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# Pedagogy

## MCQs

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# Pedagogy (MCQs)

## (Teaching Methods)

### INCLUDING INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING, STRATEGIES, ASSESSMENT, LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

**Introduction:** Learning is a process and it takes time for children to learn. Teacher should develop such a safe and thoughtful learning environment in which all children can learn. It requires such teaching activities and strategies that all students have active participation in the learning process. It requires the teachers to encourage children's efforts and acknowledge their success. It is also the responsibility of teachers to deal with student's misbehaviour during learning process by using timely and positive strategies. This teaching and learning resource is designed to help you become a good teacher.

تعلیم ایک مسلسل عمل ہے اور بچے سیکھنے میں وقت لیتے ہیں۔ اساتذہ کو چاہیے کہ سیکھنے کا ایسا محفوظ اور فکر انگیز ماحول پیدا کریں جس میں تمام بچے سیکھ سکیں۔ اس کے لیے ایسی تدریسی سرگرمیوں اور حکمت عملیوں کی ضرورت ہے کہ سیکھنے کے عمل میں تمام طلبہ کی فعال شمولیت ہو۔ اساتذہ کو چاہیے کہ وہ کاوش کرنے کے لیے بچوں کا حوصلہ بڑھائیں اور ان کی کامیابی کو سراہیں۔ اساتذہ کی یہ بھی ذمہ داری ہے کہ سیکھنے کے عمل کے دوران طلبہ کے نامناسب رویوں سے بروقت اور مثبت حکمت عملی کے ساتھ نمٹیں۔ درس و تدریس کا یہ مواد آپ کو ایک اچھا استاد بنانے میں مدد کے لیے مرتب کیا گیا ہے۔

**The Traditional Classroom:** Most of the teaching in our classroom is done in a traditional monologue way. The children sit quietly in rows in the classroom, the teacher does all the talking and the students passively listen to the teacher. They speak only when called on to and do exactly as they are told. Research shows that when students are taught in this way, they get very little (about 5%) of the knowledge. Research also shows that the learning of students improves a lot when their active participation is ensured.

In a traditional classroom, the learning capabilities of most students are limited merely to copy what is written on the board and they are not able to actively process the information through thinking, comparison and analysis. Due to this limited mental ability, students lose interest in learning. Another reason is that teachers do not vary teaching style to suit the requirements of the subject.

روایتی کمرہ جماعت:

ہمارے ہاں کمرہ جماعت میں تدریس کا عمل روایتی یک طرفہ انداز میں سرانجام دیا جاتا ہے۔ کلاس میں بچے قطاروں میں خاموشی سے بیٹھ جاتے ہیں، استاد لگاتار بولتا رہتا ہے اور طلبہ استاد کو سنتے رہتے ہیں۔ طلبہ صرف اسی وقت بولتے ہیں جب انہیں پکارا جاتا

ہے اور بالکل وہی کرتے ہیں جیسا نہیں کہا جاتا ہے۔ تحقیق سے یہ بات ثابت ہو چکی ہے کہ سب طلبہ کو ایسی تعلیم دی جانی چاہیے جو انہیں 50% (تقریباً) علم حاصل کر پاتے ہیں۔ تحقیق سے یہ بات بھی ثابت ہوتی ہے کہ طلبہ میں سیکھنے کا عمل ایسی صورت میں ہونا چاہیے جو ان کی عملی شمولیت کو یقینی بنایا جائے۔

ایک روایتی کمرہ جماعت میں زیادہ تر طلبہ کے سیکھنے کی استعداد بورڈ پر لکھے ہوئے مواد کو نقل کرنے تک ہی محدود رہتی ہے۔ وہ قیاس آرائی، موازنہ اور تجزیہ کے ذریعہ معلومات کی جانچ کرنے کے قابل نہیں رہتے۔ اس محدود ذہنی صلاحیت کی وجہ سے طلبہ سیکھنے میں دلچسپی کھودیتے ہیں۔ اس کی ایک اور وجہ یہ ہے کہ اساتذہ مضمون کی ضرورت کی مناسبت سے اپنا تدریسی انداز تبدیل نہیں کرتے۔

### Going Beyond the Lecture:

By using a variety of interactive activities in classrooms, students' interest and active participation in learning can be enhanced. Such activities also enable students to construct their own knowledge. While designing these activities, teacher must ensure that all students participate.

### تدریس میں نئی جہتیں:

کمرہ جماعت میں مختلف قسم کی باہمی سرگرمیوں کے ذریعے طلبہ کی دلچسپی اور سیکھنے کے عمل میں شمولیت بڑھانی جانی چاہیے۔ ایسی سرگرمیاں طلبہ کو اس قابل بھی بناتی ہیں کہ وہ معلومات خود سے تیار کریں۔ ان سرگرمیوں کو تیار کرتے وقت اساتذہ کو تمام طلبہ کی شمولیت یقینی بنانی چاہیے۔

### Research Shows That:

- Students learn and retain more when asked to do something just learn information.
- Students learn more by actively participating in observing, speaking, writing, listening, thinking, drawing and doing.
- Learning is enhanced when a student applies his/her knowledge for benefits to himself and others.
- Learning styles of different children vary and teachers should design activities and strategies accordingly.
- Knowing about learning style can help teacher plan lessons, assignments and activities.

### تحقیق سے ثابت ہوتا ہے کہ:

- ☆ طلبہ اس وقت زیادہ سیکھتے اور سمجھتے ہیں جب انہیں محض معلومات کو ازبر کرنے کی بجائے کچھ کرنے کا کہا جائے۔
- ☆ مشاہدہ کرنے، بولنے، لکھنے، سننے، سوچنے، خاکہ بنانے اور کام کرنے کے عمل میں شرکت سے طلبہ زیادہ سیکھتے ہیں۔
- ☆ جب ایک طالب علم اپنے اور دوسروں کے فائدہ کے لیے علم کا اطلاق کرتا ہے تو اس کے سیکھنے کے عمل میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے۔
- ☆ مختلف بچوں کے سیکھنے کے انداز مختلف ہوتے ہیں اور اساتذہ کو ان کی مطابقت سے ہی سرگرمیاں اور حکمت عملیاں ترتیب دینی چاہئیں۔
- ☆ سیکھنے کے مختلف انداز کا علم ہونے سے اساتذہ کو اسباق کی منصوبہ بندی، طلبہ کو دیا جانے والا کام اور سرگرمیاں تیار کرنے میں مدد مل سکتی ہے۔

## Effective Teaching Involves:

- \* The use of teaching tools, techniques, and strategies.
- \* An understanding of how students learn, how they process information, what motivates them to learn more, and what impedes the learning process.
- \* Creating effective learning environment where students are actively participating and engaged with the material.
- \* The use of different instructional strategies for the development of skills, values and psychological health.

موثر تدریس میں شامل ہیں:

- ☆ تدریسی سامان (اوزار) طریق کار اور حکمت عملیوں کو استعمال کرنا۔
- ☆ یہ سمجھنا کہ طلبہ کس طرح سیکھتے ہیں، وہ معلومات کی کس طرح جانچ کرتے ہیں، انہیں کیا چیز زیادہ سیکھنے کے لیے متحرک کرتی ہے اور کیا چیز ان کے سیکھنے کے عمل کو سست کرتی ہے۔
- ☆ سیکھنے کے لیے موثر ماحول پیدا کرنا جہاں طلبہ مواد کے ساتھ سرگرم انداز میں مشغول اور مصروف ہوں۔
- ☆ طلبہ میں مہارتیں، اقدار اور نفسیاتی صحت پیدا کرنے کے لیے مختلف ہدایاتی حکمت عملیاں استعمال کرنا۔

## Teaching Strategies in the New Curriculum:

### Making Lessons Interactive:

Ask questions, encourage students to questions, engage students in individual, pair, or small-group activities.

### Discussion:

Discussion is an excellent way to engage students in thinking and analyzing and defending an issue. Students respond to one another better than interacting only with the teacher.

نئے نصاب میں تدریسی حکمت عملیاں:

ابہاں میں طلبہ کی شمولیت:

سوالات پوچھیں، سوالات کرنے کے لیے طلبہ کی حوصلہ افزائی کریں، طلبہ کو انفرادی، جوڑوں یا چھوٹے گروہوں کی صورت میں گروہوں میں مشغول رکھیں۔

بحث/مباحثہ:

طلبہ کو سوچنے اور تجزیے کے عمل میں مصروف کرنے اور کسی مسئلہ/موضوع پر بات کرنے کے لیے بحث ایک بہت ہی عمدہ طریقہ ہے۔ محض استاد کے ساتھ ہی سوچ بچار میں مصروف رہنے کی نسبت طلبہ ایک دوسرے کو بہتر طور پر جواب دیتے ہیں۔

### Interactive Demonstrations:

Developing an environment of fun and demonstration in classroom stimulates students' interest and curiosity.

باہمی طور پر عملی مظاہرے: کمرہ جماعت میں کھیل اور عملی مظاہرہ کی فضا قائم کرنے سے طلبہ میں دلچسپی اور تجسس بڑھتا ہے۔

### Role Play:

Students learn by acting and observing. Some students act out a scenario and others watch and discuss.

رول پلے: طلبہ عملی طور پر کچھ کر کے اور مشاہدہ کر کے سیکھتے ہیں۔ کچھ طلبہ ایک صورت حال کی عملی طور پر کردار ادا کرتے ہیں اور آئیے طلبہ اس کو دیکھتے اور اس پر بحث کرتے ہیں۔

### Cooperative Learning:

Students work together in small groups. During this group work, students cooperate with each other. It maximizes their learning and they get the learning objectives through interactive dialogues.

معاوناتی تدریس: طلبہ چھوٹے چھوٹے گروہوں کی صورت میں کام کرتے ہیں۔ اس گروہی کام کے دوران طلبہ ایک دوسرے سے معاونت کرتے ہیں۔ اس طرح ان میں سیکھنے کا عمل تیز تر ہو جاتا ہے اور وہ باہمی بات چیت سے تدریسی مقاصد حاصل کرتے ہیں۔

### Inquiry-Based Teaching:

It enables the students to frame questions, gather information, analyze it and draw conclusion.

تحقیق و تجسس پر مبنی تدریس: یہ طریقہ طلبہ کو سوالات تیار کرنے، معلومات اکٹھی کرنے، معلومات کا تجزیہ کرنے اور پھر نتائج اخذ کرنے کے قابل بناتا ہے۔

### Lesson Planning:

Many teachers in Pakistan rely on textbooks only for teaching. They come into the classroom, ask students to open the textbook to a certain page and have students read a portion of the text. Then they ask students to answer questions which require them to reproduce material from the text. Most of the teachers teach all subjects (except mathematics) and use the same style for every subject. By spending a little time to plan the lessons, the teachers can deliver lesson in meaningful and interesting way.

### سبق کی منصوبہ بندی:

پاکستان میں بہت سے اساتذہ تدریس کے لیے صرف ٹیکسٹ بکس کا سہارا لیتے ہیں۔ وہ کمرہ جماعت میں آتے ہیں طلبہ کو ٹیکسٹ بک کا خاص صفحہ کھولنے کا کہتے ہیں اور پھر ان سے ٹیکسٹ کا مخصوص حصہ پڑھنے کو کہتے ہیں۔ پھر وہ طلبہ سے ایسے سوالات پوچھتے ہیں جن کے لیے انہیں ٹیکسٹ کا ہی مواد ہو بہو لکھنے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ اکثر اساتذہ تمام مضامین (ریاضی کے علاوہ) پڑھاتے ہیں اور ہر مضمون کے لیے ایک ہی انداز اختیار کرتے ہیں۔ سبق کی منصوبہ بندی پر تھوڑا سا وقت صرف کرنے سے اساتذہ سبق کو با معنی اور دلچسپ انداز میں پڑھا سکتے ہیں۔

## Development of Lesson Plans:

The lesson plan can be developed concentrating on the following important points:

1. Where are your students going? (Aims, Objectives, SLOs)
2. How the students going to get these aims? (Lesson introduction and development)
3. How will you know when the students have got the aims? (Assessment/evaluation)

### سبقی منصوبہ کی تیاری کا عمل:

1. مندرجہ ذیل اہم نکات کو زیر غور لا کر سبقی منصوبہ تیار کیا جاسکتا ہے:  
آپ کے طلبہ کیا حاصل کرنے لگے ہیں؟ (مقاصد اور حاصلاتِ تعلیم)
2. طلبہ ان مقاصد کو کیسے حاصل کریں گے؟ (سبق کا تعارف اور پختگی)
3. آپ کو کیسے پتہ چلے گا کہ طلبہ مقاصد حاصل کر چکے ہیں؟ (جائزہ/ جانچ)

## Important Components of a Lesson Plan in Teachers Guides:

### 1. Students' Learning Outcomes (SLOs):

The topics of different subjects have been given in the National Curricula. In each topic, the students' learning outcomes have been identified. In teacher's guides, the lesson plans have been developed on the base of these students' learning outcomes. Each lesson plan covers 1 to 3 learning outcomes. Students' learning outcomes help you to clarify the knowledge, skills and attitudes/values to be developed in students.

رہنمائے اساتذہ میں ایک سبقی منصوبہ کے اہم حصے:

1- سبق کا موضوع اور طلبہ کے حاصلاتِ تعلیم:

قومی نصابات میں ہر مضمون میں پڑھائے جانے والے موضوعات دیے گئے ہیں۔ ہر موضوع میں طلبہ کے حاصلاتِ تعلیم کی نشاندہی کر دی گئی ہے۔ رہنمائے اساتذہ میں سبقی منصوبے ان ہی حاصلاتِ تعلیم کو بنیاد بنا کر تیار کیے گئے ہیں۔ ہر سبقی منصوبہ 1 سے 3 حاصلاتِ تعلیم کا احاطہ کرتا ہے۔ طلبہ کے حاصلاتِ تعلیم سے طلبہ کو دی جانے والی معلومات، مہارتیں، رویے/ اقدار کو واضح کرنے میں مدد ملتی ہے۔

### 2. Time: Number of Periods:

Each lesson plan mentions the time/number of periods required to teach the lesson effectively. A teacher may him/herself divide the time for different types of activities given in the lesson plan. In teachers' guides, the same time distribution has not been emphasized. Teachers may also consult the academic calendar for the management of whole course.

ہر سبق منصوبہ میں سبق کی موثر انداز میں تدریس کے لیے درکار وقت/پیریڈز کی تعداد ظاہر کر دی گئی ہے۔ سبقی منصوبہ میں دی گئیں مختلف نوعیت کی سرگرمیوں کے لیے وقت کو استاد خود ہی تقسیم کر سکتا/سکتی ہے۔ رہنمائے اساتذہ میں وقت کی اسی تقسیم پر عمل کرنے کا زور نہیں دیا گیا۔ مکمل کورس کے انتظام کے لیے اساتذہ تعلیمی کیلنڈر سے بھی استفادہ کر سکتے ہیں۔

### 3. Information for Teachers:

This section includes the important information, concept maps etc. that are essential for the teacher for effective delivery of the lesson.

#### 3- استاد کے لیے معلومات:

اس حصہ میں وہ اہم معلومات، تصوراتی خاکے وغیرہ شامل ہیں جو سبق کو موثر انداز میں پڑھانے کے لیے استاد کے پاس ہونا لازمی ہیں۔

### 4. Material/Resources:

It is an important part of lesson plan that the material and resources for teaching the lesson be identified, for example, the apparatus to be used in activities (e.g. charts, coloured pencils, ruler etc.) and textbook etc.

#### 4- سامان/وسائل:

سبقی منصوبہ کا ایک اہم حصہ یہ ہے کہ سبق پڑھانے کے لیے درکار سامان اور وسائل کی نشاندہی کی جائے مثلاً سرگرمیوں میں استعمال ہونے والا سامان (مثلاً چارٹس، رنگین پنسلیں، پیانہ) اور ٹیکسٹ بک وغیرہ۔

### 5. Introductory Activities:

Introductory activities are designed to introduce the lesson or establish connection with the previous lesson. Such activities build readiness, create interest, and identify what students already know about the topic. In introductory activities, student's attention may be gained by showing pictures, stating a problem or a dilemma, or reading a poem/story. A test/quiz may be used to find out what students already know.

#### 5- تعارفی سرگرمیاں:

سبق کو متعارف کرانے کے لیے یا گزشتہ سبق سے ربط پیدا کرنے کے لیے تعارفی سرگرمیاں تیار کی جاتی ہیں۔ یہ سرگرمیاں طلبہ کو سبق کے لیے تیار کرتی ہیں ان میں دلچسپی پیدا کرتی ہیں اور نشان دہی کرتی ہیں کہ طلبہ موضوع کے بارے میں پہلے سے کیا جانتے ہیں۔ تعارفی سرگرمیوں میں کوئی تصویر دکھا کر مسئلہ یا مشکل بیان کر کے یا کوئی نظم/کہانی سنا کر طلبہ کی توجہ حاصل کی جاسکتی ہے۔ یہ جاننے کے لیے کہ طلبہ کیا جانتے ہیں کوئی آزمائش/سوال استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

### 6. Developmental Activities:

This section is the most important part of lesson plan. Most of the time allotted for in a lesson plan, is for these activities. Developmental activities grow out of the introductory activities. These activities are designed to attain the students' learning outcomes. During these activities new concepts, skills and values are introduced and these are built on past learning. These activities have this sequence: data gathering activities, data organizing activities,

demonstrative or applicative activities, and creative and expressive activities.

6- پختگی کے لیے سرگرمیاں: سبھی منصوبہ کا یہ سب سے اہم حصہ ہے۔ سبھی منصوبہ میں متعین کردہ زیادہ تر وقت ان سرگرمیوں کے لیے ہوتا ہے۔ یہ سرگرمیاں تعارفی سرگرمیوں سے ہی بنتی ہیں۔ ان سرگرمیوں کو طلبہ کے حاصلاتِ تعلیم کو پانے کے لیے تیار کیا جاتا ہے۔ ان سرگرمیوں کے دوران نئے تصورات، مہارتیں اور اقدار متعارف کروائی جاتی ہیں اور انہیں گزشتہ علم کو بنیاد بنا کر ہی تیار کیا جاتا ہے۔ ان سرگرمیوں کی ترتیب اس طرح ہوتی ہے: ڈیٹا اکٹھا کرنے کی سرگرمیاں، ڈیٹا منظم کرنے کی سرگرمیاں، عملی یا اطلاقی سرگرمیاں اور تخلیقی یا اظہاری سرگرمیاں۔

### 7. Concluding Activities/Sum up:

Such activities are used to enable students to consolidate and summarize their knowledge. They facilitate the application of knowledge and skills to a new situation. They are generally related to the main idea of the lesson.

7- نتیجہ خیز سرگرمیاں: ایسی سرگرمیاں طلبہ کو اس قابل بناتی ہیں کہ وہ اپنے علم کو پختہ کریں اور اس کا خلاصہ کریں۔ یہ طلبہ کو اپنے علم اور مہارت کو نئی صورت حال میں استعمال کرنے میں مدد دیتی ہیں۔ ان کا تعلق عام طور پر سبق کے مرکزی خیال سے ہوتا ہے۔

### 8. Assessment of Learning:

This section includes such questions or activities that can assess to what extent the students' learning outcomes have been achieved. Assessment is important in all phases of the lesson i.e. from introduction to conclusion. A variety of techniques can be used to assess the achievement of the chosen learning outcomes. Some of these are prepared as part of the learning activities; for example, the drawing and labelling of a map, the questions for evaluating a discussion, the final written report etc. Other tools such as tests/quiz are used at the end of lesson.

8- سیکھنے کے عمل کا جائزہ: اس حصہ میں ایسے سوالات یا سرگرمیاں ہوتی ہیں جن سے جائزہ لیا جاسکے کہ کہاں تک طلبہ کے حاصلاتِ تعلیم کا حصول ہو چکا ہے۔ سبق کے تمام حصوں یعنی تعارف سے اختتام تک کا جائزہ بہت ضروری، منتخب حاصلاتِ تعلیم کے حصول کا جائزہ لینے کے لیے مختلف قسم کے طریقے استعمال کیے جاسکتے ہیں۔ ان میں سے کچھ کو سیکھنے کے عمل کی سرگرمیوں کے حصے کے طور پر تیار کیا جاتا ہے مثلاً کوئی نقشہ بنانا اور اس میں لیبل لگانا، کسی بحث کو جانچنے کے لیے سوالات، حتمی تحریری رپورٹ وغیرہ۔ دوسرے طریقے مثلاً آزمائشیں/ٹیسٹ سبق کے اختتام پر استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں۔

9. Follow up: This section includes enrichment activities, projects, questions or homework to be assigned to the students. The said activities enable the students to apply their knowledge and skills in daily life.

9- فالو اپ (مشق): اس حصہ میں طلبہ کو علم کو وسعت دینے والی سرگرمیاں، پراجیکٹس، سوالات یا گھر کا کام دیا جاتا ہے۔ ایسی سرگرمیاں طلبہ کو اس قابل بناتی ہیں کہ وہ اپنے علم اور مہارتوں کا اطلاق روزمرہ زندگی میں کریں۔

☆☆☆☆



# OBJECTIVE MCQs TESTS

## MODEL TEST NO. 1

□ Against each question four answers are given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are shown in Bold).

1. The aim of education should be:
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (a) To prepare the students for examination      | (b) To develop social awareness in the students  |
| (c) To develop vocational skills in the students | (d) To prepare the students for practical life ✓ |
2. A teacher can motivate the students by:
- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Giving proper guidance ✓   | (b) Giving suitable prizes |
| (c) Delivering speech in class | (d) Giving examples        |
3. If a student does not pay any respect to you (Teacher), then you will:
- |                      |                                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Rebuke him       | (b) Talk his/her parents            |
| (c) Ignore him/her ✓ | (d) Award less marks in examination |
4. The best method of checking student's homework is:
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) To check the answers in the class in group manner  | (b) To assign it to intelligent students of the class |
| (c) To check by the teacher himself in a regular way ✓ | (d) To check them with the help of specimen answer    |
5. The aim of National Council for Teacher Education is:
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (a) To provide grant to colleges of education | (b) To maintain standards in colleges of education ✓ |
| (c) To promote research in education          | (d) To open college of education                     |
6. Kindergarten system of education was contributed by:
- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) Froebel ✓ | (b) T.P. Nunn  |
| (c) Spencer   | (d) Montessori |
7. Essay type tests are not reliable because:
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (a) Their responding styles are different | (b) Their answers are different                     |
| (c) Their results are different           | (d) Their checking is affected by examiner's mood ✓ |
8. The success of integrated education depends on:
- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (a) The support of community       | (b) The highest quality of teaching learning material |
| (c) The excellence of text-books ✓ | (d) The attitudinal changes in teachers               |
9. The quality of schools education is exclusively depending upon:
- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| (a) The quality of teacher education ✓ | (b) Infrastructural facilities |
| (c) Financial provisions               | (d) International support      |

10. To maintain interest among students in class, a teacher should:
- (a) Ask question from students ✓ (b) Discuss with the students
- (c) Use blackboard (d) Tell stories to students
11. Most important task of teacher is:
- (a) To deliver lecture in class (b) To take care of children
- (c) To organize teaching work ✓ (d) To evaluate the students
12. A teacher should be:
- (a) Diligent (b) Honest
- (c) Dutiful (d) All of the above ✓
13. Environmental education should be taught in schools because:
- (a) It is important part of our daily life ✓ (b) We cannot escape from environment
- (c) It will affect environment pollution (d) It will provide job to teachers
14. The ideal teacher:
- (a) Teaches the whole curriculum (b) Is a friend, philosopher and guide ✓
- (c) Helps his students in learning (d) Maintains good discipline
15. At primary level, it is better to teach in mother language because:
- (a) It develops self-confidence in children (b) It makes learning easy
- (c) It helps children in learning in natural atmosphere ✓ (d) It is helpful in intellectual development
16. Women are better teachers at primary level because:
- (a) They have less chances in other professions (b) Higher qualification is not needed in this profession
- (c) They are ready to work with low salary (d) They behave more patiently with children ✓
17. OBE is also known as:
- (a) Performance based education (b) Systematic education restructuring
- (c) Total quality management (d) All of the above ✓
18. What is most important while writing on blackboard?
- (a) Good writing ✓ (b) Writing in small letters
- (c) Clarity in writing (d) Writing in big letters
19. A time bound testing programme for a students should be implemented in schools so that:
- (a) The students can be trained for final examinations (b) The remedial programme can be adopted on the basis of the feedback from the results ✓
- (c) A regular practice can be carried out (d) The progress of the students should be informed to their parents
20. A student comes late in your class. Then you will:
- (a) Try to know the (b) Punish him

# اطلاع عام

اب

NTS, PMS, CSS, PCS TESTS

کے لئے مہنگی کتابیں لینے کی کوئی  
ضرورت نہیں۔ کیوں کہ ہم نے ایک  
سروس شروع کی ہے جس سے آپ  
کو SMS کے ذریعے MCQs ملیں گے

موبائل پر یہ سروس Activate کرنے کے لئے

**FOLLOW Mind\_Ability**

لکھ کر 40404 پر بھیج دیں شکریہ

اس سروس کے کوئی چارجز نہیں صرف  
**نوٹ:** پہلے میسج پر 1 روپے کاٹا جائے گا



**f FB/Mind.AbilitySMS**

- (c) Not pay attention to him **reason**✓
- (d) Inform to parents
21. The success of teacher is:
- (a) Good traits of his/her personality (b) His/her good character
- (c) His/her good teaching (d) High achievement of students
22. How the student should be motivated to get success in life?
- (a) Intensive study (b) Learning by recitation
- (c) Incidental study (d) Selected study
23. The most important trait of a student is:
- (a) To speak truth (b) Sense of responsibility
- (c) Obedience (d) Co-operation
24. The purpose of basic education scheme is:
- (a) Universalization of primary education (b) To vocationalise the education
- (c) To fulfil basic need of persons through education (d) To make education compulsory for all
25. You are teaching a topic in class and a student asks a question irrelevant to the topic. What will you do?
- (a) You will consider it indiscipline and punish him (b) You will answer the question after the class
- (c) You will allow him to ask unrelated question (d) You will not allow him to ask unrelated question

**MODEL TEST NO. 2**  
 Against each question four answers are

given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are shown in Bold).

1. When the students try to solve the questions in same or different way as taught by the teacher from prescribed books, then these students should be:
- (a) Suggested to follow the classroom notes in order to get good marks in the examination (b) Suggested to talk with their teacher after the period
- (c) **Encouraged to consult some other books and the subject** (d) Discouraged to consult some other books and the subject
2. The experienced teachers do not require the detailed lesson plan of a topic because:
- (a) When they commit some mistake, they do not face any challenge from their students (b) The number of curious students is very poor in the class
- (c) They can teach in a good manner without its help (d) **They can equip themselves with brief outline as they gain specialization in it through experience**
3. The problem of drop-out in which students leave their schooling in early years can be tackled in a better way through:
- (a) **Encouragement of the**

- students ✓  
(c) Reduction of the weight of curriculum (d) Attractive school environment
4. A teacher can develop social values among students by:  
(a) Telling them about great people (b) Telling them good stories  
(c) Behaving ideally ✓ (d) Developing sense of discipline
5. A teacher asks the questions in the class to:  
(a) Teach to the students (b) Attract students' attention ✓  
(c) Maintain discipline (d) Keep students busy
6. The most important indicator of quality of education in a school is:  
(a) Infrastructural facilities of a school (b) Text-books and teaching-learning material  
(c) Student achievement level ✓ (d) Classroom system
7. The best remedy of the students' problems related with learning is:  
(a) Diagnostic teaching ✓ (b) Suggestion for private tuition  
(c) Supervised study in library (d) Suggestion for hard work
8. When the students failed, it can be understood that:  
(a) The system has failed (b) The teachers' failure  
(c) They text-books failure (d) The individual student's failure ✓
9. It is advantage of giving home-work that students:  
(a) Remain busy at home (b) May be checked for their progress  
(c) May develop habit of self study ✓ (d) Study at home
10. The essential element of the syllabus for the children remained out of school should be:  
(a) Vocational competencies ✓ (b) Numerical competencies  
(c) Life skills (d) Literacy competencies
11. The priority to girls educational should be given because:  
(a) Only girls are capable of leading for social change ✓ (b) The girls were badly discriminated in favour of boys in the past  
(c) The girls are lesser in number than boys (d) The girls are more intelligent in comparison than the boys
12. The purpose of new education policy is:  
(a) To delink the degree with education (b) To link the education with employment  
(c) To improve the whole education system ✓ (d) To provide equal opportunity of education to all
13. To raise the standard of education, it is necessary:  
(a) To revise curriculum (b) To evaluate students continuously ✓

2. Affective domain is divided into:  
 (a) Four subgroups (b) Five subgroups ✓  
 (c) Six subgroups (d) None of these
3. The lowest level of learning in affective domain is:  
 (a) Attending ✓ (b) Valuing  
 (c) Responding (d) None of these
4. Which is placed at the highest level of learning in affective domain?  
 (a) Characterization ✓ (b) Organization  
 (c) Responding (d) Attending
5. Willingness to attend to particular phenomenon is:  
 (a) Organization (b) Valuing  
 (c) Responding (d) Attending/Receiving ✓
6. Which sub-group of affective domain focuses on active participation in:  
 (a) Organization (b) Valuing  
 (c) Responding ✓ (d) Attending/Receiving
7. Bringing together different values into a consistent value system is:  
 (a) Organization ✓ (b) Valuing  
 (c) Responding (d) Attending/Receiving
8. Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in:  
 (a) Characterization ✓ (b) Organization  
 (c) Valuing (d) Responding
9. Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in:  
 (a) 1962 (b) 1872 ✓  
 (c) 1982 (d) 1992
10. Bringing together scientific ideas to form a unique idea is:  
 (a) Evaluation (b) Synthesis ✓  
 (c) Analysis (d) Application
11. Which is vast in scope?  
 (a) Teaching Method (b) Teaching Technique  
 (c) Teaching Tactic (d) Teaching Strategy ✓
12. 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
13. What is the number of students in micro teaching?  
 (a) 1-15 (b) 5-10 ✓  
 (c) 10-15 (d) 15-20
14. Microteaching was started in:  
 (a) 1950 (b) 1960 ✓  
 (c) 1970 (d) 1980
15. Microteaching focuses on the competency over:  
 (a) Skills ✓ (b) Methods  
 (c) Contents (d) None of these
16. Which is more suitable in teaching of science?  
 (a) Project method ✓ (b) Discussion method  
 (c) Demonstration method (d) Lecture method
17. Educational objectives have been divided into:  
 (a) Five domains (b) Four domains  
 (c) Three domains ✓ (d) Two domains
18. Which is not included in print media?  
 (a) T.V. ✓ (b) Books  
 (c) Magazines (d) Diagrams
19. How many senses a persons uses while watching film?  
 (a) 1 (b) 2 ✓  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
20. How much knowledge is acquired through the sense of listening?  
 (a) 6% (b) 3%  
 (c) 13% ✓ (d) 75%

21. How much knowledge is acquired through the sense of touch?  
 (a) 6% ✓ (b) 3%  
 (c) 13% (d) 75%
22. How much knowledge is acquired through the sense of smell?  
 (a) 6% (b) 3% ✓  
 (c) 13% (d) 75%
23. How much knowledge is acquired through the sense of taste?  
 (a) 2% (b) 4%  
 (c) 6% (d) 3% ✓
24. According to W. Therber, types of models are:  
 (a) 2 (b) 3 ✓  
 (c) 4 (d) 5
25. Which is the best method of teaching science at school level?  
 (a) Lecture (b) **Demonstration** ✓  
 (c) Analytical (d) Direct

### MODEL TEST NO. 4

□ Against each question four answers are given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are shown in Bold).

1. Which is not the step of scientific method?  
 (a) **Interview** ✓ (b) Prediction  
 (c) Experiment (d) Observation
2. To promote science and technology is:  
 (a) Objective (b) Goal  
 (c) **Aim** ✓ (d) All of the above
3. To impart computer education is:  
 (a) Objective (b) **Goal** ✓  
 (c) Aim (d) All of the above
4. To identify the parts of the computer is:  
 (a) **Objective** ✓ (b) Goal  
 (c) Aim (d) All of the above
5. "State first law of motion" indicates:  
 (a) Evaluation (b) Application

- (c) Comprehension (d) **Knowledge** ✓
6. "Elaborate with example, the first law of motion" Indicates:  
 (a) Evaluation (b) To teach  
 (c) **Comprehension** ✓ (d) Knowledge
7. Inquiry means:  
 (a) To find (b) To teach  
 (c) To learn (d) **To investigate** ✓
8. Inquiry method includes:  
 (a) Observation (b) Experiments  
 (c) **Questioning** (d) None of these  
**answering** ✓
9. Useful for higher classes is:  
 (a) Demonstration (b) Project method  
 (c) **Lecture method** ✓ (d) None of these
10. First component of lesson planning is:  
 (a) Summary (b) Homework  
 (c) Presentation (d) **Objectives** ✓
11. The teaching method recommended for elementary school science in Pakistan is:  
 (a) **Activity method** ✓ (b) Project method  
 (c) Lecture method (d) None of these
12. It is learning log of student's achievement:  
 (a) Assignment (b) **Portfolio** ✓  
 (c) Project (d) All of above
13. Demonstration means:  
 (a) **To show** ✓ (b) To develop  
 (c) To perform (d) None of these
14. Herbert model for lesson planning has steps:  
 (a) Six (b) **Five** ✓  
 (c) Four (d) Three
15. The steps to be taken in Problem Solving Method are:  
 (a) Two (b) Three

16. Method based on Dewey's philosophy is:  
 (a) Project method ✓ (b) Inquiry method  
 (c) Demonstration method (d) Lecture method
17. Who says that "project is a purposeful activity"?  
 (a) Kilpatrick ✓ (b) Ballard  
 (c) Stevenson (d) Dewey
18. Which is not the step of project method?  
 (a) Analysis ✓ (b) Planning  
 (c) Execution (d) None of these
19. Programmed learning was presented by:  
 (a) B.F. Skinner ✓ (b) John Dewey  
 (c) Benjamin Bloom (d) J.S. Bruner
20. Portfolio is the collection of:  
 (a) Office work (b) Student work ✓  
 (c) Teacher work (d) School work
21. A repeated performance of learning act until attainment of desired level of skill to do the act correctly is:  
 (a) Problem Solving Method (b) Demonstration Method  
 (c) Drill Method ✓ (d) Project Method
22. A process in which a small group assembles to communicate with each other, using speaking, listening and non-verbal processing in order to achieve instructional objectives is:  
 (a) Question Answer (b) Discussion Method ✓  
 (c) Lecture Method (d) All of the above
23. During discussion method, teacher passes/announces a:

24. The surface category in 'Solo Taxonomy' consists of:  
 (a) Two stages ✓ (b) Three stages  
 (c) Four stages (d) Five stages
25. "The students will be able to translate a paragraph of English into Urdu." This objective falls in the category of cognitive domain:  
 (a) Analysis (b) Application  
 (c) Comprehensive ✓ (d) Knowledge

**MODEL TEST NO. 5**

□ Against each question four answers are given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are shown in Bold).

1. 'Solo Taxonomy' provides systematic way of describing the learner's:  
 (a) Ability (b) Understanding  
 (c) Performance ✓ (d) None of these
2. Lesson plan makes the work:  
 (a) Systematic (b) Organized  
 (c) Regular (d) All of these ✓
3. Simulation is an elaborate type of:  
 (a) Role-play (b) Socio drama  
 (c) Gaming (d) All of the above ✓
4. Basic feature in lesson planning is:  
 (a) Objectives ✓ (b) Method  
 (c) Content (d) All of the above
5. The method based on the psychological principle "Trial and Error" is:  
 (a) Activity method (b) Project method  
 (c) Problem solving (d) Heuristic method ✓



6. A student performs a skill independently at the level of psychomotor domain is:  
 (a) Articulation ✓ (b) Precision  
 (c) Manipulation (d) Imitation
7. In teaching experienced members guide the immature one's for:  
 (a) Adjustment (b) Quality of life  
 (c) Qualification ✓ (d) Spending time
8. Which is not the focal point of triangular process of teaching?  
 (a) Contents (b) Pupil  
 (c) Teacher (d) Teaching method ✓
9. Solo taxonomy was presented by:  
 (a) Biggs & Collis ✓ (b) Simpson  
 (c) Krathwhol (d) Blook
10. Armstrong was the exponent of:  
 (a) Project method (b) Discussion method  
 (c) Heuristic method ✓ (d) Problem solving method
11. According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are:  
 (a) 2 (b) 3  
 (c) 4 ✓ (d) 5
12. Activity involves:  
 (a) Physical action (b) Mental action  
 (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓ (d) None of these
13. We move from specific to general in:  
 (a) Discussion method (b) Drill method  
 (c) Deductive method (d) Inductive method ✓
14. Practice is made in:  
 (a) Discussion method (b) Drill method ✓  
 (c) Deductive method (d) Inductive method
15. The Socratic method is known as:  
 (a) Question answer method ✓ (b) Inquiry method  
 (c) Discussion method (d) Lecture demonstration method
16. Which one is accountable in cooperative learning?  
 (a) Individual (b) Group  
 (c) Both (a) and (b) ✓ (d) None of these
17. Cooperative learning is an alternative to:  
 (a) Competitive models ✓ (b) Teaching models  
 (c) Lesson plans (d) Micro teaching
18. The students like to spend the most of the time with:  
 (a) Peers ✓ (b) Relatives  
 (c) Parents (d) Teachers
19. At the highest level of hierarchy is:  
 (a) Understanding (b) Evaluation ✓  
 (c) Application (d) None of these
20. Students can design a laboratory according to certain specification in which category of objective?  
 (a) Knowledge (b) Evaluation  
 (c) Synthesis ✓ (d) Analysis
21. The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objectives is:  
 (a) Two (b) Three ✓  
 (c) Five (d) Six
22. The highest level of cognitive domain is:  
 (a) Evaluation ✓ (b) Comprehension  
 (c) Analysis (d) Synthesis
23. The process of determining the value or worth of anything is:  
 (a) Evaluation ✓ (b) Assessment  
 (c) Measurement (d) Test
24. Cloze means:  
 (a) Associated (b) Filled part

- part  
(c) Missing part ✓ (d) Close
25. Which one is the authentic material?  
(a) Magazine (b) Real life ✓  
(c) Library (d) Books

### MODEL TEST NO. 6

□ Against each question four answers are given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are shown in Bold).

1. Reading means:  
(a) Recognition ✓ (b) Comprehension  
(c) Observing text (d) Synthesis
2. Intonation is the use of:  
(a) Listening (b) Tunes ✓  
(c) Reading (d) Words
3. Which of the titles 'fits the text best' is the example of:  
(a) Extensive reading (b) Intensive reading  
(c) Scanning (d) Skimming ✓
4. "See the timetable and tell the break times" is the example:  
(a) Extensive reading (b) Intensive reading  
(c) Scanning ✓ (d) Skimming
5. Reading the question paper in the examination hall is the example of:  
(a) Skimming (b) Scanning  
(c) Extensive reading (d) Intensive reading ✓
6. Novel reading is an example of:  
(a) Skimming (b) Scanning  
(c) Extensive reading ✓ (d) Intensive reading
7. In SQ 3R, S stands for:  
(a) Survey ✓ (b) Summary  
(c) Students (d) Study
8. In SQ 3R, Q stands for:  
(a) Quota (b) Question ✓  
(c) Quarter (d) Quotation
9. Punctuation means:

- (a) Alphabets (b) Sound Marks ✓  
(c) Regularity (d) Forgetting ✓
10. Which one is correct spelling?  
(a) Foregitting (b) Forgetting ✓  
(c) Forgetting (d) Superentendent ✓
11. Which one is the correct spelling?  
(a) Superintendent ✓ (b) Suprident  
(c) Suprident (d) Supredent
12. "College" is a:  
(a) Verb (b) Adjective  
(c) Pronoun ✓ (d) Noun
13. "Strong" is a:  
(a) Verb (b) Adjective ✓  
(c) Pronoun (d) Noun
14. "Read" is a:  
(a) Verb ✓ (b) Adjective  
(c) Pronoun (d) Noun
15. "And" is a:  
(a) Pronoun (b) Conjunction ✓  
(c) Preposition (d) Adverb
16. Phonetics is the study of:  
(a) Phrases (b) Sounds ✓  
(c) Words (d) Letters
17. Articulatory Phonetics deal with the way how speech sounds are:  
(a) Used (b) Classified  
(c) Received (d) Produced ✓
18. A good handout should have parts:  
(a) Five (b) Four  
(c) Three (d) Two ✓
19. "Schedule Reading" is an example of:  
(a) Intensive Reading ✓ (b) Scanning  
(c) Skimming (d) None of these
20. How many areas of language are to be efficiency?  
(a) Four ✓ (b) Three  
(c) Two (d) One
21. The word "Dismay" is a:  
(a) Pronoun (b) Adjective ✓  
(c) Verb (d) Noun
22. What is the correct spelling?  
(a) Picknicking ✓ (b) Pickniking

- (c) Pickicking (d) Picnikcing
23. The word "sincerely" is a:  
 (a) Adverb ✓ (b) Adjective  
 (c) Pronoun (d) Noun
24. You are \_\_\_\_\_ than I.  
 (a) Luckier (b) The luckier ✓  
 (c) Lucklest (d) Lucky
25. He is too shy to meet:  
 (a) Every Body (b) No Body  
 (c) Anybody ✓ (d) Some Body

**MODEL TEST NO. 7**

□ Against each question four answers are given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are shown in Bold).

1. What is the total number of diphthongs in English language?  
 (a) 8 (b) 7  
 (c) 6 ✓ (d) 5
2. The rise and fall of the pitch of our voice:  
 (a) Syllables (b) Intonation ✓  
 (c) Stress (d) Rhythm
3. Exchange of ideas between two or more persons is:  
 (a) Listening (b) Communication ✓  
 (c) Telling (d) Understanding
4. If there is no receive, there is no:  
 (a) Media (b) Message  
 (c) Sender (d) Communication ✓
5. The first objective of teaching English is to develop:  
 (a) Writing skill (b) Reading skill  
 (c) Speaking skill (d) Listening skill ✓
6. The number of consonants in English:  
 (a) 31 (b) 26  
 (c) 21 ✓ (d) 15
7. The conversion of spoken words into written language is:  
 (a) Translation (b) Transcription ✓  
 (c) Trans- (d) Transplantation

- mission
8. The degree of force with which a word is uttered:  
 (a) Transmission (b) Translation  
 (c) Citation (d) Stress ✓
9. The goal of education should be:  
 (a) Acquiring knowledge, skills, habits ✓ (b) Training to make a living  
 (c) Mastery of subject matter (d) Getting a certificate
10. The emphasis in the classroom should be:  
 (a) The teaching method (b) The subject mater  
 (c) The needs of individual child ✓ (d) Needs of the whole class
11. Conflict resolution means:  
 (a) Creating unhealthy atmosphere (b) Creating healthy atmosphere  
 (c) Resolving of dispute ✓ (d) Creating a dispute
12. Method of conflict resolution is:  
 (a) Litigation (b) Mediation  
 (c) Conciliation (d) All of the above ✓
13. Taking a book of another child without permission creates:  
 (a) Cooperation (b) Problem  
 (c) Conflict ✓ (d) None of above
14. Teacher plays a role in:  
 (a) Mental development (b) Emotional development  
 (c) Moral development (d) All of the above ✓
15. Which is not the domestic issue?  
 (a) Clashes with neighbours ✓ (b) Child abuse  
 (c) Domestic (d) Mutual

- violence clashes of parents
16. The point in favour of professional status of teachers is:  
 (a) In-service education ✓ (b) Low regard  
 (c) Low interest (d) Low salaries
17. Which one is not the characteristic of teaching profession?  
 (a) Professional organization (b) Intellectual activity  
 (c) Political activity ✓ (d) None of the above
18. Which one is not the right of a teacher?  
 (a) In-service education (b) Private tuition ✓  
 (c) Political participation (d) All of above
19. Which one is odd?  
 (a) PTC (b) CT  
 (c) B.Ed (d) B.Tech ✓
20. A group of learned people, the members of which agree to abide by specified rules of conduct while working is:  
 (a) Occupation (b) Profession ✓  
 (c) Vocation (d) Wages
21. The main purpose of Directorate of Staff Development is:  
 (a) Research (b) Assessment  
 (c) Teacher training ✓ (d) Curriculum development
22. Elementary School Educators are appointed in BPS:  
 (a) 5 (b) 7  
 (c) 9 ✓ (d) 11
23. Senior Elementary School Educators are appointed to teach classes:  
 (a) I-IV (b) I-V  
 (c) VI-VIII ✓ (d) IX-X
24. Secondary School Educators are appointed in BPS:  
 (a) 17 (b) 16 ✓  
 (c) 14 (d) 9

25. A good teacher should have a command over:  
 (a) Pedagogy (b) Communication skills  
 (c) Subject matter (d) All of the above ✓

### MODEL TEST NO. 8

□ Against each question four answers are given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are shown in Bold).

- Profession means:  
 (a) Work ✓ (b) Service  
 (c) Duty (d) Job
- Theory provides direction to:  
 (a) Process (b) Practice ✓  
 (c) Perception (d) Concept
- Effective teaching requires continuous:  
 (a) Suggestion (b) Motivation  
 (c) Planning ✓ (d) Help
- The code of ethics for teachers should include the values of:  
 (a) Honesty (b) Truthfulness  
 (c) Justice (d) All of them ✓
- Teaching would come in which of following classification of work:  
 (a) Skilled (b) Profession ✓  
 (c) Service (d) Managerial
- Among the stakeholders of the teaching profession, the client is:  
 (a) Society (b) Student ✓  
 (c) Parent (d) Teacher
- Real mentorship is created by having relationship:  
 (a) Social (b) Ethical  
 (c) Professional ✓ (d) All of the above
- Teaching of tolerance is threshold of:  
 (a) Betterment (b) Values  
 (c) Peace ✓ (d) Society
- Plato said "A sound mind can nourish in sound:  
 (a) Scholar (b) Man

10. Physical health is necessary to build a balanced: (c) Head (d) Body ✓  
 (a) Personality ✓ (b) Structure  
 (c) Height (d) All of the above
11. Which of the following professions claims the largest membership?  
 (a) Engineering (b) Law  
 (c) Teaching ✓ (d) Medicine
12. The teaching professional should also be expert in:  
 (a) Social contact (b) Playing  
 (c) Teaching ✓ (d) Administration
13. In teaching if nothing has been learnt, nothing has been:  
 (a) Studied (b) Examined  
 (c) Observed (d) Taught ✓
14. The basic function of a democratic teacher is:  
 (a) Developing student leaders (b) Guiding students ✓  
 (c) Outlining rules (d) Teaching contents
15. The rules for the classroom should be established by the:  
 (a) Students and teacher ✓ (b) Students  
 (c) Principal and teachers (d) Principal
16. Education can be defined best as:  
 (a) Growth resulting from experience ✓ (b) Learning  
 (c) Acquiring knowledge (d) Preparation for life
17. According to 'John Dewey', education is:  
 (a) Getting knowledge (b) Getting to do things  
 (c) Preparation for life (d) Learning to do by

18. The basic source of educational objectives is: doing ✓  
 (a) State legislatures ✓ (b) Educational psychology  
 (c) Human experiences (d) Professional organization
19. The primary responsibility for determining the aims of education should be of:  
 (a) Parents (b) Society ✓  
 (c) Administrator (d) Teacher
20. Dyslexia is a:  
 (a) Reading disorder ✓ (b) Mental disorder  
 (c) Mathematical disorder (d) None of these
21. Parents should play a \_\_\_\_\_ role in the learning process of young children.  
 (a) Sympathetic (b) Negative  
 (c) Proactive ✓ (d) None of these
22. The child's 'cognitive' development is defined in the best way in:  
 (a) Home (b) School and classroom environment ✓  
 (c) Playground (d) None of these
23. "Development is a never-ending process." This idea is associated with:  
 (a) Principle of continuity ✓ (b) Principle of integration  
 (c) Principle of interrelation (d) None of these
24. The 'insight theory of learning' was augmented by:  
 (a) 'Gestalt' theorists ✓ (b) Pavlov  
 (c) Jean Piaget (d) None of these
25. "Children actively construct their understanding of the world." This statement attributes:  
 (a) Piaget ✓

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- (c) Kohlberg (d) None of these

### MODEL TEST NO. 9

□ Against each question four answers are given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are shown in Bold).

- The stage in which a child begins to think logically about objects and events is called:
 

(a) Formal operational stage (b) Pre-operational stage  
(c) Sensori-motor stage (d) None of these✓
- In \_\_\_\_\_, children become active members of their peer group.
 

(a) Adolescence✓ (b) Adulthood  
(c) Early childhood (d) None of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ is not a sign of 'being gifted'.
 

(a) Creative ideas (b) Fighting with others✓  
(c) Novelty in expression (d) None of these
- \_\_\_\_\_ is related to the objective that a teacher should make an attempt to understand the potentialities of students.
 

(a) Social Philosophy (b) Educational Psychology✓  
(c) Educational Sociology (d) Social Psychology
- All of the following advanced principles of child development that are closely allied to the stimulus response learning theory, except \_\_\_\_\_.
 

(a) J.B. Watson (b) Pavlov  
(c) Gesell✓ (d) None of these
- The process whereby the genetic factors limit in individuals' responsiveness to the environment is known as:
 

(a) Range of reaction✓ (b) Discontinuity  
(c) Canalization (d) None of these
- Froebel's most important contribution to education was his development of the:
 

(a) Kindergarten✓ (b) Public high school  
(c) Vocational school (d) None of these
- The term 'identical elements' is closely associated with:
 

(a) Transfer of learning✓ (b) Jealousy between twins  
(c) Group instruction (d) None of these
- A person believes that nurture strongly influences the development of his child. He would not agree with the importance of \_\_\_\_\_.
 

(a) Genetic factors✓ (b) Exposure to peers  
(c) The types of toys at home (d) None of these
- Students who do better in high school tend to do better in college. This is an example of a:
 

(a) Zero (b) Positive✓  
(c) Negative (d) None of these
- Fifteen-years-old Ahsan wears the same style shirts that his teacher wears. This is called:
 

(a) Transference (b) Compensation  
(c) Identification✓ (d) None of these
- At least one third of the learning that will determine later levels of school achievement has already taken place by age six. This was said by:
 

(a) Benjamin (b) Margaret

- (c) Bloom ✓  
Martin  
Mayer
- (d) Mead  
None of these
13. The evaluation of personality is best made through the use of a/an:  
(a) Survey test (b) Inventory test  
(c) Projective test ✓ (d) None of these
14. When a pupil's misbehavior persists even after the teacher punishes the child for each infraction, the teacher is probably practicing a policy of:  
(a) Negative reinforcement ✓ (b) Retribution  
(c) Corporal punishment (d) None of these
15. A child whose class is in a windowless room may have to be assigned to another class if he/she suffers from:  
(a) Agoraphobia (b) Claustrophobia ✓  
(c) Acrophobia (d) None of these
16. The self-adjecive mechanism that teachers often unwittingly encourage is:  
(a) An attention-getting device ✓ (b) Daydreaming  
(c) Regression (d) None of these
17. When an individual repeats those learning that, in the past, proved to be highly satisfying, such behavior can best be explained by the law of:  
(a) Effect ✓ (b) Frequency  
(c) Readiness (d) None of these
18. Children's attitudes towards persons of different ethnic groups are generally based upon:  
(a) The attitudes of (b) Their parent's
- (c) their peer attitudes ✓  
(d) None of these
19. All of the following advanced principles of child development are closely allied to the stimulus response learning theory, except:  
(a) Pavlov (b) J.B. Watson  
(c) Gesell (d) None of these ✓
20. \_\_\_\_\_ advanced the idea of the five formal steps in leaving.  
(a) Pestalozzi (b) Herbart ✓  
(c) Rousseau (d) None of these
21. That the mind of an infant is a *tabula rasa* is the contribution of:  
(a) John Locke ✓ (b) Horace Mann  
(c) Plato (d) None of these
22. "The individual develops through the head, the heart, and the hand", this was the educational philosophy of:  
(a) Herbart (b) Pestalozzi ✓  
(c) Comenius (d) None of these
23. The trial and error method of instruction is best enhanced by:  
(a) Programmed instruction (b) Role playing  
(c) Independent study (d) None of these ✓
24. An increase in comprehension skill is most likely to result from:  
(a) Guided oral reading (b) Unstructured silent reading  
(c) Guided silent reading ✓ (d) None of these
25. The operation of the class library should be the responsibility of:  
(a) Volunteer (b) The children



- parents who contributed the books
- (c) Rotating committees of pupils ✓ (d) None of these

### MODEL TEST NO. 10

□ Against each question four answers are given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are shown in Bold).

- Group tests that have norms for each grade and that are administered in accordance with uniform procedures listed in a manual of instructions are called:
 

(a) Quizzes (b) Standardized tests ✓  
(c) School-wide finales (d) None of these
- A small machine used in the reading programme to increase rate of speed is the:
 

(a) Tachistoscope ✓ (b) Mnemonic device  
(c) Sphygmomanometer (d) None of these
- A teacher should be catechized for all of the following practices except:
 

(a) Undermining the role of the parent (b) Becoming overly friendly with pupils  
(c) Exercising firm leadership ✓ (d) None of these
- Team teaching is chartered by all of the following except:
 

(a) Inflexible groupings ✓ (b) Group planning  
(c) The use of master teacher (d) None of these
- The tightly structured lesson that is taught with little flexibility is least conducive to the learning of the student who:
 

(a) Has a 125 IQ ✓ (b) Is culturally disadvantaged  
(c) Is hyperactive (d) None of these
- The discovery method of teaching is best exemplified by:
 

(a) Rote learning (b) Independent study projects ✓  
(c) Play activities (d) None of these
- After a lesson is taught, the teacher's lesson plan should be:
 

(a) Sent to the supervisor for evaluation ✓ (b) Annotated  
(c) Filed for use by a substitute teacher (d) None of these
- Of the following, the least appropriate opening day activity is:
 

(a) Assigning homework ✓ (b) Saluting the flag  
(c) Outlining the day's schedule (d) None of these
- The discovery method of learning is best exemplified by:
 

(a) Experimentation in a science laboratory ✓ (b) Programmed instruction  
(c) Team teaching (d) None of these
- You find that in your class, a group of students is not obeying you. You will:
 

(a) Avoid the students (b) Speak and convince them ✓  
(c) Punish them (d) None of these

11. You have a brilliant student who is very good at studies but not taking part in curricular activities. You will:
- (a) Avoid him (b) Inform him by counselling  
(c) Convince him by counselling ✓ (d) None of these
12. As a class teacher, you will tackle the regularly late coming students by:
- (a) Avoiding them (b) Consulting them and their parents ✓  
(c) Punishing them (d) None of these
13. You will behave in class on extra arrangement by being:
- (a) Lenient (b) Very strict  
(c) Engaging them in some activity ✓ (d) None of these
14. Your relations with other teacher should be:
- (a) Cordial ✓ (b) Friendly  
(c) Only official communication (d) None of these
15. You can improve the students who are weak in studies through:
- (a) Punishment (b) Make their fun in class  
(c) Counselling & remedial classes ✓ (d) None of these
16. The motto of the teacher is to:
- (a) Maintain discipline (b) Guide students' growth ✓  
(c) Teach subject matter (d) None of these
17. The most important function of the teacher is to:
- (a) Maintain discipline (b) Guide students' growth ✓  
(c) Teach subject matter (d) None of these
18. A high school survey showed modern teachers are:
- (a) Conservative in approach (b) Guide students' growth ✓  
(c) More friendly to children (d) None of these
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important for a teacher.
- (a) Classroom discipline (b) Subject he is teaching  
(c) Students of the class ✓ (d) None of these
20. Requisite of a good teacher is fulfilled by one who:
- (a) Reads a lot (b) Publishes lots of research paper  
(c) Teaches well ✓ (d) None of these
21. A teacher is successful only if he:
- (a) Knows his subject thoroughly well ✓ (b) Produces cent per cent result  
(c) Is approachable (d) None of these
22. An effective communication does not require:
- (a) Changes in speech pattern (b) Appropriate gestures  
(c) Handsome personality ✓ (d) None of these
23. The most \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher

- (a) Maintain discipline in the classroom  
(b) Make students to their home work  
(c) Make teaching learning process enjoyable  
(d) None of these✓
24. The competency of a teacher can be judged on the basis of:  
(a) Publication of books✓  
(b) Length of service  
(c) Meeting needs of students  
(d) None of these
25. An ideal teacher:  
(a) Is highly intelligent  
(b) Lives simple life  
(c) Has genuine interest in his students✓  
(d) None of these

### MODEL TEST NO. 11

□ Against each question four answers are given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are shown in Bold).

1. Which of the following should a teacher adopt in his lecture?  
(a) Precise and low tone✓  
(b) Elongated tone  
(c) Precise and high tone  
(d) None of these
2. The development of a person's character is done by:  
(a) Society  
(b) Family  
(c) Family and society together✓  
(d) None of these
3. Teaching comes under the classification of work namely:  
(a) Service✓  
(b) Skilled  
(c) Clerical  
(d) None of

4. Supervision of children is the responsibility of:  
(a) The principal✓  
(b) All teachers  
(c) Only class teacher  
(d) None of these
5. Emotional adjustment of students is effective in:  
(a) Personality formation  
(b) Class-teaching  
(c) Discipline  
(d) All of the above✓
6. Blackboard is a \_\_\_\_\_ teaching-aid.  
(a) Audio-aid  
(b) Visual-aid✓  
(c) Audio-visual aid  
(d) None of these
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is/are related with teaching skills.  
(a) Black-board writing  
(b) Solving questions  
(c) Asking questions  
(d) All of the above✓
8. At authoritarian level teaching is:  
(a) Teacher-centred✓  
(b) Child-centred  
(c) Principle-centred  
(d) Experience based
9. The interaction analysis category system in education for increasing the teacher effectiveness was developed by:  
(a) Flander✓  
(b) Rayon  
(c) Simon  
(d) Richard Oliver
10. One of the important theories of moral development has been proposed by:  
(a) Laurence Kohlberg✓  
(b) Erik Fromm  
(c) Daniel Coleman  
(d) Benjamin Bloom
11. Character is developed by:  
(a) Will-power  
(b) Conduct and

- (c) Morality (d) All of the above✓
- 12. The Father of Psychoanalysis is:  
 (a) Sigmund Freud✓ (b) Jean Piaget  
 (c) Jerome S. Bruner (d) None of these
- 13. In pedagogy, computer is used to:  
 (a) Motivate the learner (b) Provide feedback  
 (c) Interact with the learner (d) All of the above✓
- 14. Spare the rod—spoil the child. This assumption is related to that type of discipline which has been advocated by:  
 (a) Naturalist philosophy (b) Pragmatist philosophy  
 (c) Victorian era philosophers✓ (d) None of these
- 15. The proponent of the Cognitive Theory of teaching is:  
 (a) N.L. Gage✓ (b) Jerome S. Bruner  
 (c) B.F. Skinner (d) None of these
- 16. The determinant of teaching skill training is:  
 (a) Components✓ (b) Pupil-teaching  
 (c) Supervisor (d) None of these
- 17. Institutional planning should be based on:  
 (a) Aims and needs✓ (b) Time-table  
 (c) Administration (d) None of these
- 18. Teacher behavior ought to be:  
 (a) Administrative (b) Instructive  
 (c) Idealistic✓ (d) None of these
- 19. Information highway or net is:  
 (a) Computer (b) Internet✓  
 (c) Intranet (d) Ethernet

- 20. Main responsibility of School Management lies on:  
 (a) Principal✓ (b) Teachers  
 (c) Manager (d) None of these
- 21. Practical knowledge of language is learnt at:  
 (a) School (b) Language laboratory✓  
 (c) Language teaching (d) Registrar
- 22. Dropping out from school means:  
 (a) To come to school casually (b) To leave the school forever✓  
 (c) To play truant from class (d) None of these
- 23. The reason of absence and escape from school is:  
 (a) Lack of interest in syllabus (b) Poor method of teaching  
 (c) Ineffective teacher (d) All of the above✓
- 24. Hyperactive children need:  
 (a) Special attention in the classroom✓ (b) Separate classroom  
 (c) Special teachers (d) None of these
- 25. A child's potential for creativity is reflected in his/her:  
 (a) Classroom discussion (b) Achievement scores  
 (c) Out-of-the-box thinking✓ (d) None of these

**MODEL TEST NO. 12**

□ Against each question four answers are given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are shown in Bold).

- 1. Absenteeism can be tackled by:

- (a) Guiding ✓ (b) Punishing the students
- (c) Giving the sweets (d) None of these
- 2. Discipline means:
  - (a) Strict-behavior (b) Severe punishment
  - (c) Going by the rules ✓ (d) None of these
- 3. If any child does not come to school regularly, you will:
  - (a) Not bother (b) Struck off his name
  - (c) Meet the parents and encourage them ✓ (d) None of these
- 4. One of the basic principles of socializing individuals is:
  - (a) Religion (b) Caste
  - (c) Education ✓ (d) None of these
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ skills are the most essential for a teacher.
  - (a) Teaching ✓ (b) Listening
  - (c) Oration (d) None of these
- 6. Success in developing values is mainly dependent upon:
  - (a) Government (b) Society
  - (c) Family ✓ (d) None of these
- 7. Good reading aims at developing:
  - (a) Understanding ✓ (b) Pronunciation
  - (c) Sensitivity (d) None of these
- 8. The primary duty of a teacher is to be responsible to his/her:
  - (a) Family (b) Students ✓
  - (c) Society (d) All of the above
- 9. Which of the following is not related to educational achievement?
  - (a) Heredity ✓ (b) Experiences
  - (c) Practice (d) None of

- 10. Main function of education should be:
  - (a) To prepare a child for life (b) To develop capabilities of man ✓
  - (c) To help children in adjustment (d) None of these
- 11. Most important work of teacher is:
  - (a) To maintain discipline in class (b) To take examination
  - (c) To make teaching interesting ✓ (d) None of these
- 12. Your education will be successful if:
  - (a) You get a job (b) You get self-satisfaction ✓
  - (c) People pay respect to you (d) None of these
- 13. A good teacher is he who is:
  - (a) Dutiful (b) Honest
  - (c) True (d) All of these ✓
- 14. The medium of education should be:
  - (a) Regional language (b) Mother language
  - (c) National language ✓ (d) Foreign language
- 15. Montessori education system emphasizes:
  - (a) Observation of natural event (b) Training of senses ✓
  - (c) Reading, writing and arithmetics (d) None of these
- 16. Which computer language was developed to educate children?
  - (a) Fortran (b) Cobol
  - (c) Basic ✓ (d) Pascal

17. School can be considered a group as far as socializing agency is concerned.

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary ✓
- (c) Supplementary
- (d) Tertiary

18. Teaching would be more effective if the teacher:

- (a) Makes his intent purposeful
- (b) Is master of the subject
- (c) Uses various instructional aids ✓
- (d) None of these

19. Emotional adjustment of students is effective in:

- (a) Personality formation
- (b) Class-teaching
- (c) Discipline
- (d) All of the above ✓

20. \_\_\_\_\_ is closely related to teaching skills.

- (a) Blackboard writing
- (b) Solving questions
- (c) Asking questions
- (d) All the above ✓

21. Character is developed by:

- (a) Will-power
- (b) Conduct and behavior
- (c) Morality
- (d) All of the above ✓

22. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a level of teaching learning.

- (a) Differentiation level ✓
- (b) Reflective level
- (c) Memory level
- (d) Understanding level

23. The determinant of teaching skill training is:

- (a) Components ✓
- (b) Pupil-teacher relation
- (c) Supervisor
- (d) Headmaster

24. Institutional planning should be based on:

- (a) Aims and needs ✓
- (b) Time-table

- (c) Administration
  - (d) Need
25. A teacher must have a/an \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.
- (a) Administrative
  - (b) Instructive
  - (c) Idealistic ✓
  - (d) Directive

**MODEL TEST NO. 13**

□ Against each question four answers are given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are shown in Bold).

1. Computer language is based on:
  - (a) Number system ✓
  - (b) Symbol system
  - (c) Series system
  - (d) None of these
2. The main task of educational computer is:
  - (a) Scoring the answers
  - (b) Preserve the information
  - (c) Analysis of data
  - (d) All of the above ✓
3. UNESCO satellite directed television program was used first in:
  - (a) 1926
  - (b) 1959
  - (c) 1961
  - (d) 1965 ✓
4. Which of the following instructional procedure is the main component?
  - (a) Synaptic teaching model
  - (b) Basic teaching model ✓
  - (c) Inductive model
  - (d) Social-stimulation
5. It is popularly said that any two students are not alike. This implies that they differ in their:
  - (a) Physical and mental set up ✓
  - (b) Aptitude
  - (c) Social status
  - (d) Attitude
6. Out of the following, in which lesson, a general rule is explained first and then examples are illustrated?
  - (a) Deductive lesson ✓
  - (b) Inductive lesson
  - (c) Cognitive
  - (d) Skill lesson

- lesson
7. Art of teaching is called:  
 (a) Andragogy (b) Pedagogy ✓  
 (c) Teachology (d) Biology
8. Who define pedagogy as it as any conscious activity by one person designed to enhance the learning of another?  
 (a) Watkins and Mortimer ✓ (b) Alexander and Shulman  
 (c) Leach and Moon (d) Shulman
9. Who defined that Pedagogy as the practice that a teacher, together with a particular group of learners creates, enacts and experiences?  
 (a) Watkins and Mortimer (b) Alexander and Shulman  
 (c) Leach and Moon ✓ (d) Shulman
10. Pedagogy is a joint activity in which the \_\_\_\_\_ has an active role.  
 (a) Learner ✓ (b) Father  
 (c) Society (d) Family
11. Who defines seven categories to provide a framework for teacher knowledge?  
 (a) Watkins and Mortimer (b) Alexander and Shulman ✓  
 (c) Leach and Moon (d) Shulman
12. Andragogy is a theory of adult education proposed by the American educator:  
 (a) Malcolm Knowles ✓ (b) Alexander and Shulman  
 (c) Leach and Moon (d) Shulman
13. A teaching method using the asynchronous delivery of training materials or content using computer network technology is called:  
 (a) Asynchronous learning ✓ (b) Blended learning  
 (c) Collaborative (d) Cultural
- learning
14. A teaching approach which attempts to help students challenge domination, and practices that dominate and the beliefs is called:  
 (a) Critical pedagogy ✓ (b) Andragogy  
 (c) Paragogy (d) None of these
15. The set of courses and their contents offered by an institution such as a school or university is called:  
 (a) Evaluation (b) Assessment  
 (c) Measurement (d) Curriculum ✓
16. A person incapable of learning is called:  
 (a) Curriculum (b) Kindergarten  
 (c) Dunce ✓ (d) None of these
17. A social science that encompasses teaching and learning specific knowledge, beliefs, and skills is called:  
 (a) Home Economic (b) Education ✓  
 (c) Measurement (d) Curriculum
18. What is Pedology?  
 (a) Study of children ✓ (b) Study of teachers  
 (c) Study of education (d) Study of methods
19. The first learning center of a child is:  
 (a) Home ✓ (b) School  
 (c) Society (d) None of these
20. The idea of Basic Education is propounded by:  
 (a) Dr. Zakir Hussain (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan ✓

21. The Moral Judgment of the Child is written by:

- (a) William Spady  
 (b) Jean Piaget ✓  
 (c) Henry Beilin  
 (d) Michael Horace Barnes

22. The Construction of Reality in the Child is written by:

- (a) William Spady  
 (b) Jean Piaget ✓  
 (c) Henry Beilin  
 (d) Michael Horace Barnes

23. Play, Dreams and Imitation in Childhood is written by:

- (a) William Spady  
 (b) Jean Piaget ✓  
 (c) Henry Beilin  
 (d) Michael Horace Barnes

24. The Language and Thought of the Child is written by:

- (a) William Spady  
 (b) Jean Piaget ✓  
 (c) Henry Beilin  
 (d) Michael Horace Barnes

25. The Psychology of the Child is written by:

- (a) Piaget, J. and Inhelder B ✓  
 (b) William Spady  
 (c) Henry Beilin  
 (d) Michael Horace Barnes

shown in Bold).

1. Education is a process through which a \_\_\_\_\_ transmits its collected excellence to the next generations.  
 (a) Society ✓ (b) Individual  
 (c) Group (d) None of these
2. The first educational institution of a child is his/her:  
 (a) Home ✓ (b) Locality  
 (c) Village (d) City
3. The very first teachers of a child are his/her:  
 (a) Parents ✓ (b) Friends  
 (c) Peer groups (d) All of above
4. Who said that man is a social animal?  
 (a) Aristotle ✓ (b) Socrates  
 (c) Max Weber (d) Plato
5. Who said Education refers to the process of discovering the principles of truth, beauty and good and acquiring the individual with them?  
 (a) Aristotle (b) Plato  
 (c) Socrates ✓ (d) J.S. Mill
6. Education refers to the education, which is conducted in the formal educational institutions for the achievement of pre-determined goals.  
 (a) Formal ✓ (b) Informal  
 (c) Both a and b (d) None of these
7. Which of the following is essential for economic development?  
 (a) Commerce (b) Professional education  
 (c) Agriculture (d) All of the above ✓

MODEL TEST NO. 14

Against each question four answers are given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are



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8. Science and technical education increases:
- (a) The individual income (b) The national income
- (c) The pace of economic growth (d) All of the above ✓
9. What is family's important in education?
- (a) Informal education ✓ (b) Formal education
- (c) Non-formal education (d) Distance education
10. Education always depends on what?
- (a) Political objectives of society (b) Life philosophy of society ✓
- (c) Elements of society (d) Temporary aims of society
11. The Child's Conception of Space is written by:
- (a) Piaget, J and Inhelder B (b) Jean Piaget ✓
- (c) Henry Beilin (d) Michael Horace Barnes
12. The Child's Conception of Number is written by:
- (a) William Spady (b) Jean Piaget ✓
- (c) Henry Beilin (d) Michael Horace Barnes
13. Science of Education and the Psychology of the Children is written by:
- (a) William Spady (b) Jean Piaget ✓
- (c) Henry Beilin (d) Michael Horace Barnes
14. The Child's Conception of Physical Causality is written by:
- (a) William Spady (b) Jean Piaget ✓
- (c) Henry Beilin (d) Michael Horace Barnes
15. The Equilibration of Cognitive Structures is written by:
- (a) William Spady (b) Jean Piaget ✓
- (c) Henry Beilin (d) Michael Horace Barnes
16. The Child's Construction of Reality is written by:
- (a) William Spady (b) Jean Piaget ✓
- (c) Henry Beilin (d) Michael Horace Barnes
17. What is Constructivism?
- (a) Motive theory (b) Learning theory ✓
- (c) Functional theory (d) Vocational theory
18. The practical aspect of the ideology of society is:
- (a) Education ✓ (b) State
- (c) Community (d) Family
19. Book "Genetic Epistemology" is written by:
- (a) William Spady (b) Jean Piaget ✓
- (c) Henry Beilin (d) Michael Horace Barnes
20. Findings of evaluation are used for which of the following type of research:

- (a) Basic research (b) Applied research  
(c) Practical research (d) All of these✓
21. Which of the following field of human life is promoted by the integration of education?  
(a) Social field (b) Economic field  
(c) Moral field (d) All of the above✓
22. Which of the following is necessary for comprehensive personality development near Islam?  
(a) Spiritualism (b) Materialism  
(c) Integration of spiritualism and materialism✓ (d) Two campuses of spiritualism and materialism
23. Which of the following trait is not concerned with measurement?  
(a) Comparison (b) Quantity  
(c) Standard✓ (d) Number
24. The process of curriculum development is continuous and:  
(a) Whirling✓ (b) Conical  
(c) Informative (d) None of these
25. Scientific and technical knowledge is obtained through:  
(a) Experience (b) Observation  
(c) Experience and observation✓ (d) Intuition

### MODEL TEST NO. 15

Against each question four answers are given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are

shown in Bold).

1. What was the main point of first revelation of Quran?  
(a) Education✓ (b) Social needs  
(c) Surrender to the will of Prophet (d) All of the above
2. The foundation stone of the Islamic education is:  
(a) Knowledge (b) The word 'Iqra'✓  
(c) Pen (d) Teacher
3. Which of the following is the most authentic source of knowledge?  
(a) Revelation✓ (b) Intuition  
(c) Experience (d) Sensation
4. Which of the following is the ideological foundation of education?  
(a) Logic (b) Tradition  
(c) Philosophy✓ (d) Observation
5. The absolute reality refers to a being that is:  
(a) Self-existent (b) Self-sufficient  
(c) A fountain head of authorities (d) All of the above✓
6. Which of the following knowledge is restricted to the material world?  
(a) Scientific knowledge (b) Revealed knowledge  
(c) Intuitive knowledge (d) Rational knowledge
7. A significant foundation of philosophy of education is:  
(a) Epistemology (b) Axiology  
(c) Ontology (d) All of the above✓
8. Which of acc

- (a) Measurement (b) Evolution  
(c) Education✓ (d) None of the above
9. What is the practical aspect of philosophy?  
(a) Education✓ (b) Instruction  
(c) Learning (d) Measurement
10. What is studied in psychology?  
(a) Human nature (b) Human mind  
(c) Human behavior (d) All of the above✓
11. The purpose of \_\_\_\_\_ is to make an individual aware of the cosmic power in him and enable him to draw this out to lead a successful life.  
(a) Learning (b) Coaching  
(c) Education✓ (d) None of these
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is social process that enables an individual to lead a balanced life in the society in the light of human academic heritage.  
(a) Ideology (b) Research  
(c) Education✓ (d) None of these
13. What is a social process by which encompasses all aspects of human development?  
(a) Botany (b) Zoology  
(c) Mathematics (d) Education✓
14. Who said, "Education is the process of development of the mind and body of man so that he/she eagerly pursues the ideals perfection of citizenship"?  
(a) Socrates (b) Allama Iqbal  
(c) Ibn-e-Rushd (d) Plato✓
15. Who said "Education is the process of training man to fulfill his aims by exercising all the faculties to the fullest extent as a member of society. This aim is discovered by intellect and by his free will"?  
(a) Plato (b) Ghazzali  
(c) Aristotle✓ (d) Huxley
16. Who said "Education is an endeavor for the making of better people, better nation and consequently a better humanity"?  
(a) Benjamin Rush✓ (b) Shah Wali Ullah  
(c) Plato (d) Aristotle
17. Who said, "Education refers to instruct and improve minds and to perfect the youth so as to ensure the welfare and prosperity of the society"?  
(a) Socrates (b) Plato  
(c) Samuel Knox✓ (d) None of these
18. Who said, "Education is the process of formation of the highest moral character of the individual through many sided interests"?  
(a) Fredrick Herbert✓ (b) Plato  
(c) Aristotle (d) None of these
19. Who said, "Education is a process by which a person gains understanding of self as well as the environment"?  
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato  
(c) Ellis✓ (d) Huxley
20. Who said, Education consists if training a child to participate in life activities systematically, to love work and to put his brain and heart into his work"?  
(a) Plato (b) Ellis

21. Who said, "Education is the process of preparation for making life pleasant and acquaintance with right principles of life"?

- (c) Parker ✓ (d) None of these  
 (a) Froebel ✓ (b) Aristotle  
 (c) Parker (d) None of these

22. Which of the following plays a vital role in attaining the aims and objectives of education?

- (a) Curriculum ✓ (b) Learning  
 (c) Activities (d) Syllabus

23. The most important element of education system is:

- (a) Aims of education ✓ (b) Curriculum  
 (c) Instructional strategy (d) Examination

24. Which German scholar is considered the 'founding father' of social pedagogy?

- (a) John Hejduk (b) Paulo Freire  
 (c) W.D. Boyce (d) **Karl Mager** ✓

25. Progressive education is a pedagogical movement. Who was the founder of this movement?

- (a) Paulo Freire (b) Karl Mager  
 (c) W.D. Boyce ✓ (d) Friedrich Froebel

**MODEL TEST NO. 16**

Against each question four answers are given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are shown in Bold).

Which Brazilian educator is considered the 'founding father' of critical pedagogy?

(a) Kurt Hahn (b) **Paulo Freire** ✓  
 (c) W.D. Boyce (d) Karl Mager

2. Pedagogy, literally translated, is the art or science of:

- (a) **Teaching children** ✓ (b) Teaching Adult  
 (c) Process of learning (d) None of these

3. What is synonym of Pedagogy?

- (a) **Teaching** ✓ (b) Human  
 (c) Knowledge (d) None of these

4. What is Andragogy?

- (a) Teaching children (b) **Teaching Adult** ✓  
 (c) Processing of learning (d) None of these

5. Who is teacher of Plato?

- (a) **Socrates** ✓ (b) Aristotle  
 (c) Alexander the Great (d) None of these

6. Who is the teacher of Aristotle?

- (a) Socrates (b) **Plato** ✓  
 (c) Alexander (d) None of these

7. Who is the teacher of Alexander the Great?

- (a) Socrates (b) Plato  
 (c) **Aristotle** ✓ (d) None of these

8. Name the educator who wrote the first children's textbook containing vivid illustrations, entitled The Visible World in Pictures?

- (a) Kurt Hahn (b) **Comenius** ✓  
 (c) W.D. Boyce (d) Karl Mager

9. Who is known as the "Father of Modern Education"?

- (a) Kurt Hahn (b) **Comenius**

10. A teacher in the class is:  
 (a) The president of the group  
 (b) A director of the group  
 (c) A leader and guide of the group ✓  
 (d) All of the above
11. Verbal guidance is least effective in teaching:  
 (a) Attitude  
 (b) Concept  
 (c) Relationship  
 (d) Skills ✓
12. Which of the following is an objective question?  
 (a) Short answer question  
 (b) Open ended question  
 (c) True or False ✓  
 (d) Essay type question
13. A teacher, after preparing a question paper, checks whether the questions test specific testing objectives. He is concerned primarily about the question paper's:  
 (a) Content coverage ✓  
 (b) Typology of questions  
 (c) Reliability  
 (d) Validity
14. A child starts to cry when his grandmother takes him from his mother's lap. The child cries due to:  
 (a) Social anxiety  
 (b) Emotional anxiety  
 (c) Stranger anxiety  
 (d) Separation anxiety ✓
15. Philosophical foundation of curriculum is concerned with?  
 (a) Ideas ✓  
 (b) Psychological foundation  
 (c) Society  
 (d) Content
16. Student needs and interests are important in?  
 (a) Ideas  
 (b) Psychological foundation ✓  
 (c) Society  
 (d) Content
17. Sociological foundations are concerned with?  
 (a) Ideas  
 (b) Psychological foundation  
 (c) Society ✓  
 (d) Content
18. Subject centered designs revolve around?  
 (a) Ideas  
 (b) Psychological foundation  
 (c) Society  
 (d) Content ✓
19. Nature of elements of curriculum and pattern of their organization is?  
 (a) Curriculum design ✓  
 (b) Foundation of curriculum  
 (c) Curriculum evaluation  
 (d) Elements of curriculum
20. Which is not concerned with teacher training?  
 (a) BISE ✓  
 (b) University of Education  
 (c) IER  
 (d) DSD
21. Making value judgment about curriculum is?  
 (a) Curriculum evaluation ✓  
 (b) Objectives  
 (c) I.Q  
 (d) Educational institution
22. While evaluation in certain very critical area could be undertaken more frequently, the total evaluation could be undertaken once in two or three years depending on the pace of:  
 (a) Character  
 (b) Observation

- (a) 2 (b) 3  
(c) 5✓ (d) 6
12. Activity involves:  
(a) Physical action (b) Mental ability  
(c) Mental action (d) **Physical and mental action**✓
13. We move from specific to general in:  
(a) Inductive method✓ (b) Deductive method  
(c) Drill method (d) Discussion method
14. Practice is made in:  
(a) Inductive method (b) Deductive method  
(c) **Drill method**✓ (d) Discussion method
15. The Socratic method is known as:  
(a) Lecture demonstration method (b) Discussion method  
(c) Inquiry method (d) **Question-Answer method**
16. Duration of lessons in macro-lesson plans is:  
(a) 5-10 min (b) 10-20 min  
(c) 20-30 min (d) **35-45 min**✓
17. In British approach of lesson planning, more emphasis is on:  
(a) Activity (b) Teacher  
(c) Content presentation (d) **Teacher and content presentation**✓
18. American approach emphasizes:  
(a) Teacher (b) Content presentation  
(c) **Learning objectives**✓ (d) Methods
19. 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
20. Role play is useful for teaching:  
(a) **History**✓ (b) Science  
(c) Maths (d) Language
21. The main types of teleconferencing identified are:  
(a) 2 (b) **3**✓  
(c) 4 (d) 5
22. Cooperative learning is an alternative to:  
(a) **Competitive models**✓ (b) Teaching models  
(c) Lesson plans (d) Micro teaching
23. The number of students in cooperative learning groups are:  
(a) **3-4**✓ (b) 5-6  
(c) 8-10 (d) 10-15
24. The essential characteristic of cooperative learning is:  
(a) Effective learning (b) **Positive interdependence**✓  
(c) Cooperation (d) Division of labour
25. The students like to spend the most of the time with:  
(a) Teachers (b) Parents  
(c) Relatives (d) **Peers**✓
- \*\*\*\*\*

## MODEL TEST NO. 18

Against each question four answers are given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are shown in Bold).

1. Peer culture constitutes:

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

2. Ability to develop a lifestyle based upon the preferred value system is:

- (a) Responding (b) Valuing  
(c) Organizing (d) Characterizing ✓

3. Example of cognitive domain is:

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

4. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Education is an art (b) Education is a science  
(c) It is neither an art nor science (d) To some extent it is art and to some extent it is science ✓

5. What is called education acquired without any specific purpose, fixed period and place?

- (a) Indirect Education (b) Individual Education  
(c) Informal Education ✓ (d) Formal Education

6. What is the compulsory element of learning?

- (a) Ability to read (b) Bright mind

- (c) Tendency to know ✓ (d) None of these

7. In development, an important role is played by:

- (a) Heredity (b) Environment  
(c) Both a & b ✓ (d) None of these

8. The individuals possessing limited abilities:

- (a) Live simple life (b) Search for living opportunities  
(c) Are not creative (d) None of the above ✓

9. Better development can only be ensured by:

- (a) Good heredity (b) Good environment  
(c) Both a & b ✓ (d) Good heredity and unhealthy environment

10. What is development?

- (a) A continuous process (b) An organized process  
(c) A creative process (d) All of the above ✓

11. Every step of personality development is:

- (a) Creative ✓ (b) Physical  
(c) Emotional (d) None of the above

12. The process of education ranges from:

- (a) Birth to death ✓ (b) Childhood to adulthood  
(c) Adulthood to old age (d) Adolescence to maturation



13. Differences in general intellectual capacity must include a consideration of the so-called higher mental processes. Although exactly what they are, have not been fully agreed upon by:
- (a) Psychologists ✓ (b) Administrator )  
(c) Critics (d) Learners )
14. Interest in the interpretation of intelligence and in the construction tests for the measurement of intelligence ran high during the \_\_\_\_\_ quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- (a) Second (b) First ✓  
(c) Third (d) Fourth
15. Study of development is useful for the:
- (a) Parents (b) Teachers  
(c) Educational administration (d) All of the above ✓
16. Development is a formal study of those changes which take place due to:
- (a) Experiences (b) Incidents  
(c) Rearing (d) All of these ✓
17. Development causes different changes:
- (a) Positive (b) Negative  
(c) Both a & b ✓ (d) Neutral
18. According to Spearman, an \_\_\_\_\_ statistician, intelligence consists of general ability that works in conjunction with special abilities.
- (a) Italian (b) English ✓  
(c) American (d) Australian
19. Language tests such as those commonly used in attempts as measuring the intelligence of children deal mainly with \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence.
- (a) Inherited (b) Total  
(c) Social (d) Abstract ✓
20. "Give me a child and I will move him as you desire" this was said by:
- (a) Freud (b) Skinner  
(c) Watson ✓ (d) Pavlov
21. Environment helps man to:
- (a) Build his personality (b) Succeed in life  
(c) Develop his potentials (d) All of the above ✓
22. An individual is the product of:
- (a) Heredity only (b) Environment only  
(c) Interaction between heredity and environment ✓ (d) None of the above
23. The surroundings of the individual are called his:
- (a) Environment ✓ (b) Identify  
(c) Heredity (d) Way of thinking
24. What is the main centre of informal education?
- (a) Society (b) Family  
(c) Radio and Television (d) All of the above ✓
25. Which is the first school for a child's education?
- (a) Society (b) Friends  
(c) Family ✓ (d) School
- \*\*\*\*\*

## MODEL TEST NO. 19

Against each question four answers are given, out of which one is correct. Choose the correct answer. (The correct answers are shown in Bold).

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

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

2. The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objective is:

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

The highest level of cognitive domain is:

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

Educational objectives have been divided into:

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

The lowest level of learning in cognitive domains is:

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

To use previous learned material in new situation is:

- (a) Comprehension (b) **Application**✓  
(c) Knowledge (d) Analysis

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

- (a) Comprehension (b) Application  
(c) **Analysis**✓ (d) Synthesis

The intellectual skills are reflected by:

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

9. The influences that are present in the home, the school, and the community constitute educational media that may stimulate or retard desirable:

- (a) Equipment (b) Application  
(c) **Development**✓ (d) Results

10. Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by:

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

11. Affective domain is divided into:

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

12. The lowest level of learning in effective domain is:

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

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

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

14. Which is vast in scope?

- (a) Teaching tactic (b) Teaching technique  
(c) **Teaching strategy**✓ (d) Teaching method

15. Students find/explore the information themselves in:

- (a) Lecture method (b) **Discovery method**✓

- (c) Both of these (d) None of these
16. Teacher performs practically and explains in:  
 (a) Lecture method (b) Discovery method  
 (c) Demonstration method ✓ (d) Problem solving method
17. Role of student is active in:  
 (a) Discover method (b) Problem solved method  
 (c) Inquiry method (d) All of above ✓
18. 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
19. What is the number of students in micro teaching?  
 (a) 1-5 (b) 5-10 ✓  
 (c) 10-15 (d) 15-20
20. Micro teaching was started in:  
 (a) 1950 (b) 1960 ✓  
 (c) 1970 (d) 1980
21. Things that a teacher uses in a class, e.g. handouts, pictures, flashcards are known as:  
 (a) Aids ✓ (b) Necessaries  
 (c) Needs (d) None of these
22. A teacher who is not able to draw the attention of his students should:  
 (a) Evaluate his teaching method and improve it ✓  
 (b) Resign from the post  
 (c) Find fault in his pupils (d) Start dictating
23. Which of the following is the most important single factor in underlying the success of beginning a teacher?  
 (a) Scholarship (b) Communicative ability  
 (c) Personality and its ability to relate to the class and to the pupils ✓  
 (d) Organizational ability
24. If back-benchers are always talking in the classroom, a teacher should:  
 (a) Let them do what they are doing (b) Punish them  
 (c) Ask them to sit on the front benches ✓  
 (d) None of the above
25. Use of telecast materials:  
 (a) Enhances concentration and learning ✓ (b) Reduces the burden of the teacher  
 (c) Increases retention power (d) All of the above
- \*\*\*\*\*