



## 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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