

## PUNJAB EDUCATION DEPARTEMENT EDUCATORS 2016-17

for Every Post of NTS Educators Test including Instructional Planning, Strategies, Learning Environment  
at B.Ed Level MCQs

1. In teaching experienced members guide the immature one's for

- (a) Spending time
- (b) Qualification
- (c) Quality of life
- (d) Adjustment of life

Answer is = d

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

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

Answer is = a

3. The goal of teaching is

- (a) to give information
- (b) To involve pupils in activities
- (c) To impart knowledge
- (d) Desirable change in behavior

Answer is = d

4. The rules of presenting the contents to make them easy are called

- (a) Method of teaching
- (b) Maxims of teaching
- (c) Techniques of teaching
- (d) Teaching strategies

Answer is = b

5. 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

6. SOLO taxonomy consists of levels

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

Answer is = c

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

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

Answer is = a

8. Two or more aspects are understood in

- (a) Unistructural lever
- (b) Multi-structural level
- (c) Rational level
- (d) Extended abstract level

Answer is = b

9. Integration is developed between two or more Aspects in

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

Answer is = c

10. To go beyond the given in formation is

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

Answer is = d

11. SOLO taxonomy was presented by

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

Answer is = d

12. Students are passive in

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

Answer is = c

13. Symposium is a type of

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

Answer is = b

14. Heuristic means

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

Answer is = a

15. Arm strong was the exponent of

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

Answer is = d

16. According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are

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

Answer is = c

17. Activity involves

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

Answer is = d

18. We move from specific to general in

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

Answer is = a

19. Practice is made in

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

Answer is = c

20. The Socratic method is known as

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

Answer is = d

21. 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

22. 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

23. 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

24. American approach emphasizes

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

Answer is = c

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

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

Answer is = a

26. Which is not true about lesson plan

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

Answer is = c

27. A good drama does not include

- (a) Interesting story
- (b) Alive dialogues
- (c) Very long play
- (d) Subject full of feelings

Answer is = c

28. 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

29. Drama or role play is useful for teaching

- (a) History
- (b) Science
- (c) Maths
- (d) Language

Answer is = a

30. The main types of teleconferencing identified are

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

Answer is = b

31. Which is not the types of teleconferencing

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

Answer is = c

32. Which one is accountable in cooperative learning

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

Answer is = c

33. Cooperative learning is an alternative to

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

Answer is = a

34. The number of students in cooperative learning groups are

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

Answer is = a

35. The essential characteristic of cooperative learning is

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

Answer is = b

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

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

Answer is = d

37. Peer culture constitutes

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

Answer is = a

38. Which is not the advantage of team teaching

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

Answer is = d

39. 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

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40. CAI stands for

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

Answer is = b

41. Which is not the mode of CAI

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

Answer is = d

42. Example of psychomotor domain is that student

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

Answer is = b

43. Ability to develop a life style based upon the preferred value system is

- (a) Responding
- (b) Valuing

- (c) Organizing
- (d) Characterizing

Answer is = d

44. 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

45. At the highest level of hierarchy is

- (a) Understanding
- (b) Application
- (c) Evaluation
- (d) Analysis

Answer is = c

46. Student can design a laboratory according to certain specification in which category of objective?

- (a) Analysis
- (b) Synthesis
- (c) Evaluation
- (d) Knowledge

Answer is = b

47. The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objective is

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Five
- (d) Six

Answer is = b

48. The highest level of cognitive domain is

- (a) Synthesis
- (b) Analysis
- (c) Comprehension
- (d) Evaluation

Answer is = d

49. The process of determining the value or worth of anything is

- (a) Test
- (b) Measurement
- (c) Assessment
- (d) Evaluation

Answer is = d

50. Educational objectives have been divide into

- (a) Two domains
- (b) Three domains
- (c) Four domains
- (d) Five domains

Answer is = b

51. Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented in

- (a) 1946
- (b) 1956
- (c) 1966
- (d) 1976

Answer is = b

52. The classification of cognitive domain was presented by

- (a) Benjamin S. Bloom
- (b) Skinner
- (c) Krathwhol
- (d) Simpson

Answer is = a

53. Cognitive domain have

- (a) Three subgroups
- (b) Four subgroups
- (c) Five subgroups
- (d) Six subgroups

Answer is = d

54. The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is

- (a) Comprehension

- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Synthesis

Answer is = c

55. The highest level of learning in cognitive domain is

- (a) Evaluation
- (b) Synthesis
- (c) analysis
- (d) Application

Answer is = a

56. The right sequence of subgroups cognitive domain is

- (a) Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Synthesis, analysis, Evaluation
- (b) Knowledge, Comprehension, application, Evaluation, analysis, Synthesis
- (c) Knowledge, Comprehension, Evaluation, application, Analysis, Synthesis
- (d) Knowledge, Comprehension, application, analysis, Synthesis Evaluation

Answer is = d

57. Knowing/ memorizing and recalling is concerned with

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Evaluation

Answer is = c

58. To grasp the meaning of the material is

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Synthesis

Answer is = a

59. To use previous learned material in new situation is

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) analysis

Answer is = b

60. To break down material into component parts to know its organizational structure is

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) application
- (c) Analysis
- (d) Synthesis

Answer is = c

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

- (a) Evaluation
- (b) Synthesis
- (c) Analysis
- (d) Application

Answer is = b

62. To know the worth or value of material is

- (a) Analysis
- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Evaluation

Answer is = d

63. The intellectual skills are reflected by

- (a) Cognitive Domain
- (b) affective domain
- (c) Psychomotor
- (d) None of above

Answer is = a

64. Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by

- (a) Cognitive Domain
- (b) Affective Domain
- (c) Psychomotor Domain
- (d) None of above

Answer is = b

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

- (a) Cognitive Domain
- (b) Affective Domain
- (c) Psychomotor domain
- (d) None of above

Answer is = c

66. The focus of cognitive domain is

- (a) Physical and Motor skills
- (b) Intellectual Skills
- (c) Attitudes and Interests
- (d) None of above

Answer is = b

67. The affective domain was classified by

- (a) Benjamin S. Bloom
- (b) Simpson
- (c) Krathwhol
- (d) Burner

Answer is =c

68. Affective domain is divided into

- (a) four subgroups
- (b) Five subgroups
- (c) Six subgroups
- (d) seven subgroups

Answer is = b

69. The lowest level of learning in affective domain is

- (a) Responding
- (b) Valuing
- (c) Attending
- (d) Organization

Answer is = c

70. Which is placed at the highest level of learning in affective domain

- (a) Attending
- (b) Responding
- (c) Organization
- (d) Characterization

Answer is = d

71. Right order of sub- groups of affective domain is

- (a) Attending, Responding, Valuing, characterization, Organization
- (b) attending, Responding, Characterization, Valuing, Organization
- (c) Attending, Valuing, Responding, Organization, Characterization
- (d) Attending, Responding, Valuing, Organization, Characterization

Answer is = d

72. Willingness to attend to particular phenomenon is

- (a) Attending/ Receiving
- (b) Responding
- (c) Valuing
- (d) Organization

Answer is = a

73. Which sub- group of affective domain focuses on active participation in

- (a)Attending/ Receiving
- (b) Responding
- (c) Valuing
- (d) Organization

Answer is = b

74. Bringing together different values into a consistent value system is

- (a) Attending/ Receiving
- (b) Responding
- (c) Valuing
- (d) Organization

Answer is = d

75. Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in

- (a) Responding
- (b) Valuing
- (c) Organization
- (d) Characterization

Answer is = d



76. Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in

- (a) 1962
- (b) 1972
- (c) 1982
- (d) 1992

Answer is = b

77. Affective domain was divided into subgroups by Krathwhol in

- (a) 1954
- (b) 1964
- (c) 1974
- (d) 1984

Answer is = b

78. Psychomotor domain was divided by Simpson in

- (a) Four subgroups
- (b) Five subgroups
- (c) Six subgroups
- (d) Seven subgroups

Answer is = d

79. The Characteristic of behavioral objective is

- (a) Observable and Immeasurable
- (b) Non- observable
- (c) Observable and measurable
- (d) None of above

Answer is = c

80. The right sequence of sub-groups of psychomotor domain is

- (a) Perception, Set, Guided response, Mechanism, Complex overt response, adaptation, Origination
- (b) Perception, Complex over response, Set, Guided, response, Mechanism, adaptation, Organization
- (c) Set, Origination, Guided response, Mechanism Complex overt response, Adaptation, perception
- (d) Guided response, Mechanism, perception, Set, Adaptation, Organization, Complex overt response

Answer is = a

81. Objective related to affective domain is

- (a) Student can paint a picture
- (b) Student can draw a graph
- (c) Student values honesty
- (d) Student can write a letter

Answer is = c

82. Bring together scientific ideas to form a unique idea is

- (a) Application
- (b) analysis
- (c) Synthesis
- (d) Evaluation

Answer is = c

83. Which is vast in scope

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

Answer is = c

84. Students find/explore the in formations themselves in

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

Answer is = b

85. Teacher performs practically and explains in

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

Answer is = c

86. Role of student is active in

- (a) Discover method
- (b) Problem solved method



(c) Inquiry method

(d) All above

Answer is = d

87. Micro teacher is a

(a) Teacher method

(b) Teaching training technique

(c) Motivational technique

(d) none of above

Answer is = b

88. What is the time of presentation in Micro teaching?

(a) 1-5 min

(b) 5-10 min

(c) 10-15 min

(d) 15-20 min

Answer is = b

89. What is the No of students in micro teaching?

(a) 1-5

(b) 5-10

(c) 10-15

(d) 15-20

Answer is = b

90. Micro teaching started in

(a) 1950

(b) 1960

(c) 1970

(d) 1980

Answer is = b

91. Micro teaching focuses on the competency over

(a) Method

(b) Skills

(c) Contents

(d) None of above

Answer is = b

92. Which is more suitable in teaching of science?

(a) Lecture method

(b) demonstration method

(c) Discussion method

(d) Project method

Answer is = d

93. Which one is exception?

(a) Books

(b) Magazine

(c) Diagrams

(d) T.V

Answer is = d

94. Which is not included in print media?

(a) Books

(b) Magazine

(c) Diagrams

(d) T.V

Answer is = d

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

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

Answer is = b

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

(a) 75%

(b) 13%

(c) 6%

(d) 3%

Answer is = a

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

(a) 75%

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

Answer is = b

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

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

Answer is = c

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

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

Answer is = d

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

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

Answer is = d

101. According to W. Therber, types of Models are

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

Answer is = b

102. Mock up models are those which explain

- (a) Principles or working of machine
- (b) Internal structure
- (c) External structure
- (d) None of above

Answer is = a

103. 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

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

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

Answer is = d

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

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

Answer is = d

106. 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

107. 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

108. Wragg has suggested how many numbers of students in a micro teaching class?

- (a) 33 to 40
- (b) 25 to 30
- (c) 15 to 20
- (d) 5 to 10

Answer is = d

109. What are the merits of microteaching?

- (a) Feedback helps in the improvement of method of teaching
- (b) Due to shortage of time you divide the lesson plan into small units and thus gain mastery over the content
- (c) It helps in self evaluation and teacher build up confidence in them
- (d) all of the above

Answer is = d

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

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

Answer is = b

111. Exhibition of Science fairs promote students ability of

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

Answer is = b

112. The ultimate focus of scientific method is on

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

Answer is = d

113. What is the first step in the project method of teaching

- (a) Determination of activities
- (b) Determination of objectives
- (c) Planning
- (d) distribution of work

Answer is = d

114. 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

115. 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

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

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

Answer is = d

117. Which is not the step of scientific method?

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

Answer is = d

118. 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

119. Aims are

(a) National expectations

(b) Institution expectations

(c) Learning expectations

(d) None of the above

Answer is = a

120. Goals are at

(a) National level

(b) Subject level

(c) Classroom level

(d) All of the above

Answer is = b

121. Objectives are at

(a) National level

(b) Subject level

(c) Classroom level

(d) All of the above

Answer is = a

122. To promote science and technology is

(a) Aim

(b) Goals

(c) Objective

(d) All of the above

Answer is = a

123. To important computer education is

(a) Aim

(b) Goal

(c) Objective

(d) All of the above

Answer is = b

124. To identify the parts of the computer is

(a) Aim

(b) Goal

(c) Objective

(d) All of the above

Answer is = c

125. "State first law of motion" indicates

(a) Knowledge

(b) Comprehension

(c) application

(d) Evaluation

Answer is = a