

NTET Mock Test 07

START QUIZ #1. 1. Teaching is fundamentally defined as: A) The process of dictating information to passive learners. B) Facilitating learning by guiding and supporting students' educational needs. C) Assigning homework without providing explanations. D) Ensuring strict discipline in the classroom. #2. 2. The primary objective of teaching at the memory level is to: A) Develop critical thinking skills. B) Encourage analysis and synthesis of information. C) Promote rote memorization and recall of facts. D) Facilitate application of knowledge in new situations. #3. 3. Which level of teaching focuses on understanding and comprehension of concepts? A) Memory level B) Reflective level C) Application level D) Understanding level #4. 4. The reflective level of teaching aims to: A) Have students memorize information. B) Encourage students to critically evaluate and apply knowledge. C) Focus on repetitive practice without comprehension. D) Limit student participation in class. #5. 5. An essential characteristic of effective teaching is: A) Inflexibility in teaching methods. B) High dependence on textbooks only. C) Ability to adapt to diverse learner needs. D) Minimal use of instructional materials.

#6. 6. Fill in the blank: A basic requirement for successful teaching is a thorough knowledge

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of the
□ A) Educational policies □ B) Subject matter
□ C) Administrative tasks
D) Institutional hierarchy
#7. 7. Which teaching method involves students actively constructing their own understanding through experience and reflection?
A) Lecture method
B) Demonstration method
C) Inquiry-based learning
D) Dictation
#8. 8. Blended learning is a new teaching approach that combines:
A) Online and face-to-face instruction.
B) Lecture and dictation methods.
C) Rote memorization and testing.
D) Individual and competitive learning.
#9. 9. Basic teaching skills include all EXCEPT:
A) Effective communication
□ B) Classroom management
C) Knowledge of the subject
D) Financial auditing
#10. 10. Adolescent learners are typically characterized by:
□ A) Fully developed cognitive abilities. □
B) A strong desire for independence and identity exploration.
C) Consistent emotional regulation.
D) Lack of concern for peer opinions.
#11. 11. Individual differences among learners necessitate that teachers:
□ A) Use a uniform teaching method for all students. □
□ Recognize and accommodate diverse learning needs. □
C) Focus solely on high achievers.
D) Ignore varying learning paces.

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#12. 12. Factors affecting teaching related to the learner include:
□ A) Institutional policies. □
C) Student motivation and prior knowledge.
D) Classroom layout.
#13. 13. Support materials in teaching can enhance learning by:
□ A) Replacing the need for a teacher. □
□ Providing additional resources like visuals and interactive tools.
C) Distracting students from the lesson.
D) Complicating the teaching process unnecessarily.
#14. 14. A supportive learning environment is characterized by:
□ A) High levels of competition among students. □
B) Mutual respect and encouragement.
C) Strict enforcement of silence.
D) Teacher-centered instruction only.
#15. 15. Bedside teaching in clinical education involves:
□ A) Teaching theoretical concepts without patient interaction.
□ B) Observing patients without student involvement. □
C) Direct instruction with real patients to apply clinical skills.
D) Using simulations exclusively.
#16. 16. In the VARK model, a learner who prefers diagrams and charts is known as a:
□ A) Visual learner □
B) Aural learner
□ Reading/Writing learner
D) Kinesthetic learner
#17. 17. Which learning style involves a preference for hands-on experiences and movement?
□ A) Visual
B) Aural C) Poading/Writing
C) Reading/Writing
D) Kinesthetic

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#18. 18. Aural learners benefit most from:	
□ A) Group discussions and lectures.	
B) Reading textbooks silently.	
C) Watching silent videos.	
D) Physical demonstrations.	
#19. 19. Communication is best described as:)
A) The transmission of information from one person to another.	
B) Talking without listening.	
C) Writing notes without sharing them.	
D) Non-interactive monologues.	
#20. 20. Effective communication in the classroom requires:	
□ A) Only verbal communication.	
B) Both verbal and non-verbal communication skills.	
C) Teachers speaking continuously.	
D) Students listening passively.	
#21. 21. Fill in the blank: A barrier to effective communication can be	
A) Active listening	
B) Clear messaging	
C) Language differences	
D) Empathy	
#22. 22. Mass media influences society by:	
A) Restricting access to information.	
☐ B) Shaping public opinion and disseminating information widely.	
□ C) Promoting face-to-face communication only.	
□ D) Eliminating cultural diversity.	
#23. 23. Teacher-learner communication is most effective when it is:	
□ A) Top-down and authoritative. □	
□ A) Top-down and authoritative. □ B) Interactive and encourages feedback. □	
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#24. 24. In doctor-patient communication, active listening helps to:	
□ A) Shorten consultation time.	
□ B) Build trust and understand patient concerns.	
□ C) Reduce the need for diagnosis.	
D) Limit patient involvement.	
#25. 25. Classroom management primarily aims to:	
A) Enforce strict discipline at all times. □	
B) Create an environment conducive to learning.	
C) Focus solely on curriculum delivery.	
D) Minimize student interactions.	
#26. 26. A practical classroom management strategy is to:	
□ A) Ignore classroom disruptions.	
□ B) Establish clear rules and procedures.	
C) Rely on punishment to control behavior.	
D) Avoid setting expectations.	
#27. 27. Psychology contributes to classroom management by:	
□ A) Providing insights into student behavior and motivation.	
B) Prioritizing academic content over behavior.	
□ C) Reducing the need for classroom rules.	
D) Encouraging uniform learning styles.	
#28. 28. A personal approach to classroom management involves:	
□ A) Maintaining emotional distance from students.	
B) Building positive relationships and rapport.	
C) Focusing on authority over empathy.	
□ D) Avoiding individual student needs.	
#29. 29. To ensure engagement and motivation, teachers should:	
A) Assign accessive horsewords	
A) Assign excessive homework.	
B) Incorporate interactive and relevant activities. C) Limit expertunities for collaboration	
C) Limit opportunities for collaboration. □ D) Use monotonous lectures.	
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#30. 30. lechnology can support classroom routines by:		
□ A) Introducing distractions.		
□ B) Enhancing organization and access to resources.		
C) Replacing teacher instruction entirely.		
D) Complicating lesson delivery.		
#31. 31. Fill in the blank: A positive learning environment is fostered through		
□ A) Strict competition □		
B) Mutual respect and inclusivity		
C) Teacher dominance		
D) Student isolation		
#32. 32. Disciplinary problems can be effectively managed by:		
A) Inconsistent enforcement of rules.		
B) Publicly shaming students.		
C) Applying fair and consistent consequences.		
D) Ignoring minor infractions.		
#33. 33. Management strategies for diverse classrooms should:		
A) Enforce a single cultural perspective.		
B) Incorporate culturally responsive teaching.		
C) Segregate students based on differences.		
D) Ignore individual learning needs.		
#34. 34. In managing practical labs, safety is ensured by:		
□ A) Allowing unrestricted access to equipment. □		
B) Implementing safety protocols and supervision. □		
C) Limiting student participation.		
D) Reducing practical activities.		
#35. 35. The concept of learning assessment focuses on:		
□ A) Assigning grades only. □		
□ B) Enhancing student learning through evaluation. □		
C) Comparing students to each other.		
D) Meeting administrative requirements.		

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#36. 36. In the Choice Based Credit System, students:
□ A) Must follow a fixed set of courses.
B) Have flexibility in selecting courses based on interests.
C) Cannot choose elective subjects.
D) Are not assessed periodically.
#37. 37. Computer-based testing advantages include:
A) Manual scoring.
B) Immediate feedback and result processing.
C) Limited test security.
D) Increased paper usage.
#38. 38. An innovation in evaluation systems is:
□ A) Strict adherence to traditional exams.
B) Incorporating authentic assessments like portfolios.
C) Eliminating feedback mechanisms.
D) Using only multiple-choice questions.
#39. 39. The Objective Structured Clinical Exam (OSCE) assesses:
A) Written theoretical knowledge.
B) Practical clinical skills in a structured manner.
C) Group work abilities.
D) Attendance records.
#40. 40. Observation and feedback in assessment are important because they:
□ A) Delay the learning process.
B) Provide insights for immediate improvement.
C) Replace formal assessments.
D) Are optional in teaching.
#41. 41. Formative assessments are designed to:
A) Evaluate learning at the end of instruction.
B) Provide ongoing feedback to support learning.
C) Assign final grades.
D) Measure institutional effectiveness.

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#42. 42. Summative assessments typically occur:
A) During the learning process
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B) At the beginning of a course.
C) At the end of an instructional period.
D) When students request them.
#43. 43. Advancement in educational technologies has introduced:
A) Traditional chalkboards.
B) Interactive whiteboards and digital tools.
C) Sole reliance on textbooks.
D) Overhead projectors.
#44. 44. ICT in education refers to the use of:
□ A) Mechanical tools.
B) Information and Communication Technologies.
C) Traditional teaching methods.
D) Physical education equipment.
#45. 45. The use of video conferencing in education allows for:
A) Asynchronous communication. □
B) Real-time interaction between geographically separated participants. □
C) In-person meetings only.
D) One-way communication.
#46. 46. Online methods of teaching include:
□ A) Face-to-face lectures.
□ B) MOOCs and virtual classrooms.
□ C) Textbook assignments.
D) Field trips.
#47. 47. Teacher-centered methods are characterized by:
A) Student autonomy.
B) Teacher as the primary authority.
C) Collaborative learning.
D) Inquiry-based activities.

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#48. 48. Learner-centered methods focus on:	
□ A) Passive reception of information.	
B) Emphasizing teacher control.	
□ C) Active student engagement and responsibility.	
D) Limiting student interaction.	
#49. 49. The role of educational psychology today is to:	
A) Focus on school administration. □	
B) Understand and enhance the learning process.	
C) Replace teachers with psychologists.	
D) Limit research in education.	
#50. 50. Vygotsky's sociocultural perspective emphasizes:	
A) Individual learning without social context.	
B) The importance of social interactions and culture in learning.	
C) Fixed stages of development.	
D) Biological determinants only.	
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#51. 51. The primary goal of teaching at the understanding level is to:	
A) Encourage rote memorization of facts.	
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	54. 54. Fill in the blank: The lecture method is a traditional teaching approach primarily naracterized by
□ A) □ B) □ C) □ D # k □ A) □ B) □ C) □	Student-led discussions Teacher-centered delivery of content Hands-on experiential learning Collaborative group work 55. 55. An innovative teaching method that incorporates real-world problem-solving is nown as: Rote learning Project-based learning Dictation method Expository teaching
#	56. 56. Effective utilization of basic teaching skills involves:
□ B) □	Ignoring student feedback. Continuous improvement and reflection. Limiting instructional strategies.
	Focusing only on content delivery.
#	57. 57. Adult learners are generally characterized by:
□ B) □ C)	Dependence on the teacher for guidance. Motivation driven by practical application of knowledge. Limited life experiences. Preference for passive learning environments.
	58. 58. Individual differences among learners may be due to variations in:
□ A) □ B) □ C) □	School policies. Cognitive abilities and prior knowledge. Classroom furniture. Weather conditions.
#	59. 59. Factors affecting teaching related to support material include:
□ B) □	Teacher's educational background. Availability and relevance of instructional resources. Student attendance.

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□ D) Institutional policies.	
#60. 60. A learning environment conducive to learning is one that:	
□ A) Discourages questions. □ B) Encourages exploration and inquiry. □ C) Enforces strict silence at all times. □ D) Relies solely on textbook instruction.	
#61. 61. Methods of clinical teaching do NOT include:	
A) Bedside teaching. B) Simulation exercises. C) Lecture-based theoretical instruction only. D) Case-based discussions.	
#62. 62. In the VARK model, which learner prefers information presented through read and writing?	ing
□ A) Visual learner □ B) Aural learner □ C) Reading/Writing learner □ D) Kinesthetic learner	
#63. 63. Kinesthetic learners benefit most from:	
□ A) Listening to lectures. □ B) Engaging in hands-on activities. □ C) Reading textbooks. □ D) Viewing diagrams and charts.	
#64. 64. Teachers can accommodate different learning styles by:	
□ A) Using varied instructional methods. □ B) Focusing on one dominant learning style. □ C) Limiting the use of multimedia resources. □ D) Avoiding group activities.	
#65. 65. Communication is essential in teaching because it:	
□ A) Transmits knowledge and facilitates understanding. □ B) Maintains teacher authority without student input. □	



C)	Focuses on one-way information delivery.
⊔ D)	Reduces the need for instructional materials.
#	66. 66. Non-verbal communication includes all EXCEPT:
□ A) □	Facial expressions.
B)	Gestures.
	Tone of voice.
D)	Written text.
#	67. 67. Fill in the blank: Effective classroom communication requires clarity,, and
	opropriateness.
	Complexity
B) □	Ambiguity
C)	Conciseness
D)	Formality
#	68. 68. A barrier to effective communication can be:
□ A) □	Active listening.
_	Cultural misunderstandings.
	Clear visual aids.
D)	Empathetic responses.
#	69. 69. Mass media differs from interpersonal communication because it:
	Targets large, diverse audiences.
	Involves face-to-face interaction.
	Allows immediate personal feedback.
D)	Is always interactive.
#	70. 70. In teacher-learner communication, feedback is important because it:
□ Δ)	Discourages student participation.
	Validates understanding and guides improvement.
	Is time-consuming and unnecessary.
	Focuses solely on negative aspects.
#	71. 71. Effective doctor-patient communication involves:
□ A)	Using technical jargon extensively.
□ B)	Listening actively and showing empathy.
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#72. 72. Classroom management aims to: A) Control student behavior through strict discipline. B) Facilitate a learning environment that supports academic success. C) Minimize student interaction. D) Emphasize teacher authority above all. #73. 73. A practical classroom management technique is to: A) Establish routines and clear expectations. B) Allow rules to change frequently. C) Ignore disruptive behavior. D) Use punishment as the primary tool. #74. 74. Psychology contributes to classroom management by: A) Providing strategies to understand and influence behavior. B) Reducing the need for academic instruction. Emphasizing punitive measures. D) Limiting teacher-student interaction. #75. 75. A personal approach to classroom management focuses on: A) Maintaining emotional distance. B) Building positive relationships with students. O) Strict enforcement of rules without exception. D) Prioritizing content over student well-being. #76. 76. Ensuring engagement in the classroom can be achieved through: A) Monotonous lectures. B) Interactive and relevant activities. C) Limiting student participation. D) Assigning excessive homework. #77. 77. Technology can support classroom management by: A) Increasing distractions. B) Providing tools for organization and engagement.		Limiting patient questions. Focusing only on physical symptoms.
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□ A) Increasing distractions.	D)	Assigning excessive homework.
A) Increasing distractions. □	#	77. 77. Technology can support classroom management by:
	A) □	

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	Replacing the need for a teacher.				
D)	Complicating lesson delivery.				
#	78. 78. Forming a positive learning environment involves:				
□ B) □	Encouraging competition over collaboration.				
	Promoting respect and inclusivity.				
	Enforcing silence during all activities.				
D)	Focusing solely on academic achievements.				
#	79. 79. Disciplinary problems are best addressed by:				
□ A) □	Ignoring minor infractions.				
	Applying consistent and fair consequences.				
	Using public humiliation.				
_	Implementing group punishments.				
#8	#80. 80. Management strategies for diverse classrooms include:				
	Standardizing teaching methods.				
	Culturally responsive teaching practices.				
	Segregating students by background.				
D)	Ignoring individual learning needs.				
#8	#81. 81. Managing learning environments like skill labs requires:				
□ A) □	Restricting access to equipment.				
	Ensuring safety and providing hands-on experience.				
	Focusing only on theoretical knowledge.				
	Minimizing student engagement.				
#8	82. 82. The concept of learning assessment is centered on:				
	Assigning grades to rank students.				
	Enhancing learning through evaluation and feedback.				
	Meeting institutional requirements.				
D)	Reducing the workload for teachers.				
#83. 83. In the Choice Based Credit System, evaluation is designed to be:					
	Rigid and standardized. Flexible and learner-centric.				



□ C) Based solely on attendance. □			
D) Optional for certain students.			
#84. 84. An advantage of computer-based testing is:			
□ A) Manual grading. □			
B) Immediate scoring and feedback.			
C) Limited accessibility.			
D) Increased potential for cheating.			
#85. 85. Innovations in evaluation systems aim to:			
□ A) Maintain traditional assessment methods. □			
B) Incorporate diverse and authentic assessment forms.			
C) Eliminate practical assessments.			
D) Focus only on standardized tests.			
#86. 86. The OSCE is used to assess:			
□ A) Written theoretical knowledge. □			
B) Clinical skills in a structured environment.			
C) Group collaboration abilities.			
D) Student attendance.			
#87. 87. Observation and feedback in assessment help by:			
□ A) Delaying the learning process.			
B) Providing immediate insights for improvement.			
□ C) Replacing formal examinations.			
D) Focusing solely on negative aspects.			
#88. 88. Formative assessments are conducted:			
A) After instruction is completed.			
B) During the learning process to monitor progress.			
C) Only at the beginning of a course.			
□ D) When final grades are assigned.			
#89. 89. Summative assessments are primarily used to:			
A) Provide ongoing feedback.			
B) Evaluate student learning at the end of an instructional period.			



C)	Motivate students through daily assessments.
⊔ D)	Replace the need for formative assessments.
#9	90. 90. Advancement in educational technologies includes:
□ A) □	Increased use of chalkboards.
B) □	Development of interactive digital platforms.
C)	Reliance on printed materials only.
D)	Elimination of multimedia resources.
#9	91. 91. ICT stands for:
□ A) □	Information and Communication Technologies.
	Integrated Classroom Tools.
	Internet and Computer Training.
_	Instructional Content Techniques.
#9	92. 92. The use of email in education facilitates:
□ A) □	Slow communication.
	Immediate and efficient exchange of information.
	One-way communication only.
D)	Physical delivery of messages.
#9	93. 93. Audio and video conferencing enable:
□ A) □	Asynchronous communication exclusively.
	Real-time interaction over distances.
_	Face-to-face meetings only.
D)	Delayed feedback.
#	94. 94. Fill in the blank: An intranet is a private network used within an organization for
_ A)	Public communication
B)	Internal communication and resource sharing
	External marketing
D)	Online sales
#9	95. 95. Teacher-centered methods are characterized by:
□ A) □	Student autonomy.

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_	Teacher as the primary source of knowledge.			
_	Collaborative learning activities.			
□ D)	Student-led instruction.			
#9	96. 96. Learner-centered methods focus on:			
□ B) □ C)	Passive reception of information. Active student engagement and responsibility. Strict adherence to lectures. Teacher control over all aspects.			
□ A) □ B) □ C) □	Pre-recorded video lectures accessible without internet. Interactive virtual classrooms. Online discussion forums.			
#9	98. 98. MOOCs are:			
□ B) □ C) □ D)	Massive Open Online Courses. Managed Offline Organizational Classes. Minimalist Open Online Content. Multidisciplinary Onsite Occupation Courses.			
#99. 99. Teaching support systems have evolved to include:				
□ B) □ C)	Traditional methods exclusively. Modern and ICT-based resources. Elimination of technology in classrooms. Use of textbooks only.			
#:	100. 100. Educational psychology helps teachers by:			
B) C) D)	Understanding learning processes to improve instruction. Focusing solely on administrative tasks. Reducing interaction with students. Enforcing strict discipline without understanding behavior. evious bmit			



Results



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