categorical propositions
- B. Research samples
- C. Internet protocols
- D. Bar charts

Data Interpretation

61. Data expressed in numerical form are called:

- A. Quantitative data
- B. Qualitative data
- C. Narrative data only
- D. Unclassified data

62. Which graph is particularly useful for showing parts of a whole?

- A. Pie chart
- B. Line chart
- C. Histogram only
- D. Scatter-free table

63. A histogram is commonly used to display:

- A. Frequency distribution of continuous data
- B. Only names of respondents
- C. Only textual quotations
- D. A bibliography

64. A line chart is especially useful for showing:

- A. Change over time
- B. Only categories with no order
- C. Only written arguments
- D. Only geographic boundaries

65. Classifying data means:

- A. Organising observations into meaningful groups
- B. Deleting all observations
- C. Converting every value to zero
- D. Avoiding categories

66. A table reports enrolment of 120, 150 and 180 students in three years. What is the increase from the first to the third year?

- A. 60
- B. 30
- C. 50
- D. 300

67. If 40 out of 200 respondents choose Option A, what percentage chose Option A?

- A. 20%
- B. 25%
- C. 40%
- D. 80%

68. Which distinction is correct?

- A. Quantitative data are numerical; qualitative data describe qualities or categories
- B. Both terms always mean the same thing
- C. Qualitative data must always be percentages
- D. Quantitative data cannot be analysed

- 69.** Data governance is concerned most directly with:
- A. How data are managed, controlled and used responsibly
 - B. Only drawing pie charts
 - C. Only printing questionnaires
 - D. Only calculating averages
- 70.** A dataset contains values 10, 20, 30, 40. What is the arithmetic mean?
- A. 25
 - B. 20
 - C. 30
 - D. 100

ICT

- 71.** What does ICT stand for?
- A. Information and Communication Technology
 - B. Integrated Classroom Testing
 - C. International Communication Theory
 - D. Information Coding Technique
- 72.** An intranet is best described as:
- A. A private network used within an organisation
 - B. The entire public internet
 - C. A television broadcast
 - D. A printed database
- 73.** E-mail is primarily used for:
- A. Electronic exchange of messages
 - B. Physical storage only
 - C. Measuring bandwidth manually
 - D. Printing books
- 74.** Video-conferencing enables:
- A. Real-time audio-visual communication at a distance
 - B. Only postal communication
 - C. Only offline file storage
 - D. Only text printing
- 75.** Which is a digital initiative associated with higher education in India?
- A. SWAYAM
 - B. Postal money order
 - C. Printed attendance register only
 - D. Chalkboard timetable

76. A web browser is used mainly to:

- A. Access and navigate web resources
- B. Scan paper answer sheets physically
- C. Replace all operating systems
- D. Measure room acoustics

77. Which protocol is commonly associated with secure web browsing?

- A. HTTPS
- B. JPEG
- C. PDF
- D. CPU

78. Cloud computing broadly allows users to:

- A. Access computing resources and services over networks
- B. Use only local paper records
- C. Eliminate all networks
- D. Convert every file into print

79. Digital governance refers broadly to:

- A. Use of ICT to support governance and public services
- B. Governance without information
- C. Only social-media advertising
- D. Only computer manufacturing

80. Which of the following is primarily an audio-video communication tool category?

- A. Video-conferencing platform
- B. Spreadsheet cell
- C. Printer cartridge
- D. Paper index

People, Development and Environment

81. The Sustainable Development Goals were adopted under the framework of:

- A. United Nations
- B. World Trade Organization only
- C. International Olympic Committee
- D. OPEC

82. Human activities that alter the environment are described as:

- A. Anthropogenic activities
- B. Geological time
- C. Photosynthesis only
- D. Natural selection only

83. Which is a greenhouse gas strongly associated with fossil-fuel combustion?

- A. Carbon dioxide
- B. Helium
- C. Neon
- D. Argon

84. E-waste refers to:

- A. Discarded electrical and electronic equipment
- B. Only food waste
- C. Only garden leaves
- D. Only construction sand

85. Which is a renewable energy resource?

- A. Solar energy
- B. Coal
- C. Petroleum
- D. Natural gas

86. The Montreal Protocol is primarily associated with protection of the:

- A. Ozone layer
- B. Deep ocean floor
- C. World heritage monuments
- D. International postal system

87. The Paris Agreement is associated with international action on:

- A. Climate change
- B. Copyright law
- C. Postal services
- D. Sports governance

88. Disaster mitigation aims mainly to:

- A. Reduce the adverse impacts of hazards
- B. Increase exposure to hazards
- C. Prevent all weather events
- D. Eliminate all natural processes

89. Which type of pollution is directly measured in decibels?

- A. Noise pollution
- B. Soil pollution
- C. Water pollution
- D. Thermal conductivity

90. Biomass energy is derived from:

- A. Organic material
- B. Uranium only
- C. Metal ores only
- D. Inert gases

Higher Education System

91. Which topic belongs directly to the KSET Paper I Higher Education System unit?

- A. Institutions of higher learning in ancient India
- B. Organic reaction mechanisms
- C. Shakespearean tragedy only
- D. Planetary motion only

92. Post-Independence development of higher learning in India is studied under:

- A. Higher Education System
- B. Data Interpretation
- C. Mathematical Aptitude
- D. Comprehension only

93. Professional and technical education primarily focuses on:

- A. Specialised knowledge and occupational skills
- B. Only recreational activity
- C. Only primary literacy
- D. Only informal conversation

94. Value education is concerned most directly with:

- A. Ethical and social values in education
- B. Only examination timetables
- C. Only campus construction
- D. Only numerical aptitude

95. Governance in higher education broadly concerns:

- A. How institutions and systems are administered and accountable
- B. Only classroom furniture
- C. Only sports fixtures
- D. Only textbook printing

96. A non-conventional learning programme may include:

- A. Open and distance learning
- B. Only face-to-face residential instruction
- C. Only laboratory experiments
- D. Only handwritten examinations

97. Skill-based education places particular emphasis on:

- A. Practical competencies for work and application
- B. Memorising dates alone
- C. Avoiding practice
- D. Removing vocational components

98. Environmental education seeks to develop:

- A. Awareness and understanding of environmental issues
- B. Only accounting skills
- C. Only literary criticism
- D. Only typing speed

99. Policies in higher education can influence:

- A. Access, quality, governance and institutional functioning
- B. Only weather patterns
- C. Only private conversations
- D. Only handwriting style

100. The evolution of higher learning and research after 1947 is part of the study of:

- A. Post-Independence higher education in India
- B. Ancient Greek drama
- C. Internet addressing only
- D. Profit and loss

Answer Key

1. **C** - Reflective level
2. **B** - Active learner participation in constructing knowledge
3. **A** - Instructional facilities
4. **A** - Online learning
5. **A** - Feedback during a course to improve learning
6. **B** - Recognise variation in abilities and learning needs
7. **A** - ICT-based support
8. **B** - Grasp relationships and meaning
9. **A** - Students solving a problem collaboratively
10. **A** - Evaluation systems
11. **A** - Descriptive research
12. **A** - Experimental method
13. **A** - Systematic planning of the investigation
14. **A** - Acknowledging sources accurately
15. **A** - Document and identify sources consistently
16. **A** - Meanings and experiences in context
17. **A** - Formulating the research design
18. **A** - ICT in research
19. **A** - Knowledge claims may be provisional and open to critical testing
20. **A** - Uses another person's ideas without proper acknowledgment
21. **A** - Recorded lectures did not eliminate the value of live interaction
22. **A** - Longer hours were associated with greater evening use
23. **A** - Association does not by itself establish cause and effect
24. **A** - Lower enrolment coexisted with a higher completion rate
25. **A** - Not controlled by the interested party
26. **A** - Greater access alongside a continuing digital barrier
27. **A** - Direct reduction of energy consumption
28. **A** - 400
29. **A** - Different groups expressed different views
30. **A** - To examine reliability of the observed result
31. **A** - Non-verbal communication
32. **A** - Ambiguous language
33. **A** - Feedback flows between teacher and learners
34. **A** - Differences in cultural meanings and norms
35. **A** - Television
36. **A** - How the message has been received or understood
37. **A** - Non-verbal communication
38. **A** - Involves interaction among multiple participants
39. **A** - Using precise and audience-appropriate language

40. A - Anything that interferes with accurate transmission or understanding
41. A - 60
42. A - 40
43. A - Rs 720
44. A - 20
45. A - 50 km/h
46. A - 42
47. A - Rs 200
48. A - 20%
49. A - 1/4
50. A - 60
51. A - All professors are teachers
52. A - Deductive
53. A - Similarity of relationships
54. A - Test relations among classes and validity of categorical arguments
55. A - Perception
56. A - Inference
57. A - Comparison
58. A - Verbal testimony
59. A - An error in reasoning
60. A - Categorical propositions
61. A - Quantitative data
62. A - Pie chart
63. A - Frequency distribution of continuous data
64. A - Change over time
65. A - Organising observations into meaningful groups
66. A - 60
67. A - 20%
68. A - Quantitative data are numerical; qualitative data describe qualities or categories
69. A - How data are managed, controlled and used responsibly
70. A - 25
71. A - Information and Communication Technology
72. A - A private network used within an organisation
73. A - Electronic exchange of messages
74. A - Real-time audio-visual communication at a distance
75. A - SWAYAM
76. A - Access and navigate web resources
77. A - HTTPS
78. A - Access computing resources and services over networks
79. A - Use of ICT to support governance and public services
80. A - Video-conferencing platform

- 81. **A** - United Nations
- 82. **A** - Anthropogenic activities
- 83. **A** - Carbon dioxide
- 84. **A** - Discarded electrical and electronic equipment
- 85. **A** - Solar energy
- 86. **A** - Ozone layer
- 87. **A** - Climate change
- 88. **A** - Reduce the adverse impacts of hazards
- 89. **A** - Noise pollution
- 90. **A** - Organic material
- 91. **A** - Institutions of higher learning in ancient India
- 92. **A** - Higher Education System
- 93. **A** - Specialised knowledge and occupational skills
- 94. **A** - Ethical and social values in education
- 95. **A** - How institutions and systems are administered and accountable
- 96. **A** - Open and distance learning
- 97. **A** - Practical competencies for work and application
- 98. **A** - Awareness and understanding of environmental issues
- 99. **A** - Access, quality, governance and institutional functioning
- 100. **A** - Post-Independence higher education in India