



NTET Mock Test 02

START QUIZ

#1. What is the primary concept of teaching?

- A) Maintaining discipline
- B) Facilitating learning
- C) Delivering lectures
- D) Assigning homework

#2. Which of the following is NOT a level of teaching according to Bloom's Taxonomy?

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

#3. Which characteristic is essential for effective teaching?

- A) Flexibility
- B) Rigidity
- C) Indifference
- D) Authoritarianism

#4. What is a basic requirement for effective teaching?

- A) Strict adherence to syllabus
- B) Clear communication
- C) Minimal student interaction
- D) Extensive use of lectures

#5. Which teaching method involves the teacher demonstrating a process while students observe?

- A) Lecture method
- B) Demonstration method
- C) Cooperative learning
- D) Inquiry-based learning

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

- A) Rote memorization
- B) Project-based learning
- C) Dictation
- D) Oral repetition

#7. Utilization of basic teaching skills includes all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Effective communication
- B) Classroom management
- C) Personal bias
- D) Assessment techniques

#8. What characteristics are typical of adult learners?

- A) High dependence on teachers
- B) Lack of prior experience
- C) Self-directed learning
- D) Preference for passive learning

#9. Individual differences among learners include:

- A) Learning styles
- B) Classroom size
- C) Teacher's experience
- D) School location

#10. Which factor related to the teacher can affect the teaching process?

- A) Student's home environment
- B) Teacher's subject knowledge
- C) Availability of textbooks
- D) Classroom temperature

#11. Support material in teaching refers to:

- A) Classroom furniture
- B) Textbooks and multimedia resources
- C) Teacher's personal notes
- D) Student's personal belongings

#12. Which of the following is an instructional facility?

- A) Library
- B) School cafeteria
- C) Teacher's lounge
- D) Administrative office

#13. Learning environment includes:

- A) Teacher's salary
- B) Classroom layout and atmosphere
- C) School administration policies
- D) Student's home life

#14. Which teaching method is commonly used in medical education?

- A) Lecture-based teaching
- B) Bedside teaching
- C) Group projects
- D) Online modules

#15. In the VARK model, 'V' stands for:

- A) Verbal
- B) Visual
- C) Vocal
- D) Virtual

#16. Which learning style in VARK prefers listening and speaking as primary modes of learning?

- A) Visual
- B) Aural
- C) Reading/Writing
- D) Kinesthetic

#17. What is the purpose of communication in teaching?

- A) To entertain students
- B) To transmit knowledge
- C) To maintain teacher authority
- D) To minimize student questions



#18. Which type of communication involves gestures and facial expressions?

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

#19. A barrier to effective communication is:

- A) Active listening
- B) Clear articulation
- C) Cultural differences
- D) Visual aids

#20. Which form of communication is characterized by using technology to connect large audiences?

- A) Interpersonal communication
- B) Group communication
- C) Mass-media communication
- D) Non-verbal communication

#21. Teacher-learner communication is essential for:

- A) Building relationships
- B) Assigning grades
- C) Conducting exams
- D) Managing classroom supplies

#22. Effective doctor-patient communication is important for:

- A) Prescribing medication
- B) Building trust
- C) Scheduling appointments
- D) Managing hospital resources

#23. A practical classroom management technique is:

- A) Strict punishment
- B) Establishing clear rules
- C) Ignoring disruptions
- D) Random seating

#24. Psychology contributes to classroom management by:

- A) Designing curriculum
- B) Understanding student behavior
- C) Selecting teaching materials
- D) Managing school finances

#25. A personal approach to classroom management emphasizes:

- A) Teacher authority
- B) Student engagement
- C) Rigid schedules
- D) Uniform grading

#26. Ensuring engagement and motivation in the classroom involves:

- A) Assigning excessive homework
- B) Incorporating interactive activities
- C) Maintaining a silent environment
- D) Focusing solely on exams

#27. Routines and technology in the classroom help by:

- A) Increasing teacher workload
- B) Creating a predictable environment
- C) Reducing student interaction
- D) Limiting access to information

#28. Forming positive learning environments requires:

- A) Strict discipline
- B) Encouraging collaboration
- C) Minimizing feedback
- D) Focusing on competition

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

- A) Ignoring student behavior
- B) Implementing clear consequences
- C) Avoiding student interaction
- D) Increasing homework

#30. Management strategies for diverse classrooms include:

- A) Uniform teaching methods
- B) Differentiated instruction
- C) Ignoring individual needs
- D) Standardized testing

#31. Managing learning environments such as practical labs involves:

- A) Reducing safety protocols
- B) Ensuring resource availability
- C) Limiting student access
- D) Avoiding practical activities

#32. Which principle is essential in learning assessment?

- A) Subjectivity
- B) Reliability
- C) Irrelevance
- D) Inconsistency

#33. Evaluation in Choice Based Credit System focuses on:

- A) Memorization
- B) Continuous assessment
- C) Final exams only
- D) Attendance

#34. Computer-based testing offers the advantage of:

- A) Limited accessibility
- B) Immediate feedback
- C) Increased cheating
- D) Reduced reliability

#35. Innovations in evaluation systems aim to:

- A) Simplify assessments
- B) Enhance validity and reliability
- C) Reduce assessment diversity
- D) Focus solely on grades



#36. Assessment of clinical competence typically includes:

- A) Multiple-choice tests
- B) Practical examinations
- C) Written essays
- D) Group projects

#37. Observation and feedback in assessment help by:

- A) Providing subjective evaluations
- B) Ignoring student progress
- C) Guiding student improvement
- D) Increasing teacher workload

#38. Structured oral exams are used to assess:

- A) Written communication
- B) Verbal proficiency
- C) Multiple-choice knowledge
- D) Practical skills

#39. Formative assessment is designed to:

- A) Grade students at the end of a term
- B) Monitor ongoing learning
- C) Rank students against peers
- D) Evaluate teacher performance

#40. Summative assessment primarily serves to:

- A) Provide immediate feedback
- B) Measure student learning at the end of an instructional period
- C) Identify learning gaps
- D) Facilitate self-directed learning

#41. Advancements in educational technologies include:

- A) Traditional blackboards
- B) Interactive digital tools
- C) Printed handouts
- D) Overhead projectors

#42. ICT stands for:

- A) International Communication Training
- B) Information and Communication Technologies
- C) Interactive Classroom Tools
- D) Independent Computer Teaching

#43. Using the internet in education allows for:

- A) Limited information access
- B) Enhanced research opportunities
- C) Reduced student engagement
- D) Decreased teacher resources

#44. Audio and video conferencing in education facilitate:

- A) Isolated learning
- B) Real-time interaction
- C) Limited communication
- D) Static teaching methods

#45. MOOCs are examples of:

- A) Traditional classrooms
- B) Online learning platforms
- C) Printed textbooks
- D) Physical workshops

#46. Teacher-centered methods focus on:

- A) Student autonomy
- B) Teacher authority
- C) Collaborative learning
- D) Interactive activities

#47. Learner-centered methods emphasize:

- A) Teacher dominance
- B) Student participation
- C) Rigid curriculum
- D) Passive learning

#48. Swayam is an example of:

- A) Offline teaching methods
- B) Online learning platforms
- C) Traditional textbooks
- D) Classroom lectures

#49. A teaching support system that is ICT-based includes:

- A) Chalkboards
- B) Learning Management Systems
- C) Printed worksheets
- D) Overhead projectors

#50. Educational psychology as a discipline studies:

- A) Physical education
- B) Learning processes and behavior
- C) Administrative tasks
- D) Curriculum development

#51. The role of educational psychology in teaching includes:

- A) Designing school buildings
- B) Understanding student motivation
- C) Managing school finances
- D) Scheduling classes

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

- A) Behavioral reinforcement
- B) Stages of intellectual growth
- C) Emotional intelligence
- D) Social interactions

#53. Vygotsky's sociocultural perspective emphasizes:

- A) Individual learning
- B) Social interactions in learning
- C) Genetic factors in intelligence
- D) Biological development

#54. Bronfenbrenner's social context theory includes:

- A) Personal motivation
- B) Environmental influences on development
- C) Genetic predispositions
- D) Cognitive abilities

#55. Self and moral development in educational psychology refer to:

- A) Academic achievements
- B) Personal growth and ethical understanding
- C) Physical fitness
- D) Technological skills

#56. Andragogy primarily deals with the education of:

- A) Children
- B) Adolescents
- C) Adults
- D) Infants

#57. The need for andragogy arises from:

- A) Uniform learning needs of children
- B) Diverse learning needs of adults
- C) Fixed teaching methods
- D) Standardized curricula

#58. One principle of andragogy is that adults are:

- A) Dependent learners
- B) Self-directed
- C) Inflexible
- D) Primarily motivated by grades

#59. Adult learners are characterized by:

- A) Limited life experiences
- B) High self-concept
- C) Preference for rote learning
- D) Reliance on teacher direction

#60. Competencies of self-directed learning include:

- A) Dependence on teacher
- B) Ability to set goals
- C) Preference for memorization
- D) Limited motivation

#61. Pedagogy refers to:

- A) The study of teaching methods
- B) The administration of schools
- C) Student behavior
- D) Educational policies

#62. Critical pedagogy focuses on:

- A) Memorization of facts
- B) Empowering students to challenge societal norms
- C) Teacher-centered instruction
- D) Standardized testing

#63. Steps of pedagogical analysis include:

- A) Ignoring student needs
- B) Identifying learning objectives
- C) Avoiding curriculum design
- D) Minimizing assessments

#64. The development of pedagogy involves:

- A) Static teaching methods
- B) Evolution of teaching theories
- C) Fixed curricula
- D) Uniform student assessment

#65. The importance of pedagogy lies in:

- A) Enhancing teacher authority
- B) Improving teaching effectiveness
- C) Reducing student interaction
- D) Limiting curriculum diversity

#66. Formulating learning objectives involves:

- A) Defining clear and measurable goals
- B) Ignoring student needs
- C) Creating vague targets
- D) Avoiding assessment criteria

#67. Teaching-learning processes are best described as:

- A) Teacher-centric activities
- B) Interactive and dynamic
- C) Rigid and unchanging
- D) Solely assessment-focused

#68. Which of the following is a learning style in the VARK model?

- A) Visual
- B) Verbal
- C) Vocal
- D) Virtual

#69. Characteristics of adult learners include:

- A) Lack of life experience
- B) Self-motivation
- C) Dependence on teachers
- D) Preference for passive learning

#70. In andragogy, self-concept refers to:

- A) Teacher authority
- B) Learner autonomy
- C) Classroom discipline
- D) Fixed intelligence

#71. Which of the following is a method of clinical teaching?

- A) Lecture
- B) Bedside teaching
- C) Group discussion
- D) Written assignments

#72. Effective communication in the classroom enhances:

- A) Teacher dominance
- B) Student engagement
- C) Classroom size
- D) Homework load

#73. Aural learning style in VARK is best supported by:

- A) Diagrams
- B) Lectures
- C) Hands-on activities
- D) Reading materials

#74. Which factor related to the learning environment affects teaching?

- A) Teacher's experience
- B) Availability of technology
- C) Student's grades
- D) Curriculum content

#75. Behavioral strategies in classroom management aim to:

- A) Increase teacher workload
- B) Modify student behavior
- C) Reduce teaching time
- D) Enhance curriculum complexity

#76. Forming positive learning environments involves:

- A) Strict punishment
- B) Encouraging mutual respect
- C) Limiting student interactions
- D) Reducing feedback

#77. Management strategies for diverse classrooms include:

- A) Ignoring cultural differences
- B) Implementing inclusive teaching practices
- C) Standardizing all teaching methods
- D) Focusing solely on academic performance

#78. Assessment types include all of the following EXCEPT:

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- A) Formative
-
- B) Summative
-
- C) Randomized
-
- D) Periodic

#79. Computer-based testing is beneficial because it:

-
- A) Limits access to assessments
-
- B) Provides instant results
-
- C) Reduces assessment reliability
-
- D) Increases paper usage

#80. Role of observation in assessment includes:

-
- A) Ignoring student participation
-
- B) Monitoring practical skills
-
- C) Avoiding feedback
-
- D) Focusing only on written tests

#81. Structured oral exams assess:

-
- A) Written communication
-
- B) Verbal articulation and understanding
-
- C) Multiple-choice knowledge
-
- D) Practical skills

#82. Learning assessment principles ensure that:

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- A) Assessments are random
-
- B) Evaluations are fair and consistent
-
- C) Only final exams matter
-
- D) Teacher preferences dictate assessments

#83. Educational technologies advancements include:

-
- A) Static teaching tools
-
- B) Interactive and adaptive technologies
-
- C) Limited digital resources
-
- D) Traditional blackboards

#84. ICT in education primarily involves:

- A) Physical textbooks
- B) Digital tools and resources
- C) Handwritten notes
- D) Overhead projectors

#85. Using email in education facilitates:

- A) Delayed communication
- B) Instant information sharing
- C) Limited interaction
- D) Reduced accessibility

#86. Blended learning combines:

- A) Online and face-to-face instruction
- B) Traditional and outdated methods
- C) Physical and printed resources
- D) Teacher-led and lecture-only methods

#87. Learning Management Systems (LMS) help by:

- A) Restricting access to information
- B) Organizing course materials and tracking progress
- C) Increasing teacher workload
- D) Limiting student resources

#88. Piaget's stages of cognitive development include all EXCEPT:

- A) Sensorimotor
- B) Preoperational
- C) Concrete operational
- D) Reflective operational

#89. Vygotsky emphasized the importance of:

- A) Individual learning
- B) Social interactions and cultural tools
- C) Genetic factors in intelligence
- D) Physical development

#90. Bronfenbrenner's model includes which of the following systems?

- A) Microsystem
- B) Macrosystem
- C) Exosystem
- D) All of the above

#91. Self-efficacy in educational psychology refers to:

- A) Emotional stability
- B) Belief in one's abilities
- C) Academic performance
- D) Physical health

#92. Metacognition involves:

- A) Basic memory functions
- B) Awareness and regulation of one's own learning
- C) Physical learning activities
- D) Passive information reception

#93. Andragogy differs from pedagogy in that it:

- A) Focuses on child learning
- B) Emphasizes self-directed learning
- C) Relies on teacher-centered methods
- D) Uses uniform teaching strategies

#94. A key competency of self-directed learning is:

- A) Dependence on teachers
- B) Goal setting and self-monitoring
- C) Avoiding responsibility
- D) Passive learning

#95. Critical pedagogy aims to:

- A) Maintain the status quo
- B) Empower students to challenge societal issues
- C) Focus solely on academic content
- D) Reduce student interaction



#96. Formulating learning objectives requires them to be:

- A) Vague and broad
- B) Clear and measurable
- C) Irrelevant to assessments
- D) Teacher-centered

#97. Effective teaching requires understanding:

- A) Only academic content
- B) Learners' diverse characteristics
- C) Strict curriculum guidelines
- D) Minimal student interaction

#98. Which of the following best describes 'kinesthetic' learning style?

- A) Learning through listening
- B) Learning through movement and touch
- C) Learning through reading
- D) Learning through visual aids

#99. Teacher proficiency with technology is important because it:

- A) Reduces teaching quality
- B) Enhances instructional delivery
- C) Limits student access to resources
- D) Increases classroom noise

#100. Educational psychology assists teachers by:

- A) Designing school buildings
- B) Understanding how students learn and develop
- C) Managing school finances
- D) Selecting extracurricular activities

Previous

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Results