**1. According to Ambrose et al. (2010), learning is one-time event or an ongoing process.**

* a. One-time event
* **b. ongoing process** ✅
* c. Both a and b
* d. Neither a nor b

**2. The learning is said to be in relation to students when:**

* a. There is something done to students
* b. A product created by students
* c. Both a and b
* **d. There are things students themselves do** ✅

**3. What does learning involve a change in?**

* a. Productivity
* b. Resources
* **c. Knowledge, beliefs, behaviors, or attitudes** ✅
* d. Physical environment

**4. The teaching means:**

* A. A one-sided communication process
* **B. An interactive process involving classroom talk** ✅
* C. A passive process with minimal interaction
* D. A non-verbal process primarily based on written communication

**5. The major components of teaching process are:**

* A. Content, communication, and assessment
* B. Classroom setting, feedback, and student participation
* C. Environment, discipline, and motivation
* **D. Content, communication, and feedback** ✅

**6. Teaching and learning process is:**

* A. A one-way transmission of information from students to teachers
* **B. A transformation process of knowledge from teachers to students** ✅
* C. A process where students independently acquire knowledge without guidance
* D. A process where teachers only set objectives but do not actively participate in the learning process

**7. Teacher in teaching and learning process involves a lot including:**

* A. Merely an observer without any active involvement
* B. Solely responsible for setting objectives, with no role in developing teaching resources
* **C. Identifying and establishing learning objectives, developing teaching resources, and implementing the teaching and learning strategy** ✅
* D. Only responsible for assessing students without contributing to the teaching process

**8. In the teaching and learning process, teaching resources refers to:**

* A. Only textbooks and written materials
* B. Any materials used by students during self-study
* **C. Materials and tools used for facilitating learning** ✅
* D. Only digital resources, excluding traditional materials

**9. An effective implementation strategy in teaching and learning process is:**

* A. A fixed and unalterable approach for every subject
* **B. A flexible plan that adapts to the needs of different learners** ✅
* C. An entirely student-driven process with no teacher involvement
* D. A strategy developed solely by students without guidance

**10. The recommended approach to modern-day pedagogy refers to:**

* A. Lecture method
* B. Teacher-centered approach
* **C. Student-centered teaching and learning** ✅
* D. Memorization-based education

**11. One of the main roles of the teacher in student-centered teaching and learning is:**

* A) Lecture extensively
* **B) Facilitate learning activities** ✅
* C) Assign memorization tasks
* D) Control all aspects of the lesson

**12. The key responsibility of the teacher in the student-centered approach is:**

* A) Delivering lengthy lectures
* B) Dictating the pace of learning
* **C) Guiding and facilitating learning activities** ✅
* D) Focusing solely on assessment

**13. According to TUKI (1981), a teacher is defined as:**

* a) A person who imparts knowledge and shapes the youth
* b) An expert capable of imparting knowledge and skills
* c) A person who facilitates the learning process
* **d) A person with knowledge, skills, and special training in teaching** ✅

**14. In society a teacher plays a role of:**

* a) Shaping the youth and imparting knowledge
* b) Creating behavioral change in cognitive, psychomotor, and affective domains
* c) Imparting skills that help learners face challenges in life
* **d) Providing knowledge, skills, and values that enhance development** ✅

**15. Teaching methodologies and educational psychology are important for a teacher because:**

* a) It impresses colleagues
* b) It helps to write scholarly articles
* **c) It facilitates the teaching/learning process** ✅
* d) It leads to winning teaching awards

**16. For the qualities listed below, a teacher should be a role model like:**

* a) To show off
* b) To receive awards
* **c) To emulate positive qualities** ✅
* d) To compete with other teachers

**17. The importance of flexibility and reading culture for a teacher is:**

* a) To impress parents
* b) To avoid attending meetings
* **c) To cope with changes in education** ✅
* d) To get a promotion

**18. The teacher can promote student engagement in the learning process when:**

* a) Assigning repetitive tasks
* b) Delivering monotonous lectures
* **c) Incorporating interactive activities** ✅
* d) Discouraging questions

**19. In assessing student progress, the responsibility of a teacher is:**

* a) Avoiding feedback on assignments
* b) Using a single assessment method
* **c) Providing timely and constructive feedback** ✅
* d) Ignoring individual student needs

**20. The key focus of Competency-Based Training (CBT) is:**

* a. Theoretical knowledge
* b. Lengthy academic programs
* **c. Practical skills and acquisition of competencies** ✅
* d. Historical perspectives

**21. CBT stands for:**

* a. Continuous Business Training
* b. Competency-Based Teaching
* c. Core Business Techniques
* **d. Competency-Based Training** ✅

**22. CBT differs from traditional education and training approaches because:**

* a. CBT is theory-focused, while traditional approaches are practical.
* **b. CBT emphasizes continuous learning throughout one's career** ✅
* c. Traditional approaches are modular, while CBT is not.
* d. CBT does not consider labor market needs.

**23. The driving force behind the CBT approach is:**

* a. Government regulations
* **b. Employer demands and industry needs** ✅
* c. Academic institutions
* d. Historical precedents

**24. CBT is relevant to the future of work in a way of:**

* a. Discouraging lifelong learning
* b. Promoting a rigid career structure
* **c. Letting workers learn throughout their careers in a modular approach** ✅
* d. Focusing solely on academic achievements

**25. CBT approach ensures the relevance of training programs to the labor market:**

* a. By ignoring industry demands
* b. Through a theoretical curriculum
* c. By focusing on historical perspectives
* **d. By being demand-driven and practical** ✅

**26. The term "modular approach" in CBT implies:**

* a. Learning in isolation without any connections
* **b. Learning in separate, manageable learning outcomes** ✅
* c. Following a linear career path
* d. Ignoring practical skills

**27. The primary goal of CBT is:**

* a. Academic excellence
* **b. Meeting labor market needs** ✅
* c. Ignoring industry demands
* d. Promoting a fixed career path

**28. The following refers to the term competence in the context of CBT concepts EXCEPT:**

* a. The possession and application of knowledge, skills, and right attitudes
* b. A person’s ability or skills and knowledge that he possesses
* c. The ability to do the required things to the required standard
* **d. Description of how things have to be done and at what level** ✅

**29. One of the following dimensions of competence involves the ability to respond to irregularities and breakdowns in routine:**

* a) Task Skills
* b) Task Management Skills
* **c) Contingency Management Skills** ✅
* d) Job/Role Environment Skills

**30. They are called specific competences because:**

* a) They are more general than a duty
* b) They lack a beginning, end, and result
* **c) They are independent from one another** ✅
* d) They don't consist of an action verb and an object

**31. The term competency is defined as:**

* a) The possession of knowledge and skills
* **b) The demonstrated ability to apply knowledge, skills, and attitudes** ✅
* c) The demonstration ability for attitude and values
* d) The behavior adopted in competent performance

**31. One of the following is the difference between Competence and Competency:**

* **a) Competence is broader, while competency is narrower** ✅
* b) Competence is the description of behavior, while competency is the description of work task
* c) Competence focuses on the "how," while competency focuses on the "what"
* d) Competence is used in industry, while competency is used in personal life

**32. Competency-Based Training (CBT) is focusing on:**

* a) Mastery of theoretical knowledge
* **b) Mastery of real-life industry skills** ✅
* c) Mastery of historical context
* d) Mastery of general attitudes

**33. The central focus of CBT is:**

* **a) Achieving competences based on industry needs** ✅
* b) Achieving theoretical knowledge
* c) Focusing on attitudes only
* d) Following a rigid curriculum

**34. The Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC) is:**

* a) A list of topics to be covered in a course.
* **b) A framework for course design based on CBC framework** ✅
* c) A set of textbooks for a specific field.
* d) A historical document outlining educational principles.

**35. According to the characteristics of Competency-Based Curriculum, learning is measured:**

* a) By the number of hours spent in class.
* **b) According to how well the learner performs in relation to competencies** ✅
* c) Based on the number of exams taken.
* d) By the amount of content covered.

**36. The primary focus of a competency-based curriculum is:**

* a) Memorization of facts.
* b) Theoretical knowledge.
* **c) Learning outcomes and competencies** ✅
* d) Examination scores.

**37. The competency-based curriculum differs from knowledge-based curriculum because:**

* a) It doesn't focus on learning outcomes.
* **b) It emphasizes what learners are expected to do rather than what they are expected to know** ✅
* c) It allows students to learn only in groups.
* d) It relies solely on theoretical knowledge.

**38. The competency-based curriculum is characterized by:**

* a) Strict adherence to a fixed pace of learning.
* b) Learning based on instructional methodologies.
* c) Ignoring the outcomes of learning.
* **d) Allowing students to progress by demonstrating competence** ✅

**39. The competency-based curriculum addresses the industry requirement:**

* a) By focusing solely on theoretical knowledge.
* **b) By consulting with field experts and covering scopes beyond National Competency Standards** ✅
* c) By excluding assessment criteria.
* d) By avoiding consultations with industry experts.

**40. In a competency-based curriculum, students progress:**

* a) By attending a fixed number of classes.
* **b) By proving mastery of knowledge and skills required for a particular course** ✅
* c) By completing a set amount of homework.
* d) By achieving high scores in exams

**41. In curriculum development, the general introduction serves as:**

* A) Detailed analysis of individual modules
* **B) A brief description of curriculum components** ✅
* C) In-depth examination of qualification frameworks
* D) Evaluation of assessment guidelines

**42. The Rationale of the Qualification in the curriculum structure focuses on:**

* A) List of modules
* **B) Purpose and justification of the qualification** ✅
* C) Entry requirements
* D) Assessment guidelines

**43. Typical information found in the curriculum details refers to:**

* A) Sequencing of learning modules
* **B) Information about competences** ✅
* C) Analysis of the flowchart
* D) Rationale of the qualification

**44. The purpose of the graduate profile in the qualification details is:**

* A) Describing curriculum components
* B) Listing modules in the curriculum
* **C) Outlining the characteristics of a graduate** ✅
* D) Identifying assessment guidelines

**45. The flowchart in the curriculum structure has the primary purpose of:**

* A) Describing curriculum components
* B) Identifying assessment guidelines
* **C) Representing the sequencing of learning modules** ✅
* D) Outlining the graduate profile

**46. The following is an importance of a flowchart in the curriculum EXCEPT:**

* A) To show the list of modules within the program
* B) To ensure consistency and progression of learning
* C) To ensure module logical sequence
* **D) To analyze job-related information** ✅

**47. The purpose of the glossary provided at the end of the curriculum structure is:**

* a) To summarize the curriculum
* b) To provide additional resources
* **c) To clarify specific terms** ✅
* d) To guide trainers on assessment

**48. The primary function of a module in the curriculum training package is:**

* a) To provide resources for trainers
* **b) To stand alone for easy usage** ✅
* c) To replace the course structure
* d) To assess learners on skills acquired

**49. A module consists of:**

* a) Course structure
* b) Module specifications
* c) Integrated assessment
* **d) All of the above** ✅

**50. The course structure in a module describes:**

* a) Trainer's background
* **b) Learning objectives and content** ✅
* c) Assessment methods
* d) Pedagogical guide

**51. An Integrated Assessment for specific modules is developed:**

* a) At the beginning of the module
* b) Throughout the course structure
* **c) At the end of the module** ✅
* d) During trainer background sessions

**52. The leading step in planning CBT sessions for a school year is:**

* a) Developing a teaching timetable
* **b) Conducting training needs assessment** ✅
* c) Creating a school calendar
* d) Designing a Scheme of Work

**53. The purpose of a chronogram in CBT sessions planning is:**

* a) To list TVET teachers' works
* b) To facilitate IAP planning
* **c) To outline the sequence and duration of module delivery** ✅
* d) To prepare sessions for theoretical and practical studies

**54. The document required for planning the delivery of modules during the Industrial Attachment Program (IAP) is the:**

* a) Teaching timetable
* b) Chronogram
* **c) IAP plan** ✅
* d) Scheme of Work

**55. A Scheme of Work in CBT sessions planning refers to:**

* a) A teaching timetable
* b) A chronological plan for IAP
* **c) A planning document for TVET teachers** ✅
* d) A session delivery plan

**56. The following are NOT the purpose of Didactic materials in teaching:**

* **a) To confuse students** ✅
* b) To facilitate learning and teaching process
* c) To make lessons clear
* d) To supplement the verbal instruction

**57. Learners who prefer information presented vocally are:**

* a) Visual learner
* **b) Auditory learner** ✅
* c) Reading & Writing learner
* d) Kinesthetic learner

**58. The key consideration for selecting resources in CBT sessions planning refers to:**

* a) Trainer's skills
* b) Learning styles
* c) Age of the trainee
* **d) All answers are true** ✅

**CHAPTER III. COMPETENCE BASED TRAINING DELIVERY**

**59. One of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the facilitation methods/techniques for Competence-Based Training Delivery:**

* A) Cooperative learning
* B) Experiential learning
* **C) Memorization-based learning** ✅
* D) Facilitator guided whole class facilitation

**60. What does the shift from a teacher-centered to a learner-centered approach imply for the role of a teacher in the 21st-century pedagogy?**

* A) More standardized testing
* B) No change in the teacher's role
* **C) A shift from a teacher to a facilitator** ✅
* D) Less emphasis on learning objectives

**61. Which of the following facilitation methods involves learners working together to achieve a common goal?**

* A) Experiential learning
* B) Individualized learning
* **C) Cooperative learning** ✅
* D) Facilitator guided whole class facilitation

**62. In the context of Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC), why is it important to apply appropriate facilitation methods/techniques during teaching and learning?**

* A) To make the curriculum more challenging
* **B) To achieve set learning objectives/session objectives** ✅
* C) To maximize student involvement
* D) To focus solely on theoretical knowledge

**63. What is the main benefit of the cooperative learning approach?**

* a) Individual competition
* **b) Group collaboration** ✅
* c) Teacher-centered instruction
* d) Independent study

**64. What are the basic elements of the cooperative learning approach, as represented by the acronym PIGS Face?**

* **a) Positive inter-dependence, individual accountability, Group processing, Social Skills, Effective communication** ✅
* b) Problem-solving, Independence, Goal-setting, Student-centered, Facilitation
* c) Peer interaction, Inclusive learning, Group dynamics, Self-reflection, Academic achievement
* d) Positive inter-dependence, individual accountability, Group processing, Social Skills, Face-to-face interaction

**65. Which method involves learners actively discussing a given problem individually, comparing answers with a partner, and then sharing solutions with the whole class?**

* a) Round table
* **b) Think – pair – square – share** ✅
* c) Brainstorming
* d) Seminar

**66. In the Jigsaw method, what is the role of each member in a home team group?**

* a) Everyone reads the same material.
* **b) Each member becomes an expert in a specific topic.** ✅
* c) Members critique the performance of others.
* d) All of the above.

**67. What is the objective of the Inner and Outer Circle method?**

* a) Debate controversial issues
* **b) Exchange information related to previously taught material** ✅
* c) Conduct role plays
* d) Simulate real-life situations

**68. What is the purpose of a debate in cooperative learning?**

* **a) Develop public speaking skills** ✅
* b) Attack the opponent's viewpoint
* c) Avoid biases
* d) Encourage independent study

**69. What is the purpose of a case study in cooperative learning?**

* a) Convince the audience
* **b) Simulate real-life situations** ✅
* **c) Analyze a real or simulated problem** ✅
* d) Evaluate biases

**70. How is seminar method applied in cooperative learning?**

* a) Learners individually study a topic.
* b) A facilitator presents information.
* **c) Learners present a topic, followed by group discussion.** ✅
* d) External experts evaluate student performance.

**71. What is a key consideration for effective brainstorming sessions?**

* a) Criticize and evaluate ideas during the session.
* b) Aim for quality over quantity of ideas.
* c) Avoid recording every idea.
* **d) Have an independent facilitator if necessary.** ✅

**72. In cooperative learning, what does the term "Positive inter-dependence" mean?**

* a) Students rely on the teacher for information.
* **b) Group members depend on each other to achieve common goals.** ✅
* c) Students work independently without interaction.
* d) Competition is encouraged among students.

**73. What are the four stages of experiential learning, as described by Kolb?**

* a) Introduction, Observation, Experimentation, Reflection
* **b) Concrete Experience, Reflective Observation, Abstract Conceptualization, Active Experimentation** ✅
* c) Learning, Thinking, Doing, Analyzing
* d) Experience, Reflection, Conceptualization, Testing

**74. Which term is often used interchangeably with experiential learning?**

* a) Rote Learning
* b) Theoretical Learning
* c) Learning by Instruction
* **d) Learning by Doing** ✅

**75. Experiential learning is described as learning through:**

* a) Memorization
* **b) Action** ✅
* c) Observation
* d) Lecture

**76. In experiential learning, what is the purpose of reflective observation?**

* a) To memorize information
* **b) To process the experience** ✅
* c) To perform experiments
* d) To engage in direct experience

**77. Which of the following is NOT a term associated with experiential learning?**

* **a) Learning through action** ✅
* b) Learning by watching
* c) Learning through discovery
* d) Learning by doing

**78. How does experiential learning contribute to student development?**

* a) By promoting rote memorization
* **b) By increasing knowledge, developing skills, and clarifying values** ✅
* c) By minimizing practical experience
* d) By avoiding direct engagement with students

**79. What is the foundation of individualized learning approach?**

* A) Uniformity of learners
* B) Common learning tasks
* **C) Recognition of learner differences** ✅
* D) Standardized assessments

**80. How is an individualized learning approach described in terms of learning tasks and activities?**

* A) One-size-fits-all approach
* **B) Tailor-made for each learner** ✅
* C) Rigid and inflexible
* D) Group-oriented activities

**81. What does individualizing instruction aim to address?**

* A) Standardized learning styles
* B) Group preferences
* **C) Needs and preferences of each individual learner** ✅
* D) Limited abilities of learners

**82. What does an individualized learning approach consider to be more effective?**

* A) Group-oriented learning
* B) Uniform learning paths
* **C) Addressing the needs of each learner** ✅
* D) Rigid learning structures

**83. How does the appropriate use of digital technologies impact individualized learning?**

* A) Limited access to learning resources
* B) Hindered individual activities
* C) Restricted feedback options
* **D) Facilitated individual activities, assessment, and feedback** ✅

**84. What are the most common models for individualized learning mentioned in the passage?**

* A) Group discussions and presentations
* B) Teacher-centered lectures
* **C) Directed study, self-study, e-learning, assignments/projects** ✅
* D) Uniform learning paths for all students

**85. What is the purpose of the first phase in the Facilitator guided whole class learning approach?**

* A) To review previous learning
* **B) To present new material** ✅
* C) To clarify the purpose of the lesson/session
* D) To transition from demonstration to independent practice

**86. One of the following is NOT among the main focus during Facilitator guided whole class learning approach:**

* A) Reviewing previous learning
* **B) Transitioning from demonstration to independent practice** ✅
* C) Applying new learning in an assignment
* D) Reviewing the skills learned in this session

**87. The following are the phases for the Facilitator guided whole class learning approach, EXCEPT:**

* A) Presents new material
* B) Applies new learning with a learner activity
* **C) Reviews the skills to be learned in the future** ✅
* D) Clarifies the purpose of the lesson/session

**88. What is the primary focus of CBT implementation in TVET trades?**

* a) Administrative tasks
* **b) Session facilitation and IAP implementation** ✅
* c) Outdoor activities
* d) Assessment planning

**89. For the following, what is an essential element to consider during the preparation of the physical learning place in CBT implementation?**

* a) Availability of vending machines
* **b) Location of trainer station** ✅
* c) Wall color preferences
* d) Number of windows

**90. What is a key consideration for health and safety application in a learning environment?**

* a) Providing unlimited snacks
* b) Ignoring electrical equipment
* **c) Cleaning the learning environment** ✅
* d) Encouraging poor ventilation

**91. What is one of the responsibilities of trainees in class management?**

* a) Ignoring school notices
* b) Respecting peers only
* **c) Keeping the school environment litter-free** ✅
* d) Disregarding uniform code

**1. What is the primary purpose of Formative Assessment/Continuous Assessment?**

* A) To measure learning progress at the end of a module.
* **B) To provide students with valuable feedback during training sessions.** ✅
* C) To assess learning needs exclusively through practical works.
* D) To determine whether the trainee achieves competences at the end of the module.

**2. When does Integrated Assessment/Summative Assessment take place in competence-based assessment?**

* A) At the beginning of the module.
* B) During the training sessions.
* **C) At the end of the module delivery.** ✅
* D) Only for Complementary modules.

**3. In which types of modules does Formative Assessment/Continuous Assessment take place?**

* A) Only in Complementary modules.
* B) Only in General modules.
* C) Only in Specific modules with integrated assessment.
* **D) In Complementary modules, General modules, and Specific modules.** ✅

**4. What is the purpose of Comprehensive assessment in competence-based assessment for the TVET Cycle in RQF Level 3-5?**

* A) To assess learning needs and progress during sessions.
* **B) To confirm that an individual can perform to the standards expected in the workplace.** ✅
* C) To measure learning progress at the end of every school term.
* D) To provide students with valuable feedback during training sessions.

**5. What is Competency-Based Assessment (CBA)?**

* a) The process of collecting information for personal use.
* **b) Assessing the competence of students using the standards for skills and knowledge needed at the workplace.** ✅
* c) A form of assessment that involves competition among peers.

**6. Which of the following is a characteristic of Competency-Based Assessment?**

* a) Grade-based assessment
* **b) Criterion-based assessment** ✅
* c) Time-based assessment

**7. What are Competency Standards?**

* **a) Descriptions of the skills and knowledge required to perform a task/activity to a defined level.** ✅
* b) An endorsed component of a training package.
* c) Both a and b.

**8. What is the main purpose of competence-based assessment?**

* a) To compete with peers.
* **b) To confirm that an individual can perform to the standards expected in the workplace.** ✅
* c) To collect information for personal use.

**9. According to Miller's pyramid, at which level is a learner assessed for 'Shows how'?**

* a) Level 1: 'Knows'
* b) Level 2: 'Knows how'
* **c) Level 3: 'Shows how'** ✅
* d) Level 4: 'Does'

**10. How is Level 4, 'Does', typically assessed according to the information provided?**

* a) Through written exams.
* b) Through simulations and practical demonstrations.
* **c) Through observation of the learner at work.** ✅

**11. What does Level 2, 'Knows how' during assessment, involve?**

* a) Factual recall of knowledge.
* **b) Application of knowledge or understanding.** ✅
* c) Assessment of performance in a real-life setting.

**12. According to Miller's pyramid, at all levels, assessment covers:**

* a) knowledge.
* **b) Knowledge, skills, and attitude.** ✅
* c) attitude.

**13. What does 'Evidence' refer to in the context of Competency-Based Assessment?**

* **a) Information that is gathered and matched against a unit of competence to provide proof of competence.** ✅
* b) Data collected for personal reflection gathered and matched against a unit of competence to provide proof of competence.
* c) Competency standards gathered and matched against a unit of competence to provide proof of competence.
* d) Images and pictures taken and matched against a unit of competence to provide proof of competence.

**14. For the following, what is the appropriate assessment instrument for Written evidence?**

* a) Observation checklist
* b) Oral questioning
* c) Demonstration of a work activity
* **d) Multiple Choice questions** ✅

**15. The rule of evidence that emphasizes evidence must cover all criteria and meet all evidence requirements is known as:**

* a) Validity
* b) Authenticity
* **c) Sufficiency** ✅
* d) Consistency

**16. What is the purpose of supplementary evidence in assessment?**

* a) To replace direct evidence
* b) To gather evidence from a third party
* **c) To provide additional information when direct or indirect evidence is insufficient** ✅
* d) To reduce the workload of the assessor

**17. What is the factor to be considered when collection evidence?**

* **a) Time and cost factors** ✅
* b) Ignoring specific competency unit requirements
* c) Assessing only task skills
* d) Disregarding workplace constraints

**18. Which rule of evidence ensures that evidence reflects the current skills and knowledge of the candidate?**

* a) Validity
* **b) Current** ✅
* c) Authenticity
* d) Consistency

**19. What does the term "indirect evidence" refer to in the context of assessment?**

* a) Evidence that can be directly observed by the assessor
* b) Evidence gathered from a third party
* c) Evidence obtained through oral questioning
* **d) Evidence that infers competence when direct observation is not possible** ✅

**20. Which type of evidence gathering involves testimonies from others and reports from supervisors?**

* a) Direct evidence
* **b) Indirect evidence** ✅
* c) Supplementary evidence
* d) Oral evidence

**21. The strategic approach to evidence collection involves:**

* a) Ignoring less critical areas
* b) Focusing only on direct evidence
* **c) Using evidence that gives an immediate indication of competence** ✅
* d) Avoiding evidence judgment

**22. What is the purpose of standards-based assessment in education?**

* a) To rank students based on their performance
* **b) To evaluate student work fairly and identify essential skills** ✅
* c) To create competition among students
* d) To test rote memorization skills

**23. According to Bloom's Taxonomy, at which cognitive level do students demonstrate the skill of applying knowledge to actual situations?**

* a) Knowledge
* b) Comprehension
* **c) Application** ✅
* d) Analysis

**24. Which cognitive level in Bloom's Taxonomy involves breaking down objects or ideas into simpler parts and understanding how the parts relate and are organized?**

* **a) Analysis** ✅
* b) Synthesis
* c) Comprehension
* d) Evaluation

**25. Which level of Bloom's Taxonomy requires students to rearrange component ideas into a new whole?**

* **a) Synthesis** ✅
* b) Evaluation
* c) Comprehension
* d) Application

**26. What is the purpose of the "Creating" stage in Bloom's Taxonomy?**

* a) To recall specific facts
* b) To grasp the meaning of instructional materials
* c) To make judgments based on internal evidence
* **d) To use information to create something new** ✅

**27. What are the components required to be considered in overall assessment planning for TVET trades?**

* A) (1) schedule, (2) candidates, (3) assessors, (4) tools for written assessment
* **B) (5) tools for practical assessment, (6) place and resources, (7) competences to be assessed** ✅
* C) (1) schedule, (2) candidates, (3) panels, (4) assessment tools
* D) (5) tools for practical assessment, (6) reporting, (7) competences to be assessed

**28. What is a characteristic of summative assessments in integrated situations?**

* A) (1) schedule, (2) candidates, (3) assessors
* B) (5) tools for practical assessment, (6) place and resources
* C) (7) competences to be assessed, (8) reporting
* **D) (a) a context, (b) problem(s), (c) expected results/outcomes, (d) instructions** ✅

**29. How are students deemed competent in the IAP module?**

* a) Pass minimum requirements in theory
* b) Pass minimum requirements in presentation
* c) Achieve a total mark of 70% or higher
* **d) Pass minimum requirements in performance** ✅

**30. What is required at the end of both summative assessments for individual students?**

* a) Final summative assessment form
* b) Summative assessment summary form
* **c) Single summative assessment form** ✅
* d) Formative and summative assessment report

**31. Who conducts formative assessments in specific modules?**

* a) External assessors
* **b) TVET teachers** ✅
* c) Districts
* d) NESA

**32. What is the focus of formative assessments?**

* a) Assessing summative outcomes
* b) Evaluating teacher performance
* **c) Determining module competencies** ✅
* d) Achieving learning outcomes through sessions

**CHAP V. PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

**33. A portfolio is?**

* a) A random collection of student work
* b) A collection of teacher profiles
* **c) A purposeful collection of student work showcasing progress, achievements, and self-reflection** ✅
* d) A selection of student achievements with no self-reflection

**34. The purpose of a portfolio is:**

* a) To judge the merit of a student
* **b) To tell a story about student progress** ✅
* c) To showcase only high-stakes achievements
* d) To exclude pieces of evidence

**35. The purpose of a teacher portfolio in TVET schools:**

* a) To showcase personal achievements
* **b) To evaluate CBT progress and performance** ✅
* c) To collect random documents
* d) To demonstrate teaching expertise in any subject

**36. Who is responsible for supervising portfolio building activities in TVET schools?**

* a) TVET teachers
* b) Deputy Headmaster in charge of studies
* c) TVET trainees
* **d) Students** ✅

**37. What is one reason for using portfolios in a TVET school?**

* a) To avoid accountability
* b) To produce an inaccurate portrait of the student
* c) To showcase only one type of intelligence
* **d) To improve the quality of teaching by integrating assessment and teaching/learning** ✅

**38. What is the primary purpose of verification in TVET?**

* a) To issue certificates to all students
* **b) To check if students are successfully taught and assessed against relevant competence standards** ✅
* c) To award TVET qualifications
* d) To evaluate teacher performance