

## Learning and Teaching

- 1) The type of attention that is aroused by sentiments is known as....
  - a. Enforced non-volitional attention
  - b. Spontaneous non-volitional attention
  - c. Implicit volitional attention
  - d. Explicit volitional attention
- 2) An individual can solve problems and will use his learning to find solutions to practical issues. Prefer technical tasks and is less concerned with people. Identify the learning style of this individual with reference to Kolb's Learning Styles.
  - a. Assimilating
  - b. Diverging
  - c. Converging
  - d. Accommodating
- 3) Which step in the modelling process given by Albert Bandura suggests that we must remember the observed behavior in order to reproduce it?
  - a. Attention
  - b. Retention
  - c. Reproduction
  - d. Motivation
- 4) Who conducted the experiments on dogs to prove the theory of Classical conditioning?
  - a. Albert Bandura
  - b. Ivan Pavlov
  - c. Jerome Bruner
  - d. Lev Vygotsky
- 5) Group dynamics is the study or use of the processes involved when....
  - a. people select leaders
  - b. people respond to conflicts
  - c. people in a group interact
  - d. people determine roles of members
- 6) In Bruce Tuckman's Revised Model for Group Development, which stage is classified by marked confusion in roles and responsibilities and high dependence on the leader?
  - a. Forming
  - b. Norming
  - c. Storming
  - d. Adjourning

7) Inability to use age appropriate grammar and vocabulary is a characteristic of...

- a. dyslexia
- b. dysgraphia
- c. dyscalculia
- d. dyspraxia

8) Which dimension of Multicultural Education speaks about the teachers modifying ways of teaching to facilitate the academic achievement of students from diverse racial, cultural, socioeconomic and language groups?

- a. Content Integration
- b. Equity Pedagogy
- c. Prejudice reduction
- d. Knowledge construction

9) Which type of thinking involves the evaluation of sources such as data, facts, observable phenomenon, and research findings?

- a. Reflective Thinking
- b. Creative Thinking
- c. Convergent Thinking
- d. Critical Thinking

10) Thinking about one's own thinking' is called as....

- a. problem solving
- b. metacognition
- c. critical thinking
- d. reflective thinking

### **Descriptive Questions**

1. Explain the meaning of teaching.
2. Describe the significance of Gordon's model of Self-discipline.
3. Explain the characteristics of critical thinking.
4. Elaborate any one strategy for differentiated instructions.
5. Describe the Norming stage in Bruce Tuckman's model of group development

## **PEDAGOGY OF SCHOOL SUBJECT I - ENGLISH METHOD**

1. The right order of linguistic skills is?
  - a. Listening-speaking-reading-writing
  - b. Speaking-Listening-reading-writing
  - c. Speaking-reading-Listening -writing
  - d. Speaking-Listening-writing-reading
  
2. Which discipline tends to use quantitative data, tend to be predictive and use experimental methods ....
  - a. Pure discipline
  - b. Applied Discipline
  - c. Hard discipline
  - d. Soft discipline
  
3. In which type of register is very informal language, ellipsis and slang are common?
  - a. Casual
  - b. Formal
  - c. Consultative
  - d. Intimate
  
4. Teacher begins brainstorming by....
  - a. Open discussion
  - b. Posing a question
  - c. Summarizing ideas
  - d. Evaluating responses
  
5. Maxims of Teaching are used because....
  - a. They make concepts easy to comprehend
  - b. They help the teacher to finish her teaching fast
  - c. They ensure learners study hard
  - d. They make sure students are dependent on teachers for learning difficult concepts.
  
6. ICT based assessment is...
  - a. Use of paper-pencil test
  - b. Not using technology for assessment
  - c. Using technological tools for assessment
  - d. A burden for teachers
  
7. Following are the steps in communicative approach except...

- a. Warm up
- b. Practice
- c. Communicative use
- d. Elicit

8. Which Palmer's Principle points at the importance of one stage of learning acting as preparation ground for the next stage?

- a. Initial Preparation
- b. Habit Formation
- c. Principle of Accuracy
- d. Gradation

9. Which discipline relates existing knowledge to real world situations and application of theory to real life?

- a. Pure discipline
- b. Applied Discipline
- c. Hard discipline
- d. Soft discipline

10. Which of the following is not a Professional Development activity?

- a. Attending workshops
- b. Publishing articles in journals
- c. Viewing Educational Videos
- d. Teaching in the class

### **Descriptive Questions**

1. What is meant by Soft Disciplines
2. Advantages of Multilingual Classrooms
3. Demerits of Discussion Technique
4. Explain Maxim of Teaching Known to Unknown
5. Avenues of Professional Development

## PEDAGOGY OF SCHOOL SUBJECT I - HISTORY METHOD

1. Which of the following is a pure discipline?
  - a. Education
  - b. Applied psychology
  - c. Engineering
  - d. Mathematics
  
2. The term history is derived from the Greek word \_\_\_\_.
  - a. histrya
  - b. historia
  - c. histere
  - d. hsitoyra
  
3. A form of a visual aid that help students compare elements in different time periods.
  - a. Maps
  - b. Charts
  - c. Models
  - d. Timeline
  
4. Correlation of history with science is an example of \_\_\_\_.
  - a. Internal Correlation
  - b. External Correlation
  - c. Correlation with daily life
  - d. Cross Correlation
  
5. Human society is characterised by change. This statement is an example of \_\_\_\_.
  - a. Generalization
  - b. Correlation
  - c. Definition
  - d. Concept
  
6. Soft-Applied disciplines
  - a. Emphasize discoveries and explanations
  - b. Emphasize product and techniques
  - c. Emphasize understanding and interpretation
  - d. Emphasize processes, protocols
  
7. Learning by inquiry, where knowledge is viewed as hypothesis to be tested continuously is called as \_\_\_\_.
  - a. Lecture Method
  - b. Project Based Learning
  - c. Story telling Method
  - d. Social Inquiry Method

8. History means an enquiry after truth. Thus the teacher of history should possess-
- Power of dramatization
  - Knowledge of child psychology
  - Scientific bend of mind
  - Keen power of observation
9. This Cooperative learning technique involves a three step cooperative structure.
- Numbered Heads
  - Think Pair Share
  - Round Robin Brainstorming
  - Buzz Groups
10. An affordable form of a print media is \_\_\_\_.
- Archives
  - Maps
  - Newspaper
  - Charts

#### Descriptive Questions

- What is meant by Hard-Applied disciplines?
- Explain the need of field trips in the teaching of history.
- What are the advantages of Generalized Based Teaching?
- List advantages of Story-telling Method.
- List technological challenges of teaching history.

#### **Pedagogy of School Subjects I - Science**

- A branch of knowledge that is formulated according to the interest, attitude and developmental stages of an individual student is called
  - Subject
  - Discipline
  - Knowledge Core
  - Academics
- The objectives of teaching science at upper primary stage are as follows
  - To provide gradual transition from Induction to Deduction
  - To provide gradual transition from Abstract to Concrete
  - To provide gradual transition from Environmental Studies to elements of Science and Technology
  - To provide gradual transition from Content to Theory.

3. Science aids the civilization of the country to usher in progressive views safeguarding special traditions of the region. The value reflected is
  - a. Utilitarian
  - b. Intellectual
  - c. Vocational
  - d. Cultural
  
4. Correlation promotes
  - a. Interdisciplinary Approach
  - b. Concentric Approach
  - c. Topical Approach
  - d. Analytical Approach
  
5. Kilpatrick the follower of Dewey, enunciated Pragmatism and its outcomes are seen in
  - a. Problem Solving Method
  - b. Heuristic Method
  - c. Project Method
  - d. Inducto- Deductive Method
  
6. When students formulate hypotheses and offer feasible solutions, the learner engages in
  - a. Project Method
  - b. Problem Solving Method
  - c. Inductive Method
  - d. Deductive Method
  
7. Writing a report and displaying collected material is a must after a field visit. This is considered essential for
  - a. Conducting the trip
  - b. Followup and assessment of activity
  - c. Planning the trip
  - d. Future reference
  
8. Vivipariums and Terrariums should be included in
  - a. Physics
  - b. Chemistry
  - c. Biology
  - d. General Science
  
9. Teachers of Science can opt to spend time at another School, University or Country in a teacher-exchange programme. This kind of professional growth can be termed as
  - a. General Science
  - b. Summer Institute Learning
  - c. Sabbatical
  - d. Symposium

10. The arrangement of content in the concentric approach pays heed to

- a) Mental Age
- b) Chronological Age
- c) Intelligence Quotient
- d) Aptitude

Descriptive Questions

- 1. Merits of Topical Approach of curriculum organisation.
- 2. Significance / value of using Improvised Apparatus (any 3)
- 3. Merits of the Laboratory Method. (any 6)
- 4. Advantages of the Inductive Method (any 6)
- 5. Any 3 Objectives of teaching Science at the Upper-Primary Level

### **Pedagogy of School Subjects I - Maths**

- 1. Continuous professional development is needed for a Mathematics teacher to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. get more salary
  - b. get promotion
  - c. get higher post
  - d. gain competence and confidence
  
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ got scholarship from Madras University in 1912.
  - a. Ramanujan
  - b. Euclid
  - c. Aryabhatta
  - d. Pythagoras
  
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the only man to summarize all the mathematical knowledge at his times.
  - a. Ramanujan
  - b. Euclid
  - c. Aryabhatta
  - d. Pythagoras
  
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the cheapest and most reliable source of information.
  - a. Workbook
  - b. Notebook
  - c. Textbook
  - d. Handbook



5. \_\_\_\_\_ integrates Geometry, Algebra and Calculus.
- Algebra
  - Geogebra
  - Virtual manipulatives
  - Vedic Maths
6. The Maths lab provides an opportunity for the students to discover mathematics through \_\_\_\_\_
- Doing
  - Seeing
  - Saying
  - Observing
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ is for automatization of certain facts, habits and skills.
- Drill
  - Assignment
  - Review
  - Classwork
8. Thoughtful organization of the important things in an unit is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Drill
  - Assignment
  - Review
  - classwork
9. The act of allotting to class or individuals specific mental or physical tasks, before or after the class is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Drill
  - an Assignment
  - Review
  - classwork
10. The knowledge and previous experiences of pupils are used as a foundation and base for unknown, while using the maxim \_\_\_\_\_.
- Simple to complex
  - Known to unknown
  - Concrete to abstract
  - Whole to part

11. Mathematics has \_\_\_\_\_ -
- Inductive nature
  - Deductive nature
  - inductive as well as deductive Nature
  - destructive nature
12. A branch of learning or scholarly instruction is called as a \_\_\_\_\_
- Discipline
  - Subject
  - Branch
  - Academics
13. \_\_\_\_\_ disciplines are functional and utilitarian in nature.
- Soft-applied
  - Soft-pure
  - Hard-applied
  - Hard-pure
14. \_\_\_\_\_ seek to understand & explain human experience.
- Natural Sciences
  - Humanities
  - Social Sciences
  - Mathematics
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of soft-pure discipline.
- Mathematics
  - Engineering
  - History
  - Physics

### DISCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

- Explain the International and social value of teaching Mathematics.
- Discuss the process of pedagogical analysis.
- What are the advantages of lecture-cum-demonstration method?
- List **any 6** activities of Mathematics club.
- Elucidate **any 6** avenues for continuous professional development of a Mathematics teacher.

## EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT

1. System Approach is a management .... , that allows individuals to examine all aspects of the organization.

1. tool
2. instrument
3. pointer
4. indicator

2. Which is one instrument and one instrument only to bring change in the society?

1. Behaviour
2. Practice
3. Education
4. Ability

3. Which are the basic beliefs that define employ's success in an organization?

1. Thoughts
2. Values
3. Actions
4. Attitude

4. Team learning happens when teams start ....

1. Controlling together
2. Organising together
3. Thinking together
4. Evaluating together

5. The Educational Institutions of today are concern with .... .

1. quality
2. quantity
3. products
4. services

6. The most crucial dimension of an institution's functioning is....

1. school ethos
2. achievements
3. students support
4. curriculum transaction

7. Effective institutional Management requires to have an awareness of the factors which can cause .... in the organisation.

1. a grow
- 2.a change
- 3.a damage
- 4.an effect

8.Leadership is the behaviour of an individual when he is directing and guiding the activities of the group towards a....

- 1.shared goal
- 2.foresight
- 3.innovation
- 4.creativity

9. Transformational leaders demonstrate genuine concern for the needs and .... of the followers.

- 1.experience
- 2.feelings
- 3.ability
- 4.character

10. Which is the selection based on some criteria from two or more possible alternatives?

- 1.Quality Management
- 2.Decision Making
- 3.Human Resource Management
- 4.Crisis Management

### **DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS**

1. Explain the importance of Educational Management.
2. State the importance of Directing.
3. What is the process of Human Resource Management?
4. Which are the causes of absenteeism of students?
5. What is the process of Quality Management?