

NTET Mock Test 01

TART QUIZ	
1. 1. Memorization is primarily associated with which level of teaching?	
I control of the cont	
\$2. 2. Which teaching method encourages students to work together to solve problems?	
Lecture Method Collaborative Learning Demonstration Method Direct Instruction	
\$3. 3. Adolescent learners are developing in all the following areas EXCEPT:	
Emotional Social Financial Compositive	
44. 4. Factors affecting teaching include all of the following EXCEPT:	
Teacher's expertise Discreption of the control of	
[‡] 5. 5. VARK stands for Visual, Auditory, Reading/Writing, and	
I (a) Kids Psychology I (b) Kinetics I (c) Kinesthetic I (c) Kinesthetic I (d) Analytical	
6. 6. Which of the following is a new method of teaching?	
] ،) Lecture Method	

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□ 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 aggresive 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

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□ B)	Facial expressions
	Written words
	Gestures
•	13. 13. Which of the following can be a barrier to effective communication?
	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:
	Reducing literacy rates
	Shaping public opinion
	Limiting information access
	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?
	Leature Mathed
	Lecture Method Padeida Tarahin r
	Bedside Teaching Researcheation Mathed
	Demonstration Method
	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
_	Administrative tasks
#	20. 20. Which of the following is NOT a type of communication?
	Verbal
B)	Non-verbal Service Control of the Co
C)	Financial
D)	Written
#	21. 21. Classroom management primarily aims to:
	Enforce strict discipline
_	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?
	Behavioral approach
B) □	Cognitive approach
C)	Psychological approach
D)	Personal approach
#	23. 23. Ensuring engagement in the classroom can be achieved by:
□ Δ)	Monotonous lectures
	Interactive activities
	Strict seating arrangements
	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 □
□ 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 and december
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
□ 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:
	Evaluating only written work
	Monitoring student behavior and participation
	Limiting feedback
D)	Ignoring practical skills
#:	38. 38. Feedback in assessment is important because it:
	Demokinska skudesta
	Demotivates students
	Provides guidance for improvement
	Replaces grades
	Is optional
#:	39. 39. Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) emphasizes:
□ A) □	Rigid curriculum
	Flexible learning paths
	Single assessment method
D)	Standardized testing only
#	40. 40. Assessment of clinical competence includes all EXCEPT:
□ B) □ C)	Long case exams Short case exams Multiple-choice questions Structured oral exams
#	41. 41. ICT stands for:
□ B)	Information and Communication Technologies International Communication Techniques
	Integrated Computer Teaching
D)	Interactive Communication Tools
#	42. 42. Which of the following is an example of a learner-centered method?

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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	
A) United Nations	
B) Government of India □	
C) World Bank □	
D) UNESCO	
#45. 45. Educational technologies have advanced to include:	
A) To a considerate	
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:	



Δ)	Student autonomy
	Teacher as the primary source of knowledge
C)	Collaborative learning
D)	Interactive activities
#	49. 49. Online methods of teaching include all EXCEPT:
	Construence and the
	Swayamprabha
	MOOCs
C)	Face-to-face lectures
D)	Webinars
#.	50. 50. Teaching Support Systems can be:
	Traditional only
	Modern only
	ICT-based only
D)	Traditional, Modern, and ICT-based
#.	51. 51. Educational psychology primarily studies:
V)	Physical health of students
	Psychological aspects of teaching and learning
	Financial management in education
	Infrastructure development in schools
#.	52. 52. Piaget's theory of cognitive development focuses on:
□ A)	Social interactions
	Stages of mental growth in children
	Moral development
	Emotional intelligence
#.	53. 53. Vygotsky's sociocultural perspective emphasizes:
	Individual learning only
_	Social interactions and cultural context in learning
_	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:
	Dhysical grouth
	Physical growth Personal identity and self-concept
	Financial independence
	Academic achievement only
#.	56. 56. Moral development in education involves:
	Technical skills
□ B)	Ethical reasoning and values
□ C)	Physical training
□ D)	Financial literacy
#.	57. 57. The role of educational psychology includes:
	Designing school buildings
□ B)	Enhancing teaching strategies and learning processes
	Managing school finances
D)	Scheduling classes
#.	58. 58. Cognitive development involves:
	Emotional stability
	Brain development and mental processes
	Physical strength
	Social skills
	59. 59. Guidelines to teaching based on Piaget's theory include:
	Ignoring developmental stages
	Adapting teaching methods to the learner's cognitive stage
	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
	Financial planning
	Administrative tasks
#	61. 61. Andragogy refers to the art and science of:
A)	Child education
B) □	Adult education
	Technical training
_	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:
	Loarn the come way as shildren
	Learn the same way as children
	Have different motivations and experiences
C)	Prefer strict classroom settings
D)	Lack prior knowledge
#	64. 64. Characteristics of adult learners include all EXCEPT:
V)	Readiness to learn
	Life experiences
	Irrelevance of self-concept
	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
	Avoiding decision-making in learning
	Following rigid instructions
	66. 66. Andragogy emphasizes that adult learning should be:
	oo. oo. Anaragogy emphasizes that addit 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
□ 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:	

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A)	Enhancing teacher-student interaction
	Increasing administrative tasks
	Reducing teaching quality
	Limiting curriculum flexibility
	79. 79. Pedagogical analysis helps in:
	79. 79. Fedagogicai alialysis lielps III.
□ A)	Ignoring student diversity
_	Designing effective teaching strategies
C)	Standardizing all lessons
D)	Limiting creative teaching methods
#8	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
#8	81. 81. Which principle is essential for self-directed learning?
□ A)	Dependence on instructor
	Initiative and responsibility
	Passive reception of information
	Rigid adherence to curriculum
#8	82. 82. Mass-media's role in society is primarily discussed in which context?
	Enhancing physical education
	Shaping public opinion and information dissemination
	Managing classroom behavior
D)	Financial planning in education
#8	83. 83. Vygotsky's theory is a part of which educational perspective?
Δ)	Sociocultural perspective
	Behavioral perspective
	Cognitive perspective
	Humanistic perspective
	84. 84. Piaget's theory of cognitive development includes how many stages?

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A) Three □				
B) Four				
C) Five				
□ D) Six				
#85. 85. The use of MOOCs is covered under which educatio	nal tachnology initiative?			
	nar technology initiative:			
□ A) Traditional Lectures □				
B) Massive Open Online Courses □				
C) Classroom Management Systems				
D) Physical Textbooks	. 0			
#86. 86. Assessment types like formative and summative ar	e discussed in which context?			
A) Padagany	\			
A) Pedagogy □				
B) Communication				
C) Classroom Management				
D) Educational Technologies				
#87. 87. Learning styles such as VARK are part of which edu	#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 v	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 assessmen	t method?			

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A) Formative assessment □	
B) Summative assessment	
C) Objective Structured Clinical Exam (OSCE)	
D) Periodic assessment	
#91. 91. Integrating VARK learning styles into teaching strategi	es primarily enhances:
□ A) Teacher workload	
B) Student engagement and understanding	
C) Administrative tasks	
D) Classroom discipline	. ()
#92. 92. Which educational technology tool is most effect learning?	tive for synchronous online
A) Email	
B) Audio conferencing	
□ C) Video conferencing	
D) Online forums	
#93. 93. Applying Bronfenbrenner's social context the understanding:	ory in education helps in
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 developme	ent 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 i	s:
□ A) Fixed and inflexible	
B) Modular and flexible	
C) Based solely on final exams	
□ D) Limited to theoretical assessments	

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#30. 30. Andragogy emphasizes the importance of which of the following in addit 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 Previous Submit
Results

F 1

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