



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:

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

#9. 9. Effective teaching is characterized by:

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

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

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- 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:

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- 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?

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- 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?

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- 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

_____.

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- 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:

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- 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:

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- 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:

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- 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:

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- 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:

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- 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:

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- 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:

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- 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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