

Up to Date

**Objective MCQs, Topic Wise
Guide for Pedagogy Teaching
Jobs**

Teaching Methodology

Part I

1. Discussion Method can be used when:

- A. The topic is easy
- B. The topic is difficult
- C. The topic is very difficult
- D. All of the above

Answer: B

Discussion methods are a variety of forums for open-ended, collaborative exchange of ideas among a teacher and students or among students for the purpose of furthering students thinking, learning, problem solving, understanding, or literary appreciation.

2. Which of the following is a teaching aid?

- A. Tape Recorder
- B. 16mm Film Projector
- C. Working Model of Wind Mill
- D. All the above

Answer: D

A teaching aid is anything used by a teacher to help teach a lesson or make it more interesting to students. Teaching aids can come in almost any form. Some of the most common are pictures, videos, charts, flashcards, and objects, like three-dimensional models or educational toys.

3. Which of the following method is termed as an essential evil?

- A. Lecture method
- B. Lecture cum demonstration method
- C. Assignment method
- D. Discussion method

Answer: A

A method demonstration is a teaching method used to communicate an idea with the aid of visuals such as flip charts, posters, power point, etc. A demonstration is the process of teaching someone how to make or do something in a step-by-step process. As you show how, you “tell” what you are doing.

4. The quality of teaching is reflected:

- A. By the pass percentage of students
- B. By the attendance of students in the class
- C. By the quality of questions asked by students
- D. By the duration of silence maintained in the class

Answer: C

Quality in teaching and learning can be seen in the way the knowledge, skills and ability of the teacher are employed to develop meaningful pedagogic experiences for students. Such experiences are evident when teaching impacts learning and learning influences teaching.

5. The present annual examination system:

- A. promotes rote learning
- B. does not promote good study habits
- C. does not encourage students to be regular in class
- D. all the above

Answer: D

6. Team teaching has the potential to develop:

- A. Cooperation
- B. Competitive spirit
- C. Highlighting the gaps in each other's teaching
- D. The habit of supplementing the teaching of each other

Answer: D

Team teaching involves a group of instructors working purposefully, regularly, and cooperatively to help a group of students of any age learn. Teachers together set goals for a course, design a syllabus, prepare individual lesson plans, teach students, and evaluate the results.

7. Which of the following is the most important characteristic of Open Book Examination system?

- A. Students become serious.
- B. It compels students to think.
- C. It improves attendance in the classroom.
- D. It reduces examination anxiety amongst students.

Answer: B

Open-book exams allow you to take notes, texts or resource materials into an exam situation. It means that you don't focus on rote memorization or recall. The purpose of the *open book exam* is to test your understanding of a subject.

8. Which of the following methods of teaching encourages the use of maximum senses?

- A. Self-study method
- B. Laboratory method
- C. Team teaching method
- D. Problem-solving method

Answer: B

Self-studying is a learning method where students direct their own studying—outside the classroom and without direct supervision. Since students are able to take control of what (and how) they are learning, self-study can be a very valuable way for many students to learn.

Laboratory method or activity method leads the students to discover facts. It is based on the principal of learning by doing, learning by

observation and proceeding from concrete to abstract. It is only the extension of inductive method.

A deductive approach to teaching language starts by giving learners rules, then examples, then practice. It is a teacher-centred approach to presenting new content. This is compared with an inductive approach, which starts with examples and asks learners to find rules, and hence is more learner-centred.

Problem solving is the act of defining a problem; determining the cause of the problem; identifying, prioritizing and selecting alternatives for a solution; and implementing a solution. Problem-solving method aims at presenting the knowledge to be learnt in the form of a problem.

9. Which of the following is not included in process dimension of teacher centered method of teaching?

- A. Reception
- B. Authority
- C. Memory
- D. Discovery

Answer: D

10. An effective teacher is one who can:

- A. control the class
- B. motivate students to learn
- C. correct the assignments carefully
- D. give more information in less time

Answer: B

11. Which of the following comprise teaching skill?

- A. Explaining
- B. Questioning

- C. Black Board writing
- D. All the above

Answer: D

12. Which of the following statements is most appropriate?

- A. Teachers are born.
- B. Teachers can teach.
- C. Lecture Method can be used for developing thinking.
- D. Teachers help can create in a student a desire to learn.

Answer: D

13. Which of the following is not instructional material?

- A. Transparency
- B. Audio Cassette
- C. Printed Material
- D. Over Head Projector

Answer: A

Instructional Materials, also known as Teaching/Learning Materials (TLM), are any collection of materials including animate and inanimate objects and human and non-human resources that a teacher may use in teaching and learning situations to help achieve desired learning objectives.

Types of instructional materials

Print	Textbooks, pamphlets, handouts, study guides, manuals
Audio	Cassettes, microphone, podcast
Visual	Charts, real objects, photographs, transparencies

Audiovisual	Slides, tapes, films, filmstrips, television, video, multimedia
Electronic Interactive	Computers, graphing calculators, tablets

14. Which of the following statement is not correct?

- A. Lecture Method is one way process
- B. Lecture Method can develop reasoning
- C. Lecture Method can develop knowledge
- D. During Lecture Method students are passive

Answer: B

Lecture method is the oldest method of teaching. It is based on the philosophy of idealism. This method refers to the explanation of the topic to the students. The emphasis is on the presentation of the content.

15. The main objective of teaching at Higher Education Level is:

- A. To give new information
- B. To prepare students to pass examination
- C. To develop the capacity to take decisions
- D. To motivate students to ask questions during lecture

Answer: C

16. Which of the following statement is correct?

- A. Validity ensures reliability
- B. Reliability ensures validity
- C. Reliability does not depend on objectivity
- D. Reliability and validity are independent of each other

Answer: D

Reliability and validity are concepts used to evaluate the quality of research. They indicate how well a method, technique or test measures

something. Reliability is about the consistency of a measure, and validity is about the accuracy of a measure.

17. Which of the following indicates evaluation?

- A. Mr. A got 45 marks out of 200
- B. Mr. B got 38 percent marks in English
- C. Mr. C got First Division in final examination
- D. All the above

Answer: D

18. Teacher uses visual-aids to make learning:

- A. simple
- B. quicker
- C. interesting
- D. more knowledgeable

Answer: C

Visual aids are items of a visual manner, such as graphs, photographs, video clips etc used in addition to spoken information. Visual aids are chosen depending on their purpose, for example, you may want to: Summarise information.

19. The teacher's role at the higher educational level is to:

- A. provide information to students
- B. promote self-learning in students
- C. help students to solve their personal problems
- D. encourage healthy competition among students

Answer: B

20. Micro teaching is most effective for the student-teacher:

- A. before the practice-teaching
- B. during the practice-teaching

- C. after the practice-teaching
- D. none of the above

Answer: B

Micro-teaching is a teacher training and faculty development technique whereby the teacher gets constructive feedback from peers and/or students or observer teacher about what has worked and what improvements can be made to their teaching technique.

21. Which is the least important factor in teaching?

- A. punishing the students
- B. lecturing in impressive way
- C. maintaining discipline in the class
- D. drawing sketches and diagrams on the blackboard

Answer: A

22. Verbal guidance is least effective in the learning of:

- A. Skills
- B. Attitudes
- C. Aptitudes
- D. Relationship

Answer: A

Verbal Guidance:

The definition of verbal guidance is spoken advice; Verbal guidance may be given before, during or after practice and performance.

23. The most appropriate purpose of learning is:

- A. personal adjustment
- B. modification of behaviour
- C. social and political awareness
- D. preparing oneself for employment

Answer: B

24. The students who keep on asking questions in the class should be:

- A. encouraged to continue questioning
- B. advised not to disturb during the lecture
- C. advised to meet the teacher after the class
- D. encouraged to find answer independently

Answer: D

25. Maximum participation of students is possible in teaching through:

- A. lecture method
- B. text book method
- C. audio-visual aids
- D. discussion method

Answer: D

26. Use of radio for higher education is based on the presumption of:

- A. Replacing teacher in the long run
- B. Everybody having access to a radio set
- C. Enriching curriculum based instruction
- D. Other means of instruction getting outdated

Answer: B

27. Which one of the following characteristics is present in teacher centered method?

- A. Focus on contents
- B. Teacher's authority
- C. Neglect of innovations
- D. All of the above

Answer: C

28. The most important cause of failure for teacher lies in the area of:

- A. verbal ability
- B. inter personal relationship
- C. strict handling of the students
- D. lack of command over the knowledge of the subject

Answer: D

29. A teacher can establish rapport with his students by:

- A. playing the role of a guide
- B. becoming a figure of authority
- C. becoming a friend to the students
- D. impressing students with knowledge and skill

Answer: D

30. Education is a powerful instrument of:

- A. Social transformation
- B. Cultural transformation
- C. Personal transformation
- D. All the above

Answer: D

31. A teacher's major contribution towards the maximum self-realization of the student is affected through:

- A. Strict control of class-room activities
- B. Constant fulfilment of the students' needs
- C. Strict reinforcement of academic standards
- D. Sensitivity to students' needs, goals and purposes

Answer: D

32. Which of the following teacher, will be liked most?

- A. A loving teacher
- B. A teacher who is disciplined
- C. A teacher of high idealistic attitude
- D. A teacher who often amuses his students

Answer: A

33. A teacher's most important challenge is:

- A. To prepare the question paper
- B. To make students do their home work
- C. To maintain discipline in the class room
- D. To make teaching-learning process enjoyable

Answer: D

34. Value-education stands for:

- A. inculcation of virtues
- B. making a student healthy
- C. making a student to get a job
- D. all-round development of personality

Answer: A

Value education is the process by which people give moral values to each other, explicit values education is associated with those different pedagogies, methods or programmes that teachers or educators use in order to create learning experiences for students when it comes to value questions.

35. When a normal student behaves in an erratic manner in the class, you would:

- A. ignore the student
- B. talk to the student after the class
- C. ask the student to leave the class

D. pull up the student then and there

Answer: B

36. Why do teachers use teaching aid?

- A. For students' attention
- B. To make teaching fun-filled
- C. To make students attentive
- D. To teach within understanding level of students

Answer: D

37. Attitudes, concepts, skills and knowledge are products of:

- A. Heredity
- B. Learning
- C. Research
- D. Explanation

Answer: B

38. Which among the following gives more freedom to the learner to interact?

- A. Use of film
- B. Lectures by experts
- C. Small group discussion
- D. Viewing country-wide classroom programme on TV

Answer: C

Small-group discussion allows presenters to announce a topic or idea for group discussion among participants. A small-group discussion follows democratic guidelines and allows everyone to contribute many ideas for others to discuss and reflect upon.

39. Which of the following is not a product of learning?

- A. Attitudes
- B. Concepts
- C. Maturation
- D. Knowledge

Answer: C

40. Which of the following skills are needed for present day teacher to adjust effectively with the classroom teaching?

- A. Content mastery
- B. Knowledge of students' needs
- C. Use of technology in teaching learning
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Part II

1. SOLO stands for

- (a) System of the observed learning outcome
- (b) structure of the observed learning output
- (c) Structure of the observed learning outcome
- (d) System of the observed learning output

Answer is = c

SOLO Taxonomy

SOLO Taxonomy (structure of observed learning outcomes) provides a simple, reliable and robust model for three levels of understanding – surface deep and conceptual (Biggs and Collis 1982).

At the **prestructural** level of understanding, the task is inappropriately attacked, and the student has missed the point or needs help to start. The next two levels, unistructural and multistructural are associated with bringing in information (surface understanding).

At the **unistructural** level, one aspect of the task is picked up, and student understanding is disconnected and limited. The jump to the multistructural level is quantitative.

At the **multistuctural** level, several aspects of the task are known but their relationships to each other and the whole are missed. The progression to relational and extended abstract outcomes is qualitative.

At the **relational** level, the aspects are linked and integrated, and contribute to a deeper and more coherent understanding of the whole

At the **extended abstract** level, the new understanding at the relational level is re-thought at another conceptual level, looked at in a new way, and used as the basis for prediction, generalisation, reflection, or creation of new understanding

SOLO is used to:

- Plan for differentiation;
- Give and receive feedback;
- Develop self-assessment resources;
- Design innovative curriculum;
- Reflect on learning processes and products;
- Undertake research and student led inquiry;
- Integrate e-learning and thinking strategies;
- Establish a school wide common language for learning.

2. SOLO taxonomy consists of levels

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Answer is = D

3. With reference to solo taxonomy one aspect of a task is understood in

- (a) Unistructural level
- (b) Multistructural level
- (c) Relational level
- (d) Extended abstract level

Answer is = a

4. Two or more aspects are understood in

- (a) Unistructural lever
- (b) Multistructural level
- (c) Relational level
- (d) Extended abstract level

Answer is = b

5. Integration is developed between two or more Aspects in

- (a) Unistructural level
- (b) Multistructural level
- (c) Relational level
- (d) Extended abstract level

Answer is = c

6. To go beyond the given in formation is

- (a) Unistructural level
- (b) Multistructural level
- (c) Rational level
- (d) Extended abstract level

Answer is = d

7. SOLO taxonomy was presented by

- (a) Bloom
- (b) Krath whol
- (c) Simpson
- (d) Biggs & collis

Answer is = d

8. Heuristic means

- (a) To investigate
- (b) To show
- (c) To do
- (d) To act

Answer is = a

In Heuristic method the student be put in the place of an independent discoverer. Thus no help or guidance is provided by the teacher in this method. In this method the teacher sets a problem for the students and then stands aside while they discover the answer.

9. Armstrong was the exponent of

- (a) Problem solving method
- (b) Project method
- (c) Discussion method
- (d) Heuristic method

Answer is = d

10. According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are

- (a) 2
- (b) 3

- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Answer is = c

Kilpatrick devised four classes of **projects** for his method:

- Construction (such as writing a play)
- Enjoyment (such as experiencing a concert)
- Problem (for instance, discussing a complex social problem like poverty)
- Specific learning (learning of skills such as swimming).

11. We move from specific to general in

- (a) Inductive method
- (b) Deductive method
- (c) Drill method
- (d) Discussion method

Answer is = a

The inductive method of teaching means that the teacher presents the rule through situations and sentences and does guided practice, then the learners do free practice. After that, the teacher deduces or elicits the rule form from the learners themselves.

Deductive teaching is a traditional approach in which information about target language and rules are driven at the beginning of the class and continued with examples. The principles of this approach are generally used in the classes where the main target is to teach grammar structures.

12. Practice is made in

- (a) Inductive method

- (b) Deductive method
- (c) Drill method
- (d) Discussion method

Answer is = c

Drilling is a technique that has been used in foreign language classrooms for many years. ... Definition: "A drill is a classroom technique used to practice new language. It involves the teacher modeling a word or a sentence and the learners repeating it.

13. The Socratic method is known as

- (a) Lecture demonstration method
- (b) Discussion method
- (c) Inquiry method
- (d) Question- Answer method

Answer is = d

The Socratic Method is a form of cooperative argumentative dialogue between individuals, based on asking and answering questions to stimulate critical thinking and to draw out ideas and underlying presuppositions.

14. Which is not true about projects

- (a) It is a purposeful activity
- (b) It is proceeded in social environment
- (c) It is accomplished in real life
- (d) It is teacher centered activity

Answer is = d

The project method is a teacher-facilitated collaborative approach in which students acquire and apply knowledge and skills to define and solve realistic problems using a process of extended inquiry. Projects are

student-centered, following standards, parameters, and milestones clearly identified by the instructor.

15. Duration of lessons in macro- lesson plans is

- (a) 5-10 min
- (b) 10-20 min
- (c) 20-30 min
- (d) 35-45 min

Answer is = d

16. In British approach of lesson planning, more emphasis is on

- (a) Activity
- (b) Teacher
- (c) Content presentation
- (d) Teacher and content presentation

Answer is = d

17. American approach emphasizes

- (a) Teacher
- (b) Content presentation
- (c) Learning objectives
- (d) Methods

Answer is = c

SMART Objectives: Starts with action verb

Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time Bond

18. Which one is not the type of lesson plans on the basis of domains of objectives

- (a) Micro lesson plan

- (b) Cognitive lesson plan
- (c) Affective lesson plan
- (d) Psychomotor lesson plan

Answer is = a

A Micro Lesson Plan is a daily teaching strategy formulated by teachers for a specific day for a specific lesson/ subject. It incorporates a specific topic that needs to be taught for a particular period.

19. Which is not true about lesson plan

- (a) It develops confidence
- (b) It helps in orderly delivery of contents
- (c) It is developed by students
- (d) It saves from haphazard teaching

Answer is = c

20. Which is not the objective of Drama/ role play

- (a) Recreation and enjoyment
- (b) Development of social skills
- (c) Development of skills of conversation
- (d) Do make rehearsals

Answer is = d

Role-playing is the changing of one's behaviour to assume a role, either unconsciously to fill a social role, or consciously to act out an adopted role.

21. Drama or role play is useful for teaching

- (a) History
- (b) Science

- (c) Maths
- (d) Language

Answer is = a

22. The main types of teleconferencing identified are

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Answer is = b

Teleconferencing means meeting through a telecommunications medium. It is a generic term for linking people between two or more locations by electronics. There are at least three main types of teleconferencing:

- Audio
- Audio graphic
- Video

Audio graphic is a form of *teleconference* which involves both the establishment of an audio link and a visual link via a shared white board.

23. Which is not the types of teleconferencing?

- (a) Audio teleconferencing
- (b) Video teleconferencing
- (c) T.V teleconferencing
- (d) Computer teleconferencing

Answer is = c

24. Which one is accountable in cooperative learning

- (a) Individual
- (b) Group
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of a & b

Answer is = c

Cooperative learning is the process of breaking a classroom of students into small groups so they can discover a new concept together and help each other learn. The idea of cooperative learning has been around for decades, but it never got to the same prominence as blended learning or differentiated instruction.

Differentiation means tailoring *instruction* to meet individual needs. Whether teachers *differentiate* content, process, products, or the *learning* environment, the use of ongoing assessment and flexible grouping makes this a successful approach to *instruction*.

Blended Learning is a style of education in which students learn via electronic and online media as well as traditional face-to-face teaching.

25. Cooperative learning is an alternative to:

- (a) competitive models
- (b) Teaching models
- (c) lesson plans
- (d) Micro teaching

Answer is = a

Competitive Model: Competition-based learning (CBL) is a student-centered pedagogy that combines Project-based learning and competitions.

26. The number of students in cooperative learning groups are:

- (a) 3-4
- (b) 5-6
- (c) 8-10
- (d) 10-15

Answer is = a

27. The essential characteristic of cooperative learning is

- (a) Effective learning
- (b) Positive interdependence
- (c) Cooperation
- (d) Division of labor

Answer is = b

28. The students like to spend the most of the time with

- (a) Teachers
- (b) parents
- (c) Relatives
- (d) Peers

Answer is = d

29. Peer culture constitutes

- (a) Socialization
- (b) Individualization
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of a & b

Answer is = a

30. Which is not the advantage of team teaching

- (a) Better utilization of resources
- (b) Better planning
- (c) Better use of teaching techniques
- (d) Financial benefits

Answer is = d

31. The hypothesis underlying team teaching is

- (a) Teachers feel bore while working alone
- (b) Teachers are not competent
- (c) The best teachers in schools are shared by more students
- (d) The single teacher cannot control the class

Answer is = c

23. CAI stands for

- (a) Computer analyzed instruction
- (b) Computer assisted instruction
- (c) Computer assisted interview
- (d) Computer analyzed interview

Answer is = b

33. Which is not the mode of CAI

- (a) Tutorial mode
- (b) Drill mode
- (c) Simulation mode
- (d) Question mode

Answer is = d

A simulation is the execution of a model, represented by a computer program that gives information about the system being investigated.

A tutorial, in education, is a method of transferring knowledge and may be used as a part of a learning process. More interactive and specific than a book or a lecture, a tutorial seeks to teach by example and supply the information to complete a certain task. Tutorials help people learn new skills by using a step-by-step process that ensures the user is following along and comprehending the material.

34. Example of psychomotor domain is that student

- (a) Demonstrates awareness to environmental pollution
- (b) Performs an experiment
- (c) Can discuss results of two experiments
- (d) Can narrate a story

Answer is = b

35. Example of cognitive domain is

- (a) Describe a topic
- (b) Develop an X-ray film
- (c) Type a letter
- (d) Take responsibility for tools

Answer is = a

Part III

1. Inquiry method includes:

- A. Demonstration
- B. Discussion
- C. Lecturing
- D. Questioning and Answering

Answer is: D

2. Which one is best for large group instruction?

- A. Lecture method
- B. Demonstration Method
- C. Inquiry method
- D. Project method

Answer is: A

3. Useful for higher classes is:

- A. Lecture method
- B. Demonstration Method
- C. Inquiry method
- D. Project method

Answer is: A

4. The teaching method recommended for elementary school science in Pakistan is:

- A. Lecture method
- B. Demonstration Method
- C. Activity method
- D. Project method

Answer is: C

5. It is a learning log of student's achievements?

- A. Project
- B. Assignment
- C. Port folio
- D. Observation

Answer is: C

A student portfolio is a compilation of academic work and other forms of educational evidence assembled for the purpose of (1) evaluating coursework quality, learning progress, and academic achievement; (2) determining whether students have met learning standards or other academic requirements for courses, grade-level

6. Herbert model for lesson planning has steps:

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Five
- D. Six

Answer is: D

A lesson plan is actually a plan of action. – Lester B Stands

Lesson plan is the outline of the important points of a lesson arranged in the order in which they are to be presented to students by the teacher.

Steps involved in lesson planning

J.F.Herbart suggested six formal steps for the development of a lesson plan (Herbartian plan). They are:

- Introduction / Motivation
- Presentation
- Comparison / Association
- Generalization
- Application
- Recapitulation

7. The steps to be taken in Problem solving method are:

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five

Answer is: D

Problem-solving model

- Define the problem
- Think about it
- Plan a solution
- Carry out the plan
- Look back

8. Programmed learning was presented by:

- A. J.B Watson
- B. Vygotsky
- C. Piaget
- D. B.F Skinner

Answer is: D

Programmed Instruction was developed by B.F.Skinner argues that learning can be accomplished if the content is divided into small, incremental steps, and if learners get immediate feedback, reinforcement and reward. As a method, it can be applied through “teaching machines”, and with computer-assisted-instruction.

9. In programmed instruction, learning takes place under:

- A. Natural conditions
- B. Artificial conditions
- C. Controlled conditions
- D. None of the above

Answer is: C

10. Teaching method based on the assumption of Herbert Spencer that the learner should be told as little as possible is:

- A. Heuristic method

- B. Demonstration method
- C. Discussion method
- D. Lecture method

Answer is: A

Herbert Spencer Learning Theory:

learning as an individual effort; learning as synthesis of all thought; learning should be collaborative; good training of the senses to observe accurately; "rational explanation of phenomena" (Spencer, ix); pupil sees and records for self-, children habitually experience the normal consequences of their conduct; importance of motivation and interest of students; variety of instruction.

11. An overall procedure used by the teacher to achieve certain goals is:

- A. Method
- B. Technique
- C. Tactics
- D. Strategy

Answer is: D

12. Selection of different media for different students is done in:

- A. Role playing
- B. Individualized instructions
- C. Programmed instructions
- D. CAI

Answer is: B

13. Which is vast in scope

- (a) Teaching tactic
- (b) Teaching Technique
- (c) Teaching Strategy
- (d) Teaching Method

Answer is = c

Teaching Tactics encourage active learning, following are some of teaching tactics:

- Opening the Lecture
- Avoiding Confusion
- Communicating Clearly
- Ending
- Techniques for Making Lectures Interactive

A technique is implementation-that which actually takes place in a class room.it is a particular trick,procedure to accomplish an immediate objective. It must be consistent with the method and harmony with approach as well.

Teaching strategies, also known as instructional strategies, are methods that teachers use to deliver course material in ways that keep students engaged and practicing different skill sets. ... Specific strategies can also be employed to teach particular skills, like strategies for problem solving.

A teaching method comprises the principles and *procedures* used by *teachers* to enable student learning.

14. Students find/explore the information themselves in

- (a) lecture method
- (b) Discovery method
- (c) Both
- (d) none

Answer is = b

15. Teacher performs practically and explains in

- (a) Lecture method
- (b) discovery method
- (c) demonstration method
- (d) Problem solving method

Answer is = c

Part IV

1. The primary duty of the teacher is to

- A. Bring value system in the students
- B. help all round development of the students
- C. raise the intellectual standard of the students
- D. improve the physical standard of the students

Answer: B

2. Which of the following is more concrete and practical strategy?

- A. Group Discussion
- B. Workshop
- C. Seminar
- D. Lecture

Answer: B

A seminar is a form of academic instruction, either at an academic institution or offered by a commercial or professional organization. It has the function of bringing together small groups for recurring meetings, focusing each time on some particular subject, in which everyone present is requested to participate.

Workshops focus on practical, concrete strategies for common teaching tasks, challenges, and opportunities. These sessions draw on research-based best practices from the literature on teaching and learning and help participants consider ways to apply those best practices in their teaching.

3. The primary responsibility for the teacher's adjustment lies with

- A. The principal
- B. The children
- C. The community
- D. The teacher himself

Answer: A

4. Research has shown that the most frequent symptom of nervous instability among teachers is

- A. Worry
- B. Fatigue
- C. Digestive upsets
- D. Explosive behavior

Answer: D

Explosive Behavior: It involves repeated, sudden episodes of impulsive, aggressive, violent behavior or angry verbal outbursts in which you react grossly out of proportion to the situation.

5. Some students in a class exhibit great curiosity for learning. It may be because such children

- A. Are gifted
- B. Come from rich families
- C. Show artificial behaviour
- D. Create indiscipline in the class

Answer: A

6. The main objective of child centered method is:

- A. To develop learning abilities in children in free way
- B. To develop the skills in children
- C. To development independence in children
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

7. The academic performance of students can be improved if parents are encouraged to

- A. arrange for extra tuition
- B. remain unconcerned about it
- C. interact with teachers frequently
- D. supervise the work of their wards

Answer: D

8. In a lively classroom situation, there is likely to be

- A. complete silence
- B. occasional roars of laughter
- C. loud discussion among students
- D. frequent teacher-student dialogue

Answer: D

9. If a parent approaches the teacher to do some favor to his/her ward in the examination, the teacher should

- A. try to help him
- B. refuse politely and firmly
- C. ask him rudely to go away
- D. ask him not to talk in those terms

Answer: B

10. The most effective teaching aid is one which

- A. activates all faculties
- B. is visible to all students
- C. easy to prepare and use
- D. is colourful and good looking

Answer: A

11. The essence of an effective classroom environment is

- A. strict discipline

- B. pin-drop silence
- C. a variety of teaching aids
- D. lively student-teacher interaction

Answer: D

12. On the first day of his class, if a teacher is asked by the students to introduce himself, he should

- A. tell them about himself in brief
- B. ask them to meet after the class
- C. ignore the demand and start teaching
- D. scold the student for this unwanted demand

Answer: A

13. Moral values can be effectively inculcated among the students when the teacher

- A. himself practices them
- B. tells stories of great persons
- C. talks of Gods and Goddesses
- D. frequently talks about values

Answer: A

14. By which of the following methods the true evaluation of the students is possible?

- A. Summative evaluation
- B. Continuous evaluation
- C. Evaluation twice in a year
- D. Evaluation at the end of the course

Answer: B

15. Suppose a student wants to share his problems with his teacher and he visits the teacher's house for the purpose, the teacher should

- A. extend reasonable help and boost his morale
- B. suggest him that he should never visit his house
- C. contact the student's parents and solve his problem
- D. suggest him to meet the principal and solve the problem

Answer: A

16. When some students are deliberately attempting to disturb the discipline of the class by making mischief, what will be your role as a teacher?

- A. Isolate those students.
- B. Expelling those students.
- C. Reform the group with your authority.
- D. Giving them an opportunity for introspection and improve their behaviour.

Answer: D

17. Which of the following belongs to a projected aid?

- A. Globe
- B. Diorama
- C. Blackboard
- D. Epidiascope

Answer: D

Diorama: It is a model representing a scene with three-dimensional figures, either in miniature or as a large-scale museum exhibit.

The opaque projector, epidioscope, epidiascope or episcopes is a device which displays opaque materials by shining a bright lamp onto the object from above. A system of mirrors, prisms and/or imaging lenses is used to focus an image of the material onto a viewing screen.

18. If you get an opportunity to teach a visually challenged student along with normal students, what type of treatment would you like to give him in the class?

- A. Take care of him sympathetically in the class- room.
- B. Not giving extra attention because majority may suffer.
- C. Arrange a seat in the front row and try to teach at a pace convenient to him.
- D. You will think that blindness is his destiny and hence you cannot do anything.

Answer: C

19. Which of the following does not belong to a projected aid ?

- A. Blackboard
- B. Epidiascope
- C. Slide projector
- D. Overhead projector

Answer: A

Projected Visual Aids are pictures shown upon a screen by the use of a certain type of machine. • Provides enjoyment in learning • Stimulates rapid learning • Increases retention • Compels attention • Enlarges /reduces actual size of objects • Bring distant, past & present into classroom.

20. For a teacher, which of the following methods would be correct for writing on the blackboard ?

- A. Writing as fast as possible.
- B. Writing the important points as clearly as possible.
- C. Writing the matter first and then asking students to read it.
- D. Asking a question to students and then writing the answer as stated by them.

Answer: B

21. A teacher can be successful if he/she

- A. imparts subject knowledge to students
- B. prepares students to pass the examination
- C. helps students in becoming better citizens
- D. presents the subject matter in a well organized manner

Answer: D

22. Dynamic approach to teaching means

- A. Teaching should be forceful and effective
- B. Teachers should be energetic and dynamic
- C. The topics of teaching should not be static, but dynamic
- D. The students should be required to learn through activities

Answer: D

The principles of dynamic teaching

This means that the pupils are active, are involved in what they are learning. This implies adopting a whole new approach to a lesson so that they are not just waiting, not just listening. On the contrary, they must actively participate in different ways.

23. For an efficient and durable learning, learner should have

- A. ability to learn only
- B. opportunities to learn only
- C. requisite level of motivation only
- D. desired level of ability and motivation

Answer: D

24. Classroom communication must be

- A. Student centric
- B. Teacher centric

- C. Textbook centric
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

25. The best method of teaching is to

- A. impart information
- B. ask students to read books
- C. suggest good reference material
- D. initiate a discussion and participate in it

Answer: D

26. Interaction inside the classroom should generate

- A. Ideas
- B. Argument
- C. Information
- D. Controversy

Answer: A

27. "Spare the rod and spoil the child", gives the message that

- A. children should be beaten with rods.
- B. corporal punishment is not acceptable.
- C. undesirable behaviour must be punished.
- D. punishment in the class should be banned.

Answer: C

28. The black-board can be utilized best by a teacher for

- A. Making the students attentive
- B. Highlighting the teacher himself
- C. Writing the important and notable points
- D. Putting the matter of teaching in black and white

Answer: C

29. Now a days the most effective mode of learning is

- A. Blended learning
- B. E-learning
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. Self study

Answer: C

Blended learning is an approach to education that combines online educational materials and opportunities for interaction online with traditional place-based classroom methods. It requires the physical presence of both teacher and student, with some elements of student control over time, place, path, or pace.

E-Learning: A learning system based on formalised teaching but with the help of electronic resources is known as E-learning. While teaching can be based in or out of the classrooms, the use of computers and the Internet forms the major component of E-learning.

30. At the primary school stage, most of the teachers should be women because they

- A. are available on lower salaries.
- B. can teach children better than men.
- C. know basic content better than men.
- D. can deal with children with love and affection.

Answer: D

31. A person can enjoy teaching as a profession when he

- A. has control over students.
- B. is very close to higher authorities.
- C. gets respect from students.

D. is more qualified than his colleagues.

Answer: C

32. "A diagram speaks more than 1000 words." The statement means that the teacher should

- A. use diagrams in teaching.
- B. use teaching aids in the class.
- C. not speak too much in the class.
- D. speak more and more in the class.

Answer: B

33. A good teacher must be

- A. resourceful and dominant
- B. resourceful and autocratic
- C. resourceful and authoritative
- D. resourceful and participative

Answer: D

34. Which one of the following is the best method of teaching ?

- A. Lecture method
- B. Discussion method
- C. Demonstration method
- D. Question-Answer method

Answer: C

35. Successful Communication in classroom teaching is

- A. Circular
- B. Influential
- C. Directional
- D. Reciprocal

Answer: D

36. Which one of the following is a scaled down teaching situation?

- A. Team teaching
- B. Micro teaching
- C. Macro teaching
- D. Cooperative teaching

Answer: B

Micro Teaching is a scaled down teaching encounter in which a teacher teaches a small but to a group of 5 pupils for a small period of 5 to 20 minutes. Such a situation offers a helpful setting for an experienced or inexperienced teacher to acquire new teaching skills and to refine old ones.

Macro teaching occurs when a teacher provides instruction to the entire class at one time for an extended period of time

37. Which is not the focal point of triangular process of teaching

- (a) Teaching method
- (b) Teacher
- (c) Pupil
- (d) contents

Answer is = a

38. Students are passive in

- (a) Project method
- (b) Discovery method
- (c) Lecture method
- (d) Inquiry method

Answer is = c

39. Symposium is a type of

- (a) Discovery method
- (b) Discussion method
- (c) Lecture method
- (d) Demonstration method

Answer is = b

The symposium is a type of discussion, in which two or more speakers, talk from ten to twenty minutes, develop individual approaches or solutions to a problem or present aspects of policy, process or program. The speeches are followed by questions or comments from the audience, as in the panel forum.

40. Activity involves

- (a) Physical action
- (b) Mental action
- (c) Moral action
- (d) Physical and mental action

Answer is = d

41. Role of student is active in

- (a) Discovery method
- (b) Problem solved method
- (c) Inquiry method
- (d) All above

Answer is = d

42. Micro teaching focuses on the competency over

- (a) Method
- (b) Skills
- (c) Contents
- (d) None of above

Answer is = b

43. Which is more suitable in teaching of science?

- (a) Lecture method
- (b) demonstration method
- (c) Discussion method
- (d) Project method

Answer is = d

44. Which one is exception?

- (a) Books
- (b) Magazine
- (c) Diagrams
- (d) T.V

Answer is = d

45. Which is not included in print media?

- (a) Books
- (b) Magazine
- (c) Diagrams
- (d) T.V

Answer is = d

46. How many senses a person uses while observing film?

- (a) 1

- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Answer is = b

47. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of seeing?

- (a) 75%
- (b) 13%
- (c) 6%
- (d) 3%

Answer is = a

48. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of listening?

- (a) 75%
- (b) 13%
- (c) 6%
- (d) 3%

Answer is = b

49. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of touch?

- (a) 75%
- (b) 13%
- (c) 6%
- (d) 3%

Answer is = c

50. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of smell?

- (a) 75%
- (b) 13%
- (c) 6%
- (d) 3%

Answer is = d

51. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of taste?

- (a) 75%
- (b) 13%
- (c) 6%
- (d) 3%

Answer is = d

52. A field trip is arranged for

- (a) Making an excursion
- (b) See other people doing things
- (c) Note the meaning of action
- (d) all of the above

Answer is = d

An excursion is a trip by a group of people, usually made for leisure, education, or physical purposes.

53. Interest can be created in students in specific topics of study by the use of

- (a) Chalk board
- (b) White board
- (c) Bulletin board
- (d) All of above

Answer is = d

A **bulletin board** is a surface intended for the posting of public messages, for example, to advertise items wanted or for sale, announce events, or provide information.

54. The most direct experience from the following is that of

- (a) Motion pictures
- (b) Visual symbol
- (c) Demonstration
- (d) field trip

Answer is = d

55. What is true about science Text Book?

- (a) There is no difference between textbook and curriculum
- (b) Our teachers take textbook as curriculum
- (c) Our teacher do not take textbook as a part curriculum
- (d) Textbook does not help in the selection of instructional activities

Answer is = b

56. Which one is a standard for demonstration method?

- (a) Student should observe the demonstration and teacher should not tell important finding
- (b) To keep accuracy of results the teacher should dictate the result
- (c) Demonstration should be pre- tested to remove the weakness in demonstration
- (d) all of the above

Answer is = c

57. Method is based on the facts that students learn association, activity and cooperation is know as

- (a) Demonstration
- (b) Project
- (c) Problem- solving
- (d) discussion

Answer is = b

58. Exhibition of Science fairs promote students ability of

- (a) Knowledge or skills
- (b) Comprehension and application
- (c) Higher order skills
- (d) Lower order skills

Answer is = b

A **science fair** is a competitive event, hosted by schools worldwide. The distinguishing characteristic of a science fair is that project entries employ the scientific method to test a hypothesis. Science fairs are not exhibits or mere displays of projects.

59. The ultimate focus of scientific method is on

- (a) Hypothesis formulation
- (b) Observation
- (c) Experimentation
- (d) Formulation of a law theory

Answer is = d

60. Which one is NOT the Psychological principle of teaching?

- (a) Proceed from concrete to abstract
- (b) Proceed from complex to simple

- (c) Proceed from known to unknown
- (d) Proceed from simple to difficult

Answer is = b

61. Which is the SECOND step in the problem solving method?

- (a) Testing hypothesis
- (b) Recognition and definition of problem
- (c) Conclusion
- (d) Formulation of hypothesis

Answer is = d

62. Which is the best method of teaching Science at school level?

- (a) Lecture
- (b) Analytical
- (c) direct
- (d) Demonstration

Answer is = d

63. Which is not the step of scientific method?

- (a) Observation
- (b) Experiment
- (c) Prediction
- (d) Interview

Answer is = d

64. The ultimate result of scientific method is

- (a) Development of knowledge
- (b) Development of senses
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of a & b

Answer is = a

65. Aims are

- (a) National expectations
- (b) Institution expectations
- (c) Learning expectations
- (d) None of the above

Answer is = a

66. Goals are at

- (a) National level
- (b) Subject level
- (c) Classroom level
- (d) All of the above

Answer is = b

67. Objectives are at

- (a) National level
- (b) Subject level
- (c) Classroom level
- (d) All of the above

Answer is = c

68. To promote science and technology is

- (a) Aim
- (b) Goals
- (c) Objective
- (d) All of the above

Answer is = a

69. To impart computer education is

- (a) Aim
- (b) Goal
- (c) Objective
- (d) All of the above

Answer is = b

70-To identify the parts of the computer is

- (a) Aim
- (b) Goal
- (c) Objective
- (d) All of the above

Answer is = c

71.What is most important while writing on blackboard?

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

Answer is: A

72. Some students send a greeting card to you on teacher's day. What will you do ? You will--

- (A) do nothing
- (B) say thanks to them
- (C) ask them to not to waste money
- (D) reciprocate the good wishes to them

Answer is: B

73. A student comes late in your class. Then you will

- (A) inform to parents
- (B) punish him
- (C) try to know the reason
- (D) not pay attention there

Answer is: C

74. When the students become failed, it can be understood that

- (A) The system has failed
- (B) The teachers failure
- (C) The text-books failure
- (D) The individual student's failure

Answer is: A

75. It is advantage of giving home work that students

- (A) remain busy at home
- (B) study at home
- (C) may be checked for their progress
- (D) may develop habit of self study

Answer is: D

76. A teacher has serious defect is he/she

- (A) is physically handicapped
- (B) belongs to low socio-economic status
- (C) has weak personality
- (D) has immature mental development

Answer is: D

77. The success of teacher is

- (A) high achievement of students

- (B) good traits of his/her personality
- (C) his/her good teaching
- (D) his/her good character

Answer is: C

78. The most important trait of a student is

- (A) sense of responsibility
- (B) to speak truth
- (C) co-operation
- (D) obedience

Answer is: D

79. You are teaching a topic in class and a student ask a question unrelated to the topic. What will you do ?

- (A) you will allow him to ask unrelated question
- (B) you will not allow him to ask unrelated question
- (C) you will consider it indiscipline and punish him
- (D) you will answer the question after the class

Answer is: D

80. If you are unable to get a job of teacher, then you will--

- (A) start giving tuition at home
- (B) remain at home till you get a job
- (C) take some another job
- (D) continue applying for teaching

Answer is: D

81. A teacher can motivate the kindergarten students by--

- (A) giving suitable prizes
- (B) giving proper guidance

- (C) giving examples
- (D) delivering speech in class

Answer is: A

82. If a student does not pay any respect to you during the class, which doesn't create a hindrance, then you will--

- (A) ignore him
- (B) award less marks in examination
- (C) talk to his/her parents
- (D) rebuke him

Answer is: A

83. Kindergarten system of education was contributed by--

- (A) T. P. Nunn
- (B) Spencer
- (C) Froebel
- (D) Montessori

Answer is: C

84. Essay type test 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

Answer is: C

85. A guardian never comes to see you in school. You will--

- (A) ignore the child
- (B) write to the guardian

- (C) go to meet him yourself
- (D) start punishing the child

Answer is: C

86. To maintain interest among students in class, a teacher should--

- (A) use blackboard
- (B) discuss
- (C) tell stories
- (D) ask question

Answer is: D

87. The 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 the education with employment
- (D) to delink the degree with education

Answer is: B

88. To raise the 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

Answer is: A

89. What is most important for 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

Answer is: C

90. Why students should play games in school?

- (A) It makes them physically strong
- (B) It makes work easier for teachers
- (C) It helps in passing time
- (D) It develops co-operation and physical balance

Answer is: D

91. Family is a means of--

- (A) Informal education
- (B) Formal education
- (C) Non-formal education
- (D) Distance education

Answer is: A

92. There is tension among villagers and you are teacher there. What will you do?

- (A) You will inform "Deputy Commissioner"
- (B) You will try to pacify them
- (C) You will report to police
- (D) You will keep distance from them

Answer is: B

93. A teacher can develop social values among students by--

- (A) telling them about great people
- (B) developing sense of discipline
- (C) behaving ideally
- (D) telling them good stories

Answer is: C

94. What will you do in leisure time in school? You will--

- (A) take rest in teacher's room
- (B) read magazines in library
- (C) talk to clerks in office
- (D) check home work of students

Answer is: D

95. A teacher asks the questions in the class to--

- (A) keep students busy
- (B) maintain discipline
- (C) attract student's attention
- (D) teach

Answer is: C

96. You like teaching profession because--

- (A) it has less responsibility
- (B) you are interested in it
- (C) it is easy
- (D) it provide you more holidays

Answer is: B

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

- (A) Selected study
- (B) Incidental study
- (C) Intensive study
- (D) Learning by recitation

Answer is: C

98. In context of the habit of Absenteeism of student--

- (A) The principal and parents should get worried
- (B) The officials of the schools should take action against them as per school's discipline
- (C) The teachers should take it as a serious problem
- (D) They should be given less priority in the class room in relation to regular students

Answer is: C

99. 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

Answer is: A

100. The experienced teachers do not require the detailed lesson plan of a topic because--

- (A) They can teach in a good manner without its help
- (B) The number of curious students is very poor in the class
- (C) When they commit some mistake, they do not face any challenge from their students
- (D) They can equip themselves with brief outline as they gain specialization in it through experience

Answer is: D

101. The problem of drop-out in which students leave their schooling in early years 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) Encouragement of the students

Answer is: D

102. The ideal teacher--

- (A) Teaches the whole curriculum
- (B) Helps his students in learning
- (C) Is a friend, philosopher and guide
- (D) Maintains good discipline

Answer is: C

103. 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

Answer is: D

104. The best method of checking student's homework is--

- (A) To assign it to intelligent students of the class
- (B) To check the answers in the class in group manner
- (C) To check them with the help of specimen answer
- (D) To check by the teacher himself in a regular way

Answer is: D

105. A time bound testing programme for a students should be implemented in Schools so that--

- (A) The progress of the students should be informed to their parents
- (B) A regular practice can be carried out
- (C) The students can be trained for final examinations

(D) The remedial programme can be adopted on the basis of the feedback from the results

Answer is: D

106. The success of integrated education depends on--

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

Answer is: D

107. The quality of schools education is exclusively depending upon--

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

Answer is: B

108. The most important indicator of quality of education in a school is--

- (A) Infrastructural facilities of a school
- (B) Classroom system
- (C) Text-books and Teaching- learning material
- (D) Student Achievement level

Answer is: D

109. The best remedy of the student's problems related with learning is--

- (A) Suggestion for hard work
- (B) Supervised study in Library

- (C) Suggestion for private tuition
- (D) Diagnostic teaching

Answer is: D

110. The in-service teacher' training can be made more effective by--

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

Answer is: D

111. In which of the following, teacher is ready to follow the innovation?

- A. Child centered method
- B. Teacher centered method
- C. Both of the above
- D. None of the above

Answer is: A

112. The salient feature of lecture method is:

- A. Economy
- B. Teacher Leisure
- C. Communication of factual information
- D. None of the above

Answer is: A

113. During demonstration, the topic should be presented in:

- A. Problematic manner
- B. Debatable manner
- C. Suspending manner
- D. None of the above

Answer is: A

114. The exact meaning of the word “Heurisco” is:

- A. To find out
- B. To discover
- C. To derive conclusions
- D. None of the above

Answer is: A

115. The essential principle of Heuristic method is:

- A. Learning by doing
- B. Learning through personal working
- C. Learning through labour
- D. Learning through experience

Answer is: A

116. Which of the following is appeared to be a great defect of Heuristic method?

- A. It treated child as a father of man
- B. It assumes child as a little scientist
- C. It teaches child through play way
- D. None of the above

Answer is: B

117. The best use of Heuristic method takes place in:

- A. Science club
- B. Classroom teaching
- C. Educational excursions
- D. None of the above

Answer is: A

118. The types of assignments are home assignment and _____ assignment.

- A. School
- B. House
- C. Group
- D. Individual

Answer is: A

119. The central quality of assignments method is:

- A. The students develop habit of home work
- B. The method is economic
- C. It saves teachers from exclusive evaluation
- D. Students learning by doing takes place

Answer is: D

120. The pioneer of project method is:

- A. John Dewey
- B. W.A Kilpatrick
- C. Both of the above
- D. None of the above

Answer is: C

121. The basic philosophy of project method is:

- A. Progressivism
- B. Idealism
- C. Pragmatism
- D. Individualism

Answer is: C

122. The project should be selected by:

- A. The teacher only
- B. The student only
- C. Both of the above
- D. None of the above

Answer is: C

123. The nature of project should be:

- A. Most difficult
- B. Difficult
- C. Average
- D. Can't say

Answer is: C

124. The most important characteristic of project method is:

- A. Child centerdness
- B. Training in scientific method
- C. Learning of science through play way
- D. Emphasis on democratic principles

Answer is: B

125. The main characteristics of problem solving method are:

- A. Learning by doing
- B. Development of scientific attitude
- C. Independence
- D. All of the above

Answer is: D

Language Teaching Methods

1. Grammar translation method is also called:

- A. Modern method
- B. Old method
- C. Natural method
- D. Oral method

Answer is: B

The **grammar translation method or GTM** is a method of teaching foreign languages derived from the classical method of teaching Greek and Latin. In grammar-translation classes, students learn grammatical rules and then apply those rules by translating sentences between the target language and the native language.

2. Grammar translation method is basically as:

- A. Science teaching method
- B. Problem solving method
- C. Language teaching method
- D. None of the above

Answer is: C

3. The method of teaching foreign languages without using the pupil's first language is:

- A. Direct method
- B. Classical method
- C. Grammar translation method
- D. Old method

Answer is: A

The **direct method or DM** is also known as natural method. It was developed as a reaction to the grammar translation method and is

designed to take the learner into the domain of the target language in the most natural manner. The main objective is to impart a perfect command of a foreign language.

4. Role play is also called as:

- A. Simulation
- B. Playing some games
- C. Speaking before
- D. Changing roles

Answer is: A

5. In direct method, translation is:

- A. Much emphasized
- B. Not used
- C. Not liked
- D. Rarely used

Answer is: B

6. What does Bilingualism mean?

- A. Knowing one language
- B. Knowing two languages
- C. Knowing more than two languages
- D. Knowing no language

Answer is: B

7. Alphabetic method is also called:

- A. Syllabic method
- B. Story method
- C. Phonic method
- D. Spellings method

Answer is: C

The **alphabetic principle** is the understanding that there are systematic and predictable relationships between written letters and spoken sounds. Phonics instruction helps children learn the relationships between the letters of written language and the sounds of spoken language.

8. Phonic method is a method of teaching children:

- A. To write
- B. To read
- C. To speak
- D. To listen

Answer is: B

Phonics is a method for teaching people how to read and write an alphabetic language (such as English, Arabic and Russian). It is done by demonstrating the relationship between the sounds of the spoken language and the letters or groups of letters or syllables of the written language.

9. Grammar translation method is based on:

- A. Communicative approach
- B. Natural approach
- C. Classical approach
- D. Structural approach

Answer is: C

10. What is meant by reading in chunks?

- A. Completely
- B. Short pieces
- C. Skimming
- D. Checking

Answer is: B

Skimming is a reading technique meant to look for main or general ideas in a text, without going into detailed and exhaustive reading. In skimming, a reader reads only important information, but not everything.

Scanning is reading rapidly in order to find specific facts.

Chunking is a procedure of breaking up reading material into manageable sections. Before reading a “chunk” students are given a statement of purpose, which guides them to look for something specific in the text.

11. Receptive skills are:

- A. Reading and writing
- B. Reading and speaking
- C. Listening and reading
- D. Speaking and writing

Answer is: C

The **receptive skills** are listening and reading, because learners do not need to produce language to do these, they receive and understand it. These skills are sometimes known as passive skills. They can be contrasted with the productive or active skills of speaking and writing.

12. Receptive skills are also called:

- A. Active skills
- B. Productive skills
- C. Passive skills
- D. None of the above

Answer is: C

13. Content words are also called:

- A. Functions

- B. Grammatical words
- C. Lexical words
- D. Empty words

Answer is: C

LEXICAL WORD A **lexical item** (lexical word) is what we normally recognize as "the ordinary word." A lexical item can also be a part of a word or a chain of words. Lexical items are the basic building blocks of a language's vocabulary

14. What do we mean when we say “anticipation” in reading?

- A. Thinking
- B. Putting
- C. Asking
- D. Checking

Answer is: A

An anticipation guide is a comprehension strategy that is used before reading to activate students' prior knowledge and build curiosity about a new topic. Anticipation guides stimulate students' interest in a topic and set a purpose for reading.

15. In phonetic method, the children are taught to recognize the relationship between:

- A. Letters and sounds
- B. Words and sounds
- C. Syllables and sounds
- D. Phrases and sounds

Answer is: A

16. The test in which words are removed from a reading passage at regular intervals, leaving blank is called:

- A. A placement test
- B. An aptitude test
- C. A cloze test
- D. A discrete point test

Answer is: C

17. What is meant by recapitulation?

- A. Follow up
- B. Summing up
- C. Supposition
- D. Presentation

Answer is: B

18. Skimming in language learning means:

- A. Taking off cream from milk
- B. Look for main or general idea in the text
- C. Reading slowly
- D. Both A and B

Answer is: D

19. Productive skills are:

- A. Reading and writing
- B. Reading and speaking
- C. Listening and speaking
- D. Speaking and writing

Answer is: D

20. Deductive method is method of teaching:

- A. Spelling
- B. Grammar
- C. Poetry
- D. Prose

Answer is: B

21. What is the close and deep reading of a text called?

- A. Extensive
- B. Intensive
- C. Inductive
- D. Deductive

Answer is: B

Extensive reading is an approach to language learning in which long text and a large amount of material are read by the students for general understanding.

Intensive Reading is a reading method wherein learners are supposed to read the short text carefully and deeply so as to gain maximum understanding.

22. The main purpose of learning a language is:

- A. Appreciation
- B. Discussion
- C. Communication
- D. Comprehension

Answer is: C

23. Name the key in the process of habit formulation.

- A. Production
- B. Practice
- C. Imitation
- D. Usage

Answer is: B

24. A conversation between two persons is:

- A. Monologue
- B. Dialogue
- C. Mixing
- D. Multilogue

Answer is: B

In theatre, a monologue is a speech presented by a single character, most often to express their thoughts aloud, though sometimes also to directly address another character or the audience.

Multilogue (plural multilogues) A conversation that is many-to-many. The term is commonly used to describe the nature of conversations and interactions using social media and collaborative tools, such as social networking, online video etc.

25. The method of teaching English used in our Govt schools is:

- A. Grammar translation method
- B. Direct method
- C. Audio lingual method
- D. Communicative language teaching method

Answer is: A

The Audio-lingual Teaching Method

With the outbreak of World War II armies needed to become orally proficient in the languages of their allies and enemies as quickly as possible. This teaching technique was initially called the Army Method, and was the first to be based on linguistic theory and behavioral psychology.

Based on Skinner's Behaviorism theory, it assumed that a human being can be trained using a **system of reinforcement**. Correct behaviour receives positive feedback, while errors receive negative feedback.

This approach to learning is similar to the Direct Method, in that the lesson takes place entirely in the target language.

The Audio-lingual Method was widely used in the 1950s and 1960s, and the emphasis was not on the understanding of words, but rather on the acquisition of structures and patterns in common everyday dialogue.

These patterns are elicited, repeated and tested until the responses given by the student in the foreign language are **automatic**.

Some characteristics of this method are:

- Drills are used to teach structural patterns
- Set phrases are memorised with a focus on intonation
- Grammatical explanations are kept to a minimum
- Vocabulary is taught in context
- Audio-visual aids are used
- Focus is on pronunciation
- Correct responses are positively reinforced immediately

The **Communicative Language Teaching** appeared during the **1970s** due to a shift in language learning views. British linguists, dissatisfied with the audio-lingual and grammar-translation method of second language education, proposed a new approach based on the need for **communicative proficiency** within a social context rather than mere mastery of particular vocabulary and grammatical structures.

Currently, the Communicative Approach is the most popular and most used in most modern, reputable, and international educational institutions using the:

Principles of Communicative Language Teaching

- 'Authentic language' in real context should be introduced in the classroom whenever possible. It is the language used for day-to-day communication or functional purpose.
- By teaching language, learner should be able to make out speaker's or writer's intention. So that they will be communicatively competent.
- There should be connectivity among all the language skills such as listening, speaking, reading and writing together since they are regularly used in real life.
- The target language is a vehicle for classroom communication, not just the object of study. Hence, attention should be given to teaching language for communication.
- One function may have different linguistic forms. As the language is taught for the functional purpose, a variety of linguistic forms are presented together.
- Students have to learn language properties i.e. cohesion and coherence which are helpful to combine sentences together. It is essential for them as they work with language at the discourse or super sentential (above sentence) level.
- In CLT, games, role plays, group work, pair work, etc. play an important role as they have certain feature in common to learn language effectively.
- Errors are tolerated and treated as a natural outcome of the development of communication skills.
- Proper situations should be created by the teacher so as to promote communication in the classroom.
- The social contexts of the communicative situations are essential for giving meaning to the utterances.

- The grammar and vocabulary that the students learn follow from the functions, situational context and the role of the interlocutors.

26. The integral part of communicative approach is:

- A. Sequence
- B. Fluency
- C. Speech
- D. Interaction

Answer is: C

27. The direct method was first called as:

- A. Classical method
- B. Reform method
- C. An approach
- D. Direct approach

Answer is: B

28. The other name audio lingual method is:

- A. Aural – oral approach
- B. Communicative approach
- C. Linguistic approach
- D. Audio lingual approach

Answer is: A

29. Lingual mean:

- A. Listening
- B. Speaking
- C. Seeing
- D. Asking

Answer is: B

30. Faster than skimming is:

- A. Intensive reading
- B. Extensive reading
- C. Scanning
- D. Chunks

Answer is: C

31. Activity of writing is:

- A. Muscular
- B. Mental
- C. Oral
- D. Mechanical

Answer is: A

32. Types of grammar are:

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Answer is: A

33. Prescriptive grammar is _____ oriented

- A. Rules
- B. Trends
- C. Regulations
- D. None of the above

Answer is: A

A **descriptive grammar** is a set of rules about language based on how it is actually used. In a descriptive grammar there is no right or wrong

language. It can be compared with a prescriptive grammar, which is a set of rules based on how people think language should be used.

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34. Descriptive grammar is _____ oriented:

- A. Rules
- B. Trends
- C. Regulations
- D. None of the above

Answer is: B

35. Language used in poetry is:

- A. Simple
- B. Figurative
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

Answer is: B

36. In four Ps format of lesson planning, there are four steps, one is preparation, two presentation, three practice and fourth one is:

- A. Evaluation
- B. Recapitulation
- C. Production
- D. None of the above

Answer is: C

37. In peer teaching, who teaches the class?

- A. Students
- B. Teachers
- C. Special educationist
- D. None of the above

Answer is: A

38. In _____ learning, role play and simulation can be used:

- A. Science
- B. Arts
- C. Language
- D. Mathematics

Answer is: C

39. The main objective of role play is:

- A. Develop speaking skills
- B. Make direct relation in real life
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

Answer is: C

40. Phases in micro teaching are:

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

Answer is: C

Microteaching entails essentially 5 steps:

- Pre- observation
- Observation

- Analysis
- Self-viewing
- Supervisory conference

41. In multigrade teaching MGT, how many teachers participate?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer is:

Multigrade Teaching Multigrade teaching occurs in primary education when a teacher has to teach two or more primary school student grades in the same class. More general term and probably more accurate is that multigrade teaching refers to the teaching of students of different ages, grades and abilities in the same group.

42. The role of teacher in multi grade teaching is:

- A. Debater
- B. Imitator
- C. Facilitator
- D. None

Answer is: C

43. In three basic questioning strategies, two are convergent, divergent and:

- A. Summative
- B. Evaluative
- C. Formative
- D. Diagnostic

Answer is: B

There are five basic types of questions:

Factual; Convergent; Divergent; Evaluative; and Combination

1. Factual - Soliciting reasonably simple, straight forward answers based on obvious facts or awareness. These are usually at the lowest level of cognitive or affective processes and answers are frequently either right or wrong.

Example: *What is the name the Shakespeare play about the Prince of Denmark?*

2. Convergent - Answers to these types of questions are usually within a very finite range of acceptable accuracy. These may be at several different levels of cognition -- comprehension, application, analysis, or ones where the answerer makes inferences or conjectures based on personal awareness, or on material read, presented or known.

Example: *On reflecting over the entirety of the play Hamlet, what were the main reasons why Ophelia went mad? (This is not specifically stated in one direct statement in the text of Hamlet. Here the reader must make simple inferences as to why she committed suicide.)*

3. Divergent - These questions allow students to explore different avenues and create many different variations and alternative answers or scenarios. Correctness may be based on logical projections, may be contextual, or arrived at through basic knowledge, conjecture, inference, projection, creation, intuition, or imagination. These types of questions often require students to analyze, synthesize, or evaluate a knowledge base and then project or predict different outcomes.

Answering divergent questions may be aided by higher levels of cognitive functions. Answers to these types of questions generally fall into a wide range of acceptability. Often correctness is determined subjectively based on the possibility or probability. Frequently the intention of these types of divergent questions is to stimulate imaginative and creative thought, or investigate cause and effect relationships, or provoke deeper

thought or extensive investigations. And, one needs to be prepared for the fact that there may not be right or definitely correct answers to these questions.

Divergent questions may also serve as larger contexts for directing inquiries, and as such may become what are known as "essential" questions that frame the content of an entire course.

Example: *In the love relationship of Hamlet and Ophelia, what might have happened to their relationship and their lives if Hamlet had not been so obsessed with the revenge of his father's death?*

Example of a divergent question that is also essential and divergent: *Like many authors throughout time, Shakespeare dwells partly on the pain of love in Hamlet. Why is painful love so often intertwined with good literature. What is its never ending appeal to readers?*

4. Evaluative - These types of questions usually require sophisticated levels of cognitive and/or emotional judgment. In attempting to answer evaluative questions, students may be combining multiple logical and/or thinking process, or comparative frameworks. Often an answer is analyzed at multiple levels and from different perspectives before the answerer arrives at newly synthesized information or conclusions.

Examples:

a. *What are the similarities and differences between the deaths of Ophelia when compared to that of Juliet?*

b. *What are the similarities and differences between Roman gladiatorial games and modern football?*

5. Combinations - These are questions that blend any combination of the above.

44. Yes/ no questions are also known as:

A. Polar

- B. Close ended
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

Answer is: C

In linguistics, a yes–no question, formally known as a polar question or a general question is a question whose expected answer is one of two choices, one that affirms the question and one that denies the question. Typically, in English, the choices are either "yes" or "no".

Polar questions begin with an auxiliary verb or modal verb and are usually, but not always, answered using the same auxiliary/modal verb.

Open-ended questions are questions that allow someone to give a free-form answer.

Closed-ended questions can be answered with “Yes” or “No,” or they have a limited set of possible answers (such as: A, B, C, or All of the Above).

45. To ask the confirmation of some information, we ask _____ type of questions?

- A. Tag questions
- B. Simple questions
- C. Polar questions
- D. None polar questions

Answer is: A

A tag question is a special construction in English. It is a statement followed by a mini-question. We use tag questions to ask for confirmation. They mean something like: "Is that right?" or "Do you agree?" They are very common in English.

46. What is meant by realia?

- A. Real things
- B. Audio visual aids

- C. Artificial things
- D. None of the above

Answer is: A

What are some examples of realia? Realia can incorporate what's already in your classroom, such as a desk, chair, or poster. Or, it can be something you've brought from outside class, like a collection of colorful brochures, a stuffed animal, tickets, or souvenirs you got while traveling

47. Direct method strongly emphasizes on:

- A. Written work
- B. Reading work
- C. Oral work
- D. Social work

Answer is: C

48. Audio lingual means:

- A. Listening and reading
- B. Listening and speaking
- C. Listening and writing
- D. Listening with the help of A.V Aids

Answer is: B

49. Elective Approach means

- A. Drawing from various
- B. Not following one style
- C. Using a wide variety
- D. All of the above

Answer is: A

Eclectic approach is a methodology that makes use of the varied language learning approaches instead of confine to one approach. It is a skilled

based approach as the teacher can base his method or approach on the basis of the learner's age, knowledge and aims and objectives of the lesson

50. The basis on which the three remaining skills are developed:

- A. Reading
- B. Writing
- C. Listening
- D. Speaking

Answer is: C

51. The knowledge of a native speaker of a language is:

- A. Explicit
- B. Implicit
- C. Explicit and Implicit
- D. None of the above

Answer is: C

Explicit: stated clearly and in detail, leaving no room for confusion or doubt.

“implicit” refers to something that is implied and not stated directly

52. Scanning is done:

- A. Orally
- B. Loudly
- C. Slowly
- D. Rapidly

Answer is: D

53. Reading news paper is:

- A. Skimming
- B. Scanning

- C. Intensive reading
- D. Extensive reading

Answer is: A

Skimming is used to quickly identify the main ideas of a text. When you read the newspaper, you're probably not reading it word-by-word, instead you're scanning the text.

54. Novel reading is:

- A. Skimming
- B. Scanning
- C. Intensive reading
- D. Extensive reading

Answer is: D

55. What shall we do if we find an unfamiliar word?

- A. Look for the meaning in the dictionary
- B. We may guess its meanings
- C. We may ask some one about its meanings
- D. We may ignore it

Answer is: B

56. To cast a bird eye view over a text before reading is:

- A. Prediction
- B. Anticipation
- C. Previewing
- D. Motivation

Answer is: C

Previewing the text to get an overview. What is it? Previewing a text means that you get an idea of what it is about without reading the main body of the text.

57. Reading practiced at primary level is:

- A. Loud reading
- B. Silent reading
- C. Extensive reading
- D. Fast reading

Answer is: A

58. Mechanical as well as mental skill is:

- A. Reading
- B. Writing
- C. Listening
- D. Speaking

Answer is: C

Mechanical: (of an action) done without thought or spontaneity; automatic.

59. What helps a learner the most to learn a lot?

- A. Target language
- B. Mother language
- C. Bilingualism
- D. All of the above

Answer is: B

60. The third skill of teaching English is:

- A. Listening
- B. Speaking
- C. Reading
- D. Writing

Answer is: C

Sequence of Skills in Learning English Language:

- Listening
- Speaking
- Reading
- Writing

61. Non visual information in reading is concerned with:

- A. Text
- B. Stories
- C. Prior knowledge of reader
- D. Chunks

Answer is: C

Non-visual Information: There are other kinds of information - non-visual information - that the reader brings to the experience and needs in order to be able to read and comprehend: an understanding of the relevant language including vocabulary and syntax. familiarity with the subject matter general ability in reading.

62. Demonstration with explanation is made in:

- A. Audio-lingual method
- B. Direct method
- C. GTM
- D. All of the above

Answer is: A

63. There are total _____ traditional sounds in English?

- A. 40
- B. 38
- C. 42
- D. 44

Answer is: D

English Sounds: Despite there being just 26 letters in the English language there are approximately 44 unique sounds, also known as phonemes. The 44 sounds help distinguish one word or meaning from another. Various letters and letter combinations known as graphemes are used to represent the sounds. 24 consonants and 20 vowel sounds

64. What sort of reading do you use to find a word in a dictionary?:

- A. Vocalization
- B. Skimming
- C. Scanning
- D. Careful reading

Answer is: D

65. Choose the odd one

- A. Stanza
- B. Rhyme
- C. Octave
- D. Paragraph

Answer is: D

An octave is a set of 8 lines of poetry. Simply, octave can be used to refer to any 8 lines of poetry that make a poem or a specific stanza-rhymed or unrhymed, following a specific meter or not

66. Poetry, Drama and Novel are:

- A. Forms of language
- B. Forms of emotion
- C. Forms of interaction
- D. Forms of expression

Answer is: D

67. Involves active cognitive processing of the spoken form of the language?

- A. Writing
- B. Reading
- C. Speaking
- D. Listening

Answer is: D

68. Language can't function without a proper

- A. Pupil
- B. Situation
- C. Teacher
- D. Skill

Answer is: B

69. Teaching and learning is a journey from

- a) Concrete to abstract
- b) Simple to complex
- c) Known to unknown
- d) All the above

Answer is: D

70. Direct Method is also known as

- a) Natural Method
- b) Indirect Approach
- c) Inductive Approach
- d) All the above

Answer is: A

71. Grammar-Translation Method stresses on

- a) Accuracy
- b) Fluency
- c) Appropriateness
- d) Listening skill

Answer is: A

72. Grammar-Translation Method does not

- a) Encourage learning through mother tongue
- b) Give importance to grammar
- c) Enhance a student's communicative skill
- d) Enable the student to use of the mother language fluently

Answer is: C

73. Brain storming' means

- a) To collect all kinds of ideas on a topic
- b) To do some mental exercise
- c) To make efforts to understand something
- d) To give some kind of stimulus to the brain

Answer is: A

74. Students learn English by translating to and from their native language. They memorize irregular verb forms by writing them down over and over. Speaking skills are not a main focus.

- A. the communicative approach
- B. the audiolingual method
- C. the grammar-translation method
- D. None of the above

Answer is: C

75. Students listen to a dialogue between a taxi driver and passenger. They fill in gaps and then practise a dialogue with a partner. Tomorrow they will go outside and practise asking for directions.

- A. ALM
- B. CLT
- C. GTM
- D. DM

Answer is: B

76. The teacher only uses English, but the students can use English or their first language. The teacher does not correct mistakes when his students speak English. Students can start speaking English when they are ready.

- A. DM or Natural Approach
- B. CLT
- C. GTM
- D. ALM

Answer is: A

77. The students learn patterns of language by repeating model sentences that the teacher provides. They memorize set phrases and receive positive reinforcement from their teacher when they perform drills correctly.

- A. DM or Natural Approach
- B. CLT
- C. GTM
- D. ALM

Answer is: D

78. The teacher says commands and acts them out. The students try to perform the action. The teacher repeats by saying the command without acting it out. The students respond. The roles are then reversed.

- A. DM or Natural Approach
- B. CLT
- C. Total Physical Response
- D. ALM

Answer is: C

Total Physical Response (TPR) is a method of teaching language or vocabulary concepts by using physical movement to react to verbal input. The process is just like the way that infants learn their first language, and it reduces student stress.