

## **NTET Mock Test 06**

START QUIZ	
#1. 1. Teaching at the memory level focuses on:	
□ A) Developing critical thinking skills.	
B) Encouraging creative problem-solving.	
□ C) Rote memorization and recall of information.	
D) Applying knowledge to new situations.	
#2. 2. Which level of teaching aims to help students	s understand and comprehend concents
rather than just memorize them?	s understand and complement concepts
A) Memory level □	
B) Understanding level □	
C) Reflective level  ☐	
D) Application level	
#3. 3. The reflective level of teaching is characterized	d by:
□ A) Teacher-centered lectures.	
□ B) Student participation in critical thinking and problem-solving.	
C) Emphasis on factual recall.	
D) Strict adherence to textbooks.	
#4. 4. Fill in the blank: An essential characteristic	of effective teaching is the ability to
A) Control classroom discussions	
D) Inspire and motivate students	
C) Assign a large volume of homework	
D) Limit student questions	
#5. 5. Which of the following is a basic requirement $oldsymbol{ ext{f}}$	or successful teaching?
□ A) Extensive use of disciplinary actions	
B) Deep knowledge of the subject matter	
Ninimal interaction with students	
D) Reliance on outdated teaching methods	
,	

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#6. 6. A new approach to teaching that flips the traditional classroom model is known as the
·
A) Inverted lecture  □
B) Flipped classroom  □
C) Reverse teaching  □
D) Backward design
#7. 7. Cooperative learning is a teaching method that:
□ A) Encourages students to compete against each other. □
B) Involves students working together to achieve shared goals.
C) Relies solely on individual assignments.
D) Minimizes student interaction.
#8. 8. Effective utilization of basic teaching skills involves:
□ A) Ignoring diverse learning styles.
B) Adapting instruction to meet students' needs.
C) Maintaining a rigid teaching plan.
D) Focusing only on high-achieving students.
#9. 9. Individual differences among learners can include variations in:
□ A) Classroom size.
B) School policies.
C) Cognitive abilities and learning preferences.
D) Teacher qualifications.
#10. 10. Adolescent learners often exhibit which characteristic?
□ A) A fully developed capacity for abstract reasoning.
B) A heightened sensitivity to peer acceptance.
C) A disinterest in social relationships.
D) Consistent emotional stability.
#11. 11. Fill in the blank: Factors affecting teaching related to the learner include motivation, prior knowledge, and
□ A) Teacher's salary
B) Learning environment
C) Institutional policies

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□ D) Student's physical health
#12. 12. Methods of clinical teaching, such as bedside teaching, are particularly effective because they:
□ A) Allow students to practice skills in a real-world setting.
B) Remove the need for theoretical knowledge.
C) Focus solely on observation.
D) Limit student-patient interaction.
#13. 13. In the VARK model, a kinesthetic learner prefers:
A) Listening to lectures.  □
B) Reading and writing activities.
C) Hands-on experiences.
D) Visual aids like charts and diagrams.
#14. 14. Aural learners benefit most from:
□ A) Demonstrations and experiments. □ B) Group discussions and lectures. □
C) Reading textbooks.
D) Watching videos without sound.
#15. 15. Visual learners prefer information presented through:
□ A) Spoken words. □ B) Physical activities. □ C) Written text. □ D) Images and spatial understanding.
#16. 16. Communication is best defined as:
□ A) The process of exchanging information and ideas. □ B) Speaking loudly to an audience. □ C) A one-way transmission of data. □ D) Writing without considering the reader. #17. 17. Which type of communication involves body language and facial expressions?
A) Verbal communication  B) Non-verbal communication  U

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C) Written communication
D) Digital communication
#18. 18. Fill in the blank: Effective communication in the classroom enhances
□ A) Teacher authority
B) Student engagement and understanding
C) Classroom silence
D) The length of lectures
#19. 19. A barrier to effective communication could be:
A) Active listening
B) Clear articulation
C) Cultural differences
D) Mutual respect
#20. 20. Mass media impacts society by:
□ A) Limiting the spread of information.
□ B) Shaping public opinion and disseminating news.
C) Ensuring privacy of information.
D) Reducing global connectivity.
#21. 21. Teacher-learner communication is most effective when it is:
□ A) One-sided and directive. □
B) Interactive and responsive.
C) Formal and distant. □
D) Limited to academic content.
#22. 22. Effective doctor-patient communication can lead to:
□ A) Increased patient compliance and satisfaction.
□ B) Longer appointment times.
□ C) Reduced need for medical documentation.
□ D) Less emphasis on patient history.
#23. 23. Classroom management is primarily concerned with:
□ A) Enforcing strict discipline without exception.
□ B) Creating an environment conducive to learning. □



	Limiting student freedom of expression.  Maximizing teacher talk time.
	24. 24. A practical classroom management technique is:
_	24. 24. A practical classroom management technique is.
	Ignoring disruptive behavior.
B)	Establishing clear expectations and routines.
_	Assigning extra homework as punishment.
D)	Avoiding the use of technology.
#	25. 25. Psychology contributes to classroom management by:
□ A)	Providing strategies to understand and influence student behavior.
	Emphasizing rote memorization.
C)	Prioritizing teacher-centered instruction.
D)	Reducing the need for assessments.
#	26. 26. A personal approach to classroom management involves:
□ A)	Maintaining strict authority at all times.
□ B)	Building positive relationships with students.
□ C)	Avoiding any personal interaction with learners.
□ D)	Using fear as a motivator.
#	27. 27. Ensuring engagement and motivation in the classroom can be achieved by:
\ 	Delivering lengthy lectures.
	Incorporating interactive and relevant activities.
	Assigning repetitive tasks.
	Limiting student collaboration.
	28. 28. Incorporating technology in the classroom can:
	Distract students from learning objectives.
□ B)	Enhance engagement and access to resources.
□ C)	Replace the need for teacher guidance.
D)	Complicate lesson planning unnecessarily.
#	29. 29. A positive learning environment is characterized by:
□ A)	High competition among students.
□ B) □	Mutual respect and support.

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	Strict silence during all activities.  Teacher-centered instruction exclusively.
#.	30. 30. Fill in the blank: Disciplinary problems can be managed by implementing
□ B) □	Inconsistent consequences Clear rules and consistent enforcement Group punishment
D)	Ignoring minor infractions
#	31. 31. Management strategies for diverse classrooms include:
□ B) □ C)	Ignoring cultural differences.  Using a one-size-fits-all teaching method.  Incorporating inclusive and culturally responsive practices.  Segregating students by ability.
#.	32. 32. In a clinical learning environment, effective management requires:
□ B) □ C)	Focusing solely on theoretical knowledge.  Ensuring patient safety and student supervision.  Limiting student-patient interactions.  Reducing hands-on experiences.
#	33. 33. The primary purpose of learning assessment is to:
□ B) □ C)	Assign grades for report cards.  Evaluate and enhance student learning.  Rank students competitively.  Fulfill administrative requirements.
#	34. 34. In the Choice Based Credit System, evaluation is designed to be:
□ B) □ C)	Inflexible and standardized.  Continuous and learner-centric.  Based solely on final exams.  Optional for students.
#.	35. 35. Computer-based testing offers which key advantage?
	Delayed feedback. Increased paper usage.

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C) Immediate scoring and feedback.  D) Limited accessibility.	
#36. 36. An innovation in evaluation systems includes:	
A) Sole reliance on multiple-choice questions.	
B) Incorporation of project-based assessments.	
C) Elimination of practical exams.	
D) Standardization of all assessments.	
#37. 37. The Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) assesses:	
A) Theoretical knowledge through essays.	
B) Clinical competence in a controlled environment.	
C) Group collaboration skills.	
D) Attendance and participation.	
#38. 38. Observation and feedback in assessment are important because they:	
□ A) Provide real-time insights for improvement. □ B) Increase student anxiety.	
C) Replace the need for formal testing.	
D) Focus on teacher performance.	
#39. 39. Formative assessment is intended to:	
□ A) Measure learning at the end of a course. □	
B) Provide ongoing feedback to guide learning.	
C) Assign final grades.	
D) Evaluate curriculum effectiveness.	
#40. 40. Summative assessment typically occurs:	
A) At the beginning of instruction.	
B) During regular class activities.	
C) At the end of an instructional period.	
D) Only when students request it.	
#41. 41. Advancement in educational technologies has led to the development of:	
□ A) Traditional chalkboards. □ B) Virtual reality learning environments. □	



	Overhead projectors. Slide rules.
#4	12. 42. ICT stands for:
	International Communication Training.
	Information and Communication Technologies.
□ C)	Integrated Classroom Teaching.
□ D)	Internet Connectivity Tools.
#4	43. 43. The use of email in education facilitates:
	Immediate and convenient communication.
B) □	Formal postal correspondence.
C)	In-person meetings.
D)	Delay in information exchange.
#4	44. 44. Audio and video conferencing enable:
□ A)	Asynchronous learning only.
	Real-time, remote interaction.
	Solely text-based communication.
	Traditional classroom settings.
	45. 45. Off-line methods of teaching include:
□ A) □	MOOCs and webinars.
	Pre-recorded lectures on physical media.
C)	Live online discussions.
□ D)	Interactive virtual classrooms.
#4	46. 46. Teacher-centered methods are characterized by:
□ A)	Active student participation.
	Emphasis on teacher as the primary source of knowledge.
□ C)	Collaborative learning activities.
□ D)	Student-led discussions.
#4	47. 47. Learner-centered methods focus on:
	Teacher authority.
B) □	Student engagement and autonomy.



	Strict adherence to textbooks.  Minimizing group work.		
#	48. 48. The primary role of educational psychology is to:		
□ B) □ C)	Manage school finances.  Understand how students learn to improve teaching practices.  Develop school policies.  Oversee administrative tasks.		
#4	49. 49. According to Piaget, cognitive development occurs in:		
□ A) □ B) □ C) □	A random sequence.  Specific stages based on age.  Response to external rewards.  Isolation from environmental influences.		
#!	#50. 50. Vygotsky's sociocultural perspective emphasizes the importance of:		
□ B) □ C)	Genetic factors in learning. Independent discovery without guidance. Social interaction and cultural context in development. Fixed intelligence levels.		
#! to	51. 51. An essential objective of teaching at the understanding level is to enable students:		
□ B) □ C)	Memorize facts without comprehension.  Apply concepts to new situations.  Recall information verbatim.  Focus on rote learning exclusively.		
#!	52. 52. The basic requirements for effective teaching include all EXCEPT:		
□ B) □ C)	Mastery of the subject matter.  Effective communication skills.  Inflexibility in teaching methods.  Understanding student needs.		
#!	53. 53. The teaching method that emphasizes learning by doing is known as:		
	Expository teaching.  Experiential learning.		



☐ C) Lecture me	thod.
<ul><li>□</li><li>D) Dictation.</li></ul>	
	ill in the blank: is a new teaching approach that integrates technology and llaboration.
□ A) Blended lea	erning
□ B) Traditional (	
□ C) Silent readi	
□ D) Rote memo	
	asic teaching skills include:
□ A) Financial m □	anagement.
B) Questioning	
C) Classroom	
	udent feedback.
_	dult learners differ from younger learners in that they typically:
	ife experience.
	ive learning environments.
C) Are self-dire	ected and goal-oriented.
D) Lack motive	ation for learning.
#57. 57. In	dividual differences in learners necessitate that teachers:
☐ A) Use identica ☐	al teaching methods for all students.
B) Recognize a □	and accommodate diverse needs.
C) Focus solely □	y on average performers.
D) Segregate	students based on abilities.
#58. 58. Fa	actors affecting teaching related to the teacher include:
☐ A) Student soc	cioeconomic status.
☐ B) Availability	of instructional materials.
□ C) Teacher's e	nthusiasm and attitude.
□ D) Institutiona	ıl policies.
#59. 59. Sı	upport materials in teaching can include:
□ A) Classroom ( □	rules.

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B) Textbooks, multimedia resources, and models.
C) School uniforms.
D) Administrative paperwork.
#60. 60. A learning environment that promotes active participation is characterized by:
□ A) Strict silence.
B) Teacher dominance.
C) Interactive and collaborative activities.
D) Emphasis on individual work only.
#61. 61. In methods of clinical teaching, the term "simulation-based learning" refers to:
A) Observing real patients without interaction.
B) Using simulated scenarios to practice skills.
C) Theoretical lectures without practice.
□ D) Ignoring practical applications.
#62. 62. A reading/writing learner in the VARK model prefers:
□ A) Listening to explanations.
B) Visual aids like charts.
C) Hands-on activities.
□ D) Engaging with text-based materials.
#63. 63. Which learning style involves a preference for information presented throug
spoken words and sounds?
□ A) Visual
B) Aural/Auditory
C) Kinesthetic
D) Reading/Writing
#64. 64. Teachers can address different learning styles by:
□ A) Using a single teaching method.
□ B) Incorporating various instructional strategies.
C) Focusing on lecture-based teaching.
□ D) Ignoring student preferences.
#65. 65. Effective communication requires which key characteristic?
□ A) Ambiguity

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□ C) C □ D) M	larity  complexity  conotony
□ A) E □ □ B) Fa □ □ C) S □ □ D) W	mail messages. acial expressions and gestures. poken lectures. Vritten reports. 7. 67. Barriers to effective communication can be caused by:
A) A  B) C  C) C  D) P	ctive listening.  ultural misunderstandings.  lear messaging.  ositive feedback.  8. 68. Fill in the blank: In teacher-learner communication, is crucial for
Unc A) D B) E C) A	derstanding student perspectives.  Dismissal mpathy uthority and ifference
□ A) Pe □ B) Te □ C) O	9. 69. An example of mass media is: ersonal emails. elevision broadcasts. one-on-one conversations. classroom lectures.
□ A) U □ B) Li □ C) Li	D. 70. Effective doctor-patient communication involves:  sing medical jargon extensively.  istening actively and responding empathetically.  imiting patient questions.  ocusing only on diagnosis.
	1. 71. Classroom management strategies should aim to:

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	Maintain order at the expense of learning.			
B) □	Create a positive learning environment.			
_	Suppress student individuality.			
D)	Prioritize administrative tasks.			
#	#72. 72. A practical approach to classroom management includes:			
□ A)	Punishing all infractions severely.			
⊔ B)	Ignoring disruptive behavior.			
□ C)	Establishing routines and procedures.			
□ D)	Allowing students to set all rules.			
#	73. 73. Psychology contributes to classroom management by helping teachers:			
_				
	Understand student behavior and motivation.			
□ B)	Enforce stricter discipline.			
<u>C</u> )	Focus only on academic content.			
D)	Reduce interaction with students.			
#	#74. 74. Personal approaches to classroom management emphasize:			
П				
A)	Building relationships and trust with students.			
B)	Maintaining emotional distance.			
	Prioritizing control over engagement.			
D)	Limiting communication.			
#75. 75. Engagement and motivation can be increased by:				
	Assigning monotonous tasks.			
	Providing relevant and challenging activities.			
	Reducing interactive opportunities.			
	Emphasizing rote memorization.			
#	#76. 76. Technology can aid classroom routines by:			
	Introducing unnecessary complexity.			
	Enhancing efficiency and organization.			
C)	Replacing teacher instruction.			
D)	Distracting students from learning goals.			
#	#77. 77. A positive learning environment can be fostered by:			

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□ B) □	Encouraging competition over cooperation.
	Promoting mutual respect and inclusivity.
	Enforcing silence during all activities.
D)	Ignoring student input.
	78. 78. Fill in the blank: are strategies used to address behavior issues in the assroom.
□ A) □	Disciplinary problems
B) □	Management techniques
	Learning objectives
D)	Assessment methods
#	79. 79. Managing diverse classrooms effectively requires:
□ A) □	Uniform teaching methods.
_	Cultural sensitivity and differentiated instruction.
C)	Segregation based on backgrounds.
D)	Ignoring individual needs.
#8	80. 80. In skill labs, effective management includes:
	Providing hands-on practice with supervision.
□ B) □	Limiting student interaction with equipment.
	Focusing only on theoretical knowledge.
D)	Avoiding feedback to students.
#8	81. 81. The primary goal of assessment in education is to:
□ A) □	Assign grades only.
	Enhance student learning and inform instruction.
	Satisfy administrative requirements.
D)	Rank students competitively.
#8	32. 82. The Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) allows students to:
	Choose courses from a prescribed set of options.
□ C) □	Follow a rigid curriculum without choices.
	Avoid assessments altogether.
	Complete courses without credit accumulation.

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#83. 83. Computer-based testing is beneficial because it:
□ A) Limits test question formats. □
B) Provides immediate results and feedback.
C) Increases paper consumption.
D) Requires advanced technical skills for all users.
#84. 84. An innovation in evaluation systems is:
□ A) Maintaining traditional testing methods. □
B) Using portfolio assessments to showcase student work.
C) Relying solely on standardized tests.
D) Eliminating practical evaluations.
#85. 85. The OSCE is designed to assess:
□ A) Written communication skills. □
B) Clinical competencies in a structured format.
C) Theoretical knowledge exclusively.
D) Group collaboration.
#86. 86. Observation and feedback are crucial in assessment because they:
□ A) Delay the learning process. □
□ Provide actionable insights for improvement.
C) Reduce teacher-student interaction.
D) Focus only on errors.
#87. 87. Fill in the blank: Summative assessments are conducted to evaluate overal learning outcomes.
□ A) At regular intervals
B) At the end of an instructional period
C) Before instruction begins
D) Only when issues arise
#88. 88. Periodic assessments help teachers by:
□ A) Overloading students with tests.
B) Monitoring progress and adjusting instruction.
C) Replacing the need for final exams.
D) Ignoring individual student needs.

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#89. 89. Formative assessments are characterized by:		
□ A) High stakes and final grades.		
B) Ongoing feedback during the learning process.		
C) Standardized testing formats.		
D) One-time evaluations.		
#90. 90. Advancement in educational technologies includes the use of:		
A) Chalk and blackboards.		
B) Interactive digital platforms.		
C) Overhead projectors.		
D) Paper-based resources.		
#91. 91. The term "ICT" in education refers to:		
Distriction of Control on Trade		
A) Instructional Curriculum Tools.		
B) Information and Communication Technologies.  □		
C) Integrated Classroom Techniques.		
D) Internet Connectivity Training.		
#92. 92. The use of intranet in educational institutions allows for:		
□ A) Public access to confidential information.		
B) Secure, internal sharing of resources and information.		
C) Unrestricted internet browsing.		
□ D) External collaboration with other institutions.		
#93. 93. Audio conferencing in education is primarily used for:		
A) Sharing visual content.		
B) Facilitating verbal communication over distances.		
C) Sending written messages. □		
D) Hosting in person meetings		
D) Hosting in-person meetings.		
#94. 94. Teacher-centered methods typically involve:		
#94. 94. Teacher-centered methods typically involve:  □ A) Student-led discussions.		
#94. 94. Teacher-centered methods typically involve:  A) Student-led discussions. B) Teachers directing all aspects of learning.		
#94. 94. Teacher-centered methods typically involve:  A) Student-led discussions.		

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## **Results**

