

NTET Mock Test 03

START QUIZ #1. What is one of the main objectives of teaching at the reflective level? A) Memorizing facts B) Understanding concepts C) Applying knowledge D) Analyzing and evaluating information #2. Which characteristic is essential for effective teaching? A) Inflexibility B) Clear objectives C) Lack of engagement D) Passive instruction #3. What is a basic requirement for successful teaching? A) Extensive disciplinary measures B) Knowledge of subject matter C) Minimal student interaction D) Rigid curriculum adherence #4. Which teaching method encourages students to work together to solve problems? A) Lecture method B) Cooperative learning C) Direct instruction D) Rote memorization #5. What is a new approach to teaching that integrates technology and collaborative learning? A) Traditional lecturing B) Flipped classroom C) Dictation

D) Silent reading

[©] Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



#6. Effective utilization of basic teaching skills involves:	
□ A) Ignoring student feedback	
B) Adapting to different learning styles	
C) Maintaining a single teaching strategy	
D) Reducing classroom activities	
#7. Which characteristic is common among adult learners?	
A) Preference for passive learning	
B) High self-concept	
C) Lack of motivation	
D) Dependence on teachers	
#8. Individual differences among learners can include:	
A) Learning styles □	
B) Classroom size	
C) School funding	
D) Teacher experience	
#9. Which of the following factors related to the teacher affects the teaching	process?
☐ A) Student's home environment	process?
□ A) Student's home environment □ B) Teacher's enthusiasm	g process?
□ A) Student's home environment □	g process?
□ A) Student's home environment □ B) Teacher's enthusiasm □	g process?
☐ A) Student's home environment ☐ B) Teacher's enthusiasm ☐ C) Availability of textbooks ☐	g process?
A) Student's home environment B) Teacher's enthusiasm C) Availability of textbooks D) Classroom size #10. Support material in teaching includes: A) Student uniforms	g process?
A) Student's home environment B) Teacher's enthusiasm C) Availability of textbooks D) Classroom size #10. Support material in teaching includes:	g process?
A) Student's home environment B) Teacher's enthusiasm C) Availability of textbooks D) Classroom size #10. Support material in teaching includes: A) Student uniforms	g process?
A) Student's home environment B) Teacher's enthusiasm C) Availability of textbooks D) Classroom size #10. Support material in teaching includes: A) Student uniforms B) Educational resources like textbooks and videos	g process?
A) Student's home environment B) Teacher's enthusiasm C) Availability of textbooks D) Classroom size #10. Support material in teaching includes: A) Student uniforms B) Educational resources like textbooks and videos C) School cafeteria menus	g process?
A) Student's home environment B) Teacher's enthusiasm C) Availability of textbooks D) Classroom size #10. Support material in teaching includes: A) Student uniforms B) Educational resources like textbooks and videos C) School cafeteria menus D) Teacher's personal items	g process?
A) Student's home environment B) Teacher's enthusiasm C) Availability of textbooks D) Classroom size #10. Support material in teaching includes: A) Student uniforms B) Educational resources like textbooks and videos C) School cafeteria menus D) Teacher's personal items #11. Which of the following is considered an instructional facility?	g process?
A) Student's home environment B) Teacher's enthusiasm C) Availability of textbooks D) Classroom size #10. Support material in teaching includes: A) Student uniforms B) Educational resources like textbooks and videos C) School cafeteria menus D) Teacher's personal items #11. Which of the following is considered an instructional facility? A) School library	g process?

[©] Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



#12. A learning environment that promotes active participation is:	
□ A) Highly competitive □	
□ Supportive and inclusive	
C) Strict and authoritarian	
D) Passive and silent	
#13. Which teaching method is particularly effective in medical education?	
□ A) Bedside teaching □	
B) Lecture-based teaching	
C) Group projects	
D) Online modules	
#14. In the VARK model, which learning style benefits most from reading textbooks?	
A) Visual	
B) Aural	
C) Reading/Writing	
D) Kinesthetic	
#15. Which of the following is a feature of visual learners in the VARK model?	
□ A) Preference for listening	
A) Preference for listening B) Preference for hands-on activities	
A) Preference for listening B) Preference for hands-on activities C) Preference for seeing information	
□ A) Preference for listening □ B) Preference for hands-on activities □	
□ A) Preference for listening □ B) Preference for hands-on activities □ C) Preference for seeing information □	
A) Preference for listening B) Preference for hands-on activities C) Preference for seeing information D) Preference for reading and writing #16. Effective verbal communication in the classroom involves: A) Using complex jargon	
A) Preference for listening B) Preference for hands-on activities C) Preference for seeing information D) Preference for reading and writing #16. Effective verbal communication in the classroom involves: A) Using complex jargon B) Clear and concise language	
A) Preference for listening B) Preference for hands-on activities C) Preference for seeing information D) Preference for reading and writing #16. Effective verbal communication in the classroom involves: A) Using complex jargon B) Clear and concise language C) Speaking rapidly	
A) Preference for listening B) Preference for hands-on activities C) Preference for seeing information D) Preference for reading and writing #16. Effective verbal communication in the classroom involves: A) Using complex jargon B) Clear and concise language	
A) Preference for listening B) Preference for hands-on activities C) Preference for seeing information D) Preference for reading and writing #16. Effective verbal communication in the classroom involves: A) Using complex jargon B) Clear and concise language C) Speaking rapidly	
A) Preference for listening B) Preference for hands-on activities C) Preference for seeing information D) Preference for reading and writing #16. Effective verbal communication in the classroom involves: A) Using complex jargon B) Clear and concise language C) Speaking rapidly D) Monotone delivery #17. Non-verbal communication in teaching includes: A) Written feedback	
A) Preference for listening B) Preference for hands-on activities C) Preference for seeing information D) Preference for reading and writing #16. Effective verbal communication in the classroom involves: A) Using complex jargon B) Clear and concise language C) Speaking rapidly D) Monotone delivery #17. Non-verbal communication in teaching includes: A) Written feedback B) Facial expressions and gestures	
A) Preference for listening B) Preference for hands-on activities C) Preference for seeing information D) Preference for reading and writing #16. Effective verbal communication in the classroom involves: A) Using complex jargon B) Clear and concise language C) Speaking rapidly D) Monotone delivery #17. Non-verbal communication in teaching includes: A) Written feedback	

[©] Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



A) Control student behavior	
B) Transmit knowledge and information	
C) Maintain teacher authority	
D) Minimize student questions	
#19. Which of the following is a barrier to effective communication in the classroom?	
□ A) Active listening □	
B) Language differences	
C) Clear articulation	
D) Use of visual aids	
#20. Mass media impacts society by:	
□ A) Reducing information dissemination	
B) Shaping public opinion	
C) Limiting access to news	
D) Decreasing communication	
#21. Effective teacher-learner communication can lead to:	
A) Lower student performance	
A) Lower student performance □	
A) Lower student performance B) Improved student engagement	
A) Lower student performance B) Improved student engagement C) Increased classroom disruptions	
A) Lower student performance B) Improved student engagement C) Increased classroom disruptions D) Reduced learning outcomes	
A) Lower student performance B) Improved student engagement C) Increased classroom disruptions D) Reduced learning outcomes #22. Doctor-patient communication is crucial for:	
A) Lower student performance B) Improved student engagement C) Increased classroom disruptions D) Reduced learning outcomes #22. Doctor-patient communication is crucial for: A) Scheduling appointments	
A) Lower student performance B) Improved student engagement C) Increased classroom disruptions D) Reduced learning outcomes #22. Doctor-patient communication is crucial for: A) Scheduling appointments B) Diagnosing and treating patients	
A) Lower student performance B) Improved student engagement C) Increased classroom disruptions D) Reduced learning outcomes #22. Doctor-patient communication is crucial for: A) Scheduling appointments B) Diagnosing and treating patients C) Billing and payments	
A) Lower student performance B) Improved student engagement C) Increased classroom disruptions D) Reduced learning outcomes #22. Doctor-patient communication is crucial for: A) Scheduling appointments B) Diagnosing and treating patients	
A) Lower student performance B) Improved student engagement C) Increased classroom disruptions D) Reduced learning outcomes #22. Doctor-patient communication is crucial for: A) Scheduling appointments B) Diagnosing and treating patients C) Billing and payments	
A) Lower student performance B) Improved student engagement C) Increased classroom disruptions D) Reduced learning outcomes #22. Doctor-patient communication is crucial for: A) Scheduling appointments B) Diagnosing and treating patients C) Billing and payments D) Managing medical records #23. A practical classroom management technique is: A) Strict punishment	
A) Lower student performance Improved student engagement Increased classroom disruptions Reduced learning outcomes #22. Doctor-patient communication is crucial for: A) Scheduling appointments D) Diagnosing and treating patients C) Billing and payments D) Managing medical records #23. A practical classroom management technique is: A) Strict punishment B) Establishing clear expectations	
A) Lower student performance B) Improved student engagement C) Increased classroom disruptions D) Reduced learning outcomes #22. Doctor-patient communication is crucial for: A) Scheduling appointments B) Diagnosing and treating patients C) Billing and payments D) Managing medical records #23. A practical classroom management technique is: A) Strict punishment	

[©] Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



#	24. Psychology alds classroom management by:
	Designing curricula
□ B)	Understanding student behaviors
C)	Selecting teaching materials
⊔ D)	Managing school finances
#	25. A personal approach to classroom management focuses on:
□ A) □	Teacher authority
	Building positive relationships
	Rigid schedules
D)	Uniform grading
#	26. Ensuring engagement and motivation in the classroom can be achieved by:
	Assistant sussessing homeowork
	Assigning excessive homework
	Incorporating interactive activities
	Maintaining silence
	Focusing solely on tests
#	27. Implementing routines and technology in the classroom helps to:
□ A)	Disrupt learning
□ B)	Create a structured environment
□ C)	Limit access to resources
□ D)	Reduce student interaction
#:	28. Forming positive learning environments requires:
	Strict discipline
B) □	Mutual respect and collaboration
C)	High pressure
D)	Individual competition
#	29. Disciplinary problems can be managed by:
□ A) □	Ignoring them
	Implementing clear rules and consequences
	Increasing workload
	Reducing interaction

[©] Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



#30. Management strategies for diverse classrooms include:
□ A) Uniform teaching methods
□ B) Differentiated instruction
□ C) Ignoring cultural differences
□ D) Standardized testing
#31. Managing practical labs involves:
A) Ignoring safety protocols
B) Ensuring availability of resources and safety measures
C) Reducing student participation
D) Limiting access to materials
#32. Which principle is essential in learning assessment?
□ A) Subjectivity
□ B) Reliability
□ C) Inconsistency
□ D) Irrelevance
#33. Evaluation in Choice Based Credit System focuses on:
□ A) One-time final exams
□ A) One-time final exams □ B) Continuous assessment and feedback
□ A) One-time final exams □
□ A) One-time final exams □ B) Continuous assessment and feedback □
□ A) One-time final exams □ B) Continuous assessment and feedback □ C) Memorization of facts
A) One-time final exams B) Continuous assessment and feedback C) Memorization of facts D) Limited student participation
A) One-time final exams B) Continuous assessment and feedback C) Memorization of facts D) Limited student participation #34. Computer-based testing provides: A) Delayed feedback B) Immediate results and feedback
A) One-time final exams B) Continuous assessment and feedback C) Memorization of facts D) Limited student participation #34. Computer-based testing provides: A) Delayed feedback
A) One-time final exams B) Continuous assessment and feedback C) Memorization of facts D) Limited student participation #34. Computer-based testing provides: A) Delayed feedback B) Immediate results and feedback
A) One-time final exams B) Continuous assessment and feedback C) Memorization of facts D) Limited student participation #34. Computer-based testing provides: A) Delayed feedback B) Immediate results and feedback C) Limited accessibility
A) One-time final exams B) Continuous assessment and feedback C) Memorization of facts D) Limited student participation #34. Computer-based testing provides: A) Delayed feedback B) Immediate results and feedback C) Limited accessibility D) Increased cheating #35. Innovations in evaluation systems aim to: A) Simplify assessments
A) One-time final exams B) Continuous assessment and feedback C) Memorization of facts D) Limited student participation #34. Computer-based testing provides: A) Delayed feedback B) Immediate results and feedback C) Limited accessibility D) Increased cheating #35. Innovations in evaluation systems aim to: A) Simplify assessments B) Improve fairness and accuracy
A) One-time final exams B) Continuous assessment and feedback C) Memorization of facts D) Limited student participation #34. Computer-based testing provides: A) Delayed feedback B) Immediate results and feedback C) Limited accessibility D) Increased cheating #35. Innovations in evaluation systems aim to: B) Simplify assessments

[©] Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



#36. Assessment of clinical competence includes:
□ A) Written exams only
B) Practical and hands-on evaluations
□ C) Group projects
□ D) Multiple-choice tests
#37. Observation and feedback in assessment are important because they:
A) Provide immediate guidance for improvement
B) Increase teacher workload
C) Offer subjective evaluations
D) Ignore student progress
#38. Structured oral exams are designed to assess:
□ A) Written communication
□ B) Verbal communication and understanding
C) Practical skills only
□ D) Group collaboration
#39. Formative assessment is intended to:
□ A) Assign final grades
A) Assign final grades □
A) Assign final grades B) Monitor and improve student learning U
A) Assign final grades B) Monitor and improve student learning C) Rank students against each other
A) Assign final grades B) Monitor and improve student learning C) Rank students against each other D) Evaluate teacher performance
A) Assign final grades B) Monitor and improve student learning C) Rank students against each other D) Evaluate teacher performance #40. Summative assessment is primarily used to:
A) Assign final grades B) Monitor and improve student learning C) Rank students against each other D) Evaluate teacher performance #40. Summative assessment is primarily used to: A) Provide ongoing feedback
A) Assign final grades B) Monitor and improve student learning C) Rank students against each other D) Evaluate teacher performance #40. Summative assessment is primarily used to: A) Provide ongoing feedback B) Measure student learning at the end of a period
A) Assign final grades B) Monitor and improve student learning C) Rank students against each other D) Evaluate teacher performance #40. Summative assessment is primarily used to: A) Provide ongoing feedback B) Measure student learning at the end of a period C) Encourage self-directed learning
A) Assign final grades B) Monitor and improve student learning C) Rank students against each other D) Evaluate teacher performance #40. Summative assessment is primarily used to: A) Provide ongoing feedback B) Measure student learning at the end of a period C) Encourage self-directed learning D) Facilitate classroom management
A) Assign final grades B) Monitor and improve student learning C) Rank students against each other D) Evaluate teacher performance #40. Summative assessment is primarily used to: A) Provide ongoing feedback B) Measure student learning at the end of a period C) Encourage self-directed learning D) Facilitate classroom management #41. An advancement in educational technologies is:
A) Assign final grades B) Monitor and improve student learning C) Rank students against each other D) Evaluate teacher performance #40. Summative assessment is primarily used to: A) Provide ongoing feedback B) Measure student learning at the end of a period C) Encourage self-directed learning D) Facilitate classroom management #41. An advancement in educational technologies is: A) Overhead projectors

[©] Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



□ A) International Classroom Technology	
B) Information and Communication Technologies	
□ C) Interactive Communication Tools	
D) Independent Computer Teaching	
#43. Using the internet in education allows for:	
The state of the first of the state of the s	
A) Limited research opportunities	
B) Enhanced access to information and resources	
C) Reduced interaction	
D) Decreased teacher involvement	
#44. Audio and video conferencing in education facilitate:	
□ A) Real-time interaction and collaboration	
B) Limited communication	
C) Passive learning	
D) Reduced access to teachers	
#45. MOOCs are:	
A) Traditional classroom methods □	
B) Massive Open Online Courses	
B) Massive Open Online Courses C) Physical workshops	
□ B) Massive Open Online Courses □	
B) Massive Open Online Courses C) Physical workshops	
B) Massive Open Online Courses C) Physical workshops D) Printed educational materials #46. Teacher-centered methods primarily focus on:	
B) Massive Open Online Courses C) Physical workshops D) Printed educational materials #46. Teacher-centered methods primarily focus on: A) Student autonomy	
B) Massive Open Online Courses C) Physical workshops D) Printed educational materials #46. Teacher-centered methods primarily focus on: A) Student autonomy	
B) Massive Open Online Courses C) Physical workshops D) Printed educational materials #46. Teacher-centered methods primarily focus on: A) Student autonomy B) Teacher as the main authority	
B) Massive Open Online Courses C) Physical workshops D) Printed educational materials #46. Teacher-centered methods primarily focus on: A) Student autonomy B) Teacher as the main authority C) Collaborative learning	
B) Massive Open Online Courses C) Physical workshops D) Printed educational materials #46. Teacher-centered methods primarily focus on: A) Student autonomy B) Teacher as the main authority C) Collaborative learning D) Interactive activities #47. Learner-centered methods emphasize:	
B) Massive Open Online Courses C) Physical workshops D) Printed educational materials #46. Teacher-centered methods primarily focus on: A) Student autonomy B) Teacher as the main authority C) Collaborative learning D) Interactive activities #47. Learner-centered methods emphasize: A) Teacher dominance	
B) Massive Open Online Courses C) Physical workshops D) Printed educational materials #46. Teacher-centered methods primarily focus on: A) Student autonomy B) Teacher as the main authority C) Collaborative learning D) Interactive activities #47. Learner-centered methods emphasize: A) Teacher dominance B) Student participation and autonomy	
B) Massive Open Online Courses C) Physical workshops D) Printed educational materials #46. Teacher-centered methods primarily focus on: A) Student autonomy B) Teacher as the main authority C) Collaborative learning D) Interactive activities #47. Learner-centered methods emphasize: A) Teacher dominance B) Student participation and autonomy	

[©] Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



#48. Swayam is an example of:
□ A) Offline teaching methods
B) An online learning platform
□ C) Traditional textbooks
D) Classroom lectures
#49. A teaching support system that is ICT-based includes:
A) Chalkboards
B) Learning Management Systems (LMS)
C) Printed worksheets
D) Overhead projectors
#50. Educational psychology as a discipline focuses on:
□ A) Physical education
B) Learning processes and behavior
C) School administration
□ D) Curriculum development
#51. The role of educational psychology in teaching includes:
□ A) Designing school buildings □
□ A) Designing school buildings □ B) Understanding how students learn □
□ A) Designing school buildings □ B) Understanding how students learn □ C) Managing school finances □
A) Designing school buildings B) Understanding how students learn C) Managing school finances D) Scheduling classes
□ A) Designing school buildings □ B) Understanding how students learn □ C) Managing school finances □
A) Designing school buildings B) Understanding how students learn C) Managing school finances D) Scheduling classes
A) Designing school buildings B) Understanding how students learn C) Managing school finances D) Scheduling classes #52. Piaget's theory of cognitive development includes: A) Stages of intellectual growth B) Behavioral reinforcement
A) Designing school buildings B) Understanding how students learn C) Managing school finances D) Scheduling classes #52. Piaget's theory of cognitive development includes: A) Stages of intellectual growth
A) Designing school buildings B) Understanding how students learn C) Managing school finances D) Scheduling classes #52. Piaget's theory of cognitive development includes: A) Stages of intellectual growth B) Behavioral reinforcement
A) Designing school buildings B) Understanding how students learn C) Managing school finances D) Scheduling classes #52. Piaget's theory of cognitive development includes: A) Stages of intellectual growth B) Behavioral reinforcement C) Emotional intelligence
A) Designing school buildings B) Understanding how students learn C) Managing school finances D) Scheduling classes #52. Piaget's theory of cognitive development includes: A) Stages of intellectual growth B) Behavioral reinforcement C) Emotional intelligence D) Social interactions #53. Vygotsky's sociocultural perspective emphasizes: A) Individual learning
A) Designing school buildings B) Understanding how students learn C) Managing school finances D) Scheduling classes #52. Piaget's theory of cognitive development includes: A) Stages of intellectual growth B) Behavioral reinforcement C) Emotional intelligence D) Social interactions #53. Vygotsky's sociocultural perspective emphasizes: A) Individual learning B) Social interactions and cultural tools in learning
A) Designing school buildings B) Understanding how students learn C) Managing school finances D) Scheduling classes #52. Piaget's theory of cognitive development includes: A) Stages of intellectual growth B) Behavioral reinforcement C) Emotional intelligence D) Social interactions #53. Vygotsky's sociocultural perspective emphasizes: A) Individual learning

[©] Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



#54. Bronfenbrenner's social context theory includes:
□ A) Personal motivation □
□ Environmental systems influencing 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 focuses on 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 □ C) Fixed teaching methods □
A) Uniform learning needs of children B) Diverse learning needs of adults C) Fixed teaching methods D) Standardized curricula
□ 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
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
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
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: A) Limited life experiences

[©] Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



#60. Competencies of self-directed learning include:	
□ A) Dependence on teachers	
B) Ability to set and achieve personal 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 □ B) Identifying learning objectives □ C) Avoiding curriculum design	
A) Ignoring student needs B) Identifying learning objectives C) Avoiding curriculum design D) Minimizing assessments	
A) Ignoring student needs B) Identifying learning objectives C) Avoiding curriculum design D) Minimizing assessments #64. The development of pedagogy involves:	
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 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	
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	
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) 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	

© Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



#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
□ A) Lack of life experience □ B) Self-motivation
□ A) Lack of life experience
□ A) Lack of life experience □ B) Self-motivation □
□ A) Lack of life experience □ B) Self-motivation □ C) Dependence on teachers
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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

[©] Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



#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:
#75. Behavioral strategies in classroom management aim to: □ A) Increase teacher workload
□ 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
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
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
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
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
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
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) 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

[©] Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



#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:			
- Indiana di Gasal vationi in assessiment inclatesi			
B) Monitoring practical skills			
C) Avoiding feedback			
D) Focusing only on written tests			
#81. Structured oral exams assess:			
#81. 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 C) Multiple-choice knowledge D) Practical skills #82. Learning assessment principles ensure that:			
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			
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			
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			
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			
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			

[©] Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



#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 □ 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) Restricting access to information B) Organizing course materials and tracking progress C) Increasing teacher workload D) Limiting student resources		
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 C) Concrete operational D) Reflective operational #89. Vygotsky emphasized the importance of:		
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) 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 H89. Vygotsky emphasized the importance of: D Individual learning		

[©] Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



#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:		
#93. Andragogy differs from pedagogy in that it:		
□ A) Focuses on child 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 D) Uses uniform teaching strategies		
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) 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 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		
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		
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		

[©] Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.



#9	96. Formulating learning objectives requires them to be:
□ B) □ C)	Vague and broad Clear and measurable Irrelevant to assessments Teacher-centered
#9	97. Effective teaching requires understanding:
□ B) □ C)	Only academic content Learners' diverse characteristics Strict curriculum guidelines Minimal student interaction
#9	98. Which of the following best describes 'kinesthetic' learning style?
□ B) □ C)	Learning through listening Learning through movement and touch Learning through reading Learning through visual aids
	99. Teacher proficiency with technology is important because it:
□ A) □ B) □ C)	Reduces teaching quality Enhances instructional delivery Limits student access to resources Increases classroom noise
#:	100. Educational psychology assists teachers by:
B) C) D)	Designing school buildings Understanding how students learn and develop Managing school finances Selecting extracurricular activities evious bmit

Results

© Ayurvite Wellness Pvt Ltd. All rights reserved. This PDF is for personal use only Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or commercial use is strictly prohibited.