NTET Model Question Paper 01

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

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.

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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.

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*

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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.

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

Unit 4: Assessment Methods

29. Assertion–Reason

Question 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

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

Question 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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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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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.

Question 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

Question 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.

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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.

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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.

Answer: B
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.

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) → (B) → (C) → (D)
B. (A) → (C) → (B) → (D)
C. (A) → (B) → (D) → (C)
D. (B) → (A) → (D) → (C)

Answer: C
Explanation: Typically: (A) set objectives → (B) analyze content → (D) choose methods → (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:

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(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.

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.

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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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

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.

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.

Question 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.

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

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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