



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.

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*



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*



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*



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



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



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
-



- 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



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.



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.

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:



- (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



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*



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.