

NTET 2025 Solved Paper with Explanation

Q1. The science of comprehending theory and facilitating practice in the lifelong education of adults is called:

- (1) Andragogy
- (2) Anthropology
- (3) Heutagogy
- (4) Pedagogy

✓ **Answer:** (1) Andragogy

Explanation: *Andragogy* refers to the art and science of teaching adults, emphasizing self-directed and experience-based learning. The term was popularized by Malcolm Knowles.

Q2. Which one is *not* the characteristic of Andragogy?

- (1) Collaboration and discussion
- (2) Reflective practice
- (3) Self-directed learning
- (4) Standardized Assessment and Evaluation

✓ **Answer:** (4) Standardized Assessment and Evaluation

Explanation: Andragogy focuses on learner-centered, self-directed, and collaborative approaches. Standardized testing is more characteristic of pedagogy, not adult learning.

Q3. The Inkblot Test of Personality assessment was developed by:

- (1) Cattell
- (2) Hermann Rorschach
- (3) Morgan and Murray
- (4) Rosenzweig

✓ **Answer:** (2) Hermann Rorschach

Explanation: The *Rorschach Inkblot Test* is a projective psychological test created by Swiss psychologist Hermann Rorschach to assess personality and emotional functioning.

Q4. What is the main purpose of establishing rules and routines in the classroom?

- (1) To create a structured environment
- (2) To discourage student engagement
- (3) To create a restricted environment
- (4) To create an artificial environment

☒ **Answer:** (1) To create a structured environment

Explanation: Rules and routines provide consistency and predictability, helping to create a structured learning environment where students can focus and engage effectively.

Q5. Which of the following are the factors that can be considered for managing diversity in the classroom?

- A. Make efforts to know your students.
- B. Maintain a working relationship with students through consistent communication.
- C. Unaware of their strengths and weaknesses.
- D. Show individual respect to each student.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A, B and D Only
- (2) A, C and D Only
- (3) A, B and C Only
- (4) B, C and D Only

☒ **Answer:** (1) A, B and D Only

Explanation: Managing diversity involves understanding learners' backgrounds, maintaining communication, and showing respect. Being unaware of strengths and weaknesses (C) is a negative factor.

Q6. Match List – I with List – II:

List I (Learning Theories) List II (Technologies)

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Behaviorism | II. Teaching Machine |
| B. Cognitivism | III. Interactive Multimedia |
| C. Constructivism | I. ARPANET, PLATO |
| D. Connectivism | IV. MOOC, Social Networking |

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A–II, B–I, C–III, D–IV
- (2) A–II, B–IV, C–III, D–I

(3) A–I, B–II, C–IV, D–III

(4) A–I, B–II, C–III, D–IV

✓ **Answer:** (1) A–II, B–I, C–III, D–IV

Explanation:

- Behaviorism → Teaching machines (Skinner's programmed learning)
- Cognitivism → Early networked systems (PLATO)
- Constructivism → Interactive multimedia environments
- Connectivism → MOOCs & social networks

Q7. Which of the following are the characteristics of a *Good Test* in evaluation?

A. Subjectivity

B. Reliability

C. Validity

D. Objectivity

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A, B and D Only

(2) A, C and D Only

(3) A, B and C Only

(4) B, C and D Only

✓ **Answer:** (4) B, C and D Only

Explanation: A good test should be *reliable*, *valid*, and *objective*. Subjectivity reduces the fairness and consistency of test results.

Q8. The ability of using new and creative applications of prior knowledge and skills is known as:

(1) Analysis

(2) Understanding

(3) Remembering

(4) Synthesis

✓ **Answer:** (4) Synthesis

Explanation: *Synthesis* (Bloom's Taxonomy) involves combining elements to form a new structure — the creative use of previous knowledge to produce something original.

Q9. Match List – I with List – II:

List I (Level of Objective)

List II (Writing Learning Objectives)

A. Remembering Objectives

I. The pupil will be able to recognize linear equations.

B. Understanding

II. The pupil will be able to draw the graph of a linear equation choosing a proper scale.

C. Applying

III. The pupil will be able to represent linear equations graphically.

D. Skill-Based Objectives

IV. The pupil will be able to give examples of linear equations.

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

(2) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

(3) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

(4) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II

☒ **Answer:** (1) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

Explanation:

- Remembering → Recognizing concepts
- Understanding → Drawing or explaining with reasoning
- Applying → Giving examples or using knowledge
- Skill-Based → Representing or performing practically

Q10. Which of the following are forms of learning materials and resources?

A. Books

B. Monographs

C. Role Play

D. Brainstorming

E. 3-D Models

Choose the correct answer:

(1) B, C and E Only

(2) A, B and E Only

(3) C, D and E Only

(4) A, B and D Only

✓ **Answer:** (2) A, B and E Only

Explanation: *Learning materials* refer to tangible and instructional resources like books, monographs, and models. *Role play* and *brainstorming* are techniques, not materials.

Q1. Which of the following refers to the software and online devices and environments that adjust to individual needs?

- (1) Presentation Package
- (2) Adaptive Learning Technologies
- (3) Web 2.0
- (4) Mobile App

✓ **Answer:** (2) Adaptive Learning Technologies

Explanation: Adaptive learning technologies personalize educational content using AI algorithms that adjust difficulty and pace according to individual learner performance and needs.

Q2. Which of the following hypotheses were formulated by **Knowles (1980)** regarding *Andragogy*?

- A. Adults approach learning as judgmental
- B. Adults approach learning as problem-solving
- C. Adults learn most effectively when the issue is of immediate importance
- D. Adults must learn by experience
- E. Adults must understand why they must learn anything

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A, B, C and E Only
- (2) A, B, D and E Only
- (3) B, C, D and E Only
- (4) A, B, C and D Only

✓ **Answer:** (3) B, C, D and E Only

Explanation: Malcolm Knowles proposed that adults learn best when:

- They understand **why** they are learning,
- Learning is **problem-centered**,
- It's **relevant and immediately applicable**, and
- Based on **experience**.

Q3. According to **Dave's Psychomotor Domain (1970)**, what is the hierarchical order of the five major classes based on the level of proficiency?

- A. Imitation
- B. Precision

- C. Naturalization
- D. Articulation
- E. Manipulation

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A, B, C, E, D
- (2) B, A, D, C, E
- (3) E, D, B, C, A
- (4) A, E, B, D, C

✓ **Answer:** (4) A, E, B, D, C

Explanation: Dave's psychomotor domain hierarchy:

1. Imitation → 2. Manipulation → 3. Precision → 4. Articulation → 5. Naturalization.

This progression reflects increasing motor skill proficiency and automaticity.

Q4. Which one among the following principles does *not* belong to effective communication?

- (1) Correctness
- (2) Competition
- (3) Completeness
- (4) Courtesy

✓ **Answer:** (2) Competition

Explanation: The **7 C's of effective communication** are: Clear, Concise, Concrete, Correct, Coherent, Complete, and Courteous. "Competition" is not one of these.

Q5. Choose the correct sequence of **5-E Approach**:

- A. Explore
- B. Evaluate
- C. Explain
- D. Engage
- E. Elaborate

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) B, C, A, D, E
- (2) E, D, C, A, B
- (3) A, C, D, B, E
- (4) D, A, C, E, B

✓ **Answer:** (4) D, A, C, E, B

Explanation: The **5E Model of Learning** by Bybee follows this order:

Engage → Explore → Explain → Elaborate → Evaluate.

It promotes inquiry-based and experiential learning.

Q6. According to **Oxford Dictionary**, “impart knowledge or skill, give instruction or lessons, instill and inspire with” is _____.

- (1) Teaching
- (2) Learning
- (3) Training
- (4) Observation

☒ **Answer:** (1) Teaching

Explanation: The definition of *teaching* as per Oxford Dictionary refers to imparting knowledge, skills, and values through instruction and guidance.

Q7. Identify the combination of correct features of **Written Communication**.

- A. This mode of communication is generally formal.
- B. Written communication is faster than oral communication.
- C. Direct contact between sender and receiver is not needed.
- D. Written information is mostly reliable and clear.

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A, C and D Only
- (2) A, B and C Only
- (3) B, C and D Only
- (4) A, B and D Only

☒ **Answer:** (1) A, C and D Only

Explanation: Written communication is usually **formal, reliable**, and doesn't require direct interaction. It is **not faster** than oral communication.

Q8. Identify the **incorrect statement** about oral communication.

- (1) It is an effective method of impressing the listeners.
- (2) This form of communication can be formal and informal both.
- (3) It is an effective mode of giving reinforcement to pupils.
- (4) Oral communication is slower than written one.

☒ **Answer:** (4) Oral communication is slower than written one.

Explanation: Oral communication is actually **faster** and more immediate than written communication, hence (4) is incorrect.

Q9. Thorndike's theory is called:

- (1) Connectionism
- (2) Cognitivism
- (3) Realism
- (4) Idealism

☒ **Answer:** (1) Connectionism

Explanation: Edward Thorndike's *Connectionism Theory* states that learning occurs through associations between stimulus and response, leading to habit formation.

Q10. Arrange the needs identified in **Maslow's Theory** in hierarchical order:

- A. Self-esteem needs
- B. Safety needs
- C. Physiological needs
- D. Self-actualization needs
- E. Belongingness and love needs

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) B, C, A, E, D
- (2) A, B, C, D, E
- (3) C, B, E, A, D
- (4) D, E, C, B, A

☒ **Answer:** (3) C, B, E, A, D

Explanation: Maslow's hierarchy of needs (bottom to top):

Physiological → Safety → Love/Belonging → Esteem → Self-actualization.

Q1. In which of the following ways, effective classroom management helps both learners and teachers?

- A. Sets up and continues a systematic environment in the classroom
- B. Increases academic learning
- C. Encourages social growth
- D. Increases negative practices

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A, B and D Only
- (2) A, C and D Only
- (3) A, B and C Only
- (4) B, C and D Only

☒ **Answer:** (3) A, B and C Only

Explanation: Effective classroom management creates a **structured learning environment**,

enhances **academic performance**, and promotes **social interaction** and cooperation among learners.

Q2. Arrange the task of **Pedagogical Analysis** in hierarchical order:

- A. Instructional objectives
- B. Content analysis
- C. Evaluation system
- D. Methodology of teaching

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) B, C, A, D
- (2) A, B, C, D
- (3) B, A, D, C
- (4) D, C, B, A

☒ **Answer:** (3) B, A, D, C

Explanation: The proper pedagogical analysis sequence is:

Content Analysis → Instructional Objectives → Methodology of Teaching → Evaluation System.

This logical flow ensures effective teaching design.

Q3. Arrange the following components of **Computer-Based Assessment** in hierarchical order:

- A. Assessment generation
- B. Storage, retrieval, and transmission
- C. Assessment delivery
- D. Assessment scoring and interpretation

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A, C, D, B
- (2) B, A, D, C
- (3) A, D, B, C
- (4) A, B, D, C

☒ **Answer:** (1) A, C, D, B

Explanation: The correct order is:

1. Assessment generation → 2. Assessment delivery → 3. Scoring & interpretation → 4. Storage & transmission.

This reflects the operational flow of digital assessments.

Q4. Arrange the following **positive discipline techniques** that instructors can use to foster discipline among students in correct sequence:

- A. Set objectives toward the start of class
- B. Set the classroom rules toward the beginning of the year
- C. Proper conduct ought to be fortified
- D. Give learners various decisions

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A, C, D, B
- (2) B, A, C, D
- (3) A, D, B, C
- (4) A, B, D, C

☒ **Answer:** (2) B, A, C, D

Explanation: Discipline techniques start with establishing **rules**, setting **objectives**, reinforcing **positive behavior**, and finally **encouraging student choice** to develop responsibility.

Q5. Which one of the following is a **component of Rubrics**?

- (1) Criteria that will be assessed
- (2) Descriptions of what is expected for each assignment component
- (3) Performance levels indicating mastery of various components
- (4) Skills to be acquired

☒ **Answer:** (3) Performance levels indicating mastering of various components

Explanation: A rubric consists of **criteria**, **descriptors**, and **performance levels**, the latter being the scale that shows mastery or proficiency.

Q6. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Affective Domain)

List-II (Development)

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| A. Receiving | III. Students pay attention passively, it's about recognition and memory |
| B. Responding | I. Students participate in the learning process |
| C. Valuing | IV. Students attach value to an object, phenomenon, or information |
| D. Characterizing | II. Students can build abstract knowledge |

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
- (2) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
- (3) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- (4) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II

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☒ **Answer:** (3) A–III, B–I, C–IV, D–II

Explanation: According to Krathwohl's affective domain, learning moves from **Receiving** → **Responding** → **Valuing** → **Organization** → **Characterization**.

Q7. Select the appropriate causes of miscommunication:

- A. If the receiver is receiving many messages at a time, confusion will be created.
- B. Lack of sequence in messages also creates miscommunication.
- C. Communication is meaningful interaction among humans, means whatever we speak, it is understood by others.
- D. If the speed of communication is very fast, the receiver will not be able to follow it correctly.

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A, B and C Only
- (2) A, B and D Only
- (3) B, C and D Only
- (4) A, C and D Only

☒ **Answer:** (2) A, B and D Only

Explanation: Miscommunication often occurs due to **message overload**, **disorganized sequencing**, or **rapid communication**. Option C is incorrect as it assumes all communication is understood perfectly.

Q8. "Training has been a successful method of reducing accidents, reducing waste, and increasing quality," said by —

- (1) Strauss and Sayles
- (2) Freedman and Yarbrough
- (3) Walter
- (4) B. D. Kolekar

☒ **Answer:** (1) Strauss and Sayles

Explanation: Strauss and Sayles emphasized training as an essential management practice that improves safety, efficiency, and quality in organizations.

Q9. Pre-active stage of teaching is related to:

- (1) Action and Reaction
- (2) Testing
- (3) Fixing up Goals
- (4) Feedback

✓ **Answer:** (3) Fixing up Goals

Explanation: The **pre-active stage** involves **planning** — setting goals, designing lessons, and selecting instructional strategies before actual classroom teaching.

Q10. Classroom setting is an important _____ in classroom management.

- (1) Teaching Style
- (2) Learning Habit
- (3) Variable
- (4) Feedback

✓ **Answer:** (3) Variable

Explanation: The classroom setting is a **variable** that affects student engagement, discipline, and learning outcomes; it includes layout, resources, and atmosphere.

Q1. With reference to the emerging technologies, which of the following involves the addition of a computer-assisted contextual layer of information overlaid on a real-world context or situation?

- (1) Augmented Reality (AR)
- (2) Learning Management System
- (3) Computer Assisted Instruction
- (4) Computer Managed Instruction

✓ **Answer:** (1) Augmented Reality (AR)

Explanation: *Augmented Reality* overlays digital information—such as text, graphics, or sound—on real-world environments. It merges the physical and virtual worlds to enhance learning experiences through interactivity.

Q2. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Level of Teaching)

List-II (Model)

A. Memory Level

IV. Herbartian Model

B. Understanding Level

II. Morrison Teaching Model

C. Reflective Level

III. Bigge and Hunt Teaching Model

D. Dynamic Model for Autonomy I. Tassinari Model

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

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- (2) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
(3) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
(4) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

✓ **Answer:** (3) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I

Explanation:

- Memory Level → **Herbartian Model** (Focuses on recall)
- Understanding Level → **Morrison Teaching Model**
- Reflective Level → **Bigge & Hunt Model**
- Dynamic Model → **Tassinari Model (autonomy-based)**

Q3. Identify the correct order of sequence of events used by a radio station to send the message to the public:

- A. Studio
B. Transmitter
C. Listener
D. Control Room

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A, B, C, D
(2) D, C, B, A
(3) A, D, B, C
(4) A, C, D, B

✓ **Answer:** (3) A, D, B, C

Explanation: The correct broadcast process is:

Studio (message creation) → Control Room (processing) → Transmitter (signal transmission) → Listener (reception).

Q4. Which of the following skills are necessary to use Information and Communication Technology for a Data Management System?

- A. Data gathering
B. Data storing
C. Data analysis
D. Sending email

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A, B and D Only
(2) A, C and D Only

- (3) A, B and C Only
- (4) B, C and D Only

✔ **Answer:** (3) A, B and C Only

Explanation: Effective data management involves **gathering, storing, and analyzing** data to improve decision-making. Emailing is a communication tool, not a data management function.

Q5. Which of the following thinkers are associated with **Critical Pedagogy**?

- A. Paulo Freire
- B. Henry Giroux
- C. Loughran
- D. Alexander Kapp

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A and B Only
- (2) C and D Only
- (3) B and C Only
- (4) A and D Only

✔ **Answer:** (1) A and B Only

Explanation: *Paulo Freire* and *Henry Giroux* are pioneers of **Critical Pedagogy**, which emphasizes empowering learners to question and challenge domination and inequality in education.

Q6. Which of the following is/are the **characteristics of Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory**?

- A. Learning occurs through social interaction and collaboration.
- B. The Zone of Proximal Development is a crucial concept.
- C. Cognitive development is primarily determined by individual factors.
- D. Language plays a central role in thinking.

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A, B and C Only
- (2) B, C and D Only
- (3) A, B and D Only
- (4) A and D Only

✔ **Answer:** (3) A, B and D Only

Explanation: Vygotsky emphasized that **social interaction** and **language** are fundamental to learning. The **Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)** defines the range of tasks a learner can accomplish with guidance.

Q7. Schema Theory in psychology is primarily associated with the work of which psychologist?

- A. Frederic Bartlett
- B. Vygotsky
- C. Bronfenbrenner
- D. Jean Piaget
- E. Robert Sears

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) C and E Only
- (2) A and D Only
- (3) D and E Only
- (4) B and D Only

☒ **Answer:** (2) A and D Only

Explanation: *Frederic Bartlett* introduced the **Schema Theory**, later expanded by *Jean Piaget* through the concepts of **assimilation and accommodation** in cognitive structures.

Q8. Teacher-Centered Methods are:

- A. Lecture Method
- B. Inquiry Approach
- C. Demonstration Method
- D. Problem Solving

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) C and D Only
- (2) A and C Only
- (3) B and A Only
- (4) A and D Only

☒ **Answer:** (2) A and C Only

Explanation: *Lecture* and *Demonstration* are teacher-centered methods where the teacher controls instruction; *Inquiry* and *Problem Solving* are learner-centered approaches.

Q9. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Forms of Assessment)

A. Norm-Referenced Assessment

List-II (Characteristics)

I. Designed to assess relative performance based on a group standard

List-I (Forms of Assessment)**List-II (Characteristics)**

B. Criterion-Referenced Assessment

IV. Based on specific performance standards

C. Self-Referenced (Ipsative) Assessment

III. Compares current behavior with earlier performance

D. Scholastic Assessment

II. Related to academic activities within the curriculum

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

(2) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II

(3) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

(4) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

✓ **Answer:** (2) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II

Explanation:

- Norm-Referenced → Relative group comparison
- Criterion-Referenced → Specific standard-based
- Self-Referenced → Comparison with past performance
- Scholastic → Academic subject-based

Q10. Which of the following is **NOT** a type of Formative Assessment?

(1) Teacher observations

(2) Student record

(3) Anecdotal records

(4) Term End Examination

✓ **Answer:** (4) Term End Examination

Explanation: *Formative assessments* are continuous and diagnostic (like observations and records), while *Term End Exams* are **summative**, conducted after instruction to measure total achievement.

Q1. The primary purpose of **Scaffolding** in teaching is:

(1) To encourage learner for mistakes

(2) To evaluate the learner's performance with staff

(3) To provide temporary support to help learners learn

(4) To modify teaching-learning process

✓ **Answer:** (3) To provide temporary support to help learners learn

Explanation: *Scaffolding* (a concept introduced by Vygotsky and expanded by Bruner) refers to the **temporary support** provided by a teacher to help learners achieve tasks they cannot complete alone. As learners gain competence, support is gradually withdrawn.

Q2. Arrange the following tasks in hierarchical order for attaining the **teaching-learning objectives**:

- A. Identifying the entry behavior of the learners and their performance deficiency
- B. Identifying the appropriate methods and strategies for providing learning experiences
- C. Identifying learning experiences to be given to the learners
- D. Planning for the appropriate teaching-learning situations or environment

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A, C, B, D
- (2) B, A, C, D
- (3) A, D, B, C
- (4) A, B, D, C

✓ **Answer:** (1) A, C, B, D

Explanation: The logical order is:

- 1 Identify learners' entry behavior (A)
- 2 Decide learning experiences (C)
- 3 Choose appropriate strategies (B)
- 4 Plan the teaching-learning environment (D)

Q3. With reference to curricular structure in Higher Education, **CBCS** stands for:

- (1) Choice Based Content Security
- (2) Choice Based Credit System
- (3) Credit Based Content Sources
- (4) Content Based Choice System

✓ **Answer:** (2) Choice Based Credit System

Explanation: The **Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)** allows students flexibility in choosing courses, earning credits, and learning at their own pace, promoting interdisciplinary learning.

Q4. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Piaget's Stages of Development) List-II (Age Group)

A. Sensorimotor Stage

I. 0–2 years

List-I (Piaget's Stages of Development) List-II (Age Group)

B. Concrete Operational Stage

IV. 7–11 years

C. Pre-operational Stage

III. 2–7 years

D. Formal Operational Stage

II. Above 11 years

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A–I, B–IV, C–III, D–II

(2) A–II, B–IV, C–III, D–I

(3) A–IV, B–II, C–I, D–III

(4) A–I, B–IV, C–II, D–III

☒ **Answer:** (1) A–I, B–IV, C–III, D–II

Explanation:

Jean Piaget's stages are:

- **Sensorimotor (0–2 yrs)** – Learning through senses and actions
- **Pre-operational (2–7 yrs)** – Symbolic thinking and language
- **Concrete Operational (7–11 yrs)** – Logical reasoning for concrete objects
- **Formal Operational (11+ yrs)** – Abstract and hypothetical thinking

Q5. Which among the following is **not** a video-conferencing tool?

(1) Google Meet

(2) Zoom

(3) Moodle

(4) Webex

☒ **Answer:** (3) Moodle

Explanation: Moodle is a **Learning Management System (LMS)**, not a video-conferencing platform. Google Meet, Zoom, and Webex are used for virtual meetings.

Q6. Knowing that someone grew up before mobiles existed is an example of understanding someone based on their _____.

(1) Exosystem

(2) Microsystem

(3) Mesosystem

(4) Chronosystem

✓ **Answer:** (4) Chronosystem

Explanation: According to **Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory**, the **Chronosystem** represents the influence of **time and historical context** (e.g., technology changes across generations).

Q7. Who defined the term **Self-Concept** as:

“The totality of attitudes, judgment, and values of an individual relating to his behavior, abilities, and qualities may be referred to as his self-concept”?

- (1) H. J. Eysenck
- (2) Hurlock
- (3) Skinner
- (4) Thorndike

✓ **Answer:** (2) Hurlock

Explanation: *Elizabeth Hurlock* defined **self-concept** as the individual's perception of themselves shaped by experiences, feedback, and personal evaluation of abilities.

Q8. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Criteria) List-II (What comes under it)

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| A. Instructional | II. Interactivity, integrative capacity, learner control, teacher attitude, and learner achievement |
| B. Technical | I. Required equipment, ease of use, speed, audio/video input, flexibility |
| C. Ethical | IV. Licensing, user rights, open sourcing, permissions |
| D. Organizational | III. Maintenance, feasibility, support system, staff development |

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
- (2) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

(3) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

(4) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

✓ **Answer:** (2) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Explanation:

- **Instructional:** Interaction and learner engagement
- **Technical:** Hardware/software features
- **Ethical:** Digital ethics and copyrights
- **Organizational:** Management and logistics

Q9. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Skills)

List-II (Activities)

A. Gross Motor Skills

I. Spatial Awareness and Balance

B. Fine Motor Skills

III. Writing and Drawing

C. Social Development Skills

II. Peer Interactions

D. Emotional Development Skills IV. Storytelling, Art, and Discussions

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

(2) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

(3) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

(4) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

✓ **Answer:** (1) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

Explanation:

- **Gross motor:** Large movements (balance)
- **Fine motor:** Writing, hand skills
- **Social:** Peer interaction
- **Emotional:** Expression via creative activities

Q10. Which of the following is a **type of verbal communication**?

(1) Report

(2) Posture

- (3) Gesture
- (4) Eye Contact

✓ **Answer:** (1) Report

Explanation: *Reports* involve the use of spoken or written **language**, making them a form of **verbal communication**. Posture, gestures, and eye contact are **non-verbal** cues.

Q1. Which of the following refers to expandable, on-demand services, and tools that serve users via the Internet from a specialized data center and that are not installed on users' devices?

- (1) Augmented Reality
- (2) Learning Management System
- (3) Cloud Computing
- (4) Client Management System

✓ **Answer:** (3) Cloud Computing

Explanation: *Cloud computing* refers to the delivery of computing services (servers, storage, databases, networking, software) over the internet — “the cloud.” It provides **on-demand scalability**, reduces the need for local installation, and is maintained in data centers.

Q2. According to **Bloom, Krathwohl, and Masia (1964)**, what is the hierarchical order of the following five major classes based on the level of involvement in the **Affective Domain** of Bloom's Taxonomy?

- A. Characterization
- B. Valuating
- C. Organization
- D. Responding
- E. Receiving

- (1) A, B, C, E, D
- (2) B, A, D, C, E
- (3) E, D, B, C, A
- (4) A, C, B, E, D

✓ **Answer:** (3) E, D, B, C, A

Explanation: The Affective domain (Krathwohl) hierarchy progresses from low to high emotional involvement:

- 1 **Receiving** (awareness)
- 2 **Responding** (participation)
- 3 **Valuing** (attaching worth)
- 4 **Organization** (integrating values)
- 5 **Characterization** (internalizing values into behavior)

Q3. Arrange the following general stages of **curricular transaction** in correct sequence:

- A. Rationale (Why teach the subject?)
- B. Evaluation (Application)
- C. Content (What to teach?)
- D. Mode (How to teach?)
- E. Objective (Why to teach the curricular element?)

- (1) E, A, B, C, D
- (2) D, B, C, E, A
- (3) C, A, D, B, E
- (4) A, E, C, D, B

☒ **Answer:** (4) A, E, C, D, B

Explanation: The proper order is:

- **Rationale** (decide purpose)
- **Objective** (define aims)
- **Content** (select material)
- **Mode** (decide methods)
- **Evaluation** (assess outcomes)

Q4. Reading is _____:

- (1) a very required skill for human activities.
- (2) an artificial activity that requires explicit teaching.
- (3) an artificial evolutionary adaptation.
- (4) an innate skill that all human beings can act upon at any time.

☒ **Answer:** (2) an artificial activity that requires explicit teaching.

Explanation: Reading is **not an innate skill**; it must be **explicitly taught and learned**. It involves decoding symbols (letters) into meaning — a cultural and cognitive process, unlike natural spoken language acquisition.

Q5. Arrange the steps of **Self-Directed Learning** method in hierarchical order:

- A. Evaluate learning readiness
- B. Establish learning objectives
- C. Participate in the educational procedure
- D. Evaluate learning

- (1) B, C, A, D
- (2) A, B, C, D
- (3) C, B, A, D
- (4) D, C, B, A

✓ **Answer:** (2) A, B, C, D

Explanation: The correct sequence is:

- 1 Evaluate readiness for self-learning.
- 2 Establish objectives/goals.
- 3 Participate in learning process.
- 4 Evaluate the learning outcomes.

Q6. The word '**Pedagogy**' is derived from a Greek word which literally means _____.

- (1) To educate the child
- (2) To lead the child
- (3) To mentor the child
- (4) To recognize the child

✓ **Answer:** (2) To lead the child

Explanation: The term *pedagogy* originates from Greek "*paidagogos*" (pais = child, agogos = leader), meaning "**to lead the child.**" It refers to the art and science of teaching and guiding learners.

Q7. Which of the following approaches of teaching is related to **child-centered pedagogy**?

- (1) Illustrative approach
- (2) Explanatory approach
- (3) Instructive approach
- (4) Constructivist approach

✓ **Answer:** (4) Constructivist approach

Explanation: *Constructivism* emphasizes that learners actively construct knowledge based on experiences. It aligns with **child-centered pedagogy**, promoting exploration and understanding through discovery.

Q8. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Learning Theories) List-II (Profounder)

A. Trial and Error Learning II. Thorndike

B. Classical Conditioning IV. Pavlov

C. Operant Conditioning I. Skinner

D. Experiential Learning III. Roger

(1) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

(2) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

(3) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

(4) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

☒ **Answer:** (4) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

Explanation:

- **Thorndike** → Trial & Error
- **Pavlov** → Classical Conditioning
- **Skinner** → Operant Conditioning
- **Roger** → Experiential Learning

Q9. Which method has made **Educational Psychology** a science?

(1) Clinical Method

(2) Experimental Method

(3) Inductive Method

(4) Survey Method

☒ **Answer:** (2) Experimental Method

Explanation: The **Experimental Method** introduced objectivity, control, and measurement into psychological studies, transforming educational psychology into a **scientific discipline**.

Q10. Identify the correct **chronological sequence of means of mass communication** based on their origin:

- A. Television
- B. Newspapers
- C. Radio
- D. Internet

- (1) A, B, C, D
- (2) D, B, A, C
- (3) B, C, A, D
- (4) D, C, B, A

✓ **Answer:** (3) B, C, A, D

Explanation:

Chronological order:

📰 *Newspapers* (17th century) → 📻 *Radio* (early 20th century) → 📺 *Television* (mid-20th century) → 🌐 *Internet* (late 20th century).

Q1. Arrange the following **Components of Training** in a correct sequence:

- A. Motivation
- B. Opportunity to practice
- C. Goal
- D. Opportunity to learn
- E. Follow up

- (1) C, D, E, B, A
- (2) B, A, D, E, C
- (3) C, A, D, B, E
- (4) A, D, B, C, E

✓ **Answer:** (3) C, A, D, B, E

Explanation:

The correct sequence of training components is:

1 **Goal** → 2 **Motivation** → 3 **Opportunity to Learn** → 4 **Opportunity to Practice** → 5 **Follow-up.**

Training starts with setting a goal, motivating learners, providing learning opportunities, then practice, and ends with feedback and follow-up.

Q2. As suggested by **Harvey and Moge** (1999), the advantages of using computers in assessment are:

- (1) Quick and accurate assessment of large numbers of assignments
- (2) Monitoring of student responses
- (3) Assessment can be stored and reused
- (4) Interruptions in hardware and software systems may affect assessment

✓ **Answer:** (1) Quick and accurate assessment of large numbers of assignments

Explanation:

Harvey and Moge (1999) stated that **computer-based assessment** enhances efficiency through quick evaluation, accuracy, scalability, and data storage — useful for handling large student groups.

Q3. A teacher should present information to learners clearly and in a systematic way, and relate this new information or concept to the things learners _____.

- (1) already know
- (2) don't know
- (3) not willing to know
- (4) willing to know

✓ **Answer:** (1) already know

Explanation:

According to **Bruner's and Ausubel's theories**, new learning should be connected to **existing knowledge (prior learning)** — “meaningful learning” occurs when new ideas relate to what the learner already knows.

Q4. Identify the fact which is **not** associated with a physical barrier of communication:

- (1) Noise at the time of oral communication
- (2) Lack of proper lighting during written/non-verbal communication
- (3) Fatigue or staleness of the receiver
- (4) Very rigid and strict disciplinary rules of the institution

✓ **Answer:** (4) Very rigid and strict disciplinary rules of the institution

Explanation:

Rigid institutional rules are a **psychological or organizational barrier**, not a physical one.

Physical barriers include noise, lighting issues, or physical distance.

Q5. Which of the following is an important component for generating the required number of question papers for **On-Demand Examination System**?

- (1) Question bank
- (2) Study Material
- (3) Books
- (4) Student Enrolment

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✓ **Answer:** (1) Question bank

Explanation:

An **On-Demand Examination System** relies on a well-structured **question bank** containing multiple versions and difficulty levels to generate randomized question papers securely and instantly.

Q6. How to handle **minor disruptive behavior** of students?

- (1) Ignore their behavior/activities
- (2) Provide them non-verbal cues or quietly address their problem
- (3) Humiliate them in public
- (4) Shout at them in front of classmates

✓ **Answer:** (2) Provide them non-verbal cues or quietly address their problem

Explanation:

Effective classroom management suggests addressing **minor misbehavior calmly and privately**, using non-verbal cues to maintain discipline without disrupting learning or embarrassing students.

Q7. Which of the following are **pedagogical approaches**?

- A. Constructivist
- B. Collaborative
- C. Cognitivist
- D. Non-Reflective
- E. Inquiry-Based Learning

- (1) A, C, and E only
- (2) A, B, and E only
- (3) C, D, and E only
- (4) B, C, and D only

✓ **Answer:** (2) A, B, and E only

Explanation:

Constructivist, **Collaborative**, and **Inquiry-based** approaches are major pedagogical models that emphasize learner engagement, exploration, and teamwork. *Non-reflective* is not a recognized approach.

Q8. Which of the following are components of the **Four Quadrant Approach** for MOOCs on SWAYAM?

- A. E-Assessment
- B. E-Content

- C. DBMS
- D. Discussion Forum

- (1) A, B, and D only
- (2) A, C, and D only
- (3) A, B, and C only
- (4) B, C, and D only

✓ **Answer:** (1) A, B, and D only

Explanation:

The **SWAYAM (MOOC) Four-Quadrant Model** includes:

- 1 E-Content (videos, text)
- 2 E-Tutorials
- 3 Discussion Forum
- 4 E-Assessment and assignments

DBMS (Database Management System) is not part of this pedagogical design.

Q9. Who said, “**Educational Psychology describes and explains the learning experiences of an individual from birth through old age**”?

- (1) B.F. Skinner
- (2) L.D. Crow and Alice Crow
- (3) J.B. Watson
- (4) M.L. Bigge and M.P. Hunt

✓ **Answer:** (2) L.D. Crow and Alice Crow

Explanation:

Crow & Crow defined **Educational Psychology** as the study that describes and explains the **learning experiences of an individual throughout life**, highlighting its developmental and lifelong perspective.

Q10. According to **Piaget**, the child moves from one stage to the next in a/an _____.

- (1) Unestablished pattern
- (2) Spiral pattern
- (3) Non-linear pattern
- (4) Established pattern

✓ **Answer:** (4) Established pattern

Explanation:

According to **Jean Piaget**, children pass through cognitive stages (sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational) in an **established, sequential, and universal pattern** — each building upon the previous one.

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Q1.

Arrange the following **definitions of Psychology** in chronological order:

- A. Psychology as the science of soul
- B. Psychology as the science of mind
- C. Psychology as the science of consciousness
- D. Psychology as the science of behavior

- (1) B, C, A, D
- (2) A, B, C, D
- (3) A, B, D, C
- (4) B, A, C, D

☒ **Answer:** (2) A, B, C, D

Explanation:

The development of psychology moved chronologically as follows:

Science of Soul → Science of Mind → Science of Consciousness → Science of Behavior.

This reflects the shift from philosophical to empirical study of human behavior.

Q2. Arrange the following **steps of structure model of syntax** in hierarchical order:

- A. Application
- B. Comparison
- C. Generalization
- D. Preparation
- E. Presentation

- (1) B, E, C, D, A
- (2) E, A, B, C, D
- (3) C, B, A, D, E
- (4) D, E, B, C, A

☒ **Answer:** (4) D, E, B, C, A

Explanation:

The correct order is: **Preparation → Presentation → Comparison → Generalization → Application.**

This reflects the logical flow in teaching grammar or structure — from readiness to practical use.

Q3. Arrange the following **characteristics of Programmed Learning** in a correct sequence:

- A. Active Participation
- B. Immediate Knowledge of Progress
- C. Small Steps

- D. Terminal Behavior
E. Initial Behavior

- (1) E, C, A, D, B
(2) B, D, C, E, A
(3) A, D, E, C, B
(4) E, B, A, D, C

✓ **Answer:** (1) E, C, A, D, B

Explanation:

The sequence of Programmed Learning:

- 1 **Initial Behavior** (assess learner's prior knowledge)
- 2 **Small Steps** (divide content into parts)
- 3 **Active Participation** (engage learners)
- 4 **Terminal Behavior** (expected outcome)
- 5 **Immediate Knowledge of Progress** (feedback mechanism)

Q4. Advantages of Team Teaching are:

- A. Optimal utilization of resources
B. Useful for bright learners
C. Explanation
D. Flexibility
E. Follow-up

- (1) B and C only
(2) E and D only
(3) A, B, and D only
(4) C and E only

✓ **Answer:** (3) A, B, and D only

Explanation:

Team teaching involves **collaborative efforts of teachers**, leading to:

- **Optimal use of expertise/resources,**
- **Flexibility in teaching strategies, and**
- **Better opportunities for bright learners.**

Q5. Who said, "The problems should be those which can be solved by the students using their intellect"?

- (1) Hunt
(2) Malcolm Knowles

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- (3) Tassinari
- (4) Woodworth

✓ **Answer:** (4) Woodworth

Explanation:

According to **Woodworth**, learning is meaningful when problems stimulate learners' intellect, encouraging **problem-solving and critical thinking**.

Q6. According to **Gardner**, native intelligences are:

- A. Interpersonal
- B. Conversational proficiency
- C. Naturalist
- D. Innovative
- E. Pragmatic

- (1) A and B only
- (2) C and D only
- (3) C and E only
- (4) A and C only

✓ **Answer:** (4) A and C only

Explanation:

In **Howard Gardner's Multiple Intelligence Theory**, **Interpersonal** and **Naturalist** intelligences are among the original categories. *Conversational* or *Pragmatic* are not recognized as independent intelligences.

Q7. What is the correct order of the following **steps to be followed in evaluation of students**?

- A. Identification of Objectives
- B. Selection of Evaluation Tools
- C. Writing Objectives in terms of Behavioral Change
- D. Scoring and Interpretation of Results
- E. Administration of Evaluation Tool

- (1) A, B, C, E, D
- (2) B, A, D, C, E
- (3) B, A, C, D, E
- (4) A, C, B, E, D

✓ **Answer:** (4) A, C, B, E, D

Explanation:

Steps in **Evaluation Process**:

- 1 Identify objectives

- 2 Write them in **behavioral terms**
- 3 Select evaluation tools
- 4 Administer tools
- 5 Score and interpret results

Q8. The advantages of using **blogs as an assessment tool** are:

- A. It can be used to assess critical and analytical thinking
- B. It can promote creative, intuitive, and associational thinking
- C. It cannot promote analogical thinking
- D. Potential for increased access and exposure to quality information

- (1) A, B, and D only
- (2) A, C, and D only
- (3) A, B, and C only
- (4) B, C, and D only

☒ **Answer:** (1) A, B, and D only

Explanation:

Blogs foster **reflection, critical analysis, creativity, and access to diverse ideas**, making them valuable tools for **formative and summative assessments**.

Q9. Who said **Classroom Management** is “the actions and strategies teachers use to solve the problem of order in classroom”?

- (1) Martin and Baldwin
- (2) Doyle
- (3) Walter
- (4) Sokal, Smith, and Mowat

☒ **Answer:** (2) Doyle

Explanation:

Doyle (1986) defined classroom management as the strategies and actions used by teachers to maintain **order, discipline, and a conducive learning environment**.

Q10. Arrange the following **steps of the self-assessment process** in hierarchical order:

- A. Comparing perspectives
- B. Evaluating one’s own competences
- C. Getting started
- D. Selecting components and descriptors

- (1) B, C, A, D
- (2) A, B, C, D

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(3) C, B, A, D

(4) C, D, B, A

✓ **Answer:** (4) C, D, B, A

Explanation:

Self-assessment process follows this order:

- 1 **Getting started** (initiation)
- 2 **Selecting components/descriptors** (set criteria)
- 3 **Evaluating own competence**
- 4 **Comparing perspectives** (reflection and improvement)

Q1. A teacher can promote **self-regulation** among their pupils by taking which of the following steps?

- (1) Importing strict rules and constant personal monitoring.
- (2) Providing restricted opportunities to pupils regarding autonomy and decision-making.
- (3) Offering rewards or prizes for even minimal classroom participation.
- (4) Providing opportunities for pupils to practice self-reflection and goal setting.

✓ **Answer:** (4) Providing opportunities for pupils to practice self-reflection and goal setting.

Explanation:

Self-regulation involves learners' ability to control thoughts, emotions, and actions. Teachers promote it through **self-reflection, goal-setting, and autonomy**, rather than external control or excessive rewards.

Q2. Which of the following is **NOT** included in a Portfolio?

- (1) Well-stated objectives
- (2) Criteria to be used
- (3) Guidelines for inclusion of materials
- (4) Biased selection of pieces of work

✓ **Answer:** (4) Biased selection of pieces of work

Explanation:

A **portfolio** is a systematic and reflective collection of a learner's work. It must be **objective, inclusive, and purposeful** — biased or selective inclusion goes against its evaluative integrity.

Q3. Based on the hierarchy of resources given by **Spector (2015)**, what is the hierarchy of the following educational technology components and resources?

- A. Knowledge resources – verified or confirmed information resources
- B. Information resources – data, facts, discussion, figures, videos, etc.
- C. Instruction – learning resources plus feedback, activities, and assessments

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- D. Learning resources – knowledge resources linked to learning goals and objectives
E. Courses – structured collection of instructional resources

- (1) A, B, C, E, D
(2) B, A, D, C, E
(3) B, A, C, D, E
(4) C, A, D, B, E

✓ **Answer:** (2) B, A, D, C, E

Explanation:

According to Spector's model (2015), the hierarchy is:

Information → Knowledge → Learning → Instruction → Courses.

It begins with raw data and ends with structured, goal-oriented instructional design.

Q4. According to **Meferland**, communication is:

- (1) An exchange of ideas, facts, opinions, or emotions by two or more persons.
(2) The sum of all those things which a person does to make his ideas well understood by others.
(3) The process of meaningful interaction among human beings.
(4) The process of passing information and understanding from one person to another.

✓ **Answer:** (2) The sum of all those things which a person does to make his ideas well understood by others.

Explanation:

Meferland defined communication as **an intentional process** involving all acts by which a person seeks to make his ideas clear and understood by others.

Q5. The field of study concerned with the **construction of thought processes**, including problem solving, decision-making, and remembering, is known as _____.

- (1) Social Development
(2) Epistemology
(3) Pedagogy
(4) Cognitive Development

✓ **Answer:** (4) Cognitive Development

Explanation:

Cognitive development, as explained by **Jean Piaget**, deals with the internal mental processes of knowing — how people think, perceive, and remember information.

Q6. Match **List-I** with **List-II**:

List-I (Classroom Management Approach)

List-II (Explanation)

A. Exploratory approach

II. Teachers educate by planting questions like seeds to urge learners to find their own ways.

B. Permissive approach

I. Provides an environment of autonomy and free expression with minimal teacher intervention.

C. Authoritative approach

IV. Provides firm, realistic boundaries with warmth and high standards.

D. Behaviorist approach

III. Teacher's role in encouraging learners to develop appropriate behaviors, and resolve issues.

Choose the correct answer:

(1) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

(2) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II

(3) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

(4) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

✓ **Answer:** (1) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Explanation:

- **Exploratory** – inquiry-based (II)
- **Permissive** – freedom with little intervention (I)
- **Authoritative** – firm but warm (IV)
- **Behaviorist** – reinforcement and control (III)

Q7. There are _____ levels of teaching.

(1) Three

(2) Four

(3) Five

(4) Six

✓ **Answer:** (1) Three

Explanation:

According to **H.C. Morrison** and **Herbart**, the **three levels of teaching** are:

1 **Memory Level**

2 **Understanding Level**

3 **Reflective Level**

Q8. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Barriers of Communication)

- A. Semantic barrier
- B. Presentation barrier
- C. Personal barrier
- D. Organizational barrier

List-II (Features)

- III. Using highly technical words in the message
- IV. Including too many facts and information in one paragraph
- I. Lack of confidence between the sender and receiver
- II. Lack of availability of communication equipment

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (2) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- (3) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
- (4) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

☒ **Answer:** (2) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

Explanation:

- **Semantic barrier:** caused by jargon or technical words.
- **Presentation barrier:** excessive facts causing confusion.
- **Personal barrier:** emotional or confidence issues.
- **Organizational barrier:** lack of proper communication systems.

Q9. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Learning Styles)

- A. Visual learners
- B. Auditory learners
- C. Reading/writing preference

List-II (Learning)

- III. Prefer images, maps, and graphic organizers.
- I. Learn best through listening and speaking.
- IV. Learn best through words.

List-I (Learning Styles)**List-II (Learning)**

D. Kinesthetic learners

II. Learn through tactile (hands-on) experiences.

Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
- (2) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- (3) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
- (4) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

☒ **Answer:** (2) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

Explanation:

According to **Fleming's VARK Model**:

- **Visual learners** → prefer images/maps
- **Auditory learners** → learn by listening
- **Reading/writing learners** → learn through words
- **Kinesthetic learners** → prefer hands-on experiences

Q10. What is **not** associated with **teaching as a science**?

- (1) Formulating learning outcomes
- (2) Fixed assessment pattern
- (3) Pre-decided teaching-learning material
- (4) Teacher's freedom to deliver the content

☒ **Answer:** (4) Teacher's freedom to deliver the content

Explanation:

Teaching as a science emphasizes objectivity, planning, and systematic control. Freedom and creativity are features of **teaching as an art**, not science.

Q1. Which of the following are **teaching skills**?

- A. Black board writing
- B. Illustration
- C. Social construct
- D. Self-regulation
- E. Introduction

- (1) B, C and E Only
- (2) A, B and E Only
- (3) A, C and D Only
- (4) A, B, D and E Only

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✓ **Answer:** (2) A, B and E Only

Explanation:

Teaching skills are specific instructional behaviors that help teachers make learning effective.

Examples include **Blackboard writing, Illustration, and Introduction.**

Social construct and *Self-regulation* are learning or psychological processes, not teaching skills.

Q2. VARK model of learning is given by:

- (1) Kahn
- (2) Fleming
- (3) Bandura
- (4) Piaget

✓ **Answer:** (2) Fleming

Explanation:

The **VARK model** (Visual, Auditory, Reading/Writing, Kinesthetic) was proposed by **Neil Fleming** to describe different learning styles based on sensory modalities.

Q3. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Teaching Method) List-II (Advantage)

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Lecture | III. Teacher control |
| B. Demonstration | I. Scientific thinking among learners |
| C. Team Teaching | IV. Need-centered |
| D. Problem Solving | II. Based on purposeful activity |

- (1) A–III, B–I, C–IV, D–II
- (2) A–I, B–III, C–II, D–IV
- (3) A–IV, B–II, C–IV, D–III
- (4) A–III, B–IV, C–II, D–I

✓ **Answer:** (1) A–III, B–I, C–IV, D–II

Explanation:

- **Lecture** gives teacher control.
- **Demonstration** promotes scientific thinking.
- **Team teaching** is **need-centered**, ensuring learner diversity.
- **Problem solving** is **purposeful** and reflective.

Q4. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Types of Assessment) List-II (Characteristics)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| A. Formative Assessment | II. To know progress of students during instruction |
| B. Summative Assessment | I. For assigning grades or certification |
| C. Diagnostic Assessment | III. Concerned with persistent learning difficulties |
| D. Scholastic Assessment | IV. Related to academic activities and curricular subjects |

(1) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

(2) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

(3) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

(4) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

 **Answer:** (1) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

Explanation:

- **Formative:** measures progress during teaching.
- **Summative:** evaluates achievement at end.
- **Diagnostic:** identifies learning difficulties.
- **Scholastic:** academic, curriculum-based evaluation.

Q5. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Pedagogical Methodologies) List-II (Strengths)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A. Teacher-directed instruction | I. Provides clear structure and guidance |
| B. Rote learning | II. Helps children memorize and recall |
| C. Uniform instruction | III. Ensures consistent content delivery |
| D. Emphasis on academics | IV. Builds foundation for future learning |

(1) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

(2) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

(3) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

(4) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

✓ **Answer:** (4) A–I, B–II, C–III, D–IV

Explanation:

- **Teacher-directed instruction:** structured, guided teaching.
- **Rote learning:** helps in memorization.
- **Uniform instruction:** ensures consistency.
- **Academic emphasis:** builds foundational knowledge.

Q6. The **secondary behavior** of a child according to **Robert Sears** starts with:

- (1) Imitation
- (2) Molding
- (3) Reinforcement
- (4) Innate

✓ **Answer:** (1) Imitation

Explanation:

Robert Sears' social learning theory states that **secondary behavior** develops through **imitation** — observing and replicating the behavior of others.

Q7. Which of the following is **NOT** a type of constructive feedback?

- (1) Negative feedback
- (2) Positive feedback
- (3) Positive feed-forward
- (4) Positive feed-backward

✓ **Answer:** (4) Positive feed-backward

Explanation:

Constructive feedback includes **positive, negative, and feed-forward** (future-oriented) types. *Feed-backward* is not a recognized term in feedback theory.

Q8. Frequency distribution for IQ scores tends to approximate a bell-shaped curve called:

- (1) Normal Curve
- (2) Distribution Curve
- (3) Skewed Curve
- (4) Line Curve

✓ **Answer:** (1) Normal Curve

Explanation:

IQ scores typically follow a **normal distribution**, a bell-shaped curve centered around the mean (100), representing average intelligence.

Q9. According to **Mayer (2009)**, which principle for selection of educational technology highlights that technology should be **basic or supplementary** to the curriculum?

- (1) Principle of Cost
- (2) Principle of Authenticity
- (3) Principle of Organization and Balance
- (4) Principle of Appropriateness

✔ **Answer:** (4) Principle of Appropriateness

Explanation:

Mayer emphasized that educational technology must **align with learning goals** — it should fit naturally within or supplement curriculum objectives.

Q10. Pedagogy does not refer to which of the following?

- (1) Art of teaching
- (2) Science of teaching
- (3) Prospect of teaching
- (4) Craft of teaching

✔ **Answer:** (3) Prospect of teaching

Explanation:

Pedagogy literally means **the art and science of teaching**. It combines both **creative (art)** and **systematic (science)** aspects — *prospect* is unrelated.