

## **NTET Mock Test 02**

TART QUIZ
#1. What is the primary concept of teaching?
] (i) Maintaining discipline (ii) To cilitating the again of
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
C) Critique
#3. Which characteristic is essential for effective teaching?
] A) Flexibility
Rigidity  Indifference
D) Authoritarianism
#4. What is a basic requirement for effective teaching?
Strict adherence to syllabus  Clear communication
C) Minimal student interaction
)) Extensive use of lectures
#5. Which teaching method involves the teacher demonstrating a process while student observe?
] N) Lecture method
] B) Demonstration method
C) Cooperative learning
)) Inquiry-based learning

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

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#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:	
D Verter	
A) Verbal	
B) Visual	
C) Vocal  D) Virtual	
#16. Which learning style in VARK prefers listening and speaking as primary modes learning?	<b>O</b> 1
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	

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#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 larg audiences?	e
A) Interpersonal communication	
B) Group communication	
C) Mass-media communication	
D) Non-verbal communication	
#21. Teacher-learner communication is essential for:	
D. Duilding relationships	
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	

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24. Psychology contributes to classroom management by:	
l ) Designing curriculum l	
) Understanding student behavior	
) Selecting teaching materials	
) Managing school finances	
25. A personal approach to classroom management emphasizes:	
l ) Teacher authority	
) Student engagement	
) Rigid schedules	
) Uniform grading	
26. Ensuring engagement and motivation in the classroom involves:	
) Assigning excessive homework	
) Incorporating interactive activities	
) Maintaining a silent environment	
) Focusing solely on exams	
27. Routines and technology in the classroom help by:	
) Increasing teacher workload	
) Increasing teacher workload	
) Increasing teacher workload I ) Creating a predictable environment	
) Increasing teacher workload ) Creating a predictable environment ) Reducing student interaction	
) Increasing teacher workload  ) Creating a predictable environment  ) Reducing student interaction  ) Limiting access to information  28. Forming positive learning environments requires:  ) Strict discipline	
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#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
□ A) Memorization □ B) Continuous assessment
□ A) Memorization □
□ A) Memorization □ B) Continuous assessment □
□ A) Memorization □ B) Continuous assessment □ C) Final exams only
A) Memorization  B) Continuous assessment  C) Final exams only  D) Attendance
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
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
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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
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#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
D) Tractical skills
#39. Formative assessment is designed to:
#39. Formative assessment is designed to:  A) Grade students at the end of a term
A) Grade students at the end of a term
A) Grade students at the end of a term B) Monitor ongoing learning
□ A) Grade students at the end of a term □ B) Monitor ongoing learning □
□ A) Grade students at the end of a term □ B) Monitor ongoing learning □ C) Rank students against peers □
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
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
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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
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

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#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
A) Traditional classrooms  B) Online learning platforms
□ A) Traditional classrooms □
□ A) Traditional classrooms □ B) Online learning platforms
□ A) Traditional classrooms □ B) Online learning platforms □ C) Printed textbooks
A) Traditional classrooms B) Online learning platforms C) Printed textbooks D) Physical workshops  #46. Teacher-centered methods focus on: A) Student autonomy
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
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
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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) 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

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#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 □
□ A) Designing school buildings □ B) Understanding student motivation □
□ A) Designing school buildings □ B) Understanding student motivation □ C) Managing school finances □
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
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
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
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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
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
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
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

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#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 □
□ A) Uniform learning needs of children □ B) Diverse learning needs of adults □
□ A) Uniform learning needs of children □ B) Diverse learning needs of adults
□ A) Uniform learning needs of children □ B) Diverse learning needs of adults □ C) Fixed teaching methods □
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
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
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
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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
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: C) Limited life experiences

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#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
□ A) Ignoring student needs □ B) Identifying learning objectives
□ A) Ignoring student needs □
□ A) Ignoring student needs □ B) Identifying learning objectives □
□ A) Ignoring student needs □ B) Identifying learning objectives □ C) Avoiding curriculum design
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
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
A) Ignoring student needs    Gamma
A) Ignoring student needs    Gamma
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
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
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
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: B) Enhancing teacher authority

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66. Formulating learning objectives involves:
l ) Defining clear and measurable goals
l ) Ignoring student needs
) Creating vague targets
) Avoiding assessment criteria
67. Teaching-learning processes are best described as:
) Teacher-centric activities
) Interactive and dynamic
) Rigid and unchanging
) Solely assessment-focused
68. Which of the following is a learning style in the VARK model?
) Visual
) Verbal
) Vocal l ) Virtual
y vii cadi
69. Characteristics of adult learners include:
69. Characteristics of adult learners include:
) Lack of life experience
) Lack of life experience   ) Self-motivation
) Lack of life experience I ) Self-motivation
) Lack of life experience  ) Self-motivation  ) Dependence on teachers
) Lack of life experience  ) Self-motivation  ) Dependence on teachers  ) Preference for passive learning  70. In andragogy, self-concept refers to:  ) Teacher authority
) Lack of life experience  ) Self-motivation  ) Dependence on teachers  ) Preference for passive learning  70. In andragogy, self-concept refers to:  ) Teacher authority  ) Learner autonomy
) Lack of life experience  ) Self-motivation  ) Dependence on teachers  ) Preference for passive learning  70. In andragogy, self-concept refers to:  ) Teacher authority  ) Learner autonomy  ) Classroom discipline
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) Lack of life experience ) Self-motivation ) Dependence on teachers ) Preference for passive learning  70. In andragogy, self-concept refers to:  ) Teacher authority ) Learner autonomy ) Classroom discipline ) Fixed intelligence  71. Which of the following is a method of clinical teaching?
) Lack of life experience ) Self-motivation ) Dependence on teachers ) Preference for passive learning  70. In andragogy, self-concept refers to: ) Teacher authority ) Learner autonomy ) Classroom discipline ) Fixed intelligence  71. Which of the following is a method of clinical teaching?
Lack of life experience  ) Self-motivation  ) Dependence on teachers  ) Preference for passive learning  70. In andragogy, self-concept refers to:  ) Teacher authority ) Learner autonomy  ) Classroom discipline  ) Fixed intelligence  71. Which of the following is a method of clinical teaching?

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#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	
A) Increase teacher workload B) Modify student behavior	
□ A) Increase teacher workload □	
□ A) Increase teacher workload □ B) Modify student behavior □	
A) Increase teacher workload B) Modify student behavior C) Reduce teaching time	
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	
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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	
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#78. Assessment types include all of the following EXCEPT:		
□ A) Formative □		
□ 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:		
#01. Structured oral exams assess.		
□ A) Written communication		
□ A) Written communication □ B) Verbal articulation and understanding		
□ A) Written communication □ B) Verbal articulation and understanding □ C) Multiple-choice knowledge		
□ A) Written communication □ B) Verbal articulation and understanding □		
□ A) Written communication □ B) Verbal articulation and understanding □ C) Multiple-choice knowledge □		
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		
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		
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		
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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		
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		

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#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
□ A) Restricting access to information □ B) Organizing course materials and tracking progress
□ A) Restricting access to information □
□ A) Restricting access to information □ B) Organizing course materials and tracking progress □
□ A) Restricting access to information □ B) Organizing course materials and tracking progress □ C) Increasing teacher workload □
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
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
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
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
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
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 A) Seflective operational A) Individual learning
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
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

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#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
□ A) Focuses on child learning □ B) Emphasizes self-directed learning
□ A) Focuses on child learning □
□ A) Focuses on child learning □ B) Emphasizes self-directed learning □
□ A) Focuses on child learning □ B) Emphasizes self-directed learning □ C) Relies on teacher-centered methods □
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
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
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
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
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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
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
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

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# 3	66. Formulating learning objectives requires them to be:
□ A) □	Vague and broad
B)	Clear and measurable
C)	Irrelevant to assessments
D)	Teacher-centered
#9	97. Effective teaching requires understanding:
□ A) □	Only academic content
_	Learners' diverse characteristics
C)	Strict curriculum guidelines
D)	Minimal student interaction
#9	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
#9	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
#1	100. Educational psychology assists teachers by:
□ B) □ C) □ D)	Designing school buildings  Understanding how students learn and develop  Managing school finances  Selecting extracurricular activities
	bmit

## Results

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