

PEDAGOGY

OBJECTIVE (MCQs)

TEACHING METHOD TEST - 1

1. The meaning of teaching method is:
(A) Style of teaching
(B) Way of teaching
(C) Art of teaching
(D) Substitution of knowledge from the outer world into the child's intellect
2. A teaching method completes with the help of:
(A) Various techniques
(B) Many tactics
(C) Many postures
(D) Many approaches
3. What a teaching method is?
(A) An art
(B) A science
(C) Both art and science
(D) Can't say
4. 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
5. 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
6. 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
7. The end product of teacher-centred methods is:
(A) To memorize the facts
(B) To express belief

traditional agencies

(D) All of the above

(C) To depend on teacher's authority

10. Which of the following is not included in process dimension of teacher-centred methods of teaching?

(A) Reception

(B) Authority

(C) Memory

(D) Discovery approach

11. 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

12. The dimension of a teaching method is:

(A) Factual

(B) Process

(C) Environmental

(D) All of the above

13. The main objective of child-centred teaching method is:

(A) To develop the learning abilities in children in free way

(B) To develop the skills in children

(C) To develop independence in students

(D) All of the above

14. 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

15. 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

16. In which of the following, the teacher is ready to follow the innovations?

(A) Child-centered methods

(B) Teacher-centered

- (C) Both of the above
15. In which of the following, the teacher emphasizes on democratic values?
(A) Child-centred methods
(C) Both of the above
(D) None of the above
16. The salient feature of lecture method is:
(A) Economy
(C) Communication of factual information
(B) Teacher leisure
(D) None of the above
17. Which one of the following is not the teaching principle?
(A) Lecture method
(C) Assignment method
(B) Heuristic 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
(C) Project method
(B) Assignment method
(D) None of the above
19. The defect of lecture method is:
(A) Lack in scientific attitude
(C) A one-way teaching process
(B) Devoid of the principle of learning by doing
(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
(C) Lecture method
(B) Assignment method
(D) Discussion method
21. Which one of the following is required in lecture method?
(A) Training
(C) Maturity
(B) Exercise
(D) Intellectual skills
22. Generally, lecture method is assumed as the best method for:
(A) High school students
(C) Graduate students
(B) Intermediate students
(D) All of the above
23. The lecture should be:
(A) Interesting
(C) Medium level with proper
(B) Well-organised and systematic
(D) All of the above

modulations
26. 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 personality

27. Which one of the following is not a quality of a teacher?

- (A) Economy
(B) Fast pace
(C) Time saving
(D) Free thinking

28. 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

29. 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

30. 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

31. During demonstration, the topic should be presented in:

- (A) Problematic manner
(B) Debatable manner
(C) Suspending manner
(D) None of the above

32. 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) Economical
(B) Activity-oriented
(C) Eliminating lurking dangers as conducted by expert teachers
(D) All of the above
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 *heurisko*
(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 *Heurisko* 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 a reversible fashion
(D) It in the presence of large audience of the students
41. Westaway has presumed *Heuristic* method as:
(A) Only a teaching method
(B) Only a training method
(C) Only a research method
(D) Only a method mend 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 through
(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 the events (D) All of the 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
63. The aim of the assignment is:
 (A) The development of scientific attitude
 (C) The discovery of scientific facts and deviation of its principles
 (D) None of the above
 (B) The training in scientific method
 (D) All of the above
- 64. The central quality of assignment method is:**
 (A) Students learning by doing taken place
 (C) The method is economic
 (B) The students develop the habit of hardwork
 (D) It saves teachers from exclusive evaluation
- 65. The important defect of assignment method is:**
 (A) Non-availability of the textbooks
 (C) Need of well-equipped laboratory
 (B) Need of adequate library
 (D) All of the above
- 66. Assignment method is suitable for:**
 (A) High school and intermediate students
 (C) University students
 (B) Higher education students
 (D) All of the above levels of students
- 67. The pioneer of project method is:**
 (A) John Dewey
 (C) Both of the above
 (B) W.A. Kilpatrick
 (D) None of the above
- 68. The basic philosophy of project method is:**
 (A) Progressivism
 (C) Pragmatism
 (B) Idealism
 (D) Individualism
- 69. In project method emphasis is laid down on:**
 (A) Learning by doing
 (C) Learning by cooperation and competition
 (B) Learning by living
 (D) All of the above
- 70. The role of a teacher in project method is:**
 (A) Like a friend
 (C) Like a co-worker
 (B) Like a guide
 (D) All of the above

3. The most important characteristic of project method is:

- (A) Child-centredness
- (B) Training in scientific method
- (C) Learning of science through playing
- (D) Emphasis on democratic principle

4. The characteristic of an excellent project is:

- (A) Purposiveness
- (B) Favourable activities for focusing children's attention
- (C) Freedom to work to children
- (D) All of the above

5. Project should be selected by:

- (A) The teachers only
- (B) The students only
- (C) Both of the above
- (D) None of the above

6. The nature of the project should be:

- (A) Most difficult
- (B) Most early
- (C) Average level
- (D) Can't say

7. 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

8. The greatest limitation of project method is:

- (A) Wasting of time
- (B) Extra work-load on a teacher
- (C) High expectation from a teacher
- (D) All of the above

9. In inductive method, one should move:

- (A) From specific example to generalization
- (B) From general to specific
- (C) Both of the above
- (D) None of the above

10. The advantage of inductive method is:

- (A) Development of scientific attitude
- (B) Development of reasoning
- (C) Development of study habits
- (D) All of the above

79. The greatest limitation of the deductive method is that:
 (A) It is an psychological method
 (B) It gives emphasis on memory
 (C) It is boring and difficult
 (D) It does not evolve original thinking in children
80. Which one of the following maxim is used in deductive method of teaching?
 (A) From general to specific
 (B) From abstract to concrete
 (C) Both of the above
 (D) None of the above
81. Inductive and deductive teaching methods are:
 (A) Two separate methods
 (B) Separate methods but dependent on each other
 (C) Compensatory to each other
 (D) Independent from each other
82. Inductive and deductive methods are popularly used in:
 (A) Maths teaching
 (B) Science teaching
 (C) Grammar teaching
 (D) All of the above
83. Teacher-centred method does not have the quality of:
 (A) Teacher dominance over the class
 (B) Rigorous discipline in the class
 (C) One-way teaching
 (D) Sympathetic attitude with the class
84. Pupil-centred method means:
 (A) Pupil-oriented teaching method
 (B) Child-supportive method
 (C) Liberal learning
 (D) All of the above
85. Byron and Massialas have putforth the dimensional approach as:
 (A) Substantive dimension
 (B) Procedural dimension
 (C) Environmental dimension
 (D) All of the above
86. Procedural dimension does not include the quality of:
 (A) Formal and restrictive environment
 (B) Teacher's dominance
 (C) Memorization and repetition
 (D) Science of facts and information

87. The word Heurisco has the Greek meaning:

- (A) To find out
- (B) To discover
- (C) To investigate
- (D) To experiment

88. The propounder of heuristic method is:

- (A) Armstrong
- (B) Watson
- (C) Jenkins
- (D) Ryburn

89. The inherent psychological principle of heuristic method is:

- (A) Principle of freedom
- (B) Principle of experience
- (C) Principle of purposefulness
- (D) All of the above

90. During the application of heuristic method, it is desired from a teacher:

- (A) He must be well-prepared in advance
- (B) He must have the spirit and motivation
- (C) He should be adapted to the art of questioning
- (D) All of the above

91. The chief advantage of heuristic method is:

- (A) Development of scientific and critical attitude
- (B) Development of learning by doing
- (C) Development of habits of hand work
- (D) All of the above

92. The main disadvantage of Heuristic method is:

- (A) High expectations from small students
- (B) Inadequate from curriculum point of view
- (C) The text-books do not follow this method
- (D) All of the above

93. The main advantage of assignment method is:

- (A) It follows the principle of learning by doing
- (B) It is comparatively economical in nature
- (C) It develops scientific attitude
- (D) All of the above

94. What is meant by the term project?

- (A) A unit of activity in which pupils are made responsible for planning and purposing
- (B) A problematic art carried out for completion in its natural settings
- (C) A whole-hearted purposeful activity
- (D) All of the above

proceeding in a social environment

95. The project method is based on the laws of:
 (A) Learning (B) Teaching
 (C) Thinking (D) Interest and attention
96. Inductive and deductive methods are:
 (A) Independent methods (B) Complementary to each other
 (C) Dependent on each other (D) None of the above
97. In inductive method of teaching, one should proceed from:
 (A) Rules or laws to examples (B) Examples to formulation of laws
 (C) Assumptions to hypothesization (D) Imagination to concretization
98. Evaluation can be classified into:
 (A) 3 types (B) 2 types
 (C) 4 types (D) 6 types
99. Which one of the following is not considered as self-reporting technique?
 (A) Questionnaire (B) Autobiography
 (C) Interview (D) Performance tests
100. Which one of the following is not a projective technique?
 (A) Rorschach Ink Blot Test (B) Thematic Apperception Test
 (C) Word Association Test (D) Personal Inventories
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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
76	D	77	A	78	D	79	A	80	C
81	C	82	D	83	D	84	D	85	D
86	A	87	A	88	A	89	C	90	D
91	D	92	D	93	D	94	D	95	A
96	D	97	A	98	A	99	D	100	D
