

NTET Model Question Paper 01

WHERE CLASSICAL WISDOM MEETS INTELLIGENT LEARNING

Unit 1: Teaching & Training

1. Assertion (A) and Reason (R)

Question 1.

Assertion (A): Reflective level of teaching focuses on problem-solving and critical thinking skills. Reason (R): In reflective teaching, the teacher only provides lecture-based notes for memorization.

Choose the correct answer:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C. (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- D. (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

Answer: C

Explanation: Reflective-level teaching emphasizes higher-order thinking and problem-solving (A is correct). However, reflective-level teaching does *not* rely purely on memorization (R is incorrect).

Question 2.

Which of the following is not a factor affecting teaching related to the learner?

- A. Individual learning styles
- B. Learner's emotional state
- C. Classroom infrastructure budget
- D. Learner's prior knowledge

Answer: C

Explanation: Classroom infrastructure budget is more of an institutional factor, not a learner factor.

Question 3.

Which of the following best describes "Memory level of teaching"?

- A. Focuses on rote memorization of facts and information
- B. Encourages *problem-solving* and analysis of concepts
- C. Emphasizes reflective inquiry and critical thinking
- D. Concentrates on *peer collaboration* and group discussion

Answer: A

Explanation: Memory-level teaching deals with *recall* and memorization rather than problem-solving or collaborative learning.

Question 4.

Match List - I with List - II regarding teaching methods:

List - I (Method) List - II (Characteristic)

- (A) Demonstration Method (i) Students discover knowledge themselves
- (B) Lecture Method (ii) Teacher shows procedure or concept
- (C) Discussion Method (iii) Emphasizes group interaction and sharing of ideas
- (D) Discovery Method (iv) Teacher delivers content verbally

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Choose the correct answer:

A. (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)

B. (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(iii), (D)-(i)

C. (A)-(iii), (B)-(ii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iv)

D. (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii)

Answer: B

Explanation: Demonstration = teacher shows (ii), Lecture = teacher talks (iv), Discussion = group interaction (iii), Discovery = students find out themselves (i).

Question 5.

Which of the following best defines "understanding level of teaching"?

- A. Stimulating students to analyze and synthesize concepts independently
- B. Encouraging memorization of details for quick recall
- C. Ensuring students comprehend underlying principles and can explain them
- D. Focusing on reflection and judgment to construct new knowledge

Answer: C

Explanation: The understanding level focuses on comprehension and grasp of principles, deeper than mere memorization, but not yet full reflection/critical thinking.

Question 6.

A teacher who is *utilizing VARK* (Visual, Aural, Read/Write, Kinesthetic) strategies is primarily addressing which aspect of teaching?

- A. Managing the classroom discipline
- B. Addressing individual learning styles
- C. Assessing students' background knowledge
- D. Formulating summative evaluation tasks

Answer: B

Explanation: VARK stands for different learning styles. Using VARK-based strategies addresses learners' *preferred* modalities of learning.

7. Multiple Statements

Question 7.

Statement (I): Adolescent learners often display heightened social and emotional sensitivity.

Statement (II): Adult learners show uniform cognitive abilities, so individual differences are minimal.

Choose the correct option:

- A. Both (I) and (II) are correct
- B. Both (I) and (II) are incorrect
- C. (I) is correct but (II) is incorrect
- D. (I) is incorrect but (II) is correct

Answer: C

Explanation: Adolescents indeed exhibit strong social/emotional changes. Adult learners, however, *vary widely* in abilities; differences are not minimal.

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Question 8.

In bedside/clinical teaching, the following is a primary focus:

- A. Theoretical and abstract knowledge
- B. Hands-on patient care and real-life application
- C. A pure lecture on principles of disease
- D. Encouraging student memorization of all drug names

Answer: B

Explanation: Bedside (clinical) teaching emphasizes hands-on, experiential learning with real patient cases.

Question 9.

Effective teaching requires attention to teacher's knowledge, learner's context, and which additional factor?

- A. Teacher's income scale
- B. Available institutional support materials
- C. Learner's personal finances
- D. Teacher's vacation schedule

Answer: B

Explanation: Institutional resources and support materials (audio-visual aids, labs, environment) are crucial to effective teaching.

Question 10.

When a teacher modifies the pace or difficulty level of teaching for different learners in the same class, it is called:

- A. Differentiated instruction
- B. Summative evaluation
- C. Uniform teaching approach
- D. Flipped classroom

Answer: A

Explanation: Differentiated instruction tailors content, process, or product according to learners' needs.

Question 11.

Assertion (A): An understanding of adult learners' background experiences is crucial in adult education. Reason (R): Adult learners' experiences do not influence their learning process.

Choose the correct answer:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) explains (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A)
- C. (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
- D. (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

Answer: C

Explanation: Adult learners' previous experiences do heavily influence learning, so the Reason is incorrect.

Question 12.

Which of the following is not one of the basic requirements for effective teaching at any level?

- A. Clear objectives
- B. Mastery of subject matter
- C. Appropriate teaching method
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D. Completely ignoring learners' feedback

Answer: D

Explanation: Ignoring feedback *hinders* effective teaching; feedback is essential.

Unit 2: Communication

13. Assertion-Reason

Question 13.

Assertion (A): Non-verbal communication can sometimes be more powerful than verbal communication.

Reason (R): Non-verbal signals such as facial expressions, gestures, and tone reinforce or contradict spoken words.

Choose the correct answer:

A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

B. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

C. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

D. (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

Answer: A

Explanation: Non-verbal cues often reinforce (or override) what is spoken, making them extremely powerful.

Question 14.

Which of the following is a major barrier to effective communication in a diverse classroom?

- A. Using simple language and visuals
- B. Encouraging open-ended questions
- C. Overuse of technical jargon and acronyms
- D. Active *listening* by the teacher

Answer: C

Explanation: Complex jargon confuses learners, hindering clarity.

Question 15.

Doctor-Patient communication primarily requires:

- A. Authority-based instructions from doctor
- B. *Empathy, listening*, and clarity in conveying medical information
- C. Minimal conversation to save time
- D. Use of advanced medical terms only

Answer: B

Explanation: Effective doctor-patient communication relies on empathy, clear explanations, and active listening.

Question 16.

Which one best describes Inter-Cultural communication in the classroom?

- A. Communication that uses only English as a medium
- B. Interaction among learners of similar backgrounds
- C. Interaction among people from diverse cultural backgrounds with awareness and respect
- D. Face-to-face communication without any technology

WHERE CLASSICAL WISDOM MEETS INTELLIGENT LEARNING

Answer: C

Explanation: Intercultural communication involves people from *varied* cultural backgrounds, emphasizing respect and understanding.

Question 17.

Assertion (A): Mass media has a strong influence on societal norms.

Reason (R): Social media, TV, newspapers, and radio can shape public opinion and knowledge on issues.

Choose the correct option:

A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A).

B. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) does not explain (A).

C. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

D. (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

Answer: A

Explanation: Mass media channels indeed shape perceptions, thus strongly influencing society.

Question 18.

When a teacher asks questions and encourages the class to respond, this is typically:

- A. One-way communication
- B. Two-way communication
- C. No communication
- D. Vertical-only communication

Answer: B

Explanation: Teacher questioning with student responses fosters interactive (two-way) communication.

Question 19.

Which of the following can negatively affect classroom communication?

- (A) Teacher's eye contact
- (B) Monotonous tone and lack of energy
- (C) Cultural stereotyping
- (D) Teacher's positive reinforcement

Choose the correct answer:

A. (B) and (C) Only

B. (A) and (B) Only

C. (A), (B), and (D) Only

D. (B), (C), and (D) Only

Answer: A

Explanation: Monotonous tone and stereotyping hamper communication. Good eye contact and positive reinforcement *improve* communication.

Question 20.

Communication in a *small-group discussion* within the classroom is:

- A. Lateral/horizontal among students
- B. Vertical from teacher to students
- C. Typically *one-directional*
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D. Takes place only in formal settings

Answer: A

Explanation: In small-group discussions, students communicate *laterally* among themselves, exchanging ideas.

Unit 3: Classroom Management

21. Assertion-Reason

Question 21.

Assertion (A): Consistent classroom rules and procedures create a safe learning environment.

Reason (R): Inconsistency in teacher response to misbehavior fosters clarity.

Choose the correct answer:

A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

B. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

C. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

D. (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

Answer: C

Explanation: Clear, consistent rules help. Inconsistency does not foster clarity; it causes confusion.

Question 22.

Which of the following is a practical classroom management strategy to ensure engagement?

- A. Always have teacher-led instruction with no breaks
- B. Incorporate short interactive activities
- C. Encourage strict silence at all times
- D. Restrict technology usage entirely

Answer: B

Explanation: Short interactive activities maintain engagement and reduce off-task behavior.

Question 23.

Which approach is not recommended in managing discipline problems?

- A. Public humiliation of the student
- B. Clear communication of expected behavior
- C. Consistent enforcement of rules
- D. Fair consequences for misbehavior

Answer: A

Explanation: Public humiliation is *never* recommended; it can harm teacher-student relationships.

Question 24.

In ensuring a *positive learning environment*, the teacher should:

- (A) Provide a clean and organized space
- (B) Maintain proper ventilation and lighting
- (C) Demean students when they err
- (D) Offer emotional support and encouragement



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Choose the correct answer:

A. (A), (B), and (D) Only

B. (A) and (B) Only

C. (C) Only

D. (A), (B), (C), and (D)

Answer: A

Explanation: Demeaning students is contrary to a positive environment.

Question 25.

In managing *clinical* learning environments, an instructor should:

- A. Restrict student interaction with patients to theoretical scenarios
- B. Provide hands-on supervision and structured reflection on real cases
- C. Let students manage patients alone from day one
- D. Avoid feedback sessions to save time

Answer: B

Explanation: Clinical teaching emphasizes real patient interactions supervised by the instructor, plus feedback.

Question 26.

Which of the following is an effective strategy for diverse classrooms?

- A. Using identical methods for all
- B. Encouraging peer support and collaborative projects
- C. Prohibiting discussion of differences
- D. Grading *publicly* to create competition

Answer: B

Explanation: Peer support and collaboration help meet diverse learners' needs and build inclusivity.

Question 27.

Personal approach to classroom management implies that the teacher should:

- A. Use strict authoritarian methods in all cases
- B. Adapt strategies based on personal style and student needs
- C. Follow a rigid manual for discipline steps
- D. Always punish first to establish authority

Answer: B

Explanation: A personal approach means the teacher flexibly adapts management strategies for specific contexts.

Question 28.

Assertion (A): Technology can be *used* to set up routines in the classroom.

Reason (R): Online attendance and digital assignment tracking reduce confusion and streamline class.

Choose the correct option:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) does not explain (A).
- C. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
- D. (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

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Answer: A

Explanation: Using technology for daily tasks does help manage routines more effectively.

Unit 4: Assessment Methods

29. Assertion-Reason

Ouestion 29.

Assertion (A): Formative assessments *provide ongoing feedback* to improve teaching and learning. Reason (R): Summative assessments are *conducted frequently* throughout the learning process.

Choose the correct answer:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C. (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- D. (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

Answer: C

Explanation: Formative assessments are indeed for ongoing feedback. However, summative assessments are typically *end-of-term or final*, not frequent check-ins.

Question 30.

Which of the following best describes an OSCE (Objective Structured Clinical Exam)?

- A. A subjective test with essay questions
- B. A practical, station-based exam focusing on clinical skills
- C. A pure multiple-choice paper-based exam
- D. An *oral viva* only covering theoretical knowledge

Answer: B

Explanation: OSCE uses multiple stations to objectively assess clinical/communication skills.

Question 31.

Which statement is true about Computer-based Testing (CBT)?

- A. It cannot incorporate multimedia elements
- B. It allows for instant feedback and automated scoring
- C. It is less flexible than paper-based tests
- D. No data analytics are possible with CBT

Answer: B

Explanation: CBT can provide *instant scoring*, feedback, and data analysis.

Question 32.

In a Choice Based Credit System (CBCS), evaluation typically includes:

- A. Only final exam marks
- B. Continuous assessments, projects, and final exam
- C. No credits for assignments
- D. Single standardized test for all courses

Answer: B





WHERE CLASSICAL WISDOM MEETS INTELLIGENT LEARNING

Explanation: CBCS emphasizes continuous and varied modes of evaluation (internal + final).

Ouestion 33.

"Assessment of clinical competence" refers primarily to evaluating:

- A. Student's lecture attendance record
- B. Ability to apply knowledge in patient care settings
- C. Student's favorite specialty
- D. Peer relationships in the classroom

Answer: B

Explanation: Clinical competence means applying theoretical knowledge, skills, and decision-making in real or simulated patient care.

Question 34.

Using structured oral exams involves:

- A. Asking random questions to each student
- B. A standard set of questions with clear scoring guidelines
- C. Relying on yes/no queries only
- D. No need for a scoring rubric

Answer: B

Explanation: A structured oral exam uses a predetermined set of questions and scoring criteria, promoting objectivity.

Question 35.

Which of the following is a recognized principle of learning assessment?

- A. Assessments should only measure recall of facts
- B. Assessments must be ongoing, purposeful, and linked to learning objectives
- C. Assessments must remain secret until the end
- D. Assessments should *never* inform future teaching

Answer: B

Explanation: Good assessments are continuous, guided by objectives, and help shape teaching.

Question 36.

Which of the following best characterizes summative assessment?

- A. A diagnostic tool used before instruction starts
- B. Repetitive quizzes conducted daily
- C. A final evaluation typically used for certification
- D. Continuous feedback-based improvement checks

Answer: C

Explanation: Summative assessment is end-point evaluation for grades/certification.

Question 37.

In the context of innovation in evaluation systems, which method is often employed to capture complex competencies?

- A. True/False quizzes
- B. Reflective portfolios or e-portfolios
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WHERE CLASSICAL WISDOM MEETS INTELLIGENT LEARNING

C. One-time final exam

D. Spelling tests

Answer: B

Explanation: Portfolios allow for collecting evidence of a wide range of knowledge, skills, reflection, and competencies.

Question 38.

Role of feedback in assessment is to:

- A. Merely assign a grade to the student
- B. Guide improvement in learning and performance
- C. Ensure negative labeling of mistakes
- D. Make the process purely punitive

Answer: B

Explanation: Proper feedback aims to help learners *grow*, guiding them on how to improve

Unit 5: Educational Technologies

39. Assertion-Reason

Question 39.

Assertion (A): Use of ICT tools can make teaching more engaging and diverse.

Reason (R): ICT-based teaching never requires teacher involvement.

Choose the correct option:

A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A).

- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) does not explain (A).
- C. (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- D. (A) is not correct but (R) is correct.

Answer: C

Explanation: ICT can enrich teaching, but the teacher is still crucial in planning, guiding, and facilitation.

Question 40.

Which of the following is not an example of modern ICT-based support in higher education?

- A. Telemedicine simulation labs
- B. Chalk and talk with no digital tools
- C. Video conferencing for classes
- D. Learning Management Systems (LMS)

Answer: B

Explanation: Traditional chalk-and-talk (with *no* digital tech) is not an ICT-based method.

Question 41.

Which of these is an online platform for free courses under the Government of India's initiative?

- A. SWAYAM
- B. *Zoom*
- C. WhatsApp

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WHERE CLASSICAL WISDOM MEETS INTELLIGENT LEARNING

D. LinkedIn

Answer: A

Explanation: SWAYAM is an Indian government initiative offering MOOCs for higher education.

Question 42.

"Blended Learning" is:

A. Entirely face-to-face classroom teaching

- B. Entirely online with no offline sessions
- C. A mix of offline (face-to-face) and online teaching-learning
- D. Teaching limited to recorded lectures only

Answer: C

Explanation: Blended learning combines online digital media with traditional classroom methods.

Question 43.

In an ICT-based environment, teachers can track:

- (A) Learner attendance automatically
- (B) Real-time performance data
- (C) Offline group projects with no record
- (D) Instant feedback for quizzes

Choose the correct answer:

A. (A), (B), and (D) Only

B. (A) and (D) Only

C. (B) and (C) Only

D. (A), (B), (C), and (D)

Answer: A

Explanation: Offline group projects that remain unrecorded are not typically trackable by ICT. The others are trackable.

Question 44.

An example of an ICT-based evaluation method is:

- A. Essay-based exam with no technology
- B. Oral viva voce alone
- C. Online quizzes with automated scoring
- D. Paper-based short answer test

Answer: C

Explanation: Online quizzes with immediate automated scoring exemplify ICT-based evaluation.

Ouestion 45.

Which of the following is true of modern educational technology in higher education?

- A. It is *limited only* to content delivery
- B. It cannot facilitate group collaboration
- C. It includes LMS, virtual labs, online discussion forums, and more
- D. It negatively impacts all forms of student motivation

Answer: C

Explanation: Modern educational tech has broad applications—LMS platforms, forums, virtual simulations, etc.

Unit 6: Educational Psychology

46. Assertion-Reason

Ouestion 46.

Assertion (A): Educational psychology helps teachers understand learning processes and student differences. Reason (R): Educational psychology only focuses on classroom discipline tactics.

Choose the correct answer:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C. (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- D. (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

Answer: C

Explanation: Educational psychology addresses learning, motivation, development, etc.—not only discipline tactics.

Question 47.

Which statement is *true* about *Piaget's theory* of cognitive development?

- A. Children progress through stages in a fixed order.
- B. Children can skip stages if highly talented.
- C. It focuses only on the impact of environment and not on biology.
- D. It states that formal operational thought begins at birth.

Answer: A

Explanation: According to Piaget, children progress through the sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, and formal operational stages in order.

Question 48.

Vygotsky's Sociocultural perspective emphasizes:

- A. The individual alone without social context
- B. Interaction with more knowledgeable others and cultural tools
- C. That biology is the only factor in cognitive growth
- D. That language has no role in cognitive development

Answer: B

Explanation: Vygotsky believes learning occurs through social interaction and the use of cultural/psychological tools.

Question 49.

Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems theory primarily highlights the impact of:

- A. Layered social contexts (microsystem, mesosystem, etc.) on a child's development
- B. Only immediate family on learning
- C. No influence of society on personal growth
- D. The child's direct environment without any layers

Answer: A

Explanation: Bronfenbrenner conceptualized multiple system layers (micro, meso, exo, macro) influencing development.

Question 50.

Self and moral development in educational psychology focus on:

- A. Purely academic achievements
- B. Identity, self-concept, values, and moral reasoning
- C. Teacher's salary structure
- D. Uniform testing methods

Answer: B

Explanation: Self and moral development include identity formation, ethics, moral reasoning, etc.

Question 51.

A teacher applying Piaget's guidelines in the classroom would:

- A. Provide challenging tasks slightly above students' current level of thinking
- B. Ignore readiness and present advanced content randomly
- C. Encourage rote memorization only
- D. Avoid peer interaction during class

Answer: A

Explanation: Piaget emphasizes readiness and slightly challenging tasks that encourage cognitive growth.

Question 52.

An example of cognitive development includes a child learning to:

- A. Tie shoelaces at 14 years old
- B. Solve algebraic equations by forming logical reasoning
- C. Win a track race with perfect form
- D. Speak softly in a library

Answer: B

Explanation: Algebraic reasoning is a *cognitive task*, whereas tying shoelaces is more motor/psychomotor, and speaking softly can be social or behavioral.

Unit 7: Andragogy in Education

53. Assertion-Reason

Question 53.

Assertion (A): Andragogy emphasizes self-directed learning among adults.

Reason (R): Adults have accumulated experiences that serve as a resource for their learning.

Choose the correct option:

A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A).

- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C. (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- D. (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

Answer: A

Explanation: Adult learners tend to rely on their prior experiences, which fosters *self-directed* learning.

Question 54.

Which of the following is not a principle of andragogy as proposed by Malcolm Knowles?

- A. Adults are *motivated* by internal factors.
- B. Adults fear practical learning experiences.
- C. Adults need to see relevance of what they learn.
- D. Adults learn best through *experiential* techniques.

Explanation: Knowles highlights that adults value practical learning; they do not fear it.

Question 55.

Which characteristic typically applies to adult learners?

- A. They prefer teacher-dependent approaches.
- B. They are often self-motivated to acquire knowledge relevant to personal or professional goals.
- C. They learn better without any life/work context.
- D. They have no prior experiences to connect with new learning.

Answer: B

Explanation: Adults usually seek knowledge that's applicable to their real-life contexts and are self-driven.

Question 56.

Andragogy places emphasis on:

- A. Biological readiness for learning in infancy
- B. Child psychology
- C. Self-directed, experience-based, problem-centered approaches for adults
- D. Strict discipline to ensure compliance

Answer: C

Explanation: Andragogy is specifically about adult learning, focusing on autonomy, experience, and problem-solving.

Question 57.

Which among the following best defines Self-Directed Learning in adults?

- A. Adults passively wait for the teacher's instructions
- B. Adults plan, execute, and evaluate their own learning processes
- C. Adults do not require goals or objectives
- D. Adults rely solely on external motivation

Answer: B

Explanation: Self-directed learners take the initiative in diagnosing needs, formulating goals, and evaluating outcomes.

Unit 8: Learning & Pedagogy

58. Assertion-Reason

Question 58.

Assertion (A): Pedagogy traditionally refers to the art and science of teaching children.

Reason (R): Critical pedagogy is restricted only to adult learners.

WHERE CLASSICAL WISDOM MEETS INTELLIGENT LEARNING

Choose the correct answer:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C. (A) is correct, (R) is incorrect.
- D. (A) is incorrect, (R) is correct.

Answer: C

Explanation: Pedagogy traditionally focuses on child/adolescent teaching. *Critical pedagogy* can apply to *all* learners, not restricted to adults.

Question 59.

"Critical pedagogy" mainly aims to:

- A. Maintain rote memorization for exams
- B. Promote passive acceptance of existing knowledge
- C. Encourage critical reflection, questioning authority, and social justice
- D. Focus only on teacher's perspective

Answer: C

Explanation: Critical pedagogy involves empowering learners to question and transform oppressive structures in society.

Question 60.

Arrange the steps of Pedagogical Analysis in order:

- (A) Formulating Instructional Objectives
- (B) Analyzing Content for teaching
- (C) Evaluating the outcomes
- (D) Choosing suitable teaching methods

Choose the correct sequence:

- A. (A) \rightarrow (B) \rightarrow (C) \rightarrow (D)
- B. (A) \rightarrow (C) \rightarrow (B) \rightarrow (D)
- C. (A) \rightarrow (B) \rightarrow (D) \rightarrow (C)
- D. (B) \rightarrow (A) \rightarrow (D) \rightarrow (C)

Answer: C

Explanation: Typically: (A) set objectives \rightarrow (B) analyze content \rightarrow (D) choose methods \rightarrow (C) evaluate.

Question 61.

Which one is a key need of pedagogy in higher education?

- A. To only replicate old teaching methods
- B. To facilitate deep understanding and critical thinking
- C. To ignore diverse learner backgrounds
- D. To keep the *curriculum hidden* from learners

Answer: B

Explanation: Modern pedagogy in higher education seeks deeper conceptual understanding and critical thinking, especially among advanced learners.

Question 62.

Formulating learning objectives typically includes:

WHERE CLASSICAL WISDOM MEETS INTELLIGENT LEARNING

- (A) Action verbs that denote observable behaviors
- (B) Vague statements about broad goals
- (C) Clarity about what learners will know or do
- (D) Alignment with lesson content

Choose the correct answer:

A. (A), (C), and (D) Only

B. (B) and (D) Only

C. (A) and (B) Only

D. (A), (B), (C), and (D)

Answer: A

Explanation: Objectives should be specific, observable, clear, and aligned. Vague broad statements are not ideal.

Question 63.

Which option best describes "learning objectives"?

- A. They must be secret so that students are tested unexpectedly
- B. They guide students and teachers in focusing on intended outcomes
- C. They are irrelevant to lesson planning
- D. They only measure teacher's performance

Answer: B

Explanation: Learning objectives inform both teachers and students on *what* should be achieved, guiding the entire process.

Question 64.

Assertion (A): Development of pedagogy includes shifts from teacher-centered to learner-centered methods.

Reason (R): Students are more motivated when they actively participate and see relevance in learning.

Choose the correct option:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) does not explain (A).
- C. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
- D. (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

Answer: A

Explanation: Pedagogy evolves as we realize active, relevant learning fosters higher motivation, thus explaining the shift to learner-centeredness.

Question 65.

"Formulations of Learning Objectives" typically involves:

- A. Higher-level outcomes if needed, but ignoring basic outcomes
- B. Using behavioral action verbs to define outcomes precisely
- C. Writing objectives only for the lowest cognitive domain
- D. Never specifying the time or conditions for achievement

Answer: B

Explanation: Well-defined objectives typically use *action verbs* (e.g., describe, analyze, construct) to specify the learner's intended performance.



WHERE CLASSICAL WISDOM MEETS INTELLIGENT LEARNING

Additional Mixed Questions (Covering All Units)

66. Match the Following

Question 66.

Match List-I (Teaching Approach) with List-II (Characteristic/Focus):

List - I (Approach)

List - II (Focus)

(A) Learner-centered method

- (i) Teacher actively transmits knowledge
- (B) Teacher-centered method

(ii) Students collaborate, teacher as facilitator

- (C) Problem-based learning
- (iii) Real-life scenarios, inquiry, solutions
- (D) Traditional clinical teaching (iv) Instructor-led demonstrations at patient bedside

Choose the correct answer:

- A. (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)
- B. (A)-(iv), (B)-(ii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)
- C. (A)-(iii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)
- D. (A)-(i), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii)

Answer: A **Explanation:**

- Learner-centered: collaboration, teacher as facilitator (ii)
- Teacher-centered: teacher as primary info source (i)
- Problem-based learning: real-life problems, inquiry (iii)
- Traditional clinical teaching: demonstrations at bedside (iv)

Question 67.

Which is not an element of effective teacher-learner communication?

- A. Listening to learners
- B. Using *clear, concise* language
- C. Monopolizing conversation to ensure students only listen
- D. *Inviting questions* and feedback

Answer: C

Explanation: Monopolizing conversation shuts down two-way interaction and is not conducive to effective communication.

Question 68.

A teacher who regularly checks for understanding during a lesson is using:

- A. Formative assessment
- B. Summative assessment
- C. Diagnostic assessment (before instruction)
- D. Placement assessment

Answer: A

Explanation: Checking for understanding mid-lesson is part of *formative* assessment.

Question 69.





WHERE CLASSICAL WISDOM MEETS INTELLIGENT LEARNING

Assertion (A): Diagnostic assessments help identify specific learning difficulties.

Reason (R): They are typically used after final exams.

Choose the correct option:

A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A).

B. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

C. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

D. (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

Answer: C

Explanation: Diagnostic assessments are generally done *before or during* instruction to pinpoint issues, not after final exams.

Question 70.

Which of the following most accurately describes "competency-based education"?

- A. Students pass based solely on seat-time in classroom
- B. Mastery of specific, measurable competencies is required for progression
- C. Teachers only lecture while students pass automatically
- D. Focus on competition rather than skill mastery

Answer: B

Explanation: Competency-based education requires demonstrating *defined competencies* rather than just attending classes.

Question 71.

Which ICT tool is primarily used for collaborative document editing in real time?

- A. Google Docs
- B. PowerPoint
- C. Zoom
- D. MS Publisher

Answer: A

Explanation: Google Docs enables multiple users to edit documents simultaneously online.

Question 72.

Which of the following statements is correct about "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Governance"?

A. It is only about *computer labs* for students

- B. It includes *e-governance portals*, online forms, digital record-keeping, etc.
- C. It excludes digital databases for student records
- D. It is *unrelated* to higher educational institutions

Answer: B

Explanation: ICT in governance covers broad applications—digital platforms, e-records, online processes.

Question 73.

Which of the following best describes learning style mismatch?

- A. When a kinesthetic learner is taught primarily through text-based materials without any hands-on activity
- B. When an auditory learner uses audio resources
- C. When a visual learner receives graphic organizers and videos
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WHERE CLASSICAL WISDOM MEETS INTELLIGENT LEARNING

D. When a teacher varies methods to address different styles

Answer: A

Explanation: A mismatch occurs if the teaching methods do not align with the learner's preferred style at all.

Question 74.

Which domain includes learning outcomes like managing emotions and developing attitudes?

- A. Cognitive domain
- B. *Psychomotor* domain
- C. Affective domain
- D. Reflective domain

Answer: C

Explanation: The affective domain deals with attitudes, values, and emotional development.

Question 75.

"Examination reforms" in higher education encourage:

- (A) Use of multiple ways to evaluate (projects, presentations, portfolios)
- (B) Transparency in grading
- (C) Maintaining one final exam only for all courses
- (D) Continuous improvement of the testing process

Choose the correct answer:

A. (A), (B), and (D) Only

B. (A) and (C) Only

C. (B) and (C) Only

D. (C) and (D) Only

Answer: A

Explanation: Modern exam reforms recommend multiple assessment modes, transparency, and continuous improvement.

Question 76.

Assertion (A): Bronfenbrenner highlighted that immediate family and peers are crucial influences (microsystem).

Reason (R): Society and culture at large have no effect on children's development.

Choose the correct answer:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C. (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct.
- D. (A) is incorrect, (R) is correct.

Answer: C

Explanation: Bronfenbrenner also emphasizes *larger contextual* influences (exosystem, macrosystem). The Reason is incorrect.

Question 77.

Which of the following is a *psychomotor domain* learning outcome for a medical student? A. *Memorizing* the name of an antibiotic

WHERE CLASSICAL WISDOM MEETS INTELLIGENT LEARNING

- B. Critically discussing an epidemiological study
- C. Performing a blood pressure measurement accurately
- D. Valuing ethical patient care

Answer: C

Explanation: Psychomotor domain involves *physical/technical skill* performance (e.g., measuring BP).

Question 78.

Which principle of adult learning recognizes that adults want to see immediate value in what they learn?

- A. Transference principle
- B. Readiness to learn principle
- C. Orientation to learning principle
- D. Multiple Intelligence principle

Answer: C

Explanation: Adults are *problem-centered* and want learning that is *immediately relevant* to their lives (orientation to learning).

Question 79.

Assertion (A): Evaluation in CBCS encourages continuous assessments like quizzes, projects, etc.

Reason (R): Because CBCS focuses on flexible and learner-centric approaches.

Choose the correct option:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) does not explain (A).
- C. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
- D. (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

Answer: A

Explanation: CBCS is flexible and learner-centric, hence it promotes continuous and varied evaluations.

Question 80.

Educational technology in "Modern teaching support system" often includes:

- (A) Projectors, Interactive whiteboards
- (B) Use of AI-based tutoring
- (C) Chalk and blackboard only
- (D) Virtual simulation labs

Choose the correct answer:

- A. (A), (B), and (D) Only
- B. (A) and (C) Only
- C. (B) and (C) Only D. (A), (B), (C), and (D)

Answer: A

Explanation: "Chalk and blackboard only" is considered *traditional*, not "modern" or "ICT-based" alone. The rest are modern tech tools.

Question 81.







WHERE CLASSICAL WISDOM MEETS INTELLIGENT LEARNING

Which of the following is not part of Vygotsky's principle for fostering development?

- A. Encouraging social interaction
- B. Teaching in the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)
- C. Emphasizing *scaffolding* by more knowledgeable peers
- D. Insisting that individual exploration is all that matters, ignoring social context

Answer: D

Explanation: Vygotsky highlights social context as crucial; ignoring it is contrary to his theory.

Question 82.

Which of the following is a *learner-centered method*?

- A. Strict, didactic lecture all session
- B. Inquiry-based learning where students research a topic
- C. Reading from fixed notes only
- D. One-size-fits-all teacher monologue

Answer: B

Explanation: Inquiry-based learning fosters student exploration and problem-solving, a hallmark of learner-centeredness.

Question 83.

Assertion (A): Adult learners prefer to see immediate practical application. **Reason (R):** They have *rich life experiences* that shape their motivations.

Choose the correct option:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) explains (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C. (A) is correct, (R) is incorrect.
- D. (A) is incorrect, (R) is correct.

Answer: A

Explanation: Adults want practical, relevant learning largely because they draw upon existing experiences.

Question 84.

Which is not typically an andragogical approach?

- A. Problem-based tasks allowing real-world application
- B. Lecture-only with no learner input
- C. Discussion around learners' experiences
- D. Flexible scheduling to suit adult responsibilities

Answer: B

Explanation: Purely lecture-only with no adult participation is *contrary* to andragogical principles.

Question 85.

Pedagogy traditionally is associated with:

- A. Teaching infants only
- B. Teaching children or school-aged learners
- C. Teaching elderly learners
- D. Teaching online modules only

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Answer: B

Explanation: "Pedagogy" historically refers to methods for teaching children or adolescents (though the term is now broadened).

Question 86.

A teacher who leads students through *discussion* of a text, encouraging them to question and challenge assumptions, is practicing:

- A. Critical pedagogy
- B. Pure memorization
- C. Authoritarian approach
- D. Andragogy only

Answer: A

Explanation: Encouraging students to question assumptions and examine deeper issues is part of critical pedagogy.

Question 87.

Assertion (A): Competencies of Self-Directed Learning include setting goals, finding resources, and evaluating outcomes. **Reason (R):** Adult learners *rarely* utilize self-directed learning.

Choose the correct option:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) explains (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A).
- C. (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
- D. (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.

Answer: C

Explanation: Adult learners *frequently* use self-directed methods, so R is incorrect.

Question 88.

- "Development of the concept of pedagogy" historically involved:
- A. A shift from authoritarian teacher to facilitator of learning
- B. Emphasis on machine-based learning only
- C. Rejection of any student input
- D. Immediate digital transformation centuries ago

Answer: A

Explanation: Over time, educators moved from purely authoritative roles to a more guiding, facilitative role.

Question 89.

Which type of evaluation is conducted at the beginning of a course to determine learners' readiness or placement?

- A. Diagnostic assessment
- B. Formative assessment
- C. Summative assessment
- D. Placement assessment

Answer: D

Explanation: Placement assessments help place learners in appropriate levels/groups at the start.

Question 90.

In teaching clinical skills, the teacher:

- A. Should rely on lectures only
- B. Should allow practice sessions, demonstrations, and real/simulated patient interactions
- C. Should never assess psychomotor tasks
- D. Should focus on theory over skill mastery

Answer: B

Explanation: Clinical training demands demonstration, hands-on practice, and real/simulated interactions.

Question 91.

A teacher designing an inclusive classroom approach ensures:

- (A) Differentiated instruction
- (B) Emphasis on each student's unique needs
- (C) Exclusion of students with special needs
- (D) Flexible assessments and accommodations

Choose the correct answer:

A. (A), (B), and (D) Only

B. (C) and (D) Only

C. (A) and (C) Only

D. (A), (B), (C), and (D)

Answer: A

Explanation: Inclusive classrooms include special needs students, not exclude them.

Ouestion 92.

Which of the following exemplifies a reflective teacher practice?

- A. Never revisiting lesson plans or teaching strategies
- B. Seeking feedback from students and revising approaches accordingly
- C. Teaching the *same way* each year
- D. Avoiding any self-assessment

Answer: B

Explanation: Reflective teachers evaluate their lessons, gather feedback, and refine their methods.

Question 93.

Assertion (A): Piaget's concept of egocentrism indicates that young children can only see the world from their perspective. Reason (R): This characteristic is typically associated with the preoperational stage.

Choose the correct option:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) explains (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) does not explain (A).
- C. (A) is correct, (R) is incorrect.
- D. (A) is incorrect, (R) is correct.

Answer: A

Explanation: In the *preoperational stage* (~2-7 years), children display egocentrism, meaning they struggle to see others' viewpoints.

WHERE CLASSICAL WISDOM MEETS INTELLIGENT LEARNING

Question 94.

A learning objective stating, "Students will be able to evaluate the credibility of medical research studies," belongs to which level of Bloom's revised taxonomy?

- A. Remembering
- B. Understanding
- C. Analyzing
- D. Evaluating

Answer: D

Explanation: "Evaluate" is explicitly a higher-level skill in Bloom's revised taxonomy, under Evaluating

Question 95.

Which method is most suitable for fostering critical thinking in advanced learners?

- A. Didactic teacher monologue
- B. Case study with open-ended questions
- C. Dictation of lecture notes
- D. True/False test

Answer: B

Explanation: Case studies encourage analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating real-world scenarios.

Question 96.

Which of the following steps occurs first when teaching a new topic?

- A. Introducing the content to the students
- B. Assessing prior knowledge
- C. Assigning homework
- D. Providing a final exam schedule

Answer: B

Explanation: Good practice starts by finding out what students already know before introducing new material.

Question 97.

In a flipped classroom approach:

- A. Students first encounter new content outside the classroom, then practice in class
- B. All teaching happens only in class with teacher's lectures
- C. Technology is not used at all
- D. Teacher leads a chalk-and-talk session with minimal student involvement

Answer: A

Explanation: Flipped classrooms have students learn basic content before class, using class time for active, deeper practice.

Question 98.

An example of the need and importance of Pedagogy is:

- A. Ensuring teachers have no structured plan
- B. Providing systematic approaches so learners achieve objectives effectively
- C. Relying on random guesswork about how students learn best
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D. Ignoring modern theories of instruction

Answer: B

Explanation: Pedagogy provides systematic frameworks ensuring effective teaching-learning processes.

Question 99.

Assertion (A): Learning objectives should be *SMART* (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound). **Reason (R):** Having *unclear objectives* can mislead both teacher and students about expected outcomes.

Choose the correct option:

A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A).

B. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) does not explain (A).

C. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

D. (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

Answer: A

Explanation: Unclear objectives cause confusion, so being SMART ensures clarity and direction.

Question 100.

Which primary outcome does "Critical Pedagogy" aim for in learners?

- A. *Obedience* and passive acceptance
- B. Social awareness and empowerment to challenge inequities
- C. Pure rote learning of facts
- D. Conformity to existing power structures

Answer: B

Explanation: Critical pedagogy fosters students' awareness of social issues and empowers them to address injustices.

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