



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:

- ☐ 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:

- ☐ 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](#)

[Submit](#)

Results