

PEDAGOGY

OBJECTIVE (MCQs)

TEACHING METHOD TEST - 1

1. **SOLO stands for:**
(A) System of the observed learning outcome
✓ (C) Structure of the observed learning outcome
(B) Structure of the observed learning output
(D) System of the observed learning output
2. **SOLO taxonomy consists of levels:**
✓ (A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 4
(D) 5
3. **With reference to SOLO taxonomy one aspect of a task is understood in:**
✓ (A) Unistructural level
(B) Multistructural level
(C) Relation level
(D) Extended abstract level
4. **Two or more aspects are understood in:**
(A) Unistructural level
✓ (B) Multistructural level
(C) Relational level
(D) Extended abstract level
5. **Integration is developed between two or more aspects in:**
✓ (A) Unistructural level
(B) Multistructural level
(C) Relational level
(D) Extended abstract level
6. **SOLO taxonomy was presented by:**
(A) Bloom
(B) Krathwhol
✓ (C) Simpson
(D) Biggs & Collis
7. **Students are passive in:**
(A) Project method
✓ (C) Lecture method
(B) Discovery method
(D) Inquiry method
8. **Symposium is a type of:**
(A) Discovery method
✓ (B) Discussion method
(C) Lecture method
(D) Demonstration method
9. **In teaching, experienced members guide the immature one's for:**
(A) Spending time
✓ (B) Qualification
(C) Quality of life
(D) Adjustment of life

10. Which is not the focal point of triangular process of teaching?
✓(A) Teaching method (B) Teacher
(C) Pupil (D) Contents
11. The goal of teaching is:
(A) To give information (B) To involve pupils in activities
(C) To impart knowledge ✓(D) Desirable change in behaviour
12. The rules of presenting the contents to make them easy are called:
(A) Methods of teaching ✓(B) Maxims of teaching
(C) Techniques of teaching (D) Teaching strategies
13. Heuristic means:
✓(A) To investigate (B) To show
(C) To do (D) To act
14. According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are:
(A) 2 (B) 3
✓(C) 4 (D) 5
15. Activity involves:
(A) Physical action (B) Mental action
(C) Mere action ✓(D) Physical and mental action
16. We move from specific to general in:
✓(A) Inductive method (B) Deductive method
(C) Drill method (D) Discussion method
17. Practice is made in:
(A) Inductive method (B) Deductive method
✓(C) Drill method (D) Discussion method
18. The Socratic method is known as:
(A) Lecture demonstration method (B) Discussion method
(C) Inquiry method ✓(D) Question-Answer method
19. Duration of lessons in macro-lesson plans is:
(A) 5-10 min, ✓(B) 10-20 min,
(C) 20-30 min, ✓(D) 35-45 min,
20. In British approach of lesson planning, more emphasis is on:
(A) Activity (B) Teacher
(C) Content presentation ✓(D) Teacher and content presentation
21. American approach emphasizes:
(A) Teacher (B) Content presentation
✓(C) Learning objectives (D) Methods

22. Which one is not the type of lesson plans on the basis of objectives?
✓(A) Micro lesson plan (B) Cognitive lesson plan
(C) Affective lesson plan (D) Psychomotor lesson plan
23. A good drama does not include:
(A) Interesting story (B) Alive dialogues
✓(C) Very long play (D) Subject full of feeling
24. Which is not the objective of drama / role play?
(A) Recreation and enjoyment (B) Development of social skills
(C) Development of skills of conversation ✓(D) Do make rehearsals
25. Drama or role play is useful for teaching:
✓(A) History (B) Science
(C) Maths (D) Language
26. The main types of teleconferencing identified are:
(A) 2 ✓(B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5
27. Which is not the type of teleconferencing?
(A) Audio teleconferencing (B) Video teleconferencing
✓(C) T.V teleconferencing (D) Computer teleconferencing
28. Which one is accountable in cooperative learning?
(A) Individual (B) Group
✓(C) Both a & b (D) None of a & b
29. Cooperative learning is an alternative to:
✓(A) Competitive models (B) Teaching models
(C) Lesson plans (D) Micro teachings
30. The number of students in cooperative learning groups is?
✓(A) 3-4 (B) 5-6
(C) 8-10 (D) 10-15
31. The essential characteristic of cooperative learning is:
(A) Effective learning ✓(B) Positive interdependence
(C) Cooperation (D) Division of labour
32. The students like to spend the most of the time with:
(A) Teachers (B) Parents
(C) Relatives ✓(D) Peers
33. Peer culture constitutes:
✓(A) Socialization (B) Individualization
(C) Both a & b (D) None of a & b
34. Which is not the advantage of team, teaching?
(A) Better utilization of (B) Better planning

- resources
- (C) Better use of teaching techniques
- (D) Better financial benefits of teachers
35. *The hypothesis underlying team teaching is:*
- (A) Teachers feel bore while working alone
- (B) Teacher are not competent
- (C) The best teachers in schools are shared by more students
- (D) The single teacher cannot control the class
36. *CAI stands for:*
- (A) Computer analyzed instruction
- (B) Computer assisted instruction
- (C) Computer assisted interview
- (D) Computer analyzed interview
37. *Which is not the mode of CAI?*
- (A) Tutorial mode
- (B) Drill mode
- (C) Simulation mode
- (D) Question mode
38. *Ability to develop a life style based upon the preferred value system is:*
- (A) Responding
- (B) Valuing
- (C) Organizing
- (D) Characterizing
39. *Example of cognitive domain is:*
- (A) Describe a topic
- (B) Develop an X-ray film
- (C) Type a letter
- (D) Take responsibility for tools
40. *At the highest level of hierarchy is:*
- (A) Understanding
- (B) Application
- (C) Evaluation
- (D) Analysis
41. *The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objectives is:*
- (A) Two
- (B) Three
- (C) Five
- (D) Six
42. *The highest level of cognitive domain is:*
- (A) Synthesis
- (B) Analysis
- (C) Comprehension
- (D) Evaluation
43. *The process of determing the value or worth of anything is:*
- (A) Test
- (B) Measurement
- (C) Assessment
- (D) Evaluation
44. *Educational objectives have been divided into:*
- (A) Two domains
- (B) Three domains
- (C) Four domains
- (D) Five domains
45. *Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented in:*
- (A) 1946
- (B) 1956
- (C) 1966
- (D) 1976

46. *The classification of cognitive domain was presented by:*
✓(A) Benhjamin S. Bloom (B) Skinner
(C) Krathwhol (D) Simpson
47. *Cognitive domain has:*
(A) Three subgroups (B) Four subgroups
(C) Five subgroups ✓(D) Six subgroups
48. *The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is:*
(A) Comprehension (B) Application
✓(C) Knowledge (D) Synthesis
49. *The highest level of learning in cognitive domain is:*
✓(A) Evaluation (B) Synthesis
(C) Analysis (D) Application
50. *Knowing memorizing and recalling is concerned with:*
(A) Comprehension (B) Application
✓(C) Knowledge (D) Evaluation
51. *To grasp the meaning of the material is:*
✓(A) Comprehension (B) Application
(C) Knowledge (D) Synthesis
52. *To use previous learned material in new situation is:*
(A) Comprehension ✓(B) Application
(C) Knowledge (D) Analysis
53. *To break down material into component parts to know its organizational structure is:*
(A) Comprehension (B) Application
✓(C) Analysis (D) Synthesis
54. *To put ideas together to form a new whole is:*
(A) Evaluation ✓(B) Synthesis
(C) Analysis (D) Application
55. *To know the worth or value of material is:*
(A) Analysis (B) Application
(C) Knowledge ✓(D) Evaluation
56. *The intellectual skills are reflected by:*
✓(A) Cognitive Domain (B) Affective Domain
(C) Psychomotor Domain (D) Physical Domain
57. *Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by:*
(A) Cognitive Domain ✓(B) Affective Domain
(C) Psychomotor Domain (D) Evaluative Domain
58. *Which domain is concerned with physical and motor skills?*
✓(A) Cognitive Domain (B) Affective Domain
(C) Psychomotor Domain (D) Evaluative Domain

- (C) Diagrams
85. How many senses a person uses while observing film?
(A) 1
(C) 3
(D) T.V
(B) 2
(D) 4
86. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of seeing?
(A) 75%
(C) 6%
(B) 13%
(D) 3%
87. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of listening?
(A) 75%
(C) 6%
(B) 13%
(D) 3%
88. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of touch?
(A) 75%
(C) 6%
(B) 13%
(D) 3%
89. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of smell?
(A) 75%
(C) 6%
(B) 13%
(D) 3%
90. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of taste?
(A) 75%
(C) 6%
(B) 13%
(D) 3%
91. According to W. Therber, types of models are:
(A) 2
(C) 4
(B) 3
(D) 5
92. Mock up models are those which explain?
(A) Principles of working of machine
(C) External structure
(B) Internal structure
(D) Internal and external structure
93. A field trip is arranged for:
(A) Making an excursion
(C) Note the meaning of action
(B) See other people doing things
(D) All of the above
94. Interest can be created in students in specific topics of study by the use of:
(A) Chalk board
(C) Bulletin board
(B) Fellalin
(D) All of the above
95. The most direct experience from the following is that of:
(A) Motion pictures
(C) Demonstration
(B) Visual symbol
(D) Field trip
96. Wragg has suggested how many number of students in a microteaching class?

- (A) Student can paint a picture (B) Students can draw a graph
✓(C) Students value honesty (D) Students can write a letter
72. *Bringing together scientific ideas to form a unique idea is:*
(A) Application (B) Analysis
✓(C) Synthesis (D) Evaluation
73. *Which is vast in Scope?*
(A) Teaching Tactic (B) Teaching Technique
✓(C) Teaching Strategy (D) Teaching Method
74. *Students find/explore the information themselves in:*
(A) Lecture method ✓(B) Discovery method
(C) Both (D) None
75. *Teacher performs practically and explains in:*
(A) Lecture method (B) Discovery method
✓(C) Demonstration method (D) Problem solving method
76. *Role of student is active in:*
(A) Discovery method (B) Problem solving method
(C) Inquiry method ✓(D) All of above
77. *Micro teaching is a:*
(A) Teaching method ✓(B) Teacher training technique
(C) Motivational technique (D) None of above
78. *What is the time of presentation in microteaching?*
(A) 1-5 min. ✓(B) 5-10 min
(C) 10-15 min (D) 15-20 min
79. *What is the no. of students in microteaching?*
(A) 1-15 ✓(B) 5-10
(C) 10-15 (D) 15-20
80. *Microteaching started in:*
(A) 1950 ✓(B) 1960
(C) 1970 (D) 1980
81. *Microteaching focuses on the competency over:*
(A) Methods ✓(B) Skills
(C) Contents (D) Observations
82. *Which is more suitable in teaching of science?*
(A) Lecture method (B) Demonstration method
(C) Discussion method ✓(D) Project method
83. *Which one is exception?*
(A) Books (B) Magazines
(C) Diagrams ✓(D) T.V
84. *Which is not included in print media?*
(A) Books (B) Magazines

59. *The focus of cognitive domain is:*
(A) Physical and Motor Skills
(C) Attitudes and Interests
(B) Intellectual Skills
(D) None of above
60. *The affective domain was classified by:*
(A) Benjamin S. Bloom
(C) Krathwhol
(B) Simpson
(D) Burner
61. *Affective domain is divided into:*
(A) four subgroups
(C) Six subgroups
(B) Five subgroups
(D) Seven subgroups
62. *The lowest level of learning in affective domain is:*
(A) Responding
(C) Attending
(B) Valuing
(D) Organizing
63. *Which is placed at the highest level of learning in affective domain?*
(A) Attending
(C) Organization
(B) Responding
(D) Characterization
64. *Willingness to attend to particular phenomenon is:*
(A) Attending / Receiving
(C) Valuing
(B) Responding
(D) Organization
65. *Brining together different values into a consistent value system is:*
(A) Attending / Receiving
(C) Valuing
(B) Responding
(D) Organization
66. *Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in:*
(A) Responding
(C) Organization
(B) Valuing
(D) Characterization
67. *Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in:*
(A) 1962
(C) 1982
(B) 1972
(D) 1992
68. *Affective domain was divided into subgroups by Krathwhol in:*
(A) 1954
(C) 1974
(B) 1964
(D) 1984
69. *Psychomotor domain was divided by Simpson in:*
(A) Four subgroups
(C) Six subgroups
(B) Five subgroups
(D) Seven subgroups
70. *The characteristic of behavioral objective is:*
(A) Observable and Immeasurable
(C) Observable and measurable
(B) Non-observable and measurable
(D) Non-observable and immeasurable
71. *Objective related to affective domain is:*

- (A) 35 to 40
(C) 15 to 20
- (B) 25 to 30
✓(D) 5 to 10
97. *Method based on the facts that students learn association, activity and cooperation is known as:*
(A) Demonstration
(C) Problem-solving
✓(B) Project
(D) Discussion
98. *Exhibition of science fairs promote students ability of:*
(A) Knowledge and comprehension
(C) Higher order skills
✓(B) Comprehension and application
(D) Lower order skills
99. *The ultimate focus of scientific method is on:*
(A) Hypothesis formulation
(C) Experimentation
✓(B) Observations
(D) Formulation of a law/theory
100. *What is the first step in the Project method of teaching?*
(A) Determination of activities
(C) Planning
✓(B) Determination of objectives
(D) Distribution of work
101. *Which one is not the Psychological principle of teaching?*
(A) Proceed from concrete to abstract
(C) Proceed from known to unknown
✓(B) Proceed from complex to simple
(D) Proceed from simple to difficult
102. *Which is the best method of teaching science at school level?*
(A) Lecture
(C) Direct
✓(B) Analytical
(D) Demonstration
103. *Which is not the step of scientific method?*
(A) Observation
(C) Prediction
✓(B) Experiment
(D) Interview
104. *The ultimate result of scientific method?*
✓(A) Development of knowledge
(C) Both a & b
(B) Development of senses
(D) None of a & b
105. *Aims are:*
✓(A) National expectations
(C) Learning expectations
(B) Institution expectations
(D) None of the above
106. *Goals are at:*
(A) National level
(C) Classroom level
✓(B) Subject level
(D) All of the above
107. *Objectives are at:*
✓(A) National level
(C) Classroom level
(B) Subject level
(D) All of the above
108. *Inquiry means:*

- ✓(A) To investigate
(C) To teach
(B) To learn
(D) To find
109. *Inquiry method includes:*
(A) Observation
✓(C) Questioning answering
(B) Experiments
(D) Showing
110. *Which one is the best for large group instruction?*
✓(A) Lecture method
(C) Project method
(B) Demonstration method
(D) Inquiry method
111. *Useful for higher classes is:*
✓(A) Lecture method
(C) Project method
(B) Demonstration method
(D) Inquiry method
112. *First component of lesson planning is:*
✓(A) Objective
(C) Homework
(B) Presentation
(D) Summary
113. *The teaching method recommended for elementary school science in Pakistan is:*
(A) Lecture method
✓(C) Activity method
(B) Project method
(D) Laboratory method
114. *Demonstration means:*
(A) To perform
✓(C) To show
(B) To develop
(D) To observe
115. *Herbert model for lesson planning has steps:*
(A) Three
✓(C) Five
(B) Four
(D) Six
116. *Discovery method is advanced method of:*
(A) Heuristic method
✓(C) Both a & b
(B) Inquiry method
(D) None of a & b
117. *The steps to be taken in problem solving method are:*
(A) Two
(C) Four
(B) Three
✓(D) Five
118. *Method based on Dewey's philosophy is:*
(A) Lecture method
(C) Inquiry method
(B) Demonstration method
✓(D) Project method
119. *Who says that project is a purposeful activity?*
(A) Dewey
(C) Ballard
(B) Stevenson
✓(D) Kilpatrick
120. *Which is not the step of project method?*
✓(A) Planning
(C) Analysis
(B) Execution
(D) Evaluation
121. *Programmed learning was presented by:*

- (A) J.S. Burner (B) Benjamin Bloom
(C) John Dewey (D) B.F. Skinner
122. *Portfolio is the collection of:*
(A) School record (B) Teacher work
(C) Student work (D) Office work
123. *In programmed learning, learning takes place under:*
(A) Natural conditions (B) Artificial conditions
(C) Controlled conditions (D) Planned conditions
124. *Teaching method based upon the assumption of Herbert Spencer that the learner should be told as little as possible is:*
(A) Heuristics Method (B) Demonstration Method
(C) Discussion Method (D) Lecture Method
125. *An overall procedure which is adopted by a teacher to achieve certain goals is:*
(A) Method (B) Technique
(C) Strategy (D) Tactic
126. *Selection of different media for different students is done in:*
(A) Role Playing (B) Individualized Instruction
(C) Programmed Instruction (D) Computer Assistant Instruction
127. *A repeated performance of learning act until attainment of desired level of skill to do the act correctly is:*
(A) Demonstration Method (B) Problem Solving Method
(C) Project Method (D) Drill Method
128. *A process in which a small group assembles to communicate with each other, using speaking, listening and non-verbal processes in order to achieve instructional objectives is:*
(A) Lecture Method (B) Discussion Method
(C) Question Answer Method (D) Demonstration Method
129. *During discussion method, teacher passes/announces a:*
(A) Exercise (B) Activity
(C) Topic (D) Question
130. *The surface category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:*
(A) Five Stages (B) Four Stages
(C) Three Stages (D) Two Stages
131. *The 'surface' category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:*
(A) Prestructural and Unistructural (B) Unistructural and Multistructural
(C) Multistructural and Relational (D) Relational and extended Abstract

132. The 'deep' category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:
 (A) Prestructural and Unistructural (B) Unistructural and Multistructural
 (C) Multistructural and Relational ✓(D) Relational and Extended Abstract
133. Synthesis requires:
 ✓(A) Formulation of new structural material (B) Understanding the structure of the material
 (C) Judge the value of material (D) Use the material in new situation
134. Microteaching is a technique of teaching:
 (A) In classroom (B) Subject in detail
 (C) By more than one teacher ✓(D) A narrow and specific skill
135. The fixation of correct information through repetition is caused by:
 (A) Lecture Method (B) Demonstration Method
 (C) Activity Method ✓(D) Drill Method
136. The domain which deals with physical abilities and coordination objectives is called:
 (A) Affective Domain ✓(B) Psychomotor Domain
 (C) Cognitive Domain (D) Solo Taxonomy
137. Lecture method is generally described as:
 ✓(A) Teacher Centered (B) Child Centered
 (C) Activity Centered (D) Education Centered
138. The name of Heuristic method is derived from the Greek word:
 (A) Hervules (B) Hero
 ✓(C) Heurises (D) None of the above
139. "Teaching is a form interpersonal influence aimed at the changing the behaviour potential of another" is the view presented by:
 ✓(A) N.L. Gage (B) A. Flanders
 (C) M.C. Morrison (D) P.B. Frost
140. Solo taxonomy provides systematic way of describing the learner's:
 (A) Ability (B) Understanding
 ✓(C) Performance (D) Skill
141. Lesson plan makes the work:
 (A) Regular (B) Systematic
 (C) Organized ✓(D) All of above
142. Simulation is an elaborate type of:
 (A) Role play (B) Gaming
 (C) Socio drama ✓(D) All of above
143. Basic feature in lesson planning is:
 (A) Content (B) Method
 ✓(C) Objective (D) Evaluation
144. The method based on the psychological principle of "Trial and Error" is:

- ✓(A) Heuristic method (B) Problem solving method
(C) Project method (D) Activity method
145. A student performs a skill independently at the level of psychomotor domain is:
(A) Imitation (B) Manipulation
(C) Precision ✓(D) Articulation
146. Questioning by students is a sign of _____ teaching.
(A) Experimental (B) Scholastic
(C) Systematic ✓(D) Motivated
147. Frequent correction of wrong answers is least likely to promote achievement among students of lower:
(A) Economic status ✓(B) Socioeconomic status
(C) Social status (D) Status
148. Motivation, in the process of learning, creates interest for learning among young:
(A) Children (B) Motivators
✓(C) Learners (D) Students
149. A psychologist using the method of naturalistic observation would observe behaviour as it happens outside the laboratory or:
(A) Library (B) Examination hall
(C) Hospital ✓(D) Clinic
150. The process whereby the genetic factors limit an individual's responsiveness to the environment is called:
✓(A) Range of reaction (B) Range of action
(C) Range of response (D) Range of experiment
151. Career education should begin in:
(A) 1st grade (B) Fifth grade
(C) Sixth grade ✓(D) Kindergarten
152. The Gestalt Theorists augmented the insight theory of:
(A) Understanding ✓(B) Learning
(C) Motivation (D) Association
153. Group tests that have norms for each grade and that are administered in accordance with uniform procedures listed in a manual of instruction are called:
(A) Developmental tests (B) Qualified tests
(C) Normalized tests ✓(D) Standardized tests
154. When children become active members of their peer group?
✓(A) In adolescence (B) In adulthood
(C) In early age (D) In childhood
155. Discussing an individual pupil's test marks with the class is not a sound mental hygiene:
(A) Behaviour ✓(B) Standard
(C) Mark (D) Practice

156. When the majority of students in a science class are well below grade level in reading, who should plan many hands-on activities?
✓(A) Teacher (B) Parents
(C) Educator (D) Principal
157. Frobel's most important contribution to education was his development of:
(A) Secondary level (B) Primary level
(C) Elementary level ✓(D) Kindergarten
158. What is a 'dyslexia'?
(A) Listening disorder ✓(B) Reading disorder
(C) Mental disorder (D) Learning disorder
159. The teacher should provide the child with purposeful activities that legitimize the need for movement to be successful with an:
✓(A) Overactive child (B) Overintelligent child
(C) Overage child (D) Overboard child
160. A child weak in studies can be improved through counselling and:
(A) Teaching classes ✓(B) Remedial classes
(C) Experimental classes (D) Disciplinary classes
161. In which teaching aid, a blackboard can be included?
✓(A) Visual aid (B) Audio aid
(C) Audio-visual aid (D) Casual aid
162. An effective teacher shall ensure competition or _____ as the situation demands.
(A) Punishment (B) Teaching
✓(C) Cooperation (D) Communication
163. Knowledge of child psychology is a must for primary teacher because it helps the teacher in understanding the:
(A) Nature of children ✓(B) Behaviour of children
(C) Attitudes of children (D) Differences of children
164. The statement "children actively construct their understanding of the world" is attributed to:
(A) Kohlberg ✓(B) Frobel
(C) Pavlov (D) Piaget
165. What is called a small machine used in the reading program to increase rate of speed?
(A) Digital device ✓(B) Tachistoscope
(C) Mnemonic device (D) None of these
166. The discovery method of learning is best exemplified by experimentation in a:
(A) Class ✓(B) Science laboratory
(C) School (D) Ground
167. An increase in comprehension skill is most likely to result from guided:
(A) Habitual reading ✓(B) Effective reading
(C) Oral reading (D) Silent reading

168. The current view of childhood assumes that childhood is a unique period of:
(A) Growth (B) Evolution
(C) Planning (D) Exposure
169. The best procedure for a teacher to adopt with a pupil who frequently strammers is to suggest that the parents seek:
(A) Medicinal help (B) Professional help
(C) Tutorial help (D) Parental help
170. Remaining calm and just looking at students is a best way to control noise in:
(A) Laboratory (B) School
(C) Classroom (D) Assembly
171. Creative writing should be an activity planned for:
(A) All children (B) High class students
(C) Elementary students (D) Special children
172. The movement of behaviour modification, wherein tokens are awarded for correct responses, is a reflection of thornlike's law of:
(A) Behaviour (B) Achievement
(C) Correlation (D) Effect
173. In school and classroom environment, the child's _____ development is defined in a best way.
(A) Cognitive (B) Learning
(C) Psychological (D) Cultural
174. To guide student's growth should be a teacher's:
(A) Domain (B) Matter
(C) Attitude (D) Motto
175. A teacher who creates interests in the subject amongst the students is the most:
(A) Competent (B) Authoritative
(C) Complex (D) Commanding
176. Who advanced the idea of the five formal steps in learning?
(A) Pestalozzi (B) James Franklin
(C) Justin Pfifer (D) Johann Herbert
177. "Development is a never endig process." This idea is associated with the principle of:
(A) Development (B) Performance
(C) Continuity (D) Interrelation
178. Who proposed the important theories of moral development?
(A) Herbert (B) Pestalozzi
(C) Coleman (D) Kohlberg
179. The discovery method of teaching is best exemplified by independent:
(A) Work projects (B) Test projects
(C) Study projects (D) Tutorial projects
180. A teacher who loves to _____ will be liked the most by students.

181. *Who presented the educational philosophy that "the individual develops through the head, the heart, and the hand"?*
 (A) Teach (B) Work
 (C) Study (D) Evaluate
182. *Educational _____ is related to the objective that a teacher should make an attempt to understand the potentialities of students.*
 (A) Kohlberg (B) Frobel
 (C) Pestalozzi (D) Herbert
183. *The teacher introduces a problem-solving lesson with a good motivation and then asks for proposed:*
 (A) Psychology (B) Philosophy
 (C) Ethics (D) Sociology
184. *Who developed the interactive analysis category system in education for increasing the teacher effectiveness?*
 (A) Ideas (B) Solutions
 (C) Suggestions (D) Proposals
185. *A child from a _____ home will experience the greatest difficulty with independent study.*
 (A) Frobel (B) Pestalozzi
 (C) Flander (D) Simon
186. *The term 'identical elements' is closely associated with transfer of:*
 (A) Disorganized (B) Discriminate
 (C) Discourse (D) Discouragement
187. *A new teacher to start with will have to establish rapport with the:*
 (A) Feelings (B) Traits
 (C) Characteristics (D) Learning
188. *Students who do better in high school tend to do better in college. This is an example of a positive:*
 (A) Society (B) Faculty
 (C) Students (D) Studies
189. *Who identified the four distinct stages of children's intellectual development?*
 (A) Participation (B) Understanding
 (C) Transference (D) Correlation
190. *Teaching at which level is teacher-centered?*
 (A) Piaget (B) Simon
 (C) Kohlberg (D) Edmond
191. *The medium of education should be:*
 (A) Amateur (B) Concrete
 (C) Authoritarian (D) Professional
192. *Teaching is called a noble profession because it is a type of service provided to the:*
 (A) National language (B) International language
 (C) Mother language (D) Regional language

- (A) Self (B) Society
(C) Institution (D) Department
193. *Dropping out from school means to leave the school:*
✓(A) Forever (B) For the time being
(C) Casually (D) None of these
194. *As far as socialising agency is concerned, a school can be considered a/an:*
(A) Elementary group (B) Supplementary group
(C) Primary group ✓(D) Secondary group
195. *A successful communicator is the one who knows a lot but is somewhat reserve in his:*
✓(A) Attitude (B) Dealings
(C) Communication (D) Manners
196. *On whom lies the main responsibility of school management?*
(A) Registrar (B) School dean
(C) Vice-Principal ✓(D) Principal
197. *If any two students are not alike, they differ in their physical and:*
✓(A) Mental approach (B) Natural approach
(C) Formal approach (D) Informal approach
198. *Who said that "at least one third of the learning that will determine later levels of school achievement has already taken place by age six"?*
✓(A) Mayer (B) Frobel
(C) Bloom (D) Kohlberg
199. *The main difference between evolutionary and cultural change is that evolutionary change alters heredity whereas cultural change alters:*
(A) Thought (B) Character
(C) Standards ✓(D) Environment
200. *Most educators agree that _____ reading requires an audience situation.*
✓(A) Oral (B) Evaluative
(C) Learned (D) Thorough
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