

# PPSC Education Lecturer

## Preparation Material

- **Teaching Techniques and Methodology**
- **Classroom Management and Discipline**
- **Testing and Evaluation**
- **Educational Planning and Management**
- **Curriculum Planning & Instructional Technology**
- **Education Psychology and Student's Learning**
- **Research Techniques & Report Writing**
- **Development of Education in Pakistan**

### Educational Assessment

Educational assessment is the process of documenting the knowledge and skills of a student.

Educational assessment is often divided into three types:

1. Diagnostic Assessment
2. Formative Assessment
3. Summative Assessment

### Diagnostic Assessment

An assessment that measures a student's current knowledge for the purpose of assigning a suitable course. This assessment is conducted before the admission is offered to a course/program.

### Formative Assessment

An assessment that is generally carried out throughout a course. This assessment is used to assist learning.

### Summative Assessment

An assessment that is generally carried out at the end of a course to assign students a course grade is called Summative assessment.

### Methods of Assessment

There are generally two methods of Assessments:

1. Objective Assessment
2. Subjective Assessment

### Objective Assessment

Objective assessment is a form of questioning which has a single correct answer out of more than one possible option.

For example, true/false questions, multiple choice questions (MCQs), Quizzes or

matching questions.

## Subjective Assessment

Subjective assessment is a form of questioning which may have more than one correct answer or more than one way of expressing the correct answer.

For example, short and detailed answers, summaries, notes, and essays.

## Informal and Formal Assessment

Assessment can be either:

1. Formal, or
2. Informal

### Formal Assessment

Formal assessment usually involves written content, such as a test or paper, quizzes, or assignments.

### Informal Assessment

An informal assessment usually takes place randomly and may contain observation, class participation, rating scales, behavior and discussion.

## Standards of Assessment

High-quality assessment is assessments with a high level of reliability and validity.

### Reliability

An assessment is reliable if it consistently achieves the same results with the same students.

### Validity

A valid assessment is one which measures what it is aimed to measure.

For example, It would not be valid to assess Mathematics verbally.

1. Which of the following is not instructional material ?

(A) Over Head Projector

(B) Audio Cassette

(C) Printed Material

(D) Transparency

Ans : (A)

2. Which of the following statement is not correct ?

(A) Lecture Method can develop reasoning

(B) Lecture Method can develop knowledge

(C) Lecture Method is one way process

(D) During Lecture Method students are passive

Ans : (A)

3. Which of the following indicates evaluation ?

- (A) Ram got 45 marks out of 200
- (B) Mohan got 38 per cent marks in English
- (C) Shyam got First Division in final examination
- (D) All the above

Ans : (D)

4. Team teaching has the potential to develop—

- (A) Competitive spirit
- (B) Co-operation
- (C) The habit of supplementing the teaching of each other
- (D) Highlighting the gaps in each other's teaching

Ans : (C)

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

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

Ans : (D)

6. Which of the following statements is correct ?

- (A) Communicator should have fine senses
- (B) Communicator should have tolerance power
- (C) Communicator should be soft spoken
- (D) Communicator should have good personality

Ans : (A)

7. An effective teacher is one who can—

- (A) Control the class
- (B) Give more information in less time
- (C) Motivate students to learn
- (D) Correct the assignments carefully

Ans : (C)

8. The main aim of teaching is—

- (A) To develop only reasoning
- (B) To develop only thinking
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) To give information

Ans : (C)

9. The quality of teaching is reflected—

- (A) By the attendance of students in the class
- (B) By the pass percentage of students

- (C) By the quality of questions asked by students
  - (D) By the duration of silence maintained in the class
- Ans : (C)

10. Another name of Basic Education or Nai Talim is—

- (A) Compulsory Education
- (B) New Education Policy
- (C) Wardha Education Plan
- (D) Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan

Ans : (C)

11. If you would be a teacher, how would you like to behave with your students ?

- (A) Autocratic
- (B) Democratic
- (C) Laissezfare
- (D) As the conditions permit

Ans : (B)

12. When you are mal-treated in your class as a new comer then how will you deal with the students ?

- (A) Through tough punitive measures
- (B) Through warning of expulsion
- (C) Through improving your qualities
- (D) You leave the class

Ans : (C)

13. If students alleged you for making favouritism in evaluation, how can you deal with this problem ?

- (A) Giving threat to fail them
- (B) Making efforts to reveal the position fairly
- (C) Adopting punitive measures
- (D) Showing the student's answer-books in order to satisfy them

Ans : (D)

14. A scheduled caste student is admitted in your class. The other classmates treat him as untouchable and live in isolation. How would you give him better adjustment in the class ?

- (A) By putting examples by his own deeds
- (B) By preaching
- (C) By showing fear of legal actions
- (D) By justifying the plight of downtroddens

Ans : (A)

15. A child has nail-biting habit in the class. How could you improve his habit ?

- (A) You leave it because it is not a dangerous disease
- (B) You attempt to mould his behaviour under strict observation
- (C) You insult him in the class
- (D) You make a complaint with his parent

Ans : (B)

16. When a stubborn, submissive and shameful child is sitting in your class, you think about him as he is a—

- (A) Good-natured child
- (B) Emotionally-disturbed child
- (C) Disciplined and obedient child
- (D) Serious and studious child

Ans : (C)

17. Teachers need to study educational philosophy mainly, because—

- (A) Few, if any, teachers have a philosophy
- (B) Most teachers follow a wrong philosophy
- (C) Teacher's are incapable of formulating their own philosophy
- (D) Most teacher's do not know anything about educational philosophy

Ans : (C)

18. Dewey liked best, the following definition of education—

- (A) Education as a product
- (B) Recapitulation
- (C) Acquisition of knowledge
- (D) Preparation for life

Ans : (B)

19. Which of the following is not one of the aims and purposes of UNESCO ?

- (A) Held an educational isolationism
- (B) Promote intellectual interdependence
- (C) Helps to unite peoples of the world
- (D) Promote pride in nationalistic groups

Ans : (C)

20. UNESCO has as one of its many promising activities, a campaign to provide—

- (A) Education for all adults of the member nations
- (B) Universal, free, compulsory primary education
- (C) Free education to those who desires it
- (D) Indoctrination against the dangers of communism

Ans : (A)

21. Suppose a child has hearing impairment but you have no idea about him. What will be your duty towards the child ?

- (A) Recognise the child and manage accordingly

- (B) You become neutral because it is not your headache
- (C) You send him to specialist for treatment
- (D) You report to teachers, parents and principal to send him to a special school

Ans : (A)

22. A student belongs to a very poor family. The student, therefore is unable to pay tuition fee for private coaching but he is eager to get some of his problems solved. What provision will you make for the student ?

- (A) Give extra time to him
- (B) Refuse to solve his problems as you have no spare time
- (C) Creating a terror in him
- (D) Not giving the ears to his request

Ans : (A)

23. If an orthopaedically handicapped girl student is studying in your class whose right hand is amputated from elbow, how would you encourage her for study ?

- (A) You silently laugh at her
- (B) You develop her self-confidence and high morale
- (C) You treat her as a cruel creation of God
- (D) You behave gently and sympathetically

Ans : (B)

24. When your student is bitten by a stray dog on games field, you do—

- (A) Inform his parents and impart first-aid immediately
- (B) Washing the wound with clean water and leave it open
- (C) Ask financial help from school for rabies vaccination
- (D) Giving personal assistance in his treatment

Ans : (C)

25. If a student wants to satisfy some query in question-paper then—

- (A) You will clarify the printing mistake
- (B) You will inform the concerned subject's teacher
- (C) You will advise him to wait till the correction is being confirmed
- (D) Furiously tell him to do as he understands

Ans : (A)

## G

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1. It is easier to predict ..... on the basis of aptitude testing than success in an occupation.

- (A) Failure
- (B) Temperament
- (C) Interest

(D) Adjustment

Ans : (A)

2. Frustration for the motives causes—

(A) Inferiority

(B) Anxiety

(C) Inefficiency

(D) Behaviour disorder

Ans : (D)

3. The teacher who has developed an interest in teaching—

(A) Studies problems of student behaviour

(B) Compares different types of tests

(C) Refuses to be guided by the rules of thumb

(D) Cannot deal with children effectively

Ans : (A)

4. The teacher who can apply the principles of Educational Psychology—

(A) Has pride in the teaching profession

(B) Can provide readymade solutions

(C) Adjusts his method to suit the needs of individual children

(D) Compares the theories of learning

Ans : (C)

5. Which of the following is an audio-visual aid ?

(A) Radio

(B) Tape-recorder

(C) Television

(D) Projector

Ans : (C)

6. Motives arouse behaviour and direct it towards an/a—

(A) Appropriate goal

(B) Inference

(C) Prediction

(D) None of the rest

Ans : (A)

7. Learning which involves motor organs is called—

(A) Sensory learning

(B) Motor learning

(C) Verbal learning

(D) Sensory-motor learning

Ans : (B)

8. Find the odd one out—

- (A) Recall
- (B) Recognition
- (C) Trace
- (D) Remembering

Ans : (C)

9. The problem child is generally one who has—

- (A) An unsolved problem
- (B) A poor heredity
- (C) A poor home environment
- (D) A younger brother or sister

Ans : (A)

10. The First Kindergarten was started by—

- (A) Friedrich Froebel
- (B) Benjamin Franklin
- (C) Johann Pestalozzi
- (D) De Witt Clinton

Ans : (A)

11. Rousseau's major contribution to modern education was the—

- (A) Kindergarten
- (B) Philanthropy
- (C) Use of objects in teaching
- (D) Philosophy of Naturalism

Ans : (D)

12. Which of the following is most characteristic of a good teacher ?

- (A) He sticks to one activity at a time and completes what he starts before starting something else
- (B) He is not afraid of losing dignity when he participates in children's activities
- (C) He puts more do's than don'ts in his comments to children
- (D) He remains objective and impersonal at all times

Ans : (C)

18. A prime requisite for one who enters the teaching profession is—

- (A) An IQ of over 125
- (B) Public speaking ability
- (C) Good health
- (D) Extra income

Ans : (C)

14. There is an intimate relationship between the—

- (A) Teachers and Educationists
- (B) Planned and unplanned School Learning
- (C) School and Society

(D) Parents and Children's Thinking

Ans : (C)

15. Four conditions that must exist in a classroom before any motivational strategies can be successful—

- (A) The teacher must be a supportive person
- (B) The classroom must be disorganized
- (C) The tasks set for students must not be authentic
- (D) Constant disruption in class

Ans : (A)

16. The students of today are—

- (A) Careless and negligent
- (B) Not devoted to studies
- (C) Dedicated to studies
- (D) Of sharp mind

Ans : (D)

17. Government Policy on Education regards Education a unique—

- (A) Consumption
- (B) Investment
- (C) Source of income
- (D) Expenditure

Ans : (B)

18. Motivation is the release of ..... by proceeding towards a goal.

- (A) Pride
- (B) Tension
- (C) Knowledge
- (D) Power

Ans : (B)

19. Helping people in the neighbourhood to solve behavioural problems is in the purview of—

- (A) Community Psychology
- (B) Neighbourhood Psychology
- (C) Genetic Psychology
- (D) Developmental Psychology

Ans : (A)

20. Nature and Nurture refer to—

- (A) Internal and External Environment
- (B) Temperament and character
- (C) Physical features and temperament
- (D) Heredity and Environment

Ans : (D)

21. Acquisition of information and knowledge is—

- (A) Ability to learn
- (B) Ability to adjust
- (C) Ability to memorise
- (D) None of the rest

Ans : (A)

22. Motivation should be followed by—

- (A) Reward
- (B) Reproof
- (C) Knowledge of result
- (D) Incentive

Ans : (A)

23. The motivated teacher will have following attributes—

- (A) Unrealistic level of Aspiration
- (B) Goal-directed behaviour
- (C) Dissatisfaction
- (D) Deprivation of needs

Ans : (B)

24. The teacher should promote—

- (A) Anxiety among the students to complete the syllabus in a hurry
- (B) Harassing the students for completing the work
- (C) Encouraging interactive communication among students
- (D) Punishment to a student whenever he puts a question

Ans : (C)

25. Teachers and parents give more importance to the development of intelligence among students as it facilitates—

- (A) Academic achievement and social respectability
- (B) Less risk taking behaviour
- (C) Dependence behaviour
- (D) Obedient behaviour

Ans : (A)

## GENERAL METHODS OF TEACHING

### 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) Multistructural level
- (c) Rational level
- (d) Extended abstract level

Answer is = a

8. Two or more aspects are understood in

- (a) Unistructural lever
- (b) Multistructural 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 information 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 & collis

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 centred 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 delivery 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 labour

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, Syntesis
- (d) Knowledge, Comprehension, application, analysis, Synthesis Evaluation

Answer is = d

57. Knowing/ memorizing and recalling is concerned with

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

Answer is = c

58. To grasp the meaning of the material is

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) Applicatin
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Synthsis

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 tie 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) Fellalin
- (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 is 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 know 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

School And Class Room Management MCQs For Headmaster Exam

The main purpose of the supervision of teaching should be the

- A. Advacement of pupil welfare
- B. Proper utilization of school facilities
- C. Carrying out of the curriculum
- D. Achievement of success in examination

Answer is = A

Supervision should be primarily

- A. Prevtive and critical
- B. Preventive and corrective
- C. Constructive and creative
- D. Construction and critical

Answer is = C

The basic purpose of supervision is to help

- A. Teachers in improving methods
- B. Teachers in understanding pupil
- C. Children learn more effectively
- D. Teachers in dealing pupils

Answer is = C

The elementary school teachers are directly responsible to the

- A. Headmaster
- B. Deo
- C. Parents
- D. Students

Answer is = A

The criticism most frequently leveled at school administration is that:

- A. They like praise
- B. They are too lazy
- C. They fail to provide leadership
- D. They do not know teachers

Answer is = C

The school headmaster is expected to

- A. Put into operation the course of study
- B. Hold daily meetings
- C. Prepare the budget
- D. All of the above

Answer is = A

A supervisor is one who

- A. Provides friendly help
- B. Inspects classrooms
- C. Gives directions
- D. Criticizes the teaching method

Answer is = A

The effective supervision is indicated by

- A. Good relations between teacher and supervisors
- B. Helping teachers in their teaching
- C. Helping teachers become more self-sufficient
- D. Criticizing teachers' lessons

Answer is = C

The school policy should be determined by:

- A. The professional educators
- B. Headmasters
- C. Citizens
- D. Citizens and educators

Answer is = D

The chief responsibility of the principal is

- A. Organize and administer the guidance program
- B. Provide leadership in instructional plan
- C. Maintain school records
- D. Handle discipline problems

Answer is = B

Indication of democratic attitude is

- A. Equal rights
- B. Participation
- C. Cooperation
- D. All of the above

Answer is = D

The history of administration goes back to

- A. 5000 BC
- B. 4000 BC
- C. 800 BC

D. 1000BC

Answer is =A

Administration means

A. To look after

B. To protect

C. To run

D. To establish

Answer is =A

The function of educational administration and management is

A. Instructional tasks

B. Non instructional tasks

C. Both a and b

D. None

Answer is =C

Provision of good educational environment is

A. Instructional tasks

B. Non instructional tasks

C. Both a and b

D. None

Answer is =A

Arrangement of physical resources is

A. Instructional tasks

B. Non instructional tasks

C. Both

D. None

Answer is =B

The main types of administration are

A. 2

B. 3

C. 6

D. 9

Answer is =B

Which is not the type of administration

A. Instructional administration

B. Authoritarian administration

C. Democratic administration

D. Laissez Faire administration

Answer is = A

Which is not the characteristic of authoritative administration

A. Rudeness

B. Suppression the subordinates

C. Strict discipline

D. Sharing

Answer is = D

Authoritative administration is based on

A. Dictatorship

- B. Mutual sharing
- C. Non interference
- D. None

Answer is =A

Democratic administration is based on

- A. Dictatorship
- B. Mutual sharing
- C. Non interference
- D. None

Answer is =B

Laissez Faire administration is based on

- A. Dictatorship
- B. Mutual sharing
- C. Non interference
- D. None

Answer is =C

Boss is right is the feature of

- A. Instructional administration
- B. Authoritarian administration
- C. Democratic administration
- D. Laissez Faire administration

Answer is =B

Respect of opinion is the feature of

- A. Instructional administration
- B. Authoritarian administration
- C. Democratic administration
- D. Laissez Faire administration

Answer is =C

Sense of responsibility is not cared in

- A. Instructional administration
- B. Authoritarian administration
- C. Democratic administration
- D. Laissez Faire administration

Answer is =D

Literal meaning of supervision is

- A. Superior knowledge and power
- B. Superior knowledge and service
- C. Superior efforts and services
- D. None of these

Answer is =A

“Supervision is not to control the teacher but to work cooperatively” is the saying of

- A. Glatthorn
- B. Hoy and Forsyth
- C. Harris
- D. Glickman

Answer is = B

In teaching learning process supervision is usually carried out by

- A. Principal
- B. Teacher
- C. Parents
- D. Society

Answer is = A

Assessment of how well a school is performing is

- A. Administration
- B. Supervision
- C. Inspection
- D. All of the above

Answer is =C

According to Fayol, elements of administration are

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

Answer is = B

According to Gulick and Urwick, elements of administration are

- A. 7
- B. 5
- C. 8
- D. 9

Answer is = A

In "POSDCORB" CO stands for

- A. Cooperation
- B. Collection
- C. Coordinating
- D. Correlation

Answer is =C

To make arrangements is the part of

- A. Planning
- B. Organizing
- C. Commanding
- D. Coordinating

Answer is = B

Execution of plans and decisions is the part of

- A. Planning
- B. Organizing
- C. Commanding
- D. Coordinating

Answer is =C

To bring harmony among all the elements of programme is

- A. Planning
- B. Organizing
- C. Commanding

D. Coordinating

Answer is =D

School Budget includes

A. Development expenditure

B. Non development expenditure

C. Both a and b

D. None of a and b

Answer is =C

BM stands for

A. Budget Money

B. Budget Monitoring

C. Budget Materials

D. Budget Manual

Answer is = D

Non development budget includes

A. Salaries

B. Running expenditures

C. Maintenance of building

D. All of the above

Answer is = D

New Libraries laboratories etc are constructed under

A. Development Budget

B. Non development budget

C. Both a and b

D. None

Answer is = A

Leadership is the ability

A. To influence

B. To motivate

C. To achieve organizational goals

D. All of the above

Answer is =

Staff development means

A. Recruiting staff

B. Training staff

C. Increasing staff

D. Decreasing staff

Answer is = B

Selecting one course of action among various alternatives is

A. Planning

B. Organizing

C. Decision making

D. Coordinating

Answer is = C

Who is called father of scientific management theory

A. Fredrick Tylor

B. Henry Fayol

C. Terry and Franklin

D. Elton Meo

Answer is = A

Who is the father of operational management theory

A. Fredrick Tylor

B. Henry Fayol

C. Terry and Franklin

D. Elton Meo

Answer is = B

All Govt. grants and expenditures are maintained in

A. Cash Register

B. Acquittance Roll

C. Stock Register

D. Contingent Register

Answer is = A

In case of GPF advance , the number of installments for refunding is

A. 24

B. 32

C. 65

D. 41

Answer is = A

Developing alternatives is a step of

A. Organization

B. Planning

C. Direction

D. Control

Answer is = B

How funds in a given period will be obtained and spent is

A. Allocation

B. Expenditure

C. Budget

D. Reciept

Answer is = C

Types of supervision encouraging variety , originality and independent experimentation is

A. Preventive

B. Corrective

C. Creative

D. Construction

Answer is = C

Who advocated bureaucratic theory

A. Campbell

B. Herzberg

C. Henry Fayol

D. Max Weber

Answer is = D

Directing must be consistent with

A. Organizational policies

B. Procedures

C. Job descriptions

D. All of the above

Answer is = D

In case of new recruitment the probation period is

A. 3 Years

B. 5 Years

C. 8 Years

D. 9 Years

Answer is = A

The power delegated throughout an organization is

A. Control

B. Command

C. Decentralization

D. Centralization

Answer is =C

The father of modern theory of management is

A. Tyler

B. Hery Fayol

C. Max Weber

D. Gullick

Answer is = B

The smallest interacting parts of a systems are

A. Input

B. Component

C. Structure

D. Feed back

Answer is = B

Which pension is granted to civil servant who retires in the age of sixty

A. Superannuation

B. Invalid

C. Retiring

D. Compensation

Answer is =A

All financial transaction of the school occurring from day to day is entered in

A. Cash Book

B. Stock Register

C. Service Book

D. Log Book

Answer is = A

The process of directing others, towards the accomplishment of some objectives is

A. Communication

- B. Managing
- C. Leadership
- D. None

Answer is = B

Micro planning is done in

- A. Top Management
- B. Middle Management
- C. Lower Management
- D. Middle and Lower Management

Answer is =D

The ACR cannot be initiated for the period of less than

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

Answer is = B

The individual in the group given the task of directing and coordinating is

- A. Leader
- B. Supervisor
- C. Instructor
- D. Guide

Answer is = B

A choice made between two or more alternative is called

- A. Assumption
- B. Decision
- C. Reporting
- D. None

Answer is = B

The cash book is maintained by

- A. DDO
- B. EDO
- C. DEO
- D. Dy.DEO

Answer is = A

Authoritarian model is more suitable for

- A. Confidence
- B. Improvement
- C. Achievement
- D. Discipline

Answer is = D

Teacher salaries and allowances collectively are written in

- A. Cash Register
- B. Acquaintance Roll
- C. Contingent Register

Answer is = A

To motivate the other to achieve certain goals is

- A. Planning
- B. Leading
- C. Controlling
- D. Organizing

Answer is =B

A programme of activities which is designed to attain educational ends is

- A. Learning
- B. Curriculum
- C. Instruction
- D. Syllabi

Answer is = B

Superannuation retirement age in Pakistan is

- A. 60 Years
- B. 65 Years
- C. 75 Years
- D. 80 Years

Answer is = A

Pension is given if the retirement is after service of

- A. 25 years
- B. 30 years
- C. 45 years
- D. 50 years

Answer is = A

Person who possesses qualities of leadership is

- A. Leader
- B. Manager
- C. Administrator
- D. Officer

Answer is = A

The process of making judgment is called

- A. Budgeting
- B. Evaluation
- C. Demonstration
- D. Documentation

Answer is = B

The characteristics of good planner are

- A. Optimistic
- B. Motivator
- C. Producer
- D. All of them

Answer is = D

What does E and D Rules mean

- A. Efficiency and duty rules
- B. Efficiency and department rules
- C. Efficiency and discipline rules

D. Efficiency and discipline rules

Answer is = C

A.D.P is an abbreviation of

A. Annual development programme

B. Annual duty programme

C. Annual division of performance

D. Annual debating programme

Answer is =A

The power is concentrated in the hands of one or few people in

A. Control

B. Command

C. Decentralization

D. Centralization

Answer is =D

Wht is central to administration

A. Organization

B. Communication

C. Decision making

D. Coordination

Answer is =C

In POSDIR, R stands for

A. Reporting

B. Response reply

C. Representing

D. Directing

Answer is =A

S.N.E is an abbreviation of

A. Schedule of new experience

B. Schedule of new entry

C. Schedule of new expenditure

D. System of new entry

Answer is =B

The level of school administration can best be judged through

A. Head teacher

B. Beautiful building

C. Learning out comes

D. Teachers students relations

Answer is = C

Acquittance roll is used for

A. Salary disbursement

B. Stock

C. Govt . grants

D. Expenditures

Answer is =A

The degree to which organizational resources contribute to productivity is

A. Effectiveness

B. Efficiency

C. Out put

D. Production

Answer is = B

All transaction should be entered in which register

A. Fee

B. Cash

C. Funds

D. With drawl

Answer is = B

Coordinating , stimulating and directing the growth of teacher is the purpose of

A. Administration

B. Inspection

C. Supervision

D. Management

Answer is =B

The concept of inspection was first introduced in

A. Pakistan

B. India

C. England

D. China

Answer is = C

Budgeting is an estimation of

A. Income and investment

B. Investment

C. Income and expenditure

D. All of the above

Answer is = C

The authorized person of staff performance is

A. Teacher

B. Head teacher

C. Student

D. Clerk

Answer is =B Education Question Bank – 358 MCQs on "Psychological Foundations of Education" – Part 4

by Deepti Verma

358 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) with Answers on "Psychological Foundations of Education" for Education Students – Part 4:

301. The primary aim of educational psychology is

(a) To contribute to an understanding of sound educational practices.

(b) To provide the teacher with a greater appreciation of his role in the education of the child.

(c) To provide the academic background essential for effective teaching.

(d) To provide a theoretical framework for educational research.

302. According to Psychology, all education is

(a) Deliberate.

(b) Functional.

(c) Purposive.

(d) Self -education.

303. The best definition of Educational Psychology is a study of teaching and learning” has been given by

(a) W. Kolesnik.

(b) James Ross.

(c) Charles E. Skinner.

(d) N.L. Munn.

304. Who said this, “The boundaries of Educational Psychology are unlimited and changing?”

(a) William James

(b) Gates

(c) Hurlock

(d) None of these.

305. General Psychology and Educational Psychology are dissimilar, in that educational psychology

(a) Is concerned with the child and not with the adult.

(b) Is concerned with the various aspects of learning.

(c) Deals only with the applications and not with the theory.

(d) Selects and emphasise certain data from general field.

306. The major contribution educational psychology might be expected to make towards modern education lies in area of

(a) A clarification of the goals of modern education.

(b) A re-evaluation of the principles of progressivism.

(c) A reconsideration of educational experiences from the stand point of their contribution to pupil growth.

(d) A refinement of the research techniques through which educational problems might be solved.

307. Educational Psychology is branch of Psychology. Psychology is a science. Who is the father of experimental Psychology?

(a) Boring

(b) Hull

(c) Wundt

(d) Tolman.

308. Where was first Experimental psychology Laboratory set up?

(a) Berlin

(b) Boston

(c) Frankfurt

(d) Leipzig.

309. Which method has made educational psychology a science?

(a) Observation method

(b) Clinical method

(c) Survey method

(d) Experimental method.

310. The oldest method in psychology is

- (a) Introspection.
  - (b) Observation,
  - (c) Case study.
  - (d) Clinical method.
311. Introspection as a method stands rejected by
- (a) Functional school.
  - (b) Behaviourists.
  - (c) Psychoanalysts.
  - (d) Gestalt.
312. Name the method which deals with only one person at a time and promotes his adjustment
- (a) Case study.
  - (b) Questionnaire.
  - (c) Clinical method.
  - (d) Experimental method.
313. Educational psychology is concerned with
- (a) The learner.
  - (b) The learning process.
  - (c) The learning situation.
  - (d) All of these.
314. Some authors classify methods of educational psychology as
- (a) Distal method.
  - (b) Proximal method.
  - (c) A and b are true.
  - (d) Neither a nor b are true.
315. The content of educational psychology includes
- (a) Special items concerning teaching and learning.
  - (b) Wide ranging items concerning human motivation and learning.
  - (c) Special items concerning processes of education in particular.
  - (d) None of these.
316. Which of the following is not a function of educational psychology?
- (a) To discover techniques by means of which educational goals can be attained effectively
  - (b) To define the goals for which education is to strive
  - (c) To promote a greater understanding of the learning process
  - (d) To promote a greater understanding of the learner.
317. Which of the following is primary concern to educational psychologist?
- (a) The formulation of hypothesis
  - (b) The discovery of practical solutions to educational problems
  - (c) The development of professional insights into the principles underlying the teaching art
  - (d) The discovery of teaching procedures of maximum effectiveness.
318. Educational psychology should provide prospective teachers with
- (a) Insight into the various aspects of modern education.
  - (b) Principles, insights and attitudes as points of departure for effective teaching.

(c) Research procedures by means of which to evaluate correct teaching procedures.

(d) Validate procedures to use in their teachings.

319. The primary task of the teacher is

(a) To teach the prescribed curriculum.

(b) To stimulate and guide student learning.

(c) To promote habits of conformity to adults demands and expectations.

(d) To provide diagnostic and remedial aid wherever indicated.

320. Which of the following teacher traits and procedures is most often given by children as the reasons for not liking the teacher?

(a) Irritable and bad temperament

(b) Ignorance of the subject matter

(c) Unfairness and favouritism.

(d) Unreasonable demands on the children.

321. In an experiment there are variables. Variable is

(a) Independent.

(b) Dependent,

(c) Organismic.

(d) All of these.

322. In an experiment, there is only one independent variable

(a) True

(b) False

(c) Neither True nor False.

323. The first step in conducting an experiment is

(a) To collect data.

(b) To setup a laboratory.

(c) To formulate a hypothesis.

(d) To interpret data.

324. The first book of psychology was written by

(a) Kohler.

(b) William James, (c) Clark Hull.

(d) Plato.

325. The first book on Psychology titled "Principles of Psychology" was published in

(a) 1879.

(b) 1895.

(c) 1890.

(d) 1905.

326. An emotionally person is one who

(a) Does not express his emotions.

(b) Is boastful.

(c) Has lack of patience.

(d) Has proper emotion at proper time and expresses it in proper quantity in a proper way.

327. Which of the following is the most important factor underlying the success of beginning teacher?

(a) His personality and ability to relate to the class

- (b) His attitudes and outlook on life
  - (c) His verbal facility and organizational ability
  - (d) His scholarship and intellectual ability.
328. The greatest single cause of failure in beginning teachers lies in the area of
- (a) General culture.
  - (b) General scholarship.
  - (c) Subject matter background.
  - (d) Inter-personal relations.
329. Which of the following is most likely to be characterized the in-effective teacher?
- (a) Emphasis upon standards
  - (b) Emphasis upon pupil discussion in the clarification of group goals
  - (c) Emphasis upon the control of the immediate situation
  - (d) Refusal to help children until they have helped themselves.
330. The teacher's major contribution towards the maximum self realization of the child is best effected through
- (a) Constant fulfillment of the child's needs.
  - (b) Strict control of class-room activities.
  - (c) Sensitivity pupil needs goals and purposes.
  - (d) Strict reinforcement of academic standards.
331. The field of education is permeated by conflicts and misconceptions largely because
- (a) The problems encountered in teaching call for subjectivity of interpretation.
  - (b) There are no best teaching methods and procedures.
  - (c) The problem encountered in teaching are not amenable to rigorous scientific investigation.
  - (d) Education has first to be practical and only secondarily to be scientific.
332. Which method of research contributes most to the advancement of educational psychology as a science?
- (a) Clinical method
  - (b) Experimental method
  - (c) Historical method
  - (d) Survey method.
333. The basic characteristic of the experimental method in education is
- (a) Its isolation from the influence of one after the other factors inherent in total situation.
  - (b) Its centre of relevant extraneous factors.
  - (c) Its complete analysis.
  - (d) The applicability of its outcome to relatively unlimited population.
334. Experimental method has many designs such as
- (a) Single group.
  - (b) Control group,
  - (c) Rotation group,
  - (d) All of these.
335. The basic foundations of physical, mental and personality development are laid in the period of

- (a) Adulthood.
  - (b) Adolescence,
  - (c) Childhood.
  - (d) Infancy.
336. The span of years during which boys and girls move from childhood to adulthood – mentally, emotionally, socially and physically is called
- (a) Late Childhood,
  - (b) Infancy,
  - (c) Adolescence.
  - (d) Adult years.
337. Which is 'Why' age?
- (a) Early childhood
  - (b) Late childhood
  - (c) Puberty
  - (d) Late adolescence.
338. Later childhood is also known as
- (a) Age of curiosity.
  - (b) Spontaneous age.
  - (c) Age of mental development.
  - (d) Gang age.
339. Can we predict development?
- (a) Yes
  - (b) No
  - (c) Dont knows.
340. The real carriers of heredity are
- (a) The chromosomes.
  - (b) The genes.
  - (c) The nucleus of the cell.
  - (d) The 'X' and 'Y' chromosomes.
341. Human development is determined
- (a) Almost solely by the genetic makeup of the individual.
  - (b) Turning by individual resources over which the individual has no control.
  - (c) By a complex of inherited and environmental force.
  - (d) The factors vary from individual to individual.
342. Which of the following alternatives describes infant behaviour?
- (a) Differentiated
  - (b) Undifferentiated or generalised
  - (c) Innate
  - (d) Specialized.
343. Changes in behaviour remit from
- (a) Learning alone.
  - (b) Maturation alone.
  - (c) Learning and maturation, both in important amounts.
  - (d) Maturation primarily.
344. Which of the following aspects of individuals development is most clearly defined by heredity?

- (a) The direction
  - (b) The limits
  - (c) The level
  - (d) The rate.
345. Which of the following 'is not characteristic of maturation?
- (a) Directional tendencies
  - (b) Uniformity of sequence
  - (c) Increasing specificity of behaviour
  - (d) Uniformity in rate.
346. In which of the following areas are sex differences around age 11 greatest?
- (a) Physical strength
  - (b) Fine muscular co-ordination
  - (c) Personality development
  - (d) Height and weight.
347. The concept of readiness of the learner is one of the fundamental importances to the teacher's of
- (a) K.G Class primarily.
  - (b) Grade I.
  - (c) Any new activity.
  - (d) Children with academic difficulties.
348. An emotion is best defined as
- (a) Individual's response to situation.
  - (b) A reaction to emotional stimuli,
  - (c) An excited state arising in response to a stimuli for which the individual has no adequate ready-made reactions,
  - (d) The display of excessive behaviour as a result of intense stimuli.
349. Emotional experiences are
- (a) Objective.
  - (b) Subjective.
  - (c) Impersonal.
  - (d) Not Known.
350. Emotions rise abruptly but die
- (a) Suddenly
  - (b) Slowly,
  - (c) Quickly
  - (d) Never
351. Which is the Master emotion?
- (a) Happiness
  - (b) Worry
  - (c) Fear
  - (d) Anger
352. If a child is afraid of school, he becomes
- (a) Punctual.
  - (b) Regular.
  - (c) Obedient.
  - (d) Truant.

353. Which is the age in which a child laughs less and smiles more i.e. he has learnt to control his emotions?
- (a) Babyhood
  - (b) Early Childhood
  - (c) Later Childhood
  - (d) Adolescence.
354. Moods are formed during
- (a) Infancy.
  - (b) Adolescence,
  - (c) Adulthood.
  - (d) Childhood.
355. The period of heightened emotionality, elation and depression, formulation of moods and sentiments is known as
- (a) Old age.
  - (b) Early childhood,
  - (c) Babyhood.
  - (d) Adolescence.
356. The overprotected child will tend to display
- (a) Aggressiveness.
  - (b) Defensiveness.
  - (c) Immaturity.
  - (d) Negativism.
357. A teacher confronted with frequent emotional outbursts on the part of pupil should
- (a) Consider the suitability of demands made upon them.
  - (b) Allow them to release tensions in this way.
  - (c) Let them express this outside the class.
  - (d) None of these.
358. "Emotions are the backbone of all development". Do you agree?
- (a) Yes
  - (b) No
  - (c) Can't say
  - (d) Not sure.
- 

## Answers

301. (a) 302. (d) 303. (c) 304. (b) 305. (d) 306. (d) 307. (c) 308. (d) 309. (d) 310. (a)  
311.(b) 312. (c) 313. (d) 314. (c) 315. (b) 316. (b) 317. (d) 318. (a) 319. (b) 320.  
(a)321. (d) 322. (a) 323. (c) 324. (b) 325. (b) 326. (d) 327. (a) 328. (d) 329. (c) 330.  
(c) 331. (c) 332. (b) 333. (d) 334. (d) 335. (c) 336. (c) 337. (a) 338. (d) 339. (a) 340.  
(b) 341. (c) 342. (b) 343. (c) 344. (b) 345. (c) 346. (b) 347. (c) 348. (c) 349. (b) 350.  
(b) 351. (c) 352. (d) 353. (c) 354. (b) 355. (d) 356. (a) 357. (a) 358. (a)

The word psychology is derived from?

- A. Greek word
- B. Latin word
- C. English word
- D. Italian word

Answer is = A

The ability to solve problems in the new environment is the definition of

- A. Personality
- B. Behavior
- C. Intelligence
- D. All of above

Answer is = C

The founder Behaviorism is

- A. Maslow
- B. Plato
- C. Aristotle
- D. J.B Watson

Answer is = D

Concrete operation occurs at the age of?

- A. 7-12 years
- B. 4-6 years
- C. 6-12 years
- D. None

Answer is = A

How many groups are usually made in Experimental Method?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 2
- D. 8

Answer is = C

Child Development study is useful for?

- A. Teachers
- B. Parents
- C. Administrators
- D. Examiners

Answer is = A

Independent variable is applied to?

- A. Experimental group
- B. Control group
- C. Both
- D. None

Answer is = A

Life of an individual starts from?

- A. Nucleus
- B. Zygote
- C. Cell

D. Membrane

Answer is = B

How many factors effect growth?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer is = A

Classical conditioning was presented by?

A. I van , P , Pavlov

B. B.F Skinner

C. J.B Watson

D. Dewey

Answer is = A

The variable whose effect is sought is called?

A. Relevant variable

B. Dependent variable

C. Independent variable

D. None

Answer is = C

The variable which is effect by independent variable is called?

A. Relevant variable

B. Dependent variable

C. Independent variable

D. None

Answer is = B

Method in which keen study of any event or behavior is made is?

A. Observation Method

B. Experimental Method

C. Development Method

D. Psycho physical Method

Answer is = A

Study of behavior under controlled conditions is?

A. Observation Method

B. Experimental Method

C. Development Method

D. Psycho physical Method

Answer is = B

Growth of children is studied in?

A. Observation Method

B. Experimental Method

C. Development Method

D. Psycho physical Method

Answer is = C

Sensory disabilities are studied in?

A. Observation Method

- B. Experimental Method
- C. Development Method
- D. Psycho physical Method

Answer is = D

Period starting from Zygote to 250-300 days is?

- A. Pre – natal period
- B. Adolescence
- C. Neonate period
- D. Adulthood

Answer is =A

Period starting from birth to two weeks is?

- A. Pre – natal period
- B. Adolescence
- C. Neonate period
- D. Adulthood

Answer is =C

Period starting from 13 years to 19 years is?

- A. Pre – natal period
- B. Adolescence
- C. Neonate period
- D. Adulthood

Answer is = B

Which is not the biological factor?

- A. Color
- B. Height
- C. Diet
- D. Eye color

Answer is = C

Which one is not the environmental factor?

- A. Color
- B. Height
- C. Diet
- D. Eye color

Answer is = B

Cognitive development deals with?

- A. Color
- B. Height
- C. Diet
- D. Mind

Answer is = D

How many stages of cognitive development are described by Jean Piaget?

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

Answer is = C

Period starting from birth to tow years in cognitive development is?

- A. Sensori motor stage
- B. Pre operational stage
- C. Concrete operational stage
- D. Formal operational stage

Answer is = A

Period starting from 2 – 7 years in cognitive development is?

- A. Sensori motor stage
- B. Pre operational stage
- C. Concrete operational stage
- D. Formal operational stage

Answer is = B

Period starting from 7- 12 years in cognitive development is?

- A. Sensori motor stage
- B. Pre operational stage
- C. Concrete operational stage
- D. Formal operational stage

Answer is = C

Period from 12 years and onward in cognitive development is?

- A. Sensori motor stage
- B. Pre operational stage
- C. Concrete operational stage
- D. Formal operational stage

Answer is = D

Child forgets the things out of sight in?

- A. Sensori motor stage
- B. Pre operational stage
- C. Concrete operational stage
- D. Formal operational stage

Answer is = A

Child describes himself unsystematically in?

- A. Sensori motor stage
- B. Pre operational stage
- C. Concrete operational stage
- D. Formal operational stage

Answer is = B

Child thinks logically in?

- A. Sensori motor stage
- B. Pre operational stage
- C. Concrete operational stage
- D. Formal operational stage

Answer is = C

Whose role is important in moral development?

- A. Parents
- B. Teachers
- C. Peers

D. All above

Answer is = D

Emotional development is effected by?

A. Fear

B. Quarreling parents

C. Restrictions

D. All above

Answer is = D

Permanent change in behavior as a result of experience is?

A. Learning

B. Education

C. Experiment

D. Innovation

Answer is =A

According to behaviorism, which one is important for change in behavior?

A. Ingeritance

B. Environment

C. Attitude

D. None

Answer is = B

Stimulus is necessary for response in?

A. Classical contioning

B. Operant conditioning

C. Both

D. None

Answer is = A

Operant conditioning was presented by?

A. Skinner

B. Pavlov

C. Waston

D. None

Answer is = A

Change in behavior is due to reinforcement in?

A. Classical contioning

B. Operant conditioning

C. Both

D. None

Answer is = B

Which one is not positive reinforcement?

A. Advance increment

B. Award

C. Punishment

D. None

Answer is =C

Concept of Meaningful learning through perception was presented by?

A. Skinner

- B. Pavlov
- C. Waston
- D. David Ausubel

Answer is = D

Concept of meaningful learning structure of content and discovery was presented by?

- A. Skinner
- B. Pavlov
- C. Waston
- D. Brunner

Answer is = D

The founder of Humanistic Approach is?

- A. Maslow
- B. Pavlov
- C. Waston
- D. Brunner

Answer is = A

The founder of client centered therapy was?

- A. Skinner
- B. Pavlov
- C. Waston
- D. Carl Roger

Answer is = D

According to Roger, in problem solving the most important is?

- A. Counseller
- B. Client
- C. Both
- D. None

Answer is = B

Who did discriminate the personality characteristics?

- A. Skinner
- B. Pavlov
- C. Waston
- D. Gordon

Answer is = D

The IQ of average child is?

- A. Bellow 90
- B. 90 – 110
- C. 110 – 120
- D. 120 – 140

Answer is = B

The I.Q of mentally retarded child is?

- A. Bellow 90
- B. 90 – 110
- C. 110 – 120

D. 120 – 140

Answer is = A

Which type of growth of child is important?

- A. Physical
- B. Mental
- C. Moral
- D. A and B and C

Answer is = D

The meaning of the word psychology is?

- A. Study of mind
- B. Study of behavior
- C. Study of soul
- D. None

Answer is = C

Who says “Man is a conscious animal”?

- A. William wundt and William james
- B. Freud
- C. Watson
- D. None

Answer is = A

Growth means an increase in?

- A. Size
- B. Height
- C. Weight
- D. All

Answer is = D

Development means change in?

- A. Form
- B. Structure
- C. Shape
- D. All of the above

Answer is = D

Cognitive development means?

- A. Social development
- B. Mental development
- C. Moral development
- D. Emotional development

Answer is = B

“Out of sight, out of mind” is the characteristics of?

- A. Sensori motor stage
- B. Pre operational stage
- C. Concrete operational stage
- D. Formal operational stage

Answer is = A

In cognitive domain infancy is the stage of?

- A. Sensori motor stage

- B. Pre operational stage
- C. Concrete operational stage
- D. Formal operational stage

Answer is = A

In the cognitive domain, early childhood is?

- A. Sensori motor stage
- B. Pre operational stage
- C. Concrete operational stage
- D. Formal operational stage

Answer is = B

In cognitive development, late childhood is?

- A. Sensori motor stage
- B. Pre operational stage
- C. Concrete operational stage
- D. Formal operational stage

Answer is = C

In cognitive development, adolescence is beginning of?

- A. Sensori motor stage
- B. Pre operational stage
- C. Concrete operational stage
- D. Formal operational stage

Answer is = D

The characteristic of sensory motor stage is?

- A. Evidence of thinking ability
- B. Curiosity to know environment
- C. Ability of differentiate things
- D. All of the above

Answer is = D

The characteristics of pre operational stage is

- A. Geocentricism
- B. Animism
- C. Both
- D. None

Answer is = C

I.Q stands for?

- A. Intelligent Quotient
- B. Geocentricism
- C. Animism
- D. None

Answer is = A

Stern formula to determine I.Q is?

- A.  $M.A/C.A \times 100$
- B.  $M.A \times C.A \times 100$
- C.  $M.A + C.A \times 100$
- D.  $M.A - C.A \times 100$

Answer is = A

The formula to determine I.Q is given by?

- A. Watson
- B. Pavlov
- C. Stern
- D. None

Answer is = C

Guidance in education started in?

- A. 1905
- B. 1945
- C. 1925
- D. 1947

Answer is = A

Who is considered the father of guidance?

- A. Frank Parsons
- B. Watson
- C. Pavlov
- D. Stern

Answer is = A

First intelligence test was developed in?

- A. 1905
- B. 1945
- C. 1925
- D. 1947

Answer is = A

Who developed the first intelligence test?

- A. Binet
- B. Watson
- C. Pavlov
- D. Stern

Answer is = A

Guidance is helpful in?

- A. Making choices
- B. Making adjustments
- C. Solving problems
- D. All of the above

Answer is = D

Face to face relationship in which one tries to solve the problem of the other is called?

- A. Guidance
- B. Counseling
- C. Human Behaviour
- D. None

Answer is = B

Psychology is the study of?

- A. Guidance
- B. Counseling

C. Human Behaviour

D. None

Answer is = C

Age of pre operational stage in Piagetian cognitive Development theory is?

A. From 2 to 7 years

B. From 7 to 11 years

C. 140 and above

D. None

Answer is = A

Psychoanalysis, a school, thought in psychology was introduced by?

A. Freud

B. Watson

C. Pavlov

D. Stern

Answer is = A

The I.Q of the gifted children is?

A. From 2 to 7 years

B. From 7 to 11 years

C. 140 and above

D. None

Answer is = C

Cognitive learning theory is known as?

A. Information processing theory

B. Connectionism theory

C. Social learning theory

D. None

Answer is =A

Laws of learning were founded by?

A. Binet

B. Watson

C. Pavlov

D. Stern

Answer is = C

Founder of the Intelligence Tests was?

A. Binet

B. Watson

C. Pavlov

D. Stern

Answer is = A

What is the name of the psychologist who said that most of the fears of human beings are conditionally learned?

A. Binet

B. Watson

C. Pavlov

D. Stern

Answer is = B

Carl Rogers presented?

- A. Person centered counseling
- B. Directive counseling
- C. Eclectic counseling
- D. Psychoanalytic counseling

Answer is = A

Law of learning associated with Reinforcement in Operant conditioning is?

- A. Law of readiness
- B. Law of exercise
- C. Law of effect
- D. All of above

Answer is = D

Interest attitudes appreciation, skills and achievements are primarily the product of?

- A. Learning
- B. Growth
- C. Development
- D. Process

Answer is =A

The ability to think in novel and unusual ways is called?

- A. Positive thinking
- B. Problem solving
- C. Creativity
- D. None

Answer is = C

Which is basic emotion?

- A. Surprise
- B. Withdrawal
- C. Fear
- D. Fighting

Answer is =C

Piaget presented the theory of?

- Cognitive development
- Psychomotor development
- Moral development
- None

Answer is = A

Model of eight types of learning was designed by?

- A. Binet
- B. Watson
- C. Gagne
- D. Stern

Answer is = C

The process of Adaptation in piagetian Cognitive Development theory is?

- A. Assimilation and recognition
- B. Assimilation and Accommodation
- C. Above all

D. None

Answer is = B

The process of helping individual make life adjustment at home school and other phases of life is called?

A. Counseling

B. Guidance

C. Advice

D. None

Answer is = B

Hierarchy of needs was presented by?

A. Maslow

B. Watson

C. Gagne

D. Stern

Answer is = A

At which stage of cognitive development the child develops object permanence?

A. Sensor motor

B. Pre operational

C. Concrete operational

D. None

Answer is = C

The pioneer of identifying individual differences was?

A. Francis Galton

B. Watson

C. Gagne

D. Stern

Answer is = A

Which is the basic Emotion?

A. Love

B. Surprise

C. Hate

D. None

Answer is = A

Who was the first psychologist?

A. Aristotle

B. Watson

C. Gagne

D. Stern

Answer is = A

Founder of socio psychological development was?

A. Erikson

B. Watson

C. Gagne

D. Stern

Answer is = A

Another name of working memory is?

- A. Short term memory
- B. Long term memory
- C. Sensory memory
- D. None

Answer is = A

Perception and attention play major role in?

- A. Short term memory
- B. Long term memory
- C. Sensory memory
- D. None

Answer is = B

Logical thinking according to Jean Piaget starts at the stages of?

- A. Sensor motor
- B. Pre operational
- C. Concrete operational
- D. None

Answer is = C

Experiments on learning by insight were performed by?

- A. Kohler
- B. Watson
- C. Gagne
- D. Stern

Answer is = A

Translation of concrete experiences, development of logical thinking are given by?

- A. Piaget
- B. Watson
- C. Gagne
- D. Stern

Answer is = A

Theory of self actualization and sense of identity was presented by?

- A. Maslow
- B. Watson
- C. Gagne
- D. Stern

Answer is = A

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Every system of education is based on ?

- a. Ideology of nation
- b. Social development
- c. Intellectual development

d. Skill development

Answer is = a

Word philosophy is derived from ?

- a. Alpha and Amphia
- b. Phila and Sophia
- c. Sila and Sophia
- d. Neo and Latvia

Answer is = b

Expected life outcomes from education are referred as ?

- a. Learning
- b. Evaluation
- c. Aims
- d. Pedagogy

Answer is = c

Being the science of wisdom philosophy aims at ?

- a. Search for activity
- b. Search for reality
- c. Search for probability
- d. Search for utility

Answer is = b

The first head of the Deoband was ?

- A. Maulana shah wali ullah
- B. Maulana M. Yaqub Nanautwi
- C. Maulana Mehmood ul Hassan
- D. Shabir Ahmand Usmani

Answer is = B

The Deoband academy was totally ?

- A. Personal
- B. Government
- C. Non government
- D. Semi government

Answer is = C

The Deoband movement used curriculum revision as ?

- A. Motive
- B. Need
- C. Agreement
- D. Improvement

Answer is = A

The Ulama of Deobond played a vital role in ?

- A. Spreading English cultures
- B. Struggle for independence
- C. Awarding scholarship
- D. Science education

Answer is =B

The Deoband was established in ?

- A. 1857

- B. 1867
- C. 1885
- D. 1866

Answer is = B

The salient features of Deoband movement was ?

- A. English system of education
- B. Proliferation of science
- C. Revival of religious spirit
- D. Literature

Answer is = C

The Deoband movement ignored ?

- A. Science
- B. Philosophy
- C. Logic
- D. Religion

Answer is = A

M.A.O High school was established in ?

- A. 1857
- B. 1865
- C. 1875
- D. 1885

Answer is = C

M.A.O High school was given the rank of college in ?

- A. 1864
- B. 1877
- C. 1889
- D. 1842

Answer is = B

Scientific society was established by ?

- A. Sir Allama Iqbal
- B. Sir syed Ahmad Khan
- C. Maulana Muhammad Ali johar
- D. Quad e Azam

Answer is = B

M.A.O colleghe was elevated to Aligarh university in ?

- A. 1854
- B. 1846
- C. 1940
- D. 1920

Answer is =D

The major impact of the Aligarh movement was ?

- A. Political training
- B. Teaching of English
- C. Social activities
- D. Religious activities

Answer is = A

The major objective of Aligarh movement was to promote ?

- A. Education
- B. Hatred for Hinds
- C. Scientific look
- D. Literacy

Answer is = C

Which one was not among the purposes of Aligarh movement ?

- A. To reduce hatred of British
- B. To prepose Muslims to learn English
- C. To prepare Muslims against Hindus
- D. To prepare Muslims to learn science

Answer is = C

Jamia Millia Islamia was established on ?

- A. 1900
- B. 1930
- C. 1974
- D. 1962

Answer is = B

Jamia Millia Islamia was established by ?

- A. Sir syed Ahmad khan
- B. Moulana shaukat ali johar
- C. Hakeem ajmal
- D. Moulana M. Ali johar

Answer is = D

In Jamia Millia, the medium of instruction was ?

- A. English
- B. Arabic
- C. Son
- D. Urdu

Answer is = D

In jamia millia , the translation of Holy Quran was taught as ?

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

Answer is = A

Jamia Millia could not became popular among Muslims due to its oppostion to ?

- A. Hindus
- B. British
- C. Two nation theory
- D. Tehrik e khilafat

Answer is = C

Jamia Millia emphasized on ?

- A. Religious education
- B. Science education
- C. Both a and b

D. None of these

Answer is = C

Anjman Himayat e Islam was established in ?

- A. Lahore
- B. Lucknow
- C. Dehli
- D. Calcuta

Answer is = A

Anjman Himayat e Islam was established on ?

- A. 1887
- B. 1854
- C. 1896
- D. 1874

Answer is = A

The founder of Anjman Hamayat e Islam was ?

- A. Sir syed Ahmad khan
- B. Caliph Hamid ud Din
- C. Molana shibli nomani
- D. Allam iqbal

Answer is = B

Nadva tul ulema was established on ?

- A. 1894
- B. 1852
- C. 1864
- D. 1879

Answer is = A

Nadva Tul Ulema was established in ?

- A. Dehli
- B. Lucknow
- C. Deoban
- D. Aligar

Answer is = B

Nadua Tul Ulema was established on the initiative of ?

- A. Molana shibli nomani
- B. Sir syed Ahmad khan
- C. Caliph Hamid ud Din
- D. Molana Ali johar

Answer is = A

The first administrator of Nadva Tul Ulema was ?

- A. Molana Shibli Nomani
- B. Sir syed Ahmad khan
- C. Molana Ali johar
- D. Molana M. Ali Mangheri

Answer is = D

Education conference 1947 was held in ?

- A. Peshawar

B. Lahore

C. Quetta

D. Karachi

Answer is = D

Education conference 1947 was presided by ?

A. Quaid e Azam

B. Fazal ur Rehman

C. Liaqat ali khan

D. Abdul Rub Nishtar

Answer is = B

Objective of education under education conference 1947 were ?

A. Conformity with Ideology of life

B. Economic development

C. Character formation

D. All of above

Answer is = D

According to the recommendations of Indian Education Commission, govt. took the responsibility of ?

A. Primary education

B. Secondary education

C. Religeous education

D. Higher education

Answer is = A

Council of Technical Education was recommended to establish under ?

A. Education conference 1947

B. National Education commission 1959

C. National education policy 1970

D. Natural education policy 1972

Answer is = A

National Education Commission 1959 was established under the headship of ?

A. Fazal ur Rhman

B. Liaqat ali khan

C. S.M Sharif

D. Abdul rub nishtar

Answer is = C

Objectives of education under National Education Commission 1959 were ?

A. Spritual values

B. Ideology of pakistan

C. Development of individuality

D. All of the above

Answer is = D

Text Book Board was recommended to establish under ?

A. Education conference 1947

B. National Education commission 1959

C. National education policy 1970

D. Natural education policy 1972

Answer is = B

National Education Policy 1970 was headed by ?

- A. Fazal ur Rehman
- B. S.M Sharif
- C. Noor khan
- D. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada

Answer is = D

Private educational institutions were nationalized under ?

- A. Education conference 1947
- B. National Education commission 1959
- C. National education policy 1970
- D. Natural education policy 1972

Answer is = C

Under National Education Policy 1972, free education was recommended upto class ?

- A. 5
- B. 12
- C. 10
- D. 18

Answer is = C

Open University was established under the policy ?

- A. 1972
- B. 1985
- C. 1964
- D. 1932

Answer is = A

The focus of national education policy 1978 was on ?

- A. Islamic values
- B. Ideology of Pakistan
- C. Both a and b
- D. None

Answer is = C

Charter Act was presented in ?

- A. 1800
- B. 1813
- C. 1800
- D. 1820

Answer is = B

According to charter Act 1813, education is the responsibility of ?

- A. Governor
- B. East India company
- C. Madarus
- D. Local Govt

Answer is = B

The amount set apart by East India Company for educational purpose will be RS. ?

- A. 100000

B. 15000

C. 1400

D. 12000

Answer is = A

The objective of education according to charter act was ?

A. Islamic education

B. Technical education

C. Preaching Christianity

D. Preaching Hinduism

Answer is = C

The medium of instruction for promotion of scientific knowledge according to charter Act will be ?

A. Urdu

B. Hindi

C. English

D. Sanskrit

Answer is = C

The charter Act of East India Company was renewed in ?

A. 1833

B. 1844

C. 1855

D. 1952

Answer is = A

East India Company could not implement charter Act for ?

A. 5 years

B. 10 years

C. 8 years

D. 4 years

Answer is = B

Lord Macaulay/Bentick Resolution was passed in?

A. 1852

B. 1835

C. 1946

D. 1742

Answer is = B

Which is not the characteristic of Lord Macaulay Report ?

A. Revival of eastern knowledge

B. Proliferation of western knowledge

C. English a instruction medium

D. All of above

Answer is = A

According to Lord Macaulay one purpose of education was ?

A. To develop moral values

B. To produce clerks

C. Intellectual development

D. Physical development

Answer is = B

Charles wood Dispatch was presented in ?

A. 1854

B. 1833

C. 1854

D. 1920

Answer is = C

Under wood Dispatch in 1857, three universities established were ?

A. Bombay , Calcutta , Madras

B. Karachi

C. Peshawar

D. Lahore

Answer is = A

Punjab University was established in ?

A. 1887

B. 1892

C. 1854

D. 1974

Answer is = A

Indian education commisssion was established under headship of ?

A. Sir Cahasles wood

B. Lord Maculay

C. Sir William Hunter

D. Sir Thomas

Answer is = C

What is Curriculum?

A. Overall activities of an Institution

B. Objectivity

C. Classroom

D. Affective

Answer is = A

Important factor of curriculum is to help to achieve the?

A. Objectivity

B. Classroom

C. Affective

D. Students

Answer is = A

Responsible for the curriculum planning and development in Pakistani is?

A. Objectivity

B. Curriculum wing

C. Affective

D. Students

Answer is = B

Which domain of objectives is not being evaluated through our present system of examination?

- A. Objectivity
- B. Classroom
- C. Affective
- D. Students

Answer is = C

Which of the following is the nature of curriculum?

- A. Conservative
- B. Critical
- C. Creative
- D. All of these

Answer is =D

curriculum provides guidance for?

- A. Student
- B. School
- C. Parents
- D. Teacher

Answer is =A

Syllabus is a part of?

- A. Student
- B. School
- C. Parents
- D. Curriculum

Answer is =D

Benefits A.V Aids are that they?

- A. Create interest
- B. Reduce verbalization
- C. Stimulate self activity
- D. All of above

Answer is =D

Curriculum presents instructional material is stated by

- A. Smith
- B. Wheller
- C. Jack kerr
- D. None

Answer is =A

Relationship of subjects at different level is called?

- A. Centralization
- B. De centralization
- C. Horizontal organization
- D. Vertical organization

Answer is =D

An outline of the topics of a subject to the covered in specific time is called?

- A. Curriculum
- B. Course
- C. Syllabus

D. None

Answer is = C

Curriculum organization used for different concepts at the same class is?

A. Vertical

B. Horizontal

C. Logical

D. None

Answer is = B

The category of Audio Visual Aids is?

A. Radio

B. Television

C. Tape recorder

D. All of these

Answer is = D

Major concern of curriculum is?

A. Personal satisfaction

B. Change in individuals behavior

C. Preparation for service

D. None

Answer is = B

The importance of curriculum in the system of education is just like a?

A. Constitution in a country

B. Provision of latest knowledge

C. Preparation of students for service

D. None

Answer is = A

Curriculum is supposed to?

A. Achieve the objectives

B. Be organized by the school

C. Both

D. None

Answer is = C

Curriculum reflects the culture of?

A. Society

B. Home

C. School

D. Area

Answer is = A

A. Learning means?

B. Change in behavior

C. Teaching process

D. Curriculum

E. None

Answer is = A

The outline of the contents is?

A. Course

- B. Syllabus
- C. Programme
- D. All above

Answer is = B

Component of curriculum is?

- A. Evaluation
- B. Objectives
- C. Teaching strategies
- D. All

Answer is = D

Models of curriculum presently being used at any stage in Pakistan is?

- A. Activity
- B. Subject
- C. Integrated
- D. All of above

Answer is = D

The selection of the particular design is influenced by?

- A. Types
- B. Elements
- C. Foundation
- D. Principle

Answer is = C

Intelligence level of gifted student is?

- A. 140 and above
- B. 110
- C. 90
- D. None

Answer is = A

The scope of curriculum include

- A. Programme of studies
- B. Programme of Activities
- C. Programme of Guidance
- D. All

Answer is = D

The concise Oxford Dictionary defines curriculum as a?

- A. Course of learning
- B. Chariot race course
- C. Course of study
- D. None

Answer is = B

The model of curriculum could not move above elementary stage is?

- A. Core curriculum
- B. Activity curriculum
- C. Subject curriculum
- D. None

Answer is = B

Detailed contents of the subjects for a class are called?

- A. Course
- B. Behavior
- C. Design
- D. Logical sequence

Answer is =A

A curriculum is the sum total of a school efforts to influence a child?

- A. Course
- B. Behavior
- C. Design
- D. Logical sequence

Answer is = B

Percentage of knowledge gained through observation is?

- A. 75 %
- B. 50 %
- C. 34%
- D. None

Answer is = A

The base on which the subject activities and experience are planned is called?

- A. Course
- B. Behavior
- C. Design
- D. Logical sequence

Answer is = C

Keeping in view the types of students in a class are generally grouped as?

- A. Average
- B. Below average
- C. Above average
- D. All

Answer is = D

Logical order of content organization is to arrange the content according to?

- A. Course
- B. Behavior
- C. Design
- D. Logical sequence

Answer is = D

Summative evaluation takes place?

- A. In the beginning
- B. At the end
- C. In the middle
- D. None

Answer is = B

Without suitable curriculum, aims of education

- A. Can be achieved
- B. Cannot be achieved
- C. Can be changed

D. None

Answer is = B

How many basic components of curriculum have?

A. 2

B. 4

C. 6

D. 8

Answer is = B

Curriculum development refers to the total process of curriculum?

A. Designing

B. Implementing

C. Evaluating

D. All

Answer is = D

Which one is not the component of the curriculum?

A. Design

B. Evaluation

C. Curriculum design

D. Abilities

Answer is = A

Effectiveness of curriculum is determined by?

A. Design

B. Evaluation

C. Curriculum design

D. Abilities

Answer is = B

The arrangement of the elements of curriculum can be defined as?

A. Design

B. Evaluation

C. Curriculum design

D. Abilities

Answer is = C

The term "core curriculum" is sometimes simply called?

A. Core

B. Code

C. Cope

D. None

Answer is = A

The method used to evaluate the curriculum is?

A. Formative Evaluation

B. Summative Evaluation

C. Diagnostic Evaluation

D. A B C

Answer is = D

On way of finding out, what is going on in a class room is?

A. Observation

- B. Education psychology
- C. Foundation of curriculum
- D. Is the purpose of life?

Answer is = A

When, what, why and How, to teach is the main task of?

- A. Observation
- B. Education psychology
- C. Foundation of curriculum
- D. Is the purpose of life?

Answer is = B

The forces that effect the development of curriculum are called?

- A. Observation
- B. Education psychology
- C. Foundation of curriculum
- D. Is the purpose of life?

Answer is = C

Philosophy and curriculum are concerned with the question of what?

- A. Observation
- B. Education psychology
- C. Foundation of curriculum
- D. Is the purpose of life?

Answer is = D

Philosophical foundation of curriculum is concerned with?

- A. Ideas
- B. Psychological foundation
- C. Society
- D. Content

Answer is = A

Student needs and interests are important in?

- A. Ideas
- B. Psychological foundation
- C. Society
- D. Content

Answer is =B

Sociological foundations are concerned with?

- A. Ideas
- B. Psychological foundation
- C. Society
- D. Content

Answer is = C

Subject centered designs revolve around?

- A. Ideas
- B. Psychological foundation
- C. Society
- D. Content

Answer is = D

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

Answer is = A

A frame work of action for preparing a curriculum is?

- A. Curriculum design
- B. Foundation of curriculum
- C. Curriculum evaluation
- D. Elements of curriculum

Answer is = A

Knowledge is compartmentalized in?

- A. Subject centered curriculum
- B. Learner centered curriculum
- C. Activity centered curriculum
- D. None

Answer is = A

Prior planning is characteristic of?

- A. Subject centered curriculum
- B. Learner centered curriculum
- C. Activity centered curriculum
- D. None

Answer is =A

Explanatory methods are used in?

- A. Subject centered curriculum
- B. Learner centered curriculum
- C. Activity centered curriculum
- D. None

Answer is =A

Broad field curriculum is a modification of?

- A. Subject centered curriculum
- B. Learner centered curriculum
- C. Activity centered curriculum
- D. None

Answer is =A

Rote learning is a demerit of?

- A. Subject centered curriculum
- B. Learner centered curriculum
- C. Activity centered curriculum
- D. None

Answer is =A

Teacher training is less emphasized in?

- A. Subject centered curriculum
- B. Learner centered curriculum
- C. Activity centered curriculum

D. None

Answer is =A

Curriculum based on thinking of John Dewey is?

A. Subject centered curriculum

B. Learner centered curriculum

C. Activity centered curriculum

D. None

Answer is =C

Prior planning is not possible in?

A. Activity centered curriculum

B. Integrated curriculum

C. Decrease in number of books

D. Horizontal organization

Answer is = A

Curriculum emphasized for primary classes is?

A. Activity centered curriculum

B. Integrated curriculum

C. Decrease in number of books

D. Horizontal organization

Answer is = B

The purpose of integrated curriculum is?

A. Activity centered curriculum

B. Integrated curriculum

C. Decrease in number of books

D. Horizontal organization

Answer is = C

The relationship of different concepts at one level is?

A. Activity centered curriculum

B. Integrated curriculum

C. Decrease in number of books

D. Horizontal organization

Answer is = D

Which is not concerned with teacher training?

A. BISE

B. University of Education

C. IER

D. DSD

Answer is = A

Examinations are conducted by?

A. BISE

B. University of Education

C. IER

D. DSD

Answer is = A

1. Which of the following is not instructional material ?

(A) Over Head Projector

- (B) Audio Cassette
- (C) Printed Material
- (D) Transparency

Ans : (A)

2. Which of the following statement is not correct ?

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

Ans : (A)

3. Which of the following indicates evaluation ?

- (A) Ram got 45 marks out of 200
- (B) Mohan got 38 per cent marks in English
- (C) Shyam got First Division in final examination
- (D) All the above

Ans : (D)

4. Team teaching has the potential to develop—

- (A) Competitive spirit
- (B) Co-operation
- (C) The habit of supplementing the teaching of each other
- (D) Highlighting the gaps in each other's teaching

Ans : (C)

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

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

Ans : (D)

6. Which of the following statements is correct ?

- (A) Communicator should have fine senses
- (B) Communicator should have tolerance power
- (C) Communicator should be soft spoken
- (D) Communicator should have good personality

Ans : (A)

7. An effective teacher is one who can—

- (A) Control the class
- (B) Give more information in less time
- (C) Motivate students to learn
- (D) Correct the assignments carefully

Ans : (C)

8. The main aim of teaching is—

- (A) To develop only reasoning
- (B) To develop only thinking
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) To give information

Ans : (C)

9. The quality of teaching is reflected—

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

Ans : (C)

10. Another name of Basic Education or Nai Talim is—

- (A) Compulsory Education
- (B) New Education Policy
- (C) Wardha Education Plan
- (D) Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan

Ans : (C)

11. If you would be a teacher, how would you like to behave with your students ?

- (A) Autocratic
- (B) Democratic
- (C) Laissezfare
- (D) As the conditions permit

Ans : (B)

12. When you are mal-treated in your class as a new comer then how will you deal with the students ?

- (A) Through tough punitive measures
- (B) Through warning of expulsion
- (C) Through improving your qualities
- (D) You leave the class

Ans : (C)

13. If students alleged you for making favouritism in evaluation, how can you deal with this problem ?

- (A) Giving threat to fail them
- (B) Making efforts to reveal the position fairly
- (C) Adopting punitive measures
- (D) Showing the student's answer-books in order to satisfy them

Ans : (D)

14. A scheduled caste student is admitted in your class. The other class-mates treat him as untouchable and live in isolation. How would you give him better adjustment in the class ?

- (A) By putting examples by his own deeds
- (B) By preaching
- (C) By showing fear of legal actions
- (D) By justifying the plight of downtroddens

Ans : (A)

15. A child has nail-biting habit in the class. How could you improve his habit ?

- (A) You leave it because it is not a dangerous disease
- (B) You attempt to mould his behaviour under strict observation
- (C) You insult him in the class
- (D) You make a complaint with his parent

Ans : (B)

16. When a stubborn, submissive and shameful child is sitting in your class, you think about him as he is a—

- (A) Good-natured child
- (B) Emotionally-disturbed child
- (C) Disciplined and obedient child
- (D) Serious and studious child

Ans : (C)

17. Teachers need to study educational philosophy mainly, because—

- (A) Few, if any, teachers have a philosophy
- (B) Most teachers follow a wrong philosophy
- (C) Teacher's are incapable of formulating their own philosophy
- (D) Most teacher's do not know anything about educational philosophy

Ans : (C)

18. Dewey liked best, the following definition of education—

- (A) Education as a product
- (B) Recapitulation
- (C) Acquisition of knowledge
- (D) Preparation for life

Ans : (B)

19. Which of the following is not one of the aims and purposes of UNESCO ?

- (A) Held an educational isolationism
- (B) Promote intellectual interdependence
- (C) Helps to unite peoples of the world
- (D) Promote pride in nationalistic groups

Ans : (C)

20. UNESCO has as one of its many promising activities, a campaign to provide—

- (A) Education for all adults of the member nations
- (B) Universal, free, compulsory primary education
- (C) Free education to those who desires it
- (D) Indoctrination against the dangers of communism

Ans : (A)

21. Suppose a child has hearing impairment but you have no idea about him. What will be your duty towards the child ?

- (A) Recognise the child and manage accordingly
- (B) You become neutral because it is not your headache
- (C) You send him to specialist for treatment
- (D) You report to teachers, parents and principal to send him to a special school

Ans : (A)

22. A student belongs to a very poor family. The student, therefore is unable to pay tuition fee for private coaching but he is eager to get some of his problems solved. What provision will you make for the student ?

- (A) Give extra time to him
- (B) Refuse to solve his problems as you have no spare time
- (C) Creating a terror in him
- (D) Not giving the ears to his request

Ans : (A)

23. If an orthopaedically handicapped girl student is studying in your class whose right hand is amputated from elbow, how would you encourage her for study ?

- (A) You silently laugh at her
- (B) You develop her self-confidence and high morale
- (C) You treat her as a cruel creation of God
- (D) You behave gently and sympathetically

Ans : (B)

24. When your student is bitten by a stray dog on games field, you do—

- (A) Inform his parents and impart first-aid immediately
- (B) Washing the wound with clean water and leave it open
- (C) Ask financial help from school for rabies vaccination
- (D) Giving personal assistance in his treatment

Ans : (C)

25. If a student wants to satisfy some query in question-paper then—

- (A) You will clarify the printing mistake
- (B) You will inform the concerned subject's teacher
- (C) You will advise him to wait till the correction is being confirmed
- (D) Furiously tell him to do as he understands

Ans : (A)

University of Education was established in?

A. 2002

- B. 2000
- C. 1998
- D. 1992

Answer is = A

Allama Iqbal Open University was established in?

- A. 2002
- B. 1974
- C. 1998
- D. 1992

Answer is = B

The system of distance education is observed in?

- A. BISE
- B. University of Education
- C. Allama Iqbal Open University
- D. None

Answer is = C

The major function of Punjab text Book Board

- A. Printing books
- B. Examination
- C. Evaluation
- D. None

Answer is = A

Making value judgment about curriculum is?

- A. Curriculum evaluation
- B. Objectives
- C. I.Q
- D. Educational institution

Answer is = A

The most important component of lesson plan is?

- A. Curriculum evaluation
- B. Objectives
- C. I.Q
- D. Educational institution

Answer is = B

To select subject matter, one should consider student?

- A. Curriculum evaluation
- B. Objectives
- C. I.Q
- D. Educational institution

Answer is = C

The implementer for curriculum is?

- A. Curriculum evaluation
- B. Objectives
- C. I.Q
- D. Educational institution

Answer is = D

The source of achieving on objectives is?

A. Curriculum evaluation

B. Objectives

C. I.Q

D. Action

Answer is = D

MCQS for Headmaster and Deputy Headmaster

First Educational Conference of Pakistan held in Karachi from 27 Nov to 1 Dec 1947

Education Minister during first educational conference was Mr. Fazlul Rehman

First Educational conference decided to promote Two nation theory, Urdu Language and to establish an Inter University Board

Gen.Ayub Khan government establish a 11 members national educational commission on 30 Dec 1958

S.M Shareef was Chairmain of this commission. This commission started its work from Jan 1959. Mr.Sharif was a Secretary of education

Sharif Commission presented his report to President in Aug 1959 consisting of 346 pages

According to Sharif Commission report School educational year was consist of 40 weeks with 2 month summer, 10days winter and 14 days spring vacations

University Educational Year consists of 36 weeks

Noor Khan Report was another National Education Policy by Yahya Govt in 1970.

University Grants Commission was established according to this policy.

Zulifqar Bhutto announce a National Education Policy on 29 March 1972.

According to National Education Policy on 29 March 1972, all private institutions were nationalized on 1 october 1972.

First Peoples Open University established in Islamabad According to National Education Policy on 29 March 1972.

National Research Fellowship was established According to National Education Policy on 29 March 1972

NSC was established According to National Education Policy on 29 March 1972.

Zia Ul Haq Govt issued National Education Policy 1978

Islamiat, Pak Studies, Arabic were made compulsory subjects in National Education Policy 1978.

National Educational Council was established in National Education Policy 1978.

National Centre was established for science according to National Education Policy 1978.

National Technical Teachers Training College established in National Education Policy 1978.

1. In Muradabad 1859 First School was established by Sir. Syed Ahmad Khan
2. MAO High School Ali Garh 1875 established by Sir. Syed Ahmad Khan
3. MAO college Ali Garh 1877 established by Sir. Syed Ahmad Khan which was inaugurated by Lord Milton.
4. This college became university in 1920
5. Mr. Sidens was first its principal
6. All India Mohamdan Educational Conference established by Sir. Syed Ahmad Khan in 1886
7. Scientific Society in 1866 established by Sir. Syed Ahmad Khan
8. Dar-ul-Deoband established by Molana Qasim Nanotavi in 30 May 1866 in Chahta Mosque.
9. Molna M. Mehmmod was first its teacher.
10. Following are pre independence educational reports and commissions
11. Charles Grants Treatise issued in 1792. Charles was a British Parliament member.
12. Lord Minto( Governor General of Subcontinent) Report issued in 1811
13. Lord Macaulay Report 1835
14. Wood dispatch report 1854. Charles Wood was president of board of control
15. Hunter Commission 1882. William Hunter was a minister of Lord Rippen viceroy council
16. Indian Universities Commission 1902
17. Sadler Commission 1919. Michal Sadler was VC of Leeds university
18. Hartog Committee report 1929

Headmaster MCQs Past Papers

All financial transaction of the school occurring from day to day is entered in Cash Book

Micro planning is done in Middle and Lower Management

The ACR cannot be initiated for the period of less than Three months

The individual in the group given the task of directing and coordinating is  
Supervisor

The cash book is maintained by  
DDO

Authoritarian model is more suitable for  
Discipline

Teacher salaries and allowances collectively are written in  
Cash Register

A programme of activities which is designed to attain educational ends is  
Curriculum

Superannuation retirement age in Pakistan is  
60 Years

Pension is given if the retirement is after service of  
25 years

The process of making judgment is called  
Evaluation

What does E and D Rules mean  
Efficiency and discipline rules

A.D.P is an abbreviation of  
Annual development programme

The power is concentrated in the hands of one or few people in  
Centralization

S.N.E is an abbreviation of  
Schedule of new entry

The level of school administration can best be judged through  
Learning outcomes

Acquaintance roll is used for  
Salary disbursement

All transactions should be entered in which register  
Cash

The concept of inspection was first introduced in  
England

Budgeting is an estimation of  
Income and expenditure

The authorized person of staff performance is  
Head teacher

101. According to W. Therber, types of Models are  
3

102. Mock up models are those which explain  
Principles or working of machine

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

106. What is true about science Text Book?  
Our teachers take textbook as curriculum

107. Which one is a standard for demonstration method?  
Demonstration should be pre- tested to remove the weakness in demonstration

108. Wragg has suggested how many numbers of students in a micro teaching  
class?  
5 to 10

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

111. Exhibition of Science fairs promote students ability of  
Comprehension and application

112. The ultimate focus of scientific method is on  
Formulation of a law theory

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

114. Which one is NOT the Psychological principle of teaching?  
Proceed from complex to simple

115. Which is the SECOND step in the problem solving method?  
Formulation of hypothesis

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

Demonstration

117. Which is not the step of scientific method?

Interview

118. The ultimate result of scientific method is

Development of knowledge

119. Aims are

National expectations

120. Goals are at

Subject level

121. Objectives are at

National level

122. To promote science and technology is

Aim

123. To impart computer education is

Goal

124. To identify the parts of the computer is

Objective

125. "State first law of motion" indicates

Knowledge

B.Ed MCQs

Which is not the element of educational process?

Motivation

The sum of curricular and co-curricular activities is?

Curriculum

Pedagogy is concerned with ?

Teaching Methods

To determine the value or worth of anything is?

Teaching Methods

The literal meaning of philosophy is ?

Love of wisdom

Axiology in philosophy deals with ?

Values

Epistemology deals with ?

Knowledge

Ontology deals with ?

Reality

Ontology is also called as ?

Metaphysics

Metaphysics deals with the nature of ?

Reality

Eclecticism means borrowing beliefs from ?

Different philosophies

“Everlasting reality” is focused in ?

Perennialism

Useful culture and skill is emphasized in ?

Essentialism

Life is continuous changing process is the best ?

Progressivism

“Reforms are necessary in all walks of life” is focused in ?

Reconstructionism

Study of great books is at the core of ?

Essentialism

Who is not among major exponent of perennialism ?

John dewey

School should be run on democratic lines is held by ?

Progressivism

According to which experimental knowledge is real ?

Progressivism

Ethic and aesthetics are components of ?

Axiology

Progressivist teacher put more emphasis on ?

Practical education

The curriculum will be child centered if teacher is ?

Progressivist

Learning should be directly related to the interest of the child according to ?

Progressivism

Essentialists would get their aim of education from ?

Traditions

Essentialist philosophy of education is ?

Content and teacher centered

M.ed and B.ed Mcqs Paper For Teaching Jobs Test

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Content and teacher centered

Perennialism is an educational philosophy of ?

Old values

The objective of education comes from ?

Philosophy

The application of philosophy in education may be ?

Selection of objectives

Philosophy and education are two sides of a coin according to ?

Ross

An important question of philosophy is ?

What is universe

To seek truth and reality is the subject of ?

Philosophy

Every system of education is based on ?

Ideology of nation

Word philosophy is derived from ?

Phila and Sophia

Expected life outcomes from education are referred as ?

Aims

Being the science of wisdom philosophy aims at ?

Search for reality

The first head of the Deoband was ?

Maulana M. Yaqub Nanautwi

Teaching Aptitude Practice test

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

(A). Blame students for their absence from the class.

(B). Ponder over the present attitude of students in a calm manner.

(C). Think about using some interesting techniques of teaching.

(D). Try to understand the reasons and try to eliminate them.

Ans:-D

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

(A). reads from prepared notes

(B). prepares the notes well in advance and use them as a guide

(C). talks extempore

(D). talks extempore drawing examples from other disciplines

Ans:-D

3. Teachers who are enthusiastic in be class-room teaching

(A). often lack proficiency in the subjects which stays hidden under their enthusiasm

(B). Simply dramatize to hold the student's attention

(C). involve their students in the teaching-learning process

(D). all of the above

Ans:-C

4. One can be a good teacher, if he/she

(A). has genuine interest in teaching

(B). knows how to control students

(C). knows his/her subject

(D). has good expression

Ans:-C

5. The most important skill of teaching is

(A). making students understand what the teacher says

(B). covering the course prescribed in his subject

(C). keeping students relaxed while teaching

(D). taking classes regularly

Ans:-A

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

(A). Maintaining discipline in the class

- (B). Teachers honesty
- (C). Teacher's making students learn and understand
- (D). Teachers liking for the Job of teaching

Ans:-C

7. Success of a profession depends on—

- (A) Policy to please individuals
- (B) Maintaining relationship with people
- (C) Maintaining quality of work
- (D) Loyalty to the superiors

Ans. (C)

8. Main role of teacher is identified with a—

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

Ans. (A)

9. Prior to teaching the teacher does—

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

Ans. (D)

10. Effective teaching includes—

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

Ans. (C)

11. Immediate outcome of teaching is—

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

Ans. (A)

12. Basic requirement of teaching efficiency is—

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

Ans. (D)

13. Questioning skill in teaching is most useful in—

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

Ans. (A)

14. A teacher wants to enhance his income. You will advise him/her to—

- (A) Teach in coaching institutes during extra time
- (B) Take more remunerative works in the school/college
- (C) Join contractual assignments other than teaching
- (D) Writing Books

Ans. (D)

15. As a principal you will encourage your teacher colleagues to—

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

Ans. (D)

16. A teacher shall inculcate social and moral values among students by—

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

Ans. (C)

17. The most significant approach of evaluation is—

- (A) Continuous and comprehensive evaluation
- (B) Conducting objective term end examination
- (C) Maintaining cumulative records of students
- (D) Semester system evaluation

Ans. (A)

18. Educational technology is useful because—

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

Ans. (C)

19. A teacher must have mastery over his subject for—

- (A) alertness
- (B) making impact on students
- (C) interest
- (D) making teaching effective

Ans. (D)

20. The term 'kinder garden' means—

- (A) Children's
- (B) Children's home
- (C) Children's school
- (D) Children's playground

Ans. (D)

21. The Kothari Commission Report on Education was entitled as—

- (A) Education and National Development
- (B) Learning 'to be'
- (C) Diversification of Education

(D) Education for all

Ans. (A)

22. The most appropriate meaning of learning is—

(A) Inculcation of knowledge

(B) Modification of behaviour

(C) Personal adjustment

(D) Acquisition of skills

Ans. (B)

23. Teachers knowledge on student's needs and interests are covered by the subject—

(A) Philosophy of education

(B) Psychology of education

(C) Sociology of education

(D) Politics of education

Ans. (B)

24. Work experience in education means—

(A) Education for productivity with rural

(B) Working for a new social order

(C) Experience in industrial and technological world

(D) Education for orientation towards vocational courses

Ans. (D)

25. Integral education concept is propounded by—

(A) Sri Aurobindo

(B) Mahatma Gandhi

(C) Swami Dayanand

(D) Swami Vivekanand

Ans. (A)

Quiz Questions on Teaching Aptitude

Quiz Questions on Teaching Aptitude

Quiz of Teaching Aptitude based on previous papers for PGT PRT KVS UGC  
quiz for joining teaching careers

Teaching Aptitude : Solved Paper

1. Emotional Adjustment of  
students is effective in-

(A) Personality formation

(B) Class-teaching

(C) Discipline

(D) All of the above

Answer.D

2. Black-board can be included in  
which group/category of  
teaching-aids ?

(A) Audio-aids

(B) Visual•aids

(C) Audio-visual aids

(D) None of the above

Answer.B

3. Which of the following is related  
with teaching skill ?

(A) Black-board writing

(B) Solving questions

(C) Asking questions

(D) All the above

Answer.D

4. Students who ask questions in  
the class should be-

- (A) Advised to meet the teacher after the class
- (B) Encouraged to participate in the discussion in the class
- (C) Encouraged to continue asking questions
- (D) Encouraged to search answers independently

Answer.C

5. At authoritarian level teaching  
1S••••

- (A) Teacher centered
- (B) Child—centered
- (C) Headmaster centered
- (D) Experience based

Answer.A

6. Who developed the interaction analysis category system in education for increasing the teacher effectiveness

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

Answer.A

7. One of the important theory of moral development has been proposed by——

- (A) Laurence Kohlberg
- (B) Erik Fromm
- (C) Daniel Coleman
- (D) Benjamin Bloom

Answer.A

8. Character is developed by-

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

Answer.D

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

- (A) Differentiation level
- (B) Memory level
- (C) Reflective level
- (D) Understanding level

Answer.A

10. NUEPA is mainly concerned with-

- (A) Educational Supervision
- (B) Educational Unity
- (C) Educational Planning
- (D) Educational Evaluation

Answer.C

11. The name of Yashpal Committee Report (1993) is-

- (A) I.C.T. in Teacher education
- (B) Learning without Burden
- (C) Learning through Broadcasting
- (D) None of the above

Answer.B

12. The Father of Psychoanalysis is-

- (A) Erik H. Erikson
- (B) Jean Piaget
- (C) Jerorne S. Bruner
- (D) Sigmund Freud

Answer.D

13. In pedagogy computer is used-

- (A) To motivate the learner
- (B) To provide feedback
- (C) To interact with the learner
- (D) For all the above

Answer.D

14. Which of the following is die brain of the computer ?

- (A) Programme
- (B) Central processing unit
- (C) Memory
- (D) Hard Disc

Answer.B

15. Spare the rod —- spoil the child.  
This assumption is related to that type of discipline which has been advocated-

- (A) By naturalist philosophy
- (B) By pragmatist philosophy
- (C) In Victorian Era
- (D) In Democratic Era

Answer.C

16. The concept of school complex was first executed in-

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Rajasthan

Answer.D

17. The proponent of the Cognitive Theory of teaching is-

- (A) N. L. Gage
- (B) Shiv Kumar Mitra
- (C) B. F. Skinner
- (D) McDonald

Answer.A

18, Instruction medium affects the absence and escape from class teaching-

- (A) Agreed
- (B) Indefinite
- (C) Disagreed
- (D) None of the above

Answer.A

19, The determinant of teaching skill training is-

- (A) Components
- (B) Pupil-teacher
- (C) Supervisor
- (D) Headmaster

Answer.A

20. For a good communication ..,..... is required.

- (A) Clarity of thought
- (B) Dramatic Presentation
- (C) Speaking in a mild tone
- (D) Speaking without pause

Answer.D

21. Which of the following is an approach to educational planning ? .

- (A) Man-power approach
- (B) Social Demand approach
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

Answer.C

22. Institutional planning should be based on-

- (A) Aim and needs
- (B) Time—table
- (C) Administration
- (D) Need

Answer.A

23. Teacher behaviour ought to be-

- (A) Administrative
- (B) Instructive
- (C) Idealistic
- (D) Directive

Answer.C

24. Information highway or net is-

- (A) Computer
- (B) Internet
- (C) Intranet
- (D) Key-board

Answer.B

25. INSAT—1(B) has been launched in-

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

Answer.B

26. The number of representatives of Central Government in UGC is-

- (A) 09 (B) 02  
(C) 06 (D) 03

Answer.B

27. Computer language is based on—

- (A) Number system  
(B) Symbol system  
(C) Series system  
(D) None of the above

Answer.A

28. The main task of educational computer is-

- (A) Scoring the answers  
(B) Preserve the information  
(C) Analysis of data  
(D) All of the above

Answer.D

29. UNESCO satellite directed television program was used first

- (A) 1926 (B) 1959  
(C) 1961 (D) 1965

Answer.D

30. In which of the following instructional procedure is the main component ?

- (A) Synectics teaching model  
(B) Basic teaching model  
(C) Inductive model  
(D) Social-stimulation

Answer.B

31. The computer based teaching model has been developed by-

- (A) Gilbert (1962)

- (B) Stolurow and Davis (1965)
- (C) Robert Gagne (1965)
- (D) Mecner (1965)

Answer.B

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

- (A) To get appreciation from the group
- (B) To distribute the work equally
- (C) To ignore individual view point
- (D) To attract isolated student towards the group

Answer.D

33. In order to modify the undesirable behavior of a student the most effective method is-

- (A) To punish the student
- (B) To bring it to the notice of parents
- (C) To find out the reasons for the undesirable behaviour and provide remedies
- (D) To ignore it

Answer.C

34. In which university the micro-teaching system started in 1961 ?

- (A) Stanford University
- (B) Oxford University
- (C) Delhi University
- (D) M. S. University Baroda (India)

Answer.A

35. The correct meaning of C.A.I. is-

- (A) Characteristics of Assistant Instructor
- (B) Computer Assisted Instruction
- (C) Community Assisted Instruction
- (D) None of the above

Answer.B

36. "Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains." This statement has been given by-

- (A) Abraham Maslow
- (B) Jean Jacques Rousseau
- (C) John Dewey
- (D) W. I-I. Kilpatrick

Answer.B

37. Written communication strategy includes-

- (A) Algorithms
- (B) Decision Table
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

Answer.C

38. Main responsibility of School Management lies on-

- (A) Principal
- (B) Teachers
- (C) Manager
- (D) All of the above

Answer.A

39, Major objective of School Discipline is-

- (A) To ensure safety of staff and students
- (B) To create an environment

- conducive for teaching  
(C) Both (A) and (B)  
(D) None of the above

Answer.C

40. At primary level teacher-taught ratio was 1 : 39-

- (A) According to sixth educational survey of all India  
(B) According to fifth educational survey of all India  
(C) According to fourth educational survey of all India  
(D) According to second educational survey of all India

Answer.A

41. A fault in a computer programme which prevents it from working correctly is known as-

- (A) Bug (B) Error  
(C) Boo~Boo (D) Virus

Answer.A

42. Practical knowledge of language is learnt at—

- (A) School  
(B) Language laboratory  
(C) Language teaching  
(D) Language instruction

Answer.B

43. 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 the above

Answer.B

44. Which one of the following is not a principle of a good timetable ?

- (A) Flexibility
- (B) Ruthless master
- (C) Variety
- (D) Coordination of efforts

Answer.B

45. 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 the above

Answer.D

46. Ministry of Human Resource Development was established on-

- (A) Oct. 26, 1985
- (B) Sept. 16, 1985
- (C) Sept. 26, 1985
- (D) Sept. 10, 1986

Answer.C

47. The scope of Decision-Making is—

- (A) Management
- (B) Organization
- (C) Administration
- (D) Supervision

Answer.C

48. Factor of personality is—

- (A) Ductless glands
- (B) Family background
- (C) School
- (D) All the above

Answer.D

50, Which of the following aspects is discussed in a Teacher's Diary ?

- (A) Class Time Table
- (B) Teaching Content
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

Answer.C

1. Most important work of teacher is—  
(A) to organize teaching work (B) to deliver lecture in class (C) to take care of children (D) to evaluate the students
2. A teacher should be—  
(A) Honest (B) Dilligent (C) Dutiful (D) Punctual
3. Environmental education should be taught in schools because—  
(A) it will affect environmental pollution (B) it is important part of life (C) it will provide job to teachers (D) we cannot escape from environment
4. Navodaya Schools have been established to—  
(A) increase number of school in rural areas (B) provide good education in rural areas (C) complete „Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan“ (D) check wastage of education in rural areas
5. 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 is helpful in intellectual development (D) it helps children in learning in natural atmosphere
6. Women are better teacher at primary level because—  
(A) they behave more patiently with children (B) they are ready to work with low salary (C) higher qualification is not needed in this profession (D) they have less chances in other profession
7. You have been selected in all the four professions given below. Where would you like to go ?  
(A) Teacher (B) Police (C) Army (D) Bank
8. What is most important while writing on blackboard ?  
(A) Good writing (B) Clarity in writing (C) Writing in big letters (D) Writing in small letters
9. Some students send a greeting card to you on teacher's day. What will you do ? You will—

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

10. A student comes late in your class. Then you will—

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

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

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

12. It is advantage of giving home work that students— (A) remain busy at home (B) study at home (C) may be checked for their progress (D) may develop habit of self study

15. A teacher has serious defect is he/she—

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

16. The success of teacher is—

(A) high achievement of students (B) good traits of his/her personality (C) his/her good teaching (D) his/her good character

17. A Deepawali fair is being organized in your school. What would you like to do ? (A) only to visit the fair (B) to take part in function (C) to take a shop to sell something (D) to distribute free water to visitors

18. The most important trait of a student is—

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

19. 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

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

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

21. If you are unable to get a job of teacher, then you will—

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

22. A teacher can motivate the students by—

(A) giving suitable prizes (B) giving proper guidance (C) giving examples (D) delivering speech in class

23. If a student does not pay any respect to you, then you will—

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

25. The aim of National Council for teacher education is—

(A) to open college of education (B) to promote research in education (C) to maintain standards in colleges of education (D) to provide grant to colleges of education

26. Kindergarten system of education was contributed by—

(A) T. P. Nunn (B) Spencer (C) Froebel (D) Montessori  
27. „National Council of Educational Research and Training“ was established in—

(A) 1961 (B) 1962 (C) 1963 (D) 1964

28. Essay type test are not reliable because— (A) their answers are different  
(B) their results are different (C) their checking is affected by examiner’s mood (D) their responding styles are different

29. A guardian never comes to see you in school. You will— (A) ignore the child (B) write to the guardian (C) go to meet him yourself (D) start punishing the child

30. To maintain interest among students in class, a teacher should— (A) use blackboard (B) discuss (C) tell stories (D) ask question  
31. The purpose of new education policy is— (A) to provide equal opportunity of education to all (B) to improve the whole education system (C) to link the education with employment (D) to delink the degree with education

32. To raise the standard of education, it is necessary—

(A) to evaluate students continuously (B) to give high salary to teachers (C) to revise curriculum (D) to make good school building

33. What is most important for a teacher ?

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

34. Why students should play games in school ?

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

35. Family is a means of—

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

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

(A) You will inform “Gram Pradhan” (B) You will try to pacify them (C) You will report to police (D) You will keep distance from them

37. A teacher can develop social values among students by—

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

38. What will you do in leisure time in school ? You will— (A) take rest in teacher’s room (B) read magazines in library (C) talk to clerks in office (D) check home work of students

39. A teacher asks the questions in the class to—

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

40. You like teaching profession because—

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

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

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

42. In context of the habit of Absenteeism of student—

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

43. To whom the responsibility of organisation of curricular activities should be stored with ?

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

44. When the students try to solve the questions in some different way as taught by the teacher from prescribed books, then these students should be—

(A) Discouraged to consult some other books on the subject (B) Encouraged to consult some other books on the subject (C) Suggested to talk with their teacher after the period (D) Suggested to follow the class room notes in order to get good mark in the examination

45. The experienced teachers do not require the detailed lesson plan of a topic because—

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

46. The problem of drop-out in which students leave their schooling in early years can be tackled in a better way through—

(A) Reduction of the weight of curriculum (B) Sympathy of teachers (C) Attractive environment of the school (D) Encouragement of the students

47. The ideal teacher— (A) Teaches the whole curriculum (B) Helps his students in learning (C) Is a friend, philosopher and guide (D) Maintains good discipline

48. The aim of education should be—

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

49. The best method of checking student's homework is—

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

50. A time bound testing programme for a students should be implemented in

Shools so that—

(A) The progress of the students should be informed to their parents (B) A regular practice can be carried out (C) The students can be trained for final examinations (D) The remedial programme can be adopted on the basis of the feedback from the results

51. The essential element of the syllabus for the children remained out of school should be— (A) Literacy competencies (B) Life-skills (C) Numerical competencies (D) Vocational competencies

53. The priority to girls education should be given because—

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

54. The success of integrated education depends on— (A) The support of community (B) The excellence of text-books (C) The highest quality of teaching-learning material (D) The attitudinal changes in teachers

55. The quality of schools education is exclusively depending upon—

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

56. The idea of Basic Education is propounded by—

(A) Dr. Zakir Hussain (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Rabindranath Tagore

57. The most important indicator of quality of education in a school is—

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

58. The best remedy of the student's problems related with learning is—

(A) Suggestion for hard work (B) Supervised study in Library (C) Suggestion for private tuition (D) Diagnostic teaching

59. The in-service teacher's training can be made more effective by—

(A) Using training package which is wellprepared in advance (B) Making it a residential programme (C) Using co-operative approach (D) Practising training followup procedures

60. Child Labour Prohibition Act (1986)—

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

Answers: 1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (D) 6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (C) 11. (D) 12. (D) 15. (D) 16. (C) 17. (B) 18. (D) 19. (C) 20. (D) 21. (D) 22. (A) 23. (A) 25. (C) 26. (C) 27. (A) 28. (C) 29. (C) 30. (D) 31. (B) 32. (A) 33. (C) 34. (D) 35. (A) 36. (B) 37. (C) 38. (D) 39. (C) 40. (B) 41. (C) 42. (C) 43. (A) 44. (B) 45. (D) 46. (D) 47. (C) 48. (D) 49. (D) 50. (D) 51. (D) 53. (D) 54. (B) 55. (D) 56. (C) 57. (D) 58. (D) 59. (D) 60. (A)



## Introduction to Educational Research

1. Mrs. Smith is writing her daily observations of a student and writes, without interpretation, that the student is not completing the class work and is constantly speaking out of turn. Which of the following objectives does she appear to be using?

- a. prediction
- b. description
- c. explanation
- d. exploration

2. Which of the following is a form of research typically conducted by teachers, counselors, and other professionals to answer questions they have and to specifically help them solve local problems?

- a. action research
- b. basic research
- c. predictive research
- d. orientational research

3. How much confidence should you place in a single research study?

- a. you should completely trust a single research study.
- b. you should trust research findings after different researchers have found the same findings
- c. neither a nor b
- d. both a and b

4. The development of a solid foundation of reliable knowledge typically is built from which type of research?

- a. basic research
- b. action research
- c. evaluation research
- d. orientational research

5. Which form of reasoning is the process of drawing a specific conclusion from a set of premises?

- a. rationalism
- b. deductive reasoning
- c. inductive reasoning
- d. probabilistic

6. The idea that when selecting between two different theories with equal explanatory value, one should select the theory that is the most simple, concise, and succinct is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. criterion of falsifiability
- b. critical theory
- c. guide of simplicity
- d. rule of parsimony

7. Research that is done to examine the findings of someone else using the "same variables but different people" is which of the following?

- a. exploration
- b. hypothesis
- c. replication
- d. empiricism

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the idea that knowledge comes from experience.

- a. rationalism
- b. deductive reasoning
- c. logic
- d. empiricism

9. According to your text, what are the five key objectives of science?

- a. prediction, summary, conclusion, explanation, description
- b. influence, prediction, questions, exploration, answers
- c. exploration, description, explanation, prediction, influence
- d. questions, answers, prediction, explanation, summary

10. A researcher designs an experiment to test how variables interact to influence how well children learn spelling words. In this case, the main purpose of the study was:

- a. Explanation
- b. Description
- c. Influence
- d. Prediction

11. There is a set of churches in the U.S. where part of the service involves snake handling. The researcher wants to find out why the people attending these churches do this and how they feel and think about it. In this case, the primary purpose of the study is:

- a. Exploration
- b. Description
- c. Influence
- d. Prediction

12. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a good theory or explanation?

- a. It is parsimonious
- b. It is testable
- c. It is general enough to apply to more than one place, situation, or person
- d. All of the above are characteristics of good theories

13. Which of the following is not a basic assumption of science?

- a. Science cannot provide answers to all questions

- b. It is possible to distinguish between more and less plausible claims
- c. Researchers should follow certain agreed upon norms and practices
- d. Science is best at solving value conflicts, such as whether abortion is immoral

14. What general type of research is focused on collecting information to help a researcher advance an ideological or political position?

- a. Evaluation research
- b. Basic research
- c. Action research
- d. Orientational research

15. Which “scientific method” follows these steps: 1) observation/data, 2) patterns, 3) theory?

- a. Inductive
- b. Deductive
- c. Inductive
- d. Top down

16. Rene Descartes is associated with which of the following approaches to knowledge generation?

- a. Empiricism
- b. Rationalism
- c. Expert opinion
- d. None of the above

17. Which scientific method is a top-down or confirmatory approach?

- a. Deductive method
- b. Inductive method
- c. Hypothesis method
- d. Pattern method

18. Which scientific method is a bottom-up or generative approach to research?

- a. Deductive method
- b. Inductive method
- c. Hypothesis method
- d. Pattern method

19. Which scientific method focuses on testing hypotheses developed from theories?

- a. Deductive method
- b. Inductive method
- c. Hypothesis method
- d. Pattern method

20. Which scientific method often focuses on generating new hypotheses and theories?

- a. Deductive method
- b. Inductive method
- c. Hypothesis method
- d. Pattern method

21. Which of the following statements is true of a theory?

- a. it most simply means "explanation"
- b. it answers the "how" and "why" questions
- c. it can be a well developed explanatory system
- d. all of the above are correct

Answers:

- 1. b
- 2. a
- 3. b
- 4. a
- 5. b
- 6. d
- 7. c
- 8. d
- 9. c
- 10. a
- 11. a
- 12. d
- 13. d
- 14. d
- 15. a
- 16. b
- 17. a
- 18. b
- 19. a
- 20. b
- 21. D

1. The term 'curriculum' in the field of education refers to

(1) methods of teaching and the content to be taught (2) overall programme of the school which students experience on a day-to-day basis (3) evaluation process (4) text-material to be used in the class Ans: (2)

2. At lower classes, play-way method of teaching is based on (1) theory of physical education programmes (2) principles of methods of teaching (3) psychological principles of development and growth (4) sociological principles of teaching Ans: (3)

3. "A young child responds to a new situation on the basis of the response made by him/her in a similar situation as in the past." This is related to

(1) 'Law of Analogy' of learning (2) 'Law of Effect' of learning (3) 'Law of Attitude' of learning process (4) 'Law of Readiness' of learning Ans: (2)

4. 'Dyslexia' is associated with

(1) Mental disorder (2) Mathematical disorder (3) Reading disorder (4) Behavioural disorder Ans: (3)

5. Education of children with special needs should be provided

(1) along with other normal children (2) by methods developed for special children in special Schools (3) in special school (4) by special teachers in special schools Ans: (1)

6. To make assessment a 'useful and interesting' process, one should be careful about

(1) making comparisons between different students (2) labelling students as intelligent or average learners (3) using a variety of ways' to collect information about the student's learning across the scholastic and co-scholastic boundaries (4) using technical language to give feedback Ans: (3)

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is not considered a sign of 'being gifted'.

(1) Creative ideas (2) Fighting with others (3) Novelty in expression (4) Curiosity Ans: (2)

8. "Children actively construct their understanding of the world" is a statement attributed to

(1) Piaget (2) Pavlov (3) Kohlberg (4) Skinner Ans: (1)

9. Kritika who does not talk much at home, talks a lot at school. It shows that

(1) the school provides opportunities to children to talk a lot (2) teachers demand that children should talk a lot at school (3) she does not like her home at all (4) her thoughts get acknowledged at school Ans: (4)

10. A teacher should make an attempt to understand the potentialities of her/his students. Which of the following fields is related to this objective?

(1) Educational Sociology (2) Social Philosophy (3) Media - Psychology (4) Educational Psychology Ans: (4)

11. Motivation, in the process of learning,

(1) sharpens the memory of learners (2) differentiates new. learning from old learning (3) makes learners think unidirectionally (4) creates interest for learning among young learners Ans: (4)

12. Learning can be enriched if

(1) situations from the real world are brought into the class in which students interact with each other and the teacher facilitates (2) more and more teaching aids are used in the class (3) teachers use different types of lectures and explanation (4) due attention is paid to periodic tests in the class

Ans: (1)

13. Which of the following statements cannot be considered as a feature of the process of learning?

(1) Educational institutions are the only place where learning takes place (2) Learning is a comprehensive process (3) Learning is goal-oriented (4) Unlearning is also a learning process Ans: (1)

14. A student of V-grade with 'visual deficiency' should be

(1) excused to do a lower level of work (2) helped with his/her routine-work by parents and friends (3) treated normally in the classroom and provided support through Audio CDs (4) given special treatment in the classroom Ans: (3)

15. Which of the following should be considered the most important quality of a teacher at primary level ?

(1) Eagerness to teach (2) Patience and perseverance (3) Competence in methods of teaching and knowledge of subjects (4) Competence to teach in highly standardised language

Ans 2

Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

1. Absenteeism can be tackled by :

(1) teaching (2) punishing the students (3) giving the sweets (4) contacting the parents

2. Discipline means:

(1) strict-behaviour (2) severe punishment (3) obedience (4) going by the rules

3. If any girl child does not come to school regularly you will

(1) no bother (2) struck off her name (3) complain to the Principal (4) meet the parents and en-courage them .

4. In co-education you want't to : (1) make separate rows of boys and girls (2) you give preference to boys over girls (3) you. give preference to none (4) you deal according to need

5. One of the basic principles of socializing Individuals is :

(1) religion (2) caste (3) educational (4) imitation

6. Which of the' skills do you consider most essential for a teacher?

(1) Oration skills (2) Listening skills (3) Managerial skills,  
(4) Teaching skills

7. Which of the' skills do you consider most essential for a teacher?

(1) encourage children to search for knowledge (2) have all the information for the children (3) ability to make children memorize materials (4) enable children to do well in tests

8. Which of the' skills do you consider most essential for a teacher?

(1) identify gifted children (2) have an understanding of all children abilities (3) identify children with learning disabilities (4) none of the above

9. Which of the' skills do you consider most essential for a teacher?

(1) Ability to help children understand texts thoroughly (2) ability to help children do all the exercises (3) ability to raise possible actions from the texts (4) ability to help children from their own opinions on the text

10. Which of the' skills do you consider most essential for a teacher?

(1) to communicate well (2) to use difficult language (3) to impress students (4) to read out the textbook

11. Success in developing values is mainly dependent upon:

(1) government (2) Society (3) Family (4) Teacher

12. Good reading aims at developing:

(1) understanding (2) Pronunciation (3) Sensitivity (4) Increasing factual knowledge

13. The primary duty of a teacher is to be responsible to his/her:

(1) family (2) students (3) society (4) nation

14. Which of the following is not related to educational achievement?

(1) Heredity (2) Experiences (3) Practice (4) Self learning

15. One of the students of a class hardly talks in the class. How would you encourage him to express himself?

(1) By organizing discussions (2) By encouraging children to take part in classroom activities (3) By organizing educational games/ programmes in which - children feel like speaking- (4) By giving good marks to those who express themselves well

Answers: 1. 4, 2. 4, 3. 4, 4. 4, 5. 3, 5. 4, 7. 1, 8. 2, 9. 4, 10. 1, 11. 3, 12. 1, 13. 2, 14. 1, 15. 3

1. Which of the following can be taken as a reflection of meaningful learning?

(1) A good score in the examination (2) A high degree of retention (3) The capability of transferring/using learning in different situations (4) The ability to recall as and when needed

Ans : 3

2. The most important thing for a student to gain a better insight in the subject is / are?

(1) the notes given by the subject teacher in the class (2) the discussion facilitated by the teacher and held by the students for comprehending various aspects of the topic under reference (3) the source material arranged by the teacher for the students (4) the scholarship of the teacher

Ans : 2

3. Schools should arrange co-curricular activities for the students, because?

(1) curricular experiences are incomplete without supplements (2) interplay of curricular and co-curricular experiences gives a better insight into the content and its context (3) everybody wants co-curricular activities these days (4) co-curricular activities make the school's program attractive

. Ans : 2

4. You are teaching in your class and it is almost the end of your session. A child of your class comes late and seeks your permission to enter the class. Being a good teacher, you will?

(1) not permit the child, as it makes little sense coming to class so late (2) get annoyed, as you are disturbed (3) ask the child to explain his/her position before you take an appropriate decision (4) allow him/her to enter and ask him/her the reasons for being so late when the class gets over

Ans : 4

5. You enter your regular class to discover the children not in a mood to study that particular day. You will

(1) value the child's precious time and world, therefore, teach as per your plan (2) feel disturbed seeing the reluctance of the children to study (3) ask the children to mend their ways (4) allow students the freedom to come up with what they want and gradually connect them to your plan

Ans : 4

6. The teacher who has developed an interest in teaching?

- (1) Studies problem of student behaviour (2) Compares different types of tests (3) Refuses to be guided by the rules of thumb (4) Cannot deal with children effectively

Ans : 1

7. Motivation should be followed by?

- (1) Reward (2) Reproof (3) Knowledge of result (4) Incentive

Ans : 1

8. Learning which involves motor organ is called?

- (1) Sensory learning (2) Motor learning (3) Verbal learning (4) Sensory motor learning

Ans : 2

9. Which of the following is an audio-visual aid?

- (1) Radio (2) Tape-recorder (3) Television (4) Projector

Ans : 3

10. Do the children of intelligent parents always shine in studies?

- (1) Yes (2) No (3) Psychology (4) It depends on God

Ans : 2

11. Children's fantasy reflects their?

- (1) Love for imagination (2) Inherent talent (3) Age-specific traits (4) Hidden frustrations

Ans : 3

12. I prefer teaching young children because?

- (1) I love playing with them (2) It is easy to manage them (3) It does not take extra reading on my part (4) This is the best time to develop values and skills

Ans : 4

13. Today's parents exert a lot of pressure for achievement on their children as?

- (1) they want to fulfill their dreams through their children (2) they are scared about their children's future (3) the world is getting competitive everyday (4) social status is gained only through good grades

Ans : 3

14. An effective teacher

- (1) can manage his/her class well (2) knows his/her subject very well (3) cares for his / her students (4) helps his/her students to be authentic learners

Ans ;3

1. Which one of the following statements is not suitable for teachers.

- (a) They really take interest in students  
(b) They are capable of guiding students and maintaining discipline  
(c) They are not interested in moulding themselves according to the new situation  
(d) They are very much enthusiastic about such tasks as are done by teachers

Ans. (c)

2. The aim of a teacher is

- (a) to help students get through in the examination  
(b) to make students disciplined

- (c) to develop the abilities of students
- (d) to develop the social behaviours among students

Ans. (c)

3. Why will you ask questions from students during the course of a lecture?

- (a) Are the students carefully listening to your lecture?
- (b) To learn which one of the students is the brightest one
- (c) To learn whether students are understanding (the lecture) or not
- (d) To assist the students

Ans. (a)

4. A teacher with sober thoughts, in accordance with the rules

(a) allows students to, make mistakes but instructs them to reduce the number of such

mistakes

- (b) instructs his students not to commit any mistake at any point of time
- (c) takes so many precautions so that students never make mistakes
- (d) give right punishment to those students who make mistakes

Ans. (c)

5. If a teacher has to prove his credibility in the evaluation of answer booklets, then he

should be

- (a) dutiful
- (b) very much regular
- (c) impartial
- (d) high-handed

Ans. (c)

6. The lecture will be communicated more effectively if teachers

- (a) read the prepared notes
- (b) prepares good notes in advance and use them as their guides
- (c) engage students in immediate discussions
- (d) quote examples from other teaching sessions/lectures and engage students in

immediate discussions

Ans. (b)

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

- (a) Blame students for their absence from the class
- (b) Ponder over the present attitude of students in a calm manner
- (c) Think about using some interesting techniques of teaching
- (d) Try to understand the reasons (for this behaviour) and try to eliminate them

Ans. (d)

8. Those students, who frequently ask questions in the class

- (a) should be advised to meet the teacher outside the classroom
- (b) should be encouraged to take part in debates in the class
- (c) should be encouraged to find out the answers on their own
- (d) should be encouraged to ask questions on a continuous basis

Ans. (b)

9. Teachers should not have such expectations from their students as are beyond the

development stage of the latter. If the former do so they

(a) generate inferiority

(b) generate inferiority, high levels of tension and perplexity among students

(c) generate motivation among students to learn more

(d) None of these

Ans. (b)

10. The objective of education is to implement all the abilities of children to the maximum possible extent. This indicates that

(a) the teacher and parents should know how able the children are, or how much capable

they are

(b) they should be given good opportunities and a conducive environment, which are

helpful in their development to the maximum extent.

(c) it is important that their character is helpful, persuasive and sympathetic

(d) All of these

Ans. (b)

11. One will have more chances of being successful as a teacher, if

(a) He belongs to the family of teachers

(b) He is trained in teaching

(c) He has ethical values and a good character

(d) He can organize his teaching material systematically and conveys the same

effectively.

Ans. (d)

12. Effective teaching is a function of

(a) Clear and precise communication

(b) Perfect classroom discipline

(c) Regular teaching

(d) Students self-learning

Ans. (a)

13. Which of the following is most desirable for a teacher?

(a) To be punctual in the class

(b) Clear, precise, and systematic presentation of the subject-matter.

(c) To be strict disciplinarian

(d) To be permissive in the class

Ans. (b)

14. A good teacher is one who

(a) is highly intelligent

(b) lives simple life

(c) has mastery over his teaching subject

(d) has genuine interest in his students

Ans. (d)

15. The teacher should

- (a) keep distance with his students
- (b) help the students to get good marks
- (c) do whatever is needed to promote the welfare of his students
- (d) teach well and think that his job is over

Ans. (c)

16. Which of the following is most important for a teacher?

- (a) Classroom discipline
- (b) Subject he is teaching
- (c) Students of the class
- (d) Time available for teaching

Ans. (c)

17. What I like about teaching is that it is the

- (a) Most peaceful job
- (b) Resort of even the least competent persons
- (c) Most challenging job
- (d) Most lucrative job because of the scope for private tuition

Ans. (c)

18. Which is the most sensible idea about teaching and research?

- (a) They are two entirely different kinds of activities
- (b) They cannot go together
- (c) They are two sides of the same coin
- (d) They interfere with each other

Ans. (c)

19. A good teacher is one who

- (a) Reads a lot
- (b) Publishes lots of research paper
- (c) Teaches well
- (d) Cooperates well with the principal

Ans. (c)

20. I will appreciate the teacher who

- (a) has strict control over his students
- (b) knows the problems of students and helps them
- (c) is friendly with the students
- (d) has a charming personality

Ans. (b)

21. Four children are abused by a fifth one, All these four children react differently to the abuse and the ways in which they react are listed below. Which one of the reactions

shows the maximum emotional maturity?

- (a) Retorts with another abuse
- (b) Runs away from the scene
- (c) Keeps silent

(d) Gives turn to the situation with humour

Ans. (c)

22. Communication will be effective

(a) if it is delivered slowly and clearly

(b) if it is delivered in a calm situation

(c) if it reaches the receiver completely

(d) if it reaches the receiver as intended by the sender

Ans. (d)

23. Communication in the classroom often fails because

(a) the students are inattentive

(b) the teacher is monotonous in delivering the message

(c) the students have no interest in the lesson being taught

(d) there is very much noise in and around the classroom

Ans. (b)

24. Which of the following will make communication more effective?

(a) Cutting jokes in between

(b) Using multi-sensory appeal

(c) Speaking with high authority

(d) Telling what is useful to the listeners

Ans. (d)

25. Teaching will be effective if the teacher

(a) is a master of the subject

(b) has much experience in teaching the subject

(c) starts from what students know already

(d) uses many instructional aids

Ans. (c)

26. One can be a good teacher, if he

(a) has genuine interest in teaching

(b) knows how to control students

(c) knows his subject

(d) has good expression

Ans. (a)

27. A college teacher will really help the students when she

(a) dictates notes in the class

(b) is objective in her evaluation

(c) encourages students to ask questions

(d) covers the syllabus completely in the class

Ans. (b)

28. Which is the more desirable outcome of teaching in higher education?

(a) Increase student's achievement

(b) Increase in the level of independent thinking of students

(c) Higher percentage of result

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

Ans. (b)

29. Which of the following statements has the high probability of being correct

as applied

to higher education?

- (a) All students cannot learn and so all do not learn
- (b) All students can learn but all do not learn
- (c) All students can learn and so all learn
- (d) All students cannot learn but all want to learn

Ans. (b)

30. A teacher has to be

- (a) a strict disciplinarian
- (b) well versed in the subject
- (c) a continuous learner in the subject
- (d) sympathetic towards slow learners

Ans. (d)

31. In higher education, research and teaching are two different activities that

- (a) cannot go together
- (b) can go, if at all, only in sequential order
- (c) can go together
- (d) can go together only at the expense of each other

Ans. (c)

32. The facial expressions of students relate to which element of the communication process?

- (a) Message
- (b) Receiver
- (c) Channel
- (d) Sender

Ans. (a)

33. Which, is most desirable?

- (a) The teacher should make good use of the black-board
- (b) The teacher should speak clearly and loudly
- (c) The teacher should not allow students to make noise in the class
- (d) The teacher should explain as simply as possible difficult aspects of the subject matter

Ans. (d)

34. Which is the least important in teaching?

- (a) Punishing the students
- (b) Maintaining discipline in the class
- (c) Lecturing in impressive ways
- (d) Drawing sketches and diagrams on the black-board if needed

Ans. (a)

35. Absenteeism in the class can be minimized by

- (a) telling students that it is bad to be absent in the class
- (b) punishing the students
- (c) teaching the class effectively and regularly
- (d) ignoring the fact of absenteeism

Ans. (c)

36. The most important skill of teaching is

- (a) making students understand what the teacher says
- (b) covering the course prescribed in his subject
- (c) keeping students relaxed while teaching
- (d) taking classes regularly

Ans. (a)

37. Students learn more from a teacher who is

- (a) affectionate
- (b) one who communicates his ideas precisely and clearly
- (c) gentle
- (d) hard working

Ans. (d)

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

- (a) Teacher's scholarship
- (b) Teacher's honesty
- (c) Teacher's making students learn and understand
- (d) Teacher's liking for the job of teaching

Ans. (c)

39. My reaction to the statement "A good teacher is essentially a good researcher" is that

this is

- (a) My firm belief
- (b) Something I find difficult to agree to
- (c) Something which I accept only as an opinion
- (d) Only a hypothesis

Ans. (a)

40. The psychological aspects of the classroom are best managed by

- (a) the class teacher
- (b) the subject teacher
- (c) the principal
- (d) the students themselves

Ans. (a)

41. Which is "feedback" in the newspaper's communication?

- (a) Articles
- (b) Editorials
- (c) Letters to the Editor
- (d) News

Ans. (C)

42. Which of the following steps would you consider first for an effective communication?

- (a) Select the channel of communication
- (b) Plan the evaluation procedure
- (c) Specify the objectives of communication
- (d) Identify various media for communication

Ans. (A)

43. Books can be powerful source of communication, provided

- (a) content is abstract
- (b) content is illustrative
- (c) Medium is Hindi
- (d) content is presented through good print

Ans. (b)

44. To make classroom teaching more effective every teacher should

- (a) discuss with colleagues
- (b) analyze responses of students
- (c) keep him/herself abreast of development in the area in his/her subject
- (d) publish his/her writings

Ans. (B)

45. Meaningful learning takes place when

- (a) students are interested in the topics taught
- (b) explanations are given within the reach of the students
- (c) the new content being taught is related to the previous knowledge of the students
- (d) students raise questions and get them clarified

Ans. (A)

46. A teacher is effective if he/she

- (a) explains everything in the class
- (b) repeats explanations for each student
- (c) provides a variety of learning experiences
- (d) answers all questions raised by students

Ans. (C)

47. Majority of students in a large class are found dozing. There may be something wrong with

- (a) the students concerned
- (b) the teaching process
- (c) the content taught
- (d) the time of inst

Ans. (A)

48. Generalizability of a new teaching method can be tested through research across

- (a) Different teachers
- (b) Different subjects
- (c) Different levels/grades
- (d) All the above

Ans. (D)

49. Good teaching is best reflected by

- (a) attendance of students
- (b) number of distinctions
- (c) meaningful questions asked by students

(d) pin-drop silence in the class

Ans. (c)

50. The main aim of classroom teaching is

(a) to give information

(b) to develop inquiring mind

(c) to develop personality of students

(d) to help students pass examinations

Ans. (b)



11. Which philosopher gave the idea that education should be based on the principles of human development?

A. Dewey

B. Watson

C. Rousseau

D. Thorndike

12. Who introduced the theory of empiricism?

A. D.J. O'Connor

B. John Dewey

C. William James

D. John Locke

13. Who gave the Totality Conscious Ideas?

A. Jean Piaget

B. Herbert Spencer

C. Hill Gard

D. Woodworth

14. Who wrote the book "Emile"?

A. William Stern

B. John Locke

C. Rousseau

D. Thorndike

15. Which philosopher compiled Kindergarten education system?

A. Friedrich Frobel

B. Herbert Spencer

C. John Locke

D. D.J. O'Connor

16. When was the book "Child Development for early childhood studies" published for the first time?

A. 1893

B. 1895

C. 1897

D. 1899

17. Which educator gave the idea of Behaviorism in education system?

- A. John Locke
- B. Thorndike
- C. Herbert Spencer
- D. Watson

18. At the beginning of the nineteenth century whose focus was the study of the development of the mind?

- A. Jean Piaget
- B. William James
- C. Hill Gard
- D. William Stern

19. Who had devised the term IQ (Intelligence Quotient)?

- A. William James
- B. William Stern
- C. John Locke
- D. John Dewey

20. Bert called the intelligence to .....

- A. Nature
- B. Jeans
- C. Innate
- D. Health

ANSWERS: PEDAGOGY MCQS

11. C

12. D

13. B

14. C

15. A

16. B

17. D

18. A

19. B

20. C

21. Which educator presents "Law of Readiness, Law of Exercise and Law of Effect"?

- A. Hill Gard
- B. Thorndike
- C. Spencer
- D. Rousseau

22. Who said that "These situations are mental evolutions that are aspects of conflict and anxiety."?

- A. Hill Gard
- B. Watson
- C. Jean Piaget
- D. Ralph Tyler

23. Formal education or school training represent .....

- A. Learner programs of study
- B. Planned programs of study
- C. Collective programs of study
- D. Basic programs of study

24. In childhood which conditions are favorable for improving of skills and knowledge begun in .....

- A. Home
- B. Library
- C. Mosque
- D. Park

25. From the given below which is most suitable for the study of human behaviour?

- A. Humanism
- B. Naturalism
- C. Psychology
- D. Sociality

26. Education ..... explains the gaining experience from birth through old age.

- A. Training
- B. Philosophy
- C. Programmer
- D. Psychology

27. Who are usually responsible for conducting classroom and laboratory learning studies which are carefully planned?

- A. School's Principal
- B. District Education Officer
- C. Psychologists of Education
- D. School Teachers

28. Psychologists are agreed that education implies can be regarded as .....

- A. Process
- B. Product
- C. Both Process & Product
- D. None of these

29. In 19th century European psychologists devoted best attention to studies dealing with ..... Imagery.

- A. Mental

- B. Physical
- C. Individual
- D. Social

30. Which psychologists introduced the application of scientifically evolved principles and theories of learning in education system?

- A. Chinese
- B. American
- C. German
- D. British

ANSWERS: EDUCATION PHILOSOPHY MCQS

21. B

22. D

23. B

24. A

25. C

26. D

27. C

28. C

29. A

30. B

31. At the end of 19th century, which philosopher formulated laws of learning as a result of his experiments with animals?

- A. Hill Gard
- B. Watson
- C. Edward Thorndike
- D. John Dewey

32. Successful educational practices evolve from the application of ..... Methods.

- A. Analog
- B. Scientific
- C. Virtual
- D. Technical

33. By Genetic method of studying human development can be utilized .....

- A. Horizontal
- B. Vertical
- C. Both Horizontal and vertical
- D. None of these

34. The ..... method is very useful in some areas of investigation.

- A. Critical
- B. Observation
- C. Dialogue
- D. Questionnaire

35. Skilled interviewer can discover many ..... about the person interviewed.

- A. Feature
- B. Values
- C. Facts
- D. Background

36. .... includes data concerning family background and educational development.

- A. Case study
- B. General behavior
- C. Genetic approach
- D. Adequacy

37. Psychological experiment is used to test concerning human .....

- A. Nature
- B. Behavior
- C. Education
- D. Problems

38. Method of research is ..... method of conducted experimentation probably.

- A. Exact
- B. Refined
- C. Both Exact and Refined
- D. None of these

39. According to human factor, individuals may vary from ..... to day in their performance.

- A. Day
- B. Week
- C. Year
- D. Month

40. For study purposes, the members of a group of young people can be differ among themselves in habits .....

- A. Abilities
- B. Interests
- C. Both Abilities and Interests
- D. None of these

ANSWERS: EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGY MCQS

31. C

32. B

33. C

34. D

35. C

36. A

37. B

38. C

39. A

40. C

41. Teacher are closely associated with the ..... process.

- A. Study
- B. Learning
- C. Evaluation
- D. Observing

42. The teacher can provide the kind of stimulation to enable the child to become ..... learner.

- A. Quality
- B. Social
- C. Interesting
- D. Active

43. Children should be given an opportunity to ..... the democratic way of life in school.

- A. Learn
- B. Experience
- C. Understand
- D. Knowing

44. The value of satisfaction in ..... is emphasizes by the psychologist now a days.

- A. Learning
- B. Education
- C. Management
- D. Environment

45. For growth of children some parents and teachers were over concerned about providing ..... conditions.

- A. Certain
- B. Fundamentally
- C. Powerful
- D. Healthful

46. A teacher should have an intelligence quotient of .....

- A. 120
- B. 125
- C. 130
- D. 135

47. When a teacher is certified to teach it doesn't mean his ..... is completed.

- A. Learning
- B. Education
- C. Training

D. Planning

48. Who said that "a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia"?

- A. Sir John Shore
- B. Sir Alured Clarke
- C. Lord Macaulary
- D. Sir George Barlow

49. Which is the medium of instruction at primary level in Pakistan?

- A. Provincial language / Urdu
- B. Urdu
- C. English
- D. Provincial language / English

50. Approximately 35 working weeks in a year at .....

- A. Primary Level
- B. Secondary Level
- C. Both Primary and Secondary Levels
- D. None of these

ANSWERS: Theory OF EDUCATION MCQS

- 41. B
- 42. D
- 43. B
- 44. A
- 45. D
- 46. A
- 47. B
- 48. C
- 49. A
- 50. C

51. In 1974 University Grants Commission was established in \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Peshawar
- B. Karachi
- C. Lahore
- D. Islamabad

52. The University Grants Commission has started training programme for teachers of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Degree Colleges
- B. Universities
- C. Both Degree Colleges and universities
- D. Schools

53. In the organization of the school the basic determining factor is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the school.
- A. Curriculum
  - B. Management
  - C. Social life
  - D. Trainers
54. The curriculum should be \_\_\_\_\_ on cooperative basis.
- A. Planned
  - B. Formulated
  - C. Managed
  - D. Contributed
55. The staff should examine the programme continuously with the \_\_\_\_\_ of the principal.
- A. Administration
  - B. Supporting
  - C. Helping
  - D. Leadership
56. Pakistan Studies was made a \_\_\_\_\_ subject for Classes X, XII and XIV.
- A. Optional
  - B. Elective
  - C. Basic
  - D. Compulsory
57. The \_\_\_\_\_ Universities and Colleges were organized a number of programmes for teacher training for the teaching of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Science
  - B. Education
  - C. Agriculture
  - D. Geology
58. The scientific development in various fields is brought forward for advising the government by the National \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Committees
  - B. Institutions
  - C. Organizations
  - D. Academies
59. Technical Education was \_\_\_\_\_ from the Universities and Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education were established.
- A. Separated
  - B. Joined
  - C. Merge
  - D. None of these

60. Education Bureaus were attached to the education departments in the

- 
- A. Cities
  - B. Town
  - C. Countries
  - D. Provinces

ANSWERS: MCQS OF EDUCATION

51. D

52. C

53. A

54. B

55. D

56. D

57. C

58. A

59. A

60. D

61. At the time of partition in 1947, there were \_\_\_\_\_ colleges in working.

- A. 40
- B. 45
- C. 50
- D. 55

62. At the time of partition in 1947, there were \_\_\_\_\_ universities in working.

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

63. President of Pakistan is the \_\_\_\_\_ in case of Federal Universities.

- A. Administrator
- B. Chancellor
- C. Rector
- D. Incharge

64. Vice-Chancellor shall preside at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the university in the absence of the Chancellor.

- A. Result
- B. Annual day
- C. Meeting
- D. Convocation

65. A quantitative description of experienced data is \_\_\_\_\_ a measurement.

- A. Simply

- B. Particularly
- C. Individually
- D. None of these

66. Community health agencies should recognize the importance of the \_\_\_\_\_ aspect of education.

- A. Learning
- B. Physical
- C. Virtual
- D. Healthy

67. In our schools and colleges, evaluation of individual readiness for further learning is becoming a common \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Problem
- B. Procedure
- C. Practice
- D. Agenda

68. A nervous or shy child cannot obtain the benefit from his \_\_\_\_\_ experiences.

- A. Personal
- B. Learning
- C. Social
- D. None of these

69. Learning to read is a complex \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Procedure
- B. Phenomenon
- C. Activity
- D. Behavior

70. The obtaining of thought from the written material can be possible through silent \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Reading
- B. Planning
- C. Practice
- D. Learning

#### ANSWERS: PEDAGOGY QUIZ

- 61. A
- 62. D
- 63. B
- 64. D
- 65. A
- 66. B
- 67. C

68. B

69. C

70. A

71. A successful practice is the real test of \_\_\_\_\_ achievement.

- A. Teacher
- B. Principal
- C. Learning
- D. Evaluation

72. It is openly observed that \_\_\_\_\_ involves much more than measurement.

- A. Government
- B. Environment
- C. Learning
- D. Evaluation

73. Motivation is the \_\_\_\_\_ purpose of evaluation.

- A. Basic
- B. Primary
- C. Optional
- D. Individual

74. Primary purpose of evaluation is to provide a basis for curriculum \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Revision
- B. Improvement
- C. Both Revision and Improvement
- D. None of these

75. Environments should be main focus in the case of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Learning
- B. Institutes
- C. Training
- D. Teaching

76. It is \_\_\_\_\_ exercise for complete evaluation of institutions.

- A. Time consuming
- B. Costly
- C. Both costly and time consuming
- D. None of these

77. Webster \_\_\_\_\_ evaluation as "examining and judging the worth quality, significance, amount, degree or condition of something."

- A. Defined
- B. Described
- C. Present
- D. None of these

78. \_\_\_\_\_ defined evaluation as "a process of delineating, obtaining and providing useful information for judging decision alternatives."
- A. Webster
  - B. Cronbach
  - C. Stufflebeam
  - D. Kaufman
79. In educational research, how many styles that are used?
- A. 7
  - B. 6
  - C. 5
  - D. 4
80. The other main \_\_\_\_\_ is that education is a human activity.
- A. Assumption
  - B. Concepts
  - C. Method
  - D. Philosophy

#### ANSWERS: PEDAGOGY QUIZZES

- 71. C
  - 72. D
  - 73. A
  - 74. C
  - 75. B
  - 76. C
  - 77. A
  - 78. C
  - 79. D
  - 80. A
81. Which city of Pakistan is called "City of Colleges"?
- A. Peshawar
  - B. Karachi
  - C. Lahore
  - D. Islamabad
82. Reciting of the national anthem made compulsory in high schools in \_\_\_\_\_
- A. May, 09, 1957
  - B. June, 09, 1957
  - C. July, 09, 1957
  - D. August, 09, 1957
83. At the time of partition in 1947, there were \_\_\_\_\_ primary schools in working.
- A. 8413

- B. 9256
- C. 7687
- D. 6567

84. At the time of partition in 1947, there were \_\_\_\_\_ technical schools in working.

- A. 30
- B. 35
- C. 40
- D. 45

85. In 1997 how many male teachers were working in Pakistan?

- A. 48676
- B. 49080
- C. 51090
- D. 53427

86. Who became Vice-Chancellor of The Punjab University after partition?

- A. Dr. Sultan Bukhari
- B. Dr. Shameem Hanfi
- C. Dr. Umer Hayat Malik
- D. Dr. Abdullah Khan

87. Who was the first female Vice-Chancellor of Pakistan?

- A. Dr. Naghmana Ali
- B. Dr. Kaneez Yousaf
- C. Dr. Memmona Bibi
- D. Dr. Attia Rehman

88. Who introduced the term mental tests?

- A. Jean Piaget
- B. Cattell
- C. Rousseau
- D. Thorndike

89. The famous educational psychologist Alfred Binet was \_\_\_\_\_

- A. French
- B. German
- C. Russian
- D. American

90. The famous educational psychologist Terman was \_\_\_\_\_

- A. French
- B. German
- C. Russian
- D. American

## ANSWERS: EDUCATION PHILOSOPHY QUIZ

81. C

82. B

83. A

84. C

85. A

86. C

87. B

88. B

89. A

90. D

91. An attitude of fair-minded appreciation of its value can be obtained through a consideration of mental \_\_\_\_\_

A. Evaluation

B. Behavior

C. Measurement

D. Consideration

92. The first Binet-Simon test appeared with revisions in 1908 and \_\_\_\_\_

A. 1911

B. 1912

C. 1913

D. 1914

93. In America during World War I , the testing of the intelligence of individuals began in \_\_\_\_\_

A. Experience

B. As a whole

C. Combinations

D. Groups

94. Which test represents the tests of abstract intelligence?

A. Language

B. Percentage

C. Leadership

D. Measurement

95. In 1854, which philosopher set up laboratory to measure human characteristics?

A. D.J. O'Connor

B. John Dewey

C. Galton

D. Woodworth

96. Whose statement was "Guidance is the direct relation with a person in whom he is taught to adjust with society."?

- A. Machdonial
- B. John Locke
- C. Rousseau
- D. Thorndike

97. Mother is the \_\_\_\_\_ academy of a child.

- A. Social
- B. Natural
- C. Optional
- D. First

98. Society, Family, Radio and Television are the main \_\_\_\_\_ of informal education.

- A. Centre
- B. Source
- C. Material
- D. None of these

99. Realistic Education system supports the \_\_\_\_\_ progress.

- A. Natural
- B. Social
- C. Scientific
- D. Technical

100. To read the lesson before teaching it is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Measurement
- B. Teaching practice
- C. Preparation
- D. Lesson plan

#### ANSWERS: EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGY Quiz

91. C

92. A

93. D

94. A

95. C

96. A

97. D

98. A

99. C

100. D

1. An assessment is \_\_\_\_\_ if it consistently achieves the same results with the same students.

- A. Valid

- B. Invalid
- C. Reliable
- D. Unreliable

2. A/An \_\_\_\_\_ assessment is one which measures what it is intended to measure.
- A. Valid
  - B. Invalid
  - C. Reliable
  - D. Unreliable
3. The use of technology to enhance learning process is called \_\_\_\_\_ in education.
- A. IT
  - B. ICT
  - C. Information technology
  - D. Communication technology
4. An assessment that measures a student's current knowledge for the purpose of assigning a suitable course is called?
- A. Diagnostic assessment
  - B. Formative assessment
  - C. Summative assessment
  - D. Contemporary assessment
5. An assessment that is generally carried out throughout a course is called?
- A. Diagnostic assessment
  - B. Formative assessment
  - C. Summative assessment
  - D. Contemporary assessment
6. An assessment that is generally carried out at the end of a course to assign students a course grade is called?
- A. Diagnostic assessment
  - B. Formative assessment
  - C. Summative assessment
  - D. Contemporary assessment
7. Which from the following is NOT a formal assessment?
- A. Assignment
  - B. Paper
  - C. Quiz
  - D. Discussion
8. Which from the following is NOT an informal assessment?
- A. Assignment

- B. Observation
- C. Rating scales
- D. Discussion

9. According to John Dewey, the teacher should guide students the way of the knowledge as a \_\_\_\_\_ in learning process.

- A. facilitator
- B. guider
- C. philosopher
- D. partner

10. The philosopher who worked in mathematical and scientific didactics was?

- A. Jean Piaget
- B. John Dewey
- C. Martin Wagenschein
- D. Lev Vygotsky

#### ANSWERS: EDUCATION MCQS

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4. A
- 5. B
- 6. C
- 7. D
- 8. A
- 9. D
- 10. C

K

Emotional Adjustment of students is effective in-

- (A) Personality formation
- (B) Class-teaching
- (C) Discipline
- (D) All of the above

Answer.D

2. Black-board can be included in which group/category of teaching-aids ?

- (A) Audio-aids

- (B) Visual•aids
- (C) Audio-visual aids
- (D) None of the above

Answer.B

3. Which of the following is related with teaching skill ?

- (A) Black-board writing
- (B) Solving questions
- (C) Asking questions
- (D) All the above

Answer.D

4. Students who ask questions in the class should be-

- (A) Advised to meet the teacher after the class
- (B) Encouraged to participate in the discussion in the class
- (C) Encouraged to continue asking questions
- (D) Encouraged to search answers independently

Answer.C

5. At authoritarian level teaching 1S••••

- (A) Teacher centered
- (B) Child—centered
- (C) Headmaster centered
- (D) Experience based

Answer.A

6. Who developed the interaction analysis category system in education for increasing the teacher effectiveness

- (A) Flander
- (B) Rayon

- (C) Amidon and Simon
- (D) Richard Over

Answer.A

7. One of the important theory of moral development has been proposed by——

- (A) Laurence Kohlberg
- (B) Erik Fromm
- (C) Daniel Coleman
- (D) Benjamin Bloom

Answer.A

8. Character is developed by-

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

Answer.D

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

- (A) Differentiation level
- (B) Memory level
- (C) Reflective level
- (D) Understanding level

Answer.A

10. NUEPA is mainly concerned with-

- (A) Educational Supervision
- (B) Educational Unity
- (C) Educational Planning
- (D) Educational Evaluation

Answer.C

11. The name of Yashpal Committee

Report (1993) is-

- (A) I.C.T. in Teacher education
- (B) Learning without Burden
- (C) Learning through Broad-casting
- (D) None of the above

Answer.B

12. The Father of Psychoanalysis is-

- (A) Erik H. Erikson
- (B) Jean Piaget
- (C) Jerorne S. Bruner
- (D) Sigmund Freud

Answer.D

13. In pedagogy computer is used-

- (A) To motivate the learner
- (B) To provide feedback
- (C) To interact with the learner
- (D) For all the above

Answer.D

14. Which of the following is die brain of the computer ?

- (A) Programme
- (B) Central processing unit
- (C) Memory
- (D) Hard Disc

Answer.B

15. Spare the rod —- spoil the child.

This assumption is related to that type of discipline which has been advocated-

- (A) By naturalist philosophy
- (B) By pragmatist philosophy

- (C) In Victorian Era
- (D) In Democratic Era

Answer.C

16. The concept of school complex was first executed in-

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Rajasthan

Answer.D

17. The proponent of the Cognitive Theory of teaching is-

- (A) N. L. Gage
- (B) Shiv Kumar Mitra
- (C) B. F. Skinner
- (D) McDonald

Answer.A

18. Instruction medium affects the absence and escape from class teaching-

- (A) Agreed
- (B) Indefinite
- (C) Disagreed
- (D) None of the above

Answer.A

19. The determinant of teaching skill training is-

- (A) Components
- (B) Pupil-teacher
- (C) Supervisor
- (D) Headmaster

Answer.A

20. For a good communication  
..... is required.

- (A) Clarity of thought
- (B) Dramatic Presentation
- (C) Speaking in a mild tone
- (D) Speaking without pause

Answer.D

21. Which of the following is an  
approach to educational planning ? .

- (A) Man-power approach
- (B) Social Demand approach
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

Answer.C

22. Institutional planning should be  
based on-

- (A) Aim and needs
- (B) Time—table
- (C) Administration
- (D) Need

Answer.A

23. Teacher behaviour ought to  
be-

- (A) Administrative
- (B) Instructive
- (C) Idealistic
- (D) Directive

Answer.C

24. Information highway or net is-

- (A) Computer
- (B) Internet
- (C) Intranet
- (D) Key-board

Answer.B

25. INSAT—1(B) has been launched in-

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

Answer.B

26. The number of representatives of Central Government in UGC is-

- (A) 09 (B) 02
- (C) 06 (D) 03

Answer.B

27. Computer language is based on—

- (A) Number system
- (B) Symbol system
- (C) Series system
- (D) None of the above

Answer.A

28. The main task of educational computer is-

- (A) Scoring the answers
- (B) Preserve the information
- (C) Analysis of data
- (D) All of the above

Answer.D

29. UNESCO satellite directed television program was used first

- (A) 1926 (B) 1959
- (C) 1961 (D) 1965

Answer.D

30. In which of the following instructional procedure is the main component ?

- (A) Synectics teaching model
- (B) Basic teaching model
- (C) Inductive model
- (D) Social-stimulation

Answer.B

31. The computer based teaching model has been developed by-

- (A) Gilbert (1962)
- (B) Stolurow and Davis (1965)
- (C) Robert Gagne (1965)
- (D) Mecner (1965)

Answer.B

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

- (A) To get appreciation from the group
- (B) To distribute the work equally
- (C) To ignore individual view point
- (D) To attract isolated student towards the group

Answer.D

33. In order to modify the undesirable behavior of a student the most effective method is-

- (A) To punish the student
- (B) To bring it to the notice of parents
- (C) To find out the reasons for the undesirable behaviour and provide remedies

(D) To ignore it

Answer.C

34. In which university the micro-teaching system started in 1961 ?

- (A) Stanford University
- (B) Oxford University
- (C) Delhi University
- (D) M. S. University Baroda (India)

Answer.A

35. The correct meaning of C.A.I. is-

- (A) Characteristics of Assistant Instructor
- (B) Computer Assisted Instruction
- (C) Community Assisted Instruction
- (D) None of the above

Answer.B

36. "Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains." This statement has been given by-

- (A) Abraham Maslow
- (B) Jean Jacques Rousseau
- (C) John Dewey
- (D) W. I-I. Kilpatrick

Answer.B

37. Written communication strategy includes-

- (A) Algorithms
- (B) Decision Table
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

Answer.C

38. Main responsibility of School Management lies on-

- (A) Principal
- (B) Teachers
- (C) Manager
- (D) All of the above

Answer.A

39, Major objective of School Discipline is-

- (A) To ensure safety of staff and students
- (B) To create an environment conducive for teaching
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

Answer.C

40. At primary level teacher-taught ratio was 1 : 39-

- (A) According to sixth educational survey of all India
- (B) According to fifth educational survey of all India
- (C) According to fourth educational survey of all India
- (D) According to second educational survey of all India

Answer.A

41. A fault in a computer programme which prevents it from working correctly is known as-

- (A) Bug (B) Error
- (C) Boo~Boo (D) Virus

Answer.A

42, Practical knowledge of language

is learnt at—

- (A) School
- (B) Language laboratory
- (C) Language teaching
- (D) Language instruction

Answer.B

43. 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 the above

Answer.B

44. Which one of the following is not a principle of a good time table ?

- (A) Flexibility
- (B) Ruthless master
- (C) Variety
- (D) Coordination of efforts

Answer.B

45. 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 the above

Answer.D

46. Ministry of Human Resource Development was established on-

- (A) Oct. 26, 1985
- (B) Sept. 16, 1985

- (C) Sept. 26, 1985
- (D) Sept. 10, 1986

Answer.C

47. The scope of Decision-Making is—

- (A) Management
- (B) Organization
- (C) Administration
- (D) Supervision

Answer.C

48. Factor of personality is—

- (A) Ductless glands
- (B) Family background
- (C) School
- (D) All the above

Answer.D

50, Which of the following aspects is discussed in a Teacher's Diary ?

- (A) Class Time Table
- (B) Teaching Content
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

Answer.C

1. First Educational Conference of Pakistan held in Karachi from 27 Nov to 1 Dec 1947
2. Education Minister during first educational conference was Mr. Fazlul Rehman
3. First Educational conference decided to promote Two nation theory, Urdu Language and to establish an Inter University Board
4. Gen.Ayub Khan government establish a 11 members national educational commission on 30 Dec 1958

5. S.M Shareef was Chairman of this commission. This commission started its work from Jan 1959. Mr. Sharif was a Secretary of education
6. Sharif Commission presented his report to President in Aug 1959 consisting of 346 pages
7. According to Sharif Commission report School educational year was consist of 40 weeks with 2 month summer, 10 days winter and 14 days spring vacations
8. University Educational Year consists of 36 weeks
9. Noor Khan Report was another National Education Policy by Yahya Govt in 1970.
10. University Grants Commission was established according to this policy.
11. Zulifqar Bhutto announce a National Education Policy on 29 March 1972.
12. According to National Education Policy on 29 March 1972, all private institutions were nationalized on 1 October 1972.
13. First Peoples Open University established in Islamabad According to National Education Policy on 29 March 1972.
14. National Research Fellowship was established According to National Education Policy on 29 March 1972
15. NSC was established According to National Education Policy on 29 March 1972.
16. Zia Ul Haq Govt issued National Education Policy 1978
17. Islamiyat, Pak Studies, Arabic were made compulsory subjects in National Education Policy 1978.
18. National Educational Council was established in National Education Policy 1978.
19. National Centre was established for science according to National Education Policy 1978.
20. National Technical Teachers Training College established in National Education Policy 1978.

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18. Hartog Committee report 1929

1. The constitution of 1973, article 25 gives right of education to every citizen
2. Nazira Qur'an will be introduced as a compulsory component from grade I-VIII
3. The current literacy rate of about 39% will be raised to 55% during the first five years of the policy and 70% by the year 2010
4. About 90% of the children in the age group (5-9) will be enrolled in schools by year 2002-03
5. Gross enrolment ratio at primary level will be increased to 105% by year 2010 and Compulsory Primary Education Act will be promulgated and enforced in a phased manner
6. One model secondary school will be set up at each district level
7. The participation rate will be increased from 31% to 48% by 2002-03 in secondary level
8. Computers shall be introduced in secondary schools in a phased manner.
9. The total expenditure of the government on education will be raised from its present level of 2.2% to 4% of GNP by the year 2002-03
10. The District Education Authority will be established in each district
11. The Academy of Educational Planning and Management (AEPAM) shall be strengthened and tuned up to meet the emerging demands of MES and its obligations at national and provincial levels
12. A School Census Day shall be fixed for collecting data from all over the country.
13. There shall be regulatory bodies at the national and provincial levels to regulate activities and smooth functioning of privately-managed schools and institutions of higher education through proper rules and regulations.
14. School, college and university libraries shall be equipped with the latest reading materials/services. Internet connection with computer shall be given to each library. Mobile library services for semi-urban and remote rural areas shall be introduced.
15. Access to higher education shall be expanded to at least 5% of the age group 17-23 by the year 2010.
16. A new cadre of teacher educators shall be created.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (17 Oct, 1817 – 27 Mar 1898)

- Got knowledge from Farid ud Din (maternal-grandfather – Ex Mughal PM)

- Got knowledge of Quran, Arabic, Persian, History, Maths and Medicine

Joined gov't in 1839 – after father's death – in a clerical job 1841 – promoted as Sub-Judge 1846 – transferred to Delhi Chief judge in 1846 was offered an estate for services rendered to British during war 1857 but he rejected 1877 – member of imperial council 1886 – University of Edinburgh – LL.D degree 1888 – Knighthood

## Educational Aspect of Aligarh Movement

Objective:

1. Modern education for Muslims to compete Hindus
2. Cooperation with the British government

1. Schools

- Muradabad (1859)
- Ghazipur (1863)

2. Scientific society at Gahazipur (1864)

- (to translate modern work from English to urdu and Persian)
- 1866 – Society published Aligarh Gazette (to arouse sentiments of goodwill & friendship)

• Muhammadan Educational Conference

- Established in 1866 held public meetings, discussed modern education techniques Nawab Mohsan al Malik, Vaqar ul Malik, Maulana Shibli and Maulana Hali as members

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1869 – went to England, studied education system of Oxford & Cambridge

4. Anjuman-i-Taraqi-i-Musalmanan-i-Hind (1870)

- to impart modern knowledge to Muslims

5. Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College

On pattern of Oxford Fund raising committee formed 24th May, 1874, MAO High school established 1877 – got status of college western, eastern and Islamic education 1920 – status of University

## Political Aspects of Aligarh Movement

1. Muslims should avoid active politics
2. Sir Syed wrote "Risala-i-Asbab-Baghawqat-i-Hind

## Causes of WOI 1857

1. Non representation of Indian in legislative councils
2. Conversion of Indian into Christianity

3. Mismanagement of Indian army
4. Ill advised measure of gov't
  - Consequence: Indian membership in Act 1861
3. 1866 – Sir Syed formed British India Association at Aligarh – to express grievances of Indians to gov't
4. wrote Loyal Muhammadans of India
5. Indian Patriotic Association 1888 – forum for those who did not join Congress
6. Muhammadan Political Association 1903 – Against Hindu Revivalist movements
  - a. Arya Smaj – Hindustan 1977
  - b. B G Tilak – Cow Slaughter
  - c. Shudhi -
  - d. Shangtahn -

### Religious Services of Aligarh Movement

1. Wrote “Essay on the Life of Muhammad & Rebattle” in response to William Muire’s objectionable remarks in “Life of Muhammad”
2. Philosophical commentary “Tabaeen-al-Kalam” on bible – point out similarities
3. Influenced by MBA Wahab and Shah Ismail Shaheed – having positive attitude towards religion

### Social services of Aligarh Movement

1. “Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq” criticized conservative way of life and advised to adopt new trend
2. Established Orphanage houses
3. Founded Anjuman-i-Tariki-i-Urdu protecting Urdu
4. Ahkam-i-Taham-i-Ahle-Kitab Muslims can eat with Christians

### Pioneer of two nation theory

- Advocate of Hindu Muslim unity
- Urdu Hindi controversy 1867 in Banaras, changed his views
- Shakespeare dialogue

### Features of Aligarh

- Western & Eastern Education
- Islamic Education
- Residential College
- European and Indian staff
- Non-Muslim students
- Loyalist Disposition

### Aligarh Movement after Sir Syed’s death

1. 1889 – Sir Syed proposed a trustee bill Sir Syed as Sec. of the trust & Syed

Mahmud (son) as joint sec.

2. After Sir Syed's death (1898), Syed Mahmud as Sec. was a weak manager resigned

3. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk as new sec devoted deposited six lac Rs to gov't handled the conflict b/t two groups – Sahibzada Aftab Khan (in favor of European staff) & Muhammad Ali Johar Died in 1907

4. Nawab Vaqar ul Malik took over tussle on European staff arouse Nawab resigned in 1912 – health

5. Nawab Muhammad Ishaq Khan deposited 20 lac for status of University 1919- college student played role in Tehrik e Khilafat

## Dar-ul-Uloom-I-Deoband OR Deoband Movement

### MCQS

• Maulana Mohammad Qasim Nanautvi started this movement by establishing Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband in the Chattah Mosque, in Deoband (Sharanpur) on 30th May 1866

• A managing committee consisting Maulana Mohammad Qasim, Maulana Zulifqar Ali, Maulana Fazul-ur-Rehman and Maulana Muhammad Mahmood was formed to look after the affairs of the madrasah.

• Maulvi Muhammad was appointed as its first teacher with a monthly salary of fifteen rupees.

• Haji Muhammad Abid was also the founder member

• Reasons Of Establishment Of Deoband Movement:

• Main causes of the Deoband Movement were as under:

• i) After the 1857 war of Independence the Christian missionaries had started preaching their religion unhindered under the disguised patronage of the government. Under these circumstances, preaching of Islam was the need of the hour.

• ii) The Deoband Movement was the corollary of the Muslim desire for renaissance.

• iii) The Indian Ulema wanted to give a proper position to the teachings of the Quran and Hadith which enjoyed secondary importance of Darse Nizami. Thus the Syllabus of Deoband comprised of Tafseer, Hadith, and Arabic literature, Fiqah, Ilmul Kalam, Serf-o-Nehv and Tajveed.

• Syllabus Of Deoband Madrassah:

• i) In the first four years the Holy Quran was memorized.

• ii) Then the disciplines of Urdu, Diniyat, Social Studies, geography, Islamic Civilization and Fiqah were Taught to the students for four years.

• iii) In the Arabic course the students were taught Arabic literature, Hadith, Logic, Philosophy, fiqah, Tafseer, Ilmul Kalam, Mathematics and Manazara. In addition, the students of Urdu language, Arabic language and Translations were taught in three year Arabic course.

• iv) In the five year Persian and Mathematics course, the students of Persian language, History of Islam, Geography, Mathematics and Translation were taught to the students.

Deoband, in fact, was a movement which focused on Islamic teachings rather than materialism. The pioneers of Deoband Movement were against the Aligarh movements of Sir Syed and considered him a materialistic who was imparting only modern knowledge to the Muslims and drifting them away from Islam. That was why; the Deoband Movement was started parallel to Aligarh Movement

### Establishment Of The Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam:

#### MCQS

On September 24, 1884 Anjuman was found in the mosque Bakan Khan gate, Lahore.

When this Anjuman was found there were about 250 members of it.

Khalifa Hameed-ud-Din was the founder of this Anjuman

Abdur Rahim, Dr. Mohammad Din Nazir, Maulvi Charagh Din, Maulvi Ghulam Mohammad, Haji Meer Shams-ud-Din and Khan Najam-ud-din were other active members of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-Islam Lahore.

The objectives of the Anjuman were as follows.

- i) To furnish modern and Islamic education to the Muslims.
- ii) Prevention of the propaganda of Christianity.
- iii) Establishment of an Islamic Society on sound foundations.
- iv) Protection of orphan children and to give them education.
- v) Protection and development of the Muslims' social, political, economic, and educational rights.

In 1884, two schools were established under the administration of this Anjuman. The primary school for girls was also established. In 1925, a girl's primary school was upgraded to high school. In 1938, Islamia college for women, Cooper road, Lahore was started by the Anjuman.

In boys sector, in 1889, a boy's school named Madrassa-tul-Musalamin in Sheranwala Gate, Lahore was established. In 1905, Islamia College Railway Road, Lahore for boys was also established by the Anjuman.

Islamia College Civil Line, Lahore, Islamia college Lahore Cantt, Himayat-i-Islamia college, Lahore and Islamia Degree College, Kasur were other institutions really quenched the thirst of education of the students of the Punjab.

Sir Syed, Allama Iqbal, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Malik, Sheikh Abdul Qadir, Justice Shah Din and Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali attended its sessions and supported its activities.

#### MCQS

Nadva-tul-Ulema Lucknow was established by Maulana Abdul Ghafoor, Maulana Shibli Naumani and Maulana Abdul Haq in 1894.

- Nadva aimed at producing the graduate well versed in both Western knowledge and religious education.
- Nadva started functioning in 1898 and in the beginning faced financial difficulties which were removed with the progress of time.
- The nobles of Shah Jehan Pur provided land and then State of Hyderabad in 1900 and Bhopal in 1905 fixed annual grants for this Muslim seat of learning. Later on, the government also sanctioned a monthly grant of 500 rupees for the Nadva.
- Objectives of The Nadva:
- Nadva had the following objectives.
  - i) Nadva aimed at the reformation of the Muslims by producing the graduates well equipped with both Western and secular knowledge.
  - ii) One of its main objectives was the promotion of Islamic knowledge and thought.
  - iii) Nadva aimed at the reformation of the curriculum of Islamic education.
  - iv) To end the mutual differences of the Muslim religious scholars.
  - v) To work for the welfare of the Muslims.
  - vi) To evaluate Nadva to the status of Muslim seat of learning where students may be imparted the knowledge of the modern science subjects along with educational knowledge.
- Darul Musanafeen" Azamgarh was the product of Nadva movement.
- Maulana Shibli Naumani who was the main force behind the Nadva Movement wrote many books and influences the contemporary writers. "Al-Nadva" was the magazine of Nadva.

## F -Education

Pakistan has one of the lowest literacy rates in the world. In 2003 only 45.7 percent of adult Pakistanis were literate. Male literacy was 59.8 percent, while female literacy was 30.6 percent. From 1976 to 2001 the number of primary schools doubled, but so did the population. High levels of population growth continue to hamper educational development in the country. The government launched a nationwide initiative in 1998 with the aim of eradicating illiteracy and providing a basic education to all children.

According to the constitution, it is the state's responsibility to provide free primary education. Five years has been established as the period of primary school attendance, but attendance is not compulsory. While the enrollment rate in primary school is high for boys, less than one-half of girls attend school. In the 1999–2000 school year 96 percent of primary school-aged children were enrolled in school, while only 39 percent of secondary school-aged children attended. In 1996, 3.5 percent of Pakistan's college-aged population attended institutions of higher education. The wealthiest and best students seek education in British and American universities.

At the time of independence Pakistan had only one university, the University of the Punjab, founded in 1882 in Lahore. Pakistan now has more than 20 public universities. Among Pakistan's leading public institutions of higher education are Quaid-e-Azam University (1965), in Islāmābād, the University of Karāchi (1951), the University of Peshāwar (1950), and the University of Sindh (1947), near Hyderābād.

Since 1978 the government has encouraged the privatization of education at all levels. This led to the creation of three major private universities: Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS), Agha Khan University Medical College (in Karāchi), and Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences and Technology (in Topi, North-West Frontier Province). The National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST), in Rāwalpindi, conducts research in the fields of science and technology for both the public and private sectors.

1. Pedagogy is the holistic science of education. the word is derived from a Greek word Paidos and ago, which means "to lead the child"
2. The word "education" is derived from the Latin ēducātiō ("A breeding, a bringing up, a rearing") from ēdūcō ("educate, train")
3. In formal education, a curriculum is the set of courses, and their content, offered at a school or university.
4. curriculum came from the Latin word for race course, referring to the course of deeds and experiences through which children grow to become mature adult
5. Epistemology is the branch of philosophy that studies knowledge. Deals with
6. What is knowledge?
7. How is knowledge acquired?
8. ontology is the study or concern about what kinds of things exist - what entities there are in the universe. It derives from the Greek onto (being) and logia (written or spoken discourse). It is a branch of metaphysics , the study of first principles or the essence of things.
9. axiology is The study of the nature of values and value judgments.
10. Perennialists believe that one should teach the things that one deems to be of everlasting pertinence to all people everywhere
11. Educational essentialism is an educational philosophy whose adherents believe that children should learn the traditional basic subjects thoroughly and rigorously
12. Progressivists believe that individuality, progress, and change are fundamental to one's education. Believing that people learn best from what they consider most relevant to their lives, progressivists center their curricula on the needs, experiences, interests, and abilities of students
13. Philosophy of education can refer to either the academic field of applied philosophy or to one of any educational philosophies that promote a specific type or

vision of education, and/or which examine the definition, goals and meaning of education.

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The National Education Policy (NEP) 2009 (“the Policy”) comes in a series of education policies dating back to the very inception of the country in 1947. The review process for the National Education Policy 1998-2010 was initiated in 2005 and the first document, the White Paper was finalised in March 2007. The White Paper became the basis for development of the Policy document.

1. Life Skills-Based Education (LSBE) shall be promoted.
2. Grades XI and XII shall not be part of the college level and shall be merged into the school level forming part of existing secondary schools
3. A system for ranking of primary and secondary educational institutions across the country shall be introduced
4. To create an order for excellence in the country, a “National Merit Programme” shall be introduced to award bright students
5. All children, boys and girls, shall be brought inside school by the year 2015.

6. Official age for primary education shall be 6 to 10 years. The official age group for next levels of education shall also change accordingly.
7. Government shall make efforts to provide the necessary financial resources to achieve the EFA goals.
8. Government shall establish at least one "Apna Ghar" residential school in each province to provide free high quality education facilities to poor students.
9. Every child, on admission in Grade I, shall be allotted a unique ID that will continue to remain with the child throughout his or her academic career.
10. Literacy rate shall be increased up to 86% by 2015
11. Provinces and district governments shall allocate a minimum of 3% of education budget for literacy and non formal basic education (NFBE).
12. NEF programmes, currently in practice up to grade 5 shall be expanded up to grade 10, where required.
13. (14 to 17 years). Special educational stipends shall be introduced to rehabilitate child labourers.
14. A Bachelors degree, with a B.Ed., shall be the requirement for teaching at the elementary level. A Masters level for the secondary and higher secondary, with a B.Ed., shall be ensured by 2018. PTC and CT shall be finished
15. Diploma in Education (D.Ed) may be used as an intermediate qualification till B.Ed teachers are available universally.
16. Teacher training arrangements, accreditation and certification procedures shall be standardised and institutionalised.
17. In service teachers training in mathematics shall be given with due attention to developing conceptual understanding, procedural knowledge, problem solving and practical reasoning skills.
18. In service teacher training in science shall be based on real life situations, use of science kits and provision of science kits to all primary and middle schools.
19. Teacher allocation plans, likewise, shall be based on schools needs and qualifications of teachers. Over the course of next two years, Governments shall develop a rationalised and need-based school allocation of teachers, which should be reviewed and modified annually.
20. Provincial and Area Administrations shall develop effective accountability mechanism including EMIS data on teacher deployment, to control absenteeism and multiple job-holding,
21. Maximum age limit shall be waived off for recruitment of female teachers.
22. The curriculum development and review process, as well as textbooks review process, shall be standardised and institutionalised within the framework of the Federal Supervision of Curricula, Textbooks and Maintenance of Standards of Education Act, 1976.
23. Professional Councils like Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PM&DC) and Pakistan Engineering Council (PEC) shall be involved in consultations for relevant curriculum development.
24. Environmental education shall be made an integral part of education.
25. Matric-Tech scheme shall be re-introduced at secondary level
26. Education system needs to be internationally competitive and Pakistan shall make efforts

27. TVE shall be extended according to the need of the area i.e. Tehsil, District and Division.

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The Structure of Observed Learning Outcomes (SOLO) was developed in 1970s by two Australian academicians-John Biggs and Kevin Collis.

Government of the Punjab established an autonomous examining body named as Punjab Examination Commission (PEC). The major purpose of establishing this body is to administer assessment-only examinations for grade 5 and grade 8. It is only focused on measuring learning outcomes of these students.

SOLO suggests that there are five modes of cognitive functioning rather than the

four developmental stages of Piaget. Biggs and Collis have provided a post-formal mode of development to describe shifts in cognitive growth beyond that normally observed among school children

1. Sensorimotor mode. The focus of attention (or source of elements) is the physical environment. Children develop the ability to coordinate and manage their interaction with the physical environment.
2. Iconic mode. In this mode, symbols and imagery are used to represent the elements of the sensorimotor mode
3. Concrete symbolic mode. This mode involves a shift in abstraction from representing the physical world through oral language to using written, second order, symbol systems that apply to the experienced world
4. Formal mode. As indicated above, the elements of attention in the formal mode are theoretical constructs without a real world referent.
5. Post-formal mode. The existence of this mode seems to be hypothesized rather than be supported by empirical evidence.

## BLOOM'S TAXONOMY

1. Before SOLO Taxonomy, Bloom's taxonomy was used in Pakistan.
2. The Taxonomy of Educational Objectives, often called Bloom's Taxonomy, is a classification of the different objectives and skills that educators set for students (learning objectives).
3. The taxonomy was proposed in 1956 by Benjamin Bloom, an educational psychologist at the University of Chicago.
4. Bloom's Taxonomy divides educational objectives into three "domains:" Affective, Psychomotor, and Cognitive.

### Cognitive Domain

Skills in the cognitive domain revolve around knowledge, comprehension, and "thinking through" a particular topic.

There are six levels in the taxonomy, moving through the lowest order processes to the highest:

#### 1) Knowledge

At this level, the learner is required to exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts and answers.

#### 2) Comprehension

The learner is required to show understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions, and stating main ideas.

#### 3) Application

This level requires using new knowledge; solve problems in new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.

#### 4) Analysis

Here the learner is expected to examine and break information into parts by identifying motives, causes or inferences and find evidence to support generalizations.

#### 5) Synthesis

Here the individual learner compiles information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.

## 6) Evaluation

The individual is expected to present and defend opinions by making judgments about information, validity of ideas or quality of work based on a set of criteria.

### Psychomotor Domain

Skills in the psychomotor domain describe the ability to physically manipulate a tool or instrument like a hammer. Psychomotor objectives usually focus on change and/or development in behavior and/or skills.

Bloom and his colleagues never created subcategories for skills in the psychomotor domain, but since then other educators have created their own psychomotor taxonomies.

### Affective Domain

Skills in the affective domain describe the way people react emotionally and their ability to feel another living thing's pain or joy. Affective objectives typically target the awareness and growth in attitudes, emotions, and feelings.

There are five levels in the affective domain, moving through the lowest order processes to the highest:

#### 1) Receiving

At the lowest level the student passively pays attention. Without this level, no learning can occur.

#### 2) Responding

The student actively participates in the learning process, not only attends to a stimulus but also reacts in some way.

#### 3) Valuing

The student attaches a value to an object, phenomenon, or piece of information.

#### 4) Organizing

The student can put together different values, information, and ideas and accommodate them within his/her own schema; comparing, relating and elaborating on what has been learned.

#### 5) Characterizing

The student has held a particular value or belief that now exerts influence on his/her behaviour so that it becomes a characteristic.

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

(A). Blame students for their absence from the class.

(B). Ponder over the present attitude of students in a calm manner.

(C). Think about using some interesting techniques of teaching.

(D). Try to understand the reasons and try to eliminate them.

Ans:-D

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

- (A). reads from prepared notes
- (B). prepares the notes well in advance and use them as a guide
- (C). talks extempore
- (D). talks extempore drawing examples from other disciplines

Ans:-D

3. Teachers who are enthusiastic in be class-room teaching

- (A). often lack proficiency in the subjects which stays hidden under their enthusiasm
- (B). Simply dramatize to hold the student's attention
- (C). involve their students in the teaching-learning process
- (D). all of the above

Ans:-C

4. One can be a good teacher, if he/she

- (A). has genuine interest in teaching
- (B). knows how to control students
- (C). knows his/her subject
- (D). has good expression

Ans:-C

5. The most important skill of teaching is

- (A). making students understand what the teacher says
- (B). covering the course prescribed in his subject
- (C). keeping students relaxed while teaching
- (D). taking classes regularly

Ans:-A

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

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

Ans:-C

7. Success of a profession depends on—

- (A) Policy to please individuals
- (B) Maintaining relationship with people
- (C) Maintaining quality of work
- (D) Loyalty to the superiors

Ans. (C)

8. Main role of teacher is identified with a—

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

(D) Motivator

Ans. (A)

9. Prior to teaching the teacher does—

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

Ans. (D)

10. Effective teaching includes—

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

Ans. (C)

11. Immediate outcome of teaching is—

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

Ans. (A)

12. Basic requirement of teaching efficiency is—

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

Ans. (D)

13. Questioning skill in teaching is most useful in—

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

Ans. (A)

14. A teacher wants to enhance his income. You will advise him/her to—

- (A) Teach in coaching institutes during extra time
- (B) Take more remunerative works in the school/college
- (C) Join contractual assignments other than teaching
- (D) Writing Books

Ans. (D)

15. As a principal you will encourage your teacher colleagues to—

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

Ans. (D)

16. A teacher shall inculcate social and moral values among students by—

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

Ans (C)

17. The most significant approach of evaluation is—

- (A) Continuous and comprehensive evaluation
- (B) Conducting objective term end examination
- (C) Maintaining cumulative records of students
- (D) Semester system evaluation

Ans. (A)

18. Educational technology is useful because—

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

Ans. (C)

19. A teacher must have mastery over his subject for—

- (A) alertness
- (B) making impact on students
- (C) interest
- (D) making teaching effective

Ans. (D)

20. The term 'kinder garden' means—

- (A) Children's
- (B) Children's home
- (C) Children's school
- (D) Children's playground

Ans. (D)

21. The Kothari Commission Report on Education was entitled as—

- (A) Education and National Development
- (B) Learning 'to be'
- (C) Diversification of Education
- (D) Education for all

Ans. (A)

22. The most appropriate meaning of learning is—

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

Ans. (B)

23. Teachers knowledge on student's needs and interests are covered by the subject—

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

Ans. (B)

24. Work experience in education means—

- (A) Education for productivity with rural
- (B) Working for a new social order
- (C) Experience in industrial and technological world
- (D) Education for orientation towards vocational courses

Ans. (D)

25. Integral education concept is propounded by—

- (A) Sri Aurobindo
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi
- (C) Swami Dayanand
- (D) Swami Vivekanand

Ans. (A)

### Quiz Questions on Teaching Aptitude

1. A major strength of ecological theory is its framework for explaining

- (a) Environmental influences on development.
- (b) Biological influences on development.
- (c) Cognitive development.
- (d) Affective processes in development.

2. All of the following advanced principles of child development that are closely allied to the stimulus response learning theory, except

- (a) Pavilov
- (b) J B Waston
- (c) Hull
- (d) Gesell

3. The process whereby the genetic factors limit an individual's responsiveness to the

environment is known as

- (a) Canalization.
- (b) Discontinuity.
- (c) Differentiation.
- (d) Range of reaction.

4. In order to develop the spirit of labour in students

- (a) The teacher himself should indulge in labour
- (b) The teacher should deliver lectures on the importance of labour
- (c) Students should be given opportunities to do labour from time to time
- (d) Students should be given examples of laboring people

5. A child has been admitted to your school who belongs to a back ward family/background from the cultural viewpoint. You will

- (a) Keep him in a class in which, there are many more students of backward background from the cultural viewpoint
- (b) Send a teacher to know more about the backward cultural background of the child
- (c) Keep him in a normal class but will make special arrangements for teaching him, keeping his special needs in view
- (d) Advise him to take up vocational education

6. All of the following can be signs that a child is gifted, except

- (a) Early development of a sense of time
- (b) Interest in encyclopaedias and dictionaries
- (c) Uneasy relationships with peers.
- (d) Easy retention of facts

7. If heredity is an important determinant of a specific behaviour, what prediction can we make about expression of the behaviour in identical twins reared apart compared to its expression in fraternal twins reared apart?

- (a) Fraternal twins will express the behaviour more similarly than identical twins.
- (b) There will be little similarity in the expression of the behaviour in either set of twins.
- (c) Identical twins will express the behaviour more similarly than fraternal twins.
- (d) The behaviour will be expressed as similarly by identical twins as it is by fraternal twins.

8. Froebel's most important contribution to education was his development of the

- (a) Vocational school
- (b) Public high school
- (c) Kindergarten
- (d) Latin School

9. Of the following, the main purpose of state certification of teachers is to
- (a) Monitor the quality of teacher training institutions
  - (b) Provide for a uniform standard of entry-level teacher competency throughout the state
  - (c) Exclude from the profession those not trained in pedagogy
  - (d) Exclude from the profession those who are mentally unhealthy
10. The key difference between evolutionary and cultural change is that evolutionary change alters \_\_\_\_\_ whereas cultural change alters \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Reproduction; environment
  - (b) Heredity; environment
  - (c) Environment; behavior
  - (d) Development; learning
11. The current view of childhood assumes that
- (a) Children are similar to adults in most ways.
  - (b) Children are best treated as young adults.
  - (c) Childhood is basically a "waiting period."
  - (d) Childhood is a unique period of growth and change.
12. In preparing a fifth grade class to take a standardized reading test the teacher is best advised to:
- (a) Tell the children the test is very important and they should do the best they can
  - (b) Ditto key questions from a previous test and allow the pupils to answer them
  - (c) Coach the below grade level readers, as the rest of the class will do well anyway
  - (d) Give the pupils practice in answering questions similar to the type that will appear on the test
13. A normal child of twelve years of age is most likely to
- (a) Have difficulty with gross motor coordination
  - (b) Have feelings of anxiety about pleasing adults
  - (c) Confine his/her interests to here and now
  - (d) Be eager for peer approval
14. Creative writing should be an activity planned for
- (a) Only those children reading on grade level
  - (b) Only those children who can spell and also, can write cohesive sentences
  - (c) Only those children who want to write for the newspaper of the class
  - (d) All children
15. Of the following, the most promising step for a teacher to take in order to improve class discipline is to
- (a) Note specific infractions of class rules in the marking book
  - (b) Evaluate his/her materials, methods and approaches to children
  - (c) Consult the class and agree upon a graduated series of punishments
  - (d) Call a parent – teacher meeting to discuss the situation

16. The question "Will the shy child who never speaks turn into a quiet, shy adult or will the child become a sociable, talkative person?" is concerned with which developmental issue?
- (a) Maturation
  - (b) Continuity and discontinuity
  - (c) Cultural universals versus cultural relativism
  - (d) Nature and nurture
17. A child from a disorganized home will experience the greatest difficulty with:
- (a) Well structured lessons
  - (b) Independent study
  - (c) Programmed instruction
  - (d) Workbooks
18. Most psychologists believe that development is due
- (a) Largely to nature.
  - (b) Largely to nurture.
  - (c) To nature and nurture acting separately.
  - (d) To an interaction of nature and nurture.
19. The normal twelve –year –old child is most likely to:
- (a) Have difficulty with gross motor coordination
  - (b) Have anxiety feelings about pleasing adults
  - (c) Confine his/her interests to the here and now
  - (d) Be eager for peer approval
20. The reason why students run from school is
- (a) Lack of interesting class teaching work
  - (b) Lack of interest in studies on the part of students
  - (c) Not giving punishment to students
  - (d) Callous attitude of teachers towards the problem
21. You find a student to be intelligent. You will
- (a) Remain pleased with him
  - (b) Not give him additional homework
  - (c) Motivate him so that he can make more progress
  - (d) Inform his parents about the fact that he is intelligent
22. If some students are not in a mood to study in the class, you will
- (a) Force them to study
  - (b) Tell those students to leave the class and enjoy
  - (c) Warn them that they must study else you will report the matter to the Principal
  - (d) Tell them some interesting things related to their interests or your own subject
23. Child development is defined as a field of study that

- (a) Examines change in human abilities.
- (b) Seeks to explain behaviour across the life span.
- (c) Compares children to adults to senior citizens.
- (d) Accounts for the gradual evolution of the child's cognitive, social, and other capacities.

24. The term 'identical elements' is closely associated with:

- (a) Group instruction
- (b) Transfer of learning
- (c) Jealousy between twins
- (d) Similar test questions

25. Organismic theories of development hold that

- (a) Psychological structures and processes within the child help determine his/her development.
- (b) Physical structures and processes within the child help determine his/her development.
- (c) Passively developed structures and processes within the child help determine his/her development.
- (d) Slowly developed structures and processes within the child help determine his/her development.

26. 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) The warmth displayed by the parents.

27. If student is too shy to participate in the class, you will

- (a) Not ask questions from him
- (b) Ask only those questions from him whose answers can be given by him
- (c) Not ask those questions from him whose answers are beyond his means and due to which, he may become objects of ridicule in the class
- (d) Ask questions from him only when he is keen to answer them

28. How will you bring a hyperactive child on the right path?

- (a) Make him sit in front of the class and keep a strict vigil on him
- (b) Allocate a seat for him in a corner of the class
- (c) Give him tasks of watering trees, cleaning the blackboard, making toys of clay etc.
- (d) None of above

29. Knowledge of child psychology is a must for a primary teacher. That is because

- (a) It helps in making children disciplined
- (b) The examination result is improved

- (c) It becomes a convenient mode for motivating children
- (d) It helps the teacher in understanding the behavior of children

30. The current movement of behavior modification, wherein tokens are awarded for correct responses, is a reflection of:

- (a) Herbart's Five Steps
- (b) Lock's Tabula rasa
- (c) Thorndike's Law of Effect
- (d) Thorndike's Law of Exercise

## ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (b) 11. (d) 12. (d) 13. (d) 14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (d) 17. (b) 18. (d) 19. (d) 20. (d) 21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (a) 26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (d) 30. (c)

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Developmental psychologists believe that two factors that influence human development are:

- a) Motivation and emotion
- b) Self and others
- c) Genetic makes up and experience
- d) Rewards and punishments

2) Motor skills are largely a result of:

- a) Learning
- b) Maturation process
- c) Practice
- d) Observing other

3) In Piaget's theory, the first two years of life are called the — stages:

- a) Paralinguistic
- b) Exploratory
- c) Sensorimotor
- d) Preoperational

4) Learning theories explain attachment of infants to their parents in items of:

- a) Conditioning
- b) Observational learning
- c) The maturation of perceptual skills
- d) Cognitive development

5) Freud was among the first to suggest that abnormal behavior:

- a) Can have a hereditary basis
- b) Is not the result of demonic possession
- c) Is psychology caused
- d) Can result from biological factors

6) Which of the following is not a common symptom of the depression?

- a) Insomnia

- b) Delusions
  - c) Poor appetite
  - d) Lethargy
- 7) Gradual exposure to actual feared situation is called:
- a) Cognitive desensitization
  - b) In vivo desensitization
  - c) Flooding
  - d) Breaking of resistance
- 8) Rotational –emotive therapy is a type of:
- a) Psychoanalysis
  - b) Client-centered therapy
  - c) Cognitive –behavior therapy
  - d) Behavior therapy
- 9) The concept of intelligence is closely related to:
- a) Motivation
  - b) Learning
  - c) Perception
  - d) Cognition
- 10) Most IQ tests assess:
- a) Academic motivation
  - b) Convergent thinking
  - c) Perceptual motor skills
  - d) Creativity
- 11) Addictive disorders include:
- a) Alcoholism and drug addiction
  - b) Overeating
  - c) Sociopathology
  - d) All the above
- 12) Seizures, confusions, delusions and hallucinations are symptoms of :
- a) Advanced alcoholism
  - b) Delirium tremens
  - c) Alcoholic withdrawal
  - d) All of the above
- 13) The central concept in Gestalt therapy is:
- a) Awareness
  - b) Self-fulfillment
  - c) Self-control
  - d) Desensitization
- 14) The techniques used in behavior modification:
- a) Stress interpersonal interactions
  - b) Employ the principal of learning
  - c) Are capable to a very limited rang of psychological problems
  - d) All involve some sort of operant conditioning
- 15) Research has suggested that compulsive behavior persists because:
- a) It reduces anxiety
  - b) There is some underlying conflict

- c) Others begin to expect it
  - d) It diverts the attention of the individual from the problem
- 16) A perceptual experience, which is not grounded in reality, is called a/an:
- a) Delusion
  - b) Illusionary images
  - c) Hallucinations
  - d) Spontaneous discharge of sensory neurons
- 17) The hallucinations of schizophrenic are most likely to be:
- a) Auditory
  - b) Visual
  - c) Tactual
  - d) Olfactory
- 18) Among people with severe mood disorder, —— is most common:
- a) Mania
  - b) Depression
  - c) Manic-depression
  - d) Euphoria
- 19) Rogers believes that all of us are born with:
- a) Unconditional positive regard
  - b) A drive for self fulfillment
  - c) A sense of individuality and uniqueness
  - d) A variety of incongruence, which must be resolved in infancy and early childhood
- 20) Tests that employ real life problems that the examinee is likely to face on the job are called:
- a) Job tasks
  - b) Valid tests
  - c) Situational tests
  - d) Projective techniques
- ) The group in an experiment which receives no treatment is called:
- a) Control group
  - b) Experimental group
  - c) No group
- 2) The portion of your nervous system which controls breathing and digestion is:
- a) Axon
  - b) Autonomic
  - c) Linear circuit
  - d) None of these
- 3) The color, smell and feeling of the flowers are relayed through what part of brain:
- a) Acetylcholine
  - b) Thalamus
  - c) Motor area
  - d) None of these
- 4) A hungry person would find food to be a:
- a) Primary reinforce
  - b) Secondary reinforce
  - c) None of these

- 5) A psychologist explains you that learning can be best defined in terms of underlying thought process. What theory is being stated:
- Social learning
  - Cognitive learning
  - Trial and error
  - None of these
- 6) According to Maslow, a person with no job, no friends and no house can be self actualized:
- 100 percent yes
  - 100 percent no
  - None of these
- 7) A need to establish and maintain relationship with other people:
- Achievement motivation
  - Need for affiliation
  - None of these
- 8) Term n-ach was introduced by:
- Mc Clelland
  - Jung
  - Maslow
  - None of these
- 9) Repression refers to:
- Primary defense mechanism
  - Regression
  - Frustration
  - None of these
- 10) Enduring dimensions of personality characteristics differentiating people from another is called:
- Factor analysis
  - Trait
  - Determinism
  - None of these
- 11) The theory which suggests that people learn attitude by observing their own behavior is:
- Operant conditioning
  - CR
  - Self-perception
  - None of these
- 12) Theory of cognitive dissonance is offered by:
- Skinner
  - Bandura
  - Festinger
  - None of these
- 13) The ability to view the world in 3 dimensions and perceive distance is:
- Depth perception
  - Illusion

- c) Delusion
  - d) None of these
- 14) According to Bandura, one is socialized by:
- a) Punishment
  - b) Observation
  - c) Food
  - d) None of these
- 15) Crowding causes increase in heart rate and the level of adrenaline:
- a) No
  - b) Yes
- 16) Studies demonstrate that greater genetic similarity is associated with greater similarity of attitudes:
- a) True
  - b) False
- 17) A theory that states that emotions are a joint result of non-specific physiological arousal and interpretation of the arousal is called:
- a) Two-factor theory of emotion
  - b) James-Lange theory of emotion
  - c) Bem's theory of emotion
  - d) None of these
- 18) Maintenance of an internal biological balance is called:
- a) Instinct
  - b) Need
  - c) Homeostasis
  - d) None of these
- 19) The part of personality that provides a buffer between the id and the outside world is:
- a) Super-ego
  - b) Ego
  - c) Ego-ideal
  - d) None of these
- 20) Specialized cells of nervous system carry:
- a) Messages
  - b) Reflexes
  - c) Both (a) and (b)
  - d) None of the (a) and (b)
- The combination of responses or ideals in novel way is called:
- a) Exploration
  - b) Creativity
  - c) Thinking
- 2) Group intelligence testing is better than individual testing:
- a) True
  - b) False
- 3) Birth typically occurs after:
- a) Forty weeks conception
  - b) Thirty eight weeks conception

- c) Four weeks conception
- d) None of these
- 4) Longitudinal researches investigate:
  - a) Behavior through times as subject age
  - b) Behavior of different ages are compared
  - c) None of these
- 5) The cause of abnormal behavior is only physiological, it is explained by:
  - a) Psycho model
  - b) Medical model
  - c) Psychosocial model
  - d) None of these
- 6) One abnormal behavior was associated with witch craft:
  - a) True
  - b) False
- 7) A feeling of apprehension or tension is:
  - a) Frustration
  - b) Panic
  - c) Anxiety
- 8) Which of the following treatments deal with phobias by gradual exposure?
  - a) Super ego control
  - b) Systematic desensitization
  - c) Reinforcement
  - d) Dreams
  - e) None of these
- 9) The operation of the brain's neurotransmitters is altered because:
  - a) Use of LDS
  - b) Use of alcohol
  - c) None of these
- 10) Researches show that poor performance is the result of:
  - a) Poor conditions
  - b) Job satisfaction
  - c) Both (a) and (b)
  - d) None of these
- 11) Low job satisfaction is likely to bring about high absenteeism:
  - a) False
  - b) True
- 12) The term propinquity explains:
  - a) Geographical proximity
  - b) Why people affiliate with one another
  - c) Both (a) and (b)
  - d) None of these
- 13) Group think refers to:
  - a) Deterioration of mental efficiency
  - b) Deterioration of physical energy
  - c) Think tank
  - d) None of these

- 14) Main functions of stimulants are:
- To alleviate tension
  - To provide energy and alertness
  - Prescribed for insomnia
  - None of these
- 15) Chromosomal anomalies can be recognized by slanting eyes and flat nose:
- Down's syndrome
  - PKU
  - Langdon Down's syndrome
- 16) Characters disorders, such as obsessive-compulsive behavior are developed due to disturbed parent-child relation in the:
- Later Oedipal phase
  - Paranoid stage
  - Libido
  - None of these
- 17) According to the Piaget, from 2 to 7 years of age, language is developed slowly and gradually this stage is called:
- Preoperational stage
  - Egocentric stage
  - Sensorimotor stage
  - None of these
- 18) Speech like but meaningless sound appear between 3 months to one year is termed as:
- Syntax
  - Babble
  - Conversation
  - None of these
- 19) The ability to deal with new problems and encounters is technically called as:
- Crystallized intelligence
  - G or g-factor of intelligence
  - Fluid intelligence
  - None of these
- 20) The triachric theory of intelligence suggests that there are:
- Four components
  - Six components
  - Three components
  - None of these
- 1) The junction where the axon of a sending neuron communicates with a receiving neuron is called the:
- Reuptake site
  - Receptor site
  - Synapse
  - Axon terminal
  - None of these
- 2) The autonomic nervous system differs from the somatic nervous system in that its operation is largely:

- a) Involuntary
  - b) Voluntary
  - c) Controlled by the brain
  - d) Controlled by the spinal chord
  - e) None of these
- 3) The most fundamental principle of perceptual organization is called the:
- a) Figure-ground relationship
  - b) Volley principle
  - c) Dark adaptation phenomenon
  - d) Law of closure
  - e) None of these
- 4) Which of the following phenomena was studied by parlor?
- a) Maturation
  - b) Animal cognition
  - c) Operant conditioning
  - d) Classical conditioning
  - e) None of these
- 5) What can occur if a person believes that a connection exists between an act and its consequences when there is no relationship between the two?
- a) Classical conditioning
  - b) Superstitious behavior
  - c) Shaping
  - d) Sequential learning
  - e) None of these
- 6) Advertisers place beautiful people or likeable places and objects with the products they are trying to sell because these items:
- a) Distract from the disadvantages of the products
  - b) Cause pleasant feelings to be evoked
  - c) Are part of the products' basic qualities
  - d) Are just elements of scenery
  - e) None of these
- 7) The body's natural tendency to maintain a state of internal balance or equilibrium is called:
- a) Arousal
  - b) Opponent process
  - c) Homeostasis
  - d) Instinct
  - e) None of these
- 8) Concerns with meeting standards of excellence and accomplishing difficult tasks refer to need for:
- a) Affiliation
  - b) Achievement
  - c) Power
  - d) Apperception
  - e) None of these

- 9) Which of the following condition is not associated with prolonged sensory deprivation?
- a) Inability to concentrate
  - b) A satisfying-relaxed feeling
  - c) Hallucinations
  - d) Confusion
  - e) None of these
- 10) Presence of others may interfere with performance due to:
- a) Social inhibition
  - b) Social loafing
  - c) Distraction
  - d) All of these
  - e) None of these
- 11) Psychology has been defined by psychologists as:
- a) The study of behavior
  - b) The study of mental activity
  - c) The science that studies behavior and mental process
  - d) None of these
  - e) All of these
- 12) When we look at a distant object, we usually judge its size by:
- a) Object size
  - b) Perspective size
  - c) A compromise between object size and perspective size
  - d) Retinal size
  - e) None of these
- 13) The view that we are born with the ability to perceive the way we do it held by:
- a) Sensory psychologists
  - b) Nativists
  - c) Empiricists
  - d) Contemporary psychologists
  - e) None of these
- 14) The ability to focus on stimuli in which we are interested while resisting distracting stimuli is called:
- a) Concentrated attending
  - b) Stimulus focusing
  - c) Selective attention
  - d) Structured perceiving
  - e) None of these
- 15) In Freud's theory of personality:
- a) The ego obeys the reality principle
  - b) The id operates by secondary process thinking
  - c) The super-ego obeys the pleasure principle
  - d) The ego operates by primary process thinking
  - e) None of these
- 16) Trait theory has been criticized on the ground that:
- a) Traits may be highly dependent on the situation

- b) Moderator variable are often very influential
  - c) They often do not specify how traits are organized within the personality
  - d) All of the (a), (b) and (c)
  - e) None of the (a), (b) and (c)
- 17) When we receive mixed information about a person, we tend to base our impression on the information that is:
- a) Favorable
  - b) Unfavorable
  - c) Received first
  - d) Received last
  - e) None of these
- 18) Most of the social psychological research on attitude change has been generated by theories concerning:
- a) Consistency in attitudes and behavior
  - b) Cognitive dissonance
  - c) Self-perception
  - d) Attribution
  - e) None of these
- 19) The public opinion survey is:
- a) A passive record of opinion
  - b) Limited to what the public believes at one moment in time
  - c) Generally ignored by successful politicians
  - d) Increasingly helping to shape opinion as well as measure it
  - e) None of these
- 20) The objectivity of science lies in:
- a) The capability of scientists to avoid the prejudices of their society
  - b) The choice of question studied
  - c) Its methodology
  - d) All of these
  - e) None of these
- What are the problems associated with low birth weight?
- a) Susceptibility to infection
  - b) Difficulty in maintaining body temperature
  - c) Susceptibility to infection
  - d) Difficulty with breathing, sucking swallowing and digestion
  - e) None of the (a) (b) and (c)
- 2) According to Piaget, the major accomplishment of the sensorimotor stage is:
- a) Abstract thinking
  - b) Egocentrism
  - c) Centration
  - d) Object permanence
  - e) None of these
- 3) During the stage of concrete operations children:
- a) Understand the concept of reversibility
  - b) Do not yet understand the concept of conversation

- c) Are able to solve abstract problems
- d) None of these
- 4) Studies show that an “authoritarian family” tends to produce an adolescent who is:
  - a) Dependent and obedient
  - b) Self-reliant
  - c) Independent but deserved
  - d) Surface-complaint but rebellious underneath
- 5) Child-rearing methods in Pakistan:
  - a) Differ little from those in other countries
  - b) Differ from one social class to another
  - c) Have changed very little over the past fifty years
  - d) Are now pretty much the same from one social class to the next
- 6) According to Erickson’s theory, the struggle during adolescence is:
  - a) Intimacy versus isolation
  - b) Initiative versus role confusion
  - c) Competence versus inferiority
- 7) A major defining characteristic of personality disorder is that they:
  - a) Are psychological, more from society’s view than from that of the person’s who have them
  - b) Reflect a lack of contrast with reality
  - c) Are comparatively easy to treat
  - d) Are frequently relative, i.e. short term responses to stress
- 8) The behavioral interpretation of depression relates it to “learned happiness.” The most obvious symptom of this condition is:
  - a) Passivity
  - b) Increased appetite
  - c) Excessive-aggressiveness when threatened
  - d) An increase in random maladaptive behavior
- 9) Behavior therapists believe that insight is:
  - a) A worthwhile goal
  - b) Non sufficient for behavior change
  - c) Not necessary for behavior change
  - d) All of these
- 10) The suggested cause of abnormal behavior from the cognitive perspective is:
  - a) Faulty learning
  - b) Early childhood experiences
  - c) Unconscious unresolved conflicts
  - d) Faulty thinking
- 11) The most frequently occurring major psychological disorder is:
  - a) Phobias
  - b) Schizophrenia
  - c) Depression
  - d) Bipolar disorder
- 12) Person-centered therapy is best described as:
  - a) Confrontive
  - b) Structured

c) Nondirective

d) Objective

13) Systematic desensitization is used in treatment of:

a) Schizophrenia

b) Mood disorders

c) Phobias

d) Somatoform disorders

14) Guilford's structure of intellect model of intelligence is notable because:

a) It separate operations from content and product

b) It rejects the idea of gender feature

c) It yields 180 unique intellectual factors

d) All of these

15) The most important criterion of whether an individual should be considered retarded is that individual's:

a) Social competence

b) Mental age

c) IQ

d) Ability to learn to speak

16) Improved job satisfaction result in—in work performance and—in turnover:

a) Decrease: decrease

b) Increase: no change

c) Increase: increase

d) No change: decrease

17) Some employers allow their employees to create their own sceduals within set parameters. This is called:

a) Job sharing

b) Job enrichment

c) Time sharing

d) Flextime

18) All of the following are some of the major sources of work stress EXCEPT:

a) Little control

b) Shift work

c) High decision latitude

d) Discrimination

19) Bonuses, recognition awards, praise and time off improve motivation through the application of:

a) Performance appraisal

b) Benefits

c) Reinforcement

d) Objective criteria

20) The Binet-Simon scale was adapted for American use by:

a) Thurston

b) Terman

c) Wechsler

d) Binet

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