

**E ▶ ENTRI**

**NVHSE / HSST  
TEACHING APTITUDE  
FREE 1000 QUESTIONS**



**1. In doing action research what is the usual sequence of steps?**

- A. Reflect, observe, plan, act                      B. Plan, act, observe, reflect  
C. Plan, reflect, observe, act                      D. Act, observe, plan, reflect

**Solution: B**

Action research will be carried out in the time period of applied research or Basic research.

**2. Which sequence of research steps is logical in the list given below ?**

- A. Problem formulation, Analysis, Development of Research design, Hypothesis making, Collection of data, Arriving at generalizations and conclusions.  
B. Development of Research design, Hypothesis making, Problem formulation, Data analysis, Arriving at conclusions and data collection.  
C. Problem formulation, Hypothesis making, Development of a Research design, Collection of data, Data analysis and formulation of generalizations and conclusions.  
D. Problem formulation, Deciding about the sample and data collection tools, Formulation of hypothesis, Collection and interpretation of research evidence.

**Solution: C**

Steps of research process

1. Problem formulation
2. Review of literature
3. Formulation of objective
4. Formulation of hypothesis
5. Research Design
6. Data collection
7. Data processing
8. Data analysis
9. Report writing

**3. Effectiveness of teaching has to be judged in terms of -----  
-----.**

- A. Course coverage                      B. Students' interest  
C. Learning outcomes of students    D. Use of teaching aids in the classroom

**Solution: C**

- Effectiveness of teaching has to be judged in terms of learning outcomes of the students.
- Learning outcomes are the statements that describe the knowledge or skills



students should acquire by the end of a particular assignment, class, course, or program, and help students in understanding why that knowledge and those skills will be useful to them.

- Proficiency based systems refers to systems of instruction, assessment, grading and academic reporting that are based on students demonstrating that they have learned the knowledge and skills they are expected to learn as they progress through their education.
- When a teacher teaches, he/she tries to provide learning experiences and opportunities to the learner who is expected to achieve the desired learning outcome.

**4. From the list given below identify the learner characteristics which would facilitate teaching learning system to become effective. Choose the correct code to indicate your answer.**

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

**Solution: A**

(b), (e) and (f) are external factors.

**5. Formulation of hypothesis may NOT be required in**

- A. Historical studies
- B. Experimental studies
- C. Normative studies
- D. Survey method

**Solution: A**

Historical research examine past events in a qualitative way.

**6. Which technique of research is applied in Educational Sociology?**

- A. Laboratory Experiments
- B. Historical Researches
- C. Field Experiments
- D. Field Studies

**Solution: D**

Educational sociology is sociology applied to the problem of education. It mainly employ field studies method.

**7. The basic purpose of Descriptive research is**

- A. To identify present conditions and point to present needs
- B. To study immediate status and of a phenomenon
- C. Facts finding researches



D. All of the above

**Solution: D**

- Once the groundwork is established, the newly explored field needs more information.
- The next step is descriptive research, defined as attempts to explore and explain while providing additional information about a topic.
- This is where research is trying to describe what is happening in more detail, filling in the missing parts and expanding our understanding.
- This is also where as much information is collected as possible instead of making guesses or elaborate models to predict the future - the 'what' and 'how,' rather than the 'why.'

**8. The steps of historical research method are**

- A. To identify the problem
- B. To collect the data
- C. To criticise the data
- D. All the above

**Solution: D**

- Historical method comprises the techniques and guidelines by which historians use primary sources and other evidence to research and then to write histories in the form of accounts of the past.
- The question of the nature, and even the possibility, of a sound historical method is raised in the philosophy of history as a question of epistemology.
- The study of historical method and writing is known as historiography.

**9. Using lecture method in a classroom is an effective way to**

- A. Introduce new concepts
- B. Introduce new skills
- C. Stimulate participation of learners
- D. None of the above

**Solution: A**

- Lecture method is the simplest of all the techniques.
- It is considered as the best method of presenting and explaining series of facts, concepts, principles, attitudes, problem-solving skills etc. and imparting knowledge to several persons at a time.
- In this method, teacher is an active participant and the student is a passive learner.

**10. Formulation of hypothesis is not necessary in**

- A. Survey studies
- B. Fact finding studies
- C. Normative studies
- D. None of the above





**Solution: B**

Formulation of hypothesis is not required in fact finding studies that is historical research.

**11. Teacher uses teaching aids for**

- A. To make teaching interesting
- B. To make teaching within understanding level of students
- C. To make students attractive
- D. The sake of its use

**Solution: B**

Teaching aids usage in classroom makes students easy to learn.

**12. Following which is not a visual teaching aid?**

- A. Blackboard
- B. Charts
- C. Posters
- D. Video conferencing

**Solution: D**

- Video conferencing is a interactive teaching aid which provides the learner both to respond to their queries.
- Visual aids include images, objects, diagrams, charts etc.
- These are used to highlight the information to learn in the teaching-learning process.

**13. The difference between lecture method and lecture strategy is in reference to-**

- A. Realization of the specific objectives
- B. Communication of the content
- C. Comprehensive teaching
- D. None of the above

**Solution: A**

- The difference between lecture method and lecture strategy is reference to the realization of the specific objectives.
- Lecture method is a method of teaching whereby the teacher attempts to explain facts, principles, or relationships to help students to understand.
- The teacher is an active participant, the students are passive listeners.

**14. Formative assessment is carried out \_\_**

- A. during a course of instruction
- B. for diagnosis
- C. after remedial classes
- D. All the above

**Solution: D**

- With formative assessments, teachers communicate their expectations



to students and help students receive feedback that they can use in that moment to improve their work.

**15. Materials aids, teaching strategies etc are determined by ?**

- A. Mental level of pupils
- B. Grade of pupils
- C. Background of pupils
- D. All of the above

**Solution: D**

- Materials aids, teaching strategies are determined by Grade of pupils, Background of pupils and Mental level of pupils.

**16. School Based Assessment (SBA) allows teachers to**

- A. evaluate students in each semester
- B. evaluate students without giving them feedback
- C. engage regularly with the learners
- D. not evaluate students

**Solution: C**

- School Based Assessment (SBA) allows teachers to engage regularly with the learners.

**17. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation emphasises?**

- A. Redundancy of the board examination
- B. Continuous testing on a comprehensive scale to ensure learning
- C. How learning can be observed, recorded and improved upon
- D. Fine-tuning of tests with the teaching

**Solution: C**

- Continuous and comprehensive evaluation emphasises how learning can be observed ,recorded and improved upon.
- (CCE) was a process of assessment, mandated by the Right to Education Act, of India in 2009.
- This approach to assessment was introduced by state governments in India, as well as by the Central Board of Secondary Education in India, for students of sixth to tenth grades and twelfth in some schools.

**18. School Based Assessment**

- A. makes students and teachers non-serious and casual
- B. dilutes the accountability of boards of education
- C. hinders achieving universal national standards
- D. helps all students learn more through diagnosis

**Solution: D**

- School Based Assessment helps all students learn more through diagnosis.



**19. Method demonstration is \_\_\_\_\_ type of extension teaching method.**

- A. individual contact method                      B. group contact  
C. mass contact                                      D. Both A and B

**Solution: B**

Classification of extension teaching methods

1. Individual-contact method
2. Group-contact methods
3. Mass or community-contact method

**20. Project method is based on which principle**

- A. Behaviourism    B. Pragmatism    C. Naturalism                      D. Idealism

**Solution: B**

Project method was based on the philosophy of Pragmatism.

- Founded by John Dewey.
- In the early 20th Century, William Heard Kilpatrick expanded the project method into a philosophy of education.
- His device is child-centred and based in progressive education.
- Both approaches are used by teachers worldwide to this day. Unlike traditional education, proponents of the project method attempt to allow the student to solve problems with as little teacher direction as possible.
- The teacher is seen more as a facilitator than a deliver of knowledge and information.

Philosophies behind this method are:

1. Children learn better through association, co-operation and activity.
2. Learning by doing
3. Learning by living, because life is actually full of projects and we try to carry out these projects every day.

**21. Which of the following types in Gagne's hierarchy of learning exemplifies hypothesis making and hypothesis testing?**

- A. Sign learning                                      B. Stimulus response learning  
C. Rule learning                                      D. Problem solving learning

**Solution: D**

- Problem solving is the highest level of cognitive process according to Gagne. It involves developing the ability to invent a complex rule, algorithm or procedure for the purpose of solving one particular problem and then using the method to solve other problems of a similar nature.

**22. Identify the visual aid from the following:**





- A. Microphone
- C. Recordings

- B. Opaque projector
- D. Gramophone

**Solution: B**

- Visual aids are any instructional devices that can be seen but not heard.
- Opaque projector is an optical device that projects an enlarged image of an object such as a printed page or photographic print onto a screen by means of reflected light.

**23. Demonstration method of teaching is used when :**

- A. Experiments involving danger
- B. Apparatus is sensitive and unsuitable for children to handle
- C. Apparatus used is very costly
- D. All of the above

**Solution: D**

- Demonstration method of teaching is a traditional classroom strategy used in technical and training colleges and in teacher education.
- It involves three successive steps :
  1. Introduction : In this step objectives of the lesson are stated. The teacher may be called demonstrator. He demonstrates the activity before the student that is to be developed.
  2. Development : Students try to initiate the demonstrated activity. If there is any query the teacher tries to satisfy them by further demonstration and illustrations.
  3. Integration : At this step, the teacher integrates all the activities and then these activities are rehearsed revised and evaluated.

**24. Which among the following is characteristics of Constructivist Teaching?**

- A. The learners are actively involved.
- B. The environment is democratic.
- C. The activities are interactive and student-centered.
- D. All of the above

**Solution: D**

**Characteristics of Constructivist Teaching**

- The learners are actively involved
- The environment is democratic.
- The activities are interactive and student-centered.
- The teacher facilitates a process of learning in which students are encouraged to be responsible and autonomous.

**25. How many teaching methods of listening are there?**





A. 2

B. 5

C. 3

D. 4

**Solution: D**

- Listening is the key to all effective communication.
- Without the ability to listen effectively, messages are easily misunderstood.
- There are mainly four teaching methods of listening.
- They are:
  - Discussion method.
  - Speech method.
  - Question Answer mode and
  - Loud reading method.
- Teaching listening allow students to follow directions, understand expectations, and make sense of oral communication.

**26. Who applied the concept of action research firsttime**

A. S. Back Bell

B. Tranerse

C. S. M. Corey

D. None of these

**Solution: C**

- The first step in conducting action research is to identify and define the focus of your investigation.
- You'll want to develop some questions about the area of your focus.
- Finally, you'll need to identify a plan to effectively study and answer the questions you've developed.
- And it was by S.M.

**27. Continuous ,comprehensive and scholastic evaluation means ?**

A. Scholastic evaluation of students

B. Physical evaluation of students

C. Evaluation of students through continuous examination

D. Evaluation of overall development of students through continuous evaluattion

**Solution: D**

Aims of CCE

- Emphasizing continuity and regularity of assessment
- Ensuring all round development of students including cognitive ,psychomotor,and affective domains
- Recording the methods of laerning to make the required improvements
- Developing students cognitive psychomotor and affective domains
- Assessing both scholastic and co- scholastic aspects of a childs growth
- Evaluation of the interest of the child during their presence at the school
- Hence we can conclude that continuous and comprehensive and scholastic evaluation means evaluation of overall development of students through continuous evaluation



**28. Micro teaching is a ----- sample of teaching.**

- A. Detailed      B. Scaled up      C. Scaled down      D. All of the above

**Solution: C**

- Micro teaching is a Scaled down sample of teaching in which a teacher teaches a small unit to a small group of 5-10 pupils for a small period of 5-10 minutes.
- Such a situation offers a helpful setting for a teacher to acquire new teaching skill and to refine old ones.
- Microteaching technique was introduced by D.W Allen and his co workers from Stanford University USA.
- Micro teaching is a teacher education technique which allows teacher trainee to understand the teaching skills.

**29. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation refers to**

- A. daily evaluation of students' development  
B. a system of regular evaluation of students that covers all aspects of students' development  
C. regular evaluation of all students in a class  
D. All of the above

**Solution: B**

- Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation refers to a system of regular evaluation of students that covers all aspects of students' development.
- Aims of CCE
- Emphasizing continuity and regularity of assessment
- Ensuring all round development of students including cognitive ,psychomotor,and affective domains
- Recording the methods of laerning to make the required improvements
- Developing students cognitive psychomotor and affective domains
- Assessing both scholastic and co- scholastic aspects of a childs growth
- Evaluation of the interest of the child during their presence at the school
- Hence we can conclude that continuous and comprehensive and scholastic evaluation means evaluation of overall development of students through continuous evaluation

**30. Which is the correct matched pair of learners and their primary characteristics?**

- A. 'Dyspraxia' learners- lack reading and writing fluency  
B. 'Dysgraphia' learners- lack speaking fluency  
C. Hearing impaired learners- cannot comprehend visual information  
D. 'Dyslexia' learners- lack accurate and fluent word recognition

**Solution; D**



Dyslexia refers to the learning disorder in which a child has trouble with accurate and fluent word recognition due to weaknesses in phonological processing in combination with fluency and comprehension problems.

### 31. Which is true in context of school-based assessment?

- A. It is performed by the boards
- B. It is child - cantered and multidimensional
- C. It is done fully in the school by the students.
- D. It provides good idea to the student's teachers and parents.

#### Solution; B

- The correct answer is option B i.e., It is child - centred and multidimensional.
- SBA (School Based Assessment) is performed at the school by the teachers based on the guidelines by the board of education.
- It is a child centred and multi-dimensional and transparent in nature and provides a good idea to teachers about the student's performance.

### 32. If learners are assigning marks or providing feedback to other learners, they are engaged in -----

- A. Feedback tests
- B. Aptitude testing
- C. Self evaluation
- D. Peer evaluation

#### Solution; D

- If learners are assigning marks or providing feedback to other learners, they're engaging in peer evaluation.
- A standardized test that measures a learner's ability to acquire knowledge and skills is an aptitude test.

### 33. When formative assessment is executed ?

- A. At the end of the period
- B. After the beginning of the year
- C. During the teaching learning process
- D. None of these

#### Solution; C

- Formative assessment is defined as assessment carried out during the instructional process for the purpose of improving teaching or learning.
- What makes formative assessment formative is that it is immediately used to make adjustments so as to form new learning

### 34. Identify an example of audio-visual aid?

- A. TV
- B. Radio
- C. Chalk
- D. None of these

#### Solution; A





- Audiovisual education or multimedia-based education is instruction where particular attention is paid to the audio and visual presentation of the material with the goal of improving comprehension and retention.
- It is electronic media possessing both a sound and a visual component, such as slide-tape presentations, films, television programs, corporate conferencing, church services and live theater productions.

### **35. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation emphasises**

- A. redundancy of the board examination
- B. continuous testing on a comprehensive scale to ensure learning
- C. how learning can be observed ,recorded and improved upon
- D. fine-tuning of tests with the teaching

#### **Solution; C**

Continuous and comprehensive evaluation emphasises how learning can be observed ,recorded and improved upon.

### **36. School Based Assessment**

- A. makes students and teachers non-serious and casual
- B. dilutes the accountability of boards of education
- C. hinders achieving universal national standards
- D. helps all students learn more through diagnosis

#### **Solution; D**

School Based Assessment helps all students learn more through diagnosis.

### **37. Teacher uses the teaching aids for-**

- A. Making teaching interesting
- B. Making teaching within understanding level of students
- C. Making students attentive
- D. The sake of its use

#### **Solution; D**

- Evaluation is the highest level of cognitive domain.
- The evaluation level is, "where students make judgments about the value of ideas, items, materials, and more.

### **38. Effectiveness of teaching depends upon-**

- A. Qualification of teacher
- B. Personality of teacher
- C. Handwriting of teacher
- D. Subject understanding of teacher

#### **Solution; D**



- Effectiveness of teaching depends upon Subject understanding of teacher.
- Individual teachers may engage in professional learning aligned to their professional goals.
- Universal effectiveness in teaching depends on making it a priority within a school or school system, creating a culture and systems to support it, and developing teacher leaders to skillfully facilitate collaborative.

**39. A discussion method of teaching is a democratic method used-**

- A. For supplementing a lecture
- B. For sharing information
- C. For retention of facts
- D. Both (A) & (B)

**Solution; D**

Discussion method of teaching is a democratic method used

- For teaching a particular subject
- For supplementing a lecture
- In connection with an observation visit or case presentation
- For sharing information

**40. Study the statements given below carefully in comparison of formative assessment and summative assessment**

- I. Formative assessment can be summative also.
- II. Summative assessment is not as comprehensive as formative assessment.
- III. There is hardly any difference between formative assessment and summative assessment.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- A. only I
- B. both I and III
- C. only II
- D. only IV

**Solution; C**

- It is correct that summative assessment is not as comprehensive as formative assessment.

**40. In team teaching method**

- A. Class teaching is group responsibility
- B. The class is taught by single teacher
- C. The teaching is not a pre-organised process
- D. (b) and (c) both

**Solution; A**

- In team teaching method, teaching work and activities organised by a team of individuals comprising teacher, resource personnels, clerical staff and other employees.



#### 41. How can a teacher make lecture method successful?

- A. Where and whenever required, the teacher should use teaching aid
- B. The lecture should be given in an easy language
- C. The analysis of the topics should be done properly
- D. All of the above

#### Solution; A

- Lecture method is a teacher centered method. In this method, teacher is an active participant and the student is a passive learner.
- To make teaching learning more effective and interesting a social science teacher should keep the point that the analysis of the topics/contents should be done properly and should be presented in a systematic manner and the language of the teacher should be simple, clear and appropriate during the lecture.
- The teacher should always use teaching materials to clear the concepts.

#### 42. What is the limitation of project method?

- A. Freedoms and self direction
- B. Requires high qualification of teachers
- C. It is a democratic method
- D. It is planned with psychological laws of learning

#### Solution; B

- Very highly qualified teachers are required for success in the project method.
- The teacher should be well prepared.
- The spirit of the project method is, in the words of Raymont, "whole-hearted purpose on the part of the pupil".
- It gives a wonderful practical approach to the learning of both theoretical and practical problems.
- The responsibility of the success or otherwise of project method rests with the teacher.

#### 43. Which of the following orders are the three levels of teaching?

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

#### Solution; A

- Teachers teach students at three levels.
- They have to keep in mind about the developmental stage of the learners so that desired educational objectives can be achieved.





- These three levels are Memory level, Understanding level and Reflective level of teaching.
- Memory level is thoughtless teaching whereas Understanding level is considered thoughtful teaching and Reflective level as an upper thoughtful level teaching.

**44. Which of the following teaching method used in social science class – A. Projects method B. Lecture method C. Discussion method D. Field Trip**

- A. only A                      B. only B                      C. Only C & D                      D. All of these

**Solution; D**

- The teaching methods used in social science are project, Lecture, Discussion and field method.

**45. Which of these teaching methods is considered traditional-**

- A. Chalk And talking                      B. Distance learning  
C. Cooperative studies                      D. Activity based

**Solution; A**

- Chalk And talking are the traditional teaching method.
- This is teacher centered method.
- In this method teacher is most active.

**46. How is summative assessment defined-**

- A. Telling the students how to perform  
B. As an effective way of teaching  
C. After evaluating or instructing the impact of the program, the student as a process of negotiating the performance of  
D. None of these

**Solution; C**

- Summative assessment, summative evolution of learning is the assessment of participants where the focus is on the outcome of a program, this contrasts with formative assessment, which summarizes the participants development at a particular time.

**47. Which of these teaching methods is considered traditional-**

- A. Chalk And talking                      B. Distance learning  
C. Cooperative studies                      D. Activity based

**Solution; A**

- Chalk And talking are the traditional teaching method.
- This is teacher centered method.



- In this method teacher is most active.

#### 48. Choose the correct answer.

----- assessment refers to a 'school based assessment' that covers all aspects of student's development.

- A. Comprehensive
- B. Curricular
- C. Co-curricular
- D. Multiple

#### Solution; A

- Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) refers to a system of school-based evaluation of students that covers all features of students' development.
- A "School Based Assessment" (SBA) is proposed to be conducted throughout the country to assess the Learning Outcomes of all the children at the Elementary level.
- The purpose of the SBA is to empower the teachers to improve the learning levels of the students.
- It provides opportunities for the teacher to gather data on student performance over time. provides a more reliable assessment of the student by those who know the students best – their subject teachers.

#### 49. What are the different methods of teaching?

- A. Direct method
- B. Bilingual method
- C. Translation method
- D. All of the above

#### Solution; D

- The direct method of teaching, which is sometimes called the natural method, and is often used in teaching foreign languages, refrains from using the learners' native language and uses only the target language.
- In grammar-translation classes, students learn grammatical rules and then apply those rules by translating sentences between the target language and the native language.
- Bilingual method is the combination of the Direct method and the Grammar translation method. It suits both rural and urban schools and makes use of linguistic habits formed during learning mother-tongue.

#### 50. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation includes

- A. only formative assessment
- B. only summative assessment
- C. neither formative nor summative assessment
- D. both formative and summative assessments using a wide variety of strategies.

#### Solution; D



- Continuous and comprehensive evaluation includes both formative and summative assessments using a wide variety of strategies.
- It is a system of evaluation introduced by CBSE to assess students development.
- Formative means evaluation done through out the year and comprises of class tests, homework, quiz, projects, assignment etc.

**51. In applied research -----.**

- A. The construction of hypotheses based on the causes of the problem.
- B. The construction of hypotheses is based on a rational conscience.
- C. Action hypotheses are constructed in such a way that they can be statistically verified.
- D. Action hypotheses are not constructed.

**Solution; A**

- Applied research is a type of research design that seeks to solve a specific problem or provide innovative solutions to issues affecting an individual, group or society.
- It is often referred to as a scientific method of inquiry or contractual research because it involves the practical application of scientific methods to everyday problems.

**51. Example for a summative assessment?**

- A. Term exam
- B. University exam
- C. Semester exam
- D. All of these.

**Solution; D**

Others Are

1. Class test
2. Project.
3. Assignment

**52. Which among the following is a characteristic of a gifted child?**

- A. Low IQ score
- B. Decision making power and confident
- C. Unable to interact with others
- D. Incompatible with his mates

**Solution; B**

- Creative characteristics of a gifted child could include inventiveness, creativeness, a strong ability to fantasize or imagine, intuitiveness and having a keen sense of humor.
- Normally gifted children are superior in reasoning power to that of other children.







lecture, speech hearing, question-answer, deliberation and the like.

### 56. Which among the following are characteristics of 'Teaching Aids'?

- A. Big enough to be seen by the students
- B. Meaningful and should serve the purpose
- C. Match the mental level of the learners
- D. All of the above

#### Solution; D

- Characteristics of Teaching Aids.
- Big enough to be seen by the students.
- Meaningful and should serve the purpose.
- Match the mental level of the learners.
- Accurate and realistic.
- Develop the interest of learner and make them curious.
- Help in realization of stipulated learning objectives.
- Provide reinforcement for better learning experience.
- Develop the perception of learners towards content.

### 57. Which 'Non Projected Visual Aid' develops reading comprehension?

- A. Flip charts
- B. Flash cards
- C. Newspaper
- D. Pictorial aids

#### Solution; C

- Newspaper is an example of 'Non Projected Visual Aid'.
- It develops reading comprehension.
- Newspapers can help students to develop not only reading skills but also writing, grammar, vocabulary and speaking skills.
- The newspaper expands the curriculum with an unlimited amount of information to use as background for learning activities.

### 58. What are the aims of teaching?

- A. Imparting knowledge
- B. Developing proper attitudes towards teaching
- C. Enabling the teacher to acquire understanding of child psychology
- D. All the above

#### Solution; D

- The main aims of teaching are:
- Imparting knowledge.
- Developing proper attitudes towards teaching.
- Enabling the teacher to acquire understanding of child psychology.
- Developing self-confidence.



- Development of the ability to take care of himself/herself.

**59. Characteristics of descriptive research studies are**

- A. They do not involve hypothesis formulation and testing.
- B. They use logical methods of inductive - deductive reasoning to arrive at generalisation.
- C. They never employ methods of randomization in sampling.
- D. The variables and procedures are not described accurately and completely.

**Solution; B**

- Descriptive research used in both qualitative and quantitative research.
- The variables and procedures are described accurately and completely.
- The three main data collection methods in descriptive research are, observational method, case study method and survey research.

**60. -----learning is a method of teaching and learning in which students team together to explore a significant question or create a meaningful project.**

- A. Collaborative    B. Cooperative    C. Inductive    D. None of them

**Solution; A**

- Collaborative learning is a method of teaching and learning in which students team together to explore a significant question or create a meaningful project.
- A group of students discussing a lecture or students from different schools working together over the Internet on a shared assignment are both examples of collaborative learning.

**61. By using audio-visual teaching aids:**

- A. Students become active in classroom learning
- B. Teacher becomes active in teaching
- C. Teaching becomes effective
- D. All of the above

**Solution; D**

- Audio visual aids are sensory devices, they provide a sensory experience to the learner, and i.e. the learners can see and hear simultaneously using their senses.
- These are instructional device that are used to communicate messages more effectively through sound and visuals.
- For example, LCD project, film projector, TV, Computer, VCD player, Multimedia, etc.

**61. Demonstration method of teaching is ?**





A. Learner centered method  
C. NSubject centred method

B. Competency based method  
D. Teacher centered method

**Solution; D**

- The word demonstration means to give demos or to perform a particular activity or concept.
- In demonstration method, the teaching-learning process is carried in a systematic way.
- Demonstration often occurs when students have a hard time connecting theories to actual practice or when students are unable to understand applications of theories.

**62. Which is the test designed to identify and investigate the difficulties of learner ?**

A. Diagnostic test  
C. Objective type test

B. Achievement test  
D. None of these

**Solution; A**

- A test designed to identify and investigate the difficulties, inadequate and gaps of learners in specific curriculum areas with a view to helping them to overcome those difficulties through remedial teaching is called diagnostic test.
- A diagnostic test undertakes to provide a picture of strengths and weakness.
- It is a comprehensive test that provides feed back to teachers and learners on their strength and weakness.
- It is specifically conducted for removing the learning difficulties of learners.
- At the end of each chapter , the teacher conducts a diagnostic test .With the help of dignostic test , the teacher can know the level of understing of a particular chapter in learnrs.
- The diagnostic test does not give importance to the marks.

**63. Which is the method of teaching that includes lecture, demonstration and team teaching strategies?**

A. Teacher centered  
C. Pupil centered

B. Learner centered  
D. None of the above

**Solution; A**

- The best method of teaching can be chosen based on the philosophy of education, demography of the classroom, the subject being taught and the mission of the organization.
- Methods of teaching can be classified into two- Teacher centered and Learner centered. Teacher centered method includes lecture, demonstration, historical, biographical and team teaching strategies.



**64. How many steps are there in the discussion method of teaching?**

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

**Solution; B**

- Discussion method of teaching involves three steps.
- ORIENTATION- provides the discussion topic and explains how students have to prepare for discussion.
- ENGAGEMENT- develops an environment of discussion.
- DEBRIEF- allows time to students to make their own notes.

**65. What are the Characteristics of good teaching ?**

- A. Ability of the teacher to create interest in learning  
B. Ability of the teacher to adjust his teaching to the level of understanding of his students.  
C. Organising teaching with focus on key concept.  
D. All of the above

**Solution; D**

- Other Characteristics are
- Teachers concern and acceptance of his students.
- Use of valid assessment methods.
- Developing closer student teacher interaction.
- Expertise in teaching as an art.

**66. We review the relevant literature to know:**

- A. What is already known about the topic  
B. What concepts and theories have been applied to the topic  
C. Who are the key contributors to the topic  
D. All of the above

**Solution; D**

- We will probably not be able to do a complete review of all possible contributions to our field of research because of time constraints.
- It is crucial, therefore, to identify the key books and articles on the topic, in part by finding out who the most influential contributors are.
- This is an area where supervisors should be able to help because they are possibly working in that area themselves.
- It is a waste of time to 'go over old ground' and, in any event, we want to show we are up-to-date with the research area.
- Naturally, we are not interested in just doing a 'copy and paste' job on what we read but, rather, reading critically to find out the various points of view on offer and any possible disagreements or controversies that may exist.

**67. Which of the following is not related to lecture method?**



- A. Economical and save time
- B. Effective in giving factual information
- C. Provide for individual differences
- D. Personal contact with students

**Solution; C**

- Lecture method is a method of teaching whereby the teacher attempts to explain facts, principles, or relationships to help students to understand.
- The teacher is an active participant, the students are passive listeners.
- Lectures can be specifically organized to meet the needs of particular audiences. Lectures can present large amounts of information.
- Lectures can be presented to large audiences.

**68. The basic requirements for organizing teaching at reflective level deal with what?**

- A. Systematic and sequential presentation of facts and information by the teacher
- B. Helping explore and explain problems and their solutions by students
- C. Translating and interpreting the facts by the students
- D. Giving concrete facts and action sequences by the teacher

**Solution; B**

- While teaching at memory level is for rote-learning of facts with hardly any thinking involved.
- At understanding level, it is for learning with comprehension or understanding.
- At reflective level, it requires highest level of thinking on the part of both the teacher and the taught
- Options (a), (c) and (d) are all fact-learning methods at memory level

**69. Which of the following is the best way the teacher can guide children with special needs in school education?**

- A. Give higher challenging tasks
- B. Providing support and tips
- C. Provide more homework
- D. Give more tests

**Solution; B**

- All children need love, encouragement, and support, and for kids with special needs, such support and tips by there teachers can help ensure that they emerge with a strong sense of self worth, and confidence to keep going even when things are tough.

**70. Which of the following is not true about the team teaching**





## method?

- A. Difficulties are faced in maintaining harmony among team members
- B. It is cheaper than other methods of teaching in terms of finances
- C. Teacher get better opportunities for optimal utilization of human resources
- D. It is a highly flexible method of teaching in terms of scheduling

### Solution; B

- The team teaching method is also called collaborative teaching strategy. It is used for different subjects especially in middle grades with the help of different teaching method.
- For example, one teacher may present the new material to the students while the other teacher constructs a concept map on the overhead projector as the students listen to the presenting teacher.

## 71. Which of the following reflects the nature of teaching?

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

### Solution; C

- Teaching contains two major concepts of learning, the Art and the Science.
- In teaching, Art is defined as “the product of creating human activity in which material is shaped or selected to convey an idea, emotion or in a visually interesting form”.
- This describes exactly what a teacher does.
- While in teaching, science is defined as, “a study of anything that can be tested, examined or verified”.
- The teacher is always studying the situation and examining what they can do.
- Teaching is hence both, an Art and Science.

## 72. Objectives of research are:\_\_\_

- A. Fact finding
- B. Investigative
- C. National development
- D. All of these

### Solution; D

- Other objectives
- Offer solution to problems
- Knowledge extension
- Analyse the interrelationship between the variable

## 73. Which of the following is an example of audio-visual aid?

- A. Dramatisation
- B. Radio



C. Slides

D. Film strips

**Solution; A**

- Audio-visual aids refer to the aids which maximize learning with the help of the auditory and visual system. These aids make the teaching-learning process easy and interesting for learners. They are also known as teaching-aids.
- The audio-visual aids provide the learner a concrete experience in learning which makes learning comparatively permanent. They provide sensory experiences to students which form the foundation for intellectual activity.

**Dramatization/Drama:**

- It means recreating the original reality or real experience by acting or role-playing.
- The students can participate in a dramatization or could watch it only. Both are valuable but participation is much more meaningful and relevant.
- The abstract and uninteresting topics are taken for dramatized acts to make them concrete and interesting to provide a better learning experience.

**74. An advantage of lecture method is that**

- A. Can impart a large amount of factual information within a short period
- B. has high receptivity among students
- C. Facilitates problem solving
- D. All of the above

**Solution; A**

- Lecture Method: It is a method of teaching whereby the teacher attempts to explain facts, principles, or relationships to help students to understand. The teacher is an active participant, the students are passive listeners.
- The class listens, writes, and notes facts and the ideas for remembering and to think them over later. Usually, the students do not converse with the teacher during a lecture by the teacher. It is a one-way method.

**Characteristics of lecture method:**

- The teacher instructs or gives a lecture on a topic for all most the complete time in the period.
- The teacher provides information, concepts, facts, events, theories, laws, principles etc.
- Sometimes he/she uses blackboard during his / her lecture and asks questions to the students.

**75. ----- is research that describes the characteristics of the variables.**

- A. Descriptive research
- B. Applied research
- C. Explorative research
- D. Diagnostic research



### **Solution; A**

- Descriptive research is research that describes the characteristics of the variables. The characteristics can be the answers to the questions like “what, why, how and when”
- It is also called observational research as the variables are not changed during the research.

### **76. Which of the following learner characteristics is highly related to effectiveness of teaching?**

- A. Prior experience of the learner
- B. Educational status of the parents of the learner
- C. Peer groups of the learner
- D. Family size from which the learner comes

### **Solution; A**

- The learner’s prior experience determines how (s) he builds on the information imparted next because ‘known to unknown’ linkage facilitates retention and, thus, is highly related to the effectiveness of teaching.
- As one learns from parents and peers, parents’ education and peer groups also influence the level and quality of learning; and, as family size determines the availability of resources, it also plays a role.
- However, none of these is as highly related to the effectiveness of teaching.

### **77. Which of the following is the true characteristic of a gifted learner?**

- A. Engages in ritualistic behavior
- B. Highly temperamental
- C. Gets aggressive and frustrated
- D. Feels bored if the class activities are not challenging

### **Solution; D**

- A gifted learner is the one who thinks beyond and they are the rapid learner and helping hand to a teacher if used properly. Gifted learners get easily bored if the curriculum is not challenging enough as class-level tasks are very easy for them as compared to their peer group.
- A teacher needs to make them engage in some activities to channelize their energy.

### **78. Which learning method is better for a visual learner?**

- A. Gaming technique
- B. Association technique
- C. Concept mapping
- D. Recitation method

### **Solution; C**

- Concepts maps are visual representations of information.





- Concept maps identify the way we think, the way we see relationship between knowledge .
- This can be done by using graphic, organizers, tables, flowcharts, venn Diagrams etc.

**79. The personalistic styles of writing a research report are permissible in which of the following research?**

- A. Grounded theory research
- B. Experimental research
- C. Participant-observation based research
- D. Historical research
- E. Case study research

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

- A. A, B and C only
- B. B, C and D only
- C. C, D and E only
- D. A, C and E only

**Solution; D**

- Personalistic style refers to the quality of being characterized by purely personal modes of expression or behavior while writing a research report.

**80. Discussion Method can be used when -----?**

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

**Solution; C**

- The advantages of Discussion method are that it increases students' interest, involvement, acceptance and commitment.
- It utilises their knowledge and experience; and effects permanent learning because of student participation.
- So, it is the preferred method when the topic is difficult.

**81. Select the objectives of research from the following.**

- A. Understanding a business problem
- B. Identifying the cause and effect relationship
- C. To innovate new ideas
- D. All of the above

**Solution; D**

- The objectives of a research study are listed below:
- Understanding a business problem: The first and foremost objective of any study is to understand, analyze and explore a business problem.
- Identifying the cause and effect relationship: Individuals form groups, and groups form organizations. They are interdependent.
- To innovate new ideas: One of the objectives of a researcher is to bring



constant improvement in the techniques of his trade.

- To improve the quality: The whole exercise of any activity is done for the improvement of quality of a product, machinery, or life of human beings.

**82. Which of the following is NOT an objective based research ?**

- A. Descriptive Research                      B. Exploratory Research  
C. Experimental Research                    D. None of the Above

**Solution; D**

- All these are examples of objective based research.
- The examples of objective based research are following:- Descriptive Research, Exploratory Research, Experimental Research, Explanatory Research and Correlation Research.
- If one examines and studies a research from the perspective of its objectives it can be called as objective based research.

**83. In the spectrum of teaching methods which of the following will be called 'dialogic'?**

- (A) Demonstration method (B) Problem-solving method (C) Chalk and talk method (D) Team teaching based method (E) Interactive presentation (F) Tutorials

Select your answer from the options given below:

- A. (A), (B) and (C)                              B. (B), (C) and (D)  
C. (C), (D) and (E)                              D. (B), (E) and (F)

**Solution; D**

- Dialogic method involves verbal exchange between the teacher and the taught.
- So, problem solving method, interactive presentation and tutorials are dialogic.

**84. Formulation of research problem begins with**

- A. selection of a broad research topic  
B. Preparation of research design  
C. Collection of Data  
D. None of the above

**Solution; A**

- Formulation of research problem begins with selection of a broad research topic.
- This topic can be selected from personal experience , literature , previous research and theories in which researcher is interested.
- Collection of date and Preparation of research design are conducted only after selection of the topic.



84.

1. Formulation of the problem

2. Establishment of research objectives

These are the two main steps in defining -----

--.

A. Research problem

B. Research design

C. Hypothesis

D. All of the above

**Solution; A**

- By defining a research problem we mean a systematic way of asking and answering research questions.
- Meaningful, productive and useful research depends on the development of appropriate research questions, the identification of appropriate constructs and confidence we can have in our findings.
- There are two main steps in defining a research problem:
- Formulation of the problem
- Establishment of research objectives.

85. Descriptive research is also known as -----.

A. Statistical research

B. Diagnostic research

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

**Solution; C**

- Descriptive research refers to a set of methods and procedures that describe the study variables. Descriptive studies portray these variables by answering who, what, why and how questions.
- These types of research studies may describe such things as consumer's attitudes, intentions, behaviors or the number of competitors and their strategies.
- Descriptive research is also known as statistical research or diagnostic research. It describes data and characteristics about the population or phenomenon being studied. The description is used for frequencies, averages and other statistical calculations.

86. There are teaching aids which are centered around certain skills such as reading, listening and pronunciation etc. Such teaching aids are called as -----?

A. General knowledge teaching aids

B. Skill based teaching aids

C. Scientific teaching aids

D. Audio-lingual teaching aids

**Solution; B**

- There are teaching aids which are centered around certain skills such as







### **Solution; B**

Steps of research process

1. Formulation of Research Problem
2. Review of Related Literature
3. Formulation of objective
4. Formulation of Hypotheses
5. Working Out Research Design
6. Data collection
7. Data processing
8. Data analysis
9. Report writing

### **90. Which among the below factors affecting teaching related to teacher?**

- A. subject knowledge                      B. knowledge of learners  
C. friendliness and approachability   D. all the above

### **Solution; D**

1. if the learner stands on one end of the ongoing teaching learning process as one of the poles then the teacher act as the other pole for the desired one of the teaching learning activities in the classroom
2. knowledge of learners, subject knowledge and friendliness and approachability are the main factors affecting teaching related to teacher
3. factors related to teaching play a significant role in the level of teaching process

### **91. Which are the characteristics of a good research?**

- A. a well defined research topic  
B. less clarified data  
C. a clear hypothesis focused research questions responsive to the literature review  
D. both (A) & (C)  
E. all of the above

### **Solution; C**

1. Characteristics of a High Quality Research Study Include: A well-defined research topic
2. a clear hypothesis Focused research questions responsive to a literature review An absence of research bias
3. a structured review of literature and well clarified analysis and findings.

### **92. Research design is**

- A. A plan                      B. A structure                      C. An strategy                      D. All of these



### **Solution; D**

- According to Kerlinger (1986) research design is a plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions and to control variance.
- A research design is a broad plan that states objectives of research project and provides the guidelines what is to be done to realize those objectives. It is, in other words, a master plan for executing a research project.

### **93. Hypothesis is ----- in deductive research.**

- A. Mandatory
- B. Non-Mandatory
- C. Both of these
- D. None of these

### **Solution; A**

- The deductive approach begins with a theory, developing hypotheses from that theory, and then collecting and analyzing data to test those hypotheses.
- It is mandatory in deductive research and non mandatory in inductive research.

### **94. The advantage of discussion method is:**

- A. Emphasis on learning instead of teaching
- B. Emphasis on learning with lecturing
- C. Emphasis on learning with technology
- D. Emphasis on learning with activity

### **Solution; A**

- Discussion is a strategy that can support teachers in understanding what students already know and in determining what they still need to learn.
- In this sense, listening to students' ideas in discussions can serve as formative assessment that helps teachers make decisions about instruction.

### **95. Which of the following sequences of steps in research is scientific ;**

- A. Establishing relationship- hypothesis-problem identification-Analysis and interpretation
- B. Hypothesis-Objectives-Problem definition-Collection of Data-Analysis of data
- C. Define the problem- Redefine the problem-Hypothesis formulation-Collection, Organisation and Evaluation- Drawing Inferences- Testing Hypothesis
- D. Define problem- Identify the causal relationships- Analysis of dataHypothesis formulation and testing





### Solution; C

- First, the absence of knowledge of a theoretical framework is a major difficulty in formulating a good research hypothesis.
- Second, if detailed theoretical evidences are not available or if the investigator is not aware of the availability of those theoretical evidences, a research hypothesis cannot be formulated.

**96. Defining the problem, analysis of the problem, collection of data, interpretation of data, testing hypothesis and making generalization are the procedures in:**

- A. Steps in discussion  
B. Problem solving  
C. Project method  
D. Supervised study plans

### Solution; B

- Problem solving is the act of defining a problem; determining the cause of the problem; identifying, prioritizing, and selecting alternatives for a solution; and implementing a solution.
- The problem-solving process. Problem solving resources.

**97. -----Is an essential quality of the best teacher.**

- A. Strong subject knowledge  
B. Genuine interest in teaching  
C. Language fluency  
D. Good presentation

### Solution; B

- Genuine interest in teaching is an essential quality of the best teacher. Strong subject knowledge, Language Fluency, and Good presentation are other qualities of the best teacher.
- Teacher quality is essential to get the best out of students and enable them to graduate as academically successful and well-rounded young adults.
- Good teachers must: start their career with the knowledge, skills, and disposition needed to succeed. engage students in their learning.

**98. Which of the following are the characteristics of teaching model?**

- A. Encourage Art of Teaching  
B. Based on Individual Differences  
C. Influenced by Philosophy  
D. All of the above

### Solution; D

Characteristics of a Teaching model

- Encourage Art of Teaching- Teaching is considered as an art.. Teaching models encourages this art by providing learning environment.
- Based on Individual Differences- Teaching model uses the student's interest, as it is constructed on the basis of individual differences.
- Influenced by Philosophy- Every teaching model is influenced by the philosophy of education. Hence, teachers formulate different models of



teaching under the influence of the philosophy they believe.

**99. Research based on measurable characteristics is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Qualitative research
- B. Exploratory research
- C. Analytical research
- D. Quantitative research

**Solution: D**

- Quantitative research is based on measurable characteristics.
- Research on consumption pattern, production and income which can be expressed in quantities or amounts are examples of this type of research.
- The measurement of the values of the variables and wide use of different statistical tools for analysis and interpretation of data are the basic features of this research.

**100. What is the correct sequence of steps in research?**

- A. Sampling, identification of problem, development of tools, data analysis, data collection
- B. Identification of problem, development of tools, sampling, data collection, data analysis
- C. Development of tools, identification of problem, data analysis, sampling, data collection
- D. Identification of problem, sampling, development of tools, data collection, data analysis

**Solution; D**

- The correct sequence of steps in research is the Identification of problem⇒sampling⇒development of tools⇒data collection⇒data analysis.
- The research process is a structured process, which is done in stages.
- Research is a process in which the creation of new knowledge and/ or the use of existing knowledge happens in a new and creative way in order to generate new or add on to existing concepts, methodologies, and understandings.

**101. An explicitly mentioned rival hypothesis to the null hypothesis is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Null hypothesis
- B. Working hypothesis
- C. Explanatory hypothesis
- D. Alternative Hypothesis

**Solution; D**

- Alternative or alternate hypothesis is just an alternative to the null hypothesis.



- Alternative hypothesis is denoted as H<sub>1</sub>.
- It is a statement that the researcher thinks to be true and the one that can ultimately lead to reject the null hypothesis.

**102. Lecture cum demonstration method is a modified form of**

- 
- A. Demonstration method                      B. Dalton plan  
C. Lecture method                                D. Project method

**Solution; C**

- This method is a combination of lecture method and discussion method.
- This is very helpful in building an active verbal interaction between the teachers and students.
- The role of teacher is to encourage students to participate in discussion and ensure, student's attention span is maintained.
- Also pre plan and prepare properly for discussion and support ideas with factual evidence and examples.

**103. Which is the main objective of research?**

- A. To review the literature  
B. To summarize what is already known  
C. To get an academic degree  
D. To discover new facts or to make fresh interpretation of known facts

**Solution; D**

- Research is the systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions.
- It consists of two words, 're' means again and 'search' means 'to find out'.
- It means the creation of new knowledge and/or the use of existing knowledge in a new and creative way so as to generate new concepts, methodologies, and understandings.

**104. Which of the following is/are considered as the offline method(s) of teaching?**

1. Team-teaching method  
2. Discussion method  
3. Project method  
4. Demonstration method
- A. Only 1                      B. 2 and 4                      C. 1, 2 and 3                      D. All of these

**Solution; D**

- Off-line learning is the traditional learning method. Here the teacher act as a sender and the student act as a receiver.
- The communication between them is through talking face to face through





chalk and chalkboard or overhead projectors.

- This method has been used for decades as an educational strategy.

### **105. Which method of teaching is known as “Socratic Method of Teaching”?**

- A. Question and Answer Teaching Method
- B. TV or Video Presentation
- C. Seminar Method
- D. Brain Storming Method

#### **Solution; A**

- Question answer teaching strategy is an old strategy also known as “Socratic Method of teaching”.
- It was developed by the famous philosopher Socrates.
- It involves an interactive session.
- The teacher makes the students to probe questions thrown at the them on the topic.
- It fosters critical thinking.

### **106. Who introduced teaching aids?**

- A. Joyce & Weil
- B. Jerome Bruner
- C. John Amos Comenius
- D. None of the above

#### **Solution; C**

- The concept of audiovisual aids is not new and can be traced back to seventeenth century when John Amos Comenius (1592–1670)
- A Bohemian educator, introduced pictures as teaching aids in his book Orbis Sensualium Pictus (“picture of the Sensual World”) that was illustrated with 150 drawings of everyday life.

### **107. Which of the following are related to the elements of nature of teaching ?**

- A. It is dynamic , social and humane
- B. It is both arts and Science
- C. It is an interactive process carried with purpose and objectives
- D. All of the above

#### **Solution; D**

- Teaching is not a fundamental concept because it is greatly influenced by Social and human factors, which are dynamic in themselves.
- Teaching is a systematic activity. It is done with definite aim and involves the use of strategies techniques.
- Teaching involves the creativity of the teachers in explaining concepts to different type of learners.



### 108. Which of the following are teacher centered methods of teaching?

1. Lecturing with power point
2. Heuristic method
3. Team teaching
4. Pair share discussion

Choose the correct option:

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

#### **Solution; C**

- Teacher centered methods are teaching methods where the teacher is actively involved in teaching while the learners are receptive or passive.
- The value of teacher centred teaching methods is that they are useful if you need to convey an unfamiliar topic to the students.
- Teacher centred teaching methods are also beneficial for students with 'auditory' learning styles.
- Teacher centred teachers also seem to be more subject centred than student centred i.e. they have high levels of knowledge and understanding of their subject area.
- They are sometimes viewed as experts or specialists in their field. (Although, student centred teachers may be experts too!)

These are the main methods used:

- Lecture or mini lecture teaching methods.
- Explanations.
- Questions posing
- Demonstrations.
- Presentation style teaching.

### 109. Qualitative research methods can be thought of as

- A. A preliminary stage in the research which can contribute to the development of adequate quantification
- B. A stark alternative to quantitative research
- C. Parallel with the physical sciences
- D. Methods used to search for the nature of reality

#### **Solution; A**

- Qualitative research is defined as a market research method that focuses on obtaining data through open-ended and conversational communication.
- Qualitative research methods are valuable in providing rich descriptions of complex phenomena; tracking unique or unexpected events; illuminating the experience and interpretation of events by actors with widely differing stakes and roles.
- Qualitative method is used to understand people's beliefs, experiences, attitudes, behavior, and interactions.



- It generates non-numerical data.
- The integration of qualitative research into intervention studies is a research strategy that is gaining increased attention across disciplines.

### 110. What are the basic requirements of teaching ?

- A. Teacher and student
- B. Subject
- C. Environment
- D. All of the above

#### Solution; D

- The teacher :To teach,a teacher is the main source of knowledge to impart it to the students.
- The Learner.After a teacher, learner is the most basic requirement of teaching.
- The subject.What a teacher teaches and what a student learn is the topic or the subject.

### 111. Which of the following is the Objective of the Research?

- A. To become familiar with a phenomenon
- B. To test a hypothesis of a causal relationship between variables
- C. To determine the frequency with which something occurs or with it is associated with something else.
- D. All of the above

#### Solution; D

- The purpose of research is to enhance society by advancing knowledge through the development of scientific theories, concepts and ideas.
- It is an empirical, analytical, and systematic process of inquiry and investigation to increase knowledge.
- Research is defined as careful consideration of study regarding a particular concern or problem using scientific methods.
- According to the American sociologist Earl Robert Babbie, "research is a systematic inquiry to describe, explain, predict, and control the observed phenomenon.

### 112. What are the Characteristics of micro teaching ?

- A. Micro teaching is a training technique.
- B. It is relatively a new experiment in the field of teacher education
- C. It is a highly individualized training device
- D. All of the above

#### Solution; D

- Micro teaching gives immediate knowledge of results or feedback to the trainees about their performances immediately after completing their lessons





- This feedback is either through video tape recorder or by the method master with the help of ratings.
- Micro teaching provides opportunity to select one skill at a time and practice its through scaled down encounter and then take other skills in a similar manner.

**113. Which of the following is not a Characteristic of microteaching**

- A. Micro teaching is a teaching technique
- B. It is a highly individualized training device
- C. Micro teaching provides the opportunity to select thy one skill at a time
- D. It reduces class size of 5 to 10 pupils

**Solution; A**

- Micro teaching is a training technique.
- It reduces class size 5 to 10 pupils.
- It reduces duration of the lesson to 5 to 10.
- It is a new experiment in the field of teacher education more specifically in student teaching.

**114. Which of the following teacher learning aid is not a visual aid used by a teacher in the teaching learning process ?**

- A. Blackboard
- B. Bulletin Board
- C. Real objects
- D. Digital audio player

**Solution; D**

- The traditional aids which involve the sense of vision are called visual aids.
- Blackboard, bulletin board,,real objects, charts , newspapers,three dimensional models are the examples of visual aids.
- The aids which involve the sense of hearing are called audio aids.
- Radio, tape recorder, digital audio player are the examples.

**115. Audio -visual aid facilitates .....?**

- A. multi-sensory
- B. only motor
- C. only hearing
- D. only visual

**Solution; A**

- Multi-sensory aids help to improve the quality of learning .
- Using visual aids should not be considered as a substitute for teaching .It is only meant to supplement oral and written presentation.
- Audio visual aids are devices used for helping the learner gain a wide variety of learning experiences than the usual auditory experiences like verbal teaching.

**116. What are the demerits of the lecture method?**



A. Some of the students may already know the content of the lecture while some may not be ready for the lecture.

B. It is difficult to maintain student interest and attention for a full hour of lecture.

C. Most of the students are not habituated of taking notes

D. All of the above

**Solution; D**

- It provides little scope for students activity.
- It doesnot take into consideration the individual differences of pupils.
- It is against the principle of learning by doing.

**117. Which of the following are the principles demonstration method?**

A. Learning by doing

B. Develop skills by imitation

C. The perceptions help in imitation D. All of the above

**Solution; D**

- Demonstration method is an act of showing something by giving proof or evidence.
- Demonstration method is a visual approach to examining information ideas and processes.
- The demonstration is knowledgeable in preparing the apparatus needed according to the steps and the rest of the class actively focus on the activity and concentration can be assured.

**118. The demonstration method mainly applied in....., institutions .**

A. Technical institutions

B. Colleges

C. Library

D Fine arts colleges

**Solution; A**

- The demonstration method mainly applied in technical institutions.
- At the school level the teacher applies it in teaching science , biology,nature,arts and science.
- This method involves various senses to make learning permanent.

**119. What are the merits of the demonstration method ?**

A. Psycho-motor and cognitive objectives can achieved through this method

B. Develops interest in the students and motivates them to actively take part in the learning process

C. Economical in terms of efforts energy, resources and time

D All of the above



### Solution; D

- Demonstration method is an act of showing something by giving proof or evidence.
- It is a visual approach to examining information ideas and processes.
- The principles of demonstration method is learning by doing, develop skills by imitation, the perceptions help in imitation.

### 120. What are the demerits of the demonstration method ?

- A. Highly controlled and dominative method
- B. Does not provide opportunities for learner's participation
- C. It requires precision, practice, and accuracy to be successful
- D. All of the above

### Solution; D

- Demonstration method is an act of showing something by giving proof or evidence.
- This method is a visual approach to examining information ideas and processes.
- The lecture demonstration method is mainly applied in technical institutions.

### 121. Summative assessment is sometimes called assessment of -----

- A. Learning
- B. Test
- C. Speech
- D. None of them

### Solution; A

- One of these are summative assessments.
- Summative assessment is sometimes called assessment of learning and is a formal method to evaluate learning by comparing learning to a standard or benchmark.
- This is typically at the end of a unit, module or time period.
- Summative assessment often takes the form of a unit or module test.

### 122. Summative assessment is

- A. Assessment in learning
- B. Assessment as learning
- C. Assessment for learning
- D. Assessment of learning

### Solution; D

- Summative assessment is commonly known as "Assessment of learning" refers to measure, classify, certify and report the level of student learning by assessing them at the end of the term.
- It is conducted at the end of a teaching learning process to grade or rank the learners.





### 123. The primary goal of applied research is to?

- A. Solve or provide answers to practical problems
- B. Testing theories and hypotheses
- C. Addressing research issues in partnership with local people
- D. Primary goal is gaining knowledge, with no aim of using it

#### **Solution; A**

- The purpose of applied research is to increase what is known about a problem with the goal of creating a better solution.
- This is in contrast to basic research, in which the primary purpose is to expand on what is known—knowledge—with little significant connections to contemporary problems.

### 124. Review of literature means?

- A. Documentation of referenced material
- B. Overview of the previously published works on specific topic
- C. Formation of a theoretical framework
- D. Elucidating and testing hypothesis

#### **Solution: B**

- The literature review is a written overview of major writings and other sources on a selected topic.
- Sources covered in the review may include scholarly journal articles, books, government reports, Web sites, etc.
- The literature review provides a description, summary and evaluation of each source.

### 125. The research objectives will help you to

- A. Describe the experiences
- B. Define the focus of your study
- C. Report the stories
- D. Formulate a topic

#### **Solution; B**

- The purpose of research objectives is to drive the research project, including data collection, analysis and conclusions.
- Research objectives also help you narrow in on the focus of your research and key variables, guiding you through the research process.

### 126. Objective fact finding in social research means

- A. Finding facts with some specific object in view
- B. Finding facts with the demands of a particular organisation
- C. Finding facts impartially
- D. Finding facts with some pre conceived objectives



### Solution; C

- objectivity is the concept of truth independent from individual subjectivity.
- A proposition is considered to have objective truth when its truth conditions are met without bias caused by the mind of a sentient being.

### 127. The objective of social research is

A. To the study of individuals and societies and is often used to identify regularly occurring social patterns in social life

B. It is used to gather information on the social world, in order to come up with a course of action or simply to develop new knowledge.

C. To identify the cause-and-effect relationship between social problems so that these problems can be solved to enhance societal welfare.

D. None of these

### Solution; C

- Social research refers to the study of individuals and societies and is often used to identify regularly occurring social patterns in social life.
- It can be defined as the systematic understanding of social facts or phenomena.
- It is used to gather information on the social world, in order to come up with a course of action or simply to develop new knowledge.
- This method of research is employed by researchers and social scientists for many different reasons, some of which we will explore in this article.

### 128. The formulation of the topic into a research problem is, really speaking, the first step in a

A. Study of politics

B. Scientific enquiry

C. Marketing managing

D. Social background

### Solution; B

- A problem, in simple words, is some difficulty, which the researcher experiences, in a theoretical or practical situation and solving this difficulty is the task of research.
- R. L. Ackoff 's analysis affords considerable guidance in identifying a problem for research.
- A research, like any other human activity, is goal directed, because without a goal, the research operation will lead us to no where.

### 129. The conceptual framework and background of research which will become the source for formulation of the hypothesis is known as:



- A. Methodology
- C. Data analysis

- B. Review of literature
- D. Bibliography

**Solution; B**

- A literature review is a piece of academic writing demonstrating knowledge and understanding of the academic literature on a specific topic placed in context.
- A literature review also includes a critical evaluation of the material.
- It is an overview of the previously published works on a specific topic.

**130. Which of the following is an objectives of Research?**

- A. To gain familiarity with a phenomenon
- B. To achieve new insights into the phenomenon
- C. To find out causal relationship between variables
- D. All of these

**Solution; D**

Objectives of Research

- To gain familiarity with a phenomenon
- To achieve new insights into the phenomenon
- To find out causal relationship between variables
- To accurately portray the characteristics of a particular individual, situation or a group
- To determine the frequency with which something occurs or with which it is associated with something else.

**131. Marketing research or evaluation research are examples of what type of research?**

- A. Applied research
- C. Basic research
- B. Conceptual research
- D. Descriptive research

**Solution; A**

- Applied research is a type of research which seeks to solve a specific problem or provide innovative solutions to issues affecting an individual, group or society.
- It is a solution-oriented research.
- Marketing research or evaluation research are two examples of Applied research.

**132. Which of the following is the classification of Descriptive research?**

- A. Qualitative and Quantitative research
- B. Cross-sectional and longitudinal research
- C. Deductive and inductive research





D. Logical and purposful research

**Solution; B**

- Descriptive research is defined as a research method that describes the characteristics of the population or phenomenon studied.
- Cross-sectional and longitudinal research are two important types of descriptive research.
- Cross-sectional and longitudinal research are observational in nature; the researchers record information about their subjects without manipulating the variables in the study environment.

**133. Audio visual method is used in teaching for -----?**

- A. Attracting the students                      B. Effective teaching  
C. Involving all the students                  D. Exhibiting modern gadgets

**Solution; B**

- Audio-visual aids is defined as training or educational materials directed at both the senses of hearing and the sense of sight, films, recordings, photographs, etc. used in classroom instructions, library collections or the likes.
- Audio visual aids are those devices which are used in classrooms to encourage teaching learning process and make it easier and interesting.
- Audio -visual aids are the best tool for making teaching effective and the best dissemination of knowledge.

**134. Which of the following research has no specific steps?**

- A. Deductive research                          B. Descriptive research  
C. Explanatory research                        D. Exploratory research

**Solution; D**

- Exploratory research is a research to investigate a problem that is not clearly defined.
- It is a preliminary study on a new sphere or problem.
- Unlike other research, this study has no specific steps.

**135. Completely randomised design is a what type of research design?**

- A. Quantitative research                      B. Qualitative research  
C. Informal experimental design              D. Formal experimental design

**Solution; D**

- Completely randomised design is one the important type of formal experimental design.
- It involves two principles, viz., the principle of replication and the principle of



randomisation of experimental designs.

- It is the simplest possible design, and its procedure of analysis is also easier.

**136. Which of the following set of statements best describes the nature and objectives of teaching ?.**

1. Teaching and learning are integrally related.
2. There is no difference between teaching and training.
3. Concern of all teaching is to ensure some kind of transformation in students.
4. All good teaching is formal in nature.
5. A teacher is a senior person.
6. Teaching is a social act whereas learning is a personal act. Indicate your answer by selecting from the code.

A. 1,3 and 6      B. 1,4 and 5      C. 1,2,3 and 5      D. 2,4 and 6

**Solution; A**

- Teaching objectives are both an instructional design tool, that allows creating meaningful assignments, and an instructional design element, that can precede a learning unit.
- Its broadest sense, teaching is a process that facilitates learning.
- Teaching is the specialized application of knowledge, skills and attributes designed to provide unique service to meet the educational needs of the individual and of society

**137. Audio visual aid can be classified into \_\_\_ groups**

A. 2      B. 3      C. 4      D. 5

**Solution; B**

- Audio visual aids motivate and acts as a catalyst for learners as they make the learning process in the classroom interesting especially in activity-oriented subjects for effective learning
- Audio-visual aids can be classified into three groups:
  - A. Purely auditory
  - B. Purely visual
  - C. Combined audio-visual

**138. Who introduced Audio-Visual method in teaching?**

A. Bruner      B. Dale      C. J. W Hooke      D. None of these

**Solution; B**

- Professor Dale's most famous concept was called the ' cone of experience' a graphic depiction of the relationship between how information is presented in instruction and the outcomes for learners
- Dale's cone of experience is a visual model that is composed of eleven



stages starting from concrete experiences at the bottom of the cone then it becomes more and more abstract as it reach the peak of the cone.

- First introduced in Dale's 1946 book
- Designed to 'show the progression of learning experiences' from the concrete to abstract.

**139. What are the identifying characteristics of learners with Dyslexia?**

- A. Struggle with word recognition, decoding and spelling
- B. Inattention, hyperactivity and impulsivity
- C. Originality, fluency, flexibility
- D. Difficulty in muscle control, movement and coordination

**Solution; A**

- Learning Disability: It is a neurological disorder that prevents a person from learning a skill and using it effectively.
- Generally, it occurs in childhood and is characterized by difficulty with certain skills such as reading, writing, speaking, etc.

**140. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a creative child?**

- A. Thrilling
- B. Eager
- C. Harsh
- D. None of the above

**Solution; C**

- Creativity is the process by which inventive and original thoughts become a reality.
- Creative children are individuals who excel in a variety of areas, including artistic and creative work, leadership qualities, great powers of observation, etc.

**141. Which of the following is a better strategy for teaching children with special needs?**

- A. Discussion in the classroom involving maximum number of students
- B. Demonstration by teacher involving students
- C. Cooperative learning and peer tutoring
- D. Ability grouping for teaching

**Solution; C**

- cooperative learning and peer tutoring is a better strategy for teaching children with special needs.
- special education, also called special needs education, the education of children who differ socially, mentally, or physically from the average to such an extent that they require modifications of usual school practices.

**142. Which of the following is not a characteristic of gifted children?**





- A. They learn more quickly and independently than most students of their own age
- B. They often have well-developed vocabulary, as well as advanced reading and writing skills
- C. They do not hold themselves to higher than usual standards of achievement
- D. They are very motivated, especially on their tasks that are challenging or difficult

**Solution; C**

Characteristics of the gifted child:

- They are independent in their judgments as they possess advanced logical and creative thinking.
- They often have a well-developed vocabulary, as well as advanced reading and writing skills.
- They hold themselves to higher than usual standards of achievement.
- They learn more quickly and independently than most students of their own age.

**143. Summative assessment is called**

- A. Formal assessment
- B. Informal assessment
- C. Assessment for learning
- D. None of the above

**Solution - A**

- CCE describes two different types of assessments which include summative and formative assessment.
- Here the statement that 'summative assessment is called formal assessment' is correct about the continuous and comprehensive evaluation of learner.

**144. There are \_ steps in research.**

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7

**Solution; D**

Steps in research

1. Identifying and defining the research problem
2. Review the related literature
3. Formulating Hypothesis
4. Preparing Reserach Design
5. Data collection
6. Analysis, interpretation, drawing conclusion



## 7. Reporting Research Findings

### 145. What is Research design?

- A. Focus to the research
- B. To collect data and records information
- C. Refers to the framework of research methods and techniques that are chosen by a researcher
- D. None of these

#### **Solution; C**

- The researcher must find out an appropriate research design.
- Research design refers to the framework of research methods and techniques that are chosen by a researcher.
- A good research design allows the researcher to utilise the methods and tools that are suitable for the study.

### 146. What is a function of a literature review?

- A. To provide reliable research findings
- B. To identify a research problem
- C. To demonstrate that you can use the internet
- D. To provide a theoretical background to the study

#### **Solution; D**

- A literature review is a survey of scholarly sources (such as books, journal articles, and theses) related to a specific topic or research question.
- It is often written as part of a thesis, dissertation, or research paper, in order to situate your work in relation to existing knowledge.

### 147. A literature review helps to

- A. Bring clarity and focus to a research problem
- B. Improve the research methodology
- C. Broaden your knowledge base in your research area
- D. All of the above

#### **Solution; D**

- The purpose of a literature review is to gain an understanding of the existing research and debates relevant to a particular topic or area of study, and to present that knowledge in the form of a written report.
- Conducting a literature review helps you build your knowledge in your field.

### 148. Which characteristics is seen among backward learners?

- A. Ability to analyse
- B. Objective-based behaviour
- C. Inability to express concepts



D. None of the above

**Solution; C**

• The backward child is also called a slow learner.

Characteristics of Slow Learners:

- They have limited cognitive capacity.
- Low intelligence.
- Dependent behaviour.
- For them rational thinking is impossible. Unplanned activities.

**149. Which sources are considered for collection of data collection for research?**

A. Observations    B. Survey    C. Experiments    D. All the above

**Solution; D**

Some examples of sources for the collection of primary data are :-

1. Observations,
2. surveys,
3. experiments,
4. personal
5. interviews,
6. questionnaires, etc.

**150. Which is method of data collection?**

A. Observation sometimes    B. Interviews  
C. Checklists & Case Studies    D. All the above

**Solution; D**

• Case Studies, Checklists, Interviews, Observation sometimes, and Surveys or Questionnaires are all tools used to collect data.

• It is important to decide the tools for data collection because research is carried out in different ways and for different purposes.

**151. Which of the following are guidelines of review of related literature?**

A. Keep a list of the best reference book  
B. Familiarise with the layout, facilities services and regulation of a library  
C. Learn how to use microfilm readers photocopiers and other aids  
D. All of these

**Solution; D**

Guidelines of review of related literature

- Keep a list of the best reference book
- Familiarise with the layout, facilities services and regulation of a library





- Learn how to use microfilm readers photocopiers and other aids
- Prepare a list of periodicals, organizations, government agencies, libraries and museum in the locality.
- Prepare a time schedule for work session in a library
- Prepare a bibliographical card for each book or article referred

**152. Which of the following are guidelines of review of related literature?**

- A. Prepare a list of periodicals, organizations, government agencies, libraries and museum in the locality.
- B. Prepare a time schedule for work session in a library
- C. Prepare a bibliographical card for each book or article referred
- D. All of these

**Solution -D**

Guidelines of review of related literature

- Keep a list of the best reference book
- Familiarise with the layout, facilities services and regulation of a library
- Learn how to use microfilm readers photocopiers and other aids
- Prepare a list of periodicals, organizations, government agencies, libraries and museum in the locality.
- Prepare a time schedule for work session in a library
- Prepare a bibliographical card for each book or article referred

**153. Which of the following steps in hypothesis testing involves making decision to either reject the null hypothesis in favour of alternative hypothesis or not to reject the null hypothesis ?**

- A. Formulating an analysis plan
- B. Investigating sample data
- C. Interpreting result
- E. None of the above

**Solution; C**

- Formulating an analysis plan :includes deciding the test which is to be carried out to test the hypothesis.
- Investigating sample data : At this stage sample data is examined. Its when we finds scores-mean values, normal distribution, t-distribution, z score etc.
- Interpreting results : This stage involves making decision to either reject the null hypothesis in favour of alternative hypothesis or not to reject the null hypothesis.

**154. Characteristics of good research design:**



- A. It should be free from bias
- B. It must eliminates the effect of confounding variables
- C. A good research design should have Statistical precision
- D. All of these

**Solution; D**

Characteristics of good research design:

- It should be free from bias
- It must eliminates the effect of confounding variables
- Should have enough scope to impose control over the situation
- A good research design should have Statistical precision-hypothesis can be tested by employing most appropriate statistical technique.

**155. A factorial design that combines two different research design is called :**

- A. Mixed factorial design
- B. Full factorial design
- C. Group design
- D. None of these

**Solution; A**

- A factorial design that combines two different research design is called mixed factorial design.
- In a factorial design , each level of one independent variable (which can also be called a factor) is combined with each level of the others to produce all possible combinations.
- Each combination, then, becomes a condition in the experiment.

**156. Which research is also called as fundamental research?**

- A. Basic research
- B. Fundamental research
- C. Both A&B
- D. None of the above

**Solution; A**

- Fundamental research is also called basic research or pure research.
- Basic research, also called pure research or fundamental research, is a type of scientific research with the aim of improving scientific theories for better understanding and prediction of natural or other phenomena.

**157. What is applied research concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Find practical solutions for existing problems
- B. It aims to generalize the findings of the research at least to that population
- C. Both A&B
- D. None of the above

**Solution; A**

- Applied research is a type of examination looking to find practical solutions



for existing problems.

- These can include challenges in the workplace, education and society.
- This research type uses empirical methodologies, such as experiments, to collect further data in an area of study.

**158. ----- objectives describe what you intend your research project to accomplish.**

- A. Research      B. Planning      C. Staffing      D. Controlling

**Solution; A**

- Research objectives describe what you intend your research project to accomplish.
- They summarize the approach and purpose of the project and help to focus your research.
- Your objectives should appear in the introduction of your research paper, at the end of your problem statement.

**159. What are the main characteristics of social research?**

- A. Objective      B. Logical      C. Systematic      D. All the above

**Solution**

- Objective, Logical, and Systematic:
- Social research aims to apply various tests to validate the procedures employed, data collected, and the conclusion reached.

**160. The following are objectives of action research except**

-----

- A. improve education practice  
B. respond to the call of 21st Century Learners  
C. improve teachers own craft  
D. satisfy curiosity

**Solution; D**

- According to Stephen M. Corey, Action research is a process of studying problems by practitioners scientifically to take decisions for improving their current practices.
- Action research is a small-scale intervention.
- It is concerned with real problem faced by the practitioner, followed by attempts made to find solution of the problem.
- Modifying the educational practices in school and classroom is one of the objectives of action research as it focuses on innovative ways of teaching and helps teachers in examining their teaching methodology to take quality decisions.





**161. What is/ are the objective(s) of action research?**

- A. To improve the infrastructural facilities of an educational institutions
- B. To bring excellence in working style of the institution
- C. To create healing in educational institutions
- D. All of these

**Solution; D**

- According to Stephen M. Corey, Action research is a process of studying problems by practitioners scientifically to take decisions for improving their current practices. The objectives of action research:
  - To improve the infrastructural facilities of an educational institutions.
  - To bring excellence in working style of the institution.
  - To create healing in educational institutions.
  - To raise the level of performance and aspiration of students.
  - To eliminate the conservative and static environment prevailing in educational institutions.

**162. The objective of a research is?**

- A. Theoretical      B. Factual      C. Practical      D. All the above

**Solution; D**

- Research objectives describe what your research project intends to accomplish.
- They should guide every step of the research process, including how you collect data, build your argument, and develop your conclusions.
- They summarize the approach and purpose of your project and help to focus your research.

**163. \_\_\_\_\_ is carried out within a family or in a community, during initial years of life, for example, homeschooling.**

- A. Informal teaching      B. Formal teaching
- C. Both A and B      D. None of the Above

**Solution; A**

- Teaching can be both formal and informal.
- Informal teaching is carried out within a family or in a community, during initial years of life, for example, homeschooling.
- Formal teaching is carried out by paid professions called teachers or faculty.

**164. \_\_\_\_\_ is carried out by paid professions called teachers or faculty.**

- A. Informal teaching      B. Formal teaching
- C. Both A and B      D. None of the above



### Solution; B

- Teaching can be both formal and informal.
- Informal teaching is carried out within a family or in a community, during initial years of life, for example, homeschooling.
- Formal teaching is carried out by paid professions called teachers or faculty.

**165. \_\_\_\_\_ is a process of teaching in which the teacher tells his/her students about the planned facts.**

- A. Lecture Method  
B. Team teaching  
C. Group Discussion  
D. Brainstorming

### Solution; A

- Lecture Method is a process of teaching in which the teacher tells his/her students about the planned facts.
- The students listen and take notes.
- The success of this method depends on the ability of the teacher to speak fluently in a good tone and style.

**167. Every \_\_\_\_\_ has to play decisive role in molding society.**

- A. Teacher  
B. Administer  
C. Clerck  
D. None of the above

### Solution; A

- Teaching can be defined as an activity that causes the child to learn and acquire the desired knowledge and skills and also the desired ways of living in society.
- Teaching is a process which can be carried out formally or informally. Informal teaching takes place within the family while formal teaching takes place outside the family.
- Formal teaching should be carried out by experienced faculty, teachers, editors etc.

**168. Preliminary research which helps to get an insight about the problem and formulation of hypothesis is called:**

- A. Creative research  
B. Exploratory research  
C. Applied research  
D. Empirical research

### Solution: B

- Exploratory research is “the preliminary research to clarify the exact nature of the problem to be solved.” It is used to ensure additional research is taken into consideration during an experiment as well as determining research priorities, collecting data and honing in on certain subjects which may be difficult to take note of without exploratory research. It can include techniques, such as:



- Secondary research - such as reviewing available literature and/or data
- Informal qualitative approaches, such as discussions with consumers, employees, management or competitors
- Formal qualitative research through in-depth interviews, focus groups, projective methods, case studies or pilot studies
- Exploratory research can add quality and insightful information to a study, and is vital to a study. research allows for the researcher to be creative in order to gain the most insight on a subject. Next, an outside audience will be used for this research, so it is a good opportunity for the researcher to know what works or what is not a productive method to use. Third, it allows for a better understanding on what a research team's objectives should be throughout the duration of a project. Having this information in mind will be beneficial to anyone conducting research from outside sources.

### 169. Which is the characteristics of a research ?

- A. Discovery of new knowledge      B. Observation or experimentation  
C. Recorded and reported      D. All of the above

#### Solution; D

- Research can be generally defined as systematic method of finding solutions to problems.
- It gives prominence on the development to generalization of theories or principles that will help in predicting the future occurrences.
- The researchers try to find out answers for unsolved questions.
- It involves collection of new data from first hand sources and secondary sources.

### 170. Which type of research is similar to descriptive research ?

- A. Expository research      B. Evaluation research  
C. Historical research      D. Diagnostic research

#### Solution; D

- Diagnostic research is similar to descriptive research.
- It aims to identify the causes of a problem and finds possible solution for solving the problems.
- Diagnostic research is directed towards discovering what is happening, why is it happening and what can be done about it.
- It is more directly concerned with causal relationship and implications for action.

### 172. Collection of Data has:

- A. By observation      B. Interviews  
C. Telephone interviews      D. All of these





### Solution; D

Collection of Data has:

- By observation
- Interviews
- Telephone interviews
- Mailing of questionnaire
- Through schedules

### 173. What is Descriptive research?

- A. Research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds
- B. The researcher has to use facts or information already available and analyse these to make a critical evaluation of the material
- C. Research problems are analysed from the point of one discipline
- D. All of these

### Solution; A

- Descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds
- Ex post facto research for descriptive research studies.
- In analytical research, the researcher has to use facts or information already available and analyse these to make a critical evaluation of the material.

### 174. Which of the following is the characteristics of Historical Research?

- A. It is not a mere accumulation of facts and data
- B. It is a flowing, vibrant report of past events
- C. Collecting and reading the research material
- D. All of these

### Solution - A

Characteristics of Historical research

- It is not a mere accumulation of facts and data
- It is a flowing, vibrant report of past events
- Collecting and reading the research material
- It deal with discovery of data
- It is analytical in that it uses logical induction
- It has variety of foci such as issues, events, movement concepts.

### 175. Teaching aids are used in teaching for making a (\textit{<\_\_\_>}\)

- A. Teaching more effective
- B. Teaching more entertaining
- C. Teaching natural
- D. All the above

### Solution; A



- A teaching aid is anything used by a teacher to help teach a lesson or make it more interesting to students.
- Teaching aids can come in almost any form. Some of the most common are pictures, videos, charts, flashcards, and objects, like three-dimensional models or educational toys.
- Teaching aids are large enough to be seen by the students for whom they are used.
- Teaching aids are according to the mental level of the learners.
- Advantages of Teaching Aids.
- Teaching aids encourages the healthy classroom interaction.
- Teaching aids are helpful in meeting individual differences.
- Teaching aids enable the children to retain language items for a longer time.
- Teaching aids makes the abstract ideas concrete and thus help in making learning more effective.

**176. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as a course of study developed by school authorities.**

- A. Curriculum      B. Indoctrination      C. Syllabus      D. Training

**Solution; A**

- Curriculum is defined as a course of study developed by school authorities.
- Syllabus is an academic document that used to communicates course information and defines responsibilities and expectation is said to the syllabus.
- It helps to supervise or controls the course quality. It may be descriptive.

**177. \_\_\_\_\_ is 'back to the basics' methodology in teaching.**

- A. Traditional teaching approach      B. Modern Teaching Methods  
C. Ancient teaching methods      D. None of the above

**Solution; A**

- Traditional teaching approach is 'back to the basics' methodology in teaching.
- It includes all the conventional methods of teaching that are used in the classroom for knowledge generation.
- In the field of education and epistemology, this can also be called as 'chalk and talk' method.

**178. \_\_\_\_\_ are student-friendly as they require their active participation.**

- A. Modern teaching methods      B. Traditional teaching methods  
C. Ancient teaching methods      D. None of the above

**Solution; A**



- Modern teaching methods are student-friendly as they require their active participation.
- Modern teaching methods require good execution and definite goals.
- Modern teaching methods highly depend on information and communication technologies.

**180. Identify the objectives of teaching?**

- A. To bring desired changes in students' attitude.
- B. To shape behaviour and conduct.
- C. Acquisition of knowledge.
- D. All of the above

**Solution; D**

- Acquisition of knowledge.
- To improve the learning skills of students.
- Formation of belief.
- To become a social & efficient member of society.

**181. \_\_\_\_\_ is an art as well as a science.**

- A. Teaching
- B. Learning
- C. Training
- D. None of the above

**Solution; A**

- Teaching takes place in a dynamic environment.
- Teaching is a cognitive activity.
- Teaching includes a lengthy period of study and training.

**182. \_\_\_\_\_ includes a batch of instructors who help a group of students regularly and cooperate with them to learn the different concepts.**

- A. Lecture Method
- B. Team Teaching
- C. Video Presentation
- D. None of the above

**Solution**

- Team teaching includes a batch of instructors who help a group of students regularly and cooperate with them to learn the different concepts.
- Teachers together prepare their course, frame the syllabus, prepare the lesson plans, teach, guide and evaluate the results of the students.
- They share student's analysis and also suggest students to decide which approach is better.

**183. \_\_\_\_\_ set a platform for the open-ended, collaborative exchange of ideas among the teacher and students with the motive to increase the student's thinking, learning, problem-solving, and**





### **understanding.**

- A. Group Discussion
- C. Project method

- B. Brainstorming
- D. None of the above

#### **Solution; A**

- Discussion methods set a platform for the open-ended, collaborative exchange of ideas among the teacher and students with the motive to increase the student's thinking, learning, problem-solving, and understanding.
- Participants present their unique points of view, listen to other's ideas and then present their ideas in a better way as to increase their knowledge, understanding, or interpretation of the matter or topic.
- Project method is one of the advanced methods of teaching in which, the student's point of view is given importance in the design of the curriculum and content of studies.

### **184. Teaching aids motivate students.**

- A. True
- B. Partially
- C. False
- D. Partially False

#### **Solution; A**

- Teaching aids motivate students.
- Better learning takes place because it supplements the verbal instruction method of teaching.
- It provides variety to students, therefore keeping them interested in lectures.

### **185. Podcast, radio sets, telephone, audio players are examples for**

- A. Audio Aids
- C. Audio-Visual Aids
- B. Visual Aids
- D. Projected Aids

#### **Solution; A**

- In these devices, teaching or message is only heard. It appeals to the hearing senses of students.
- Examples- podcast, radio sets, telephone, audio players, etc.
- Difference between Podcast and Radio is podcast is available on the internet. Podcasts are also uploaded online for the user to listen it later.

### **186. Posters, flashcards, Mind-maps, posters are examples for**

- A. Visual Aids
- C. Audio-Visual Aids
- B. Audio Aids
- D. Projected Aids

#### **Solution; A**



- In these devices, teaching or instructing take place through visual aids.
- It appeals to the eyes of students.
- Examples- posters, flashcards, Mind-maps, posters, etc.

**187. Identify the Characteristics of Good learners?**

- A. Enjoys learning and face the hardship that arises in the journey.
- B. Learn new things while finding answers to their questions.
- C. Relate new knowledge with their existing knowledge.
- D. All of the above

**Solution; D**

- Enjoys learning and face the hardship that arises in the journey.
- Learn new things while finding answers to their questions.
- Relate new knowledge with their existing knowledge.
- Always find time for reading, analysing and evaluating the knowledge gathered.

**188. \_\_\_\_\_ is a process which can be carried out formally or informally.**

- A. Teaching
- B. Learning
- C. Training
- D. Thinking

**Solution; A**

- Teaching is a process which can be carried out formally or informally.
- Informal teaching takes place within the family while formal teaching takes place outside the family.
- Formal teaching should be carried out by experienced faculty, teachers, editors etc.

**189. Informal teaching takes place outside the family. informal teaching should be carried out by experienced faculty, teachers, editors etc.**

- A. True
- B. Partially true
- C. False
- D. Partially false

**Solution; C**

- Teaching is a process which can be carried out formally or informally.
- Informal teaching takes place within the family while formal teaching takes place outside the family.
- Formal teaching should be carried out by experienced faculty, teachers, editors etc.

**190. As students depend upon teachers for learning, students are assumed to be \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. Dependent variables
- B. Independent variables
- C. Intervening variables.
- D. All of the above



### Solution; A

- Teaching changes according to time and place.
- Its environment consists of interaction among three variables, namely, independent, dependent and intervening variables.
- As students depend upon teachers for learning, students are assumed to be dependent variables.

**191. \_\_\_\_\_ is closely related to education, learning, and training.**

- A. Teaching      B. Training      C. Learning      D. None of the above

### Solution; A

- Teaching takes place in a dynamic environment.
- Teaching is a cognitive activity.
- Teaching includes a lengthy period of study and training.
- It has a high degree of autonomy.

**192. Identify the factors affecting Teaching?**

- A. Educational qualification of the teachers.  
B. Adequate skills are required for a teacher to carry his work effectively.  
C. Experience teachers better handle the student's queries and classroom management.  
D. All of the Above

### Solution; D

- Educational qualification of the teachers.
- Adequate skills are required for a teacher to carry his work effectively.
- Experience teachers better handle the student's queries and classroom management
- The classroom environment should support the teaching-learning environment and the teacher plays a vital role in handling this activity.

**193. \_\_\_\_\_ is group creativity in which efforts are made to find a relevant conclusion or solution for a particular problem by listing out different ideas or suggestions spontaneously contributed by its members.**

- A. Brainstorming      B. Project method  
C. Group Discussion      D. None of the above

### Solution; A

- Brainstorming is group creativity in which efforts are made to find a relevant conclusion or solution for a particular problem by listing out different ideas or suggestions spontaneously contributed by its members.
- Discussion methods set a platform for the open-ended, collaborative





exchange of ideas among the teacher and students with the motive to increase the student's thinking, learning, problem-solving, and understanding.

- Project method is one of the advanced methods of teaching in which, the student's point of view is given importance in the design of the curriculum and content of studies.

**194. Descriptive research design is a type of research design that aims to systematically obtain information to describe a -----**

- A. Population      B. Situation      C. Phenomenon      D. All the above

**Solution; D**

- Descriptive research design is a type of research design that aims to systematically obtain information to describe a phenomenon, situation, or population.
- More specifically, it helps answer the what, when, where, and how questions regarding the research problem rather than the why.
- Descriptive research aims to accurately and systematically describe a population, situation or phenomenon.
- It can answer what, where, when and how questions, but not why questions.
- A descriptive research design can use a wide variety of research methods to investigate one or more variables.

**195. What are the types of descriptive research designs explain each?**

- A. Case study method      B. Survey research  
C. Observational method      D. All the above

**Solution; D**

- There are 3 main data collection methods in descriptive research, namely; observational method, case study method, and survey research.
- Descriptive studies can be of several types, namely, case reports, case series, cross-sectional studies, and ecological studies.
- In the first three of these, data are collected on individuals, whereas the last one uses aggregated data for groups.

**196. What is Research design?**

- A. It is the master plan specifying the methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing the needed information in a research study  
B. It is a type of hypothesis  
C. Both A and B  
D. None of the above



### Solution; A

- The research design is the master plan specifying the methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing the needed information in a research study
- A research design is a blueprint for conducting the study that maximizes control over factors that could interfere with the validity of the finding.
- A Research Design is simply a structural framework of various research methods as well as techniques that are utilised by a researcher.

### 197. In which method of data collection the questionnaire is sent to the respondents by post?

- A. Questionnaires  
B. Mail Surveys  
C. Online Surveys  
D. Kiosk Surveys

### Solution; B

- A quantitative data collection method, mail survey is the pioneer of self-administered questionnaires.
- In this approach, the researcher sends the questionnaires enclosed with postage-paid envelope through the postal system.
- Meanwhile, the participants will be asked to answer questions that are written on a paper.

### 198. Which of the following is an audio-visual teaching aid?

- A. Projector  
B. Radio  
C. Film Strips  
D. All of the above

### Solution; C

- Teaching aids can be visual, audio or audio-visual.
- In the above options, film strips are an audio-visual aid. Projector is visual and radio is audio.
- Teaching aids can be defined as any object used in the educational environment to support learning and to make life easier for the teacher

### 199. Which of the following are the characteristics of adult learners?

- A. Physiological growth  
B. Exercise self control  
C. Ability to act rationally  
D. Both B and C

### Solution; D

- Adult learners are non-traditional students who are classified according to their age or cognitive maturity.

#### The characteristics of adult learners are:

- Autonomous and Self-control.
- Life Experience and Knowledge.
- Goal-Oriented.
- Self-Respect.



- Practical.

**200. Which of the following are the examples of cognitive characteristics of learners:**

- A. Encouraging discussions
- B. Using visualizations
- C. Helping students explore and understand how ideas are connected
- D. All of the above

**Solution; D**

- The cognitive characteristics of learners can be described as memory, mental pressure, solve problems, intellectual skill, remembers, organizes, and store information in the brain.

**Examples of cognitive characteristics are;**

- Encouraging discussions.
- Helping students explore and understand how ideas are connected.
- Justify and explain their thinking.
- Using visualizations to improve understanding, recall and reflect.

**201. What is the purpose of the formulation of hypothesis?**

- A. Analysis of the collected data or information
- B. Provides a basis or evidence to prove the validity of the research
- C. Helps in formulating the research problem
- D. Educated guess as to what will happen during your experiment

**Solution; C**

- Hypothesis formulation helps in formulating the research problem.
- Hypothesis formulation is not a necessary but an important step of the research.
- A valid and reasonable research can be conducted without any hypothesis.
- Hypothesis can be one and it can be as many as possible

**202. What are methods of research?**

- A. Use databases to find journal articles
- B. The tools that one uses to do research
- C. A tube with a light and a camera
- D. The application of scientific method

**Solution; B**

- Research methods refers to the tools that one uses to do research.
- These can either be qualitative or quantitative or mixed.
- Quantitative methods examines numerical data and often requires the use of statistical tools to analyse data collected.





**203. Which of the following is not correct Guidelines of review of literature?**

- A. Prepare bibliographical card with extreme accuracy
- B. Do copy material on note card, make it as huge note as possible
- C. Determine the most efficient way of obtaining necessary references
- D. Refer the summary of the journal or article

**Solution; B**

- Prepare bibliographical card with extreme accuracy.
- Do not copy too much material on note card, make it as brief as possible.

**204. From the following list of statements, select those which indicate the characteristics and basic requirements of teaching.**

1. Teaching implies communication.
2. Teaching is like selling goods.
3. Teaching means managing and monitoring.
4. Teaching implies influencing others.
5. Teaching requires convincing others.
6. There can be no teaching without infrastructural support.

Choose the correct answer from the code given below:

- A. 1,3 and 4      B. 1,2,and 3      C. 4,5, and 6      D. 2,5, and 6

**Solution; A**

- Teaching is that activity where teacher impart his/her knowledge to the pupils in order to make the learners learn and it is only possible when proper communication between teacher and student take place.
- Teaching implies influencing others means in teaching process it is very important for a teacher that he/she can influence others (students and management) through their teaching strategies in order to make teaching learning process effective.
- Teaching implies influencing others.

**205. Which of the following are the frequently used methods of teaching?**

1. Lecture Method
2. Discussion Method
3. Demonstration Method
4. Excursion Method

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

**Solution; C**

- The most commonly used teaching methods are Lecture, Discussion and Demonstration.
- Excursion is arranging a short educational trip which is used less commonly.



- A method demonstration is a teaching method used to communicate an idea with the aid of visuals such as flip charts, posters, power point, etc.

**206. Which of the followings are objectives of research?**

- A. Gain familiarity with a new phenomenon or develop new insight into a phenomenon
- B. Review and synthesize the existing knowledge.
- C. Investigate some existing situation or problem.
- D. All of the above

**Solution; D**

- The term research comprises of two words, namely 're' and 'search'. Generally, 're' means again and 'search' means to find out.
- According to Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 'research is a careful investigation or inquiry specially to search for new facts in any branch of knowledge'.
- According to Creswell, 'research is a process of steps used to collect and analyse information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue'.

**207. Which of the followings are objectives of research?**

- A. Offer solutions to a problem.
- B. Explore and analyse more general issues.
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

**Solution; C**

- The typical objectives of research can be summarized as follows:
  1. Gain familiarity with a new phenomenon or develop new insight into a phenomenon.
  2. Review and synthesize the existing knowledge.
  3. Investigate some existing situation or problem

**210. Which of the followings are objectives of research?**

- A. Construct or create a new procedure or system.
- B. Research is without any bias.
- C. Generate new knowledge.
- D. Both A and C

**Solution; D**

- The typical objectives of research can be summarized as follows:
  - Gain familiarity with a new phenomenon or develop new insight into a phenomenon.
  - Review and synthesize the existing knowledge.
  - Construct or create a new procedure or system.



### 211. What is the nature of teaching?

- A. A process that facilitates learning
- B. The best actor in Film industry
- C. It's an art of recreating
- D. Power of playing games

#### Solution; A

- In its broadest sense, teaching is a process that facilitates learning.
- Teaching is the specialized application of knowledge, skills and attributes.
- Designed to provide unique service to meet the educational needs of the individual and of society

### 212. What are the importance of learners characteristics?

- A. A student should be determined towards studies or any work
- B. They talk with others, read more, study more, and carry around
- C. Enables students to be more efficient and effective in their learning
- D. May have some general idea about how we learn best

#### Solution; C

- An understanding of learner characteristics enables students to be more efficient and effective in their learning.
- It also encourages educators to be more precise in their teachings.
- Learner characteristics are so diverse that they range from personal to academic.

### 213. Which teaching aids is best?

- A. Non - projected
- B. Direct experience
- C. projected
- D. Indirect

#### Solution - B

- The most effective teaching aid is direct experience.
- As the use of this type of teaching aid creates a good impact on knowledge understanding and memory among the students.
- The direct experience is always a more effective process of learning than other processes.

### 214. What are the main methods of research?

- A. Quantitative Research
- B. Qualitative Research
- C. Mixed Methods Research
- D. All of these

#### Solution; D

- Qualitative Research gathers data about lived experiences, emotions or behaviours, and the meanings individuals attach to them.
- Quantitative Research gathers numerical data which can be ranked,





measured or categorised through statistical analysis.

- Mixed Methods Research integrates both Qualitative and Quantitative Research.

**215. Which of the following are the characteristics of mild mentally retarded learners:**

- A. IQ score of 50-70
- B. Need limited support
- C. Can't be diagnosed easily
- D. All of the above

**Solution; D**

- Educable mentally retarded refers to a term used for the learners who possess mild mental retardation thus they are capable to learn with appropriate help and guidance.

**Characteristics of mild mentally retarded learners:**

- IQ score of 50-70.
- Need limited support.
- Can't be diagnosed easily.
- Able to learn but learn slowly.

**216. From the following list of statements, select those which indicate the characteristics and basic requirements of effective teaching:**

- A. Teaching effectiveness depends upon communication
- B. Effective teaching entails the ability to develop relationships with their students
- C. Effective teaching is always formal in nature
- D. Both A and B

**Solution; D**

Characteristics and basic requirements of effective teaching:

- Effective communication and interaction.
- Developing relationships with students.
- Using diverse resources to structure learning and engaging students in learning.
- Monitoring student progress formatively and adapting instruction as needed.
- collaborating with other teachers, administrators, parents, and education professionals to ensure students' success.

**217. Which of the following potential factors affecting teaching are not related to instructional facilities and learning environment?**

- A. Non-availability of textbooks/reading materials for use
- B. Shortage of highly qualified teachers
- C. Availability of smart classes



D. None of the above

**Solution; B**

The factors affecting teaching are related to instructional facilities and the learning environment:

- Method of learning.
- Mode of learning.
- Learning support materials.
- Feedback system.
- Infrastructural facility.
- The environment at the institution

**218. What is Research Design?**

- A. A framework or blueprint for conducting the Major research project
- B. It depends upon the experience and knowledge of the researcher.
- C. It is a proposed explanation for the phenomenon that needs to be tested going forward in a research process.
- D. All of the above

**Solution; A**

- A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure.
- A framework or blueprint for conducting the Major research project.
- Task of defining the research problem is the preparation of the research project, popularly known as the “research design”.

**219. Which of the following potential factors affecting teaching are related to instructional facilities and the learning environment?**

- A. Proactive moves in the interactive processes
- B. Learning support materials
- C. Infrastructural facility
- D. None of the above

**Solution; A**

The factors affecting teaching are related to instructional facilities and the learning environment:

- Method of learning.
- Mode of learning.
- Learning support materials.
- Feedback system.
- Infrastructural facility.
- The environment at the institution.



## 220. Pedagogic devices that bridge the gap between what learners already know and what learners need to know

- A. Link practice
- B. Unifying themes
- C. Apperception
- D. Advance organizer

### Solution; D

- Advance organizers are pedagogic devices that bridge the gap between what learners already know and what learners need to know (Ausubel 1968, 2000).
- They were first formally introduced by Ausubel in 1960 to test the hypothesis that learning of unfamiliar verbal material can be facilitated by the advance introduction of relevant subsuming concepts.
- An advance organizer is relevant introductory materials presented in advance in any format of text, graphics, or hypermedia (Ausubel, 1968). Instructors may use an advance organizer to present a framework for module content.

## 221. The format of Writing a report includes\_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. Name of the Reporter
- B. Heading
- C. Date and Place
- D. All of the above

### Solution;D

- Factual description of a process or an event requires a step-by-step account of an activity, experiment, procedure.
- The ideas should be systematically presented with important points coming first followed by not-so-important points.
- The format of writing a report:
  - o Heading/Title
  - o Name of the Reporter/Writer
  - o Date and Place

## 222. Teaching methods, teaching technique, teaching environment are the examples of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Dependent variable
- B. Independent variable
- C. Intervening variable
- D. All of the above

### Solution; C

- The desirable interaction between the dependent and independent variables to achieve the goals of teaching is needed.
- Intervening variables refer to abstract processes that are not directly observable but that link the independent and dependent variables.
- Teaching methods, teaching technique, teaching environment are the examples of intervening variable.





### 223. Which situation is suitable for using lecture method ?

- A. For formulating a tentative solution
- B. For giving individual attention to students
- C. For giving hands own experiences to students
- D. For introducing and summarising lessons

#### Solution; D

- The lecture method involves a teacher delivering a prepared presentation to a group of students, with the goal of providing information, presenting new concepts, and summarizing key points.
- The lecture method is a traditional and widely used approach to teaching, and can be an effective way to provide students with a clear and concise overview of a topic or lesson.

### 224. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation measures -----

-----

- A. Creativity
- B. Divergent thinking
- C. Experiences
- D. Holistic personality

#### Solution; D

- Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) is an educational evaluation system that aims to assess a student's overall development and personality in a holistic manner.
- Unlike traditional evaluation systems that focus solely on academic performance, CCE takes into account a student's physical, emotional, psychological, and social development as well.
- This type of evaluation is continuous, meaning it occurs throughout the academic year, and is designed to provide a comprehensive picture of a student's strengths and weaknesses.

### 225. Which is a merit of Lecture method ?

- A. Lack of activity
- B. Psychologically unsound
- C. Economically useful
- D. Convenience on the part of the student

#### Solution; C

- Lecture Method is a method of teaching whereby the teacher attempts to explain facts, principles, or relationships to help students to understand.
- The teacher is an active participant, the students are passive listeners.
- This method is Economically useful in various ways, Within a single period, the teacher may unwittingly present more information, a large number of students can be participated in it.



## 226. Example for a summative assessment?

- A. Term exam
- B. University exam
- C. Semester exam
- D. All of these

### Solution; D

- Summative assessments measure student progress as an assessment of learning.
- Standardized tests are a type of summative assessment and provide data for you, school leaders and district leaders.
- Standardized tests such as the SAT are also considered summative assessments.
- Summative assessments are cumulative evaluations used to measure student growth after instruction and are generally given at the end of a course in order to determine whether long term learning goals have been met.

## 227. Example for a summative assessment?

- A. Term exam
- B. University exam
- C. Semester exam
- D. All of these

### Solution; D

- Summative assessments are used to measure learning when instruction is over and thus may occur at the end of a learning unit, module, or the entire course.
- Documentation such as photos, jottings, observations, learning stories, work examples, and parent involvement, among other things, are all summative assessment examples.
- Summative assessment is an assessment administered at the end of an instructional unit in a course.
- These assessments are intended to evaluate student learning by comparing performance to a standard or benchmark.
- They are often high-stakes, meaning they have a high point value.

## 228. Summative assessment is sometimes called assessment of ----

-----.

- A. Learning
- B. Test
- C. Speech
- D. None of them

### Solution -A

- One of these are summative assessments.
- Summative assessment is sometimes called assessment of learning and is a formal method to evaluate learning by comparing learning to a standard or benchmark.
- This is typically at the end of a unit, module or time period.
- Summative assessment often takes the form of a unit or module test.



**229. Here are some examples of different types of teaching methods. identify the type of teaching method.**

1. assign research project.
2. assign team project
3. assign a capstone project

- A. The delegating style  
B. The directing style  
C. The detecting style  
D. The discussing style

**Solution; A**

- The delegating style promotes learning through empowerment.
- With this style, the teacher assigns tasks that students work on independently, either individually or in groups.
- Suggestions for using the delegating style: \*assign research project. assign team project assign a capstone project

**230. Suppose as a teacher you are training your students in public speaking and debate. Which among the following is most difficult to develop among the students?**

- A. Using/ selecting appropriate language  
B. Controle over emotions  
C. Voice modulations  
D. Concept Formulation

**Solution. B**

- As a teacher while preparing them for debate it is very difficult to develop in student how to control over emotions during debate because during debate activity student have to argue over opposite viewpoint.
- In this condition for proving correct for themselves student go deep inside the topic and sometimes divert from the topic which leads to arguments over the topic so, it is the biggest demerit of debate that student lost his control over their emotions.
- Teaching is a social act which learning is personal act.

**231. Which of the followings are true about Methods of teaching?**

- A. Telling method covers all the aspects of teaching which are delivered orally to the students during the teaching-learning process.  
B. Project method covers learning by doing aspects of the subject matter in the teaching-learning process.  
C. Visual method covers the seeing aspect of the subject matter in the teaching-learning process.  
D. All of the above

**Solution: D**

- Methods of teaching should be followed according to the subject matter





and tact of the teacher.

- There are four methods of teaching which present the subject matter:

1. Telling method
2. Project Method
3. Visual Method
4. Mental Method

### **232. Which of the followings are correct pairs?**

A. Telling method- it covers learning by doing aspects of the subject matter in the teaching-learning process.

B. Project Method- It covers all the aspects of teaching which are delivered orally to the students during the teaching-learning process.

C. Mental Method - covers the seeing aspect of the subject matter in the teaching-learning process.

D. Visual Method- it covers the seeing aspect of the subject matter in the teaching-learning process.

#### **Solution; D**

- There are four methods of teaching which present the subject matter:

1. Telling method covers all the aspects of teaching which are delivered orally to the students during the teaching-learning process.

2. Project Method covers learning by doing aspects of the subject matter in the teaching-learning process.

3. Visual Method covers the seeing aspect of the subject matter in the teaching-learning process.

4. Mental Method covers the cognitive aspects of the subject matter.

Inductive, deductive, analysis, synthesis methods are included in this method

### **233. Identify the correct statement/statements from the following.**

A. Teacher centred approach focuses on teacher only.

B. Teacher centred approach emphasizes students as empty vessels whose job is to absorb teacher imparted information through passive listening.

C. Lecture is an example of teacher centred approach.

D. All of the above

#### **Solution; D**

- Teaching can be defined as an activity that causes the child to learn and acquire the desired knowledge and skills and also the desired ways of living in society.

- Teaching is a process which can be carried out formally or informally. Informal teaching takes place within the family while formal teaching takes place outside the family.

- Formal teaching should be carried out by experienced faculty, teachers, editors etc.



**234. Identify the incorrect statement/statements from the following.**

- A. 'Teacher centred approach' helps the students in developing critical thinking and group work.
- B. Learner centred approach focuses more on students, less on teachers.
- C. Learner centred approach helps the students in developing critical thinking and group work.
- D. Teacher centred approach emphasizes students as empty vessels whose job is to absorb teacher imparted information through passive listening.

**Solution; A**

- Teaching takes place in a dynamic environment.
- Teaching is a cognitive activity.
- Teaching includes a lengthy period of study and training.
- It has a high degree of autonomy.

**235. The method and practice of teaching is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. Philately
- B. Pedagogy
- C. Training
- D. Paediatrics

**Solution - B**

- Pedagogy means the method and practice of teaching, especially as an academic subject or theoretical concept.
- Pedagogy is the theory and practice of learning, and how this process influences, and is influenced by, the social, political and psychological development of learners.
- Pedagogy is formed by an educator's teaching beliefs and concerns the interplay between culture and different ways to learn.

**236. Which of the following are the types of research design? a) Descriptive Research Design. b) Correlational Research Design. c) Propulutory Research Design. d) Experimental Research Design.**

- A. Both a and d
- B. Both a, b and d
- C. Both a, b, c and d
- D. Both b and c

**Solution - B**

- By the term 'research', we can understand that it's a collection of data that includes critical information by taking research methodologies into consideration.
- In other words, it is a compilation of information or data explored by setting a hypothesis and consequently coming up with substantive findings in an organised way.
- The 5 Types of Research Designs: Descriptive Research Design, Correlational Research Design, Experimental Research Design, Diagnostic Research Design, and Explanatory Research Design.



**237. Which of the following are the qualitative research? a) Experimental Research. b) Grounded theory. c) Narrative research. d) Survey Research.**

- A. Both a, c and d  
B. Both b and c  
C. Both a and d  
D. Both a, b and d

**Solution; B**

- Grounded theory, ethnographic, narrative research, historical, case studies, and phenomenology are several types of qualitative research designs.
- The proceeding paragraphs give a brief over view several of these qualitative methods.
- The primary data collection method is through interviews of approximately 20 – 30 participants or until data achieves saturation.

**238. Which of the following is called research design? a) Structured research. b) Prospective design. c) Research strategy. d) Ethnographic research.**

- A. Both a and d  
B. Both a, b and d  
C. Only c  
D. Both a, b, c and d

**Solution; C**

- A research design also called a research strategy, is a plan to answer a set of questions (McCombes, 2019).
- It is a framework that includes the methods and procedures to collect, analyze, and interpret data.
- In other words, the research design describes how the researcher will investigate the central problem of the research and is, thus part of the research proposal.

**239. Which of the following are the basic requirements in teaching? a) Professionalism. b) Personal Recruitments. c) Suitable Environment. d) Individual support.**

- A. Both a and c  
B. Both b and d  
C. Both a, b and d  
D. Both a, b, c and d

**Solution; A**

- The teacher uses different methods for giving best knowledge to his students. Teachers tries his best to make understand students.
- Teaching includes all the activities of providing education to others. The person who provides education is called a teacher.
- The basic requirements in teaching are: Three variables in teaching - includes the teacher, student, and environmental factors, Professionalism, Suitable Environment, Teacher Student Relationship, Students Discipline, and Teacher and students devotion to teaching and learning.





**240. Which of the following are the types of teaching methods? a) Content focused methods. b) Exam pattern methods. c) Teacher centered methods. d) Interactive / participative methods.**

A. Both a, c and d  
C. Both a, b and d

B. Both b and d  
D. Both a, b, c and d

**Solution; A**

- Teaching and learning are the two sides of a coin. The most accepted criterion for measuring good teaching is the amount of student learning that occurs.
- There are consistently high correlations between students' ratings of the "amount learned" in the course and their overall ratings of the teacher and the course.
- There are different types of teaching methods that can be categorized into four broad types. they are: Teacher centered methods, Learner centered methods, Content focused methods, and Interactive / participative methods.

**241. Which of the following are the 2 types of research? a) Regression research methods and Possession research methods. b) Primary research methods and Secondary research methods. c) Qualitative research methods and Quantitative research methods. d) Systematic research methods and Propensity research methods.**

A. Only a                      B. Only b and d                      C. Only c                      D. Only a and c

**Solution; C**

- There are two main categories of research methods: qualitative research methods and quantitative research methods.
- Quantitative research methods involve using numbers to measure data.
- Researchers can use statistical analysis to find connections and meaning in the data.

**242. Whic of the following are the functions of research? a) Research helps recasting theory. b) Research refocused theory. c) Research initiates theory. d) Research progressive theory.**

A. Both a, b and c  
C. Both b, c and d

B. Both b and d  
D. Both a and b

**Solution; A**

- Research is the careful consideration of study regarding a particular concern or problem using scientific methods.
- According to the American sociologist Earl Robert Babbie, "research is a systematic inquiry to describe, explain, predict, and control the observed phenomenon. It involves inductive and deductive methods."



- The functions are: Research Initiates Theory, Research Helps Recasting of Theory, Research Refocuses Theory, and Research Helps in Clarifying Theory

**243. Which of the following are the stages of data collection? a) Data creation. b) Data preparation. c) Data form. d) Data transmission.**

- A. Both a, b and d  
B. Both b and c  
C. Both b, c and d  
D. Both a and c

**Solution; A**

- Data creation: this is the process of identification and putting together facts in an organized format.
- Data preparation: this is the transcription (conversion) of data from source document to machine readable form.
- Data transmission: this will depend on whether data need to be transmitted via communication media to the central office.

**244. Which of the following are qualities of good research? a) Good research is anchored on a sound research question. b) Good research follows a systematic, appropriate research methodology. c) Good research acknowledges previous research on the topic. d) Good research could not uses relevant, empirical data.**

- A. Both a, b and c  
B. Both b , c and d  
C. Both a, b, c and d  
D. Both a and d

**Solution; A**

- Good research is anchored on a sound research question: A sound research question is one of the most important characteristics of good research.
- Good research follows a systematic, appropriate research methodology: The overall quality and success of a research study are largely determined by the research methodology it uses (Thattamparambil, 2020).
- Good research acknowledges previous research on the topic: While good research leads to the discovery of new knowledge, it also means studying previous research on the topic.
- Good research uses relevant, empirical data and proper data analysis methods: One of the most important qualities of a good research study is that it deals with empirical data. Empirical data is data that has been collected by researchers themselves through observation, experience, or experimentation (Bradford, 2017).
- Good research is representative and generalizable: Criteria of good research include being representative. In research, representativeness refers to a sample's ability to represent a larger group.
- Good research is guided by logic: One of the distinguishing characteristics of research is that the entire process is guided by logic.
- Good research has external validity: Good research has external validity and





reliability if its results or findings can be applied to the real world (Glen, 2015).

**245. Which of the following are the classification of research methodology? a) Qualitative research methodology. b) Quantitative research methodology. c) Mixed - methods research methodology. d) Anchored research methodology.**

- A. Both a, b and c  
B. Both a and b  
C. Both b, c and d  
D. Both c and d

**Solution; A**

- Qualitative research methodology involves collecting and analyzing non-numerical data, such as language to interpret subjects' beliefs, experiences, and behaviors (Pathak et al., 2013). Qualitative research techniques include interviews, focus groups, and case studies.
- Quantitative research methodologies involve the collection and analysis of numerical data to discover patterns, test relationships, and make predictions (Bhandari, 2021a). In doing quantitative research, surveys, experiments, and systematic observation can be used to collect accurate data.
- Mixed - methods research methodologies combine quantitative and qualitative methods. According to Wisdom and Cresswell (2013), combining quantitative and qualitative research methodologies "permits a more complete and synergistic utilization of data than do separate quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis."

**247. Which of the following are the main classification of research? a) Fundamental or Basic research. b) Applied research. c) Systematic research. d) Current research.**

- A. Both a, b, c and d  
B. Both a and b  
C. Both a, b and c  
D. Both c and d

**Solution; B**

- The research is broadly classified into two main classes: Fundamental or basic research and Applied research.
- Fundamental or Basic research: Basic research is an investigation of basic principles and reasons for the occurrence of a particular event or process or phenomenon. It is also called theoretical research.
- Applied research: In applied research, one solves certain problems by employing well-known and accepted theories and principles. Most of the experimental research, case studies, and interdisciplinary research are essentially applied research.

**248. Which of the following are the types of hypothesis? a) Simple hypothesis. b) Cordial hypothesis. c) Directional hypothesis. d) Null**





## **hypothesis.**

- A. Both a and b  
C. Both a, b and c  
B. Both a, c and d  
D. Both a, b, c and d

### **Solution; B**

- Simple Hypothesis: It shows a relationship between one dependent variable and a single independent variable.
- Complex Hypothesis: It shows the relationship between two or more dependent variables and two or more independent variables.
- Directional Hypothesis: It shows how a researcher is intellectual and committed to a particular outcome. The relationship between the variables can also predict its nature.
- Non - directional Hypothesis: It is used when there is no theory involved. It is a statement that a relationship exists between two variables, without predicting the exact nature (direction) of the relationship.
- Null Hypothesis: It provides a statement which is contrary to the hypothesis. It's a negative statement, and there is no relationship between independent and dependent variables. The symbol is denoted by "H0".
- Associative and Causal Hypothesis: Associative hypothesis occurs when there is a change in one variable resulting in a change in the other variable. Whereas, the causal hypothesis proposes a cause and effect interaction between two or more variables.

## **249. Which of the following are the types of null hypothesis?**

**a) Simple hypothesis. b) Composite hypothesis. c) Delegation hypothesis. d) Exact hypothesis.**

- A. Both a, b and d  
C. Both b and d  
B. Both a and c  
D. Both b, c and d

### **Solution; A**

- Simple hypothesis: it helps in predicting the relationship between two variables. both are variables but only one is an independent variable.
- Composite hypothesis: the relationship between two or more dependent and two or more independent variables is described by a composite hypothesis.
- Exact hypothesis: the precise value of the parameter of variable is stated in this hypothesis. the precise hypothesis satisfies every presumption established throughout the hypothesis's derivation.
- Inexact hypothesis: the exact value of the variable or parameter is not specified in the exact type of hypothesis, in contrast to the exact hypothesis.

250. Which sequence of research steps is logical in the list given below ?

A. Problem formulation, Analysis, Development of Research design, Hypothesis making, Collection of data, Arriving at generalizations and



conclusions.

B. Development of Research design, Hypothesis making, Problem formulation, Data analysis, Arriving at conclusions and data collection.

C. Problem formulation, Hypothesis making, Development of a Research design, Collection of data, Data analysis and formulation of generalizations and conclusions.

D. Problem formulation, Deciding about the sample and data collection tools, Formulation of hypothesis, Collection and interpretation of research evidence.

### **Solution; C**

Steps of research process

1. Problem formulation
2. Review of literature
3. Formulation of objective
4. Formulation of hypothesis
5. Research Design
6. Data collection
7. Data processing
8. Data analysis
9. Report writing



THANK YOU

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