



## NTET Mock Test 01

START QUIZ

**#1. 1. Memorization is primarily associated with which level of teaching?**

- A) Understanding
- B) Reflective
- C) Application
- D) Memory

**#2. 2. Which teaching method encourages students to work together to solve problems?**

- A) Lecture Method
- B) Collaborative Learning
- C) Demonstration Method
- D) Direct Instruction

**#3. 3. Adolescent learners are developing in all the following areas EXCEPT:**

- A) Emotional
- B) Social
- C) Financial
- D) Cognitive

**#4. 4. Factors affecting teaching include all of the following EXCEPT:**

- A) Teacher's expertise
- B) Learner's motivation
- C) Global economic trends
- D) Instructional facilities

**#5. 5. VARK stands for Visual, Auditory, Reading/Writing, and \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) Kids Psychology
- B) Kinetics
- C) Kinesthetic
- D) Analytical

**#6. 6. Which of the following is a new method of teaching?**

- A) Lecture Method



- 
- B) Flipped Classroom
- 
- C) Question and Answer
- 
- D) Demonstration

**#7. 7. Individual differences in learners refer to:**

- 
- A) Same learning pace
- 
- B) Varied learning styles
- 
- C) Uniform interests
- 
- D) Identical backgrounds

**#8. 8. Basic skills of teaching include all EXCEPT:**

- 
- A) Planning
- 
- B) Organizing
- 
- C) Executing
- 
- D) Delegating

**#9. 9. Effective teaching is characterized by:**

- 
- A) Rigid structure
- 
- B) Lack of feedback
- 
- C) Adaptability
- 
- D) Sole focus on content delivery

**#10. 10. Select the correct statements about teaching methods:**

- 
- A) Lecture Method is teacher-centered
- 
- B) Collaborative Learning promotes student more aggressive
- 
- C) Demonstration Method is ineffective in clinical teaching
- 
- D) Direct Instruction relies heavily on student participation

**#11. 11. Communication primarily serves the purpose of:**

- 
- A) Entertainment
- 
- B) Information exchange
- 
- C) Monetary transactions
- 
- D) Physical exercise

**#12. 12. Non-verbal communication includes all of the following EXCEPT:**

- 
- A) Body language



- 
- B) Facial expressions
- 
- C) Written words
- 
- D) Gestures

**#13. 13. Which of the following can be a barrier to effective communication?**

- 
- A) Clarity
- 
- B) Active listening
- 
- C) Noise
- 
- D) Feedback

**#14. 14. Inter-cultural communication requires understanding:**

- 
- A) Only verbal cues
- 
- B) Cultural norms and values
- 
- C) Technical jargon
- 
- D) Financial terms

**#15. 15. Mass media impacts society by:**

- 
- A) Reducing literacy rates
- 
- B) Shaping public opinion
- 
- C) Limiting information access
- 
- D) Decreasing social interactions

**#16. 16. Select the correct statements about formative assessment:**

- 
- A) It is conducted at the end of a learning period.
- 
- B) It helps in monitoring teacher's progress.
- 
- C) It replaces summative assessment.
- 
- D) It provides feedback for improvement.

**#17. 17. Which teaching method is most effective for clinical teaching?**

- 
- A) Lecture Method
- 
- B) Bedside Teaching
- 
- C) Demonstration Method
- 
- D) Group Discussions

**#18. 18. Fill in the blank: Objective Structured Clinical Exam (OSCE) is used to assess**

- \_\_\_\_\_.
-



- A) Theoretical knowledge
- B) Clinical competence
- C) Written communication
- D) Physical fitness

**#19. 19. Effective teacher-learner communication enhances:**

- 
- A) Classroom management
- B) Student motivation
- C) Curriculum development
- D) Administrative tasks

**#20. 20. Which of the following is NOT a type of communication?**

- 
- A) Verbal
- B) Non-verbal
- C) Financial
- D) Written

**#21. 21. Classroom management primarily aims to:**

- 
- A) Enforce strict discipline
- B) Create a conducive learning environment
- C) Increase administrative workload
- D) Limit student interactions

**#22. 22. Which approach focuses on the psychological aspects of managing a classroom?**

- 
- A) Behavioral approach
- B) Cognitive approach
- C) Psychological approach
- D) Personal approach

**#23. 23. Ensuring engagement in the classroom can be achieved by:**

- 
- A) Monotonous lectures
- B) Interactive activities
- C) Strict seating arrangements
- D) Limiting student questions

**#24. 24. Motivation in the classroom is best maintained through:**

-



- A) Frequent testing
- B) Positive reinforcement
- C) Punitive measures
- D) Limited feedback

**#25. 25. Positive learning environments are characterized by:**

- 
- A) High stress levels
- B) Mutual respect
- C) Competitive atmosphere
- D) Strict hierarchy

**#26. 26. Disciplinary problems in the classroom can be managed by:**

- 
- A) Ignoring the issues
- B) Consistent rules and consequences
- C) Random punishment
- D) Favoritism

**#27. 27. Managing diverse classrooms requires:**

- 
- A) Uniform teaching methods
- B) Adaptable strategies
- C) Single learning style focus
- D) Ignoring individual differences

**#28. 28. Technology in the classroom can enhance:**

- 
- A) Student disengagement
- B) Learning efficiency
- C) Administrative tasks
- D) Physical activity

**#29. 29. Forming positive learning environments involves:**

- 
- A) Strict enforcement of rules
- B) Encouraging collaboration
- C) Limiting student participation
- D) Focusing solely on academic performance

**#30. 30. Practical classroom management includes:**

-



- A) Only theoretical strategies
- B) Implementing hands-on activities
- C) Avoiding student interaction
- D) Relying solely on textbooks

**#31. 31. Learning assessment primarily aims to:**

- 
- A) Assign grades only
- B) Evaluate student understanding
- C) Increase teacher workload
- D) Standardize curriculum

**#32. 32. Formative assessment is used to:**

- 
- A) Assign final grades
- B) Monitor student learning progress
- C) Replace summative assessment
- D) Evaluate teaching methods

**#33. 33. Summative assessment is conducted:**

- 
- A) During the learning process
- B) At the end of a learning period
- C) Randomly throughout the course
- D) Without a specific schedule

**#34. 34. Computer-based testing offers:**

- 
- A) Limited accessibility
- B) Instant feedback
- C) Increased paper usage
- D) Slower result processing

**#35. 35. Objective Structured Clinical Exam (OSCE) is used to assess:**

- 
- A) Theoretical knowledge
- B) Clinical competence
- C) Written communication
- D) Physical fitness

**#36. 36. Periodic assessment is a form of:**

-



- A) Summative assessment
- B) Formative assessment
- C) Diagnostic assessment
- D) Norm-referenced assessment

**#37. 37. Role of observation in assessment includes:**

- 
- A) Evaluating only written work
- B) Monitoring student behavior and participation
- C) Limiting feedback
- D) Ignoring practical skills

**#38. 38. Feedback in assessment is important because it:**

- 
- A) Demotivates students
- B) Provides guidance for improvement
- C) Replaces grades
- D) Is optional

**#39. 39. Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) emphasizes:**

- 
- A) Rigid curriculum
- B) Flexible learning paths
- C) Single assessment method
- D) Standardized testing only

**#40. 40. Assessment of clinical competence includes all EXCEPT:**

- 
- A) Long case exams
- B) Short case exams
- C) Multiple-choice questions
- D) Structured oral exams

**#41. 41. ICT stands for:**

- 
- A) Information and Communication Technologies
- B) International Communication Techniques
- C) Integrated Computer Teaching
- D) Interactive Communication Tools

**#42. 42. Which of the following is an example of a learner-centered method?**

-



- A) Traditional Lecture
- 
- B) Flipped Classroom
- 
- C) Rote Memorization
- 
- D) Direct Instruction

**#43. 43. MOOCs are:**

- 
- A) Traditional classroom courses
- 
- B) Massive Open Online Courses
- 
- C) Private tutoring sessions
- 
- D) Certification exams

**#44. 44. Swayam is an initiative by:**

- 
- A) United Nations
- 
- B) Government of India
- 
- C) World Bank
- 
- D) UNESCO

**#45. 45. Educational technologies have advanced to include:**

- 
- A) Typewriters
- 
- B) Virtual Reality
- 
- C) Chalkboards
- 
- D) Overhead projectors

**#46. 46. E-mail in education is used for:**

- 
- A) Physical exercise
- 
- B) Digital communication between teachers and students
- 
- C) Manual grading
- 
- D) Classroom decoration

**#47. 47. Audio and video conferencing in education facilitate:**

- 
- A) In-person meetings only
- 
- B) Remote learning and collaboration
- 
- C) Physical textbooks
- 
- D) Traditional exams

**#48. 48. Teacher-centered methods focus on:**

-



- A) Student autonomy
- B) Teacher as the primary source of knowledge
- C) Collaborative learning
- D) Interactive activities

**#49. 49. Online methods of teaching include all EXCEPT:**

- 
- A) Swayamprabha
- B) MOOCs
- C) Face-to-face lectures
- D) Webinars

**#50. 50. Teaching Support Systems can be:**

- 
- A) Traditional only
- B) Modern only
- C) ICT-based only
- D) Traditional, Modern, and ICT-based

**#51. 51. Educational psychology primarily studies:**

- 
- A) Physical health of students
- B) Psychological aspects of teaching and learning
- C) Financial management in education
- D) Infrastructure development in schools

**#52. 52. Piaget's theory of cognitive development focuses on:**

- 
- A) Social interactions
- B) Stages of mental growth in children
- C) Moral development
- D) Emotional intelligence

**#53. 53. Vygotsky's sociocultural perspective emphasizes:**

- 
- A) Individual learning only
- B) Social interactions and cultural context in learning
- C) Biological factors in intelligence
- D) Technological influences on education

**#54. 54. Bronfenbrenner's social context theory includes:**

-



- A) Microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, macrosystem, and chronosystem
- B) Only microsystem and macrosystem
- C) Cognitive and behavioral systems
- D) Individual and societal systems

**#55. 55. Self-development in educational psychology refers to:**

- 
- A) Physical growth
- B) Personal identity and self-concept
- C) Financial independence
- D) Academic achievement only

**#56. 56. Moral development in education involves:**

- 
- A) Technical skills
- B) Ethical reasoning and values
- C) Physical training
- D) Financial literacy

**#57. 57. The role of educational psychology includes:**

- 
- A) Designing school buildings
- B) Enhancing teaching strategies and learning processes
- C) Managing school finances
- D) Scheduling classes

**#58. 58. Cognitive development involves:**

- 
- A) Emotional stability
- B) Brain development and mental processes
- C) Physical strength
- D) Social skills

**#59. 59. Guidelines to teaching based on Piaget's theory include:**

- 
- A) Ignoring developmental stages
- B) Adapting teaching methods to the learner's cognitive stage
- C) Focusing solely on rote learning
- D) Standardizing all teaching approaches

**#60. 60. Educational psychology helps in understanding:**

-



- A) Classroom infrastructure
- B) Student behaviors and learning patterns
- C) Financial planning
- D) Administrative tasks

**#61. 61. Andragogy refers to the art and science of:**

- 
- A) Child education
- B) Adult education
- C) Technical training
- D) Physical education

**#62. 62. One principle of andragogy is that adults are:**

- 
- A) Dependent learners
- B) Self-directed
- C) Uninterested in learning
- D) Prefer passive learning

**#63. 63. The need for andragogy arises because adult learners:**

- 
- A) Learn the same way as children
- B) Have different motivations and experiences
- C) Prefer strict classroom settings
- D) Lack prior knowledge

**#64. 64. Characteristics of adult learners include all EXCEPT:**

- 
- A) Readiness to learn
- B) Life experiences
- C) Irrelevance of self-concept
- D) Problem-centered orientation

**#65. 65. Competencies of self-directed learning involve:**

- 
- A) Reliance on teachers for all guidance
- B) Taking initiative and responsibility for learning
- C) Avoiding decision-making in learning
- D) Following rigid instructions

**#66. 66. Andragogy emphasizes that adult learning should be:**

-



- A) Teacher-centered
- 
- B) Learner-centered
- 
- C) Passive
- 
- D) Memorization-based

**#67. 67. The importance of andragogy lies in:**

- 
- A) Standardizing teaching methods
- 
- B) Addressing the unique needs of adult learners
- 
- C) Focusing solely on theoretical knowledge
- 
- D) Limiting practical applications

**#68. 68. Andragogical principles include:**

- 
- A) Intrinsic motivation
- 
- B) External rewards only
- 
- C) Fixed learning paths
- 
- D) Passive reception of information

**#69. 69. Adult learners typically prefer learning that is:**

- 
- A) Abstract and theoretical
- 
- B) Relevant and practical
- 
- C) Rigid and unchanging
- 
- D) Based on rote memorization

**#70. 70. Andragogy differs from pedagogy in that it:**

- 
- A) Focuses on child development
- 
- B) Emphasizes self-directed learning for adults
- 
- C) Uses the same teaching methods for all ages
- 
- D) Ignores the experiences of learners

**#71. 71. Pedagogy primarily refers to:**

- 
- A) The study of schools
- 
- B) The art and science of teaching
- 
- C) Educational administration
- 
- D) Student psychology

**#72. 72. Critical pedagogy aims to:**

-



- A) Maintain traditional teaching methods
- B) Encourage critical thinking and social justice
- C) Focus solely on academic achievement
- D) Limit student interaction

**#73. 73. Steps of pedagogical analysis include:**

- 
- A) Curriculum design, teaching methods, assessment
- B) Ignoring student needs
- C) Standardizing all lessons
- D) Limiting teaching resources

**#74. 74. Formulating learning objectives involves:**

- 
- A) Defining what students should know and be able to do
- B) Deciding on classroom seating
- C) Selecting textbooks only
- D) Planning extracurricular activities

**#75. 75. Teaching-learning formulations should align with:**

- 
- A) Teacher preferences only
- B) Learning objectives and student needs
- C) Administrative policies only
- D) External assessments only

**#76. 76. Pedagogical approaches can be:**

- 
- A) Teacher-centered only
- B) Learner-centered only
- C) Both teacher-centered and learner-centered
- D) Neither teacher-centered nor learner-centered

**#77. 77. The development of the concept of pedagogy has evolved to include:**

- 
- A) Only traditional methods
- B) Incorporation of technology and diverse learning strategies
- C) Ignoring student feedback
- D) Standardized teaching practices

**#78. 78. Need and importance of pedagogy include:**

-



- A) Enhancing teacher-student interaction
- B) Increasing administrative tasks
- C) Reducing teaching quality
- D) Limiting curriculum flexibility

**#79. 79. Pedagogical analysis helps in:**

- 
- A) Ignoring student diversity
- B) Designing effective teaching strategies
- C) Standardizing all lessons
- D) Limiting creative teaching methods

**#80. 80. Learning and pedagogy are interrelated because:**

- 
- A) Pedagogy focuses solely on teaching methods
- B) Effective pedagogy enhances learning outcomes
- C) Learning occurs independently of teaching methods
- D) Pedagogy is unrelated to student learning

**#81. 81. Which principle is essential for self-directed learning?**

- 
- A) Dependence on instructor
- B) Initiative and responsibility
- C) Passive reception of information
- D) Rigid adherence to curriculum

**#82. 82. Mass-media's role in society is primarily discussed in which context?**

- 
- A) Enhancing physical education
- B) Shaping public opinion and information dissemination
- C) Managing classroom behavior
- D) Financial planning in education

**#83. 83. Vygotsky's theory is a part of which educational perspective?**

- 
- A) Sociocultural perspective
- B) Behavioral perspective
- C) Cognitive perspective
- D) Humanistic perspective

**#84. 84. Piaget's theory of cognitive development includes how many stages?**

-



- A) Three
- 
- B) Four
- 
- C) Five
- 
- D) Six

**#85. 85. The use of MOOCs is covered under which educational technology initiative?**

- 
- A) Traditional Lectures
- 
- B) Massive Open Online Courses
- 
- C) Classroom Management Systems
- 
- D) Physical Textbooks

**#86. 86. Assessment types like formative and summative are discussed in which context?**

- 
- A) Pedagogy
- 
- B) Communication
- 
- C) Classroom Management
- 
- D) Educational Technologies

**#87. 87. Learning styles such as VARK are part of which educational concept?**

- 
- A) Educational Psychology
- 
- B) Classroom Management
- 
- C) Communication
- 
- D) Assessment Methods

**#88. 88. Andragogy's principles are primarily addressed in which educational framework?**

- 
- A) Adult education
- 
- B) Child education
- 
- C) Technical training
- 
- D) Physical education

**#89. 89. ICT and governance methods of teaching fall under which educational category?**

- 
- A) Educational Technologies
- 
- B) Educational Psychology
- 
- C) Assessment Methods
- 
- D) Andragogy

**#90. 90. Structured oral exams are part of which assessment method?**

-



- A) Formative assessment
- B) Summative assessment
- C) Objective Structured Clinical Exam (OSCE)
- D) Periodic assessment

**#91. 91. Integrating VARK learning styles into teaching strategies primarily enhances:**

- 
- A) Teacher workload
- B) Student engagement and understanding
- C) Administrative tasks
- D) Classroom discipline

**#92. 92. Which educational technology tool is most effective for synchronous online learning?**

- 
- A) Email
- B) Audio conferencing
- C) Video conferencing
- D) Online forums

**#93. 93. Applying Bronfenbrenner's social context theory in education helps in understanding:**

- 
- A) Individual student behavior only
- B) The multiple environments influencing a student's learning
- C) Curriculum development exclusively
- D) Financial aspects of education

**#94. 94. A teacher using Piaget's stages of cognitive development would likely:**

- 
- A) Use the same teaching method for all ages
- B) Adapt lessons to match the cognitive abilities of different age groups
- C) Focus solely on rote memorization
- D) Ignore students' developmental stages

**#95. 95. In the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS), evaluation is:**

- 
- A) Fixed and inflexible
- B) Modular and flexible
- C) Based solely on final exams
- D) Limited to theoretical assessments



**#96. 96. Andragogy emphasizes the importance of which of the following in adult learning?**

- A) Passive reception of information
- B) Active participation and experience-based learning
- C) Strict adherence to curriculum
- D) Uniform teaching methods

**#97. 97. Effective classroom management strategies for diverse classrooms include:**

- A) Ignoring individual differences
- B) Implementing inclusive teaching practices
- C) Standardizing all student interactions
- D) Limiting group activities

**#98. 98. The role of feedback in assessment is to:**

- A) Assign final grades only
- B) Guide students towards improvement
- C) Replace the need for grades
- D) Fulfill administrative requirements

**#99. 99. Critical pedagogy encourages students to:**

- A) Memorize information without questioning
- B) Engage in critical thinking and challenge societal norms
- C) Follow instructions without analysis
- D) Focus solely on standardized testing

**#100. 100. Utilizing ICT in higher education primarily aims to:**

- A) Replace teachers with technology
- B) Enhance learning experiences and accessibility
- C) Limit student interactions
- D) Standardize all teaching methods

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## Results





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