

# **VIDWAN CLASSES SANGRUR**

**Teaching Aptitude**

# A GREAT TEACHER

## Takes a Hand, Opens a Mind and Touches a Heart



### TEACHING

An aptitude is a component of a competency to do a certain kind or work at a certain level. It is an acquired skill and depends on individual's interest toward teaching. The person with strong aptitude must be curious, open minded and obviously one must have in depth knowledge of the subject.

**Teaching:** Teaching-Learning process has occupied place in the field of education. Teaching Learning are two fundamental aspects of education process. Both are closely related to each other. Teaching is both an art and science. It requires mastermind creativity that the student of different nature and community should be handled carefully. It is an art on the other hand, it calls for an exercise of talent and creativity making it and collection of techniques, procedures and skills which can be studied systematically described and improvement making it a science. Teaching aptitude is basically evaluating candidates who want to enter teaching profession on the basis of their knowledge and skills. It refers to basic qualities required to become a successful teacher.

#### Definitions of Teaching

Morrison

- A disciplined social process
- Where the teacher influences the behaviour of less experienced pupil
- Helps them develop according to the need & ideas of the society

Smith

- An organized system of specific activities aimed to help the learner learn something
- Considered a bipolar process involving an agent, goal & intervening variables

**Brubacher**

- Where the pupils play a central role

**Clarke**

- All organized activities resulting in behaviour modification

**Green**

- What a teacher does for the development of a child

**Characteristics of Teaching**

- a. A system of actions
- b. A professional activity
- c. Subjected to analysis & assessment
- d. An interactive process
- e. A specialized task
- f. A collection of various modes

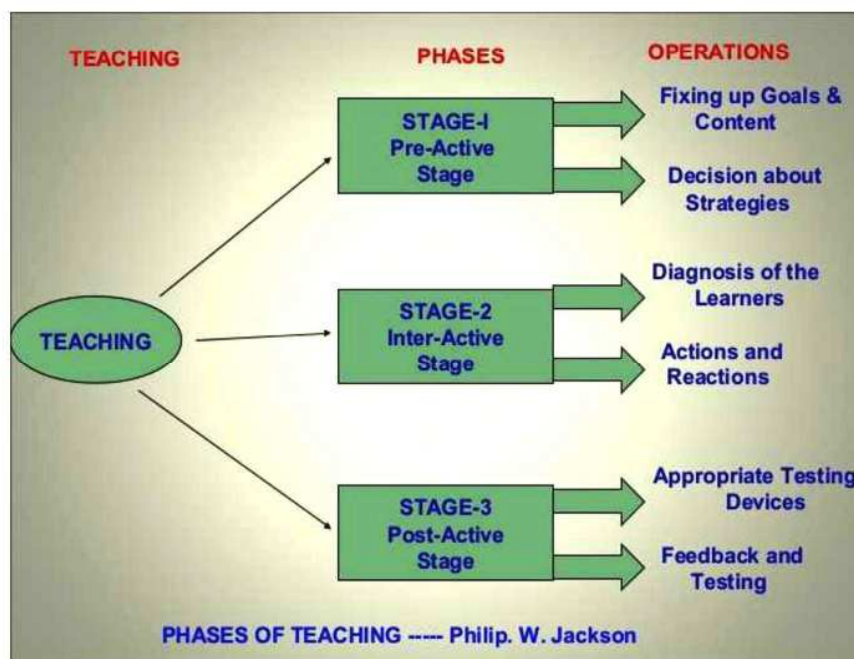
**Nature of teaching:**

- (A) Tri polar process
- (B) Inter active (action) process
- (C) Multiple phases
- (D) Multiple levels
- (E) Planned, organized and systematically process
- (F) Communication
- (G) Information, knowledge and skill
- (H) Professional activity
- (I) Guidance
- (J) Art as well as science
- (K) Social service
- (L) Continuous process

**Phases of teaching**

Teaching is a complete task. For performing this task, a systematic planning is needed. Teaching is to be considered in terms of various steps and these steps are called the phases of teaching.

The teaching can be divided into three phases:-

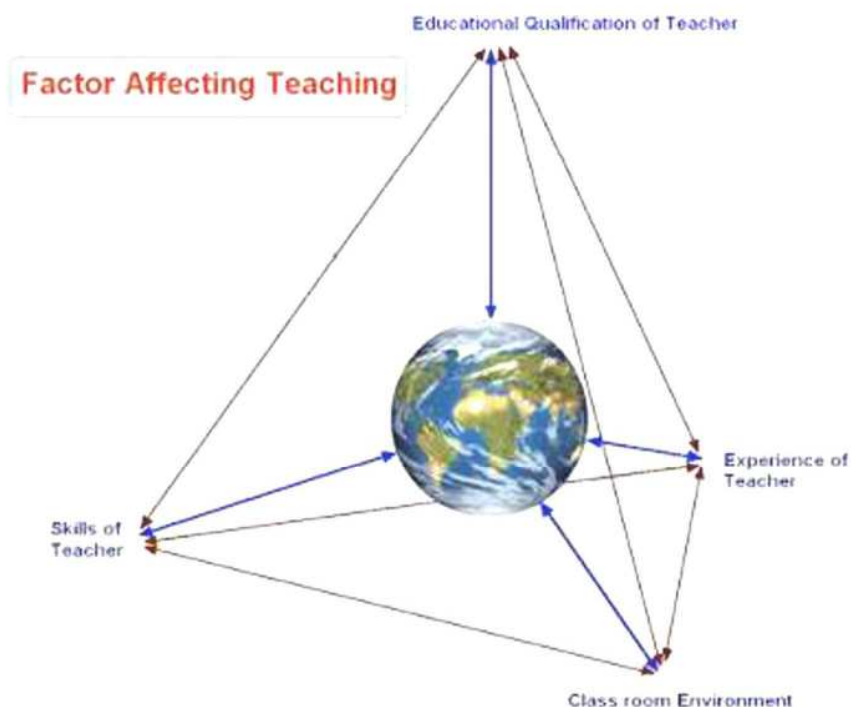


1. Pre – Active Stage Phase (Planning Stage)
2. Inter – Active Phase (Execution Stage)
3. Post – Active Phase (Evaluation cum feedback)







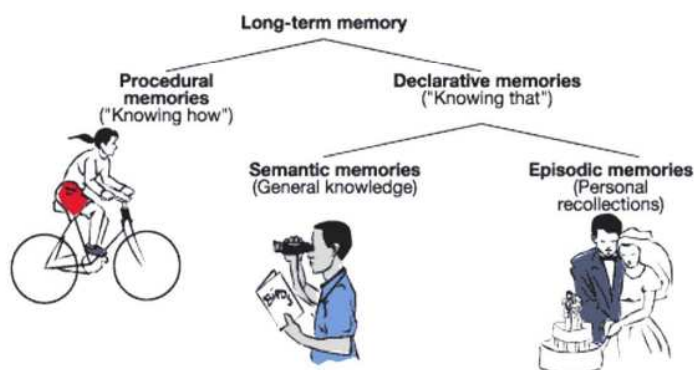


**Maxims of teaching**

- |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. From simple to complex      | 2. From known to unknown         |
| 3. From seen to unseen         | 4. From concrete to abstract     |
| 5. From particular to general  | 6. From whole to part            |
| 7. From indefinite to definite | 8. From psychological to logical |
| 9. From analysis to synthesis  | 10. Follow nature                |
| 11. Training of sense          | 12. Encouragement to self study  |

**Memory:-**

Memory denotes the ability or power of mind to retain & reproduce learning. This power of ability helps in the process of memorization





Learning Domains		
COGNITIVE	AFFECTIVE	PSYCHOMOTOR
Includes all intellectual behaviors and requires thinking	Deals with expression of feelings and acceptance of attitudes, opinions, or values	Involves acquiring skills that require integration of mental and muscular activity

**Different levels of teaching**

Teaching takes place at three levels progressively – memory level of teaching, understanding level of teaching and reflective level of teaching

**Memory level of teaching (MLT)**

1. Herbart is the main proponent of memory level of teaching
2. It is the initial stage of teaching
3. It induces the habit of rote memorization of facts and bites of information

**Understanding level of teaching (ULT)**

1. Morrison is the main proponent of understanding level of teaching
2. It is ‘memory plus insight’ as it goes beyond just memorization of facts. It focuses on mastery of the subject
3. It makes pupils understand the generalization, principles and facts

**Reflective level of teaching (RLT)**

1. Hunt is the main proponent of reflective level of teaching
2. It is the highest level of teaching and includes both ULT and MLT
3. It is problem – centric approach of teaching
4. The aim is to develop the reflective power of learners so that they can solve problems of their lives by reasoning, logic and imagination and lead successful and happy lives

	Memory level	Understanding level	Reflective level
1.Exponent	Herbert	Morrison :- To perceive the meaning	Hunt
2. Modes of operation	Least thoughtful	Moderate thoughtful	Most thoughtful
3. Psychological theory & ideas	Thorndike's connectionism, skinner operant conditioning theory	Learning Insight theory or Gestalt field theory	Cognitive field
4. Main objective	Cognitive or knowledge objective by rote memory	Understanding & Application	Understanding& creative objective
5. Nature of subject matter	Pre-planned, structured, organized	Pro-planned & organized	Un-structured & open ended
6. Presentation of subject matter	Systematic presentation of factual material for effective memorization authorization	Meaningful and sequence material learning to generalization and application	Presented in the form of problem raising and problem solving
7. Role of teaching	Dominant & authoritarian	Dominant & authoritarian that's provide knowledge with meaningful understanding	Democratic and cooperation that is helping students in problem solving
8. Role of learner	Quite, passive limitate to the task of memorization	Passive but eager to learn	Quite with active taking initiative for self learning and problem solving
9. Nature of motivation	Extrinsic-motivation, punishment	Extrinsic and facts	Intrinsic
10. Method's employees	Subject centered, teacher centered emphasizes, rote learning	Subject centered but emphasize meaningful learning	Learner centered emphasizes problem solving
11.Strategies	Lecture method, textbook method, deductive method	Question-answering, inductive method	Discussion and consultation
12.Classroom environment	Quite dull and uninterested having less or no interaction	Moderate In terms of interaction	Quite, interesting, lively, healthy and most interactive



<p>13. Testing device used</p>	<p>Oral and written use of objective type format, especially recall and reorganization.                  Merits: - 1. Suitable for small children                  2. Basis for understanding and reflection level                  Demerits: - 1. No understanding and application                  2. Forget fullness</p>	<p>Oral, written and practical, use of short answer type format</p>	<p>Oral, written and practical, use of essay type, open ended question format</p>
	<p>Recording the important points made during the presentation</p>	<p>Giving opportunity for discriminating examples and non examples of a point</p>	<p>Critically analyzing the points to be made and discussed</p>

### Method of teaching



Common health education methods

**Informal methods**

1. Health talk
2. Lecture
3. Brainstorming
4. Group discussion
5. Buzz group discussion
6. Demonstration
7. Role play
8. Drama
9. Case studies
10. Traditional media

**Formal methods**

1. Conference
2. workshop
3. Seminar
4. Panel discussion
5. Symposium

By - ATG/BS - MPH

#### Lecture method

It is an oldest teaching method given by idealism philosophy. It is still most important teaching method on our school. It is one of the autocratic teaching strategies.

Focus: - It may be used to achieve the cognitive and affective objectives

**Advantages of lecture method:-**

- A. The habit of concentration may be develop among the students.
- B. Very high order of cognitive objective may be achieved
- C. The new content can be easily introduce
- D. Lecture method always good for large classroom and it also raise new ideas.
- E. In lecture method, a good teacher always explains all the points.
- F. students can give their opinion at the end of each other.

**Limitations of lecture method**

- A. It has more emphasis on teacher presentation and has no place for the presentation the students.
- B. Teaching activities are dominated by the teacher.
- C. It is not based upon the principle of psychology.

**Demonstration method**

Demonstration teaching method is the best because in this method teacher shows the proof or explain the idea by using some example or experiment. In this method of teaching students can visualize what is happening. This method is based on the principle of learning by doing and learning from concrete to abstract.

**Advantages:-**

- A. Students can easily learn and understand the subject.
- B. This method makes interest in the learners and motivates them for their active participation.

**Disadvantages:-**

- A. This method can be used only for skills subject.
- B. Carried out in a laboratory

**Panel discussion Technique**

This technique at the first time was used by Herry.A.obey Street in 19209. He organized a discussion for small group to definite period for the audience. At the end of the discussion audience had also participate. The important questions were asked put by the audiences on the topic. The experts tried and answer the questions and certain points were points were clarified which were not included in the discussion.

Generally this type of panel discussion is organized on T.V. and Radio. The current topic is considered for such program.

**Objectives:**

- A. To provide information and new facts.
- B. To analyze the current problem from different angle.
- C. To identify the values.
- D. To organize for mental recreation.

**Types of Panel discussion:**

**Public Panel discussion**

Objectives of the Public Panel Discussion: 3 Types of objectives are achieved by this type of discussion:

- A. to determine the social value
- B. To recreate the common mean
- C. To provide factual information regarding current problem

The public panel discussion is organized in T.V. program. The current problems like as educated, unemployment, annual budget, increase in price of things.

**Education panel Discussion**

**Objectives of the Education Panel Discussion:**

- A To provide factual
- B To give awareness of theories and principles
- C To provide solutions of certain problems

**Seminar Technique**

**Meaning:**

A seminar as instructional techniques involves generating a situation for group to have guided among themselves on a theme which is generally presented to the group by one or more members. The person who presents the theme should have studied the theme thoroughly before hand. He would make selection of relevant information at its organization. The collected material is put in the form of paper before the paper reading. It provides the structure of the theme to facilitate its communication. Thus seminar is an instructional technique of higher learning which involves paper reading on a theme and followed by the group discussion to clarify the complex reflect of the theme.

**Discussion method**

Discussion is useful between a group of students or between a group of students and teachers. Exchange of ideas between several people is the best process of learning and teaching from one another. It refers to the method of instruction which give students an opportunity to express their views or opinions orally on certain issues.

**Advantages of discussion method:-**

- A. Everybody can participate in the discussion.



- B. Democratic way of thinking is developed in the participant.
- C. students in the course of discussion get training in reflective thinking.
- D. Critical thinking is developed in the participant.
- E. development of reasoning
- F. development of self confidence and leadership

**Team Teaching/ Co-operative Teaching**

Team Teaching is one of the innovations in instructional organization to ensure optimum use of the resources, interest and expertise. It is developed with the intention to improve the teaching learning process in the classroom. It encourages the use of teachers of particular competency for teaching a large number of situations. It is concerned with the most efficient use of all family members:

**Feature of Team Teaching:-**

- A. Group of teachers
- B. Co-operative Teaching
- C. Joint Responsibility
- D. Need Oriented
- E. Freedom to members
- F. Flexibility
- G. Improvement teaching-learning process

**Teaching Aids**

Teaching aids popularly known as audio visual are sensory aids which help to make teaching concrete. Effective and interesting. Human beings learn mainly from three sources.

1. Direct sensory
2. Pictures or similar other representation of fact
3. Oral or printed words

**Importance of teaching aids:-**

- A. Learning becomes effective
- B. Interesting and easy
- C. Substitutions of direct experiences
- D. Development of imagination and observation power
- E. Importance In providing variety in learning process
- F. helpful to increase activeness
- G. Long lasting knowledge

**Classification of teaching aids**

**Projected Aids:**

- A. Over head projector
- B. Film projector
- C. Epidiascope
- D. Micro projector
- E. Glass-slide projector

**Non- Projected Aids:**

- A. Chalk board
- B. Charts and Picture
- C. Models
- D. Flannel Graph
- E. Tape records
- F. Maps
- G. Diagrams

### **5 Key Behaviors:**

- Lesson clarity: Ideas should be clear to all learners at all levels. Ideas should be conveyed in a clear step-by-step order, they should be uncomplicated and with minimal distractions.
- Instructional variety: Instructional variety is a description of the flexibility of an instructor when presenting a lesson. For a teacher, this means being able to shift from one form of instruction to another in order to maintain the focus of students. This is not easy and is considered a valuable skill in education. Use a variation in voice and gestures, rewards and reinforcers.
- Teacher task orientation: To maximize the time spent teaching, collecting of materials, prevent or quickly put an end to distracting behavior, organize lessons well, and establish smooth transitions. (Tip: Be as prepared as possible!)
- Engagement in the learning process: Constantly monitor any seat work and group work, set rules for when students can leave class without disruption, keep a daily schedule to minimize confusion of students, give independent work that is interesting (Tip: have abundant resources on hand that are at or slightly above student abilities.)
- Student success rate: “Students should spend about 60-70% of their time on tasks that allow almost complete understanding of the material being taught . The content should reflect prior learning, with easy to grasp steps for the new material.

### **5 Helpful Behaviors:**

- Using student ideas and contributions: Teachers should use mediated dialogues and be sure to acknowledge, modify, apply, compare, and summarize student responses as necessary.
- Structuring: Teachers should reinforce the learned content and place it in relation to new content. Teachers should give organized lessons of what is to come and summarize what has been taught.
- Questioning: Use a variety of questions, and be sure to include questions that require more thinking and problem solving.
- Probing: Draw more out of student responses by getting students to elaborate on their ideas . Help the student to discover the content rather than being explicitly told.
- Teacher affect: Develop the teacher-learner relationship by use of enthusiasm (inflection in voice and movement, gesturing, and eye contact.

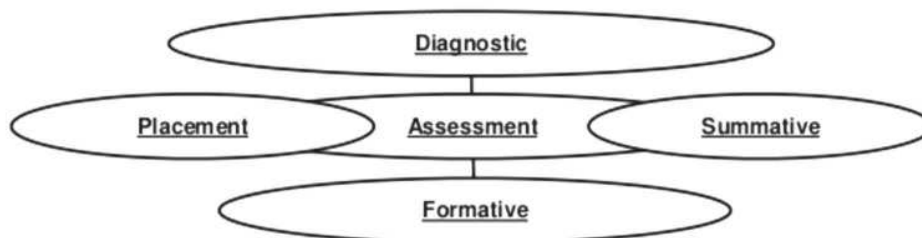
## **EVALUATION**

### **View of Indian Education Commission:-**

“Evaluation is a continuous process form an integral part of the total system of education and is ultimately related to educational objectives. It exercises a great influence on the pupil’s study habits and the teacher’s method of instruction and thus helps not only to measure educational achievements but also improves it.

## What Are The Functions Of Assessment?

- **Diagnostic:**
  - Determining the gaps in learning or learning processes, hopefully, to be able to bridge this gap.
  - Tells us what the student needs to learn .
- **Formative:**
  - Allows the teacher to redirect and refocus the course of teaching a subject matter
  - Tells us how well the student is doing as work progresses.
- **Summative:**
  - Determine the extent to which learning objectives for a course are met and why.
  - Tells us how well the student did at the end of a unit/task.
- **Placement:**
  - Determining the appropriate area where the student could do well both in in terms of achievement and aptitude
  - Tells us where a student would most likely excel



### Types of evaluation:-

#### Formative Evaluation

It is carried out during a course of instruction for providing continuous feedback to both the teacher and learners. It is also carried out for talking decision regarding appropriate modification in the transactional procedures and learning activities.

Feature of formative evaluation

- A. It is diagnostic and remedial
- B. Makes provision for effective feedback
- C Incorporates varied learning styles to decide how and what to teach
- D. Help students to support their peer group and vice versa
- E. It is a cause seeking in nature
- F. Improvement of learner/learning needs

#### 8.4.2. Summative Evaluation

- A. It is carried out at the end of a course of learning
- B. It measure or 'sums-ups' how much a student has learned from the course



**Feature of Summative evaluation:-**

- A. Assessment of learning
- B. Summative assessment methods are the most traditional way of evaluation student work
- C. It provides detailed analysis
- D. It requires well defined evaluation and designs

**Diagnostic evaluation:-**

Diagnostic evaluation is done in the beginning of the teaching learning process in order to find out the specific weakness and strengths, either on an individual or at class level. It tries to find out the causes of those problems which remain unchecked and unremedied by formative evaluation.

**Criterion referenced evaluation:**

When the evaluation is concerned with the performance of the individual in terms of what he can do or the behavior he can demonstrate i.e. termed as criterion- reference evaluation, in this evaluation there is a reference to a criterion.

**Norm-Reference Evaluation**

Norm referenced evaluation is the traditional class-based assignment of numerals to the attribute being measured. It means that the measurement act relates to norms, group or a typical performance. It is an attempt to interpret the test results in terms of the performance of certain group.

**Continuous and Comprehensive evaluation (CCE)**

- It is an education system newly introduced by CBSE in India, for students of 6th to 10th Grades and 12th in some schools. It refers to a system of school based evaluation of student that covers all aspect of student development.

Sr. No.	Names	Theory
1.	Jean Piaget	Theory of cognitive development
2.	Kohlberg	Theory of moral development
3.	Albert Bandura	Social Learning Theory
4.	Jerome Bruner	Constructivist Theory of cognitive development

**1. Jean Piaget**

Piaget's theory of cognitive development

Known for: Genetic epistemology. Theory of cognitive development.

Epistemology is concerned with the basic categories of thinking.

Born: 9 August 1896 Switzerland

Died: 16 September 1980 in Geneva Switzerland

• **Cognitive Development Theory**

1. Schemas (building blocks of knowledge).
2. Adaptation processes that enable the transition from one stage to another (equilibrium, assimilation and accommodation.)
3. Assimilation – Which is using an existing schema to deal with a new object or situation.
4. Accommodation
5. Equilibrium

• **Stages of Development**

Stage	Characterised by
Sensori- motor ( Birth- 2 years)	Object Permanence
Pre- operational (2-7 years)	Ego centred
Concrete operational (7-11 years)	Logical thinking
Formal operational (11 years and up)	Hypothetical

**2. Kohlberg ( Theory of moral development)**

LEVEL	STAGE	SOCIAL ORIENTATION
Pre- conventional	1	Obedience and Punishment
	2	Individualism, Instrumentalism and Exchange
Conventional	3	"Good boy/ girl"
	4	Law and Order
Post- conventional	5	Social Contract
	6.	Principled conscience

**3. Albert Bandura**

• **Social Learning Theory**

1. A live model, which involves an actual individual demonstrating or acting out a behavior.
2. A verbal instructional model, which involves descriptions and explanation of a behavior.
3. A symbolic model, which involves real or fictional characters displaying behaviors in books, films, revision program or online media.

The Modeling Process

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a. Attention    | b. Retention  |
| c. Reproduction | d. Motivation |

**4. Jerome Bruner**

**Constructivist Theory of cognitive development**

- Enactive
- Iconic
- Symbolic

**Common disabilities/ disorders**

1. ADD/ ADHD- Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder
2. Depression
3. Dyscalculia ( Problem of Math)
4. Dyslexia - Dyslexia is a specific learning difficult
5. Dysgraphia - Dysgraphia is a deficiency in the ability to write.
6. Dysnomia – Dysnomia is a difficulty retrieving the correct words, names, or numbers from memory.

**Idealism**

**Main Principles :-**

- Mind & thought are real.
- Believe in the existence of God.
- Universe is created by God.
- Spiritual Laws are universal.
- Emphasis on book learning.
- Self discipline.
- Values are absolute & external.
- Ultimate reality is spiritual.

Main thinker – Plato, Socrates, Descartes, Kant, Fichte, Hegel, Rabindra Nath Tagore, Gandhi ji, Aurobindo, Vivekananda

**Naturalism**

**Main Principles :-**

- Nature alone is reality.
- Nature is everything.
- Universe is natural creation.
- There is no spiritual values.
- Child is centre of education.
- Opposes to bookish knowledge.
- Do not believe in existence of God.

Main thinker – Aristotle, August Comte, Darwin, J.J Rousseau, G.B shaw

**Pragmatism**

**Main Principles :-**

- Reality is in the process, it is still in making.
- Reality is interaction of an individual with environment & experience.
- Reality is always changing.
- Ultimate reality is utility.

- Values are changeable.
- Truth is constructed from experience.

Main thinker – William James, Charles Peirce, John Dewey, Kilpatock

**Existentialism**

**Main Principles:-**

- Believe in the consciousness of the self.
- Values should be freely chooses.
- We are what we choose to be.
- People are trust into a number of choice making situation.
- A person creates his or her own definition and in doing so makes his or her own essence.

Main exponent – Maxine Grcene, George kelier, Van cleve Morris

**PREVIOUS BITS-UGC-CBSE-NET:****UGC-NET (NOV-2017)**

1. Which of the following set of statements best represents the nature and objective of teaching and learning ?

- (a) Teaching is like selling and learning is like buying.
- (b) Teaching is a social act while learning is a personal act.
- (c) Teaching implies learning whereas learning does not imply teaching.
- (d) Teaching is a kind of delivery of knowledge while learning is like receiving it.
- (e) Teaching is an interaction and is triadic in nature whereas learning is an active engagement in a subject domain.

Code :

- (1) (a), (d) and (e)                      (2) (b), (c) and (e)
- (3) (a), (b) and (c)                      (4) (a), (b) and (d)

2. From the list given below identify the learner characteristics which would facilitate teachinglearning system to become effective. Choose the correct code to indicate your answer.

- (a) Prior experience of learner                      (b) Learner's family lineage
- (c) Aptitude of the learner                      (d) Learner's stage of development
- (e) Learner's food habits and hobbies                      (f) Learner's religious affiliation

Code :

- (1) (a), (c) and (d)                      (2) (d), (e) and (f)
- (3) (a), (d) and (e)                      (4) (b), (c) and (f)

3. Assertion (A) : All teaching implies learning

Reason (R) : Learning to be useful must be derived from teaching.

Choose the correct answer from the following :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

4. On the basis of summative tests, a teacher is interpreting his/her students, performance in terms of their wellness life style evident in behaviour. This will be called :

- (1) Formative testing                      (2) Continuous and comprehensive evaluation
- (3) Norm - referenced testing                      (4) Criterion - referenced testing

5. Which one of the following is a key behaviour in effective teaching ?

- (1) Using student ideas and contribution                      (2) Structuring
- (3) Instructional variety                      (4) Questioning

**UGC-NET(JAN-2017)**

1. Effectiveness of teaching has to be judged in terms of

- (A) Course coverage                      (B) Student's interest



(C) Learning outcomes of students (D) use of teaching aids in the classroom

2. In which teaching method learner's participations is made optimal and proactive?

- (A) Discussion method (B) Buzz session method  
(C) Brainstorming method (D) Project method

3. One of the most powerful factors affecting teaching effectiveness is related to the

- (A) Social system of the country (B) Economic status of the society  
(C) Prevailing political system (D) Education system

4. Assertion (A) : Formative evaluation tends to accelerate the pace of learning

Reason (R) : As against summative evaluation, formative evaluation is highly reliable

**Choose the correct answer from the following code:**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)  
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false  
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

5. Which of the following set of statements represents acceptable propositions in respect of teaching learning relationship? Choose the correct code to indicate your answer

- (i) When student fail in a test, it is the teacher who fails  
(ii) Every teacher must aim at ensuring learning  
(iii) There can be teaching without learning taking place  
(iv) There can be no learning without teaching  
(v) A teacher teaches but learns also  
(vi) real learning implies rote learning

**Codes**

- (A) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) (B) (i), (ii), (iii) and (v)  
(C) (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) (D) (i), (ii), (v) and (vi)

### UGC-NET(JULY-2016)

1. Select the alternative which consists of positive factors contributing to effectiveness of teaching:

List of factors:

- (a) Teacher's knowledge of the subject.  
(b) Teacher's socio-economic background.  
(c) Communication skill of the teacher.  
(d) Teacher's ability to please the students.  
(e) Teacher's personal contact with students.  
(f) Teacher's competence in managing and monitoring the classroom transactions.

**Codes :**

- (1) (b), (c) and (d) (2) (c), (d) and (f)  
(3) (b),(d) and(e) (4) (a), (c) and (f)

2. The use of teaching aids is justified on the grounds of

- (1) attracting students' attention in the class room.  
(2) minimising indiscipline problems in the classroom.

- (3) optimising learning outcomes of students.
- (4) effective engagement of students in learning tasks.

3. Assertion (A): The purpose of higher education is to promote critical and creative thinking abilities among students.

Reason (R) : These abilities ensure job placements.

Choose the correct answer from the following code :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false but (R) is true.

4. Match the items of the first set with that of the second set in respect of evaluation system.

Choose the correct code:

**Set-I**

- a. Formative evaluation  
regularity
- b. Summative evaluation  
certain yardsticks
- c. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation
- d. Norm and criterion referenced tests

**Set-II**

- i. Evaluating cognitive and co-cognitive aspects with  
regularity
- ii. Tests and their interpretations based on a group and  
certain yardsticks
- iii. Grading the final learning outcomes
- iv. Quizzes and discussions

Codes:

a b c d

- (1) iv iii i ii
- (2) i ii iii iv
- (3) iii iv ii i
- (4) i iii iv ii

## MCQs

### Concepts, Nature and Characteristics

- Which of the following is/are the basic paradigms in classroom teaching?  
 (A) Learning paradigms (B) Instructional paradigms  
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
- The prime requirement to become a good teacher is to have  
 (A) Genuine interest in teaching (B) Knowledge about controlling students  
 (C) Subject knowledge (D) Good expression
- Which of the following statements is/are NOT true? (June 1997)  
 (A) Teaching is just an art (B) Teachers can be trained only  
 (C) Teachers are born (D) All of the above
- The most desirable skill of teacher is to  
 (A) Makes the student understand what the teacher says  
 (B) Cover the prescribed course  
 (C) Keep students relaxed while teaching  
 (D) Keep higher authorities informed about the class activities
- Match list I with List II

List I (Level of teaching)		List II (Main proponent)	
A	Memory Level	I	Herbert
B	Understanding Level	II	Morrision
C	Reflective Level	III	Hunt

**Codes:**

- (A) A-I, B-II, C-III (B) A-I, B-III, C-II  
 (C) A-II, B-III, C-I (D) A-II, B-I, C-III

- Which of the following is the sequence of different levels of teaching?  
 (A) Memory level-understanding level-reflective level  
 (B) Understanding level-memory level-reflective level  
 (C) Reflective level-understanding level-memory level  
 (D) Memory level-reflective level-understanding level
- Which of the following is an independent variable in teaching-learning process?  
 (A) Teacher (B) Student (C) Institution (D) Parents

8. Which of the following method should be used by each teacher?

- (A) Analytical-synthetic (B) Synthetic-Analytical  
(C) Only analytical (D) Only synthetic

9. Match list I with List II

List I (Teaching method)		List II (Main proponents)	
A	From whole to part	I	Gestalt psychologists
B	Self study	II	Dalton
C	Training of senses	III	Montessori and Froebel

**Codes**

- (A) A-I, B-II, C-III (B) A-I, B-III, C-II  
(C) A-II, B-III, C-I (D) A-II, B-I, C-III

10. Which of the following reflects the nature of teaching?

- (A) It is an art (B) It is a science  
(C) It is an art as well as a science (D) It is neither art nor science

11. Which of the following orders are three levels of teaching?

- (i) Memory level of teaching (ii) Understanding level of teaching  
(iii) Reflective level of teaching (iv) Pedagogical level of teaching  
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)  
(C) (i), (iii) and (iv) (D) (i), (ii) and (iv)

12. Nowadays teaching is becoming more and more

- (A) Learner centered (B) instructor centered  
(C) Group Centered (D) None of the above

13. When the learner is self directed, it is termed as

- (A) Pedagogical learning (B) Andragogical learning  
(C) Distance education learning (D) none of the above

14. In context off dynamic teaching environment which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Teacher is a dependent variable and student is an independent variable  
(B) Teacher is an independent variable and student is a dependent variable  
(C) Both teacher and student are intervening variables  
(D) None of the above

15. At which of the following teaching levels, classrooms environment is required to be sufficiently 'open and independently'?

- (A) Memory level (B) Understanding level  
(C) Reflective level (D) All of the above

16. According to Bloom's Taxonomy, educational objectives have been divided into

- (A) Two Domain                      (B) Three domain                      (C) Four domain                      (D) Five domains

17. The classification of cognitive domain was presented by

- (A) Benjamin S. Bloom                      (B) Skinner                      (C) Krathwool                      (D) Simpson

18. To make use of previously learned material in new situation is

- (A) Comprehension                      (B) Application                      (C) Knowledge                      (D) Evaluation

19. The highest level of cognitive domain is

- (A) Synthesis                      (B) Analysis                      (C) Comprehension                      (D) Evaluation

20. To put ideas together to form a new whole is

- (A) Evaluation                      (B) Synthesis                      (C) Analysis                      (D) Application

21. The intellectual skills are reflected by

- (A) Cognitive domain                      (B) Affective domain  
(C) psychomotor domain                      (D) None of above

22. Attitudes, values, and interests are reflected by

- (A) Cognitive domain                      (B) Affective domain  
(C) psychomotor domain                      (D) None of above

23. Which domain is concerned with physical and motor skills?

- (A) Cognitive domain                      (B) Affective domain  
(C) psychomotor domain                      (D) None of above

24. Which of the following examples can be cited as an example of cognitive domain?

- (A) Describe a specific topic                      (B) develop a photographic film  
(C) Typing an essay                      (D) Take responsibility for maintenance

25. Which of the following can be taken as an example of psychomotor domain in the context of teaching?

- (A) Demonstrates awareness to environmental pollution                      (B) Performing an experiment  
(C) Computing results of two experiments                      (D) Narrating a story

26. Which of the following statements is false?

- (A) Teaching and instruction are the same concepts  
(B) There is difference between teaching and learning  
(C) Education is a wider term than teaching, training, research, etc  
(D) All of the above are true

27. Teaching is based upon the mastery of

- (A) Knowledge of concepts                      (B) Teaching skills  
(C) Decision making skill                      (D) All of the above



28. Who has the least chance of becoming an effective teacher? (Dec 2002)

- (A) One who is a strict disciplinarian (B) One who knows his subject well?  
(C) One who has no interest in teaching (D) One who teacher moral values

29. Which of the following is/are the teaching maxims?

- (i) From psychological to logical (ii) From analysis to synthesis  
(iii) From concrete to abstract (iv) follow nature  
(A) (i), (ii) and (iii) (B) (i), (ii) and (iv)  
(C) (i), (iii) and (iv) (D) All of the above

30. The rules of presenting the contents to make them easily are called

- (A) Methods of teaching (B) Maxims of teaching  
(C) Techniques of teaching (D) teaching strategies

31. The single most important factor in the beginning of the teaching carrier is

- (A) Meritorious academic record (B) Communication skills  
(C) One's personality and ability to relate to class and student (D) Organizing ability

32. Effective teaching, by and large is a function of

- (A) Maintaining discipline in the class (B) Teacher's honesty  
(C) Teacher making students learn and understand (D) Teacher liking for the job of teaching

33. With which of the following can we identify the main role of a teacher?

- (A) Leader (B) Planner (C) Manager (D) Motivator

34. Prior to teaching the teacher does

- (A) Identification of objectives (B) Preparation of teaching lesson plan  
(C) Know the interest of students (D) All of the above

35. Effective teaching includes

- (A) Teacher is active but students may or may not be active  
(B) Teacher may be active or inactive but students are active  
(C) Teacher is active and students are active  
(D) All of the above situations

36. the most expected immediate outcome of teaching is

- (A) Changes in the behavior of students in desirable direction  
(B) Development of total personality of students  
(C) Building characteristics of the students  
(D) Getting selected for a suitable job

37. Basic requirement of teaching efficiency is

- (A) Master on teaching skills  
(B) Mastery over use of different techniques  
(C) Mastery over appropriate use of media and technology in teaching  
(D) All of the above

38. Which of the following statements is NOT correct? (June 1997)

- (A) A good communicator cannot be a good teacher
- (B) A good communicator has good sense of humor
- (C) A good communicator has wide reading knowledge
- (D) A good communicator has command over language

39. A teacher is successful only if he (June 1997)

- (A) Knows his subject thoroughly well
- (B) Produces cent per cent result
- (C) Is approachable
- (D) Publishes papers in journals of repute?

40. As a principle, you will encourage your teacher colleagues to

- (A) Participate in seminars and conferences in India and abroad
- (B) Participate in refresher courses for enhancement of subject knowledge
- (C) Doing community services for the upliftment of down trodden
- (D) All of the above

41. Which of the following activities can help a teacher inculcate social and moral values among the students?

- (A) Delivering lectures on values
- (B) Showing TV programmes
- (C) Involving students actively in co-curricular activities
- (D) Observing religious festivals

42. A teacher will become an effective communicator if (Dec 1997)

- (A) He uses instructional aids
- (B) He helps students get meaning out of what he teaches
- (C) He asks question in between teaching
- (D) He helps students get correct answer to the question on the topic

43 Teaching is higher education implies (Dec 1997)

- (A) Presenting the information given in the textbook
- (B) Asking questions in the class and conducting examinations
- (C) Helping students prepare for and pass the examination
- (D) Helping students to learn

44. Teaching will be effective if the teacher (June 1998)

- (A) Is the master of the subject?
- (B) Has much experience in teaching the subject
- (C) Starts from what students know already
- (D) Uses many instructional aids

45. A college teacher will really help the students when she (June1998)

- (A) Dictates notes in the class
- (B) Is objective in her evaluation
- (C) Encourages students to ask questions
- (D) covers the syllabus completely in class

46. Which is the most desirable outcome of teaching in higher education? (June 1998)

- (A) Increase in student achievement
- (B) Increase in the level of independent thinking of students
- (C) Higher percentage of results

(D) Increase in the number of students who opt for the subject

47. Books can be a powerful source of communication, provided (Dec 1998)

- (A) The content is abstract (B) The content is illustrative  
(C) The medium is Hindi (D) the content is presented through good print

48. Good teaching is best reflected by (Dec1998)

- (A) Attendance of students (B) Number of distinctions  
(C) Meaningful questions asked by student (D) Pin drop silence in the class

49. The main aim of classroom teaching is (Dec 1998)

- (A) To give information (B) To develop inquiring mind  
(C) To develop personality of students (D) to help students pass examination

50. Students prefer those teacher who (Dec 2000)

- (A) Dictate notes in the class  
(B) Give important questions before examination  
(C) Can clear their difficulties regarding subject matter  
(D) Are themselves disciplined

51. Which of the following is the main objective of teaching?

- (A) To give information related to the syllabus (B) Prepare the students for examination  
(C) Help the students in getting jobs (D) To develop thinking capability of students

52. The main objective of teaching is

- (A) To develop the thinking power of the students (B) To develop the imagination of the student  
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above

53. The teacher's role in higher education is to

- (i) Provide information to the students (ii) Only prepare students for examination  
(iii) Motivate students for self-learning (iv) Encourage competition among students  
(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (C) (i), (iii) and (iv) (D) All of the above

54. An effective teacher will ensure (Dec 2002)

- (A) Cooperation among his students (B) Laissez-faire role  
(C) Competition among students (D) Competition or cooperation as the situation demands

55. A new teacher to start with will have to (Dec 2002)

- (A) Enforce discipline in class (B) Establish rapport with the students  
(C) Cut jokes with the students (D) Tell the students about his qualification

56. A teacher can establish rapport with students by

- (A) playing the role of a guide who desire to help them (B) Becoming a figure of authority  
(C) Impressing the students with knowledge (D) Implementing strict rules

57. The quality of teaching can be assessed

- (A) By the result in annual exam (B) By the attendance of students

(C) By the quality of interaction of students in the class

(D) by the silence in the class

58. What is the least importance factor in teaching?

(A) Punishing the students

(B) Maintaining discipline in the class

(C) Lecturing in an impressive way

(D) Drawing sketches and diagrams on the blackboard

59. Which of the following should not be the main role of the teacher at the higher educational level?

(A) Provide information to students

(B) Promote self-learning in the students

(C) Encourage healthy competition among students

(D) Help the students to solve their personal problems

60. Arrange the following activities of interaction in logical order.

(i) Analysis of the work done.

(ii) Planning and preparation

(iii) Presentation of material

(iv) Modification and improvement

(A) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

(B) (ii), (iii), (i) and (iv)

(C) (iv), (i), (ii) and (iii)

(D) (i), (iii), (iv) and (ii)

61. A teacher who is not able to draw the attention of his students should

(A) Evaluate his teaching method and improve it

(B) Resign from the post

(C) Find fault in his pupils

(D) Start dictating

62. The primary task of a teacher is

(A) To teach the prescribed curriculum

(B) To stimulate and guide student's learning

(C) To provide diagnostic and remedial aid wherever desired

(D) To promote habits of conformity to adult demands and expectations.

63. Which of the following teacher's behavior suggest a dimension of 'unsuccessful' teacher behavior?

A teacher who is:

(A) Always motivating students

(B) Business like and friendly approach

(C) Aloof and routine

(D) Understanding and sympathetic

64. A teacher

(A) Should provide overview of the topic to be taught in the class

(B) Should have good communication skills

(C) Should command over his subject

(D) All of the above

65. Which of the following is desirable from a new teacher as his/her professional responsibility is

(A) Changing the course curriculum

(B) Cooperate with the fellow teacher despite the difference

(C) Follow the procedures of the institute

(D) None of the above

66. The greatest important cause of failure in beginning for a teacher lies in the area of

(A) Interpersonal relationship

(B) Verbal ability

(C) Knowledge of the teacher

(D) Tight handling of the students

67. A teacher should be

- (A) Honest (B) diligent (C) dutiful (D) All of the above

68. What is the most important role of a teacher?

- (A) To maintain discipline in class (B) To be punctual in class  
(C) To remove difficulties of students (D) To be good orator

69. One must prefer teaching profession only if one

- (A) Prefers less responsibility (B) Is interested in it  
(C) Find it much easier (D) Is interested in more holidays

70. The experience teachers do not require the detailed lesson plan of a topic because

- (A) They can teach more effectively without its help  
(B) There are just few curious students in the class  
(C) The teacher is not likely to face any challenges from students even if they are wrong  
(D) They can equip themselves with brief outline as they gain specialization in it through experience

71. The ideal teacher

- (A) Covers the whole syllabus in class (B) Helps his students in learning  
(C) Is a friend, philosopher and guide (D) Is a strict disciplinarian

72. The field of education is permeated by conflicts and misconceptions because

- (A) Subjectivity of interpretation (B) Problems are not amenable to rigorous scientific investigation  
(C) Lack of good teaching methods (D) All of the above

73. In the introduction part of a lesson plan, a teacher aims to get students

- (A) Assignments (B) Aptitude (C) Attention (D) Abilities

74. With the development of technology, the role of a teacher in future will be

- (A) To provide information (B) To develop new textbooks  
(C) To guide statements (D) To use internet in teaching

### Teaching Methods and Teaching Aids

75. Micro-teaching is most effective for a student-teacher?

- (A) During the practice teaching (B) After the practice teaching  
(C) Before the practice teaching (D) none of the above

76. Micro-teaching is mostly useful to students of

- (A) Primary classes only (B) Junior classes only  
(C) 10+2 classes only (D) both for primary and higher classes

77. In education, John Dewey stressed on

- (A) Learning by doing (B) Authoritarian teaching methods  
(C) Rote learning (D) None of the above



78. Symposium is a type of

- (A) Discovery method (B) Discussion method  
(C) Lecture method (D) Demonstration method

79. Questioning skill in teaching is most useful in

- (A) Ensuring student's active participate in learning (B) Memorizing the facts by students  
(C) Making students disciplined (D) Preparing students for examination

80. Heuristic means

- (A) To investigate (B) To show (C) To do (D) To act

81. Discussion method is useful if

- (A) The topic is very easy (B) The topic is difficult  
(C) The topic is very difficult (D) In all situation

82. Educational technology is useful because

- (A) It is the need of the hour (B) It is adopted by famous institutions  
(C) It makes teaching effective and efficient (D) It attracts students towards teaching and learning activities

83. Which components might be included in a lesson plan?

- (A) Development or outline of a lesson  
(B) Varied materials and media to supplement and clarify content  
(C) Specific objectives of the lesson  
(D) All of the above

84. One of the most popular forms of drill and practice is

- (A) Questioning (B) Direct instruction  
(C) Experimental instructional (D) none of the above

85. Practice is made in

- (A) Inductive method (B) Deductive method (C) Drill method (D) Discussion method

86. In which of the following subject's role playing can be mainly useful for teaching?

- (A) History (B) Science subject (C) mathematics (D) language

87. Which is not the advantage of team teaching?

- (A) Better utilization of resource (B) Better planning  
(C) Better use of teaching techniques (D) Better financial benefits of teachers

88. A teacher performs practically and explains

- (A) Lecture method (B) Discovery method  
(C) Demonstration method (D) Problem solving method

89. The main assumption underlying team teaching is

- (A) Teacher feel bored while working alone (B) Teachers are not competent

(C) The best teacher can be shared by more students  
the class

(D) The single teacher cannot control

90. CAI means

(A) Computer analyzed instruction

(B) Computer assisted instruction

(C) Computer assisted intelligence

(D) None of the above

91. Which is not the mode of CAI?

(A) Tutorial mode

(B) Drill mode

(C) Simulation mode

(D) Question mode

92. When presenting materials, teachers should consider which of the following?

(A) Structuring

(B) Balancing

(C) Motivating

(D) All of the above

93. Which of the following methods of communication is the most effective?

(A) Verbal communication

(B) Oral communication

(C) Multimedia method

(D) difficult to generalize and depends upon the situation

94. Maximum participation of students is possible in teaching through

(A) Lecture method

(B) Discussion

(C) Textbook methods

(D) Audio visual methods

95. Which type of teaching paradigm would focus on a technical or 'one right way to teach' approach to presenting content?

(A) Learning paradigm

(B) Instructional paradigm

(C) Value added paradigm

(D) None of the above

96. Which of the following cannot be a good way of communication in promoting literacy among villagers?

(A) Demonstration

(B) Reading and writing

(C) Providing material on TV and film projector

(D) Large group discussion

97. All re the examples of the media of two way communication except

(A) Public meeting

(B) Padyatra

(C) Street plays

(D) Procession and rallies

98. The main advantage of giving home assignments to students is

(A) Keeping them busy in studies all the time

(B) To stop them from watching TV

(C) To develop the habit of self study

(D) None of the above

99. Instructional medium affects the absence and escape from class teaching

(A) Agreed

(B) Indefinite

(C) Disagreed

(D) None of the above

100. Which of the following expectation students have from group learning?

(A) To get appreciation from the group

(B) To distribute the work equally

(C) To ignore individual view point

(D) To motivate isolated students to become members of the group

101. Which of the following combines scopes of large group, small group and individual teaching methods?

- (A) Group discussion (B) Differentiated instruction  
(C) Brainstorming (D) none of the above

102. What is the disadvantage of the project method of teaching?

- (A) It is learner-centered (B) Learners get practical experience  
(C) The learner are usually not properly supervised (D) None of the above

103. The heuristic approach is based on

- (A) Rote memorization (B) Home work  
(C) Spirit of inquiry (D) None of the above

104. A teacher uses the learning aids to make learning

- (A) Simple (B) More knowledge (C) Quicker (D) Interesting

105. Which of the following is a teaching aid?

- (A) LCD projector (B) Green board  
(C) Tape recorder (D) All of the above

106. Teacher uses visual aids to make learning

- (A) Interesting (B) Passive (C) Quicker (D) Complex

107. Which of the following is not true about projects as a learning activity?

- (A) It is a purposeful activity (B) It is proceeds in social environment  
(C) It is accomplish in real life situation (D) It is teacher centered activity

108. Use of telecast materials facilitates

- (A) Better concentration and learning (B) To reach large number of people  
(C) Better retention of topics taught (D) All of the above

109. which of the following is a benefit associated with the overhead projector?

- (A) They are relatively inexpensive  
(B) Overhead transparencies can be made relatively quickly  
(C) They offer teachers the option of writing on transparencies during the class activity  
(D) All of the above

110. What is the most important while writing on blackboard?

- (A) Good handwriting (B) Clarity in writing  
(C) Writing in big letters (D) Writing in small letters

111. Blackboard can be included in which group category of teaching aids?

- (A) Audio aids (B) Visual aids  
(C) Audio visual aids (D) none of the above

112. Which of the following is related with teaching skills?

- (A) Blackboard writing (B) Solving question  
(C) Asking question (D) All of the above

## Learner Characteristics

113. Understanding theories and principles of children's learning is to fundamental importance?

- (A) For effective teaching (B) For effective curriculum planning  
(C) For motivation of the learner (D) All of the above

114. The most appropriate meaning of learning is

- (A) Inculcation of knowledge (B) Modification of behavior  
(C) Personal adjustment (D) Acquisition of skills

115. Teachers knowledge on student's needs and interest are covered by the subject

- (A) Philosophy of education (B) Psychology of education  
(C) Sociology of education (D) Politics of education

116. The most important challenge before a teacher is (June 1997)

- (A) To maintain discipline in the class (B) To make students do their homework's  
(C) To prepare question paper (D) To make teaching learning process enjoyable

117. The psychological aspects of the classroom are best managed by (Dec 1998)

- (A) The class teacher (B) The subject teacher  
(C) The principal (D) The student themselves

118. Instruction can be classified into four types on the basis of their learning. Which one of the following seeks meaning and reasoning to the learning? (Dec 2000)

- (A) Innovative learner (B) Analytic learner  
(C) Common sense learner (D) Dynamic learner

119. Instruction that takes into account various types of learning and learning styles and is adapted accordingly is said to be

- (A) Teacher centered (B) Differentiated (C) direct instruction (D) None of the above

120. Teacher who are enthusiastic in the classroom teaching

- (A) Often lack proficiency in the subjects, which stays hidden under their enthusiasm  
(B) Simply dramatize to hold the student's attention  
(C) Involve their student in the teaching learning process  
(D) All of the above

121. While presenting yours ideas in a classroom it is better to (Dec 2000)

- (i) Recognize that there can be other views  
(ii) Recognize that students are not a homogeneous mass  
(iii) Take dissenting views also in considering  
(A) Both (i) and (iii) (B) Only (iii)

(C) Only (ii) and (iii)

(D) (i) ,(ii) and (iii)

122. Perception, retention and record are

(A) Source variable

(B) Message variable

(C) Receiver variable

(D) Channel variable

123. An effective teacher will ensure

(A) Cooperation among students

(B) Competition among students

(C) Competition or cooperation as the situation demands

(D) Discipline in the class

124. Arrange the following experimental learning activities adopted by a teacher in cyclic order

(i) Accommodation

(ii) Converging

(iii) Assimilation

(iv) Diverging

(A) (i),(ii),(iii) and (iv)

(B) (iv), (iii), (ii) and (i)

(C) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (i)

(D) (iii), (i), (ii) and (iv)

125. Reinforcement is provided by any factor that increases the probability that a response will be repeated. Which of the following can be factors of reinforcement?

(A) Praise

(B) Token reward

(C) Simply succeeding in a task

(D) All of the above

126. When you complete your math's exercise, you can play the computer game. Using such kind of reinforcement wherein student's favorite activity can be used to reinforce a student's engagement in a less popular activity is termed as

(A) Premack principle

(B) Thorndike law

(C) Pavlov experiment

(D) none of the above

127. Morphographs is the term associated with

(A) Corrective spelling

(B) Corrective reading

(C) Corrective learning

(D) Corrective behavior

128. Which of the following descriptions apply in context of constructivist approach and cognitive theory of learning?

(A) Learners as active participants in learning process

(B) Seeking to interpret

(C) Using multiple sources of information

(D) All of the above

129. Organized bodies of knowledge that we build up about particular objects situations or phenomena are termed as

(A) Schemas or mental schemata

(B) Memory

(C) Cognition

(D) None of the above

130. The term used to refer to the variety of ways in which teacher and others help or support learner to move beyond their current level of understanding by giving them cues, suggestion or even direct guidance at appropriate moments in their investigations activities is known as

(A) Scaffolding

(B) Cognition

(C) Reinforcement

(D) None of the above

131. The change in behavior (learning) are the net results of environmental influences interacting with innate predisposition and processes within the learner

(A) Neo-learner theory

(B) Cognitive theory

(C) Behavior theory

(D) None of the above



132. The students or individuals may develop beliefs (positive or negative) about their own ability to cope effectively in a variety of situations. This can be termed as

- (A) Self- efficiency                      (B) self regulation                      (C) Ego                      (D) Confidence

133. Teacher often blames a student's learning problems on

- (A) Lack of motivation                      (B) lack of intelligence  
(C) Casual parental attitude                      (D) None of the above

134. Which of the following can impact process listening in an adverse manner?

- (A) Excess of listed material message overloads                      (B) Very high speed of speaking  
(C) A good amount of hearing loss                      (D) All of the above

135. The most important aspect of communication listening can be improved by

- (A) Linking listening to monetary reward system                      (B) Making the contents interesting and need based  
(C) Enhancing voice effectiveness and impression                      (D) All of the above

136. Listening to a lecture is basically

- (A) Informational listening                      (B) Evaluative listening  
(C) Emphatic listening                      (D) dynamic listening

137. The evaluative listening is basically about

- (A) To accept or reject an idea given to the listener  
(B) To evaluate the speaker's credibility and personality  
(C) Both (A) and (B)  
(D) None of the above

138. Arrange the following teaching process in order

- (i) Relating the present knowledge with the previous knowledge  
(ii) Evaluation  
(iii) Re-teaching  
(iv) Formulation of teaching objectives  
(v) Presentation of materials

- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)                      (B) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv), (v)  
(C) (v), (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)                      (D) (iv), (i), (v), (ii), (iii)

139. A student helps a teacher to solve the problem during the course of lecture in classroom. He is

- (A) An emphatic listener                      (B) An evaluative listener  
(C) A realistic listener                      (D) None of the above

140. Which one of the following is a product of learning?

- (A) Intelligence                      (B) Maturation                      (C) Skills                      (D) Memory

141. Which of the following explains the mental growth most suitably?

- (A) A growth pattern runs parallel to the physical growth  
(B) It is an erratic pattern

(C) It is not an erratic pattern

(D) Uniform rise to the middle teens and gradual leveling off during middle twenties

142. Which of the following statements is true?

(A) The human relationship are not affected by listening

(B) When communication, college students spend over half of their lives listening

(C) Listening constitutes just a small fraction of our overall communication

(D) None of the above

143. Critical thinking

(A) Focuses solely on the details instead the main point

(B) Ignores the context in which communication is occurring

(C) Is important when making judgment about the message being presented

(D) Is only associated with listening

144. The ability to locate, evaluate and effectively use information is an important trait known as

(A) Critical thinking

(B) Information literacy

(C) Hearing

(D) Selective attention

145. The best approach to motivate students is by

(A) Giving them suitable prizes

(B) Providing them proper guidance

(C) Giving examples all the time

(D) Delivering speech in class

146. The best way a teacher can try to inculcate good values among students is

(A) Storytelling

(B) By developing sense of discipline

(C) ideal behavior of teacher themselves

(D) To take their parents into confidence

147. How the students should be motivated to get success in life?

(A) Selected study

(B) Incidental study

(C) Intensive study

(D) Rote study

148. The problems of absenteeism can be tackled in a better way through

(A) Reduction of the weight of curriculum

(B) Sympathy of teachers

(C) Attractive environment of the school

(D) Motivation of the students

149. The best remedy of a student's problems related with learning is

(A) Suggestion for hard working

(B) Supervised study in library

(C) Suggestion for private tuition

(D) Diagnostic teaching

150. Which of the following is not a level of teaching learning?

(A) Differentiation level

(B) Memory level

(C) Reflective level

(D) Understanding level

151. Practical knowledge of learning is learnt at

(A) School

(B) Language laboratory

(C) Language teaching

(D) Language instruction

152. In which domain does the following objective fall? At the end of lesson, the learner should be able to hit the football using the head.

- (A) Affective domain (B) Cognitive domain  
(C) Psychomotor domain (D) Both (A) and (C)

153. Which theory of learning has found that knowledge of internal processes is crucial to the understanding of learning?

- (A) Cognitive learning (B) Stimulus response theorists  
(C) Operant conditioning theorists (D) Classical conditioning theorists

154. What does the cognitive domain of bloom’s taxonomy of educational objectives affect in learners?

- (A) Thoughts (B) Emotions (C) Skills (D) All of the above

155. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a slow learner?

- (A) Limited vocabulary (B) Short span attention  
(c) Abstract thinking (D) Limited range of interests

156. A teacher used the following statements to change the behavior of a student who was a smoker. ‘Smoking is healthy for the nation’. This is an example of:

- (A) Cognitive Dissonance (B) Conceptual conflict  
(C) Meaningful learning (D) Challenge

157. The best way to memorize is

- (A) Study for long time (B) To understand the concept  
(C) To read loudly (D) To write the concept

#### Classroom Management

158. The best way to react to a wrong answer given by a student is (Dec 1997)

- (A) To scold him for not having learnt the lesson  
(B) To explain why the answer is wrong  
(C) To ask another student to give the correct answer  
(D) To ignore the wrong answer and pass on the next student

159. When a student asks a question to which the teacher has no direct, correct answer, he should (Dec 1997)

- (A) Give some vague answer and satisfy the student  
(B) Tell the student not to ask much irrelevant questions  
(C) Tell the student that he would give the correct answer later  
(D) Ask the student to find out the answer himself from the books in the library

160. Failure of teaching to communicate his ideals well to the students may result in (Dec 2002)

- (A) Classroom indiscipline (B) Loss of student’s interest in topic being taught  
(C) Increased number of absentees in the class (D) All of the above

161. If the students do not understand what is taught in the class, the teacher should (Dec 1997)

- (A) Repeat the lesson once again  
(B) Teach the lesson again citing suitable examples

- (C) Check the previous knowledge of the students in the topic
- (D) Proceed to the next topic

162. An ideal situation in a classroom would be where (Dec2000)

- (A) A teacher comes fully prepared to deliver his lecture
- (B) Students come fully prepared and discuss the subject with each other in teacher's presence
- (C) Teacher and student discuss the subject
- (D) The teacher uses audio visual aids while learning

163. Which of the following teacher can be identified with authoritarian teaching style?

- (A) Democratic teacher
- (B) Indirect teacher
- (C) Laissez Faire teacher
- (D) Direct instruction teacher

164. What is more desirable in a classroom? (Dec 2000)

- (A) A teacher delivering a lecture on the basis of the text and his own research
- (B) A teacher delivering a lecture on the basis of course content and standard
- (C) A teacher answering questions raised by students
- (D) A teacher maintaining strict discipline and taking attendance regularly

165. Which process of communication is the best for controlling noise in a classroom?

- (A) Saying 'Don't talk'
- (B) Raising one's voice above student's voice
- (C) Remaining calm and just looking at the students
- (D) Continue teaching without caring for noisy class

166. As a teacher, what will you do if students do not attend your class?

- (A) Blame students for their absence from the class
- (B) Ponder over the present attitude of students in calm manner
- (C) Think about using some interesting techniques of teaching
- (D) Try to understand the reasons and try to eliminate them

167. There will be better communication in a lecture if a teacher

- (A) Reads from prepared notes
- (B) Prepares the notes well in advance and uses them as a guide
- (C) Talks extempore
- (D) Talks extempore along with examples

168. Better classroom management means

- (A) Effective group work and interaction among the students
- (B) Proper planning and preparation in developing suitable teaching aid
- (C) Punctuality of the teachers and ability to complete course in time
- (D) All of the above

169. Which of the following can be described as the most probable characteristics of an ineffective teacher?

- (A) Always focus on achievement of instructional objectives
- (B) Always focus on observance of teaching standards
- (C) Always focus upon control of immediately situation

(D) None of the above

170. If majority of students in your class are weak, as a teacher you should

(A) Not care about the intelligent students

(B) Keep your speed of teaching fast so that student's comprehension level may increase

(C) Keep your teaching slow

(D) Keep your teaching slow along with some extra guidance to Weak pupils

171. If some of the students misbehave with teacher in the college campus, which kind of solution can help in the long run?

(A) Report to their parents

(B) Teacher should improve their behavior by their own character and scholarship

(C) Report the matter to the principal

(D) Mobilize other teachers against these guys

172. A teacher in the class should keep the pitch of his voice

(A) High enough

(B) Low

(C) Moderate

(D) Sometime low and sometime high

173. Which of the following should a teacher adopt in a lecture? (Dec 2002)

(A) Precise and low tone

(B) Elongated tone

(C) Precise and high tone

(D) Moderate tone

174. If students do not understand what is taught in the classroom, the teacher should feel (June 2002)

(A) Terribly bored

(B) To explain it in a different way

(C) That he is wasting time

(D) Pity for the students

175. With specific reference to classroom environment, all expect one of the major components of listening is

(A) Hearing

(B) Being attentive

(C) Answering

(D) Understanding and remembering

176. Which of the following will not hamper effective communication in the classroom? (June 2002)

(A) A lengthy statement

(B) An ambiguous statement

(C) A precise statement

(D) A statement which allows the listener to his own conclusions

177. If a teacher is not able to answer the question raised by a student in the classroom, he should

(A) Say that he will answer after consultation

(B) Rebuke the students

(C) Try to manipulate the students

(D) Feel shy of his ignorance

178. If students are not able to follow, you should

(A) Give them prompt explanation

(B) Make the matter easy

(C) Illustrate with examples

(D) All of the above

179. If students pass remarks on you while you are working as a teacher, you will

(A) Punish them

(B) Expel them from the college

(C) Take revenge while evaluating internal test copies

(D) be impartial at the time of evaluating

180. Discussion in class will be more effective, if topic of discussion is (Dec 2002)

(A) Not introduced

(B) Stated before the start of the discussion

- (C) Written on the board without introducing it (D) Informed to the students in advance
181. Which of the following is the most important single factor in underlying the success of beginning as a teacher?
- (A) Scholarship  
(B) Communicative ability  
(C) Personality and its ability to relate to the class and to the pupils  
(D) Organizational ability
182. A student comes late in your class. As a teacher you will
- (A) Inform to principal and parents (B) Punish him to set an example  
(C) Try to know the reason (D) It is not worth paying attention
183. When a number of students regularly fails in the exams, it can be understood that
- (A) The system has failed (B) The teacher's failure  
(C) The textbook failure (D) The individual student's failure
184. To maintain interest among students in class, a teacher should
- (A) Make maximum use of teaching skills (B) Discuss  
(C) Ask the questions intermittently (D) All of the above
185. A teacher asks the questions in the class to
- (A) Keep students busy (B) Maintain discipline  
(C) Attract student's attention (D) Teach
186. When the students try to solve the questions in some different way not taught by the teacher from prescribed books, then these students should be
- (A) Always discouraged to consult some other books on the subject  
(B) Always encouraged to consult other books on the subject  
(C) Suggested to seek permission of their respective class teachers before referring to other books  
(D) No action required
187. Students who ask questions in the class should be
- (A) Advised to meet the teacher after the class  
(B) Encouraged to participate in the discussion in the class  
(C) Encouraged to continue asking questions  
(D) Encouraged to search answers independently
188. A majority of classroom tasks initiated by teachers in traditional classrooms are usually
- (A) Low level cognitive processes (B) High level cognitive processes  
(C) Affective processes (D) Both (A) and (B)
189. If students are not taking interest in your teaching, then you will
- (A) Ignore them (B) Leave the class  
(C) Ask them to pay attention (D) Review the teaching method



## Learner's Evaluation

190. The most significant approach of evaluation is  
(A) Continuous and comprehensive evaluation (B) Conducting objective term and examination  
(C) Maintaining cumulative records of students (D) Semester system evaluation
191. What type of test is most effective when trying to test memorization?  
(A) True/false (B) Multiple choices  
(C) Fill in the blanks (D) both (A) and (C)
192. Essay type tests are not reliable because  
(A) Their answers are different (B) Their results are different  
(C) Their checking is affected by examiner's mood (D) their responding styles are different
193. To raise standard of education, it is necessary  
(A) To evaluate students continuously (B) To give high salary to teachers  
(C) To revise curriculum (D) To make good school building
194. The most important indicator of quality of education in an educational institute is  
(A) Infrastructural facilities of a school (B) Classroom system  
(C) Textbooks and teaching learning materials (D) Student achievement level
195. Teachers use placement evaluation in order to  
(A) Find out what knowledge and skills students have mastered  
(B) Discover the causes of student's learning or behavioral problems  
(C) Both (A) and (B)  
(D) None of the above
196. Summative evaluation is used for which of the following purposes?  
(A) To monitor student's progress during the learning process  
(B) Primarily to certify or grade students  
(C) To find out what a student's interest and work habits are  
(D) To assign students to specific learning groups
197. For homework to be effective in an accomplishing its purpose, which of the following suggestions for teachers is correct?  
(A) Do give homework as punishment  
(B) Make up spur-of-the-moment homework assignments for student practice  
(C) Don't expect students to always have their homework assignments completed  
(D) Don't listen to what students say about their experiences in completing home work assignments
198. When a student takes then same test twice it is referred to as?  
(A) Post test (B) Pre test (C) Test retest (D) After test
199. Which type of evaluation is carried out at the end of a course of study?

### Miscellaneous Topics

200. CHEER stands for

- (A) Children Enrichment Education through Radio
- (B) Child health Education Electronic recording
- (C) Children for Engineers and Energy requirement
- (D) None of the above

201. Educational TV was first introduced in India in

- (A) 1961
- (B) 1959
- (C) 1968
- (D) 1961

202. SITE stands for

- (A) System for International Technology and Engineering
- (B) Satellite Instructional television Experiment
- (C) South Indian Trade Estate
- (D) None of the above

203. Environmental education should be taught in schools because

- (A) It will affect environmental pollution
- (B) It is an important part of life
- (C) It will provide job to teachers
- (D) we cannot escape from environment

204. National Literacy Mission was established in

- (A) 1996
- (B) 1988
- (C) 1999
- (D) 2000

205. The main purpose of new education policy is

- (A) To provide equal opportunity of education to all
- (B) To improve the whole education system
- (C) To link education with employment
- (D) None of the above

206. It is desirable that students play games in the campus as

- (A) It makes them physically fit
- (B) It lessens the burden on the teacher
- (C) It develops co-operation and physical balance
- (D) None of the above

207. Family is the main agency of

- (A) Informal education
- (B) Formal education
- (C) Non-formal education
- (D) None of the above

208. To whom the responsibility of organization of curricular activities should be stored with?

- (A) The principal
- (B) The teacher who is appointed for this work
- (C) The teachers who take interest in it
- (D) All the teachers

209. The aim of education should be

- (A) To develop vocational skills in the students
- (B) To develop social awareness in the students
- (C) To prepare the students for examination
- (D) To prepare the students for practical life

210. The priority to girls education should be given because

- (A) The girls are more intelligent in comparison than the boys
- (B) The girls are lesser in number than boys
- (C) The girls were badly discriminated in favour of boys in the past
- (D) Only girls are capable of leading for social change

211. The success of integrated education depends on

- (A) The support of community
- (B) The excellence of textbooks
- (C) The highest quality of teaching learning material
- (D) The attitudinal changes in teachers

212. The quality of schools education exclusively depends upon

- (A) Infrastructural facilities
- (B) Financial provisions
- (C) International support
- (D) The quality of teacher's education

213. The in-service teaching training can be made more effectively by

- (A) Using training package which is well prepared in advance
- (B) Making it a residential programme
- (C) Using cooperation
- (D) Practicing training follow up procedures

214. 'Child Labour Prohibition Act' (1986)

- (A) Prohibits all types of child labour up to 14 years of age of child
- (B) Prohibits child labour in risk taking works only
- (C) Prohibits child labour during school hours only
- (D) Prohibits child labour by imposing the responsibility of children's education on the employers

215. Who developed the interaction analysis category system in education for increasing the teacher's effectiveness?

- (A) Flander
- (B) Rayon
- (C) Amidon and Simon
- (D) Richard Over

216. Character is developed by

- (A) Will power
- (B) Conduct and behavior
- (C) Morality
- (D) All of the above

217. The term 'Kindergarten' means

- (A) Children's home
- (B) Children's home
- (C) Children's playground
- (D) None of the above

218. INSAT-1(B) was launched in the year

- (A) 30 April 1983
- (B) 30 August 1983
- (C) 30 December 1983
- (D) 30 January 1984

219. The standards of education can be raised by

- (A) Appointing good teacher
- (B) Providing physical facilities
- (C) Reforming examination system
- (D) Providing computer in schools

**Answers Keys****Concepts, Nature and characteristics**

1.c	2.c	3.d	4.a	5.a	6.a	7.a	8.a	9.a	10.c
11.a	12.a	13.b	14.b	15.c	16.b	17.a	18.b	19.d	20.b
21.a	22.b	23.c	24.a	25.b	26.a	27.d	28.c	29.d	30.b
31.c	32.c	33.a	34.d	35.c	36.a	37.d	38.a	39.a	40.d
41.c	42.b	43.d	44.c	45.b	46.b	47.b	48.c	49.b	50.c
51.d	52.c	53.c	54.d	55.b	56.a	57.c	58.a	59.d	60.b
61.a	62.b	63.c	64.d	65.b	66.c	67.d	68.c	69.b	70.d
71.c	72.b	73.c	74.c						

**Teaching Methods and Teaching Aids**

75. a	76.d	77.a	78.b	79.a	80.a	81.d	82.c	83.d	84.b
85.c	86.a	87.d	88.c	89.c	90.b	91.d	92.d	93.d	94.b
95.b	96.d	97.b	98.d	99.a	100.d	101.b	102.c	103.c	104.a
105.d	106.a	107.d	108.d	109.d	110.a	111.b	112.d		

**Learner Characteristics**

113.D	114.B	115.B	116.D	117.A	118.B	119.B	120.C	121.D	122.C
123.C	124.D	125.D	126.A	127.A	128.D	129.A	130.A	131.A	132.A
133.A	134.D	135.C	136.A	137.A	138.D	139.B	140.C	141.D	142.B
143.C	144.D	145.B	146.C	147.	148.D	149.D	150.A	151.B	152.C
153.A	154.A	155.C	156.A	157.B					

**Classroom Management**

158.b	159.c	160.d	161.b	162.a	163.d	164.a	165.c	166.d	167.d
168.d	169.c	170.d	171.b	172.a	173.c	174.b	175.c	176.c	177.a
178.d	179.d	180.d	181.c	182.c	183.a	184.d	185.c	186.b	187.c
188.d	189.d								

**Learner's Evaluation**

190.a	191.d	192.c	193.a	194.d	195.a	196.b	197.c	198.d	199.a
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**Miscellaneous Topics**

200.a	201.c	202.b	203.b	204.b	205.b	206.c	207.a	208.a	209.d
210.d	211.d	212.d	213.d	214.a	215.a	216.d	217.c	218.b	219.a