

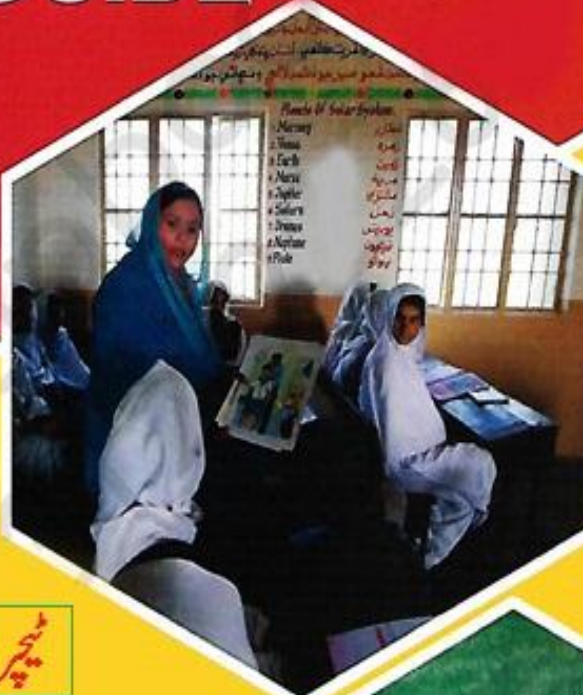
WWW.EasyMCQs.Com ہماری ویب سائٹ سے تمام کتابیں بلکل مفت ڈاؤن لوڈ کریں۔

English | اُردو |
PEDAGOGY
TEACHERS
GUIDE

FPSC
Exam Pattern

Exclusively Includes:

- ✓ Pedagogy MCQs
- ✓ Model Papers



For: ٹیچرز بھرتی گائیڈ انگلش اُردو میں

FPSC, KPPSC, PPSC, SPSC, ECAT, MCAT, BCAT, NUST, GAT, NAT, ARMED FORCES, GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, BA, BSC, Commerce, Accounting, FA, FSC, IT, O Level, A Level, PAST PAPERS, CSS Solved Papers And Guides, PMS, ADMISSIONS, Undergraduate HEC, RECRUITMENTS MCQs, Educators, Lecturers, NTS Tests



Download PDF Books: WWW.EasyMCQs.Com



PEDAGOGY - TEACHING METHODS

INCLUDING INSTRUCTIONAL PLANNING, STRATEGIES, ASSESSMENT, LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

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

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

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

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

روایتی کمرہ جماعت: ہمارے ہاں کمرہ جماعت میں تدریس کا عمل روایتی ایک طرفہ انداز میں سرانجام دیا جاتا ہے۔ طلبہ میں بچے قطاروں میں خاموشی سے بیٹھ جاتے ہیں استاد لگاتار بولتا رہتا ہے اور طلبہ استاد کو سنتے رہتے ہیں۔ طلبہ صرف اسی وقت بولتے ہیں جب انہیں پکارا جاتا ہے اور بالکل وہی کرتے ہیں جیسا انہیں کہا جاتا ہے۔ تحقیق سے یہ بات ثابت ہو چکی ہے کہ جب طلبہ کو ایسی تعلیم دی جاتی ہے تو وہ بہت ہی کم (تقریباً 50%) علم حاصل کر پاتے ہیں۔ تحقیق سے یہ بات بھی ثابت ہوتی ہے کہ طلبہ میں سیکھنے کا عمل ایسی صورت میں بہت تیز ہو جاتا ہے جب ان کی عملی شمولیت کو یقینی بنایا جائے۔

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

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



تدریس میں جی جیتیں: کمرہ جماعت میں مختلف قسم کی باہمی سرگرمیوں کے ذریعے طلبہ کی دلچسپی اور سیکھنے کے عمل میں شمولیت بڑھائی جاسکتی ہے۔ ایسی سرگرمیاں طلبہ کو اس قابل بھی بناتی ہیں کہ وہ معلومات خود سے تیار کریں۔ ان سرگرمیوں کو تیار کرنے وقت استاد کو تمام طلبہ کی شمولیت یقینی بنانی چاہیے۔

Research Shows That:

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

نتیجہ سے ثابت ہوتا ہے کہ:

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

Effective Teaching Involves:

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

موثر تدریس میں شامل ہیں:

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

Teaching Strategies in the New Curriculum:

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

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

میں نصاب میں تدریسی حکمت عملیاں:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inquiry-Based Teaching: It enables the students to frame questions, gather information, analyze it and draw conclusion.

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

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

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

Development of Lesson Plans: The lesson plan can be developed concentrating on the following important points:

1. Where are your students going? (Aims, Objectives, SLOs)
 2. How the students going to get these aims? (Lesson introduction and development)
 3. How will you know when the students have got the aims? (Assessment/evaluation)
- سبقی منصوبہ کی تیاری کا عمل: مندرجہ ذیل اہم نکات کو زیر غور لاکر سبقی منصوبہ تیار کیا جاسکتا ہے:



- 1- آپ کے طلبہ کیا حاصل کرنے لگے ہیں؟ (مقاصد اور حاصلاتِ تعلیم)
- 2- طلبہ ان مقاصد کو کیسے حاصل کریں گے؟ (سبق کا تعارف اور پختگی)
- 3- آپ کو کیسے پتہ چلے گا کہ طلبہ مقاصد حاصل کر چکے ہیں؟ (جائزہ/ جانچ)

Important Components of a Lesson Plan in Teachers Guides:

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

رہنمائے اساتذہ میں ایک سبقی منصوبہ کے اہم حصے:

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

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

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

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

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

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

4- سامان/وسائل:

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

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



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

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

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

7. Concluding Activities/Sum up: Such activities are used to enable students to consolidate and summarize their knowledge. They facilitate the application of knowledge and skills to a new situation. They are generally related to the main idea of the lesson.

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

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

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

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

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

☆☆☆☆

PEDAGOGY - OBJECTIVE (MCQs)

TEACHING METHOD TEST - 1

- The meaning of teaching method is:
(a) Style of teaching (b) Way of teaching
(c) Art of teaching (d) Substitution of the knowledge from outer world into child's intellect
- A teaching method completes with the help of:
(a) Various techniques (b) Many tactics
(c) Many postures (d) Many approaches
- What a teaching method is?
(a) An art (b) A science
(c) Both art and science (d) Can't say
- It is possible to teach without a teaching method but it is harmful because one cannot:
(a) Attain the objective (b) Develop perfection in learning situation
(c) Deliver organised teaching (d) All of the above
- What term has been used when the external knowledge of the environment is fused with a child's brain?
(a) Teaching method (b) Teaching tactics
(c) Teaching skill (d) Teaching process
- Which of the following method is termed as an essential evil?
(a) Lecture method (b) Lecture-cum-demonstration method
(c) Assignment method (d) Discussion method
- The end product of teacher-centred method is:
(a) To memorize the facts (b) To express belief in traditional agencies
(c) To depend on teacher's authority (d) All of the above
- Which of the following is not included in process dimension of teacher-centred methods of teaching?
(a) Reception (b) Authority
(c) Memory (d) Discovery
- Which one of the following characteristics is present in teacher-centred method?
(a) Formality (b) Teacher's authority
(c) Neglect of innovations (d) All of the above
- The dimension of a teaching method is:
(a) Factual (b) Process
(c) Environmental (d) All of the above
- The main objective of child-centred teaching method is:
(a) To develop the learning abilities in children (b) To develop the skills in children
(c) To develop independence in students (d) All of the above
- Generally in child-centred methods of teaching, the role of teacher is:
(a) To formulate the problematic situations (b) To collect the possible material and resources for the children
(c) To help the children in formulation of their hypotheses (d) All of the above
- The end product of child-centred method is:
(a) The development of high level inquiry methods in children (b) Imparting full freedom to the children
(c) Enhancing the potentialities of the children (d) All of the above
- In which of the following, the teacher is ready to follow the innovations?
(a) Child-centered methods (b) Teacher-centered methods
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
- In which of the following, the teacher emphasizes on democratic values?
(a) Child-centred methods (b) Student-centred methods
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

16. The salient feature of lecture method is:
(a) Economy (b) Teacher leisure
(c) Communication of factual information (d) None of the above
17. Which one of the following is not the teaching principle?
(a) Lecture method (b) Heuristic method
(c) Assignment method (d) Project method
18. When a teacher is comparatively passive and the students are overtly active and sit as listeners only—this way of teaching method is called:
(a) Lecture method (b) Assignment method
(c) Project method (d) None of the above
19. The defect of lecture method is:
(a) Lack in scientific attitude (b) Devoid of the principle of learning by doing
(c) A one-way teaching process (d) All of the above
20. In which of the following methods, the teacher takes least interest towards the attention of the students in a classroom?
(a) Project method (b) Assignment method
(c) Lecture method (d) Discussion method
21. Which one of the following is required in lecture method?
(a) Training (b) Exercise
(c) Maturity (d) Intellectual skills
22. Generally, lecture method is assumed as the best method for:
(a) High school students (b) Intermediate students
(c) Graduate students (d) All of the above
23. The lecture should be:
(a) Interesting (b) Well-organised and systematic
(c) Medium level with proper modulations (d) All of the above
24. In modern classes, how extent the authoritative behaviour of a teacher is suitable?
(a) To a great extent (b) Not at all
(c) Can't say (d) Depend on the teacher's
25. Which one of the following is not a quality of a teacher?
(a) Economy (b) Fast pace
(c) Time saving (d) Free thinking
26. The defect in lecture method is:
(a) Extra emphasis on memory (b) Lack of self-thinking
(c) Lack of scientific attitude (d) All of the above
27. What is the importance of rehearsal before actual demonstration carried out in the class-room?
(a) It creates self-confidence in a teacher (b) The teacher becomes familiar with the difficulties which may occur during experimentation in the classroom conditions
(c) The teacher performs the experiment's demonstration in a perfect fashion (d) All of the above
28. The single most important point for demonstration of a lesson is:
(a) Selection of content (b) Lesson pointers and selection of questions
(c) Collection of essential apparatuses (d) All of the above
29. During demonstration, the topic should be presented in:
(a) Problematic manner (b) Debatable manner
(c) Suspending manner (d) None of the above
30. Which of the following perception should be taken by a teacher for presentation of content alongwith demonstration?
(a) Use of examples (b) Presentation of right questions
(c) Vivid pronunciation and proper language fluency (d) All of the above
31. The main characteristic of demonstration method is:
(a) Economic (b) Activity-oriented
(c) Eliminating (d) All of the



- lurking dangers as above
conducted by expert teachers
32. The defect of lecture-cum-demonstration method is that:
(a) It is not child-centred (b) It creates obstacles in the development of scientific attitude
(c) It neglects direct experiences (d) All of the above
33. The pioneer of Heuristic method is:
(a) Prof. H.E. Armstrong (b) Prof. D.S. Kothari
(c) Prof. J.A. Stevenson (d) Prof. Leopold Thorndike
34. The original idea of Armstrong is that:
(a) The realistic aim of science is discovery through pure researches (b) The student's participation is compulsory in pure researches
(c) The pure researches should be conducted on the basis of traditional researches (d) The future of a country is safe in its pure researches
35. The word "Heuristic" is derived from:
(a) Greek word *heurisco* (b) Latin word *heuriri*
(c) English word *humorous* (d) None of the above
36. "In discovery methods of teaching, the students are generally forced to work as scientists." This statement is propounded by:
(a) John Dewey (b) John Little
(c) Armstrong (d) Theodore Bit
37. H.E. Armstrong was working as a professor of:
(a) Chemistry (b) Physics
(c) Education (d) Philosophy
38. The exact meaning of the term *Heurisco* is:
(a) To find out (b) To discover
(c) To derive conclusions (d) None of the above
39. The equivalent term of *Heuristic* is *Euriskein* which is meant:
(a) To visualize science by doing (b) To observe science
(c) To discover science (d) None of the above
40. A teacher-centred method is converted into child-centred method, if a teacher can do:
(a) It partially in a deliberate manner (b) It perfectly through insight
(c) It in reversible fashion (d) It in the presence of large audience of the students
41. Westaway has presumed Heuristic method as:
(a) Only teaching method (b) Only training method
(c) Only research method (d) Only a method for acquiring knowledge
42. Which of the following psychological principles have been followed by Heuristic method?
(a) Principle of freedom (b) Principle of experience
(c) Principle of activity (d) All of the above
43. The central principle of Heuristic method is:
(a) Learning by doing (b) Learning through personal working experiences
(c) Learning through labour (d) Learning through experiences
44. What is the role of a teacher in Heuristic method?
(a) Teacher as a friend (b) Teacher as a stage-setter
(c) Teacher as creator of inductive method of teaching (d) All of the above
45. The main characteristics of Heuristic method is:
(a) Learning by doing (b) Training in scientific method
(c) Independence (d) All of the above
46. Which one of the following is appeared to be a defect of Heuristic method?
(a) It assumes child as a little scientist (b) It treated child as a father of man
(c) It teaches child through playway (d) None of the above
47. The application of Heuristic method in our classrooms is:

- (a) Highly practical (b) Impractical
- (c) Practical (d) Cannot say
48. The best use of Heuristic method takes place in:
- (a) Science club (b) Classroom teaching
- (c) Educational excursions (d) None of the above
49. Heuristic method is not suitable in the condition of:
- (a) Traditional curriculum (b) Traditional classroom
- (c) Traditional system of instruction (d) All of the above
50. The learning of abilities in a free manner gives birth to:
- (a) Self-development (b) Spontaneity
- (c) Self-expression (d) All of the above
51. The relationship between teacher and student in Heuristic method of teaching can be compared as of:
- (a) Guide and follower (b) Friends in a cooperative venture
- (c) Participants on a mutual venture (d) All of the above
52. The 'Problem' is defined as:
- (a) An unanswered question (b) A mental burden
- (c) A continuous tension (d) All the above
53. The fundamental basis of problem-solving resembles with:
- (a) Scientific method (b) Heuristic method
- (c) Project method (d) None of the above
54. Generally, problem solving behaviour originates in the situation of:
- (a) Unexpected difficulties (b) Normal classroom
- (c) Classroom teaching (d) Routine life
55. Problem-solving is defined as:
- (a) A psychological concept (b) A method of teaching
- (c) A reflective thinking (d) All of the above
56. The important step of problem-solving method is:
- (a) Defining of a problem (b) Collection of adequate data
- (c) Observation of (d) All of the
- the events above
57. The main characteristic of problem-solving method is:
- (a) Learning by doing (b) Development of scientific attitude
- (c) Independence (d) All of the above
58. Which one of the following is the demerit of problem-solving method?
- (a) Retarded speed (b) Emphasis on experimental work
- (c) Non-availability of textbooks (d) All of the above
59. Assignment method is a mixed version of:
- (a) Lecture-cum-demonstration method and individual laboratory work (b) Project method and lecture method
- (c) Heuristic method and problem-solving method (d) None of the above
60. The types of assignment are of:
- (a) 2 (b) 3
- (c) 4 (d) 6
61. The meaning of home assignment is:
- (a) To complete the teachers' work at home by the students (b) To complete the work at home with the help of tutor
- (c) To prepare the detailed account of class work at home by the students (d) None of the above
62. School assignment is associated with:
- (a) The assignment given to students in their classes (b) The experiments performed by the students in their school-lab
- (c) Both the above (d) None of the above
63. The aim of the assignment is:
- (a) The development of scientific attitude (b) The training in scientific method
- (c) The discovery of scientific facts and (d) All of the above

Dagar's Unique up-to-date Educators' - Teachers' Guide | 292

- deviation of its principles
64. The central quality of assignment method is:
- (a) Students learning by doing taken place (b) The students develop the habit of hardwork
- (c) The method is economic (d) It saves teachers from exclusive evaluation
65. The important defect of assignment method is:
- (a) Non-availability of the textbooks (b) Need of adequate library
- (c) Need of well-equipped laboratory (d) All of the above
66. Assignment method is suitable for:
- (a) High school and intermediate students (b) Higher education students
- (c) University students (d) All of the above levels of students
67. The pioneer of project method is:
- (a) John Dewey (b) W.A. Kilpatrick
- (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
68. The basic philosophy of project method is:
- (a) Progressivism (b) Idealism
- (c) Pragmatism (d) Individualism
69. In project method emphasis is laid down on:
- (a) Learning by doing (b) Learning by living
- (c) Learning by cooperation and competition (d) All of the above
70. The role of a teacher in project method is:
- (a) Like a friend (b) Like a guide
- (c) Like a co-worker (d) All of the above
71. The most important characteristic of project method is:
- (a) Child-centredness (b) Training in scientific

- (c) Learning of science through playing (d) Emphasis on democratic principle
72. The characteristic of an excellent project is:
- (a) Purposiveness (b) Favourable activities for focusing children's attention
- (c) Freedom to work children (d) All of the above
73. Project should be selected by:
- (a) The teachers only (b) The students only
- (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
74. The nature of the project should be:
- (a) Most difficult (b) Most early
- (c) Average level (d) Can't say
75. Which one of the following law of learning is fulfilled through project method?
- (a) Law of readiness (b) Law of exercise
- (c) Law of effect (d) All of the above

ANSWERS

1.	D	2.	A	3.	C	4.	D	5.	A
6.	A	7.	D	8.	D	9.	D	10.	D
11.	D	12.	D	13.	D	14.	A	15.	A
16.	A	17.	A	18.	A	19.	D	20.	C
21.	B	22.	C	23.	D	24.	A	25.	D
26.	D	27.	D	28.	D	29.	A	30.	D
31.	D	32.	D	33.	A	34.	A	35.	A
36.	C	37.	A	38.	A	39.	C	40.	A
41.	B	42.	D	43.	A	44.	D	45.	D
46.	A	47.	C	48.	A	49.	D	50.	D
51.	D	52.	D	53.	A	54.	A	55.	D
56.	D	57.	D	58.	D	59.	A	60.	A
61.	A	62.	B	63.	D	64.	A	65.	D
66.	A	67.	C	68.	C	69.	D	70.	D
71.	B	72.	D	73.	C	74.	C	75.	D

TEACHING METHOD TEST - 2

1. **SOLO stands for:**

(A) System of the observed learning outcome	(B) Structure of the observed learning output
(C) Structure of the observed learning outcome	(D) System of the observed learning output
2. **SOLO taxonomy consists of levels:**

(A) 2	(B) 3
(C) 4	(D) 5
3. **With reference to SOLO taxonomy one aspect of a task is understood in:**

(A) Unistructural level	(B) Multistructural level
(C) Relation level	(D) Extended abstract level
4. **Two or more aspects are understood in:**

(A) Unistructural level	(B) Multistructural level
(C) Relational level	(D) Extended abstract level
5. **Integration is developed between two or more aspects in:**

(A) Unistructural level	(B) Multistructural level
(C) Relational level	(D) Extended abstract level
6. **SOLO taxonomy was presented by:**

(A) Bloom	(B) Krathwhol
(C) Simpson	(D) Biggs & Collis
7. **Students are passive in:**

(A) Project method	(B) Discovery method
(C) Lecture method	(D) Inquiry method
8. **Symposium is a type of:**

(A) Discovery method	(B) Discussion method
(C) Lecture method	(D) Demonstration method
9. **In teaching, experienced members guide the immature one's for:**

(A) Spending time	(B) Qualification
(C) Quality of life	(D) Adjustment of life
10. **Which is not the focal point of triangular process of teaching?**

(A) Teaching method	(B) Teacher
(C) Pupil	(D) Contents
11. **The goal of teaching is:**

(A) To give information	(B) To involve pupils in activities
(C) To impart knowledge	(D) Desirable change in behaviour
12. **The rules of presenting the contents to make them easy are called:**

(A) Methods of teaching	(B) Maxims of teaching
(C) Techniques of teaching	(D) Teaching strategies
13. **Heuristic means:**

(A) To investigate	(B) To show
(C) To do	(D) To act
14. **According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are:**

(A) 2	(B) 3
(C) 4	(D) 5
15. **Activity involves:**



- (A) Physical action (B) Mental action
(C) Mere action (D) Physical and mental action
16. We move from specific to general in:
(A) Inductive method (B) Deductive method
(C) Drill method (D) Discussion method
17. Practice is made in:
(A) Inductive method (B) Deductive method
(C) Drill method (D) Discussion method
18. The Socratic method is known as:
(A) Lecture demonstration method (B) Discussion method
(C) Inquiry method (D) Question-Answer method
19. Duration of lessons in macro-lesson plans is:
(A) 5-10 min, (B) 10-20 min,
(C) 20-30 min, (D) 35-45 min,
20. In British approach of lesson planning, more emphasis is on:
(A) Activity (B) Teacher
(C) Content presentation (D) Teacher and content presentation
21. American approach emphasizes:
(A) Teacher (B) Content presentation
(C) Learning objectives (D) Methods
22. Which one is not the type of lesson plans on the basis of objectives?
(A) Micro lesson plan (B) Cognitive lesson plan
(C) Affective lesson plan (D) Psychomotor lesson plan
23. A good drama does not include:
(A) Interesting story (B) Alive dialogues
(C) Very long play (D) Subject full of feeling
24. Which is not the objective of drama / role play?
(A) Recreation and enjoyment (B) Development of social skills
(C) Development of skills of conversation (D) Do make rehearsals
25. Drama or role play is useful for teaching:
(A) History (B) Science
(C) Maths (D) Language
26. The main types of teleconferencing identified are:
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5
27. Which is not the type of teleconferencing?
(A) Audio teleconferencing (B) Video teleconferencing
(C) T.V teleconferencing (D) Computer teleconferencing
28. Which one is accountable in cooperative learning?
(A) Individual (B) Group
(C) Both a & b (D) None of a & b
29. Cooperative learning is an alternative to:
(A) Competitive models (B) Teaching models
(C) Lesson plans (D) Micro teachings
30. The number of students in cooperative learning groups is:
(A) 3-4 (B) 5-6



- (C) 8-10 (D) 10-15
31. *The essential characteristic of cooperative learning is:*
(A) Effective learning (B) Positive interdependence
(C) Cooperation (D) Division of labour
32. *The students like to spend the most of the time with:*
(A) Teachers (B) Parents
(C) Relatives (D) Peers
33. *Peer culture constitutes:*
(A) Socialization (B) Individualization
(C) Both a & b (D) None of a & b
34. *Which is not the advantage of team, teaching?*
(A) Better utilization of resources (B) Better planning
(C) Better use of teaching techniques (D) Better financial benefits of teachers
35. *The hypothesis underlying team teaching is:*
(A) Teachers fell bore while working alone (B) Teacher are not competent
(C) The best teachers in schools are shared by more students (D) The single teacher cannot control the class
36. *CAI stands for:*
(A) Computer analyzed instruction (B) Computer assisted instruction
(C) Computer assisted interview (D) Computer analyzed interview
37. *Which is not the mode of CAI?*
(A) Tutorial mode (B) Drill mode
(C) Simulation mode (D) Question mode
38. *Ability to develop a life style based upon the preferred value system is:*
(A) Responding (B) Valuing
(C) Organizing (D) Characterizing
39. *Example of cognitive domain is:*
(A) Describe a topic (B) Develop an X-ray film
(C) Type a letter (D) Take responsibility for tools
40. *At the highest level of hierarchy is:*
(A) Understanding (B) Application
(C) Evaluation (D) Analysis
41. *The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objectives is:*
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Five (D) Six
42. *The highest level of cognitive domain is:*
(A) Synthesis (B) Analysis
(C) Comprehension (D) Evaluation
43. *The process of deterring the value or worth of anything is:*
(A) Test (B) Measurement
(C) Assessment (D) Evaluation
44. *Educational objectives have been divided into:*
(A) Two domains (B) Three domains
(C) Four domains (D) Five domains
45. *Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented in:*
(A) 1946 (B) 1956



- (C) 1966 (D) 1976
46. The classification of cognitive domain was presented by:
(A) Benhjamin S. Bloom (B) Skinner
(C) Krathwhol (D) Simpson
47. Cognitive domain has:
(A) Three subgroups (B) Four subgroups
(C) Five subgroups (D) Six subgroups
48. The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is:
(A) Comprehension (B) Application
(C) Knowledge (D) Synthesis
49. The highest level of learning in cognitive domain is:
(A) Evaluation (B) Synthesis
(C) Analysis (D) Application
50. Knowing memorizing and recalling is concerned with:
(A) Comprehension (B) Application
(C) Knowledge (D) Evaluation
51. To grasp the meaning of the material is:
(A) Comprehension (B) Application
(C) Knowledge (D) Synthesis
52. To use previous learned material in new situation is:
(A) Comprehension (B) Application
(C) Knowledge (D) Analysis
53. To break down material into component parts to know its organizational structure is:
(A) Comprehension (B) Application
(C) Analysis (D) Synthesis
54. To put ideas together to form a new whole is:
(A) Evaluation (B) Synthesis
(C) Analysis (D) Application
55. To know the worth or value of material is:
(A) Analysis (B) Application
(C) Knowledge (D) Evaluation
56. The intellectual skills are reflected by:
(A) Cognitive Domain (B) Affective Domain
(C) Psychomotor Domain (D) Physical Domain
57. Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by:
(A) Cognitive Domain (B) Affective Domain
(C) Psychomotor Domain (D) Evaluative Domain
58. Which domain is concerned with physical and motor skills?
(A) Cognitive Domain (B) Affective Domain
(C) Psychomotor Domain (D) Evaluative Domain
59. The focus of cognitive domain is:
(A) Physical and Motor Skills (B) Intellectual Skills
(C) Attitudes and Interests (D) None of above
60. The affective domain was classified by:
(A) Benjamin S. Bloom (B) Simpson
(C) Krathwhol (D) Burner
61. Affective domain is divided into:
(A) four subgroups (B) Five subgroup

- (C) Six subgroups (D) Seven subgroups
62. *The lowest level of learning in affective domain is:*
(A) Responding (B) Valuing
(C) Attending (D) Organizing
63. *Which is placed at the highest level of learning in affective domain?*
(A) Attending (B) Responding
(C) Organization (D) Characterization
64. *Willingness to attend to particular phenomenon is:*
(A) Attending / Receiving (B) Responding
(C) Valuing (D) Organization
65. *Brining together different values into a consistent value system is:*
(A) Attending / Receiving (B) Responding
(C) Valuing (D) Organization
66. *Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in:*
(A) Responding (B) Valuing
(C) Organization (D) Characterization
67. *Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in:*
(A) 1962 (B) 1972
(C) 1982 (D) 1992
68. *Affective domain was divided into subgroups by Krathwohl in:*
(A) 1954 (B) 1964
(C) 1974 (D) 1984
69. *Psychomotor domain was divided by Simpson in:*
(A) Four subgroups (B) Five subgroups
(C) Six subgroups (D) Seven subgroups
70. *The characteristic of behavioral objective is:*
(A) Observable and Immeasurable (B) Non-observable and measurable
(C) Observable and measurable (D) Non-observable and immeasurable
71. *Objective related to affective domain is:*
(A) Student can pain a picture (B) Students can draw a graph
(C) Students values honesty (D) Students can write a letter
72. *Bringing together scientific ideas to form a unique idea is:*
(A) Application (B) Analysis
(C) Synthesis (D) Evaluation
73. *Which is vast in Scope?*
(A) Teaching Tactic (B) Teaching Technique
(C) Teaching Strategy (D) Teaching Method
74. *Students find/explore the information themselves in:*
(A) Lecture method (B) Discovery method
(C) Both (D) None
75. *Teacher performs practically and explains in:*
(A) Lecture method (B) Discovery method
(C) Demonstration method (D) Problem solving method
76. *Role of student is active in:*
(A) Discovery method (B) Problem solving method
(C) Inquiry method (D) All of above
77. *Micro teaching is a:*



- (A) Teaching method (B) Teacher training technique
(C) Motivational technique (D) None of above
78. What is the time of presentation in microteaching?
(A) 1-5 min. (B) 5-10 min
(C) 10-15 min (D) 15-20 min
79. What is the no. of students in microteaching?
(A) 1-15 (B) 5-10
(C) 10-15 (D) 15-20
80. Microteaching started in:
(A) 1950 (B) 1960
(C) 1970 (D) 1980
81. Microteaching focuses on the competency over:
(A) Methods (B) Skills
(C) Contents (D) Observations
82. Which is more suitable in teaching of science?
(A) Lecture method (B) Demonstration method
(C) Discussion method (D) Project method
83. Which one is exception?
(A) Books (B) Magazines
(C) Diagrams (D) T.V
84. Which is not included in print media?
(A) Books (B) Magazines
(C) Diagrams (D) T.V
85. How many senses a person uses while observing film?
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
86. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of seeing?
(A) 75% (B) 13%
(C) 6% (D) 3%
87. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of listening?
(A) 75% (B) 13%
(C) 6% (D) 3%
88. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of touch?
(A) 75% (B) 13%
(C) 6% (D) 3%
89. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of smell?
(A) 75% (B) 13%
(C) 6% (D) 3%
90. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of taste?
(A) 75% (B) 13%
(C) 6% (D) 3%
91. According to W. Therber, types of models are:
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5
92. Mock up models are those which explain?
(A) Principles or working of machine (B) Internal structure
(C) External structure (D) Internal and external structure

93. A field trip is arranged for:
(A) Making an excursion (B) See other people doing things
(C) Note the meaning of action (D) All of the above
94. Interest can be created in students in specific topics of study by the use of:
(A) Chalk board (B) Fellalin
(C) Bulletin board (D) All of the above
95. The most direct experience from the following is that of:
(A) Motion pictures (B) Visual symbol
(C) Demonstration (D) Field trip
96. Wragg has suggested how many number of students in a microteaching class?
(A) 35 to 40 (B) 25 to 30
(C) 15 to 20 (D) 5 to 10
97. Method based on the facts that students learn association, activity and cooperation is known as:
(A) Demonstration (B) Project
(C) Problem-solving (D) Discussion
98. Exhibition of science fairs promote students ability of:
(A) Knowledge and comprehension (B) Comprehension and application
(C) Higher order skills (D) Lower order skills
99. The ultimate focus of scientific method is on:
(A) Hypothesis formulation (B) Observations
(C) Experimentation (D) Formulation of a law/theory
100. What is the first step in the Project method of teaching?
(A) Determination of activities (B) Determination of objectives
(C) Planning (D) Distribution of work
101. Which one is not the Psychological principle of teaching?
(A) Proceed from concrete to abstract (B) Proceed from complex to simple
(C) Proceed from known to unknown (D) Proceed from simple to difficult
102. Which is the best method of teaching science at school level?
(A) Lecture (B) Analytical
(C) Direct (D) Demonstration
103. Which is not the step of scientific method?
(A) Observation (B) Experiment
(C) Prediction (D) Interview
104. The ultimate result of scientific method?
(A) Development of knowledge (B) Development of senses
(C) Both a & b (D) None of a & b
105. Aims are:
(A) National expectations (B) Institution expectations
(C) Learning expectations (D) None of the above
106. Goals are at:
(A) National level (B) Subject level
(C) Classroom level (D) All of the above
107. Objectives are at:
(A) National level (B) Subject level
(C) Classroom level (D) All of the above

108. Inquiry means:

- (A) To investigate (B) To learn
(C) To teach (D) To find

109. Inquiry method includes:

- (A) Observation (B) Experiments
(C) Questioning answering (D) Showing

110. Which one is the best for large group instruction?

- (A) Lecture method (B) Demonstration method
(C) Project method (D) Inquiry method

111. Useful for higher classes is:

- (A) Lecture method (B) Demonstration method
(C) Project method (D) Inquiry method

112. First component of lesson planning is:

- (A) Objective (B) Presentation
(C) Homework (D) Summary

113. The teaching method recommended for elementary school science in Pakistan is:

- (A) Lecture method (B) Project method
(C) Activity method (D) Laboratory method

114. Demonstration means:

- (A) To perform (B) To develop
(C) To show (D) To observe

115. Herbert model for lesson planning has steps:

- (A) Three (B) Four
(C) Five (D) Six

116. Discovery method is advanced method of:

- (A) Heuristic method (B) Inquiry method
(C) Both a & b (D) None of a & b

117. The steps to be taken in problem solving method are:

- (A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five

118. Method based on Dewey's philosophy is:

- (A) Lecture method (B) Demonstration method
(C) Inquiry method (D) Project method

119. Who says that project is a purposeful activity?

- (A) Dewey (B) Stevenson
(C) Ballard (D) Kilpatrick

120. Which is not the step of project method?

- (A) Planning (B) Execution
(C) Analysis (D) Evaluation

121. Programmed learning was presented by:

- (A) J.S. Burner (B) Benjamin Bloom
(C) John Dewey (D) B.F. Skinner

122. Portfolio is the collection of:

- (A) School record (B) Teacher work
(C) Student work (D) Office work

123. In programmed learning, learning takes place under:

- (A) Natural conditions (B) Artificial conditions
(C) Controlled conditions (D) Planned conditions

124. Teaching method based upon the assumption of Herbert Spencer that the learner should be told as little as possible is:
- (A) Heuristics Method (B) Demonstration Method
(C) Discussion Method (D) Lecture Method
125. An overall procedure which is adopted by a teacher to achieve certain goals is:
- (A) Method (B) Technique
(C) Strategy (D) Tactic
126. Selection of different media for different students is done in:
- (A) Role Playing (B) Individualized Instruction
(C) Programmed Instruction (D) Computer Assistant Instruction
127. A repeated performance of learning act until attainment of desired level of skill to do the act correctly is:
- (A) Demonstration Method (B) Problem Solving Method
(C) Project Method (D) Drill Method
128. A process in which a small group assembles to communicate with each other, using speaking, listening and non-verbal processes in order to achieve instructional objectives is:
- (A) Lecture Method (B) Discussion Method
(C) Question Answer Method (D) Demonstration Method
129. During discussion method, teacher passes/announces a:
- (A) Exercise (B) Activity
(C) Topic (D) Question
130. The surface category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:
- (A) Five Stages (B) Four Stages
(C) Three Stages (D) Two Stages
131. The 'surface' category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:
- (A) Prestructural and Unistructural (B) Unistructural and Multistructural
(C) Multistructural and Relational (D) Relational and extended Abstract
132. The 'deep' category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:
- (A) Prestructural and Unistructural (B) Unistructural and Multistructural
(C) Multistructural and Relational (D) Relational and Extended Abstract
133. Synthesis requires:
- (A) Formulation of new structural material (B) Understanding the structure of the material
(C) Judge the value of material (D) Use the material in new situation
134. Microteaching is a technique of teaching:
- (A) In classroom (B) Subject in detail
(C) By more than one teacher (D) A narrow and specific skill
135. The fixation of correct information through repetition is caused by:
- (A) Lecture Method (B) Demonstration Method
(C) Activity Method (D) Drill Method
136. The domain which deals with physical abilities and coordination objectives is called:
- (A) Affective Domain (B) Psychomotor Domain



- (C) Cognitive Domain (D) Solo Taxonomy
137. Lecture method is generally described as:
(A) Teacher Centered (B) Child Centered
(C) Activity Centered (D) Education Centered
138. The name of Heuristic method is derived from the Greek word:
(A) Hervules (B) Hero
(C) Heurises (D) None of the above
139. "Teaching is a form interpersonal influence aimed at the changing the behaviour potential of another is the view presented by:
(A) N.L. Gage (B) A. Flanders
(C) M.C. Morrison (D) P.B. Frost
140. Solo taxonomy provides systematic way of describing the learner's:
(A) Ability (B) Understanding
(C) Performance (D) Skill
141. Lesson plan makes the work:
(A) Regular (B) Systematic
(C) Organized (D) All of above
142. Simulation is an elaborate type of:
(A) Role play (B) Gaming
(C) Socio drama (D) All of above
143. Basic feature in lesson planning is:
(A) Content (B) Method
(C) Objective (D) Evaluation
144. The method based on the psychological principle of "Trial and Error" is:
(A) Heuristic method (B) Problem solving method
(C) Project method (D) Activity method
145. A student performs a skill independently at the level of psychomotor domain is:
(A) Imitation (B) Manipulation
(C) Precision (D) Articulation
146. Questioning by students is a sign of _____ teaching.
(A) Experimental (B) Scholastic
(C) Systematic (D) Motivated
147. Frequent correction of wrong answers is least likely to promote achievement among students of lower:
(A) Economic status (B) Socioeconomic status
(C) Social status (D) Status
148. Motivation, in the process of learning, creates interest for learning among young:
(A) Children (B) Motivators
(C) Learners (D) Students
149. A psychologist using the method of naturalistic observation would observe behaviour as it happens outside the laboratory or:
(A) Library (B) Examination hall
(C) Hospital (D) Clinic
150. The process whereby the genetic factors limit an individual's responsiveness to the environment is called:
(A) Range of reaction (B) Range of action
(C) Range of response (D) Range of experiment
151. Career education should begin in:

 Dogar's Unique up-to-date Educators' - Teachers' Guide  303

- (A) 1st grade (B) Fifth grade
(C) Sixth grade (D) Kindergarten
152. *The Gestalt Kheorlists augmented the insight theory of:*
(A) Understanding (B) Learning
(C) Motivation (D) Association
153. *Group tests that have norms for each grade and that are administered in accordance with uniform procedures listed in a manual of instruction are called:*
(A) Developmental tests (B) Qualified tests
(C) Normalized tests (D) Standardized tests
154. *When children become active members of their peer group?*
(A) In adolescence (B) In adulthood
(C) In early age (D) In childhood
155. *Discussing an individual pupil's test marks with the class is not a sound mental hygiene:*
(A) Behaviour (B) Standard
(C) Mark (D) Practice
156. *When the majority of students in a science class are well below grade level in reading, who should plan many hands-on activities?*
(A) Teacher (B) Parents
(C) Educator (D) Principal
157. *Frobel's most important contribution to education was his development of:*
(A) Secondary level (B) Primary level
(C) Elementary level (D) Kindergarten
158. *What is a 'dyslexia'?*
(A) Listening disorder (B) Reading disorder
(C) Mental disorder (D) Learning disorder
159. *The teacher should provide the child with purposeful activities that legitimize the need for movement to be successful with an:*
(A) Overactive child (B) Overintelligent child
(C) Overage child (D) Overboard child
160. *A child weak in studies can be improved through counselling and:*
(A) Teaching classes (B) Remedial classes
(C) Experimental classes (D) Disciplinary classes
161. *In which teaching aid, a blackboard can be included?*
(A) Visual aid (B) Audio aid
(C) Audio-visual aid (D) Casual aid
162. *An effective teacher shall ensure competition or _____ as the situation demands.*
(A) Punishment (B) Teaching
(C) Cooperation (D) Communication
163. *Knowledge of child psychology is a must for primary teacher because it helps the teacher in understanding the:*
(A) Nature of children (B) Behaviour of children
(C) Attitudes of children (D) Differences of children
164. *The statement "children actively construct their understanding of the world" is attributed to:*
21 (A) Kohlberg (B) Frobel

- (C) Pavlov (D) Piaget
165. **What is called a small machine used in the reading program to increase rate of speed?**
(A) Digital device (B) Tachistoscope
(C) Mnemonic device (D) None of these
166. **The discovery method of learning is best exemplified by experimentation in a:**
(A) Class (B) Science laboratory
(C) School (D) Ground
167. **An increase in comprehension skill is most likely to result from guided:**
(A) Habitual reading (B) Effective reading
(C) Oral reading (D) Silent reading
168. **The current view of childhood assumes that childhood is a unique period of:**
(A) Growth (B) Evolution
(C) Planning (D) Exposure
169. **The best procedure for a teacher to adopt with a pupil who frequently strammers is to suggest that the parents seek:**
(A) Medicinal help (B) Professional help
(C) Tutorial help (D) Parental help
170. **Remaining calm and just looking at students is a best way to control noise in:**
(A) Laboratory (B) School
(C) Classroom (D) Assembly
171. **Creative writing should be an activity planned for:**
(A) All children (B) High class students
(C) Elementary students (D) Special children
172. **The movement of behaviour modification, wherein tokens are awarded for correct responses, is a reflection of Thorndike's law of:**
(A) Behaviour (B) Achievement
(C) Correlation (D) Effect
173. **In school and classroom environment, the child's _____ development is defined in a best way.**
(A) Cognitive (B) Learning
(C) Psychological (D) Cultural
174. **To guide student's growth should be a teacher's:**
(A) Domain (B) Matter
(C) Attitude (D) Motto
175. **A teacher who creates interests in the subject amongst the students is the most:**
(A) Competent (B) Authoritative
(C) Complex (D) Commanding
176. **Who advanced the idea of the five formal steps in learning?**
(A) Pestalozzi (B) James Franklin
(C) Justin Pfifer (D) Johann Herbert
177. **"Development is a never ending process." This idea is associated with the principle of:**
(A) Development (B) Performance

- (C) Continuity (D) Interrelation
178. *Who proposed the important theories of moral development?*
(A) Herbert (B) Pestalozzi
(C) Coleman (D) Kohlberg
179. *The discovery method of teaching is best exemplified by independent:*
(A) Work projects (B) Test projects
(C) Study projects (D) Tutorial projects
180. *A teacher who loves to _____ will be liked the most by students.*
(A) Teach (B) Work
(C) Study (D) Evaluate
181. *Who presented the educational philosophy that "the individual develops through the head, the heart, and the hand"?*
(A) Kohlberg (B) Frobel
(C) Pestalozzi (D) Herbert
182. *Educational _____ is related to the objective that a teacher should make an attempt to understand the potentialities of students.*
(A) Psychology (B) Philosophy
(C) Ethics (D) Sociology
183. *The teacher introduces a problem-solving lesson with a good motivation and then asks for proposed:*
(A) Ideas (B) Solutions
(C) Suggestions (D) Proposals
184. *Who developed the interactive analysis category system in education for increasing the teacher effectiveness?*
(A) Frobel (B) Pestalozzi
(C) Flander (D) Simon
185. *A child from a _____ home will experience the greatest difficulty with independent study.*
(A) Disorganized (B) Discriminate
(C) Discourse (D) Discouragement
186. *The term 'Identical elements' is closely associated with transfer of:*
(A) Feelings (B) Traits
(C) Characteristics (D) Learning
187. *A new teacher to start with will have to establish rapport with the:*
(A) Society (B) Faculty
(C) Students (D) Studies
188. *Students who do better in high school tend to do better in college. This is an example of a positive:*
(A) Participation (B) Understanding
(C) Transference (D) Correlation
189. *Who identified the four distinct stages of children's intellectual development?*
(A) Piaget (B) Simon
(C) Kohlberg (D) Edmond
190. *23 Teaching at which level is teacher-centered?*

- (A) Amateur (B) Concrete
(C) Authoritarian (D) Professional
191. *The medium of education should be:*
(A) National language (B) International language
(C) Mother language (D) Regional language
192. *Teaching is called a noble profession because it is a type of service provided to the:*
(A) Self (B) Society
(C) Institution (D) Department
193. *Dropping out from school means to leave the school:*
(A) Forever (B) For the time being
(C) Casually (D) None of these
194. *As far as socialising agency is concerned, a school can be considered a/an:*
(A) Elementary group (B) Supplementary group
(C) Primary group (D) Secondary group
195. *A successful communicator is the one who knows a lot but is somewhat reserve in his:*
(A) Attitude (B) Dealings
(C) Communication (D) Manners
196. *On whom lies the main responsibility of school management?*
(A) Registrar (B) School dean
(C) Vice-Principal (D) Principal
197. *If any two students are not alike, they differ in their physical and:*
(A) Mental approach (B) Natural approach
(C) Formal approach (D) Informal approach
198. *Who said that "at least one third of the learning that will determine later levels of school achievement has already taken place by age six"?*
(A) Mayer (B) Frobel
(C) Bloom (D) Kohlberg
199. *The main difference between evolutionary and cultural change is that evolutionary change alters heredity whereas cultural change alters:*
(A) Thought (B) Character
(C) Standards (D) Environment
200. *Most educators agree that _____ reading requires an audience situation.*
(A) Oral (B) Evaluative
(C) Learned (D) Thorough

ANSWERS

1.	C	2.	C	3.	A	4.	B	5.	C
6.	D	7.	C	8.	B	9.	D	10.	A
11.	D	12.	B	13.	A	14.	C	15.	D
16.	A	17.	C	18.	D	19.	D	20.	D
21.	C	22.	A	23.	C	24.	D	25.	A
26.	B	27.	C	28.	C	29.	A	30.	A
31.	B	32.	D	33.	A	34.	D	35.	C

36.	B	37.	D	38.	D	39.	A	40.	C
41.	B	42.	D	43.	D	44.	B	45.	B
46.	A	47.	D	48.	C	49.	A	50.	C
51.	A	52.	B	53.	C	54.	B	55.	D
56.	A	57.	B	58.	C	59.	B	60.	C
61.	B	62.	C	63.	D	64.	A	65.	D
66.	D	67.	B	68.	B	69.	D	70.	C
71.	C	72.	C	73.	C	74.	B	75.	C
76.	D	77.	B	78.	B	79.	B	80.	B
81.	B	82.	D	83.	D	84.	D	85.	B
86.	A	87.	B	88.	C	89.	D	90.	D
91.	B	92.	A	93.	D	94.	D	95.	D
96.	D	97.	B	98.	B	99.	D	100.	B
101.	B	102.	D	103.	D	104.	A	105.	A
106.	B	107.	A	108.	A	109.	C	110.	A
111.	A	112.	A	113.	C	114.	C	115.	C
116.	C	117.	D	118.	D	119.	D	120.	C
121.	D	122.	C	123.	C	124.	A	125.	C
126.	B	127.	D	128.	B	129.	C	130.	D
131.	B	132.	D	133.	A	134.	D	135.	D
136.	B	137.	A	138.	C	139.	A	140.	C
141.	D	142.	D	143.	C	144.	A	145.	D
146.	D	147.	B	148.	C	149.	D	150.	A
151.	D	152.	B	153.	D	154.	A	155.	D
156.	A	157.	D	158.	B	159.	A	160.	B
161.	A	162.	C	163.	B	164.	D	165.	B
166.	B	167.	D	168.	A	169.	B	170.	C
171.	A	172.	D	173.	A	174.	D	175.	A
176.	D	177.	C	178.	D	179.	C	180.	A
181.	C	182.	A	183.	B	184.	C	185.	A
186.	D	187.	C	188.	D	189.	A	190.	C
191.	A	192.	B	193.	A	194.	D	195.	A
196.	D	197.	A	198.	C	199.	D	200.	A

Past Years MCQs

Solved On Pedagogy

1. Most important work of teacher is—
 - a. to organize teaching work
 - b. to deliver lecture in class
 - c. to take care of children
 - d. to evaluate the students
2. A teacher should be—
A) Honest B) Diligent C) Dutiful D) Punctual
3. Environmental education should be taught in schools because—
 - a. it will affect environmental pollution
 - b. it is important part of life
 - c. it will provide job to teachers
 - d. we cannot escape from environment
4. Noonday Schools have been established to—
 - a. increase number of school in rural areas
 - b. provide good education in rural areas
 - c. complete 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'
 - d. check wastage of education in rural areas
5. At primary level, it is better to teach in mother language because—
 - a. it develops self-confidence in children
 - b. it makes learning easy
 - c. it is helpful in intellectual development
 - d. it helps children in learning in natural atmosphere
6. Women are better teacher at primary level because—
 - a. they behave more patiently with children

- b. they are ready to work with low salary
c. higher qualification is not needed in this profession
d. they have less chances in other profession
7. You have been selected in all the four professions given below. Where would you like to go ?
(A) Teacher (B) Police (C) Army (D) Bank
8. What is most important while writing on blackboard ?
(A) Good writing (B) Clarity in writing
(C) Writing in big letters (D) Writing in small letters
9. Some students send a greeting card to you on teacher's day. What will you do ? You will—
(A) do nothing (B) say thanks to them
(C) ask them to not to waste money (D) reciprocate the good wishes to them
10. A student comes late in your class. Then you will—
(A) inform to parents (B) punish him
(C) try to know the reason (D) not pay attention there
11. When the students become failed, it can be understood that—
(A) The system has failed (B) The teachers failure
(C) The text-books failure (D) The individual student's failure
12. It is advantage of giving home work that students—
(A) remain busy at home (B) study at home
(C) may be checked for their progress (D) may develop habit of self study
15. A teacher has serious defect is he/she—
A. is physically handicapped B. belongs to low socio-economic status
C. has weak personality D) has immature mental development
16. The success of teacher is—
(A) high achievement of students (B) good traits of his/her personality
(C) his/her good teaching (D) his/her good character
17. A Deepawali fair is being organized in your school. What would you like to do ?
(A) only to visit the fair (B) to take part in function
(C) to take a shop to sell something (D) to distribute free water to visitors
18. The most important trait of a student is—
(A) sense of responsibility (B) to speak truth (C) co-operation (D) obedience
19. The purpose of basic education scheme is—
a. universalization of primary education
b. to vocationalise the education
c. to fulfil basic need of persons through education
d. to make education compulsory for all
20. You are teaching a topic in class and a student ask a question unrelated to the topic. What will you do ?
a. you will allow him to ask unrelated question
b. you will not allow him to ask unrealated question
c. you will consider it indiscipline and punish him
d. you will answer the question after the class

21. If you are unable to get a job of teacher, then you will—
(A) start giving tuition at home (B) remain at home till you get a job
(C) take some another job (D) continue applying for teaching
22. A teacher can motivate the students by—
(A) giving suitable prizes (B) giving proper guidance
(C) giving examples (D) delivering speech in class
23. If a student does not pay any respect to you, then you will—
(A) ignore him (B) award less marks in examination
(C) talk to his/her parents (D) rebuke him
25. The aim of National Council for teacher education is—
a. to open college of education
b. to promote research in education
c. to maintain standards in colleges of education
d. to provide grant to colleges of education
26. Kindergarten system of education was contributed by—
(A) T. P. Nunn (B) Spencer (C) Froebel (D) Montessori
27. 'National Council of Educational Research and Training' was established in—
(A) 1961 (B) 1962 (C) 1963 (D) 1964
28. Essay type test are not reliable because—
a. their answers are different
b. their results are different
c. their checking is affected by examiner's mood
d. their responding styles are different
29. A guardian never comes to see you in school. You will—
(A) ignore the child (B) write to the guardian
(C) go to meet him yourself (D) start punishing the child
30. To maintain interest among students in class, a teacher should—
(A) use blackboard (B) discuss (C) tell stories (D) ask question
31. The purpose of new education policy is—
a. to provide equal opportunity of education to all
b. to improve the whole education system
c. to link the education with employment
d. to delink the degree with education
32. To raise the standard of education, it is necessary—
(A) to evaluate students continuously (B) to give high salary to teachers
(C) to revise curriculum (D) to make good school building
33. What is most important for a teacher ?
(A) to maintain discipline in class (B) to be punctual in class
(C) to remove difficulties of students (D) to be good orator
34. Why students should play games in school ?
(A) It makes them physically strong (B) It makes work easier for teachers
(C) It helps in passing time (D) It develops co-operation and physical balance

35. Family is a means of—
(A) Informal education (B) Formal education
(C) Non-formal education (D) Distance education
36. There is tension among villagers and you are teacher there. What will you do ?
(A) You will inform "Gram Pradhan" (B) You will try to pacify them
(C) You will report to police (D) You will keep distance from them
37. A teacher can develop social values among students by—
(A) telling them about great people (B) developing sense of discipline
(C) behaving ideally (D) telling them good stories
38. What will you do in leisure time in school ? You will—
(A) take rest in teacher's room (B) read magazines in library
(C) talk to clerks in office (D) check home work of students
39. A teacher asks the questions in the class to—
(A) keep students busy (B) maintain discipline
(C) attract student's attention (D) teach
40. You like teaching profession because—
(A) it has less responsibility (B) you are interested in it
(C) it is easy (D) it provide you more holidays
41. How the students should be motivated to get success in life ?
(A) Selected study (B) Incidental study
(C) Intensive study (D) Learning by recitation
42. In context of the habit of Absenteeism of student—
a. The principal and parents should get worried
b. The officials of the schools should take action against them as per school's discipline
c. The teachers should take it as a serious problem
d. They should be given less priority in the class room in relation to regular students
43. To whom the responsibility of organisation of curricular activities should be stored with ?
a. The principal
b. The teacher who is appointed for this work
c. The teachers who take interest in it
d. All the teachers
44. When the students try to solve the questions in some different way as taught by the teacher from prescribed books, then these students should be—
a. Discouraged to consult some other books on the subject
b. Encouraged to consult some other books on the subject
c. Suggested to talk with their teacher after the period
d. Suggested to follow the class room notes in order to get good mark in the examination
45. The experienced teachers do not require the detailed lesson plan of a topic because
a. They can teach in a good manner without its help
b. The number of curious students is very poor in the class
c. When they commit some mistake, they do not face any challenge from their students
d. They can equip themselves with brief outline as they gain specialisation in it through experience
46. The problem of drop-out in which students leave their schooling in early years can be tackled in a better way through—

- (A) Reduction of the weight of curriculum
(B) Sympathy of teachers
(C) Attractive environment of the school
(D) **Encouragement of the students**
47. The ideal teacher—
(A) Teaches the whole curriculum
(B) Helps his students in learning
(C) **Is a friend, philosopher and guide**
(D) Maintains good discipline
48. The aim of education should be—
a. To develop vocational skills in the students
b. To develop social awareness in the students
c. To prepare the students for examination
d. **To prepare the students for practical life**
49. The best method of checking student's homework is—
a. To assign it to intelligent students of the class
b. To check the answers in the class in group manner
c. To check them with the help of specimen answer
d. **To check by the teacher himself in a regular way**
50. A time bound testing programme for a students should be implemented in Shools so that—
a. The progress of the students should be informed to their parents
b. A regular practice can be carried out
c. The students can be trained for final examinations
d. **The remedial programme can be adopted on the basis of the feedback from the results**
51. The essential element of the syllabus for the children remained out of school should be
(A) Literacy competencies
(B) Life-skills
(C) Numerical competencies
(D) **Vocational competencies**
53. The priority to girls education should be given because—
a. The girls are more intelligent in comparison than the boys
b. The girls are lesser in number than boys
c. The girls were badly discriminated in favour of boys in the past
d. **Only girls are capable of leading for social change**
54. The success of integrated education depends on—
a. The support of community
b. **The excellence of text-books**
c. The highest quality of teaching-learning material
d. The attitudinal changes in teachers
55. The quality of schools education is exclusively depending upon—
(A) Infrastructural facilities
(B) Financial provisions
(C) International support
(D) **The quality of teacher education**
56. The idea of Basic Education is propounded by—
(A) Dr. Zakir Hussain
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) **Mahatma Gandhi**
(D) Rabindranath Tagore
57. The most important indicator of quality of education in a school is—
a. Infrastructural facilities of a school
b. Classroom system
c. Text-books and Teaching-learning material
d. **Student Achievement level**
58. The best remedy of the student's problems related with learning is—
(A) Suggestion for hard work
(B) **Supervised study in Library**

C) Suggestion for private tuition

(D) Diagnostic teaching

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

- Using training package which in well prepared in advance
- Making it a residential programme
- Using co-operative approach
- Practising training follow up procedures**

60. Child Labour Prohibition Act (1986)—

- Prohibits all types of child labour up to 14 years of age of child**
- Prohibits child labour in risk-taking works only
- Prohibits child labour during school hours only
- Prohibits child labour by imposing the responsibility of children's education on the employers

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

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

62. The aim of a teacher is

- to help students get through in the examination
- to make students disciplined
- to develop the abilities of students**
- to develop the social behaviours among students

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

- Are the students carefully listening to your lecture?**
- To learn which one of the students is the brightest one
- To learn whether students are understanding (the lecture) or not
- To assists the students

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

- allows students to, make mistakes but instructs them to reduce the number of such mistakes
- instructs his students not to commit any mistake at any point of time
- takes so many precautions so that students never make mistakes**
- give right punishment to those students who make mistakes

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

- dutiful
- very much regular
- impartial**
- high-handed

66. The lecture will be communicated more effectively if teachers

- read the prepared notes
- prepares good notes in advance and use them as their guides**
- engage students in immediate discussions
- quote examples from other teaching sessions/lectures and engage students in immediate discussions

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

- Blame students for their absence from the class
- Ponder over the present attitude of students in a calm manner

- (c) Think about using some interesting techniques of teaching
(d) Try to understand the reasons (for this behaviour) and try to eliminate them

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

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

69. Teachers should not have such expectations from their students as are beyond the development stage of the latter. If the former do so they

- (a) generate inferiority
(b) generate inferiority, high levels of tension and perplexity among students
(c) generate motivation among students to learn more
(d) None of these

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

- (a) the teacher and parents should know how able the children are, or how much capable they are
(b) they should be given good opportunities and a conducive environment, which are helpful in their development to the maximum extent.
(c) it is important that their character is helpful, persuasive and sympathetic
(d) All of these

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

- (a) He belongs to the family of teachers
(b) He is trained in teaching
(c) He has ethical values and a good character
(d) He can organize his teaching material systematically and conveys the same effectively.

72. Effective teaching is a function of

- (a) Clear and precise communication
(b) Perfect classroom discipline
(c) Regular teaching
(d) Students self-learning

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

- (a) To be punctual in the class
(b) Clear, precise, and systematic presentation of the subject-matter.
(c) To be strict disciplinarian
(d) To be permissive in the class

74. A good teacher is one who

- (a) is highly intelligent
(b) lives simple life
(c) has mastery over his teaching subject
(d) has genuine interest in his students

75. The teacher should

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

79. A good teacher is one who

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

80. I will appreciate the teacher who

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

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

- (a) Retorts with another abuse
- (b) Runs away from the scene
- (c) **Keeps silent**
- (d) Gives turn to the situation with humour

82. Communication will be effective

- (a) if it is delivered slowly and clearly
- (b) if it is delivered in a calm situation
- (c) if it reaches the receiver completely
- (d) **if it reaches the receiver as intended by the sender**

83. Communication in the classroom often fails because

- (a) the students are inattentive
- (b) **the teacher is monotonous in delivering the message**
- (c) the students have no interest in the lesson being taught
- (d) there is very much noise in and around the classroom

84. Which of the following will make communication more effective?

- (a) Cutting jokes in between
- (b) Using multi-sensory appeal
- (c) Speaking with high authority
- (d) **Telling what is useful to the listeners**

85. Teaching will be effective if the teacher

- (a) is a master of the subject

- (b) has much experience in teaching the subject
- (c) starts from what students know already**
- (d) uses many instructional aids

86. One can be a good teacher, if he

- (a) has genuine interest in teaching**
- (b) knows how to control students
- (c) knows his subject
- (d) has good expression

87. A college teacher will really help the students when she

- (a) dictates notes in the class
- (b) is objective in her evaluation**
- (c) encourages students to ask questions
- (d) covers the syllabus completely in the class

88. Which is the more desirable outcome of teaching in higher education?

- (a) Increase student's achievement
- (b) Increase in the level of independent thinking of students**
- (c) Higher percentage of result
- (d) Increase in the number of students who opt for the subject

89. Which of the following statements has the high probability of being correct as applied to higher education?

- (a) All students cannot learn and so all do not learn
- (b) All students can learn but all do not learn**
- (c) All students can learn and so all learn
- (d) All students cannot learn but all want to learn

90. A teacher has to be

- (a) a strict disciplinarian
- (b) well versed in the subject
- (c) a continuous learner in the subject
- (d) sympathetic towards slow learners**

91. In higher education, research and teaching are two different activities that

- (a) cannot go together
- (b) can go, if at all, only in sequential order
- (c) can go together**
- (d) can go together only at the expense of each other

92. The facial expressions of students relate to which element of the communication process?

- (a) Message**
- (b) Receiver
- (c) Channel
- (d) Sender

93. Which, is most desirable?

- (a) The teacher should make good use of the black-board
- (b) The teacher should speak clearly and loudly
- (c) The teacher should not allow students to make noise in the class
- (d) The teacher should explain as simply as possible difficult aspects of the subject matter**

94, Which is the least important in teaching?

- (a) Punishing the students
- (b) Maintaining discipline in the class
- (c) Lecturing in impressive ways
- (d) Drawing sketches and diagrams on the black-board if needed

95. Absenteeism in the class can be minimized by

- (a) telling students that it is bad to be absent in the class
- (b) punishing the students
- (c) teaching the class effectively and regularly
- (d) ignoring the fact of absenteeism

96. The most important skill of teaching is

- (a) making students understand what the teacher says
- (b) covering the course prescribed in his subject
- (c) keeping students relaxed while teaching
- (d) taking classes regularly

97. Students learn more from a teacher who is

- (a) affectionate
- (b) one who communicates his ideas precisely and clearly
- (c) gentle
- (d) hard working

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

- (a) Teacher's scholarship
- (b) Teacher's honesty
- (c) Teacher's making students learn and understand
- (d) Teacher's liking for the job of teaching

99. My reaction to the statement "A good teacher is essentially a good researcher" is that this is

- (a) My firm belief
- (b) Something I find difficult to agree to
- (c) Something which I accept only as an opinion
- (d) Only a hypothesis

100. The psychological aspects of the classroom are best managed by

- (a) the class teacher
- (b) the subject teacher
- (c) the principal
- (d) the students themselves

101. Which is "feedback" in the newspaper's communication?

- (a) Articles
- (b) Editorials
- (c) Letters to the Editor
- (d) News

102. Which of the following steps would you consider first for an effective communication?

- (a) Select the channel of communication
- (b) Plan the evaluation procedure
- (c) Specify the objectives of communication
- (d) Identify various media for communication

103. Books can be powerful source of communication, provided

- (a) content is abstract
- (b) content is illustrative**
- (c) Medium is Hindi
- (d) content is presented through good print

104. To make classroom teaching more effective every teacher should

- (a) discuss with colleagues
- (b) analyze responses of students**
- (c) keep him/herself abreast of development in the area in his/her subject
- (d) publish his/her writings

105. Meaningful learning takes place when

- (a) students are interested in the topics taught**
- (b) explanations are given within the reach of the students
- (c) the new content being taught is related to the previous knowledge of the students
- (d) students raise questions and get them clarified

106. A teacher is effective if he/she

- (a) explains everything in the class
- (b) repeats explanations for each student
- (c) provides a variety of learning experiences**
- (d) answers all questions raised by students

107. Majority of students in a large class are found dozing. There may be something wrong with

- (a) the students concerned**
- (b) the teaching process
- (c) the content taught
- (d) the time of inst

108. Generalizability of a new teaching method can be tested through research across

- (a) Different teachers
- (b) Different subjects
- (c) Different levels/grades
- (d) All the above**

109. Good teaching is best reflected by

- (a) attendance of students
- (b) number of distinctions
- (c) meaningful questions asked by students**
- (d) pin-drop silence in the class

110. The main aim of classroom teaching is

- (a) to give information
- (b) to develop inquiring mind**
- (c) to develop personality of students
- (d) to help students pass examinations

The concept of pragmatism in educational philosophy says that education should be about-----?

- A. obedience
- B. virtue
- C. life and growth (Answer)
- D. shaping good citizens

According to Plato, the highest goal in all of education is knowledge of the-----?

- A. science
- B. mathematics
- C. philosophy
- D. good (Answer)

There are ----- laws of connectionism?

- A. 2
- B. 3 (Answer)
- C. 4
- D. 5

Which of the following can affect the results of students in the examination?

- A. Number of teacher parents
- B. Number of class works and Home works given
- C. Working house and days of the school
- D. All of the above (Answer)

How shall you help a student who has failed in the half yearly examination?

- A. By giving grace marks
- B. By re-teaching difficult concepts (Answer)
- C. By holding re-examination
- D. By asking parents to arrange private tuition

The phrase equal educational opportunities in Pakistan means-----?

- A. Equal opportunities for all children to have access to education (Answer)
- B. Equality of type of education available for each child
- C. Equality of education standards for each child
- D. All of the above

Conferences may occur between-----?

- A. Students and students
- B. Teachers and students
- C. Parents and teachers
- D. All of these (Answer)

During facilitative questioning the teacher passes-----?

- A. Close ended questions
- B. Written questions
- C. Open-ended questions (Answer)
- D. Oral questions

----- is a form of discussion that starts with individual response if the students then formulate student's pairs then the pairs are used to form groups of four.

- A. Discussion Web (Answer)
- B. Concept Web
- C. Creativity Web
- D. None of these

When a learner is studying simply because work is assigned by the teacher, he is doing-----?

- A. Experiential learning

- B. Sensory learning
- C. Cognitive memorizing (Answer)
- D. None of these

Round Table Discussion involves:-----participants?

- A. 2-3 participants
- B. 2-8 participants
- C. 3-7 participants
- D. 4-5 participants (Answer)

----- is a pair activity in which students have a short period (typically 30 seconds) to share all they know by writing in a graphic organizer.

- A. Quick write (Answer)
- B. Quick order
- C. Quick response
- D. Quick discussion

-----is an instructional approach in which objectives are presented to learners beginning with unknown concepts and proceeding to known concepts?

- A. Known to known
- B. Unknown-to-known (Answer)
- C. Unknown to unknown
- D. None of these

According to the law of effect, if a stimulus results in a negative outcome, the S-R bond is-----?

- A. strengthened
- B. weakened (Answer)
- C. stabilized
- D. unsterilized

The brain ----- as people gets older?

- A. shrinks (Answer)
- B. expands
- C. stays constant
- D. remains unaffected

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

- A. Diagnostic assessment
- B. Formative assessment
- C. Contemporary assessment

D. Summative assessment (Answer)

Dialectic or dialectical method is a discourse between opposing parties to establish the truth through-----?

- A. investigation
- B. dialogues
- C. reasoned arguments (Answer)
- D. presenting proves

Bloom's taxonomy is a set of ----- learning domains?

- A. two
- B. three (Answer)
- C. four
- D. five

To break information into parts and to examine the information is called-----?

- A. analyzing (Answer)
- B. evaluating
- C. synthesizing
- D. originating

Validity of an assessment relates to the ----- of an assessment?

- A. usefulness
- B. quality
- C. consistency
- D. relevance (Answer)

Rousseau advocated an educational method which consisted of removing the child from-----?

- A. school
- B. burden
- C. society (Answer)
- D. past memory

Plato believed that talent and intelligence are:

- A. distributed genetically
- B. not distributed genetically (Answer)
- C. distributed gender-wise
- D. not distributed gender-wise

The standard deviation is the ----- of the variance?

- A. square
- B. square root (Answer)
- C. cube
- D. cube root

We calculate average marks of a student in the way as we calculate-----?

- A. arithmetic mean (Answer)
- B. geometric mean
- C. standard deviation
- D. variance

The ----- is a measure of how spreads out points are from the mean.

- A. arithmetic mean
- B. geometric mean
- C. standard deviation (Answer)
- D. variance

Who advocated removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state?

- A. Socrates
- B. Plato (Answer)
- C. Aristotle
- D. John Locke

In case of spending money, the virtue is ----- between wastefulness and stringiness.

- A. generosity (Answer)
- B. penury
- C. lavishness
- D. prodiga

According to John Dewey, children should experience -----in school to make them better citizens.

- A. rules
- B. discipline
- C. democracy (Answer)
- D. practical implementation

The Law of Effect can be effectively used in-----?

- A. accelerate learning
- B. curriculum development
- C. classroom management (Answer)

D. teaching methods

The satiation technique of classroom management is a technique where instead of punishing negative behaviors, the teacher might decide to actually ----- the negative behavior.

- A. encourage (Answer)
- B. discourage
- C. ignore
- D. divert

A successful teacher's most important function is-----?

- A. Helping students to become good played
- B. To develop love for books among children
- C. Helping students to pass examination
- D. To develop thinking abilities among children (Answer)

A posteriori knowledge is knowledge that is known by-----?

- A. analysis
- B. information
- C. experience (Answer)
- D. evidence

The book "A Brief History of Time" is written by-----?

- A. Aristotle
- B. John Dewey
- C. Robert Sternberg
- D. Stephen Hawking (Answer)

According to the law of effect, if a stimulus results in a positive outcome, the S-R bond is-----?

- A. strengthened (Answer)
- B. weakened
- C. stabilized
- D. unsterilized

According to the -----, S-R bonds are stronger if an individual is ready to learn.

- A. law of effect
- B. law of exercise
- C. law of readiness (Answer)
- D. law of connectionism

For an effective teaching, the teacher must be a subject matter expert that includes:

- I. command over the subject (Answer)
- II. the ability to convey knowledge (Answer)
- III. the ability to apply ideas from one discipline to another (Answer)

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. I and II only
- D. I, II and III (Answer)

There is ----- in working memory as people gets older.

- A. upgradation
- B. degradation (Answer)
- C. no change
- D. a slight change

Which from the following is NOT a formal assessment?

- A. Interview
- B. Observation (Answer)
- C. Project
- D. Quizzes

What was the relation between Plato and Aristotle?

- A. Plato was student of Aristotle
- B. Aristotle was student of Plato (Answer)
- C. Plato and Aristotle were brothers
- D. Plato and Aristotle were colleagues

The cognitive domain involves-----?

- A. learning
- B. knowledge (Answer)
- C. manner
- D. physical movement

Good reading aims at developing:-----?

- A. Understanding (Answer)
- B. Sensitivity
- C. Pronunciation
- D. Increasing factual knowledge

Success in developing values is mainly development upon-----?

- A. Family
- B. Society
- C. Government
- D. Teacher (Answer)

How does an effective teacher make students attentive in class?

- A. By distributing sweets
- B. By punishing naughty children
- C. By making one's teaching interesting (Answer)
- D. By telling stories

Conferences are face to face-----?

- A. Discussions (Answer)
- B. Negotiations
- C. Meetings
- D. None of these

A written work by a student to demonstrate some literary or linguistic knowledge, is termed as-----?

- A. Demonstration
- B. Comprehension
- C. Composition (Answer)
- D. Homework

When the teacher checks the students work using multiple sources of information, the task is called-----?

- A. Cross-Checking (Answer)
- B. Cross-matching
- C. Cross-cutting
- D. None of these

When a learner is learning to satisfy his needs and wants, he is actually doing-----?

- A. Cognitive learning
- B. Sensory learning
- C. Experiential learning (Answer)
- D. Behavioral learning

In a ----- student's formally present material then respond to questions from the audience?

- A. Dialogue
- B. Discussion

- C. Symposium (Answer)
- D. Seminar

All the verbal and non-verbal communications between teachers and students are called-----?

- A. Signals (Answer)
- B. Gestures
- C. Hints
- D. Dialogues

An old but effective teaching strategy is-----?

- A. Read Aloud (Answer)
- B. Reading
- C. Silent Reading
- D. All of these

----- is a method where the students ask questions each other during presentations.

- A. Peer Classification
- B. Oral Questioning
- C. Peer Questioning (Answer)
- D. Peer Tutoring

The most important duty of a teacher is-----?

- A. Complete the syllabus (Answer)
- B. Maintain discipline in the class
- C. Understand the student
- D. Teach well

If students do not understand what is taught in the class the teacher should:

- A. Repeat the lesson once again
- B. Teach the lesson again giving more examples
- C. Proceed to the next Lesson so that syllabus could be covered
- D. Checkup the previous knowledge of the students in the topic (Answer)

Which of the following is not related to educational achievement?

- A. Practice
- B. Experiences
- C. Self-learning
- D. Heredity (Answer)

Interactive phase is likely to fail if-----?

- A. Diagnostic phase is defective
- B. Interactive phase is not properly activated
- C. Post active phase is not properly planned
- D. Both A and B (Answer)

Reliability of an assessment relates to the ----- of an assessment?

- A. usefulness
- B. quality
- C. consistency (Answer)
- D. relevance

The affective domain involves-----?

- A. learning
- B. knowledge
- C. manner (Answer)
- D. physical movement

What was the relation between Socrates and Plato?

- A. Socrates was student of Plato
- B. Plato was student of Socrates (Answer)
- C. Socrates and Plato were brothers
- D. Socrates and Plato were colleagues

In direct instruction method or lecture method the teacher is considered as-----?

- A. partner
- B. facilitator
- C. delegator
- D. formal authority (Answer)

An assessment is ----- if it consistently achieves the same results with the same (or similar) students.

- A. Valid
- B. Invalid
- C. Reliable (Answer)
- D. Unreliable

As people gets older, the ability of applying or maintain attention-----?

- A. increases
- B. decreases (Answer)

- C. stays constant
- D. remains unaffected

According to the -----, the more you do something, the better you are at it.

- A. law of effect
- B. law of exercise (Answer)
- C. law of readiness
- D. law of connectionism

The advocators of philosophy of Pragmatism believe that reality is-----?

- A. imagination
- B. stagnant
- C. constantly changing (Answer)
- D. related to mind

A popular teacher is one who?

- A. Is favorite of children (Answer)
- B. Respects children's parents
- C. Loves children
- D. Is favorite of parents

The famous book "The Republic" was written by-----?

- A. Socrates
- B. Plato (Answer)
- C. Aristotle
- D. John Locke

An assessment that is conducted prior to the start of teaching or instruction is called-----?

- A. initial assessment (Answer)
- B. formal assessment
- C. formative assessment
- D. summative assessment

The models based on the philosophy that learning occurs when there are changes in mental structure are called-----
----?

- A. Knowledge Learning Models
- B. Effective Learning Models
- C. Cognitive Learning Models (Answer)
- D. Psychomotor learning models

Rather than "telling," teacher leads students to concept through a series of ordered questions in-----?

- A. Socratic Method (Answer)
- B. Aristotelian Method
- C. Heuristic Method
- D. Platonic Method

Which from the following is termed as student-centered learning method?

- I. Direct Instruction
- II. Inquiry-Based Learning
- III. Cooperative learning (Answer)

- A. II only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only (Answer)
- D. I, II and III

The Waldorf education approach emphasizes a balanced development of-----?

- A. head and heart
- B. head and hands
- C. heart and hands
- D. head, heart, and hands (Answer)

The extinction technique of classroom management is a technique where teacher ----- any negative behavior.

- A. divert
- B. ignore (Answer)
- C. encourage
- D. discourage

In co-education you:-----?

- A. You deal according to need (Answer)
- B. You give preference to boys over girls
- C. Make separate rows of boys and girls
- D. You give preference to none

When taking a project you would:

- A. Not mind failure as you feel even then you will learn something
- B. Take it up only when you are assured of co-operation of others and success
- C. Plan it very carefully and see that there is no chance of failure (Answer)
- D. Be hurt if criticized and leave the project if criticism is too much

A common technique to help people begin the creative process is-----?

- A. calculations
- B. brain storming (Answer)
- C. thoroughness
- D. mental shortcuts

A/An ----- assessment is one which measures what it is intended to measure.

- A. Valid (Answer)
- B. Invalid
- C. Reliable
- D. Unreliable

According to John Dewey, educational process has two sides:

- A. economical and sociological
- B. psychological and sociological (Answer)
- C. economical and philosophical
- D. sociological and philosophical

Epistemology is the branch of philosophy concerned with the theory of-----?

- A. education
- B. learning
- C. knowledge (Answer)
- D. philosophy of education

The simplest skill in cognitive domain of Bloom's taxonomy is-----?

- A. remembering (Answer)
- B. understanding
- C. evaluating
- D. synthesizing

You are a famous teacher, but students are not satisfied with your teaching style. How you will teach them?

- A. Will take training again to reform the style
- B. Will change your style according to students
- C. Will make harmony with student's style (Answer)
- D. Will tell about your style first

When the teacher forms different groups among the students that take turns asking other groups questions the strategy he/she is using is the-----?

- A. Cooperative Learning
- B. Cooperative Review (Answer)
- C. Group work
- D. Cooperative Thinking

The cooperative learning method which combines whole class learning plus heterogeneous small groups is termed as:

- A. Circles of learning (Answer)
- B. Circles of knowledge
- C. Circles of conceptual learning
- D. None of these

One on one approach to teaching or re-teaching concepts is termed as-----?

- A. Counselling
- B. Tutoring (Answer)
- C. Guidance
- D. None of these

----- is a student generated list of words maintained by the student's to remind them of words they need more work on?

- A. World list
- B. Spelling Notebook (Answer)
- C. Matching words
- D. None of these

When the teacher displays picture for a second or two then asks students to describe as much as they can remember from what they saw he or she is trying to improve-----?

- A. Visual Memory of the students (Answer)
- B. Memorization of the students
- C. Oral Memory of the students
- D. None of these

According to John Locke, a child's mind does not contain any-----?

- A. innate ideas (Answer)
- B. memory
- C. observation
- D. imagination

The ----- says, we are motivated to gain rewards and avoid punishments.

- A. law of effect (Answer)
- B. law of exercise

- C. law of readiness
- D. law of connectionism

According to the philosophy of Idealism in education, the subject matter of curriculum should be-----?

- A. mathematics
- B. science
- C. physical world
- D. mind (Answer)

According to the theory of forms (or theory of ideas) material world is a/an ----- of the real world.

- A. shadow
- B. image (Answer)
- C. part
- D. sign

The skill when students try to build abstract knowledge is called-----?

- A. originating
- B. characterizing (Answer)
- C. evaluating
- D. synthesizing

The "Academy" was founded in-----?

- A. Athens (Answer)
- B. Stagira
- C. Macedonia
- D. Chakis

According to Aristotle, virtue is a/an ----- state between excess and deficiency.

- A. natural
- B. intermediate (Answer)
- C. real
- D. artificial

The process of selecting units from a population to estimate characteristics of the population is called-----?

- A. analyzing
- B. inference
- C. research
- D. sampling (Answer)

An aspect of pragmatism is experiential learning, which says, education should come through-----?

- A. experience (Answer)
- B. practice
- C. knowledge
- D. observations

The use of a physical punishment for class management is called-----?

- A. extinction technique
- B. satiation technique
- C. time out technique
- D. corporal punishment (Answer)

An assessment that is carried out through the course is called-----?

- A. initial assessment
- B. diagnostic assessment
- C. formative assessment (Answer)
- D. summative assessment

In John Dewey's student-centered approach of learning, the role of the teacher is of a-----?

- A. formal authority
- B. delegator
- C. instructor
- D. facilitator (Answer)

Which of the following is the social characteristics of a child?

- A. He understands the tone of voice .i.e. love or hate
- B. He recognizes his mother in the third month
- C. His play is self-centered
- D. All of the above (Answer)

Which one is not among the elements of Active learning?

- A. Language (Answer)
- B. Manipulation
- C. Practically
- D. Materials

Which of these skills do you consider extremely important for a teacher?

- A. Listening Skills
- B. Managerial Skills

- C. Oration Skills
- D. Teaching Skills (Answer)

Aneela is eight years old girl. She does not like to study. You as a teacher:

- A. Requests her to study despite she is not interested
- B. Give her oral work
- C. Describes the benefits of study (Answer)
- D. Leave on her own in the class

WWW.EasyMCQs.Com ہماری ویب سائٹ سے تمام کتابیں بلکل مفت ڈاؤن لوڈ کریں۔

WWW.EasyMCQs.Com

مزید کتابوں کے لیے ہماری ویب سائٹ وزٹ کریں

اسلام و علیکم سٹوڈینٹس!

امید ہے کہ آپ خیریت سے ہونگے۔ اگر آپکو کسی بھی سوئٹ کاپی میں کتاب کی ضرورت ہو تو آپ ہم سے ہماری ویب سائٹ پر رابطہ کر سکتے ہیں۔ یا ہمارا فیس بک پیج جو این کر کے بھی ہمیں اپنی قیمتی رائے سے آگاہ کر سکتے ہیں۔ اگر آپکو ہماری کتابیں اچھی لگیں تو اسے دوستوں کو بھی ضرور شیئر کریں اور ہمیں کمیٹ کر کے ہماری دی گئی ویب سائٹ پر ضرور بتائے۔

شکریہ

تمام کلاسز کے نوٹس اور سابقہ پیپرز ہماری نیچے دی گئی ویب سائٹ سے مفت ڈاؤن لوڈ کر سکتے ہیں۔

WWW.EasyMCQs.Com

WWW.EasyMCQs.Com

All PPSC, NTS, CSS, PMS Books Test Preparations Online