

Pedagogy MCQs for Teaching Jobs

Q: The word “Pedagogy” means?

- (a) to understand the child
- (b) to guide the child
- (c) to educate the child
- (d) to lead the child

Answer: (d) to lead the child

Q: Pedagogy is the study of?

- (a) Education
- (b) Learning Process
- (c) Teaching Methods
- (d) Guiding Students

Answer: (c) Teaching Methods

Q: The philosopher who worked in mathematical and scientific didactic was?

- (a) Jean Piaget
- (b) John Dewey
- (c) Martin Wagenschein
- (d) Lev Vygotsky

Answer: (c) Martin Wagenschein

Q: The use of technology to enhance learning process is called _____ in education.

- (a) IT
- (b) ICT
- (c) Information technology
- (d) Communication technology

Answer: (b) ICT

Q: A scoring guide used to evaluate the quality of students is called?

- (a) rubrics
- (b) checklists
- (c) inventories
- (d) rating scales

Answer: (a) rubrics

Q: As people grow older, the _____ of learning declines.

- (a) speed
- (b) power
- (c) quality
- (d) quantity

Answer: (a) speed

Q: Which from the following should be used to increase correct responses and appropriate behavior?

- (a) Praise

- (b) Reward
- (c) Ignorance
- (d) Strictness

Answer: (a) Praise

Q: Which from the following should be used to decrease minor inappropriate behavior?

- (a) Praise
- (b) Reward
- (c) Ignorance
- (d) Strictness

Answer: (c) Ignorance

Q: The book *Emile* or “On Education” on the nature of education and man is written by?

- (a) Aristotle
- (b) Plato
- (c) John Dewey
- (d) Rousseau

Answer: (d) Rousseau

Q: According to *Emile*, the noblest work in education is to make a/an?

- (a) good citizen
- (b) reasoning man
- (c) thinker
- (d) entrepreneur

Answer: (b) reasoning man

Q: Teachers should present information to the students clearly and in an interesting way, and relate this new information to the things students

- (a) don't know
- (b) already know
- (c) willing to know
- (d) not willing to know

Answer: (b) already know

Q: According to John Dewey, school is a _____ institution, and education is a _____ process.

- (a) social, social
- (b) social, philosophical
- (c) philosophical, philosophical
- (d) environmental, psychological

Answer: (a) social, social

Q: According to John Dewey, schools must prepare students for?

- (a) present life
- (b) future life
- (c) entrepreneurship
- (d) research

Answer: (a) present life

Q: Responses that produce a satisfying effect in a particular situation become _____ to occur again in that situation.

- (a) not likely
 - (b) equally likely
 - (c) less likely
 - (d) more likely
- Answer:** (d) more likely

Q: Responses that produce a discomforting effect become _____ to occur again in that situation.

- (a) not likely
 - (b) equally likely
 - (c) less likely
 - (d) more likely
- Answer:** (c) less likely

Q: According to Rousseau, at what age is a person ready to have a companion of the opposite sex?

- (a) 16
 - (b) 17
 - (c) 18
 - (d) 19
- Answer:** (a) 16

Q: The field of study concerned with the construction of thought processes, including remembering, problem-solving, and decision-making is called?

- (a) Education
 - (b) Pedagogy
 - (c) Cognitive Development
 - (d) Epistemology
- Answer:** (c) Cognitive Development

Q: Jean Piaget proposed _____ stages of Cognitive Development.

- (a) 3
 - (b) 4
 - (c) 5
 - (d) 6
- Answer:** (b) 4

Q: The more often a particular ability is used the _____ it becomes.

- (a) more important
 - (b) less important
 - (c) stronger
 - (d) weaker
- Answer:** (c) stronger

Q: The longer a particular ability is unused the _____ it becomes.

- (a) more important
- (b) less important

- (c) stronger
- (d) weaker

Answer: (d) weaker

Q: The more parts of your brain you use, the more likely you are to _____ information.

- (a) use
- (b) miss
- (c) misuse
- (d) retain

Answer: (d) retain

Q: The conclusion of a deductive argument is

- (a) certain
- (b) experience
- (c) observation
- (d) probable

Answer: (a) certain

Q: The truth of the conclusion of an inductive argument is

- (a) certain
- (b) experience
- (c) observation
- (d) probable

Answer: (d) probable

Q: The process of reasoning from one or more given statements to reach a logically certain conclusion is called

- (a) Deductive Reasoning
- (b) Inductive Reasoning
- (c) Qualitative Reasoning
- (d) Quantitative Reasoning

Answer: (a) Deductive Reasoning

Q: The reasoning in which the given statements are viewed as supplying strong evidence for the truth of the conclusion is called

- (a) Deductive Reasoning
- (b) Inductive Reasoning
- (c) Qualitative Reasoning
- (d) Quantitative Reasoning

Answer: (b) Inductive Reasoning

Q: According to Jean Piaget, children develop abstract logic and reasoning skill during

- (a) Sensorimotor stage
- (b) Preoperational stage
- (c) Concrete operational stage
- (d) Formal operational stage

Answer: (d) Formal operational stage

Q: Children are usually egocentric during _____ and _____ stages.

- (a) Sensorimotor, Preoperational
- (b) Preoperational, Concrete operational
- (c) Concrete operational, Formal operational
- (d) Formal operational, Sensorimotor

Answer: (a) Sensorimotor, Preoperational

Q: According to Jean Piaget, children are no longer egocentric when entering

- (a) Sensorimotor stage
- (b) Preoperational stage
- (c) Concrete operational stage
- (d) Formal operational stage

Answer: (c) Concrete operational stage

Q: According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the Concrete operational stage starts at age

- (a) 3
- (b) 7
- (c) 11
- (d) 15

Answer: (b) 7

Q: According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the Formal operational stage starts at age

- (a) 3
- (b) 7
- (c) 11
- (d) 15

Answer: (c) 11

Q: The most recent response is most likely to

- (a) forget
- (b) compromised
- (c) reoccur
- (d) not occur again

Answer: (c) reoccur

Q: Rousseau advocated an educational method which consisted of removing the child from

- (a) school
- (b) burden
- (c) past memory
- (d) society

Answer: (d) society

Q: Who advocated removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state?

- (a) Socrates
- (b) Plato
- (c) Aristotle

(d) John Locke
Answer: (b) Plato

Q: The famous book *The Republic* was written by

- (a) Socrates
- (b) Plato
- (c) Aristotle
- (d) John Locke

Answer: (b) Plato

Q: “All who have meditated on the art of governing mankind have been convinced that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth.” This is the saying of

- (a) Aristotle
- (b) Socrates
- (c) Plato
- (d) John Locke

Answer: (a) Aristotle

Q: The Waldorf education approach emphasizes a balanced development of

- (a) head and heart
- (b) head and hands
- (c) heart and hands
- (d) head, heart, and hands

Answer: (d) head, heart, and hands

Q: Plato believed that talent and intelligence are

- (a) distributed genetically
- (b) not distributed genetically
- (c) distributed gender-wise
- (d) not distributed gender-wise

Answer: (b) not distributed genetically

Q: A priori knowledge is knowledge that is known independently of

- (a) analysis
- (b) information
- (c) experience
- (d) evidence

Answer: (c) experience

Q: A posteriori knowledge is knowledge that is known by

- (a) analysis
- (b) information
- (c) experience
- (d) evidence

Answer: (c) experience

Q: According to John Locke, a child’s mind does not contain any

- (a) innate ideas
- (b) memory

- (c) observation
- (d) imagination

Answer: (a) innate ideas

Q: The philosopher who for the first time mentioned the importance of play (or sports) in education was

- (a) Socrates
- (b) Plato
- (c) Aristotle
- (d) John Locke

Answer: (c) Aristotle

Q: The process of selecting units from a population to estimate characteristics of the population is called

- (a) analyzing
- (b) inference
- (c) research
- (d) sampling

Answer: (d) sampling

Q: We calculate average marks of a student in the way as we calculate

- (a) arithmetic mean
- (b) geometric mean
- (c) standard deviation
- (d) variance

Answer: (a) arithmetic mean

Q: The _____ is a measure of how spreads out points are from the mean.

- (a) arithmetic mean
- (b) geometric mean
- (c) standard deviation
- (d) variance

Answer: (c) standard deviation

Q: The standard deviation is the _____ of the variance.

- (a) square
- (b) square root
- (c) cube
- (d) cube root

Answer: (b) square root

Q: The concept of pragmatism in educational philosophy says that education should be about

- (a) obedience
- (b) virtue
- (c) life and growth
- (d) shaping good citizens

Answer: (c) life and growth

Q: The idea of practical learning means education should apply to the

- (a) practice
- (b) society
- (c) abstract knowledge
- (d) real world

Answer: (d) real world

Q: An aspect of pragmatism is experiential learning, which says, education should come through

- (a) experience
- (b) practice
- (c) knowledge
- (d) observations

Answer: (a) experience

Q: According to Aristotle, virtue is a/an _____ state between excess and deficiency.

- (a) natural
- (b) intermediate
- (c) real
- (d) artificial

Answer: (b) intermediate

Q: In case of spending money, the virtue is _____ between wastefulness and stringiness.

- (a) generosity
- (b) penury
- (c) lavishness
- (d) prodigal

Answer: (a) generosity

Q: The concept of perennialism in education means school curricula should focus on what is

- (a) important
- (b) everlasting
- (c) in demand
- (d) in need

Answer: (b) everlasting

Q: According to John Dewey, children should experience _____ in school to make them better citizens.

- (a) rules
- (b) discipline
- (c) democracy
- (d) practical implementation

Answer: (c) democracy

Q: Progressivism believes that education comes from the experience of the

- (a) child
- (b) teacher

- (c) principal
 - (d) society
- Answer:** (a) child

Q: The idea of teaching the whole child in the “philosophy of pragmatism in education” means teaching students to be good

- (a) learners
- (b) thinkers
- (c) scientists
- (d) citizens

Answer: (d) citizens

Q: Progressivism believes that children learn in a/an

- (a) community
- (b) competition
- (c) isolation
- (d) closed environment

Answer: (a) community

Q: A normal human being has _____ senses.

- (a) 4
- (b) 5
- (c) 6
- (d) 7

Answer: (b) 5

Q: Which from the following is NOT among the five senses?

- (a) vision
- (b) touch
- (c) smell
- (d) thought

Answer: (d) thought

Q: The application of ideas, knowledge and skills to achieve the desired results is called

- (a) problem solving
- (b) critical thinking
- (c) reasoned arguments
- (d) deductive method

Answer: (a) problem solving

Q: According to Socrates of Meno, virtue is

- (a) teachable
- (b) unteachable
- (c) reachable
- (d) unreachable

Answer: (b) unteachable

Q: The curriculum of educational institutes should be based on

- (a) theory

- (b) practice
 - (c) theory and practice
 - (d) theory, practice and research
- Answer:** (c) theory and practice

Q: The new curriculum should be introduced

- (a) abruptly
- (b) continuously
- (c) gradually
- (d) relatively

Answer: (c) gradually

Q: Evaluation of the process of curriculum development should be made

- (a) abruptly
- (b) continuously
- (c) gradually
- (d) relatively

Answer: (b) continuously

Q: Curriculum revision should be a/an _____ process.

- (a) abrupt
- (b) continuous
- (c) gradual
- (d) relative

Answer: (b) continuous

Q: The term heuristic means _____ in decision making.

- (a) brain storming
- (b) calculations
- (c) thoroughness
- (d) mental shortcuts

Answer: (d) mental shortcuts

Q: Robert Sternberg, a famous psychologist, argued that creativity requires _____ different types of intelligence.

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 6

Answer: (a) 3

Q: According to Robert Sternberg, the three different types of required intelligence for creativity are

- (a) synthetic, analytical, and practical
- (b) analytical, observational and practical
- (c) analytical, critical and practical
- (d) abstract, synthetic and analytical

Answer: (a) synthetic, analytical, and practical

Q: A common technique to help people begin the creative process is

- (a) calculations
- (b) brain storming
- (c) thoroughness
- (d) mental shortcuts

Answer: (b) brain storming

Q: According to Plato, the highest goal in all of education is knowledge of the

- (a) science
- (b) mathematics
- (c) philosophy
- (d) good

Answer: (d) good

Q: Plato argued that _____ are fit to rule.

- (a) educationists and philosophers
- (b) only educationists
- (c) only philosophers
- (d) only psychologists

Answer: (c) only philosophers

Q: The book “A Brief History of Time” is written by

- (a) Aristotle
- (b) John Dewey
- (c) Robert Sternberg
- (d) Stephen Hawking

Answer: (d) Stephen Hawking

Q: The branch of philosophy focuses on the nature of reality is

- (a) Connectionism
- (b) Epistemology
- (c) Metaphysics
- (d) Pedagogy

Answer: (c) Metaphysics

Q: Idealism is a philosophical approach that argues that _____ are the only true reality, and the only thing worth knowing.

- (a) ideas
- (b) experiences
- (c) observations
- (d) physical objects

Answer: (a) ideas

Q: Realism is a philosophical approach that argues that ultimate reality is the world of

- (a) ideas
- (b) experiences
- (c) observations
- (d) physical objects

Answer: (d) physical objects

Q: Who is called the father of both Realism and the scientific method?

- (a) Aristotle
- (b) Plato
- (c) Socrates
- (d) Edward Thorndike

Answer: (a) Aristotle

Q: The philosopher who is called the father of Idealism is

- (a) Aristotle
- (b) Plato
- (c) Socrates
- (d) Edward Thorndike

Answer: (b) Plato

Q: The philosopher who for the first time taught logic as a formal discipline was

- (a) Aristotle
- (b) Plato
- (c) Socrates
- (d) Edward Thorndike

Answer: (a) Aristotle

Q: The advocates of philosophy of Pragmatism believe that reality is

- (a) imagination
- (b) stagnant
- (c) constantly changing
- (d) related to mind

Answer: (c) constantly changing

Q: The psychologist who for the first time proposed the concept of connectionism in learning was

- (a) Aristotle
- (b) Plato
- (c) Robert Sternberg
- (d) Edward Thorndike

Answer: (d) Edward Thorndike

Q: According to Edward Thorndike, learning is about responding to

- (a) analysis
- (b) change
- (c) experiment
- (d) stimuli

Answer: (d) stimuli

Q: Anything that causes a reaction is called

- (a) learning
- (b) stimulus
- (c) connectionism
- (d) physical objects

Answer: (b) stimulus

Q: The connection between stimulus and response is called

- (a) stimulus-response bond
- (b) receiving-accepting bond
- (c) stimulus-response paradigm
- (d) receiving-accepting paradigm

Answer: (a) stimulus-response bond

Q: The _____ the stimulus-response bond (S-R bond), the better a person has learned the lesson.

- (a) stable
- (b) unstable
- (c) stronger
- (d) weaker

Answer: (c) stronger

Q: There are _____ laws of connectionism.

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Answer: (b) 3

Q: The three laws of connectionism are the laws of

- (a) effect, stimulus and response
- (b) stimulus, response and exercise
- (c) exercise, readiness and response
- (d) effect, exercise and readiness

Answer: (d) effect, exercise and readiness

Q: According to the law of effect, if a stimulus results in a positive outcome, the S-R bond is

- (a) strengthened
- (b) weakened
- (c) stabilized
- (d) unsterilized

Answer: (a) strengthened

Q: According to the law of effect, if a stimulus results in a negative outcome, the S-R bond is

- (a) strengthened
- (b) weakened
- (c) stabilized
- (d) unsterilized

Answer: (b) weakened

Q: According to the _____, the more you do something, the better you are at it.

- (a) law of effect
- (b) law of exercise
- (c) law of readiness

(d) law of connectionism

Answer: (b) law of exercise

Q: According to the _____, S-R bonds are stronger if an individual is ready to learn.

(a) law of effect

(b) law of exercise

(c) law of readiness

(d) law of connectionism

Answer: (c) law of readiness

Q: The _____ says, we are motivated to gain rewards and avoid punishments.

(a) law of effect

(b) law of exercise

(c) law of readiness

(d) law of connectionism

Answer: (a) law of effect

Q: The Law of Effect can be effectively used in

(a) accelerate learning

(b) curriculum development

(c) classroom management

(d) teaching methods

Answer: (c) classroom management

Q: For an effective teaching, the teacher must be a subject matter expert that includes

I. command over the subject

II. the ability to convey knowledge

III. the ability to apply ideas from one discipline to another

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II only

(d) I, II and III

Answer: (d) I, II and III

Q: The satiation technique of classroom management is a technique where instead of punishing negative behaviors, the teacher might decide to actually _____ the negative behavior.

(a) encourage

(b) discourage

(c) ignore

(d) divert

Answer: (a) encourage

Q: The extinction technique of classroom management is a technique where teacher _____ any negative behavior.

(a) divert

(b) ignore

(c) encourage

(d) discourage

Answer: (b) ignore

Q: The use of a physical punishment for class management is called

(a) extinction technique

(b) satiation technique

(c) time out technique

(d) corporal punishment

Answer: (d) corporal punishment

Q: The technique of classroom management where the teacher punishes negative behaviors by removing an unruly student from the rest of the class is called

(a) extinction technique

(b) satiation technique

(c) time out technique

(d) corporal punishment

Answer: (c) time out technique

Q: The study of the physical, social and mental aspects of aging is called

(a) Esthetics

(b) Genetics

(c) Gerontology

(d) Clinical psychology

Answer: (c) Gerontology

Q: As people gets older, the ability of applying or maintain attention

(a) increases

(b) decreases

(c) stays constant

(d) remains unaffected

Answer: (b) decreases

Q: The brain _____ as people gets older.

(a) shrinks

(b) expands

(c) stays constant

(d) remains unaffected

Answer: (a) shrinks

Q: There is _____ in working memory as people gets older.

(a) upgradation

(b) degradation

(c) no change

(d) a slight change

Answer: (b) degradation

Q: According to the philosophy of Idealism in education, the subject matter of curriculum should be

(a) mathematics

- (b) science
- (c) physical world
- (d) mind

Answer: (d) mind

Q: In education, _____ is used to make inference about the learning and development of students.

- (a) assessment
- (b) evaluation
- (c) measurement
- (d) diagnosis

Answer: (a) assessment

Q: An assessment that is conducted prior to the start of teaching or instruction is called

- (a) initial assessment
- (b) formal assessment
- (c) formative assessment
- (d) summative assessment

Answer: (a) initial assessment

Q: An assessment that is carried out throughout the course is called

- (a) initial assessment
- (b) diagnostic assessment
- (c) formative assessment
- (d) summative assessment

Answer: (c) formative assessment

Q: An assessment is _____ if it consistently achieves the same results with the same (or similar) students.

- (a) Valid
- (b) Invalid
- (c) Reliable
- (d) Unreliable

Answer: (c) Reliable

Q: A/An _____ assessment is one which measures what it is intended to measure.

- (a) Valid
- (b) Invalid
- (c) Reliable
- (d) Unreliable

Answer: (a) Valid

Q: Educational psychology is concerned with the scientific study of

- (a) education
- (b) philosophy of education
- (c) human learning
- (d) teaching methods

Answer: (c) human learning

Q: According to famous philosophers, teaching is a/an

- (a) art
- (b) arts
- (c) science
- (d) technique

Answer: (a) art

Q: Progressive education emphasizes learning by

- (a) reading
- (b) writing
- (c) doing
- (d) enjoying

Answer: (c) doing

Q: According to John Dewey, educational process has two sides:

- (a) economical and sociological
- (b) psychological and sociological
- (c) economical and philosophical
- (d) sociological and philosophical

Answer: (b) psychological and sociological

Q: According to John Dewey, which side of the educational process is the basis?

- (a) economical
- (b) sociological
- (c) philosophical
- (d) psychological

Answer: (d) psychological

Q: Education is a process in which knowledge and skills are transferred

- (a) from a few persons to few persons
- (b) from a few persons to a large number of people
- (c) from a few persons to the next generation
- (d) from a generation to the next generation

Answer: (c) from a few persons to the next generation

Q: An assessment that is generally carried out at the end of a course to assign students a course grade is called?

- (a) Diagnostic assessment
- (b) Formative assessment
- (c) Contemporary assessment
- (d) Summative assessment

Answer: (d) Summative assessment

Q: Which from the following is NOT a formal assessment?

- (a) Interview
- (b) Observation
- (c) Project
- (d) Quizzes

Answer: (b) Observation

Q: Which from the following is NOT an informal assessment?

- (a) Observation
- (b) Project
- (c) Rubrics
- (d) Participation

Answer: (b) Project

Q: In John Dewey's student-centered approach of learning, the role of the teacher is of a

- (a) formal authority
- (b) delegator
- (c) instructor
- (d) facilitator

Answer: (d) facilitator

Q: Which from the following is termed as student-centered learning method?

- I. Direct Instruction
 - II. Inquiry-Based Learning
 - III. Cooperative learning
- (a) II only
 - (b) I and II only
 - (c) II and III only
 - (d) I, II and III

Answer: (c) II and III only

Q: The role of teacher in inquiry-based learning is of

- (a) instructor
- (b) facilitator
- (c) delegator
- (d) formal authority

Answer: (b) facilitator

Q: In direct instruction method or lecture method the teacher is considered as

- (a) partner
- (b) facilitator
- (c) delegator
- (d) formal authority

Answer: (d) formal authority

Q: In cooperative learning method, the role of teacher is of

- (a) facilitator
- (b) delegator
- (c) facilitator and delegator
- (d) delegator and formal authority

Answer: (c) facilitator and delegator

Q: In cooperative method teachers act as a delegator means the teacher act as a/an _____ to the students.

- (a) resource
- (b) partner

- (c) evaluator
- (d) foster

Answer: (a) resource

Q: Dialectic or dialectical method is a discourse between opposing parties to establish the truth through

- (a) investigation
- (b) dialogues
- (c) reasoned arguments
- (d) presenting proves

Answer: (c) reasoned arguments

Q: Dialectic method of inquiry was contributed by

- (a) Socrates
- (b) Plato
- (c) Aristotle
- (d) John Dewey

Answer: (a) Socrates

Q: Epistemology is the branch of philosophy concerned with the theory of

- (a) education
- (b) learning
- (c) knowledge
- (d) philosophy of education

Answer: (c) knowledge

Q: What was the relation between Socrates and Plato?

- (a) Socrates was student of Plato
- (b) Plato was student of Socrates
- (c) Socrates and Plato were brothers
- (d) Socrates and Plato were colleagues

Answer: (b) Plato was student of Socrates

Q: What was the relation between Plato and Aristotle?

- (a) Plato was student of Aristotle
- (b) Aristotle was student of Plato
- (c) Plato and Aristotle were brothers
- (d) Plato and Aristotle were colleagues

Answer: (b) Aristotle was student of Plato

Q: The “Apology” the Plato’s recollection of the speech given by Socrates when Socrates was charged with

- (a) believing in the rotation of the Earth
- (b) not believing in the rotation of the Earth
- (c) believing in gods
- (d) not believing in gods

Answer: (d) not believing in gods

Q: According to Socrates, physical objects and events are _____ of their ideal form.

- (a) shadows
- (b) images
- (c) parts
- (d) signs

Answer: (a) shadows

Q: According to the theory of forms (or theory of ideas) material world is a/an _____ of the real world.

- (a) shadow
- (b) image
- (c) part
- (d) sign

Answer: (b) image

Q: The first institution of higher learning in the Western world, “Academy”, was founded by

- (a) Socrates
- (b) Plato
- (c) Aristotle
- (d) John Dewey

Answer: (b) Plato

Q: The “Academy” was founded in

- (a) Athens
- (b) Stagira
- (c) Macedonia
- (d) Chalkis

Answer: (a) Athens

Q: Bloom’s taxonomy is a set of _____ learning domains.

- (a) two
- (b) three
- (c) four
- (d) five

Answer: (b) three

Q: The three domains of Bloom’s taxonomy are

- (a) Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor
- (b) Cognitive, Pedagogy and Psychomotor
- (c) Cognitive, Affective and Pedagogy
- (d) Pedagogy, Affective and Psychomotor

Answer: (a) Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor

Q: The cognitive domain involves

- (a) learning
- (b) knowledge
- (c) manner

(d) physical movement

Answer: (b) knowledge

Q: The affective domain involves

(a) learning

(b) knowledge

(c) manner

(d) physical movement

Answer: (c) manner

Q: The psychomotor domain involves

(a) learning

(b) knowledge

(c) manner

(d) physical movement

Answer: (d) physical movement

Q: The simplest skill in cognitive domain of Bloom's taxonomy is

(a) remembering

(b) understanding

(c) evaluating

(d) synthesizing

Answer: (a) remembering

Q: The most complex skill in cognitive domain of Bloom's taxonomy is

(a) characterizing

(b) understanding

(c) evaluating

(d) synthesizing

Answer: (c) evaluating

Q: The most complex skill of Bloom's taxonomy is

(a) characterizing

(b) evaluating

(c) synthesizing

(d) originating

Answer: (d) originating

Q: To break information into parts and to examine the information is called

(a) analyzing

(b) evaluating

(c) synthesizing

(d) originating

Answer: (a) analyzing

Q: To compile the information into pattern and propose a plan is called

(a) analyzing

(b) evaluating

(c) synthesizing

(d) originating

Answer: (c) synthesizing

Q: When the topic or an area of a course contains a lot of information, it is recommended to use

(a) lecture method

(b) inquiry-based method

(c) cooperative method

(d) assignment method

Answer: (a) lecture method

Q: The skill when students try to build abstract knowledge is called

(a) originating

(b) characterizing

(c) evaluating

(d) synthesizing

Answer: (b) characterizing

Q: Formative assessment is an assessment _____ learning.

(a) to

(b) of

(c) by

(d) for

Answer: (d) for

Q: Summative assessment is an assessment _____ learning.

(a) to

(b) of

(c) by

(d) for

Answer: (b) of

Q: An assessment use to identify difficulties in the learning process is called

(a) initial assessment

(b) diagnostic assessment

(c) formative assessment

(d) summative assessment

Answer: (b) diagnostic assessment

Q: An assessment use to determine a person's ability in a particular field of studies is called

(a) aptitude test

(b) diagnostic test

(c) evaluation

(d) measurement

Answer: (a) aptitude test

Q: Reliability of an assessment relates to the _____ of an assessment.

(a) usefulness

(b) quality

- (c) consistency
- (d) relevance

Answer: (c) consistency

Q: Validity of an assessment relates to the _____ of an assessment.

- (a) usefulness
- (b) quality
- (c) consistency
- (d) relevance

Answer: (d) relevance

Q: A process of looking at what is being assessed is called

- (a) assessment
- (b) evaluation
- (c) measurement
- (d) rubrics

Answer: (b) evaluation

Q: Which act of teacher foster a sense of autonomy in the learning process?

- (a) instructor
- (b) facilitator
- (c) delegator
- (d) formal authority

Answer: (c) delegator

Q: When the topic or an area of a course contains a lot of information, it is recommended to use

- (a) lecture method
- (b) inquiry-based method
- (c) cooperative method
- (d) assignment method

Answer: (a) lecture method

Q: The skill when students try to build abstract knowledge is called

- (a) originating
- (b) characterizing
- (c) evaluating
- (d) synthesizing

Answer: (b) characterizing

Q: Formative assessment is an assessment _____ learning.

- (a) to
- (b) of
- (c) by
- (d) for

Answer: (d) for

Q: Summative assessment is an assessment _____ learning.

- (a) to

- (b) of
- (c) by
- (d) for

Answer: (b) of

Q: An assessment use to identify difficulties in the learning process is called

- (a) initial assessment
- (b) diagnostic assessment
- (c) formative assessment
- (d) summative assessment

Answer: (b) diagnostic assessment

Q: An assessment use to determine a person's ability in a particular field of studies is called

- (a) aptitude test
- (b) diagnostic test
- (c) evaluation
- (d) measurement

Answer: (a) aptitude test

Q: Reliability of an assessment relates to the _____ of an assessment.

- (a) usefulness
- (b) quality
- (c) consistency
- (d) relevance

Answer: (c) consistency

Q: Validity of an assessment relates to the _____ of an assessment.

- (a) usefulness
- (b) quality
- (c) consistency
- (d) relevance

Answer: (d) relevance

Q: A process of looking at what is being assessed is called

- (a) assessment
- (b) evaluation
- (c) measurement
- (d) rubrics

Answer: (b) evaluation

Q: Which act of teacher foster a sense of autonomy in the learning process?

- (a) instructor
- (b) facilitator
- (c) delegator
- (d) formal authority

Answer: (c) delegator

Q: Which of the following is an approach to educational planning?

- (a) Man-power approach

- (b) Social Demand approach
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Both (A) and (B)

Q: Institutional planning should be based on-

- (a) Aim and needs
- (b) Time-table
- (c) Administration
- (d) Need

Answer: (a) Aim and needs

Q: Teacher behaviour ought to

- (a) Administrative
- (b) Instructive
- (c) Idealistic
- (d) Directive

Answer: (c) Idealistic

Q: Information highway or net is-

- (a) Computer
- (b) Internet
- (c) Intranet
- (d) Key-board

Answer: (b) Internet

Q: INSAT—1(B) has been launched

- (a) 30 April, 1983
- (b) 30 August, 1983
- (c) 30 December, 1983
- (d) 30 January, 1984

Answer: (b) 30 August, 1983

Q: The number of representatives of Central Government in UGC is-

- (a) 09
- (b) 02
- (c) 06
- (d) 03

Answer: (b) 02

Q: Computer language is based on-

- (a) Number system
- (b) Symbol system
- (c) Series system
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Number system

Q: The main task of educational computer is-

- (a) Scoring the ANSWRs

- (b) Preserve the information
- (c) Analysis of data
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

Q: UNESCO satellite directed television program was used first

- (a) 1926
- (b) 1959
- (c) 1961
- (d) 1965

Answer: (d) 1965

Q: In which of the following instructional procedure is the main component?

- (a) Synectics teaching model
- (b) Basic teaching model
- (c) Inductive model
- (d) Social-stimulation

Answer: (b) Basic teaching model

Q: The computer-based teaching model has been developed by-

- (a) Gilbert (1962)
- (b) Stolurow and Davis (1965)
- (c) Robert Gagne (1965)
- (d) Mecner (1965)

Answer: (b) Stolurow and Davis (1965)

Q: Which of the following expectation students have from group learning?

- (a) To get appreciation from the group
- (b) To distribute the work equally
- (c) To ignore individual viewpoints
- (d) To attract isolated students towards the group

Answer: (d) To attract isolated students towards the group

Q: In order to modify the undesirable behavior of a student the most effective method is-

- (a) To punish the student
- (b) To bring it to the notice of parents
- (c) To find out the reasons for the undesirable behaviour and provide remedies
- (d) To ignore it

Answer: (c) To find out the reasons for the undesirable behaviour and provide remedies

Q: In which university the micro-teaching system started in 1961?

- (a) Stanford University
- (b) Oxford University
- (c) Delhi University
- (d) M. S. University Baroda (India)

Answer: (a) Stanford University

Q: The correct meaning of C.A.I.

- (a) Characteristics of Assistant Instructor

- (b) Computer Assisted Instruction
- (c) Community Assisted Instruction
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Computer Assisted Instruction

Q: “Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains/” This statement has been given by-

- (a) Abraham Maslow
- (b) Jean Jacques Rousseau
- (c) John Dewey
- (d) W. H. Kilpatrick

Answer: (b) Jean Jacques Rousseau

Q: Written communication strategy includes-

- (a) Algorithms
- (b) Decision Table
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

Q: Main responsibility of School Management lies on-

- (a) Principal
- (b) Teachers
- (c) Manager
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (a) Principal

Q: Major objective of School Discipline is-

- (a) To ensure safety of staff and students
- (b) To create an environment conducive for teaching
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

Q: At primary level teacher-taught ratio was

- (a) According to sixth educational survey of all India
- (b) According to fifth educational survey of all India
- (c) According to fourth educational survey of all India
- (d) According to second educational survey of all India

Answer: (a) According to sixth educational survey of all India

Q: A fault in a computer programme which prevents it from working correctly is known as-

- (a) Bug
- (b) Error
- (c) Boo-Boo
- (d) Virus

Answer: (a) Bug

Q: Practical knowledge of language is learnt at—

- (a) School
- (b) Language laboratory
- (c) Language teaching
- (d) Language instruction

Answer: (b) Language laboratory

Q: Dropping out from school means-

- (a) To come to school casually
- (b) To leave the school forever
- (c) To play truant from class
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) To leave the school forever

Q: Which one of the following is not a principle of a good time table?

- (a) Flexibility
- (b) Ruthless master
- (c) Variety
- (d) Coordination of efforts

Answer: (b) Ruthless master

Q: The reason of absence and escape from school is—

- (a) Lack of interest in syllabus
- (b) Poor method of teaching
- (c) Ineffective teacher
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

Q: Ministry of Human Resource Development was established

- (a) Oct. 26, 1985
- (b) Sept. 16, 1985
- (c) Sept. 26, 1985
- (d) Sept. 10, 1986

Answer: (c) Sept. 26, 1985

Q: The scope of Decision-Making

- (a) Management
- (b) Organization
- (c) Administration
- (d) Supervision

Answer: (c) Administration

Q: Factor of personality is—

- (a) Ductless glands
- (b) Family background
- (c) School
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

Q: Which of the following aspects is discussed in a Teacher's Diary?

- (a) Class Time Table
- (b) Teaching Content
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

Q: An assessment is _____ if it consistently achieves the same results with the same students.

- (a) Valid
- (b) Invalid
- (c) Reliable
- (d) Unreliable

Answer: (c) Reliable

Q: A/An _____ assessment is one which measures what it is intended to measure.

- (a) Valid
- (b) Invalid
- (c) Reliable
- (d) Unreliable

Answer: (a) Valid

Q: The use of technology to enhance learning process is called _____ in education.

- (a) IT
- (b) ICT
- (c) Information technology
- (d) Communication technology

Answer: (b) ICT

Q: An assessment that measures a student's current knowledge for the purpose of assigning a suitable course is called?

- (a) Diagnostic assessment
- (b) Formative assessment
- (c) Summative assessment
- (d) Contemporary assessment

Answer: (a) Diagnostic assessment

Q: An assessment that is generally carried out throughout a course is called?

- (a) Diagnostic assessment
- (b) Formative assessment
- (c) Summative assessment
- (d) Contemporary assessment

Answer: (b) Formative assessment

Q: An assessment that is generally carried out at the end of a course to assign students a course grade is called?

- (a) Diagnostic assessment
- (b) Formative assessment
- (c) Summative assessment

(d) Contemporary assessment
Answer: (c) Summative assessment

Q: Which from the following is NOT a formal assessment?

- (a) Assignment
- (b) Paper
- (c) Quiz
- (d) Discussion

Answer: (d) Discussion

Q: Which from the following is NOT an informal assessment?

- (a) Assignment
- (b) Observation
- (c) Rating scales
- (d) Discussion

Answer: (a) Assignment

Q: According to John Dewey, the teacher should guide students the way of the knowledge as a _____ in learning process.

- (a) facilitator
- (b) guider
- (c) philosopher
- (d) partner

Answer: (a) facilitator

Q: The philosopher who worked in mathematical and scientific didactics was?

- (a) Jean Piaget
- (b) John Dewey
- (c) Martin Wagenschein
- (d) Lev Vygotsky

Answer: (c) Martin Wagenschein

Q: Which philosopher gave the idea that education should be based on the principles of human development?

- (a) Dewey
- (b) Watson
- (c) Rousseau
- (d) Thorndike

Answer: (c) Rousseau

Q: Who introduced the theory of empiricism?

- (a) D.J. O'Connor
- (b) John Dewey
- (c) William James
- (d) John Locke

Answer: (d) John Locke

Q: Who gave the Totality Conscious Ideas?

- (a) Jean Piaget

- (b) Herbert Spencer
- (c) Hill Gard
- (d) Woodworth

Answer: (b) Herbert Spencer

Q: Who wrote the book "Emile"?

- (a) William Stern
- (b) John Locke
- (c) Rousseau
- (d) Thorndike

Answer: (c) Rousseau

Q: Which philosopher compiled Kindergarten education system?

- (a) Friedrich Frobel
- (b) Herbert Spencer
- (c) John Locke
- (d) D.J. O'Connor

Answer: (a) Friedrich Frobel

Q: When was the book "Child Development for early childhood studies" published for the first time?

- (a) 1893
- (b) 1895
- (c) 1897
- (d) 1899

Answer: (b) 1895

Q: Which educator gave the idea of Behaviorism in education system?

- (a) John Locke
- (b) Thorndike
- (c) Herbert Spencer
- (d) Watson

Answer: (d) Watson

Q: At the beginning of the nineteenth century whose focus was the study of the development of the mind?

- (a) Jean Piaget
- (b) William James
- (c) Hill Gard
- (d) William Stern

Answer: (b) William James

Q: Who had devised the term IQ (Intelligence Quotient)?

- (a) William James
- (b) William Stern
- (c) John Locke
- (d) John Dewey

Answer: (b) William Stern

Q: Bert called the intelligence to

- (a) Nature
- (b) Jeans
- (c) Innate
- (d) Health

Answer: (c) Innate

Q: Which educator presents "Law of Readiness, Law of Exercise and Law of Effect"?

- (a) Hill Gard
- (b) Thorndike
- (c) Spencer
- (d) Rousseau

Answer: (b) Thorndike

Q: Who said that "These situations are mental evolutions that are aspects of conflict and anxiety."?

- (a) Hill Gard
- (b) Watson
- (c) Jean Piaget
- (d) Ralph Tyler

Answer: (c) Jean Piaget

Q: Formal education or school training represent

- (a) Learner programs of study
- (b) Planned programs of study
- (c) Collective programs of study
- (d) Basic programs of study

Answer: (b) Planned programs of study

Q: In childhood which conditions are favorable for improving of skills and knowledge begun in

- (a) Home
- (b) Library
- (c) Mosque
- (d) Park

Answer: (a) Home

Q: From the given below which is most suitable for the study of human behaviour?

- (a) Humanism
- (b) Naturalism
- (c) Psychology
- (d) Sociality

Answer: (c) Psychology

Q: Education explains the gaining experience from birth through old age.

- (a) Training
- (b) Philosophy
- (c) Programmer

(d) Psychology

Answer: (d) Psychology

Q: Who are usually responsible for conducting classroom and laboratory learning studies which are carefully planned?

- (a) School's Principal
- (b) District Education Officer
- (c) Psychologists of Education
- (d) School Teachers

Answer: (d) School Teachers

Q: Psychologists are agreed that education implies can be regarded as?

- (a) Process
- (b) Product
- (c) Both Process & Product
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both Process & Product

Q: In 19th century European psychologists devoted best attention to studies dealing with Imagery.

- (a) Mental
- (b) Physical
- (c) Individual
- (d) Social

Answer: (a) Mental

Q: Which psychologists introduced the application of scientifically evolved principles and theories of learning in education system?

- (a) Chinese
- (b) American
- (c) German
- (d) British

Answer: (b) American

Q: At the end of 19th century, which philosopher formulated laws of learning as a result of his experiments with animals?

- (a) Hill Gard
- (b) Watson
- (c) Edward Thorndike
- (d) John Dewey

Answer: (c) Edward Thorndike

Q: Successful educational practices evolve from the application of Methods.

- (a) Analog
- (b) Scientific
- (c) Virtual
- (d) Technical

Answer: (b) Scientific

Q: By Genetic method of studying human development can be utilized

- (a) Horizontal
- (b) Vertical
- (c) Both Horizontal and vertical
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both Horizontal and vertical

Q: The method is very useful in some areas of investigation.

- (a) Critical
- (b) Observation
- (c) Dialogue
- (d) Questionnaire

Answer: (b) Observation

Q: Skilled interviewer can discover many about the person interviewed.

- (a) Feature
- (b) Values
- (c) Facts
- (d) Background

Answer: (d) Background

Q: includes data concerning family background and educational development.

- (a) Case study
- (b) General behavior
- (c) Genetic approach
- (d) Adequacy

Answer: (a) Case study

Q: Psychological experiment is used to test concerning human

- (a) Nature
- (b) Behavior
- (c) Education
- (d) Problems

Answer: (b) Behavior

Q: Method of research is method of conducted experimentation probably.

- (a) Exact
- (b) Refined
- (c) Both Exact and Refined
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both Exact and Refined

Q: According to human factor, individuals may vary from to day in their performance.

- (a) Day
- (b) Week
- (c) Year
- (d) Month

Answer: (a) Day

Q: For study purposes, the members of a group of young people can be differ among themselves in habits

- (a) Abilities
- (b) Interests
- (c) Both Abilities and Interests
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both Abilities and Interests

Q: Teachers are closely associated with the process.

- (a) Study
- (b) Learning
- (c) Evaluation
- (d) Observing

Answer: (b) Learning

Q: The teacher can provide the kind of stimulation to enable the child to become learner.

- (a) Quality
- (b) Social
- (c) Interesting
- (d) Active

Answer: (d) Active

Q: Children should be given an opportunity to the democratic way of life in school.

- (a) Learn
- (b) Experience
- (c) Understand
- (d) Knowing

Answer: (b) Experience

Q: The value of satisfaction in is emphasized by the psychologist now a days.

- (a) Learning
- (b) Education
- (c) Management
- (d) Environment

Answer: (a) Learning

Q: For growth of children, some parents and teachers were over concerned about providing conditions.

- (a) Certain
- (b) Fundamentally
- (c) Powerful
- (d) Healthful

Answer: (d) Healthful

Q: A teacher should have an intelligence quotient of

- (a) 120
- (b) 125
- (c) 130

(d) 135

Answer: (c) 130

Q: When a teacher is certified to teach, it doesn't mean his is completed.

- (a) Learning
- (b) Education
- (c) Training
- (d) Planning

Answer: (c) Training

Q: Who said that "a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia"?

- (a) Sir John Shore
- (b) Sir Alured Clarke
- (c) Lord Macaulay
- (d) Sir George Barlow

Answer: (c) Lord Macaulay

Q: Which is the medium of instruction at primary level in Pakistan?

- (a) Provincial language / Urdu
- (b) Urdu
- (c) English
- (d) Provincial language / English

Answer: (a) Provincial language / Urdu

Q: Approximately 35 working weeks in a year at

- (a) Primary Level
- (b) Secondary Level
- (c) Both Primary and Secondary Levels
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Primary Level

Q: As a teacher, what will you do if students do not attend your class?

- (a) Blame students for their absence from the class
- (b) Ponder over the present attitude of students in a calm manner
- (c) Think about using some interesting techniques of teaching
- (d) Try to understand the reasons and try to eliminate them

Answer: (d) Try to understand the reasons and try to eliminate them

Q: There will be better communication in a lecture if a teacher

- (a) reads from prepared notes
- (b) prepares the notes well in advance and use them as a guide
- (c) talks extempore
- (d) talks extempore drawing examples from other disciplines

Answer: (d) talks extempore drawing examples from other disciplines

Q: Teachers who are enthusiastic in classroom teaching

- (a) often 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 of the above

Answer: (c) involve their students in the teaching-learning process

Q: One can be a good teacher, if he/she

- (a) has genuine interest in teaching
- (b) knows how to control students
- (c) knows his/her subject
- (d) has good expression

Answer: (c) knows his/her subject

Q: The most important skill of teaching is

- (a) making students understand what the teacher says
- (b) covering the course prescribed in his subject
- (c) keeping students relaxed while teaching
- (d) taking classes regularly

Answer: (a) making students understand what the teacher says

Q: Effective teaching, by and large, is a function of

- (a) Maintaining discipline in the class
- (b) Teachers honesty
- (c) Teacher's making students learn and understand
- (d) Teachers liking for the Job of teaching

Answer: (c) Teacher's making students learn and understand

Q: Success of a profession depends on—

- (a) Policy to please individuals
- (b) Maintaining relationship with people
- (c) Maintaining quality of work
- (d) Loyalty to the superiors

Answer: (c) Maintaining quality of work

Q: Main role of teacher is identified with a—

- (a) Leader
- (b) Planner
- (c) Manager
- (d) Motivator

Answer: (a) Leader

Q: Prior to teaching the teacher does—

- (a) Identification of objectives
- (b) Preparation of teaching lesson plan
- (c) Know the interest of students
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

Q: Effective teaching includes—

- (a) Teacher is active but students may or may not be active
- (b) Teacher may be active or inactive but students are active

- (c) Teacher is active and students are active
- (d) All of the above situations

Answer: (c) Teacher is active and students are active

Q: Immediate outcome of teaching is—

- (a) Changes in the behaviour of students in desirable direction
- (b) Development of total personality of students
- (c) Building characters of the students
- (d) Getting selected for a suitable job

Answer: (a) Changes in the behaviour of students in desirable direction

Q: Basic requirement of teaching efficiency is—

- (a) Mastery on teaching skills
- (b) Mastery over use of different techniques of teaching
- (c) Mastery over appropriate use of media and technology in teaching
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

Q: Questioning skill in teaching is most useful in—

- (a) Ensuring students' active participation in learning
- (b) Memorizing the facts by students
- (c) Making students disciplined
- (d) Preparing students for examination

Answer: (a) Ensuring students' active participation in learning

Q: A teacher wants to enhance his income. You will advise him/her to—

- (a) Teach in coaching institutes during extra time
- (b) Take more remunerative works in the school/college
- (c) Join contractual assignments other than teaching
- (d) Writing Books

Answer: (d) Writing Books

Q: As a principal you will encourage your teacher colleagues to—

- (a) Participate in seminars and conferences in India and abroad
- (b) Participate in refresher courses for enhancement of subject knowledge
- (c) Doing community services for upliftment of the downtrodden
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

Q: A teacher shall inculcate social and moral values among students by—

- (a) Delivering lectures on values
- (b) Showing TV programmes
- (c) Involving students actively in co-curricular activities
- (d) Observing Religious Festivals

Answer: (c) Involving students actively in co-curricular activities

Q: The most significant approach of evaluation is—

- (a) Continuous and comprehensive evaluation
- (b) Conducting objective term end examination

- (c) Maintaining cumulative records of students
- (d) Semester system evaluation

Answer: (a) Continuous and comprehensive evaluation

Q: Educational technology is useful because—

- (a) it is the need of the hour
- (b) it is adopted by famous institutions
- (c) it makes teaching effective and efficient
- (d) it attracts students towards teaching and learning activities

Answer: (c) it makes teaching effective and efficient

Q: A teacher must have mastery over his subject for—

- (a) alertness
- (b) making impact on students
- (c) interest
- (d) making teaching effective

Answer: (d) making teaching effective

Q: The term 'kinder garden' means—

- (a) Children's
- (b) Children's home
- (c) Children's school
- (d) Children's playground

Answer: (d) Children's playground

Q: The Kothari Commission Report on Education was entitled as—

- (a) Education and National Development
- (b) Learning 'to be'
- (c) Diversification of Education
- (d) Education for all

Answer: (a) Education and National Development

Q: The most appropriate meaning of learning is—

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

Answer: (b) Modification of behaviour

Q: 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

Answer: (b) Psychology of education

Q: Work experience in education means—

- (a) Education for productivity with rural
- (b) Working for a new social order

- (c) Experience in industrial and technological world
- (d) Education for orientation towards vocational courses

Answer: (d) Education for orientation towards vocational courses

Q: Integral education concept is propounded by—

- (a) Sri Aurobindo
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Swami Dayanand
- (d) Swami Vivekanand

Answer: (a) Sri Aurobindo

Q: In teaching, experienced members guide the immature ones for

- (a) Spending time
- (b) Qualification
- (c) Quality of life
- (d) Adjustment of life

Answer: (d) Adjustment of life

Q: Which is not the focal point of the triangular process of teaching?

- (a) Teaching method
- (b) Teacher
- (c) Pupil
- (d) Contents

Answer: (a) Teaching method

Q: The goal of teaching is

- (a) to give information
- (b) To involve pupils in activities
- (c) To impart knowledge
- (d) Desirable change in behavior

Answer: (d) Desirable change in behavior

Q: The rules of presenting the contents to make them easy are called

- (a) Method of teaching
- (b) Maxims of teaching
- (c) Techniques of teaching
- (d) Teaching strategies

Answer: (b) Maxims of teaching

Q: SOLO stands for

- (a) System of the observed learning outcome
- (b) Structure of the observed learning output
- (c) Structure of the observed learning outcome
- (d) System of the observed learning output

Answer: (c) Structure of the observed learning outcome

Q: SOLO taxonomy consists of levels

- (a) 2
- (b) 3

- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Answer: (c) 4

Q: With reference to SOLO taxonomy, one aspect of a task is understood in

- (a) Unistructural level
- (b) Multistructural level
- (c) Rational level
- (d) Extended abstract level

Answer: (a) Unistructural level

Q: Two or more aspects are understood in

- (a) Unistructural level
- (b) Multistructural level
- (c) Rational level
- (d) Extended abstract level

Answer: (b) Multistructural level

Q: Integration is developed between two or more aspects in

- (a) Unistructural level
- (b) Multistructural level
- (c) Rational level
- (d) Extended abstract level

Answer: (c) Rational level

Q: To go beyond the given information is

- (a) Unistructural level
- (b) Multistructural level
- (c) Rational level
- (d) Extended abstract level

Answer: (d) Extended abstract level

Q: SOLO taxonomy was presented by

- (a) Bloom
- (b) Krathwohl
- (c) Simpson
- (d) Biggs & Collis

Answer: (d) Biggs & Collis

Q: Students are passive in

- (a) Project method
- (b) Discovery method
- (c) Lecture method
- (d) Inquiry method

Answer: (c) Lecture method

Q: Symposium is a type of

- (a) Discovery method
- (b) Discussion method

- (c) Lecture method
- (d) Demonstration method

Answer: (b) Discussion method

Q: Heuristic means

- (a) To investigate
- (b) To show
- (c) To do
- (d) To act

Answer: (a) To investigate

Q: Armstrong was the exponent of

- (a) Problem-solving method
- (b) Project method
- (c) Discussion method
- (d) Heuristic method

Answer: (d) Heuristic method

Q: According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 5
- (d) 5

Answer: (c) 5

Q: Activity involves

- (a) Physical action
- (b) Mental action
- (c) Mental action
- (d) Physical and mental action

Answer: (d) Physical and mental action

Q: We move from specific to general in

- (a) Inductive method
- (b) Deductive method
- (c) Drill method
- (d) Discussion method

Answer: (a) Inductive method

Q: Practice is made in

- (a) Inductive method
- (b) Deductive method
- (c) Drill method
- (d) Discussion method

Answer: (c) Drill method

Q: The Socratic method is known as

- (a) Lecture demonstration method
- (b) Discussion method

- (c) Inquiry method
- (d) Question-Answer method

Answer: (d) Question-Answer method

Q: Absenteeism can be tackled by:

- (a) teaching
- (b) punishing the students
- (c) giving the sweets
- (d) contacting the parents

Answer: (d) contacting the parents

Q: Discipline means:

- (a) strict-behaviour
- (b) severe punishment
- (c) obedience
- (d) going by the rules

Answer: (d) going by the rules

Q: If any girl child does not come to school regularly you will:

- (a) no bother
- (b) struck off her name
- (c) complain to the Principal
- (d) meet the parents and encourage them

Answer: (d) meet the parents and encourage them

Q: In co-education you want to:

- (a) make separate rows of boys and girls
- (b) you give preference to boys over girls
- (c) you give preference to none
- (d) you deal according to need

Answer: (d) you deal according to need

Q: One of the basic principles of socializing individuals is:

- (a) religion
- (b) caste
- (c) educational
- (d) imitation

Answer: (c) educational

Q: Which of the skills do you consider most essential for a teacher?

- (a) Oration skills
- (b) Listening skills
- (c) Managerial skills
- (d) Teaching skills

Answer: (d) Teaching skills

Q: Which of the skills do you consider most essential for a teacher?

- (a) encourage children to search for knowledge
- (b) have all the information for the children

- (c) ability to make children memorize materials
- (d) enable children to do well in tests

Answer: (a) encourage children to search for knowledge

Q: Which of the skills do you consider most essential for a teacher?

- (a) identify gifted children
- (b) have an understanding of all children abilities
- (c) identify children with learning disabilities
- (d) none of the above

Answer: (b) have an understanding of all children abilities

Q: Which of the skills do you consider most essential for a teacher?

- (a) Ability to help children understand texts thoroughly
- (b) ability to help children do all the exercises
- (c) ability to raise possible actions from the texts
- (d) ability to help children form their own opinions on the text

Answer: (d) ability to help children form their own opinions on the text

Q: Which of the skills do you consider most essential for a teacher?

- (a) to communicate well
- (b) to use difficult language
- (c) to impress students
- (d) to read out the textbook

Answer: (a) to communicate well

Q: Success in developing values is mainly dependent upon:

- (a) government
- (b) society
- (c) family
- (d) teacher

Answer: (c) family

Q: Good reading aims at developing:

- (a) understanding
- (b) pronunciation
- (c) sensitivity
- (d) increasing factual knowledge

Answer: (a) understanding

Q: The primary duty of a teacher is to be responsible to his/her:

- (a) family
- (b) students
- (c) society
- (d) nation

Answer: (b) students

Q: Which of the following is not related to educational achievement?

- (a) heredity
- (b) experiences

- (c) practice
- (d) self learning

Answer: (a) heredity

Q: One of the students of a class hardly talks in the class. How would you encourage him to express himself?

- (a) By organizing discussions
- (b) By encouraging children to take part in classroom activities
- (c) By organizing educational games/programs in which children feel like speaking
- (d) By giving good marks to those who express themselves well

Answer: (c) By organizing educational games/programs in which children feel like speaking

