Solved MCQs Book

B.ed, Education, Teaching & Pedagogy

For PPSC, FPSC & NTS Tests

SS, Educators, Lecturers
MA Education, B.ed, M. Ed
Headmaster / Headmistress

Prepared and Arranged By:
Muhammad Safee Ur Rehman Barlas

Shared By: Faisal Qureshi

Qualify B.Ed. 2009__ Volume 1

MCQs for Headmaster/Headmistress and Deputy Headmaster/Headmistress Test
&
For Any Test Which Includes B.Ed. Course OR Applications of Principles Of Teaching

Download it from: https://www.facebook.com/groups/1219887518028331/
Group Name: Teacher Corner||Jobs||آو

https://www.facebook.com/groups/1600044340207328

Feel the Difference

* Green Academy *

Feel the Difference

Prepared and Arranged By: Muhammad Safee Ur Rehman Barlas
BSc, MSc Math(By Research), MPhil Math, BS(Computer Science), B.Ed
English and Physics (University Awarded) Diplomas
SSE(Physics, Math), GHSS Khohar, Gujrat

Disclaimer: This is only for educational purpose. The material you find here has been collected from different sources e.g. Facebook, Google etc. Please view and if you like it, then buy it from market as the author, editor, publisher, distributor etc. all do have the right to be supported and helped for their valuable stuff and services. Regards

Important NOTE: Confirm answers at your own. Few tick marks provided according to answer given in the book. But sole responsibility lies on you to verify. Thanks

* Green academy has no physical existence.

CONTENTS

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

CODE #	SUBJECT NAME	Page #
401	Introduction to Education	1-24
402	English Language Communication Skills	25-48
403	General Methods of Teaching	49-78
404	Introduction to Computer in Education	79-108
405	Teaching Profession	109-126
406	Cognition and Development	127-164
407	Assessment in Education	165-194
408	School and Classroom Management	195-224
410	Elementary School Curriculum	225-254
411	Methods of Teaching Urdu at Elementary Level	255-276
412	Methods of Teaching English At Elementary Level	277-310

Division of Marks (100)
(For Each Paper)

یونیورسٹی امتحان (ایلیمنٹری کالجز کے طلباء و طالبات کے لئے) اور کمپری ہینسو امتحان (یونیورسٹی آف ایجوکیشن کے مختلف کیمپس کے طلباء طالبات کیلئے) میں ہر پرچے کے درج ذیل حصے ہوں گے۔

سیکشن I	کثیر الانتخابی سوالات (Multiple Choice Questions) 20 MCQ's -------- 30 Marks
سیکشن II	مختصر جواب والے سوالات (Short Answer Questions) 10 Short Answer Questions ---- 30 Marks
سیکشن III	تفصیلی جواب والے سوالات (Detailed Questions) 4 Detailed Questions -------- 40 Marks

تحقیقات سے ثابت ہے کہ جو طلباء و طالبات MCQs کی پریکٹس کرتے ہیں وہ امتحان میں زیادہ نمبر حاصل کرتے ہیں۔

B.Ed (Code 401)

INTRODUCTION TO EDUCATION

B.Ed (401)

INTRODUCTION TO EDUCATION

SECTION – I (MCQs)

1. Education is derived from a latin word

(a) Educate (b) Educere

(c) Evolution (d) Learning

2. Educere means

(a) To draw out (b) To guide

(c) To point out (d) To help

3. "Education is the creation of a sound mind in a sound body" is the saying of

(a) Plato (b) Comenius

(c) Aristotle (d) Dewey

4. The best definition of education is that it is

(a) Preparation for life

(b) Getting knowledge

(c) Learning

(d) Growth resulting from experiences

5. Education according to John Dewey is

(a) Preparation for life

(b) Getting knowledge

(c) Learning to do by doing

(d) Schooling

6. Which of the following is not the characteristic of education

(a) Life long activity

(b) Factual absorption

(c) Formal and informal activities

(d) Experiences of life

7. The basic source of educational objectives is

(a) Human experience

(b) Schools

(c) Educational psychology

(d) Professional organization

8. According to crow and crow, the purpose of formal education is to

(a) Make students more intelligent

(b) Make students active and constructive members of society

(c) Form definite opinions in the mind of students

(d) Create good name for the nation

9. Determining the aim of education is the responsibility of:

(a) Parents (b) Teachers

(c) Students (d) Society

10. The real goal of education should be

(a) Securing a certificate

(b) Acquiring skills, habits and knowledge

(c) Training to make a living

(d) Mastery of subject matter

www.employeescorner.info

11. Education planned with a particular end in view is
(a) Formal education (b) Informal education
(c) Both a& b (d) None of a & b

12. Non-formal education has
(a) Flexible rules of entery and exit
(b) Rigid rules of entery and exit
(c) No rules of entery and exit
(d) Few rules of entery and exit

13. Formal education has
(a) Flexible rules of entery and exit
(b) Rigid rules of entery and exit
(c) No rules of entery and exit
(d) Few rules of entry and exit

14. Informal education has
(a) Flexible rules of entery and exit
(b) Rigid rules of entery and exit
(c) No rules of entery and exit
(d) Few rules of entery and exit

15. The education confined to educational institution is
(a) Informal education
(b) Non-formal education
(c) Formal education
(d) Learning

16. Education is imparted mostly by correspondence in
(a) Formal education (b) Informal education
(c) Non formal education (d) Technical education

17. Education is not pre planned in
(a) Formal education (b) Informal education
(c) Non-formal education (d) both a and c

18. Informal education is
(a) Just schooling (b) Time bound
(c) Life long (d) Preplanned

19. What is the most important element of non-formal education
(a) Teacher (b) Student
(c) Media (d) School

20. Which one is not the source of formal education
(a) School (b) Museum
(c) Library (d) Home

21. Informal education is
(a) Planned (b) Incidental
(c) Systematic (d) Arranged

22. Formal education has well defined
(a) Curriculum (b) System
(c) Method (d) Approach

23. Which is not the element of educational process?
(a) Aims (b) Curriculum
(c) Evaluation (d) Motivation

24. The sum of curricular and co-curricular activities is
(a) Aim
(b) Curriculum
(c) Pedagogy
(d) Summative evaluation

www.employeescorner.info

25. Pedagogy is concerned with
(a) Aims (b) Contents
(c) Teaching Methods (d) Evaluation

26. To determine the value or worth of any thing is
(a) Aim (b) Content
(c) Method (d) Evaluation

27. In educational process which one is evaluated
(a) Aim (b) Contents
(c) Methods (d) All of the above

28. The literal meaning of philosophy is
(a) Love of knowledge (b) Love of truth
(c) Love of values (d) Love of wisdom

29. Axiology in philosophy deals with
(a) Knowledge (b) Reality
(c) Values (d) Culture

30. Epistemology deals with
(a) Knowledge (b) Reality
(c) Values (d) Culture

31. Ontology deals with
(a) Knowledge (b) Reality
(c) Values (d) Culture

32. Ontology is also called as
(a) Metaphysics (b) Axiology
(c) Epistemology (d) Morphology

33. Metaphysics deals with the nature of
(a) Values (b) Knowledge
(c) Universe (d) Reality

34. Eclecticism means borrowing beliefs from
(a) One philosophy
(b) Two philosophies
(c) Three philosophy
(d) Different philosophies

35. "Everlasting reality" is focused in
(a) Perennialism (b) Essentialism
(c) Progressivism (d) Reconstructionism

36. "Useful culture and skill" is emphasized in
(a) Perennialism (b) Essentialism
(c) Progressivism (d) Reconstructionism

37. "Life is continuous changing process" is the base of
(a) Perennialism (b) Essentialism
(c) Progressivism (d) Reconstructionism

38. "Reforms are necessary in all walks of life" is focused in
(a) Perennialism (b) Essentialism
(c) Progressivism (d) Reconstructionism

39. Study of great books is at the core of
(a) Perennialism (b) Essentialism
(c) Progressivism (d) Reconstructionism

40. Who is not among major exponent of perennialism
(a) Bentock (b) Adler
(c) Hutchins (d) John Dewey

41. School should be run on democratic lines is held by
(a) Perennialism (b) Essentialism
(c) Progressivism (d) Reconstructionism

www.employeescorner.info

42. Essentialists stress on
(a) Mental discipline (b) Innovation
(c) Change (d) Reduced knowledge

43. "Human nature remains the same every where hence education should be same for every one" is the philosophy of
(a) Perennialism (b) Essentialism
(c) Progressivism (d) Reconstructionism

44. According to which experimental knowledge is real
(a) Perennialism (b) Essentialism
(c) Progressivism (d) Reconstructionism

45. Ethics and aesthetics are components of
(a) Cosmology (b) Ontology
(c) Epistemology (d) Axiology

46. Progressivist teacher put more emphasis on
(a) Abstract ideas (b) Practical education
(c) Theoretical concept (d) Methods

47. The curriculum will be "Child centered" if teacher is
(a) Realist (b) Perennialist
(c) Progressivist (d) Essentialist

48. Learning should be directly related to the interest of the child according to
(a) Essentialism (b) Progressivism
(c) Reconstructionism (d) Perennialism

49. Essentialists would get their aim of education from
(a) Great books (b) Student interest
(c) religion (d) Traditions

50. Essentialist philosophy of education is
(a) Content and teacher centered
(b) Child centered
(c) Need centered
(d) society centered

51. "Education is life itself, not a preparation for life", according to
(a) Perennialism (b) Essentialism
(c) Progressivism (d) Reconstructionism

52. According to which philosophy, "Permanence is more real than change".
(a) Perennialism (b) Essentialism
(c) Progressivism (d) Reconstructionism

53. Perennialism is an educational philosophy of
(a) New values (b) Old values
(c) Future values (d) Old and new values

54. The objective of education comes from
(a) Philosophy (b) Psychology
(c) Curriculum (d) Sociology

55. Sociological aims of education includes
(a) Cultural growth (b) Skills
(c) Dutifulness (d) All above

56. The application of philosophy in education may be
(a) Selection of contents
(b) Selection of methods
(c) Selection of objectives
(d) Selection of evaluation procedures

www.employeescorner.info

57. "Philosophy and education are two sides of a coin" according to
(a) John Dewey (b) Ross
(c) James (d) Kant

58. An important question of philosophy is
(a) What is education?
(b) What is curriculum?
(c) What is curiosity?
(d) What is universe?

59. To seek truth and reality is the subject of
(a) Education (b) Values
(c) Philosophy (d) Psychology

60. Every system of education is based on
(a) Ideology of nation
(b) Social development
(c) Intellectual development
(d) Skill development

61. Word philosophy is derived from
(a) Alpha & Amphia (b) Phila & Sophia
(c) Sila & Sophia (d) Neo & Latvia

62. Expected life outcomes from education are reffered as
(a) Learning (b) Evaluation
(c) Aims (d) Pedagogy

63. Being the science of wisdom, philosophy aims at
(a) Search for activity
(b) Search for reality
(c) Search for probability
(d) Search for utility

64. The first head of the Deoband was
(a) Maulana Shah Wali-ullah
(b) Maulana M. Yaqub Nanautwi
(c) Maulana Mehmood ul Hassan
(d) Shabir Ahmand Usmani

65. The Deoband academy was totally
(a) Personal (b) Government
(c) Non-government (d) Semi-government

66. The Deoband movement used curriculum revision as
(a) Motive (b) Need
(c) Agreement (d)Improvement

67. The Ulma of Deobond played a vital role in
(a) Spreading English cultures
(b) Struggle for independence
(c) Awarding scholarship (d) Science education

68. The Deoband was established in
(a) 1857 (b) 1867
(c) 1885 (d) 1906

69. The salient feature of Deoband movement was
(a) English system of education
(b) Proliferation of science
(c) Revival of religious spirit
(d) Literature

70. The Deoband movement ignored
(a) Science (b) Philosophy
(c) Logic (d) Religion

www.employeescorner.info

71. M.A.O High school was established in
(a) 1857 (b) 1865
(c) 1875 (d) 1885

72. M.A.O High school was given the rank of college in
(a) 1864 (b) 1875
(c) 1877 (d) 1887

73. Scientific society was established in
(a) 1864 (b) 1875
(c) 1877 (d) 1887

74. Scientific society was established by
(a) Sir Allama Iqbal
(b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(c) Shibli Nomani
(d) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar

75. M.A.O college was elevated to Aligarh University in
(a) 1891 (b) 1911
(c) 1921 (d) 1931

76. The major impact of the Aligarh Movement was
(a) Political training
(b) Teaching of English
(c) Social activities
(d) Religious activities

77. The major objective of Aligarh Movement was to promote
(a) Education (b) Hatred for Hindus
(c) Scientific look (d) Literacy

78. Which one was not among the purposes of Aligarh movement
(a) To reduce hatred of British
(b) To prepose Muslims to learn English
(c) To prepare Muslims to learn science
(d) To prepare Muslims against Hindus

79. Jamia Millia Islamia was established on
(a) 1900 (b) 1210
(c) 1930 (d) 1940

80. Jamia Millia Islamia ws established by
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(b) Moulana Shoukat Ali Johar
(c) Moulana M. Ali Johar
(d) Hakeem Ajmal Khan

81. In Jamia Millia, the medium of instruction was
(a) English (b) Arabic
(c) Son (d) Urdu

82. In Jamia Millia, the translation of Holy Quran was taught as
(a) Stage 1 (b) Stage 2
(c) Stage 3 (d) Stage 4

83. Jamia Millia could not became popular among Muslims due to its opposition to
(a) Hindus (b) British
(c) Two nation theory (d) Tehrik-e-khilafat

84. Jamia Millia emphasized on
(a) Religious education (b) Science education
(c) Both a and b (d) None of a and b

www.employeescorner.info

85. Anjman Himayat-e-Islam was established in
(a) Lahore (b) Lukhnow
(c) Dehli (d) Calcuta

86. Anjman Himayat-e-Islam was established on
(a) 1857 (b) 1875
(c) 1887 (d) 1895

87. The founder of Anjman Hamayat-e-Islam was
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(b) Caliph Hamid-ud-Din
(c) Sir Allama Muhammad Iqbal
(d) Molana Shibli Nomani

88. Nadva-Tul-Ulema was established on
(a) 1884 (b) 1894
(c) 1998 (d) 1900

89. Nadva-Tul-Ulema was established at
(a) Dehli (b) Aligarh
(c) Lucknow (d) Deoband

90. Nadua-Tul-Ulema was established on the initiative of
(a) Molana Shibli Nomani
(b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(c) Molana M. Ali Mangheri
(d) Molana M. Ali Johar

91. The first adminstrator of Nadva-Tul-Ulema was
(a) Molana Shibli Nomani
(b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(c) Molana M. Ali Mangheri
(d) Molana M. Ali Johar

92. Education conference 1947 was held at
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(c) Peshawar (d) Quetta

93. Education conference 1947 was presided by
(a) Quaid-e-Azam (b) Liaqat Ali Khan
(c) Fazal-ur-Rehman (d) Abdul Rub Nishtar

94. Objective of education under education conference 1947 were
(a) Conformity with Ideology of life
(b) Economic development
(c) Character formation
(d) All above

95. According to the recommendations of Indian Education Commission, govt. took the responsibility of
(a) Primary education
(b) Secondary education
(c) Religeous education
(d) Higher education

96. Council of Technical Education was recommended to establish under
(a) Education Conference 1947
(b) National Education Commission 1959
(c) National Education Policy 1970
(d) National Education Policy 1972

97. National Education Commission 1959 was established under the headship of
(a) Fazal ur Rehman (b) S. M. Sharif
(c) Liaqat Ali Khan (d) Abdul Rub Nishtar

www.employeescorner.info

98. Objectives of education under National Education Commission 1959 were
(a) Spiritual values
(b) Ideology of Pakistan
(c) Development of individuality
(d) All of the above

99. Text Book Board was recommended to establish under
(a) Education conference 1947
(b) National Education Commission 1959
(c) National Education Policy 1970
(d) National Education Policy 1972

100. National Education Policy 1970 was headed by
(a) Fazal ur Rehman (b) S. M. Sharif
(c) Noor khan (d) Abdul Rub Nishtas

101. National Education Policy 1972 was headed by
(a) Fazal ur Rehman (b) S. M. Sharif
(c) Noor Khan (d) Abdul Hafeez Pirzada

102. Private educational institutions were nationalized under
(a) National Educational Commission 1959
(b) National Education Policy 1970
(c) National Education Policy 1972
(d) National Education Policy 1978

103. Under National Education Policy 1972, free education was recommended upto class
(a) 5 (b) 8
(c) 10 (d) 12

104. Open University was established under the policy
(a) 1959 (b) 1970
(c) 1972 (d) 1978

105. The focus of National Education Policy 1978 was on
(a) Islamic values (b) Ideology of Pakistan
(c) Both a and b (d) None of a and b

106. Charter Act was presented in
(a) 1800 (b) 1806
(c) 1813 (d) 1820

107. According to Charter Act 1813, education is the responsibility of
(a) Governor (b) East India Company
(c) Madarus (d) Local government

108. The amount set apart by East India Company for educational purpose will be Rs.
(a) 50000 (b) 100000
(c) 150000 (d) 200000

109. The objective of education according to charter act was
(a) Islamic education
(b) Technical education
(c) Preaching Chirstianity
(d) Preaching Hinduism

110. The medium of instruction for promotion of scientific knowledge according to charter Act will be
(a) Urdu (b) Hindi
(c) Sansikrit (d) English

www.employeescorner.info

111. The charter Act of East India Company was renewed in

(a) 1815 (b) 1820

(c) 1830 (d) 1833

112. East India Company could not implement Charter Act for

(a) 5 years (b) 7 years

(c) 10 years (d) 15 years

113. Lord Macaulay/Bentick Resolution was passed in

(a) 1830 (b) 1833

(c) 1835 (d) 1838

114. Which is not the characteristic of Lord Macaulay Report

(a) Revival of eastern knowledge

(b) Proliferation of western and scientific knowledge

(c) English as medium of instruction

(d) All of the above

115. According to Lord Macaulay one purpose of education was

(a) To develop moral values

(b) To produce clerks

(c) Intellectual development

(d) Physical development

116. Charles Wood Despatch was presented in

(a) 1833 (b) 1854

(c) 1857 (d) 1870

117. Under Wood Dispatch in 1857, three universities established were:

(a) Bombay, Calcata, Lahore

(b) Madras, Calcate, Lahore

(c) Bombay, Calcata, Madras

(d) Bombay, Lahore, Madras

118. Punjab university was established in

(a) 1880 (b) 1887

(c) 1890 (d) 1906

119. Indian education commission was established in

(a) 1882 (b) 1887

(c) 1890 (d) 1892

120. Indian education commission was established under headship of

(a) Sir Chasles Wood

(b) Lord Maculay

(c) Sir Thomas

(d) Sir William Hunter

121. Planned and systematic effort by an organization to provide an individual of any age a second chance of education is:

(a) Formal Education

(b) Informal Education

(c) Non-formal Education

(d) Post Formal Education

122. Formal and informal types of education are:

(a) Supplementary to each other

(b) Opposite to each other

(c) Compulsory for all

(d) For children only

www.employeescorner.info

123. The process in which all community members learn from each other without prior planning is:

(a) Global Education (b) Informal Education

(c) Universal Education (d) Operational Education

124. The field of study associated with exploring realities and general principles is called:

(a) Psychology (b) Sociology

(c) Anthropology (d) Philosophy

125. Education philosophy which lays emphasis on delivery of standard curriculum through subject centred direct instruction by teacher:

(a) Perennialism (b) Essentialism

(c) Progressivism (d) Reconstruction

126. Learning theories define learning and explain how learning takes place, hence change in learning theory chages:

(a) Pedagogy (b) Curriculum

(c) Objectives (d) Contents

127. Field of study directly concerned with teaching learning process and improvement in student learning is:

(a) Philosophy (b) Sociology

(c) Psychology (d) Biology

128. The main purpose of Deoband Movement was to:

(a) Preserve the islamic identity of Muslims of Sub-Continent

(b) Motivate Muslims for independence

(c) Bridging gap between modern and religious education

(d) Imparting muslims with scientific knowledge

129. Nadva Movement was established to develop and promote:

(a) Religious education only

(b) Modern education only

(c) Both religious and modern education

(d) Two Nation Theory

130. The common element between Nadva Movement and Jamia Millia Islamia was emphasis on:

(a) Vocational education

(b) Oriental Education

(c) Elimination of differences between Muslims

(d) Modern and religious education

131. "No system of education is better than its teachers who serve it", is said in:

(a) Education Conference 1947

(b) National Education Commission 1959

(c) National Education Policy 1972

(d) Third five year plan 1965-1970

132. It was decided that primary education upto class five will become universal by 1979 and for girls by 1982 and upto class eight for boys by 1982 and for girls by 1987:

(a) Educational Conference 1947

(b) National Education Commission 1959

(c) National Education Policy 1972-80

(d) Third Five Year Plan 1965-70

www.employeescorner.info

133. Education Sector Reform (ESR) is an action plan of:

(a) 2001-2005 (b) 2002-2006

(c) 2003-2007 (d) 2004-2008

134. Sociological roles of education are:

(a) Conservative, Critical, Creative

(b) Creative, Critical, Evaluation

(c) Pedagogical, Critical, Conservative

(d) Creative, Conservative, Pedagogical

135. Elements of educational process include:

(a) Aims, Curriculum, Medium, Philosophy

(b) Aims, Curriculum, Philosophy, Administration

(c) Aims, Curriculum, Administration, Medium

(d) Aim, Curriculum, Pedagogy, Evaluation

SECTION – II (Short Questions)

1. Give three definitions of education.
2. Differentiate between formal, Non-formal and informal system of education.
3. Briefly describe the elements of educational process.
4. What are the areas of educational philosophy?
5. What is Charter Act?
6. Briefly state main paints of Lord Macaulay Report.
7. Describe five objectives of University of Education.
8. State five features of Deoband Movement.
9. Describe salient features of Aligarh Movement.
10. What are the objectives of Education Sector Reform 2003?

SECTION – III (Detailed Questions)

1. Discuss in detail Formal, Non –formal and informal system of education.
2. Describe salient features of National Educational Policy. (1998-2010)
3. Explain the foundations of Education.
4. Describe the main features of different educational philosophies.
5. Discuss the role of Aligarh Movement in the independence of Pakistan.

www.employeescorner.info

KEY MCQ's

1.	b	2.	a	3.	c	4.	d	5.	c
6.	b	7.	a	8.	b	9.	d	10.	b
11.	a	12.	a	13.	b	14.	c	15.	c
16.	c	17.	b	18.	c	19.	c	20.	d
21.	b	22.	a	23.	d	24.	b	25.	c
26.	d	27.	d	28.	d	29.	c	30.	a
31.	b	32.	a	33.	d	34.	d	35.	a
36.	b	37.	c	38.	d	39.	a	40.	d
41.	c	42.	a	43.	a	44.	c	45.	d
46.	b	47.	c	48.	b	49.	d	50.	a
51.	c	52.	a	53.	b	54.	a	55.	d
56.	c	57.	b	58.	d	59.	c	60.	a
61.	b	62.	c	63.	b	64.	b	65.	c
66.	a	67.	b	68.	b	69.	c	70.	a
71.	c	72.	c	73.	a	74.	b	75.	c
76.	a	77.	c	78.	d	79.	c	80.	c
81.	d	82.	a	83.	c	84.	c	85.	a
86.	c	87.	b	88.	b	89.	c	90.	a
91.	c	92.	b	93.	c	94.	d	95.	a
96.	a	97.	b	98.	d	99.	b	100.	c
101.	d	102.	c	103.	c	104.	c	105.	c
106.	c	107.	b	108.	b	109.	c	110.	d
111.	d	112.	c	113.	c	114.	a	115.	b
116.	b	117.	c	118.	b	119.	a	120.	d
121.	c	122.	a	123.	b	124.	d	125.	b
126.	a	127.	c	128.	a	129.	c	130.	d
131.	b	132.	c	133.	a	134.	a	135.	d

www.employeescorner.info

B.Ed (Code 402)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE COMMUNICATION SKILLS

B.Ed (402)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE COMMUNICATION SKILLS

SECTION – I (MCQs)

1. Communication is derived from Latin word
   (a) Community (b) Command
   (c) Communis (d) Committee
2. Communis means
   (a) Community (b) Common
   (c) Command (d) Committee
3. Communication involves
   (a) Telling (b) Listening
   (c) Understanding (d) All of the above
4. Exchange of ideas between two or more persons is
   (a) Understanding (b) Telling
   (c) Communication (d) Listening
5. If there is no receiver, there is no
   (a) Communication (b) Sender
   (c) Message (d) Media
6. Effective communication is that in which
   (a) Sendar sends a complete message
   (b) Receiver understands the message of sender
   (c) Communication is oral
   (d) communication is in writing

7. Which is not the type of communication channel
   (a) Speaking, listening
   (b) Writing, reading
   (c) Visualizing, observing
   (d) Thinking, acting
8. Communication without words is called
   (a) Non-verbal communication
   (b) Verbal communication
   (c) Oral communication
   (d) Written communication
9. The number of English Language communication skills are
   (a) 2 (b) 3
   (c) 4 (d) 5
10. English language communication skills are
    (a) Listening, thinking, speaking, reading
    (b) Listening, speaking, skimming, reading
    (c) Listening, speaking, reading, writing
    (d) Thinking, skimming, reading, writing
11. The first objective of teaching English is to develop
    (a) Listening skill
    (b) Speaking skill
    (c) Reading skill
    (d) Writing skill
12. The number of kinds of sounds are
    (a) 2 (b) 3
    (c) 4 (d) 5

www.employeescorner.info

13. The kinds of sounds are
(a) Consonant sounds, oral sounds
(b) Oral sounds, vowel sound
(c) Verbal sounds, consonant sound
(d) Consonant sounds, vowel sounds

14. Phoneme is the unit of sound
(a) Maximum (b) Minimum
(c) Medium (d) Large

15 Which one is not the articulator
(a) Face (b) Tongue
(c) Lips (d) Teeth

16. Uttering with the force of breath is
(a) Consonant (b) Vowel
(c) Phonems (d) Stress

17. The number of branches of phonetics are
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

18. Phonology is the study of how sounds are
(a) Produced (b) Transmitted
(c) Organized (d) Distinguished

19. The highest level in linguistics is
(a) Phonology (b) Phonetics
(c) Morphology (d) Pragmatics

20. The number of vowels in English are
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

21. The number of consonants in English are
(a) 15 (b) 21
(c) 26 (d) 31

22. The conversion of spoken words into written language is
(a) Transplantation (b) Transmission
(c) Transcription (d) Translation

23. The degree of force with which a word is uttered
(a) Stress (b) Citation
(c) Translation (d) Transmission

24. Orthography means
(a) Speaking system
(b) Listening system
(c) Writing system
(d) Reading system

25. The number of vowel sound is
(a) 5 (b) 15
(c) 20 (d) 26

26. The number of consonant sound is
(a) 15 (b) 21
(c) 24 (d) 26

27. The number of phonemes in standard British English is
(a) 5 (b) 20
(c) 24 (d) 44

28. The letters which are written but not spoken are
(a) Vowels (b) Consonants
(c) Small (d) Silent

www.employeescorner.info

29. A phoneme is a
(a) Symbol (b) Letter
(c) Sound (d) Word

30. Linguistic is the scientific study of
(a) Language (b) Sounds
(c) Words (d) Sentence

31. "Language is a vehicle for expression of feeling" is
(a) Formal view (b) Structural view
(c) Functional view (d) Traditional view

32. How language is structured is
(a) Functional view (b) Structural view
(c) Communitive view (d) Traditional view

33. Arbitrariness means
(a) Chosen with reason
(b) Chosen without reason
(c) Random selection
(d) Rationale

34. The spoken languages in the world are about
(a) 3000 (b) 3500
(c) 4000 (d) 4500

35. According to David crystal, the total number of languages are
(a) 4809 (b) 5809
(c) 6809 (d) 7809

36. According to David crystal, the number of language families is
(a) 50 (b) 100
(c) 150 (d) 200

37. In listening, the following is involved
(a) Ears (b) Tongue
(c) Mind (d) Ears and mind

38. Listening means
(a) Lending ear
(b) lending ear to spoken words
(c) Lending ear to spoken words to understand message
(d) Hearing the sounds around

39. The first step in listening is
(a) Short term memory
(b) Long term memory
(c) Prediction
(d) Perception and decoding

40. STM stand for
(a) Short time memory
(b) Short term memory
(c) Short time message
(d) Short term message

41. LTM stands for
(a) Long term memory
(b) Long time memory
(c) Long term message
(d) Long time message

42. According to Rivers and Temperley, time devoted to listening in communication activities is
(a) 9 % (b) 16 %
(c) 30 % (d) 45 %

www.employeescorner.info

43. Time devoted to speaking in communication activities is
(a) 9 % (b) 16 %
(c) 30 % (d) 45 %

44. Time devoted to reading in communication activities is
(a) 9 % (b) 16 %
(c) 30 % (d) 45 %

45. Time devoted to writing in communication activities is
(a) 9 % (b) 16 %
(c) 30 % (d) 45 %

46. Global listening is also called as
(a) Intensive listening (b) Extensive listening
(c) Discrete listening (d) Listening for detail

47. Discrete listening is also known as
(a) Intensive listening (b) Extensive listening
(c) Global listening (d) Listening for gist

48. Listening amusing radio programme is
(a) Discrete listening (b) Listening for detail
(c) Intensive listening (d) Extensive listening

49. Listening public announcements at railway station is
(a) Global (b) Listening for gist
(c) Intensive listening (d) Extensive listening

50. Dictation means
(a) Test of writing (b) Test of memory
(c) Oral test (d) Objective type test

51. Cloze means
(a) Close (b) Missing part
(c) Filled part (d) Associated part

52. Which one is the authentic material
(a) Books (b) Library
(c) real life (d) Magzine

53. Reading means
(a) Recognition
(b) Observing text
(c) Comprehension
(d) Recognition and comprehension

54. Intonation is the use of
(a) Words (b) Sentences
(c) Tunes (d) Syllables

55. Skimming is a type of
(a) Writing (b) Reading
(c) Speaking (d) Listening

56. Skimming means reading quickly to know
(a) What is it about
(b) Specific piece of information
(c) Full understanding of text
(d) None of the above

57. Scanning means reading quickly to know
(a) What is it about
(b) Specific piece of information
(c) Full understanding of text
(d) All of the above

58. "Which of the titles fits the text best" is the example of
(a) Skimming (b) Scanning
(c) Intensive reading (d) Extensive vending

www.employeescorner.info

59. See the time table and tell the break time is the example of
(a) Skimming (b) Scanning
(c) Intensive reading (d) Extensive reading

60. Reading the question paper in the examination hall is the example of
(a) Intensive reading (b) Extensive reading
(c) Scanning (d) Skimming

61. Novel reading is an example of
(a) Intensive reading (b) Extensive reading
(c) Scanning (d) Skimming

62. 3 Rs stand for
(a) Read, recall, revise
(b) Read, revise, review
(c) Read, recall, review
(d) Read, recall, write

63. In SQ 3R, S stands for
(a) Study (b) Student
(c) Summary (d) Survey

64. In SQ 3R, Q stands for
(a) Quotation (b) Quarter
(c) Question (d) Quota

65. Punctuation means
(a) Marks (b) Regularity
(c) Sound (d) Alphabets

66. Which one is correct spelling
(a) Forgeting (b) Forgetting
(c) Foregetting (d) Foregeting

67. Which one is the correct spelling
(a) Supredent (b) Suprident
(c) Superentendent (d) Superintendent

68. "College" is a
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun
(c) Adjective (d) Verb

69. "You" is a
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun
(c) Adjective (d) Verb

70. "Strong" is a
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun
(c) Adjective (d) Verb

71. "Read" is a
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun
(c) Adjective (d) Verb

72. And is a
(a) Adverb (b) Preposition
(c) Conjuntion (d) Pronoun

73. What a fine day it is!
(a) Assertive sentence
(b) Imperative sentence
(c) Optative sentence
(d) Exclamatory sentence

74. "May you live long!" is a
(a) Assertive sentence
(b) Imperative sentence
(c) Optative sentence
(d) Exclamatory sentence

www.employeescorner.info

75. "Ahmad is going to school" is a
(a) Assertive sentence
(b) Imperative sentence
(c) Optative sentence
(d) Exclamatory sentence

76. Phonetics is the study of:
(a) Letters (b) Words
(c) Sounds (d) Phrases

77. English pronunciation is very:
(a) Regular (b) Systematic
(c) Interesting (d) Common

78. Consonants are produced with some _____ in the month:
(a) Gap (b) Friction
(c) Tapping (d) None

79. Articulatory Phonetics deal with the way how speech sounds are:
(a) Produced (b) Received
(c) Classified (d) Used

80. A good handout should have parts:
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five

81. "Schedule Reading" is an example of:
(a) Intensive Reading (b) Extensive Reading
(c) Scanning (d) Skimming

82. How many areas of language are to be taught for efficiency:
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four

83. The word "Dismay" is a:
(a) Noun (b) Verb
(c) Adjective (d) Pronoun

84. What is the correct spelling:
(a) Picnicing (b) Pickicking
(c) Pickniking (d) Picknicking

85. Extensive reading is adopted for:
(a) Pleasure
(b) Passing the examination
(c) Getting the gist of a text
(d) For specific information

86. Cartoons can be used in the class to:
(a) Amuse the students
(b) Teaching them to draw pictures
(c) Teach language
(d) Copy pictures

87. The word "sincerely" is a:
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun
(c) Adjective (d) Adverb

88. You are _____ than I:
(a) Lucky (b) Luckiest
(c) The Luckier (d) Luckier

89. He is too shy to meet:
(a) Some Body (b) Anybody
(c) No Body (d) Every Body

90. Bad students never _____ hard:
(a) Are Working (b) Works
(c) Working (d) Work

www.employeescorner.info

91. What is the total number of diphthongs in English language?
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8

92. The rise and fall of the pitch of our voice is:
(a) Rhythm (b) Stress
(c) Intonation (d) Syllables

LESSON – GIFT OF THE MAGI

93. The common thing in Jim and the watch chain was
(a) Dullness (b) Simplicity
(c) Quietness (d) Quietness and value

94. Short hair made her wonderful like a
(a) School girl (b) Ugly woman
(c) Pretty woman (d) Dame

95. Della prayed that
(a) May she live long
(b) May she has good health
(c) May he think her still pretty
(d) May she had beautiful hair

96. Della has countless
(a) Expressions (b) Jewels
(c) Diamonds (d) Feelings

97. Jim bought a gift of
(a) Perfume (b) Combs
(c) Rose (d) Watch

98. Della bought a gift of
(a) A shirt (b) A chain
(c) A watch (d) A golden watch chain

99. "Down fell the brown water fall" means
(a) Della's hair fell down
(b) The water fell down
(c) The brown water fell down
(d) There was brown reflection of water

100. Della's hair were long enough to reach below her
(a) Shoulder (b) Back
(c) Neck (d) Knee

101. Della's hair was more beautiful than
(a) Gold
(b) Diamond
(c) Queen's jewels and gifts
(d) Water fall

102. Two valuable things that James Dillingham Youngs has
(a) Della's hair and dress
(b) Jims gold watch and shirt
(c) Della's dress and Jim's shirt
(d) Jim's gold watch and Della's hair

THE NECKLACE

103. Loisel was a
(a) Teacher (b) Shopkeeper
(c) Clerk (d) Secretary

www.employeescorner.info

104. Mathilda borrowed a
(a) Diamond (b) Car
(c) Dress (d) Necklace

105. In the party, Matilda was
(a) Absent (b) A success
(c) A failure (d) Not important

106. Mathilda's friend was
(a) Madam Jannie (b) Madam Forestier
(c) Madam Loisel (d) Madam Romponneau

107. Mr. Loisel promised to give his wife
(a) 200 francs (b) 300 francs
(c) 400 francs (d) 500 francs

108. The party was held on
(a) January 18 (b) February 8
(c) July 18 (d) December 8

109. Matilda was utterly miserable at not having any
(a) Ring (b) Shoes
(c) Necklace (d) Jewel

110. The real price of necklace was
(a) 400 francs (b) 500 francs
(c) 600 francs (d) 1000 francs

THE WILD SWANS AT COOLE

111. The "Wild Swans at Coole" is written by
(a) Words Worth (b) John Keats
(c) W. B Yeast (d) Robert Frost

112. Coole is the name of a
(a) Jungle (b) Building
(c) Park (d) Bazar

113. The word scattered means
(a) Select (b) Disperse
(c) Reject (d) Change

114. The word drift means
(a) Move (b) Stop
(c) Drag (d) Pull

115. The central idea of the poem is
(a) Patriotism (b) Beauty
(c) Change (d) Nature

116. How many swans were there in the lake
(a) 40 (b) 49
(c) 55 (d) 59

117. Time has not changed the beauty of the
(a) Park (b) Swan
(c) Jungle (d) Poet

STOPPING BY WOODS

118. The poem "Stopping by Woods" is written by
(a) Word's worth (b) John Keats
(c) W.B. Yeast (d) Robert Frost

119. The poet is passing through a
(a) Wood (b) Park
(c) Bazar (d) Village

www.employeescorner.info

120. The poet enjoys the scene of
(a) Water fall (b) Snow fall
(c) River (d) Sunset

121. The poet remembers that he has to keep his promise to
(a) Enjoy the scene (b) Reach the destination
(c) Enjoy the snow fall (d) Help his friend

LUCY GRAY

122. The poem Lucy Gray is written by
(a) Words Worth (b) John Keats
(c) W.B. Yeats (d) Rubert Frost

123. The word solitary means
(a) Solid (b) Group
(c) Alone (d) Flower

124. The word snap mean
(a) Rest (b) Cut
(c) Beating (d) Excited

125. The word disperse means
(a) Disappear (b) Discrete
(c) Scatter (d) Assemble

126. The poet happened to see the lovely child at the time of
(a) Sunrise (b) Sunset
(c) Evening (d) Afternoon

127. She went to town to bring back her
(a) Sister (b) Brother
(c) Mother (d) Father

128. She dispersed powdery snow with her
(a) Feet (b) Hands
(c) Bat (d) Stick

129. The Storm burst
(a) Late (b) After its time
(c) Before time (d) One day earlier

ODE ON A GRECIAN URN

130. "Ode on a Grecian Urn" is written by
(a) Words worth (b) John Keats
(c) W.B. Yeast (d) Robert Frost

131. The word Urn means
(a) Flower (b) Painting
(c) Vase like vessel (d) Flower pot

132. The word ode means
(a) Dress (b) Bad
(c) Good (d) Serious address

133. The word mysterious means
(a) New (b) Strange
(c) Old (d) Mix

134. Which one is not described by poet
(a) Muscians (b) Lover
(c) Trees (d) Birds

135. The poem teaches
(a) Patriotism (b) Beauty
(c) Truth (d) Beauty and truth

www.employeescorner.info

THE LAST LESSON

136. Mr. Hamel was a
(a) Teacher (b) Clerk
(c) Soldier (d) Mechaine

137. Franz was frightened because
(a) He was late (b) There was silence
(c) Of terrible atmosphere (d) He was defaulter

138. Every student in the class looked
(a) Happy (b) Angry
(c) Sad (d) Fresh

139. Mr. Hamel served for
(a) 15 years (b) 20 years
(c) 30 years (d) 40 years

140. Mr. Hamel told that French language is
(a) The clearest (b) Loud
(c) The easiest (d) The most difficult

141. Central theme of the last lesson is
(a) Truthful ness (b) Honesty
(c) Patriotism (d) Love for nature

142. Mr. Hamel wrote on the black board
(a) Vive La France
(b) God is great
(c) France is great
(d) Learn French language

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

143. Ustad Mangu was a
(a) Clerk (b) Tonga wala
(c) Police man (d) Teacher

144. Ustad Mangu hated the
(a) Hindus (b) Muslims
(c) British (d) Soldiers

145. Ustad Mangu's friend Dino was
(a) Police man (b) Clerk
(c) Framer (d) Sweet vender

146. Toadies means
(a) Foolish (b) Intelligent
(c) Flatterers (d) Worker

147. Gora spoke
(a) Hindi (b) English
(c) French (d) Pidgin Urdu

148. What did Mangu say when he was arrested
(a) There is new constitution
(b) We are free now
(c) We are independent
(d) There is freedom now

www.employeescorner.info

SECTION – II (Short Questions)

1. Define Phonetic and Phonology.
2. Differentiate between vowel and consonant sounds.
3. How global listening is differentiate from discrete listening?
4. Enlist activities for the development of the speaking skills.
5. Discriminate between skimming and scanning.
6. Briefly describe stages of writing.
7. Define stress, intonation and rhythm.
8. What is transcription practice?

SECTION – III (Detailed Questions)

1. What activities you would like to carry out in the class for developing speaking skills.
2. Describe faulty reading habits also mention the strategies to enhance reading speed.
3. Differentiate between Descriptive, narrative and expository writing.
4. Explain activities of listening skills based on authentic material and literacy text.

KEY MCQ's

1.	c	2.	b	3.	d	4.	c	5.	a
6.	b	7.	d	8.	a	9.	c	10.	c
11.	a	12.	a	13.	d	14.	b	15.	a
16.	d	17.	b	18.	c	19.	b	20.	d
21.	b	22.	c	23.	a	24.	c	25.	c
26.	c	27.	d	28.	d	29.	c	30.	b
31.	c	32.	b	33.	b	34.	a	35.	c
36.	b	37.	d	38.	c	39.	d	40.	b
41.	a	42.	d	43.	c	44.	b	45.	a
46.	b	47.	a	48.	d	49.	c	50.	a
51.	b	52.	c	53.	d	54.	c	55.	b
56.	a	57.	b	58.	a	59.	b	60.	a
61.	b	62.	c	63.	d	64.	c	65.	a
66.	c	67.	d	68.	a	69.	b	70.	c
71.	d	72.	c	73.	d	74.	c	75.	a
76.	c	77.	b	78.	b	79.	a	80.	a
81.	a	82.	d	83.	c	84.	a	85.	b
86.	b	87.	d	88.	c	89.	b	90.	d
91.	b	92.	c	93.	d	94.	d	95.	c
96.	d	97.	b	98.	d	99.	a	100.	d
101.	c	102.	d	103.	c	104.	d	105.	b
106.	b	107.	c	108.	a	109.	d	110.	a
111.	c	112.	c	113.	b	114.	a	115.	c

www.employeescorner.info

116.	d	117.	b	118.	d	119.	a	120.	b
121.	b	122.	a	123.	c	124.	b	125.	c
126.	a	127.	c	128.	a	129.	c	130.	b
131.	c	132.	d	133.	b	134.	d	135.	d
136.	a	137.	b	138.	c	139.	d	140.	a
141.	c	142.	a	143.	b	144.	c	145.	d
146.	c	147.	D	148	a				

www.employeescorner.info

B.Ed (Code 403)

GENERAL METHODS OF TEACHING

B.Ed (403)

GENERAL METHODS OF TEACHING

SECTION – I (MCQs)

1. In teaching experienced members guide the immature one's for
   (a) Spending time (b) Qualification
   (c) Quality of life (d) Adjustment of life
2. Which is not the focal point of triangular process of teaching
   (a) Teaching method (b) Teacher
   (c) Pupil (d) Contents
3. The goal of teaching is
   (a) To give information
   (b) to involve pupils in activities
   (c) To impart knowledge
   (d) Desirable change in behaviour
4. 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
5. 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

6. SOLO taxonomy consists of levels
   (a) 2 (b) 3
   (c) 4 (d) 5
7. With reference to solo taxonomy one aspect of a task is understood in
   (a) Unistructural level
   (b) Multistructural level
   (c) Relational level
   (d) Extended abstract level
8. Two or more aspects are understood in
   (a) Unistructural level (b) Multistructural level
   (c) Relational level (d) Extended abstract level
9. Integration is developed between two or more Aspects in
   (a) Unistructural level (b) Multistructural level
   (c) Relational level (d) Extended abstract level
10. To go beyond the given in formation is
    (a) Unistructural level
    (b) Multistructural level
    (c) Relational level
    (d) Extended abstract level
11. SOLO taxonomy was presented by
    (a) Bloom (b) Krath whol
    (c) Simpson (d) Biggs & Collis
12. Students are passive in
    (a) Project method (b) Discovery method
    (c) Lecture method (d) Inquiry method

www.employeescorner.info

13. Symposium is a type of
(a) Discovery method (b) Discussion method
(c) Lecture method (d) Demonstration method

14. Heuristic means
(a) To investigate (b) To show
(c) To do (d) To act

15. Arm strong was the exponent of
(a) Problem solving method
(b) Project method
(c) Discussion method
(d) Heuristic method

16. According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

17. Activity involves
(a) Physical action
(b) Mental action
(c) Many action
(d) Physical and mental action

18. We move from specific to general in
(a) Inductive method (b) Deductive method
(c) Drill method (d) Discussion method

19. Practice is made in
(a) Inductive method (b) Deductive method
(c) Drill method (d) Discussion method

20. The Socratic method is known as
(a) Lecture demonstration method
(b) Discussion method
(c) Inquiry method
(d) Question – Answer method

21. Which is not true about projects
(a) It is a purposeful activity
(b) It is proceeded in social environment
(c) It is accomplished in real life
(d) It is teacher centred activity

22. Duration of lessons in macro-lesson plans is
(a) 5 – 10 min (b) 10 –20 min
(c) 20 – 30 min (d) 35 – 45 min

23. In British approach of lesson planning, more emphasis is on
(a) Activity
(b) Teacher
(c) Content presentation
(d) Teacher and content presentation

24. American approach emphasizes
(a) Teacher (b) Content presentation
(c) Learning objectives (d) Methods

25. 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

www.employeescorner.info

26. Which is not true about lesson plan
(a) It develops confidence
(b) It helps in oderly delivery of contents
(c) It is developed by students
(d) It saves from haphazard teaching

27. A good drama does not include
(a) Interesting story
(b) Alive dialogues
(c) Very long play
(d) Subject full of feelings

28. 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

29. Drama or role play is useful for teaching
(a) History (b) Science
(c) Malts (d) Language

30. The main types of teleconferencing identified are
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

31. Which is not the types of teleconferencing
(a) Audio teleconferencing
(b) Video teleconferencing
(c) T.V teleconferencing
(d) Computer teleconferencing

32. Which one is accountable in cooparative learning
(a) Individual (b) Group
(c) Both a & b (d) None of a & b

33. Cooperative learning is an alternative to
(a) Competitive models (b) Teaching models
(c) Lesson plans (d) Micro teaching

34. The number of students in cooperative learning groups are
(a) 3 – 4 (b) 5 – 6
(c) 8 – 10 (d) 10 – 15

35. The essential characteristic of cooperative learning is
(a) Effective learning
(b) Positive interdependence
(c) Cooperation
(d) Division of labour

36. The students like to spend the most of the time with
(a) Teachers (b) Parents
(c) Relatives (d) Peers

37. Peer culture constitutes
(a) Socialization (b) Individualization
(c) Both a & b (d) None of a & b

38. 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

www.employeescorner.info

39. The hypothesis underlying team teaching is
(a) Teachers feel 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

40. CAI stands for
(a) Computer analyzed instruction
(b) Computer assisted instruction
(c) Computer assisted interview
(d) Computer analyzed interview

41. Which is not the mode of CAI
(a) Tutorial mode (b) Drill mode
(c) Simulation mode (d) Question mode

42. Example of psychomotor domain is that student:
(a) Demonstrates awareness to environmental pollution
(b) Performs an experiment
(c) Can compare results of two experiments
(d) Can narrate a story

43. Ability to develop a life style based upon the preferred value system is:
(a) Responding (b) Valuing
(c) Organizing (d) Characterizing

44. Example of cognitive domain is:
(a) Describe a topic
(b) Develop an X-ray film
(c) Type a letter
(d) Take responsibility for tools

45. At the highest level of hierarchy is:
(a) Understanding (b) Application
(c) Evaluation (d) Analysis

46. Student can design a laboratory according to certain specification in which category of objective?
(a) Analysis (b) Synthesis
(c) Evaluation (d) Knowledge

47. The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objectives is:
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Five (d) Six

48. The highest level of cognitive domain is:
(a) Synthesis (b) Analysis
(c) Comprehension (d) Evaluation

49. The process of determing the value or worth of anything is:
(a) Test (b) Measurement
(c) Assessment (d) Evaluation

50. Educational objectives have been divided into:
(a) Two domains (b) Three domains
(c) Four domains (d) Five domains

51. Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented in:
(a) 1946 (b) 1956
(c) 1966 (d) 1976

52. The classification of cognitive domain was presented by:
(a) Benjamin S. Bloom (b) Skinner
(c) Krathwhol (d) Simpson

www.employeescorner.info

53. Cognitive domain have:
(a) Three subgroups (b) Four subgroups
(c) Five subgroups (d) Six subgroups

54. The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is:
(a) Comprehension (b) Application
(c) Knowledge (d) Synthesis

55. The highest level of learning in cognitive domain is:
(a) Evaluation (b) Synthesis
(c) Analysis (d) Application

56. The right sequence of subgroups of cognitive domain is:
(a) Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Synthesis, Analysis, Evaluation
(b) Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Evaluation, Analysis, Synthesis
(c) Knowledge, Comprehension, Evaluation, Application, Analysis, Synthesis
(d) Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Analysis, Synthesis, Evaluation

57. Knowing /memorizing and recalling is concerned with:
(a) Comprehension (b) Application
(c) Knowledge (d) Evaluation

58. To grasp the meaning of the material is:
(a) Comprehension (b) Application
(c) Knowledge (d) Synthesis

59. To use previous learned material in new situation is:
(a) Comprehension (b) Application
(c) Knowledge (d) Analysis

60. To break down material into component parts to know its organizational structure is:
(a) Comprehension (b) Application
(c) Analysis (d) Synthesis

61. To put ideas together to form a new whole is:
(a) Evaluation (b) Synthesis
(c) Analysis (d) Application

62. To know the worth or value of material is:
(a) Analysis (b) Application
(c) Knowledge (d) Evaluation

63. The intellectual skills are reflected by:
(a) Cognitive Domain (b) Affective Domain
(c) Psychomotor Domain (d) None of above

64. Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by:
(a) Cognitive Domain
(b) Affective Domain
(c) Psychomotor Domain
(d) None of above

65. Which domain is concerned with physical and motor skills?
(a) Cognitive Domain (b) Affective Domain
(c) Psychomotor Domain (d) None of above

66. The focus of cognitive domain is:
(a) Physical and Motor Skills
(b) Intellectual Skills
(c) Attitudes and Interests
(d) None of above

www.employeescorner.info

67. The affective domain was classified by:
(a) Benjamin S. Bloom (b) Simpson
(c) Krathwhol (d) Bruner

68. Affective domain is divided into:
(a) Four subgroups (b) Five subgroups
(c) Six subgroups (d) Seven subgroups

69. The lowest level of learning in affective domain is:
(a) Responding (b) Valuing
(c) Attending (d) Organization

70. Which is placed at the highest level of learning in affective domain:
(a) Attending (b) Responding
(c) Organization (d) Characterization

71. Right order of sub-groups of affective domain is:
(a) Attending, Responding, Valuing, Characterization, Organization
(b) Attending, Responding, Characterization, Valuing, Organization
(c) Attending, Valuing, Responding, Organization, Characterization
(d) Attending, Responding, Valuing, Organization, Characterization

72. Willingness to attend to particular phenomenon is:
(a) Attending / Receiving
(b) Responding
(c) Valuing
(d) Organization

73. Which sub-group of affective domain focuses on active participation in:
(a) Attending / Receiving (b) Responding
(c) Valuing (d) Organization

74. Bringing together different values into a consistent value system is:
(a) Attending / Receiving (b) Responding
(c) Valuing (d) Organization

75. Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in:
(a) Responding (b) Valuing
(c) Organization (d) Characterization

76. Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in:
(a) 1962 (b) 1972
(c) 1982 (d) 1992

77. Affective domain was divided into subgroups by Krathwhol in:
(a) 1954 (b) 1964
(c) 1974 (d) 1984

78. Psychomotor domain was divided by Simpson in :
(a) Four subgroups (b) Five subgroups
(c) Six subgroups (d) Seven subgroups

79. The characteristic of behavioural objective is:
(a) Observable and Immeasurable
(b) Non-observable and measurable
(c) Observable and measurable
(d) None of above

www.employeescorner.info

80. The right sequence of sub-groups of psychomotor domain is:

(a) Perception, Set, Guided response, Mechanism, Complex overt response, Adaptation, Origination

(b) Perception, Complex over response, Set, Guided response, Mechanism, Adaptation, Organization

(c) Set, Origination, Guided response, Mechanism Complex overt response, Adaptation, Perception

(d) Guided response, Mechanism, Perception, Set, Adaptation, Organization, Complex overt response

81. Objective related to affective domain is:

(a) Student can paint a picture

(b) Student can draw a graph

(c) Student values honesty

(d) Student can write a letter

82. Bringing together scientific ideas to form a unique idea is:

(a) Application (b) Analysis

(c) Synthesis (d) Evaluation

83. Which is vast in scope:

(a) Teaching Tactic

(b) Teaching Technique

(c) Teaching Strategy

(d) Teaching Method

84. Students find/explore the informations themselves in:

(a) Lecture method (b) Discovery method

(c) Both (d) None

85. Teacher performs practically and explains in:

(a) Lecture method

(b) Discovery method

(c) Demonstration method

(d) Problem solving method

86. Role of student is active in:

(a) Discovery method (b) Problem solving method

(c) Inquiry method (d) All above

87. Micro teaching is a:

(a) Teaching method

(b) Teacher training technique

(c) Motivational technique

(d) None of above

88. What is the time of presentation in Micro teaching?

(a) 1 – 5 min (b) 5 – 10 min

(c) 10 15 min (d) 15 – 20 min

89. What is the No. of students in micro teaching?

(a) 1 – 15 (b) 5 – 10

(c) 10 – 15 (d) 15 – 20

90. Microteaching started in:

(a) 1950 (b) 1960

(c) 1970 (d) 1980

91. Microteaching focuses on the competency over:

(a) Methods (b) Skills

(c) Contents (d) None of above

www.employeescorner.info

92. Which is more suitable in teaching of science?
(a) Lecture method (b) Demonstration method
(c) Discussion method (d) Project method

93. Which one is exception?
(a) Books (b) Magazines
(c) Diagrams (d) T.V

94. Which is not included in print media?
(a) Books (b) Magazines
(c) Diagrams (d) T.V

95. How many senses a person uses while observing film?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

96. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of seeing?
(a) 75% (b) 13%
(c) 6% (d) 3%

97. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of listening?
(a) 75% (b) 13%
(c) 6% (d) 3%

98. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of touch?
(a) 75% (b) 13%
(c) 6% (d) 3%

99. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of smell?
(a) 75% (b) 13%
(c) 6% (d) 3%

100. How much knowledge is gained through the sense of taste?
(a) 75% (b) 13%
(c) 6% (d) 3%

101. According to W. Therbér, types of Models are:
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

102. Mock up models are those which explain:
(a) Principles or working of machine
(b) Internal structure
(c) External structure
(d) None of above

103. 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

104. 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

105. The most direct experience from the following is that of:
(a) Motion pictures (b) Visual symbol
(c) Demonstration (d) Field trip

www.employeescorner.info

106. What is true about Science Text Book?

(a) There is no difference between textbook and curriculum

(b) Our teachers take textbook as curriculum

(c) Our teachers do not take textbook as a part curriculum

(d) Textbook does not help in the selection of instructional activities

107. Which one is a standard for demonstration method?

(a) Students should observe the demonstration and teacher should not tell important finding

(b) To keep accuracy of results the teacher should dictate the result

(c) Demonstration should be pre-tested to remove the weakness in demonstration

(d) All of the above

108. Wragg has suggested how many numbers of students in a micro teaching class?

(a) 35 to 40 (b) 25 to 30

(c) 15 to 20 (d) 5 to 10

109. What is the merits of microteaching?

(a) Feedback helps in the improvement of method of teaching

(b) Due to shortage of time you divide the lesson plan into small units and thus gain mastery over the skill

(c) It helps in self evaluation and teacher build up confidence in them

(d) All of the above

110. Method based on the facts that students learn association, activity and cooperation is known as.

(a) Demonstration (b) Project

(c) Problem-solving (d) Discussion

111. Exhibition of Science fairs promote students ability of:

(a) Knowledge and comprehension

(b) Comprehension and application

(c) Higher order skills

(d) Lower order skills

112. The ultimate focus of scientific method is on:

(a) Hypothesis formulation

(b) Observations

(c) Experimentation

(d) Formulation of a law/theory

113. 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

114. 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

www.employeescorner.info

115. Which is the SECOND step in the problem solving method?
(a) Testing hypothesis
(b) Recognition and definition of problem
(c) Conclusion
(d) Formulation of hypothesis

116. Which is the best method of teaching Science at school level?
(a) Lecture (b) Analytical
(c) Direct (d) Demonstration

117. Which is not the step of scientific method:
(a) Observation (b) Experiment
(c) Prediction (d) Interview

118. The ultimate result of scientific method is:
(a) Development of knowledge
(b) Development of senses
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of a & b

119. Aims are:
(a) National expectations
(b) Institution expectations
(c) Learning expectations
(d) None of the above

120. Goals are at:
(a) National level (b) Subject level
(c) Classroom level (d) All of the above

121. Objectives are at:
(a) National level (b) Subject level
(c) Classroom level (d) All of the above

122. To promote science and technology is:
(a) Aim (b) Goal
(c) Objective (d) All of the above

123. To impart computer education is:
(a) Aim (b) Goal
(c) Objective (d) All of the above

124. To identify the parts of the computer is:
(a) Aim (b) Goal
(c) Objective (d) All of the above

125. "State first law of motion" indicates:
(a) Knowledge (b) Comprehension
(c) Application (d) Evaluation

126. "Elaborate with example, the first law of motion" indicates:
(a) Knowledge (b) Comprehension
(c) Application (d) Evaluation

127. Inquiry means:
(a) To investigate (b) To learn
(c) To teach (d) To find

128. Inquiry method includes:
(a) Observation
(b) Experiments
(c) Questioning answering
(d) Showing

www.employeescorner.info

129. Which one is the best for large group instruction:
(a) Lecture method (b) Demonstration method
(c) Project method (d) Inquiry method

130. Useful for higher classes is:
(a) Lecture method (b) Demonstration method
(c) Project method (d) Inquiry method

131. First component of lesson planning is:
(a) Objectives (b) Presentation
(c) Homework (d) Summary

132. The teaching method recommended for elementary school science in Pakistan is:
(a) Lecture method (b) Project method
(c) Activity method (d) Laboratory method

133. It is a learning log of student's achievement:
(a) Project (b) Assignment
(c) Port Folio (d) Observation

134. Demonstration means:
(a) To perform (b) To develop
(c) To show (d) To observe

135. Herbert model for lesson planning has steps:
(a) Three (b) Four
(c) Five (d) Six

136. Discovery method is advanced method of:
(a) Heuristic method (b) Inquiry method
(c) Both a & b (d) None of a & b

137. The steps to be taken in Problem Solving Method are:
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five

138. Method based on Dewey's philosophy is:
(a) Lecture method (b) Demonstration method
(c) Inquiry method (d) Project method

139. Who says that project is a purposeful activity:
(a) Dewey (b) Stevenson
(c) Ballard (d) Kilpatrick

140. Which is not the step of project method:
(a) Planning (b) Execution
(c) Analysis (d) Evaluation

141. Programmed learning was presented by:
(a) J. S. Bruner (b) Benjamin Bloom
(c) John Dewey (d) B. F. Skinner

142. Portfolio is the collection of:
(a) School record (b) Teacher work
(c) Student work (d) Office work

143. In programmed learning, learning takes place under:
(a) Natural conditions (b) Artificial conditions
(c) Controlled conditions (d) None of the above

144. 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

www.employeescorner.info

145. An overall procedure which is adopted by a teacher to achieve certain goals is:

(a) Method (b) Technique

(c) Strategy (d) Tactic

146. Selection of different media for different students is done in:

(a) Role Playing

(b) Individualized Instruction

(c) Programmed Instruction

(d) Computer Assistant Instruction

147. 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

148. A process in which a small group assembles to communicate will 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

149. During discussion method, teacher passes/announces a:

(a) Exercise (b) Activity

(c) Topic (d) Question

150. The surface category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:

(a) Five Stages (b) Four Stages

(c) Three Stages (d) Two Stages

151. 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

152. 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

153. 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

154. "The students will be able to translate a paragraph of English into Urdu" This objective fits in the category of cognitive domain:

(a) Knowledge (b) Comprehansive

(c) Application (d) Analysis

155. 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

www.employeescornel.info

156. The fixation of correct information through repetition is caused by:

(a) Lecture Method (b) Demonstration Method

(c) Activity Method (d) Drill Method

157. The domain which deals with physical abilities and coordination objectives is called:

(a) Affective Domain (b) Psychomotor Domain

(c) Cognitive Domain (d) Solo Taxonomy

158. Lecture method is generally described as:

(a) Teacher Centered (b) Child Centered

(c) Activity Centered (d) None of the above

159. The name of Heuristic method is derived from the Greek word:

(a) Hervules (b) Hero

(c) Heurises (d) None of the above

160. "Teaching is a form of interpersonal influence aimed at the changing the behaviour potential of another is the view presented by:

(a) N.L. Gage (b) Ned.A.Flanders

(c) M.C. Morrison (d) Stones

161. Solo Taxonomy provides systematic way of describing the learner's:

(a) Ability (b) Understanding

(c) Performance (d) Skill

162. Lesson plan makes the work:

(a) Regular (b) Systematic

(c) organized (d) a, b, c

163. Simulation is an elaborate type of:

(a) Role play (b) Gaming

(c) Socio drama (d) All

164. Basic feature in lesson planning is:

(a) Content (b) Method

(c) Objectives (d) Evaluation

165. 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

166. A student performs a skill independently at the level of psychomotor domain is:

(a) Imitation (b) Manipulation

(c) Precision (d) Articulation

www.employeescorner.info

SECTION – II (Short Questions)

1. Give three definitions of Teaching.
2. Enlist five features of Teaching.
3. What are the Maxims of teaching?
4. Differentiate between tactics, strategy, techniques and methods.
5. Describe the levels of SOLO TAXONOMY.
6. Mention five advantages of Demonstration method.
7. Differentiate between inductive and deductive method.
8. Describe the advantage and disadvantages of problem solving method.
9. What is cooperative learning? Enlist its five features.
10. What is team teaching? Give its advantages.
11. What are linear and branch programmes?

SECTION – III (Detailed Questions)

1. What is the role of Microteaching in improving teacher training?
2. Explain the steps and advantages of project method.
3. Describe in detail Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational objectives.
4. Develop a lesson plan on a topic of your choice.
5. What are the modes of CAI? Also give advantages of CAI.

Y MCQ's

1.	d	2.	a	3.	d	4.	b	5.	c
6.	c	7.	a	8.	b	9.	c	10.	d
11.	d	12.	c	13.	b	14.	a	15.	d
16.	c	17.	d	18.	a	19.	c	20.	d
21.	d	22.	d	23.	d	24.	c	25.	a
26.	c	27.	c	28.	d	29.	a	30.	b
31.	c	32.	c	33.	a	34.	a	35.	b
36.	d	37.	a	38.	d	39.	c	40.	b
41.	d	42.	b	43.	d	44.	a	45.	c
46.	b	47.	b	48.	d	49.	d	50.	b
51.	b	52.	a	53.	d	54.	c	55.	a
56.	d	57.	c	58.	a	59.	b	60.	c
61.	b	62.	d	63.	a	64.	b	65.	c
66.	b	67.	c	68.	b	69.	c	70.	d
71.	d	72.	a	73.	b	74.	d	75.	d
76.	b	77.	b	78.	d	79.	c	80.	a
81.	c	82.	c	83.	c	84.	b	85.	c
86.	d	87.	b	88.	b	89.	b	90.	b
91.	b	92.	d	93.	d	94.	d	95.	b
96.	a	97.	b	98.	c	99.	d	100.	d
101.	b	102.	a	103.	d	104.	d	105.	d
106.	b	107.	c	108.	d	109.	d	110.	b
111.	b	112.	d	113.	b	114.	b	115.	d

www.employeescorner.info

116.	d	117.	d	118.	a	119.	a	120.	b
121.	a	122.	a	123.	b	124.	c	125.	a
126.	b	127.	a	128.	c	129.	a	130.	a
131.	a	132.	c	133.	c	134.	c	135.	c
136.	c	137.	d	138.	d	139.	d	140.	c
141.	d	142.	c	143.	c	144.	a	145.	c
146.	b	147.	d	148.	b	149.	c	150.	d
151.	b	152.	d	153.	a	154.	b	155.	d
156.	d	157.	b	158.	a	159.	c	160.	a
161.	c	162.	d	163.	d	164.	c	165.	a
166.	d								

Domain = 3, Cognitive, Affective, psycho motor.

Cognitive : Six Sub groups.

www.employeescorner.info

B.Ed (Code 404)

INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS IN EDUCATION

B.Ed (404)

INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS IN EDUCATION

SECTION – I (MCQs)

1. Physical parts of computer are:
   (a) Software (b) Programme
   (c) Hardware (d) Device
2. Computer gives results after:
   (a) Processing (b) Programming
   (c) Printing (d) Downloading
3. Among data storage devices the least reliable is:
   (a) ROM (b) RAM
   (c) Hard Disk (d) Floppy Disk
4. The name of first Arithmetic Machine is:
   (a) Napier bones (b) Difference Engine
   (c) Abacus (d) Calculator
5. The father of the modern computer is:
   (a) John Napier (b) Charles Babbage
   (c) Herman Hollerith (d) Blaise Pascal
6. Abacus is also called as:
   (a) Difference Engine (b) Counting frame
   (c) Calculator (d) Computer
7. Micro computer is also called as:
   (a) Personal Computer (b) Laptop Computer
   (c) Note book Computer (d) All above

8. In how many groups are computers classified by size?
   (a) 2 (b) 3
   (c) 4 (d) 5
9. Computer that measures data in a continuous process is called:
   (a) Analog Compute (b) Digital Computer
   (c) Hybrid Computer (d) None of above
10. Input device is:
    (a) Scanner (b) Monitor
    (c) Printer (d) Plotter
11. Which is not the input unit?
    (a) Scanner (b) Mouse
    (c) Monitor (d) Keyboard
12. Output device is:
    (a) Camera (b) Scanner
    (c) Printer (d) Mouse
13. Which is not out put device?
    (a) Monitors (b) Printers
    (c) Plotters (d) Keyboard
14. Computer that represents physical quantities in figures is:
    (a) Analog Computer (b) Digital Computer
    (c) Hybrid Computer (d) None of above
15. Which is the part of Computer?
    (a) System unit (b) Input device
    (c) Out put device (d) All above

www.employeescorner.info

16. View, edits and file are present on:
(a) Title bar (b) Menu bar
(c) Standard tool bar (d) Formatting tool bar

17. Machine language consists of:
(a) 00 (b) 0 & 1
(c) 1 & 1 (d) 1 & 2

18. Central processing unit (CPU) consists of:
(a) Control unit (b) Arithmetic/logic unit
(c) Both a & b (d) None of a & b

19. The type of computer by size is:
(a) Micro computer (b) Mini computer
(c) Macro computer (d) All above

20. The type of computer by structure (type) is:
(a) Analog Computer (b) Digital Computer
(c) Hybrid Computer (d) All above

21. The function of input device is:
(a) To enter the data (b) To receive the data
(c) To process the data (d) All above

22. The function of output device is:
(a) To enter the data (b) To receive the data
(c) To process the data (d) All above

23. Which one is not the example of digital computers?
(a) Digital thermometer (b) Digital watches
(c) Analog clock (d) Main frame computer

24. Different from others is:
(a) Mouse (b) Monitor
(c) Key board (d) Scanner

25. Secondary storage devices is:
(a) Floppy disk (b) CD
(c) Hard disk (d) All above

26. Efficiency of computer depends upon:
(a) Monitor (b) Key board
(c) Mouse (d) Processor

27. Power of computer is measured in:
(a) Mega/Gega hertz (b) Mega byte
(c) Gega byte (d) None of above

28. CPU means:
(a) Central processing unit
(b) Central printer unit
(c) Calculator process unit
(d) Computer processing unit

29. The coloured area on screen is:
(a) Desktop (b) Laptop
(c) Monitor (d) Bar

30. Every information is stored in computer in the form of:
(a) Zeros (b) Ones
(c) Zeros & One (d) Ones & Twos

31. Which of the following enables digital data to be transmitted over the phone lines?
(a) Keyboard (b) Mouse
(c) Modem (d) Mike

32. What hardware category does magnetic tape fall into:
(a) Input (b) Output
(c) Storage (d) Communication

www.employeescorner.info

33. A Kilo Byte is equal to approximately:
(a) 1000 bytes (b) 1024 bytes
(c) 1 million bytes (d) 10 million bytes

34. Most likely used to design products, structure, civil engineering drawings and maps is:
(a) Communication software
(b) Electronic mail software
(c) Computer aided design software
(d) Desk top publishing software

35. Which of the following is accessed when you switch on your computer?
(a) RAM chip (b) ROM chip
(c) FDD (d) HDD

36. In a confined space the most useful to use is:
(a) Mouse (b) Trackball
(c) Keyboard (d) All of the above

37. Machine Language is Binary type programming language that computer can:
(a) Directly run
(b) Not directly run
(c) Not run all
(d) Can run after translating it into assembly language

38. Microsoft Excel is for:
(a) Data Base Management
(b) Spread Sheet Analysis
(c) Text Processing
(d) None of above

39. Formatting a document means:
(a) Correcting spelling and Grammar
(b) Improving the appearance of the document
(c) Copying the document to CD
(d) All of the above

40. A computer which links several PCs together is:
(a) Mainframe (b) Client
(c) Mini computer (d) None of above

41. In a computer the raw facts are:
(a) Programs (b) Commands
(c) Data (d) Attributes

42. Which one is used for presentation?
(a) OHP (b) Slide Projector
(c) Computer Monitor (d) All of the above

43. A mouse & joystick are both examples of:
(a) Multimedia devices (b) Pen input devices
(c) Pointing devices (d) All of above

44. The combination of text, sound and video to display the information in the meaningful way is:
(a) Over head projector (b) Opaque Projector
(c) Multimedia (d) Slide Projector

45. Computer software can further be divided into application software and:
(a) Programming software
(b) System software
(c) Office software
(d) Military software

www.employeescorner.info

46. Peripheral devices that are used to get information or result from a computer are called:
(a) Input device (b) Output device
(c) Keyboard (d) Floppy disk

47. What makes up an entire computer system:
(a) Hardware
(b) Software
(c) Hardware & Software
(d) Monitor & Mouse

48. Technology:
(a) Causes learning
(b) Guarantees effective learning
(c) Increase I.Q.
(d) Facilitates development of skills

49. A www site name is also called:
(a) HTTP (b) URL
(c) SMTP (d) HTML

50. The computer that operates on data, which is in the form of continuous variable physical quantities is:
(a) Analogue (b) Assembler
(c) Buffer (d) Compiler

51. The most suitable software used to make lecture slides is:
(a) MS Word
(b) MS Power Point
(c) MS Excel
(d) MS Access

52. CAI is abbreviation of:
(a) Computer Associated Instruction
(b) Class Assisted Instruction
(c) Computer Assisted Instruction
(d) Computer Assisted Information

53. The hardware necessary for LAN is:
(a) Modem (b) Network interface card
(c) Multiplex (d) Video accelerator card

54. A long haul network is:
(a) WAN (b) LAN
(c) WWW (d) VLSL

55. Personal computers are also called:
(a) Mini computers (b) Main frame computers
(c) Microcomputers (d) Super computers

56. Information which we provide to the computer is:
(a) Process (b) Output
(c) Results (d) Instruction

57. Which is not Internet application?
(a) E-mail (b) News group
(c) Chat messengers (d) Word processor

58. A computer gives output through:
(a) Printer (b) Monitor
(c) Keyboard (d) a & b

59. Close, maximize, minimize buttons on a window are on:
(a) Title bar (b) Scroll bar
(c) Tool bar (d) Menu bar

www.employeescorner.info

60. The use of ROM is:
(a) It is used to store data or instructions which the computer needs all the time
(b) It is used for overwriting the information
(c) It is used to change the information
(d) All of the above

61. Component not essential to run a computer is:
(a) Hard disk (b) RAM
(c) CD drive (d) Micro processor

62. The computer hardware is:
(a) CPU (b) Keyboard & printer
(c) Mouse & Monitor (d) a, b & c

63. Feature used to send a picture by e-mail is:
(a) E-mail Forward
(b) E-mail browse
(c) E-mail Send
(d) E-mail attachment

64. The knowledge of Computer science is related to:
(a) Programming
(b) Hardware
(c) Computer language teaching
(d) Design and development of physical parts of the computer

65. Microsoft Internet Explorer is:
(a) Internet Service Provider
(b) Internet Browser
(c) LAN Server
(d) A type of network

66. Consecutive pressing and releasing of mouse is called:
(a) Click (b) Double click
(c) Mouse pointer (d) Cursor

67. It is not the function of Power Point to:
(a) Make slides
(b) Design presentation
(c) Explore the information on network
(d) Create banners to be placed on a web site page

68. Central processing unit:
(a) Displays the results
(b) Carries out user's request
(c) Stores the instructions to computer system
(d) Gets user's request into system

69. The process of dividing the memory space of hard disk into different parts and assigning different names to these parts is:
(a) Grouping (b) Fragmentation
(c) Defrag (d) Partitioning

70. The flickering point on the screen indicating the place of an action/command is:
(a) Mouse pointer (b) Cursor
(c) Work area (d) Highlighter

71. What device creates an electronic version of a hard copy?
(a) Image Printer
(b) Image Scanner
(c) Vision entry device
(d) Video RAM

www.employeescorner.info

72. A bar on the screen that contains the name of applications program and close button on it is called:
(a) Tool bar (b) Title bar
(c) Scroll bar (d) Menu bar

73. Keyboard shortcut Ctrl + V is for:
(a) Selecting from the clipboard
(b) Copying to the clipboard
(c) Cutting to the clipboard
(d) Pasting from the clipboard

74. The computer devices that transforms the input data to the binary language are:
(a) Processors (b) Translator devices
(c) Output devices (d) Interfaces

75. On the formatting Toolbar a feature "Preview" is written. Its property is:
(a) Effect of the Font is displayed before applying
(b) Specifies the overall look of the character set
(c) Text appears to be raised off the page
(d) Text appears to be pressed into the page

76. The computer unit that manages and coordinates the operations of all the components is:
(a) Central processing unit
(b) Control unit
(c) Computer system (d) Arithmetic logic unit

77. Which of the following shortcut is not according command?
(a) Ctrl + N is to open a new window
(b) Shift + F10 is to display a shortcut menu
(c) F5 is to refresh the page that is displayed
(d) Alt + F4 is to seek help

78. The basic memory unit of computer is:
(a) Byte (b) Kilobyte
(c) Megabyte (d) Bit

79. A binary number 1100011 has the decimal value equal to:
(a) 4 (b) 16
(c) 99 (d) 128

80. Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) programs are oriented to the activities of:
(a) Student (b) Teacher
(c) Content (d) Syllabus

81. Internet is a:
(a) Local area network
(b) Large area network
(c) Network within country
(d) Number of smaller network

82. Super computer is used for:
(a) Networking (b) Scientific laboratories
(c) Banking (d) Personal use

83. Computer programs that control and coordinate the physical parts of the computer are:
(a) System software
(b) Disk operating system software
(c) Windows software (d) Application software

84. Random access memory is also known as:
(a) Non volatile (b) Volatile
(c) Permanent (d) Secondary

www.employeescorner.info

85. The father of the modern digital computer is:
(a) Dr. Johar Atanasoff
(b) Clifford Berry
(c) Howard A. Aiken
(d) Charles Babbage

86. Rom chip has software embedded in:
(a) Motherboard (b) Processor
(c) Bus (d) Control

87. Basic operations performed by all the computer system are:
(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 7

88. Information Technology is a term which means:
(a) Computer
(b) Internet
(c) Telecommunication
(d) Telecommunication & Computer

89. When a computer performs arithmetic operations or logical operations, it is:
(a) Controlling (b) Processing
(c) Outputting (d) Storing

90. The complete name of processor is:
(a) Arithmetic logic unit
(b) Central processing unit
(c) I.Q unit
(d) Control unit

91. Data processing is:
(a) Collection of facts-unorganized but able to be organized into useful information
(b) Information
(c) A series of actions that convert inputs into output
(d) Collection of raw data to make decisions

92. Storage capacity of Floppy disk is:
(a) 1.44 Mb (b) 1.54 Mb
(c) 1.64 Mb (d) 650 Mb

93. Data which we provide to the computer is:
(a) Letters and digits (b) Words
(c) Sentences (d) a, b & c

94. The CPU is an example of:
(a) Software (b) Hardware
(c) Both a & b (d) Soft copy

95. Printers and monitors are common forms of:
(a) Input units (b) Output units
(c) Storage unit (d) Processing unit

96. An input device is:
(a) Speaker (b) Monitor
(c) Keyboard (d) Printer

97. A collection of raw facts and figures is called:
(a) Data (b) Processing
(c) Information (d) Input

www.employeescorner.info

98. The use of floppy disks is:
(a) These are used as hard disks
(b) These are used to store data that connot be erased
(c) These are used for storing and transferring data
(d) Store data which is not changed

99. Copying data from internet to computer is called:
(a) Uploading (b) Down-loading
(c) Transferring (d) Pasting

100. PC stands for what?
(a) Popular Computer (b) Personal Computer
(c) Program Counter (d) Processor Computer

101. The three stages/steps in order in the use of instructional technology are:
(a) Planning, presentations, evaluation
(b) Planning, demonstration, presentation
(c) Presentation, evaluation, assesment
(d) Planning, assessment and evaluation

102. The process of transferring data electronically from one place to another is:
(a) Data communication (b) Data processing
(c) Data sender (d) Data sequencing

103. CAL stands for what?
(a) Call and Learn
(b) Computer assisted Learning
(c) Computer and Learning
(d) Computer at Learning

104. A digital scanner is used to:
(a) Detect software problems
(b) Store files
(c) Provide the computer with information on software
(d) Copy an image from paper to your computer

105. Opaque projector is called:
(a) Epi-Dia scope
(b) Sound Projector
(c) Micro projector
(d) Slid projector

106. Which provides a path for transferring information between two or more devices:
(a) Register (b) Bus
(c) Memory (d) All of the above

107. One of the tasks is not performed by an operating system:
(a) Program loading
(b) Operator Communication
(c) Software development
(d) Job accounting

108. Using computers in classroom require organization of computer as:
(a) One computer for the whole class
(b) One computer for small group
(c) One computer for each student
(d) All of the above

www.employeescorner.info

109. Teachers are expected to use computer:
(a) For software development
(b) Product functionality
(c) Games and entertainment
(d) To create their own teaching material

110. The internet and World Wide Web allow the students to interact with resource in learning:
(a) Dialogue atmosphere
(b) Can replace existing services
(c) Can improve retention rate
(d) All of the above

111. Computer managed Learning is:
(a) Self contained instructional range and testing experience for students
(b) Information handling
(c) Categorizing information
(d) None of the above

112. For what the abbreviation 'LANs' stands for?
(a) Large Areas Networks
(b) Layout Area Networks
(c) Local Area Networks
(d) Launching Area Networks

113. What does e-mail stands for:
(a) Electricity mail
(b) Electronic mail
(c) Early mail
(d) Elective mail

114. Collection of characters, numbers and symbols is:
(a) Data (b) Keyboard
(c) Monitor (d) Ram

115. Computer give results after:
(a) Processing (b) Programming
(c) Printing (d) Priming

116. The word E-mail stands for:
(a) Erroneous mail (b) Exceptional mail
(c) Electronic mail (d) Extraordinary mail

117. Personal computer consists of:
(a) Hardware
(b) Data, programme, storage access
(c) Software (d) All of the above

118. A person who writes instructions for a computer is:
(a) Computer expert (b) Computer instructor
(c) Computer programmer
(d) Computer engineer

119. Conversation of raw data into useful information is:
(a) Data verification (b) Data organization
(c) Data base (d) Data processing

120. The first generation of computer is:
(a) Analytical Engine (b) Abacus
(c) IBM mark - 1 (d) UNIVAC - 1

121. One byte is group of:
(a) 2 Bit (b) 4 Bit
(c) 6 Bit (d) 8 Bit

www.employeescorner.info

122. The decimal equivalent of binary (110) 2 is:
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 8 (d) 10

123. Input device is:
(a) Printer (b) Speaker
(c) CPU (d) Digital Camera

124. The most common type of system software is:
(a) Application software
(b) Operating system
(c) Word-processing (d) Pascal

125. Super computer is used in:
(a) Banks (b) Military
(c) Industries (d) Schools

126. In computer on every programme there is a bar which is called:
(a) Title bar (b) Task bar
(c) Tool bar (d) Menu bar

127. The system software is:
(a) MS Word (b) SPSS
(c) Windows 9 (d) MS Excel

128. For what "e" stands for in e-mail?
(a) Electronic (b) Electricity
(c) Early (d) Electronically

129. The performing of arithmetic operations on data in order to convert into useful information is:
(a) Storing (b) Controlling
(c) Outputting (d) Processing

130. The greatest contribution of present day technolgy and its use in education is:
(a) Television (b) Atom Bomb
(c) Computer (d) Teaching Machines

131. A type of CAI is:
(a) Digital (b) Dialogue
(c) Disk (d) Discrete

132. An operating system is:
(a) Compiler (b) Computer
(c) High level language (d) Window 2000

133. Which is active only when the computer is ON:
(a) Hard disk (b) Floppy drive
(c) ROM (d) RAM

134. The function of central processing unit is:
(a) Display (b) To feed data only
(c) To use the internet
(d) Accepts, stores and retrieves data

135. A set of instructions is called:
(a) Chatting (b) Program
(c) Application (d) Software

136. A keyboard consists of functions keys:
(a) 11 (b) 13
(c) 12 (d) 14

137. Different from the others is:
(a) Speaker (b) Mike
(c) Scanner (d) Keyboard

www.employeescorner.info

138. Which of the following is odd?
(a) Printer (b) Monitor
(c) Scanner (d) Plotter

139. Different from the others is:
(a) Hard disk drive (b) Floppy disk drive
(c) Printer (d) CD drive

140. Hardware consists of:
(a) Machinery and equipment
(b) Communication media
(c) Peripheral devices
(d) Processor and monitor

141. Input devices allow to put data into the computer for:
(a) Use (b) Process
(c) Store (d) All of the above

142. Secondary storage store data:
(a) Permanently (b) Temporarily
(c) On RAM (d) On ROM

143. System software controls the:
(a) Allocation and usage of hardware resources
(b) ROM
(c) Internet and WWW
(d) Speakers only

144. Which of the following converts computer image into printed image:
(a) Keyboard (b) Mouse
(c) Scanner (d) Printer

145. The character stored in memory as a sequence of electrical signals is:
(a) Binary digit (bit) (b) Disk
(c) Register (d) None of above

146. Bit/Signal is represented by the values:
(a) 0 & 1 (b) 1 & 2
(c) 0 & 2 (d) 1 & 2

147. How many bits (Binary digits) a character have?
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 6 (d) 8

148. All the information are stored in:
(a) Keyboard (b) Hard disk
(c) Processor (d) Monitor

149. Physical parts of the computer are called:
(a) Input devices (b) Output devices
(c) Hardware (d) Software

150. Software means:
(a) A set of devices (b) A set of instruction
(c) A set of computer (d) None of above

151. Program that controls the computer hardware is:
(a) System software (b) Application software
(c) Output devices (d) Input devices

152. DOS is an abbreviation of:
(a) Double operating system
(b) Disk operating system
(c) Disk only system
(d) Disk output system

www.employeescorner.info

153. What is the number of values, a bit can have?
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four

154. The value of a bit is:
(a) Zero or One (b) Zero or Two
(c) One or two (d) None of above

155. Bits are grouped into units of eight called:
(a) Bytes (b) Character
(c) Font (d) Icon

156. Bit is also called as:
(a) Small (b) Binary digit
(c) Character (d) Byte

157. A computer word is 40 bits long, the number of bytes in this word are:
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6

158. Window operating system was developed in:
(a) 1975 (b) 1985
(c) 1995 (d) 1998

159. Printer is an:
(a) Input device (b) Output device
(c) Software (d) None of above

160. Scanner is an:
(a) Input device (b) Output device
(c) Software (d) None of above

161. The overall performance of a computer is controlled by:
(a) Windows (b) System software
(c) Application software (d) DOS

162. The full name of the processor is:
(a) Control unit
(b) System unit
(c) Arithmetic unit
(d) Central processing unit

163. RAM stands for:
(a) Random Access Memory
(b) Read and Write Memory
(c) Random Available Memory
(d) Random Advance Memory

164. Kilobytes mean?
(a) 500 Bytes (b) 1024 Bytes
(c) 1500 Bytes (d) 2000 Bytes

165. The first computer that can store programme as well as data was:
(a) MARK (b) EDVAC
(c) ENIC (d) UNIVAC-1

166. First electronic calculator was invented by:
(a) John Napier (b) Charles Babbage
(c) Herman Hollerith (d) Blaise Pascal

167. Professor Harward H. Aiken developed the electronic mechanical computer in:
(a) 1938 (b) 1948
(c) 1958 (d) 1963

www.employeescorner.info

168. Data base means:
(a) Collecting data (b) Arranging data
(c) Processing data (d) All above

169. What is the collection of facts called?
(a) Data (b) Theory
(c) Analysis (d) None of above

170. Example of Numeric data is:
(a) PIA-377 (b) 377
(c) PIA (d) All above

171. The example of Alphabetic data is:
(a) PIA-377 (b) 377
(c) PIA (d) All above

172. The example of Alpha-numeric data is:
(a) PIA-377 (b) 377
(c) PIA (d) All above

173. Website is a:
(a) Data (b) Address
(c) Search engine (d) None of above

174. Which one is necessary for internet?
(a) Computer (b) Fax Modem
(c) Telephone line (d) All above

175. www is abbreviation of:
(a) World Wide Window (b) World Wide Web
(c) World Wide Wastage (d) None of above

176. Corel Draw helps in:
(a) Data collection (b) Data processing
(c) Data analysis (d) Designing

177. The main function of Power Point is:
(a) Data analysis (b) Data processing
(c) Preparing presentation (d) None of above

178. Excel is a software programme specialized for:
(a) Presentation
(b) Letters
(c) Calculations/Accoutancy
(d) All above

179. M.S.Word is used for:
(a) Presentation
(b) Letters
(c) Calculations/Accountancy
(d) All above

180. What is the top most bar called in M.S.Word:
(a) Title bar (b) Menu bar
(c) Standard tool bar (d) Formatting tool bar

181. Scroll bar is used for:
(a) Cut, copy, paste (b) Page adjustment
(c) Italic, Bold, Font size (d) None of above

182. Formatting tool bar is used for:
(a) Cut, copy, paste (b) Page adjustment
(c) Italic, Bold, Font size
(d) None of above

183. Standard tool bar is used for:
(a) Cut, copy, paste (b) Page adjustment
(c) Italic, Bold, Font size (d) None of above

www.employeescorner.info

SECTION – II (Short Questions)

1. Differentiate between computer software and hardware.
2. Enlist three input and three output devices.
3. Discriminate between system software and application software.
4. What is Internet?
5. What is www?
6. What is information technology?
7. What is an operating system?
8. How a new folder is created?
9. How a file is saved?
10. How E-mail is sent?
11. What is a search engine?

SECTION – III (Detailed Questions)

1. Internet had made the world a global village. Discuss.
2. What is operating system? Give its types and functions.
3. How Ms Word be used for educational application?
4. What are the uses of MS Excel in classroom?

KEY MCQ's

1.	c	2.	a	3.	d	4.	c	5.	b
6.	b	7.	d	8.	c	9.	a	10.	a
11.	c	12.	c	13.	d	14.	b	15.	d
16.	b	17.	b	18.	c	19.	d	20.	d
21.	a	22.	b	23.	c	24.	b	25.	d
26.	d	27.	a	28.	a	29.	a	30.	c
31.	c	32.	c	33.	b	34.	c	35.	b
36.	a	37.	d	38.	b	39.	b	40.	a
41.	c	42.	d	43.	c	44.	c	45.	b
46.	b	47.	c	48.	d	49.	a	50.	a
51.	b	52.	c	53.	b	54.	a	55.	a
56.	d	57.	d	58.	d	59.	a	60.	a
61.	c	62.	d	63.	d	64.	a	65.	d
66.	b	67.	c	68.	b	69.	d	70.	b
71.	b	72.	b	73.	d	74.	b	75.	b
76.	b	77.	d	78.	d	79.	c	80.	b
81.	b	82.	b	83.	a	84.	b	85.	d
86.	a	87.	c	88.	d	89.	a	90.	b
91.	c	92.	a	93.	d	94.	b	95.	b
96.	c	97.	a	98.	c	99.	b	100.	b
101.	a	102.	a	103.	b	104.	d	105.	a
106.	b	107.	d	108.	c	109.	d	110.	a
111.	a	112.	c	113.	b	114.	a	115.	a

www.employeescorner.info

116.	c	117.	d	118.	c	119.	c	120.	d
121.	d	122.	b	123.	d	124.	b	125.	b
126.	a	127.	c	128.	a	129.	d	130.	c
131.	b	132.	d	133.	d	134.	d	135.	b
136.	c	137.	a	138.	c	139.	c	140.	a
141.	d	142.	a	143.	a	144.	d	145.	a
146.	a	147.	d	148.	b	149.	c	150.	b
151.	a	152.	b	153.	a	154.	a	155.	a
156.	b	157.	c	158.	b	159.	b	160.	a
161.	b	162.	d	163.	a	164.	b	165.	b
166.	c	167.	d	168.	d	169.	a	170.	b
171.	c	172.	a	173.	b	174.	d	175.	b
176.	d	177.	c	178.	c	179.	b	180.	a
181.	b	182.	c	183.	a				

www.employeescorner.info

B.Ed (Code 405)

TEACHING PROFESSION

B.Ed (405)

TEACHING AS A PROFESSION

SECTION – I (MCQs)

1. A code of ethics is a:
   (a) Set of standards of professional conduct
   (b) Statement of principles imposed by govt.
   (c) A guide post left to individual discretion
   (d) All of the above

2. The word 'Moral' has been derived from the language:
   (a) Greek (b) English
   (c) Latin (d) French

3. Values give rise to:
   (a) Decisions (b) Ideals
   (c) Education (d) Feelings

4. The cod of ethics of the teacher permits him to:
   (a) Tutor for pay a pupil in his class
   (b) Participate in the politics outside the classroom
   (c) Discuss confidential matters as he sees fit
   (d) Accepts fees for recommending school texts

5. "I have been sent only for the purpose of perfecting good morals" is the saying of:
   (a) Hazrat Musa (AS)
   (b) Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
   (c) Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
   (d) Hazrat Isa (AS)

6. The code of ethics for teachers should include the values of:
   (a) Justice (b) Honesty
   (c) Truthfulness (d) All of them

7. Teaching would come in which of following classification of work:
   (a) Managerial (b) Service
   (c) Profession (d) Skilled

8. Among the stake holders of the teaching profession the client is:
   (a) Teacher (b) Parent
   (c) Student (d) Society

9. The best evidence of professional status of teaching is the:
   (a) Publication of books
   (b) Fixing of Salary schedules
   (c) Enforcement of high standards
   (d) Establishment of retirement systems

10. Real mentorship is created by having relationship:
    (a) Ethical (b) Professional
    (c) Social (d) Cultural

11. Teaching is a profession due to teachers:
    (a) Love of children (b) Love for knowledge
    (c) Mastery over pedagogical aspects
    (d) Observance of professional ethics

12. The emotional development of students has a great relation with:
    (a) Mental development (b) Physical
    (c) Cognitional (d) Behavioral

www.employeescorner.info

13. Education in Islam is:
(a) Value Free (b) Value Full
(c) Partial Development (d) Neutral

14. The most critical factor needed to make teaching a true profession is:
(a) An improved salary scale
(b) A longer period of training
(c) Better spirit among teachers
(d) Discipline of its own members

15. Teaching of tolerance is threshold of:
(a) Society (b) Peace
(c) Values (d) Betterment

16. Secondary school teaching is more prestigious than elementary school teaching because of:
(a) Higher level of subject matter
(b) Higher level of training
(c) Higher pay scales
(d) All of the above

17. Plato said "A sound mind can nourish in sound":
(a) Body (b) Head
(c) Man (d) Scholar

18. As compared with the other professions, the greatest lack in teaching is:
(a) Training programmes
(b) Adequate salary scales
(c) Proper social outlook
(d) Professional organization

19. Physical health is necessary to build a balanced:
(a) Personality (b) Structure
(c) Height (d) Image

20. Which of the following professions claims the largest membership:
(a) Teaching (b) Medicine
(c) Law (d) Engineering

21. The teaching professional should also be expert in:
(a) Administration (b) Teaching
(c) Playing (d) Social contact

22. A teacher's first duty is to his:
(a) Community (b) Principal
(c) Subject area (d) Students

23. As teacher we should think of our work in terms of:
(a) The mastery of subject matter
(b) Hearing lessons recited
(c) Child growth and development
(d) Disciplining students

24. The function of a teacher is primarily that of a:
(a) Attending to the personal and spiritual needs of students
(b) Guiding the children progress
(c) Organizing experiences for the class
(d) Transmission of heritage

25. The best position of a teacher in class is as:
(a) Chairman of the group (b) Director of the group
(c) Member of the group (d) Umpire of the group

www.employeescorner.info

26. In teaching if nothing has been learnt, nothing has been:
(a) Studied (b) Examined
(c) Observed (d) Taught

27. The basic function of a democratic teacher is:
(a) Teaching contents
(b) Outlining rules
(c) Guiding students
(d) Developing student leaders

28. The rules for the classroom should be established by the:
(a) Principal (b) Principal and teachers
(c) Students (d) Students and teacher

29. The most important function of a teacher is:
(a) Guide pupil growth
(b) Maintain discipline
(c) Impart subject matter
(d) Provide remedial help

30. The least required duty of a teacher is:
(a) Visiting homes of pupils
(b) Disciplining pupils
(c) Keeping records of pupils
(d) Planning courses

31. The students respect the teacher due to his:
(a) Legal authority
(b) Power of grading (marks)
(c) Good will and personal integrity
(d) Parents - substitute

32. One should select a career in terms of:
(a) Values (b) Salary
(c) Social prestige (d) None of the above

33. The reason most often given by men for selecting teaching profession is:
(a) Economic security
(b) Desire to serve society
(c) The influence of parents
(d) Prestige of the profession

34. As a group, teachers tend to be relatively:
(a) Liberal (b) Conservative
(c) Unstable (d) Pessimistic

35. The most important single factor in teaching success is:
(a) Pupils preparation (b) Teachers personality
(c) Size of classes (d) Teachers knowledge

36. Vital to teaching success is:
(a) Pleasant voice and correct speech
(b) Proper social background
(c) Throughout A grade
(d) Supplementary income

37. The most serious defect in teacher is:
(a) Poor physical health (b) Poor knowledge
(c) Poor academic record (d) Poor mental health

38. The relationship of teacher with students should be:
(a) Strict and reserved
(b) Friendly and dignified
(c) Free and easy (d) Unapproachable and critical

www.employeescorner.info

39. Teachers are trained in:
(a) General education
(b) Subject matter
(c) Professional education
(d) All of the above

40. The biggest weakness in teacher training programme is:
(a) Lack of enough professional courses
(b) Lack in disciplining pupils
(c) Lack of emphasis on subject
(d) Lack of enough experiences with pupils

41. The greatest satisfaction of a good teacher with pupils is:
(a) Social prestige
(b) Financial remuneration
(c) Progress of pupils
(d) Appreciation of the public

42. The most favourable factor in teaching is the:
(a) High salaries
(b) Easy work
(c) Lengthy vacations
(d) Social work and recognition

43. In service teacher education refers to:
(a) Practice teaching
(b) On the job training
(c) Private teaching
(d) None of the above

44. The most important element in the instructions is the:
(a) Variety of instruction material used
(b) Teaching techniques used
(c) Subject matter covered
(d) Relationship between teacher and student

45. Television is a device, which is:
(a) Audio (b) Visual
(c) Audio-visual (d) Graphic

46. Good teaching requires:
(a) Clarity of expression
(b) Good communication skills
(c) Command of the subject
(d) All of the above

47. Education can be defined best as:
(a) Preparation for life
(b) Acquiring knowledge
(c) Learning
(d) Growth resulting from experience

48. According to 'John Dewey', education is:
(a) Learning to do by doing
(b) Preparation for life
(c) Getting to do things
(d) Getting knowledge

49. The basic source of educational objectives is:
(a) Professional organization
(b) Human experiences
(c) Educational psychology
(d) State legislatures

www.employeescorner.info

50. The primary responsibility for determining the aims of education should be of:
(a) Teacher (b) Administrator
(c) Society (d) Parents

51. The objectives of any school subject must be:
(a) Teacher derived
(b) General in nature
(c) Determined by subject matter
(d) The basis for content and class activities

52. The goal of education should be:
(a) Getting a certificate
(b) Mastery of subject matter
(c) Training to make a living
(d) Acquiring knowledge, skills, habits

53. The emphasis in the classroom should be:
(a) Needs of the whole class
(b) The needs of individual child
(c) The subject matter
(d) The teaching method

54. Conflict resolution means:
(a) Creating a dispute
(b) Resolving a dispute
(c) Creating healthy atmosphere
(d) Creating unhealthy atmosphere

55. Method of conflict resolution is:
(a) Conciliation (b) Mediation
(c) Litigation (d) All of the above

56. Taking a book of another child without permission creates:
(a) Conflict (b) Problem
(c) Cooperation (d) None of the above

57. Teacher plays a role in:
(a) Moral development
(b) Emotional development
(c) Mental development
(d) All of the above

58. Which is not the domestic issue:
(a) Mutual clashes of parents
(b) Domestic violence
(c) Child abuse
(d) Clashes with neighbours

59. What is teaching:
(a) A process of changing behaviour of students
(b) A process of changing views
(c) A process of changing behavior of students in desired directions
(d) It is a process of transmission of knowledge

60. What is the first step in a teaching model:
(a) Determination of instructional objectives
(b) Determination of entering behaviour
(c) Instructional procedure
(d) Evaluation

www.employeescorner.info

61. Hindrance in achieving professional status of teachers is:
(a) Code of ethics
(b) Improvement in admission technique
(c) Extension in duration of education
(d) Low salaries

62. The point in favour of professional status of teachers is:
(a) Low salaries (b) Low interest
(c) Low regard (d) Inservice education

63. Which one is not the characteristic of teaching prefession:
(a) Intellectual activity (b) Political activity
(c) Professional organization
(d) Human service

64. Which one is not the right of a teacher:
(a) Private tution (b) Political participation
(c) Inservice education (d) Protection

65. Which one is odd:
(a) PTC (b) CT
(c) B.Ed (d) B.Tech

66. In universities, the lecturers are recently appointed in B.P.S.:
(a) 16 (b) 17
(c) 18 (d) 19

67. In Pakistan the basic salary for Elementary school Educator appointed in B.P.S.-9 is Rs.
(a) 3820 (b) 4000
(c) 4500 (d) 5820

68. University of Education does not offer the programme of:
(a) BBA (Hons) (b) B.Ed
(c) LLB (d) BSc. Education

69. Which one is not teacher training institution?
(a) Directorate of staff development
(b) Provincial Institute of Teacher Education
(c) University of Education
(d) Agriculture University

70. A group of learned people, the members of which agree to abide by specified rules of conduct while working is:
(a) Wages (b) Vocation
(c) Profession (d) Occupation

71. Directorate of Staff Development (DSD) is responsible for:
(a) Conducting examinations
(b) Recruiting personnels
(c) Managing in-service teacher education
(d) Planning to enhance quality of education

72. Pre-serviced teacher training is provided to persons who:
(a) Are willing to work (b) Are already serving
(c) Are already teaching
(d) Want to become future teacher

73. In-service teacher training programmes are conducted:
(a) For capacity building of teachers
(b) To make them busy
(c) To use funds
(d) To make them sit discipline

www.employeescorner.info

74. The role of teacher as practitioners means:
(a) Practical implementation of content
(b) Not using methods
(c) To engage the students
(d) Not using the contents

75. The purpose of professional organization is:
(a) Ensure quality education
(b) To look after teacher's rights
(c) To improve classroom teaching situation
(d) All above

76. National Education Association (NEA) belongs to:
(a) Pakistan (b) United Kingdom
(c) United States of America
(d) India

77. The membership of NEA in 2008 is approximately:
(a) 1.2 million (b) 2.2 million
(c) 3.2 million (d) 4.2 million

78. The American Federation of Teachers (AFT) was founded in:
(a) 1906 (b) 1916
(c) 1926 (d) 1936

79. National Union of Teachers (NUT) belongs to:
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) United State of America
(d) United Kingdom

80. Education Extension Centre is renamed as:
(a) Directorate of Staff Development
(b) Provincial Institute of Teacher Education
(c) University of Education
(d) Govt. College of Education

81. The main purpose of Directorate of Staff Development is:
(a) Curriculum development
(b) Teacher training
(c) Assessment (d) Research

82. Elementary School Educators are appointed in BPS:
(a) 5 (b) 7
(c) 9 (d) 11

83. Senior Elementary School Educators are appointed to teach classes:
(a) i-iv (b) i-v
(c) vi-viii (d) ix-x

84. Secondary School Educators are appointed in BPS:
(a) 9 (b) 14
(c) 16 (d) 17

85. The use of salary schedules came about as a result of:
(a) Individual bargaining (b) Code of ethics
(c) Unionism (d) Teacher Organization

86. In America, the salary of average teacher has risen recently to more than:
(a) 30000 dollars (b) 35000 dollars
(c) 40000 dollars (d) 45000 dollars

87. A teachers foremost duty is to:
(a) Develop relationship with heads
(b) Train his students properly
(c) Build relationship with community
(d) Look after school problems

www.employeescorner.info

88. Teacher Training Programmes are conducted by:
(a) Allama Iqbal Open University
(b) University of Education
(c) Govt. Colleges for Elementary Teachers
(d) All above

89. A good teacher should have a command over:
(a) Subject matter (b) Communication skills
(c) Pedagogy (d) All above

90. Profession means:
(a) Job (b) Duty
(c) Service (d) Work

91. In planning for teaching profession, the most important factor is:
(a) Interest (b) Ability
(c) Recognition (d) Influence of family

92. Theory provides direction to:
(a) Concept (b) Perception
(c) Practice (d) Process

93. Effective teaching requires continuous:
(a) Help (b) Planning
(c) Motivation (d) Suggestion

SECTION – II (Short Questions)

1. Define education.
2. Give three definitions of teaching.
3. What is a profession?
4. Enlist five duties and five rights of a teacher.
5. What are the aims of University of Education?
6. What are the purposes of Professional teacher organizations in Pakistan?
7. Describe the problems of teachers at elementary level.

SECTION – III (Detailed Questions)

1. What are the salient features of teaching profession?
2. What responsibilities you consider of utmost importance being a teacher.
3. How can you make yourself an ideal teacher?
4. What should be the code of ethics for a teacher?

www.employeescorner.info

KEY MCQ's

1.	a	2.	c	3.	b	4.	b	5.	b
6.	d	7.	c	8.	c	9.	c	10.	b
11.	d	12.	b	13.	b	14.	d	15.	b
16.	d	17.	a	18.	b	19.	a	20.	a
21.	d	22.	d	23.	d	24.	b	25.	c
26.	d	27.	c	28.	d	29.	a	30.	a
31.	c	32.	a	33.	b	34.	b	35.	b
36.	a	37.	d	38.	b	39.	d	40.	d
41.	c	42.	d	43.	b	44.	d	45.	c
46.	d	47.	d	48.	a	49.	b	50.	c
51.	d	52.	d	53.	b	54.	b	55.	d
56.	a	57.	d	58.	d	59.	d	60.	a
61.	d	62.	d	63.	b	64.	a	65.	d
66.	c	67.	a	68.	c	69.	d	70.	c
71.	c	72.	d	73.	a	74.	a	75.	d
76.	c	77.	c	78.	b	79.	d	80.	a
81.	b	82.	c	83.	c	84.	c	85.	a
86.	d	87.	b	88.	d	89.	d	90.	c
91.	a	92.	c	93.	b				

www.employeescorner.info

B.Ed (Code 406)

COGNITION AND DEVELOPMENT

B.Ed (406)

COGNITION AND DEVELOPMENT

SECTION – I (MCQs)

1. The ability to solve problems or to adjust in the new environment is the definition of:
   (a) Personality (b) Behaviour
   (c) Intelligence (d) All of these
2. The founder of Behaviourism is:
   (a) Maslow (b) Plato
   (c) Aristotle (d) J. B. Watson
3. Concrete Operation occurs at the age of:
   (a) 3-5 years (b) 4-6 years
   (c) 7-12 years (d) 6-12 years
4. How many groups are usually made in Experimental method:
   (a) 5 (b) 4
   (c) 3 (d) 2
5. Child Development study is useful for:
   (a) Teachers (b) Parents
   (c) Administrators (d) Examiners
6. Independent variable is applied to:
   (a) Experimental Group
   (b) Control Group
   (c) Both a & b
   (d) None of a & b

7. Life of an individual starts from:
   (a) Nucleus (b) Zygote
   (c) Cell (d) Membrane
8. How many factors effect growth:
   (a) 2 (b) 3
   (c) 4 (d) 5
9. Classical conditioning was presented by:
   (a) I van, P. Pavlov (b) B.F. Skinner
   (c) J.B. Waston (d) Dewey
10. The variable whose effect is sought is called:
    (a) Relevant variable
    (b) Dependent variable
    (c) Independent variable
    (d) None of above
11. The variable which is effected by independent variable is called:
    (a) Relevant variable (b) Dependent variable
    (c) Independent variable (d) None of above
12. Variables other than, independent variable which can effect dependent variable are called:
    (a) Relevant variable (b) Dependent variable
    (c) Independent variable (d) None of above
13. Method in which keen study of any event or behaviour is made is:
    (a) Observation Method
    (b) Experimental Method
    (c) Development Method
    (d) Psycho-physical Method

www.employeescorner.info

14. Study of behaviour under controlled conditions is:
    (a) Observation Method
    (b) Experimental Method
    (c) Development Method
    (d) Psycho-physical Method
15. Growth of children is studied in:
    (a) Observational Method
    (b) Experimental Method
    (c) Development Method
    (d) Psycho-physical Method
16. Sensory disabilities are studied in:
    (a) Observation Method
    (b) Experimental Method
    (c) Development Method
    (d) Psycho-physical Method
17. Period starting from Zygote to 250-300 days is:
    (a) Pre-natal period (b) Neonate period
    (c) Adolescence (d) Adulthood
18. Period starting from birth to two weeks is:
    (a) Pre-natal period (b) Neonate period
    (c) Adolescence (d) Adulthood
19. Period starting from 13 years to 19 years is:
    (a) Pre-natal period (b) Neonate period
    (c) Adolescence (d) Adulthood
20. Which is not the hereditary factor:
    (a) Colour (b) Height
    (c) Diet (d) Eye colour

21. Which one is not the environmental factor:
    (a) Diet (b) Water
    (c) Height (d) Light
22. Cognitive development deals with:
    (a) Body (b) Mind
    (c) Society (d) Emotion
23. How many stages of cognitive development are described by Jean Piaget:
    (a) 3 (b) 4
    (c) 5 (d) 6
24. Period starting from birth to two years in cognitive development is:
    (a) Sensori motor stage
    (b) Pre operational stage
    (c) Concrete operational stage
    (d) Formal operational stage
25. Period starting from 2-7 years in cognitive development is:
    (a) Sensori motor stage
    (b) Pre operational stage
    (c) Concrete operational stage
    (d) Formal operational stage
26. Period starting from 7-12 years in cognitive development is:
    (a) Sensori motor stage
    (b) Pre operational stage
    (c) Concrete operational stage
    (d) Formal operational stage

www.employeescorner.info

27. Period from 12 years and onward in cognitive development is:
(a) Sensori motor stage
(b) Pre operational stage
(c) Concrete operational stage
(d) Formal operational stage

28. Child forgets the things out of sight in:
(a) Sensori motor stage
(b) Pre operational stage
(c) Concrete operational stage
(d) Formal operational stage

29. Child describes himself unsystematically in:
(a) Sensori motor stage
(b) Pre operational stage
(c) Concrete operational stage
(d) Formal operational stage

30. Child thinks logically in:
(a) Sensori motor stage
(b) Pre operational stage
(c) Concrete operational stage
(d) Formal operational stage

31. Whose role is important in moral development:
(a) Parents (b) Teachers
(c) Peers (d) All above

32. Emotional development is effected by:
(a) Fear (b) Quarreling parents
(c) Restrictions (d) All above

33. Permanent change in behaviour as a result of experience is:
(a) Learning (b) Education
(c) Experiment (d) Innovation

34. According to behaviourism, which one is important for change in behaviour:
(a) Inheritance (b) Environment
(c) Attitude (d) None of above

35. Stimulus is necessary for response in:
(a) Classical conditioning
(b) Operant conditioning
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of a & b

36. Operant conditioning was presented by:
(a) Pavlov (b) Skinner
(c) Waston (d) Thorndike

37. Change in behaviour is due to reinforcement in:
(a) Classical conditioning
(b) Operant conditioning
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of a & b

38. Which one is not positive reinforcement:
(a) Advance increment
(b) Best Teacher Award
(c) Punishment
(d) Encouragement

www.employeescorner.info

39. Concept of Meaningful learning through perception was presented by:
(a) David Ausubel (b) J. S. Bruner
(c) Pavlof (d) Skinner

40. Concept of meaningful learning through structure of content and discovery was presented by:
(a) David Ausubel (b) J. S. Bruner
(c) Pavlof (d) Skinner

41. The founder of Huministic Approach is:
(a) David Ausubel (b) J. S. Bruner
(c) Skinner (d) Maslow

42. According to humanistic approach, nature of man is:
(a) Good
(b) Creative
(c) Capable of healthy growth
(d) All above

43. The founder of client centred therapy was:
(a) David Ausuble (b) Carl Roger
(c) Gordon (d) J. S. Bruner

44. According to Roger, in problem solving the most important is:
(a) Counsellor (b) Client
(c) Both a & b (d) None of a & b

45. Who did discriminate the personality characteristics / traits:
(a) Maslow (b) Roger
(c) Gordon (d) Skinner

46. The I.Q of average child is:
(a) Below 90 (b) 90 – 110
(c) 110 – 120 (d) 120 – 140

47. The I.Q of mentally retarded child is:
(a) Below 90 (b) 90 – 110
(c) 110 – 120 (d) 120 – 140

48. Which type of growth of child is important:
(a) Physical (b) Mental
(c) Moral (d) a, b and c

49. The meaning of the word psychology is:
(a) Study of mind (b) Study of behaviour
(c) Study of soul (d) Study of conscious

50. The word psychology is derived from:
(a) Greek Word (b) Latin Word
(c) English Word (d) Italian Word

51. Who says "Man is a conscious animal".
(a) Sigmund Freud
(b) J. B. Watson
(c) William Wundt and William James
(d) Freud

52. Growth means an increase in:
(a) Size (b) Height
(c) Weight (d) All of the above

53. Development means change in:
(a) Form (b) Structure
(c) Shape (d) All of the above

www.employeescorner.info

54. Cognitive development means:
(a) Social development
(b) Mental development
(c) Moral development
(d) Emotional development

55. "Out of sight, out of mind" is the characteristics of:
(a) Sensory motor stage
(b) Pre-operational stage
(c) Concrete operational stage
(d) Formal operational stage

56. In cognitive domain infancy is the stage of:
(a) Sensory motor stage
(b) Pre-operational stage
(c) Concrete operational stage
(d) Formal operational stage

57. In the cognitive domain, early child hood is:
(a) Sensory motor stage
(b) Pre-operational stage
(c) Concrete operational stage
(d) Formal operational stage

58. In cognitive development, late childhood is:
(a) Sensory motor stage
(b) Pre-operational stage
(c) Concrete operational stage
(d) Formal operational stage

59. In cognitive development, adolescence is beginning of:
(a) Sensory motor stage
(b) Pre-operational stage
(c) Concrete operational stage
(d) Formal operational stage

60. The characteristic of sensory motor stage is:
(a) Evidence of thinking ability
(b) Curiosity to know environment
(c) Ability of differentiate things
(d) All of the above

61. The characteristics of pre-operational stage is:
(a) Egocentricism (b) Animism
(c) Both a and b (d) None of a and b

62. I.Q stands for:
(a) Inner Quotient
(b) Intelligence Quotient
(c) Intelligence Quartile
(d) Inner Quartile

63. Stern formula to determine I.Q is:
(a) M.A x C.A x 100 (b) M.A + C.A x 100
(c) M.A / C.A x 100 (d) C.A / M.A x 100

64. The formula to determine I.Q is given by:
(a) J. B. Watson (b) Sigmund Freud
(c) Pavlov (d) Stern

65. Guidance in education started in:
(a) 1900 (b) 1905
(c) 1910 (d) 1920

www.employeescorner.info

66. Who is considered the father of guidance:
(a) Frank Parsons (b) Kelley
(c) Crow and crow (d) Skinner

67. First intelligence test was developed in:
(a) 1900 (b) 1905
(c) 1910 (d) 1920

68. Who developed the first intelligence test:
(a) Terman (b) Thorndike
(c) Binet (d) Jones

69. Guidance is helpful in:
(a) Making choices
(b) Making adjustments
(c) Solving problems
(d) All of the above

70. Face to face relationship in which one tries to solve the problem of the other is called:
(a) Guidance (b) Counselling
(c) Both a and b (d) None of a and b

71. Psychology is the study of:
(a) Environment (b) Human Behaviour
(c) Inheritance (d) Reasoning

72. Age of pre-operational stage in piagetian cognitive Development theory is:
(a) From 2 to 7 years
(b) From 7 to 11 years
(c) From birth to 2 years
(d) From 11 years to adolescence

73. Psychoanalysis, a school thought in psychology was introduced by:
(a) Jung (b) Freud
(c) Wundt (d) Watson

74. The I.Q of the gifted children is:
(a) From 110 to 120 (b) From 120 to 130
(c) From 130 to 139 (d) 140 and above

75. Cognitive learning theory is known as:
(a) Connectionism theory
(b) Social learning theory
(c) Information processing theory
(d) Association theory

76. Laws of learning were founded by:
(a) Thorndike (b) Skinner
(c) Watson (d) Pavlov

77. Founder of the Intelligence Tests was:
(a) Thorndike (b) Guilford
(c) Binet (d) Sternberg

78. The name of the psychologist who said that most of the fears of human beings are Conditionally Learned:
(a) Thorndike (b) Pavlov
(c) Watson (d) Skinner

79. Carl Rogers presented:
(a) Person Centered Counseling
(b) Psychoanalytic Counseling
(c) Directive Counseling
(d) Eclectic Counseling

www.employeescorner.info

80. Law of learning associated with Reinforcement in Operant Conditioning is:
(a) Law of readiness (b) Law of exercise
(c) Law of effect (d) All of the above

81. Interests, attitudes, appreciation, skills and achievements are primarily the product of:
(a) Learning (b) Growth
(c) Development (d) Process

82. The ability to think in novel and unusual ways is called:
(a) Positive Thinking (b) Problem solving
(c) Intelligence (d) Creativity

83. Which is basic (born) emotion?
(a) Surprise (b) Withdrawal
(c) Fear (d) Fighting

84. Piaget presented the theory of:
(a) Cognitive Development
(b) Psychomotor Development
(c) Moral Development
(d) None of these

85. Model of eight types of learning was designed by:
(a) Ivon Pavlov (b) Gagne
(c) Bruner (d) None of these

86. The process of Adaptation in piagetian Cognitive Development theory is:
(a) Assimilation and Recognition
(b) Accommodation and Recognition
(c) Assimilation and Accommodation
(d) Accommodation and Interpretation

87. The process of helping individual make life adjustment at home, school and other phases of life is called:
(a) Counseling (b) Advice
(c) Guidance (d) Aid

88. Hierarchy of needs was presented by:
(a) Maslow (b) Gardner
(c) Skinner (d) Piaget

89. At which stage of cognitive development (piagetian) the child develops object permanence:
(a) Sensor-motor
(b) Pre-Operational
(c) Concrete-Operational
(d) Formal Operational

90. The pioneer of identifying individual differences was:
(a) Asubel (b) Francis Galton
(c) Watson (d) Skinner

91. The learning method that is associated with observing of behavior of others is called:
(a) Learning by Trial and error
(b) Learning by Imitation
(c) Learning by insight
(d) Learning by conditioning

92. Which is the basic (Born) Emotion?
(a) Love (b) Surprise
(c) Withdrawal (d) Fighting

93. Who was the first psychologist:
(a) William James (b) Aristotle
(c) J. B. Watson (d) Plato

www.employeescorner.info

94. Founder of socio-psychological development was:
(a) Piaget (b) Erickson
(c) Skinner (d) Vygotsky

95. Which is not the type of memory
(a) Sensory Memory (b) Short-term Memory
(c) Long-term Memory (d) Strong Memory

96. Perception and attention play major role in:
(a) Sensory Memory
(b) Short-term Memory
(c) Long-term Memory
(d) Episodic Memory

97. Logical thinking according to Jean Piaget starts at the stages of:
(a) Sensorimotor
(b) Preoperational
(c) Concrete operations
(d) Formal operations

98. Experiments on learning by insight were performed by:
(a) Kohler (b) Thorndike
(c) Thorndike (d) Skinner

99. Translation of concrete experiences, development of logical thinking are given by:
(a) Bruner (b) Skinner
(c) Piaget (d) All of these

100. Theory of self-actualization and sense of Identity was Presented by:
(a) Carl Rogers (b) Gordon
(c) Maslow (d) None of these

101. Semantic Memory is:
(a) Memory for meanings
(b) Memory for personal experiences
(c) Memory for motor skills
(d) Memory tied to place

102. Which school of thought Sigmund Freud belongs to:
(a) Humanistic (b) Psycho analysis
(c) Structuralism (d) Behaviourism

103. Trial and error theory was presented by:
(a) Pavlov (b) Thorndike
(c) Skinner (d) Burner

104. Pavlov's work was with:
(a) Cats (b) Rats
(c) Rabbits (d) Dogs

105. Learning by insight theory is also called as:
(a) Classical conditioning (b) Operant conditioning
(c) Both a, b (d) Gestalt

106. Stimulus plays a dominant role according to:
(a) Classical conditioning
(b) Operant conditioning
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of a and b

107. Response plays a dominant role according to:
(a) Classical conditioning
(b) Operant conditioning
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of a and b

www.employeescorner.info

108. Cognitive learning theory was presented by:
(a) Thorndike (b) Skinner
(c) Pavlov (d) Bruner

109. Projective techniques are used to measure:
(a) Achievement (b) Aptitude
(c) Personality (d) Intelligence

110. Cause of frustration is:
(a) Forces in the environment
(b) Personal weakness
(c) Conflicts among motives
(d) All of the above

111. In preoperational stage, child learns rapidly:
(a) Language (b) Ability of expression
(c) Both a & b (d) None of a & b

112. Child begins to understand the principles of conservation at:
(a) Sensory motor stage (b) Pre-operational stage
(c) Concrete operational stage
(d) Formal operational stage

113. In concrete operational stage, child:
(a) Increases knowledge (b) Makes discussions
(c) Meets people (d) All of the above

114. Mental development reaches at its climax during:
(a) Sensory motor stage
(b) Pre-operational stage
(c) Concrete operational stage
(d) Formal operational stage

115. The main characteristic of formal operational stage is:
(a) Imaganination (b) Aesthetic sense
(c) Creativity (d) All of the above

116. Thinking and reasoning is the characteristic of:
(a) Sensory motor stage
(b) Pre-operational stage
(c) Concrete operational stage
(d) Formal operational stage

117. The word "emotion" is derived from the Latin word:
(a) Motion (b) Move
(c) Emovere (d) Motivation

118. "Emovere" means:
(a) Stir up (b) To excite
(c) To agitate (d) All above

119. The word "moral" is derived from Latin word:
(a) Mos (b) More
(c) Motion (d) Move

120. "Mos" means:
(a) Manner (b) Custom
(c) Habit (d) All of the above

121. The theory of psychosocial development was presented by:
(a) Jean Piaget (b) Erikson
(c) Lawrence Kholberg (d) Reasoning

122. Theory of moral development was presented by:
(a) Jean Piaget (b) Erikson
(c) Lawrence Kholberg (d) Reasoning

www.employeescorner.info

123. Hierarchy of needs was presented by:
(a) Skinner (b) Bruner
(c) Ausubel (d) Maslow

124. Concept of discovery learning was given by:
(a) Skinner (b) Bruner
(c) Ausubel (d) Maslow

125. Alfred Binet worked on:
(a) Achievement tests (b) Intelligence tests
(c) Aptitude tests (d) Personality tests

126. Stimulus that strengthens the response of an organism is:
(a) Motive (b) Reinforcement
(c) Conditioning (d) Response

127. According to Maslow, the most important are:
(a) Self esteem needs (b) Safety needs
(c) Physiological needs (d) Belonging needs

128. Physical growth is affected by:
(a) Biological factors (b) Environmental factor
(c) Both a & b (d) None of a & b

129. Learning means:
(a) Change in environment
(b) Change in society
(c) Change in culture
(d) Change in behaviour

130. First book on psychology was written by:
(a) Thorndike (b) Pavlov
(c) Aristotle (d) Skinner

131. Educational Psychology is the branch of
(a) Pure psychology (b) Applied psychology
(c) Advanced psychology (d) Practical psychology

132. The discipline of Psychology is:
(a) Since the birth of man
(b) Before Christ (B.C)
(c) Seventeenth Centaury
(d) Relatively New

133. Behaviorism is associated with:
(a) Sigmund Freud (b) B.F. Skinner
(c) J. B. Watson (d) Johan Wright

134. If a student has an age of 11 years, from psychological point of view he/she is placed in:
(a) Childhood (b) Boy-hood
(c) Adolescence (d) Youth

135. A need is to food as a motive is to:
(a) A hunger
(b) A certain kind of food
(c) Money with which to buy good
(d) The smell of food

136. A need is to hunger as a stimulus is to:
(a) Food
(b) A particular kind of food
(c) Money with which to buy food
(d) The smell of food

www.employeescorner.info

137. Motivation is best defined in terms of:
(a) Internal forces within the individual
(b) External forces applied on individual
(c) Punishment applied a individual
(d) Measures applied to promote learning

138. Belonging, affection and status are best classified as:
(a) Drives (b) Primary needs
(c) Wants (d) Motives

139. Which come third in series in Malsow's classification:
(a) Esteem (b) Love
(c) Safety (d) Physiological

140. The most of the differences in interest are due to the difference in:
(a) Sex
(b) Age
(c) Experiential background
(d) Opportunity

141. The interest of boys in sports reaches its peak in:
(a) Early childhood
(b) Pre-adolescent period
(c) Early adolescent
(d) Pre-adolescent period

142. Change in behaviour result from:
(a) Motivation alone
(b) Learning alone
(c) Maturation and learning
(d) None of the above

143. At birth, the average weight of a full term baby is:
(a) Boys, 8 pounds; Girls, 7 pounds
(b) Boys, 7 pounds; Girls, 8 pounds
(c) Boys, 7 pounds; Girls, 7 pounds
(d) Boys, 8 pounds; Girls, 8 pounds

144. At birth, which of the following is closest to its final adult level:
(a) Brain weight
(b) Number of brain cells
(c) The no. of bones
(d) The length of arms and legs

145. An emotion is best defined as:
(a) The individual's response to a situation
(b) A reaction to emotional stimuli
(c) An excited state arising in response to stimuli
(d) Irrational behaviour

146. Emotional response to symbolic stimuli is primarily the result of:
(a) Maturation (b) Learning
(c) Adjustment (d) Increased alertness

147. The first emotional expression to appear in infants is:
(a) Fear
(b) Delight
(c) General excitement
(d) Anger

148. The greatest degree of insecurity is due to:
(a) Affection (b) Anger
(c) Fear (d) Hatred

www.employeescorner.info

149. The best known study on social development is that of:
(a) Bridges (b) Gesell
(c) Parten (d) Shirley

150. The most fundamental agency in the life of boys and girls is:
(a) The school (b) The mosque
(c) The home (d) Society

151. The mental development is closely parallel to increase in:
(a) Ability to memorize
(b) Ability to get along with others
(c) Ability to profit from experience
(d) The no. of new cells

152. Intelligence as presently defined is synonymous with:
(a) Native capacity
(b) Ability to reason
(c) Emotional control
(d) Scholastic aptitude

153. Which is measured by in intelligence:
(a) Verbal ability
(b) Mechanical ability
(c) Numerical ability
(d) Spatial ability

154. Intelligence test measure:
(a) General aptitude
(b) Academic potential
(c) Innate aptitude
(d) Spatial

155. Ahmad is bright, Akbar is dull. They are now six years of age, as they grew older, the difference in their I.Q. will probably:
(a) Increase
(b) Decrease
(c) Remain relatively constant
(d) Disappear

156. Mental age of a child is a measure of:
(a) Level of mental maturity
(b) Rate of mental growth
(c) Innate mental potential
(d) Intellectual status

157. I.Q. is an index of:
(a) Level of mental development
(b) Rate of mental development
(c) Intellectual status
(d) Degree of mental maturity

158. What type of health of a child is of utmost importance that an elementary school teacher should keep in mind for the growth of the child:
(a) Physical (b) Mental
(c) Emotional (d) a, b and c

159. When do we learn better according to Thorndike's Laws of Exercise?
(a) Practice it (b) Like it
(c) Hate it (d) Are ready for it

160. How would you define psychology?
(a) Study of sou (b) Study of behaviour
(c) Study of consciousness (d) Study of mind

www.employeescorner.info

161. Jean Piaget was born in?

(a) USA (b) Switzerland

(c) Italy (d) France

162. The subject matter of educational psychology is inferred from?

(a) Problems being faced by parents

(b) Problems being faced by educational administrators

(c) Problems being faced by text-books writers

(d) Problem being faced by classroom teachers in the classrooms

163. An internal state of mind of a person, which forces to do something and that is aroused as a result of some internal need of the person is called:

(a) Thinking (b) Perception

(c) Motivation (d) Learning

164. The age measured by an intelligence test is called:

(a) Chronological (b) Mental

(c) Mature (d) Physical

165. WAIS is the intelligence test for:

(a) Early childhood students

(b) Primary School students

(c) High School students

(d) Both b & c

166. The growth and learning of a child is affected by:

(a) Heredity (b) Environment

(c) Both a & b (d) Neither a nor b

167. Control is an important characteristics of

(a) Introspection method (b) Observation method

(c) Experimental method (d) Case study method

168. Cognitive development deals with the development of

(a) Child perception (b) Child mind

(c) Child reasoning (d) Child thinking

169. Identical twins are not identical in

(a) Development (b) Intelligence

(c) Growth (d) Learning

170. I.Q of 7 years old child with an M.A of 8 years would be placed in I.Q distribution table as:

(a) Genius (b) Superior

(c) Average (d) Mentally deficient

171. The central concept in Freud's psycho-analytical theory is:

(a) Operant condition (b) Classical condition

(c) Unconscious mind (d) Behavioural analysis

172. Moral development involves:

(a) What is right and wrong

(b) Behaving in accordance with moral rules

(c) Feelings of guilt or pride

(d) Specialization

173. Those relatively stable and permanent aspects of individuals which make them unique but which also allow people to be compared with each other define:

(a) Self concept (b) Personality

(c) Psychology (d) Individual difference

www.employeescorner.info

174. An individual who is socially mal adjusted develops _____ behavior.
(a) Moral (b) Immoral
(c) Unmoral (d) Non-moral

175. Educational psychology revolves around three areas, the learner, the learning process and:
(a) Teacher (b) Content
(c) Methods (d) Learning situation

176. The term growth is used in purely _____ sense:
(a) Intellectual (b) Physical
(c) Social (d) Psychological

177. Try to understand something new by fitting it what is already known is:
(a) Organization (b) Accommodation
(c) Assimilation (d) Equilibration

178. The logical, goal directed action of a child start at the stage:
(a) Sensorimotor (b) Preoperational
(c) Concrete operational (d) Formal operational

179. Wechseler Scale is a test to measure:
(a) Cognition (b) Intelligence
(c) Emotions (d) Language

180. The age of 6 – 12 years as narrated by Erikson in his theory of Psychosocial Development is concerned with the stage:
(a) Trust verses mistrust
(b) Autonomy verses doubt
(c) Initiative verses guilt
(d) Industry verses inferiority

181. A child acquires the ability to solve abstract problems in logical fashion in the period of:
(a) Sensorimotor
(b) Pre operational
(c) Concrete operational
(d) Formal operational

182. Edward Thorndike is known due to his contribution for:
(a) Classical conditioning
(b) Operant conditioning
(c) Vicarious conditioning
(d) Advance conditioning

183. Process through which experience causes permanent change in knowledge or behavior is called:
(a) Modification (b) Learning
(c) Experimentation (d) Alteration

184. The age of 3 – 6 years are narrated by Erikson in his theory of Psychosocial Development is concerned with the stage:
(a) Trust verses mistrust
(b) Autonomy verses guilt
(c) Initiative verses guilt
(d) Industry verses inferiority

185. The process in which human organism becomes favourably related to the environment is:
(a) Adjustment (b) Consciousness
(c) Maturation (d) Assimilation

www.employeescorner.info

186. The immediate awareness of any object is:

(a) Adjustment (b) Consciousness

(c) Behaviour (d) Creativity

187. The discipline concerned with teaching and learning processes, applying the methods and theories of psychology is:

(a) Psychology

(b) Education

(c) Educational Psychology

(d) Psychoanalysis

188. The learner and learning theories are studied in:

(a) Philosophy (b) Sociology

(c) Ontology (d) Psychology

189. Orderly adaptive changes individuals go through from conception to death is

(a) Organization (b) Development

(c) Assimilation (d) Adaptation

190. Changes in body structure and function over time is

(a) Physical development

(b) Personal development

(c) Social development (d) Cognitive development

191. Changes by which mental processes become more complex is

(a) Physical development

(b) Personal development

(c) Social development

(d) Cognitive development

192. Psychologists define heredity as transfer of characteristics to newborns from their:

(a) Nature (b) Environment

(c) Parents (d) Culture

193. A mental process that occurs when a child adjusts to new information is:

(a) Assimilation (b) Adjustment

(c) Accommodation (d) Conservation

194. The characteristic of an object stays the same even through the object might change in appearance

(a) Assimilation (b) Conservation

(c) Accomodation (d) Constructivism

195. View that emphasizes the active role of the learner in building knowledge and understanding is:

(a) Constructivism (b) Assimilation

(c) Conservation (d) Accomodation

196. The state when a person realizes that his or her current ways of thinking are not to understand a situation is:

(a) Equilibrium (b) Disequilibrium

(c) Equilibrium (d) Maturation

197. Assuming that others experience the world the way you do is

(a) Egocentricism (b) Animsim

(c) Constructivism (d) Conservatism

198. A search for mental balance between cognitive schemes and information from the environment is

(a) Equilibration (b) Disequilibrium

(c) Adjustment (d) Maturation

www.employeescorner.info

199. Basic structure or framework that exists in a person's mind to organize and interpret information is
(a) Assimilation (b) Accomodation
(c) Schema (d) Equilibration

200. The ability to use symbols to represent actions or objects is
(a) Seriation (b) Centration
(c) Semiotic function (d) Geocentricism

201. Arranging objects in sequence according to one aspect is
(a) Seriation (b) Centration
(c) Animism (d) Egocentricism

202. Focusing on only one characteristic is
(a) Seriation (b) Animism
(c) Centration (d) Assimilation

203. The ability to logically combine relations to understand certain conclusions is
(a) Seriation (b) Transitivity
(c) Centration (d) Classification

204. Phase at which a child can master a task if given appropriate help and support is
(a) Action zone
(b) Zone of proximal development
(c) Zone of maturation (d) Active zone

205. A sense of concern for future generations is
(a) Generativity (b) identity
(c) Integrity (d) Industry

206. The complex answer to the question "who am I?" is
(a) Industry (b) Integrity
(c) Identity (d) Initiative

207. Eagerness to engage in productive work is
(a) Industry (b) Integrity
(c) Identity (d) Initiative

208. Willingness to begin new activities and explore new directions is
(a) Industry (b) Generativity
(c) Identity (d) Initiative

209. Sense of self acceptance and fulfillment is
(a) Generativity (b) Identity
(c) Integrity (d) Industry

210. A technique that involves changing the level of support for learning is
(a) Zone of maturation
(b) Zone of proximal development
(c) Action zone (d) Scaffolding

211. The value that one places on one's characteristics, abilities or behaviours is
(a) Self esteem (b) Self actualization
(c) Self determination (d) Self efficacy

212. Learning in which a neutral stimulus becomes associated with a meaningful stimulus and acquires the capacity to elicit a similar response is
(a) Classical conditioning
(b) Operant conditioning
(c) Both a and b (d) None of a and b

www.employeescorner.info

213. Learning in which the consequences of behaviour produce changes in the probability that the behaviour will occur is

(a) Classical conditioning

(b) Operant Conditioning

(c) Both a and b (d) None of a and b

214. Memory that holds the information from the world in its original form for only an instant is

(a) Working memory

(b) Long term memory

(c) Short term memory (d) Sensory memory

215. Memory in which information is retained as long as 30 seconds is

(a) Working memory (b) Sensory memory

(c) Short term memory (d) Long term memory

216. Memory that holds lot of information in a relatively permanent fashion is

(a) Working memory (b) Long term memory

(c) Short term memory (d) Sensory memory

217. A general approach that views learning as an active mental process of acquiring, remembering and using knowledge is

(a) Cognitive view

(b) Social cognitive view

(c) Behavioural view

(d) Social constructivist view

218 A continuous process which never comes to an end is

(a) Assessment (b) Evaluation

(c) Instruction (d) Learning

219. Punishment is an example of

(a) Learning (b) Positive motivation

(c) Intrinsic motivation (d) Extrinsic motivation

220. Approach to motivation that emphasizes personal freedom, choice, self determination and striving for personal growth is

(a) Humanistic (b) Cognitive

(c) Social (d) Social cognitive

221. Motivation associated with activities that are their own reward is

(a) Intrinsic motivation

(b) Extrinsic motivation

(c) Both a and b (d) None of a and b

222. Area of classroom where the greatest amount of interaction takes place is:

(a) Content area (b) Passive area

(c) Zone of proximal development

(d) Action zone

www.employeescorner.info

SECTION – II (Short Questions)

1. Define educational psychology. Briefly discuss its scope.
2. Differentiate between growth and development.
3. How intellectual differences can be accommodated in the class?
4. What are the stages of Eriksan theory of development?
5. What are the stages of Vygotiky theory of development?
6. Give three definitions of learning and motivation each.
7. What is cognitive view of learning?
8. What is behaviorist view of motivation?
9. Enlist characteristics of a teacher.
10. Enlist characteristics of a student.

SECTION – III (Detailed Questions)

1. Discuss in detail Piagets' theory of Cognitive development. Also give its educational implications.
2. What are the techniques of motivation? Discuss in detail.
3. Explain Kohlberg theory of moral development.
4. How discipline problems be avoided through classroom management.
5. Describe the main areas of individual differences.

KEY MCQ's

1.	c	2.	d	3.	c	4.	d	5.	a
6.	a	7.	b	8.	a	9.	a	10.	c
11.	b	12.	a	13.	a	14.	b	15.	c
16.	d	17.	a	18.	b	19.	c	20.	c
21.	c	22.	b	23.	b	24.	a	25.	b
26.	c	27.	d	28.	a	29.	b	30.	c
31.	d	32.	d	33.	a	34.	b	35.	a
36.	b	37.	b	38.	c	39.	a	40.	b
41.	d	42.	d	43.	b	44.	b	45.	c
46.	b	47.	a	48.	d	49.	c	50.	a
51.	c	52.	d	53.	d	54.	b	55.	a
56.	a	57.	b	58.	c	59.	d	60.	d
61.	c	62.	b	63.	c	64.	d	65.	b
66.	a	67.	b	68.	c	69.	d	70.	b
71.	b	72.	a	73.	b	74.	d	75.	c
76.	d	77.	c	78.	c	79.	a	80.	d
81.	a	82.	d	83.	c	84.	a	85.	b
86.	c	87.	c	88.	a	89.	c	90.	b
91.	b	92.	a	93.	b	94.	b	95.	b
96.	c	97.	c	98.	a	99.	c	100.	c
101.	a	102.	b	103.	b	104.	d	105.	d
106.	a	107.	b	108.	d	109.	c	110.	d
111.	c	112.	c	113.	d	114.	d	115.	d

www.employeecorner.info

116.	d	117.	c	118.	d	119.	a	120.	d
121.	b	122.	c	123.	d	124.	c	125.	b
126.	b	127.	c	128.	c	129.	d	130.	c
131.	b	132.	a	133.	c	134.	c	135.	b
136.	d	137.	a	138.	d	139.	b	140.	c
141.	d	142.	c	143.	a	144.	b	145.	c
146.	b	147.	c	148.	c	149.	c	150.	c
151.	c	152.	d	153.	a	154.	b	155.	c
156.	a	157.	b	158.	d	159.	a	160.	b
161.	b	162.	d	163.	c	164.	b	165.	c
166.	c	167.	c	168.	b	169.	d	170.	c
171.	c	172.	a	173.	b	174.	b	175.	d
176.	b	177.	c	178.	d	179.	b	180.	d
181.	d	182.	b	183.	b	184	c	185	a
186	b	187	c	188	d	189	b	190	a
191	d	192	c	193	c	194	b	195	a
196	b	197	a	198	a	199	c	200	c
201	a	202	c	203	b	204	b	205	a
206	c	207	a	208	d	209	c	210	d
211	a	212	a	213	b	214	d	215	c
216	b	217	a	218	d	219	d	220	a
221	a	222	d						

www.employeescorner.info

B.Ed (Code 407)

ASSESSMENT IN EDUCATION

B.Ed (407)

ASSESSMENT IN EDUCATION

SECTION – I (MCQs)

1. Instrument used for measuring sample of behaviour is:
   (a) Test (b) Measurement
   (c) Assessment (d) Evaluation
2. Limited to quantitative description of pupils performance is:
   (a) Evaluation (b) Measurement
   (c) Test (d) Examination
3. The purpose of the evaluation is to make:
   (a) Decision (b) Prediction
   (c) Judgment (d) Opinion
4. The purpose of evaluation is to make judgment about educational:
   (a) Quantity (b) Quality
   (c) Time period (d) Age
5. Evaluation that monitors learning progress is:
   (a) Placement evaluation
   (b) Formative evaluation
   (c) Diagnostic evaluation
   (d) Summative evaluation
6. A formal and systematic procedure of getting information is:
   (a) Assessment (b) Test
   (c) Measurement (d) Evaluation

7. The process of obtaining numerical value is:
   (a) Test (b) Measurement
   (c) Assessment (d) Evaluation
8. A sum of questions is:
   (a) Test (b) Testing
   (c) Assessment (d) Examination
9. The first step in measurement is:
   (a) Decision of what to measure
   (b) Development of the test
   (c) Administering the test
   (d) Marking of the test
10. The purpose of formative evaluation is:
    (a) Monitoring progress of students
    (b) Selecting students
    (c) Promotion to next grade
    (d) Check final status
11. To assess achievement at the end of instructions is:
    (a) Placement assessment
    (b) Formative assessment
    (c) Summative assessment
    (d) Diagnostic assessment
12. Vast of all in scope?
    (a) Test
    (b) Measurement
    (c) Assessment
    (d) Evaluation

www.employeescorner.info

13. The right sequence is:
    (a) Test, Assessment, Evaluation, Measurement
    (b) Assessment, Measurement, Evaluation, Test
    (c) Test, Measurement, Assessment, Evaluation
    (d) Evaluation, Test, Measurement, Assessment

14. The least in scope is:
    (a) Test (b) Measurement
    (c) Assessment (d) Evaluation

15. Permanent difficulties in learning are investigated in:
    (a) Summative evaluation (b) Diagnostic evaluation
    (c) Formative evaluation (d) None of above

16. Broader in meaning is:
    (a) Aims
    (b) Objectives
    (c) Instructional objectives
    (d) Specific objectives

17. Procedures used to determine person's abilities is:
    (a) Maximum performance test
    (b) Typical performance test
    (c) Norm – Referenced test
    (d) Criterion referenced test

18. The purpose of evaluation is to:
    (a) Make judgment about the quality of something
    (b) Assign a mark or score to a student
    (c) Measure the achievement of students
    (d) Test the student in a subject

19. In norm referenced test the comparison is between:
    (a) Groups (b) Individuals
    (c) Areas (d) Interests

20. In which question marking will be more reliable?
    (a) Completion
    (b) Short answer
    (c) Multiple choice question
    (d) Essay

21. Facility value of less than 0.20 means:
    (a) Item is too easy (b) Item is easy
    (c) Item is acceptable (d) Item is difficult

22. Objective type question have advantage over essay type because such questions:
    (a) Are easy to prepare (b) Are easy to solve
    (c) Are easy to mark (d) Test critical thinking

23. Discrimination value of more than 0.4 means:
    (a) Item is good
    (b) Item is acceptable
    (c) Item is weak
    (d) Item discriminating negatively

24. Tests involving the construction of certain patterns or solving problems in terms of concrete materials are called:
    (a) Intelligence tests
    (b) Performance tests
    (c) Scholastic aptitude tests
    (d) Interest tests

www.employeescorner.info

25. In Multiple – choice item, the stem of the items should be:
(a) Large (b) Small
(c) Meaningful (d) Relevant

26. Which appropriate verb will you use to make an objective behavioral?
(a) To know (b) To appreciate
(c) To understand (d) To construct

27. Objectives representing the purposes of instruction of a teacher are called:
(a) Performance (b) Instructional
(c) Attainment (d) Terminal objectives

28. The main advantage of essay type is:
(a) They can measure complex learning outcomes which cannot be measured with other types of questions
(b) The student can guess the answer
(c) Are essay to mark
(d) Can diagnose the learning difficulties of students

29. Running description of active behavior of a student as observed by the teacher is:
(a) Anecdotal record (b) Autobiography
(c) Interview (d) Questionnaire

30. A test very popular with class-room teacher is:
(a) True False Test (b) Completion Test
(c) Matching items (d) Multiple choice

31. Frequently used tools of summative evaluation are:
(a) Test (b) Teacher observation
(c) Daily assignment (d) Oral questioning

32. Which of the following statement is a criterion referenced interpretation:
(a) Asjad can state Newton's 2nd Law of motion
(b) Ahmad got the highest score
(c) Dawood GRE score is 350
(d) Rimsha percentile in math test is 35

33. The most commonly used guessing correction formula to predict and control is:
(a) S=R-W (b) S=R-w/2-1
(c) S=R-W/N-1 (d) S=R-W/1

34. The summative evaluation is:
(a) Diagnostic (b) Certifying judgment
(c) Continuous (d) On going

35. The difference between maximum and minimum values is:
(a) Mean (b) Mode
(c) Range (d) Quartiles

36. The number of score lying in a class interval is:
(a) Mid point (b) Quartiles
(c) Class boundaries (d) Frequencies

37. A multiple choice question is composed of question or statement referred as:
(a) Stem (b) Distracter
(c) Foil (d) Response

38. In a norm referenced test which item is best? Whose:
(a) Item difficulty is near zero
(b) Item difficulty is near 100
(c) Item difficulty is near 70
(d) Item difficulty is near 50

www.employeescorner.info

39. Which question have increasing objectivity of marking:
(a) Unstructured essays (b) Structured essays
(c) Short answer (d) Multiple type questions

40. The most widely used format on standardized test in USA is:
(a) Multiple Choice (b) Essay Type
(c) Matching list (d) Short answers

41. Which questions are difficult to mark with reliability:
(a) Multiple type question
(b) Short answer
(c) Structured essays
(d) Unstructured essays

42. Projective techniques are used to measure:
(a) Aptitude (b) Intelligence
(c) Knowledge (d) Personality

43. Test meant for prediction on a certain criterion are called:
(a) Achievement test
(b) Aptitude test
(c) Personality tests
(d) Non-standardized test

44. Kuder-Richardson method is used to estimate:
(a) Reliability (b) Validity
(c) Objectivity (d) Usability

45. Value that divides the data into two equal parts is:
(a) Mean (b) Median
(c) Mode (d) Mean deviation

46. The test measures what we intend to measure. This quality of the test is called:
(a) Validity (b) Reliability
(c) Usability (d) Objectively

47. The length of a test is an important factor in obtaining a representative:
(a) Mode (b) Sample
(c) Group (d) Factor

48. Median of 1, 6, 4, 5, 2, 3, is:
(a) 2 (b) 2.5
(c) 3 (d) 3.5

49. The formula for Mean is used:
(a) X=LL+UL/2 (b) M=N+1/2
(c) $\bar{X}$ =Ex/N (d) N=EF

50. The test made to compare the performance of student with the other students is called:
(a) Criterion reference
(b) Norm reference
(c) Achievement
(d) Diagnostic

51. Summative evaluation is used:
(a) At the start of the programme
(b) At the end of the programme
(c) During the programe
(d) At all times

52. The appearance of normal curve resembles with:
(a) U (b) Bell
(c) V (d) Skew ness

www.employeescorner.info

53. The alternative name of the "table of specification" is:
(a) Test Blue Print (b) Test Construction
(c) Test Administration (d) Test Scoring

54. "Table of specification" helps in:
(a) Test Development (b) Test Administration
(c) Test Scoring (d) Test Reporting

55. The purpose of table of specification is:
(a) To develop integration between objectives and contents
(b) To develop a balance test
(c) To help the teacher for sampling questions from all contents
(d) All above

56. Table of specification is prepared by:
(a) Developing list of instructional objectives
(b) Preparing the draft of course contents
(c) Preparing two way chart
(d) All above

57. The supply type test item is:
(a) True / False items (b) Matching items
(c) M.C.Q items (d) Completion items

58. Alternative response item is:
(a) True / False (b) Right / Wrong
(c) Correct / Incorrect (d) All above

59. How many columns matching items have:
(a) One column (b) Two column
(c) Four column (d) Five column

60. The item in the column for which a match is sought is:
(a) Premise (b) Response
(c) Distractar (d) None of above

61. Identifying relationship between two things is demonstrated by:
(a) True / False (b) Completion item
(c) Matching item (d) Short answer

62. The statement of problem in M.C.Qs is:
(a) Stem (b) Option
(c) Distracter (d) Premise

63. The list of suggested answers in M.C.Qs is:
(a) Alternatives (b) Choices
(c) Options (d) All above

64. The correct option in M.C.Q is:
(a) Answer (b) Distracters
(c) Response (d) None of above

65. The incorrect options in M.C.Q are:
(a) Answers (b) Distracters
(c) Responses (d) None of above

66. The most widely applicable test item is:
(a) Short Answers (b) Completion
(c) Matching (d) M.C.Q

67. The type of essay item in which contents are limited is:
(a) Restricted Response Questions
(b) Extended Response Questions
(c) M.C.Q
(d) True / False

www.employeescorner.info

68. The ability to select, organize, integrate and evaluate ideas is demonstrated by:
(a) Restricted Response
(b) Extended Response Question
(c) M.C.Q
(d) True / False

69. The score of a student getting 70 correct and 30 incorrect answers in True / False items by applying guessing correction formula will be:
(a) 30 (b) 40
(c) 50 (d) 60

70. The score of a student getting 70 correct and 30 incorrect answers in M.C.Q items having four options by applying guessing correction formula will be:
(a) 30 (b) 40
(c) 50 (d) 60

71. The Analysis of items is necessary in:
(a) Teacher Made Test (b) Standardized Test
(c) Both a & b (d) None of a & b

72. Which one is not the type of test by purpose:
(a) Essay Type Test
(b) Standardized Test
(c) Criterion reference test
(d) Norm referenced test

73. The type of the test by method is:
(a) Standardized test
(b) Norm referenced test
(c) Objective type test
(d) Criterion reference test

74. Students performance is compared with others students in:
(a) Norm referenced test
(b) Criterion referenced test
(c) Objective referenced test
(d) None of above

75. Student's performance is compared with clearly defined learning tasks in:
(a) Norm referenced test
(b) Criterion referenced test
(c) Objective referenced test
(d) None of above

76. Test that measure learning out come of students is:
(a) Aptitude Test (b) Intelligence Test
(c) Achievement Test (d) Diagnostic Test

77. The tests designed to predict future performance is:
(a) Aptitude Test (b) Intelligence Test
(c) Achievement Test (d) Diagnostic Test

78. The founder of modern intelligent tests was:
(a) Alfred Binet (b) Terman
(c) Stern (d) Gulford

79. The formula to determine I.Q was presented by:
(a) Alfred Binet (b) Terman
(c) Stern (d) Gulford

80. I.Q of a student having same physical and mental age will be:
(a) 90 (b) 100
(c) 110 (d) 120

www.employeescorner.info

81. The I.Q of a student having twelve years mental age and ten years physical age will be:

(a) 90 (b) 100

(c) 110 (d) 120

82. The quality of test that measures "what it claims to measure" is.

(a) Reliability (b) Validity

(c) Objectivity (d) Differentiability

83. The characteristic of a test to discriminate between high achievers and low achievers is:

(a) Reliability

(b) Validity

(c) Objectivity

(d) Differentiability

84. If the scoring of the test is not effected by any factor, quality of test is called:

(a) Reliability

(b) Validity

(c) Objectivity

(d) Differentiability/Discrimination

85. The quality of test to give same scores when administered at different occasions is:

(a) Reliability (b) Validity

(c) Objectivity (d) Differentiability

86. If the sample of the question in the test is sufficiently large enough, the quality of test is:

(a) Validity (b) Usability

(c) Adequacy (d) Objectivity

87. The quality of test showing ease of time, cost, administration and interpretation is called:

(a) Validity (b) Usability

(c) Adequacy (d) Objectivity

88. Item Analysis focuses to find out:

(a) Facility index

(b) Discrimination power

(c) Effectiveness of Distracters

(d) All above

89. Facility index (Difficulty level) of an item determines?

(a) Ease or difficulty

(b) Discrimination Power

(c) Effectiveness of distracters

(d) All above

90. High and low achievers are sorted out by:

(a) Facility Index

(b) Discrimination power

(c) Effectiveness of distracters

(d) All above

91. Test item is acceptable when its facility index / difficulty level ranges from:

(a) 20-60% (b) 30-70%

(c) 40-80% (d) 10-50%

92. Test item is very easy when value of facility index / difficulty level is higher than:

(a) 70% (b) 60%

(c) 50% (d) 30%

www.employeescorner.info

93. Test item is very difficult when value of facility index / difficulty level is less than:

(a) 20% (b) 30%

(c) 40% (d) 50%

94. Discrimination power of an item is acceptable when its value ranges from:

(a) 0.30 – 1 (b) 0.2 – 1

(c) 0.1 – 1 (d) 10 – 1

95. Test item discriminates 100% when its value for discrimination is:

(a) 1 (b) 0.1

(c) 0.01 (d) 10

96. Test item can not discriminate low achievers and high achievers when its value is lower than:

(a) 0.10 (b) 0.20

(c) 0.30 (d) 0.40

97. Good distracter is that which:

(a) Attracts high achievers more than low achievers

(b) Attracts low achievers more than high achievers

(c) Attracts equally high and low achievers

(d) Does not attract

98. Bad distracter is that which:

(a) Attracts high achievers, more than low achievers

(b) Does not attract at all to any student

(c) Attracts high achievers and low achievers equally

(d) All above

99. The type of interview when interviewee is one:

(a) Individual Interview (b) Single Interview

(c) Structural Interview (d) Focused Interview

100. What is interview called when interviewee are more than one:

(a) Group Interview (b) Panel Interview

(c) Structural Interview (d) Focused Interview

101. The planned interview is:

(a) Group Interview (b) Panel Interview

(c) Structural Interview (d) Focused Interview

102. Discussion is concentrated on one problem in:

(a) Group Interview (b) Panel Interview

(c) Structural Interview (d) Focused Interview

103. The collection of productive work called to evaluate the performance of students is:

(a) Port Folio (b) Project

(c) Assignment (d) All above

104. The type of marking and reporting system is:

(a) Traditional marking system

(b) Pass-fail system

(c) Letters to the parent

(d) All above

105. What is the Average of 20, 21, 22, 23:

(a) 20 (b) 21

(c) 21.5 (d) 22

106. What is the Mode of 5, 6, 3, 5, 7, 2, 5, 7:

(a) 2 (b) 5

(c) 6 (d) 7

www.employeescorner.info

107. What is the Median of 3, 4, 5, 7, 1, 9, 2, 6, 8:
(a) 1 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) 7

108. What is the Median of 1, 6, 4, 5, 2, 3:
(a) 2 (b) 2.5
(c) 3 (d) 3.5

109. Item with difficulty index of 5% is:
(a) Very easy (b) Easy
(c) Acceptable (d) Difficult

110. Quality of a test to give same scores at two times is called:
(a) Validity (b) Reliability
(c) Objectivity (d) Usability

111. Alfred Binet's major contribution was testing in the field of:
(a) Mental (b) Achievement
(c) Diagnosis (d) None of above

112. The series which divides the distribution in two equal halves is called:
(a) Mean (b) Median
(c) Mode (d) Range

113. The score in a distribution which has maximum frequency is called:
(a) Mean (b) Median
(c) Mode (d) Range

114. Accuracy of measurement is called:
(a) Validity (b) Reliability
(c) Practicability (d) All of the above

115. Which type of test ends to have the lowest reliability?
(a) True - false (b) Completion
(c) Matching (d) Essay

116. Most of the tests used in our schools are:
(a) Intelligence tests (b) Achievement tests
(c) Aptitude tests (d) Personality tests

117. _____ involves professional judgment of the value or worth of measured performance.
(a) Test (b) Evaluation
(c) Assessment (d) Measurement

118. The term evaluation usually covers:
(a) Students performance
(b) Teacher performance
(c) Instructions performance
(d) All of above

119. Multiple choice question provide a broad sampling of:
(a) Knowledge (b) Learning
(c) Content (d) Comprehension

120. Norm reference test are designed to rank pupil:
(a) Learning (b) Effort
(c) Achievement (d) Knowledge

121. Reliability is concerned with the _____ of students.
(a) Consistency (b) Stability
(c) Dependability (d) All of above

122. Project is concerned with:
(a) Practical work (b) Theoretical work
(c) Physical work (d) Mental work

www.employeescorner.info

123. _____ is calculated by adding all the scores in distribution and then diving that sum by the numbers of scores.

(a) Mean (b) Mode
(c) Median (d) Standard deviation

124. The primary determinant of a grade is the _____ of students.

(a) Knowledge (b) Learning
(c) Performance (d) Assessment

125. An ability test includes:

(a) Achievement, aptitude & attitude
(b) Aptitude, attitude and interest
(c) Attitude, interest & intelligence
(d) Achievement, aptitude & intelligence

126. We use simulation as a teaching technique in:

(a) Short answers (b) Completion items
(c) Performance test (d) Matching exercises

127. The main purpose of classroom testing is:

(a) Compare students performance
(b) Measure teachers effectiveness
(c) Reporting to parents
(d) Improve instruction

128. Diagnostic evaluation is done:

(a) Before Teaching
(b) After Teaching
(c) In Between Teaching
(d) None of the above

129. What the individual can perform in future is measured by:

(a) Intelligence test (b) Personality test
(c) Achievement test (d) Aptitude test

130. The best measure to avoid the guessing in a structured test is to use:

(a) True – false items (b) Completion items
(c) Matching items (d) Multiple-choice items

131. The first and most important step in making a test is:

(a) Collecting context (b) Defining objectives
(c) Determing process (d) Proper planning

132. The final product of measurement is:

(a) Test item (b) Scores
(c) Interpretation of scores (d) Performance

133. Essay test have advantage over the objective tests because they:

(a) Are free from opportunities of bluffing
(b) Have high consistency in marking
(c) Provide adequate representation
(d) Provide opportunities to organize knowledge

134. The basic function of educational measurement is to find out student's:

(a) Achievement (b) Attitudes
(c) Habits (d) Interests

135. If a criterion referenced test is reliable, then scores from test are:

(a) Useful (b) Standardized
(c) Consistent (d) Valid

www.employeescorner.info

136. Construct validity is established through:
(a) Logical analysis
(b) Standardized analysis
(c) Both a & b
(d) Neither a nor b

137. The standard error of measurement is a measure of:
(a) Location (b) Central tendency
(c) Variability (d) Association

138. Which of the following is not a strength of multiple choice items:
(a) Effective testing of higher cognitive levels
(b) Content sampling
(c) Score reliability
(d) Allows for educated guessing

139. When constructing multiple choice items, it is best to:
(a) Make all option of same length
(b) Put main idea in items
(c) Use only two options
(d) Repeat key words of stem in options

140. Use of many selected responses in a test can provide good:
(a) Level of difficulty (b) Objectivity
(c) Context sampling (d) Time sampling

141. Variation in the scores of an individual from time to time could be best judged by reliability techniques of:
(a) Parallel test forms (b) Rational equivalence
(c) Split half (d) Test-retest

142. The most significant advantage of true – false items is:
(a) Wide sampling (b) Item validity
(c) Ease of construction
(d) Elimination of guessing

143. Improvement of scores on a post test after having the pre test the threat affecting the results is referred as:
(a) Instrumentation (b) History
(c) Testing (d) Mortality

144. The most comprehensive term used in the process of educational testing is called:
(a) Test (b) Interview
(c) Evaluation (d) Measurement

145. Monitoring the outcomes with reference to the objectives the term used is called:
(a) Test (b) Interview
(c) Evaluation (d) Measurement

146. Learning difficulties during instruction can be checked with the help of evaluation type called:
(a) Placement (b) Summative
(c) Diagnostic (d) Formative

147. Test designed to measure the number of items an individual can attempt correctly in a given time is referred type of test as:
(a) Power (b) Supply
(c) Achievement (d) Speed

148. Test designed to measure the learning during specific time of an individual is referred type of test as:
(a) Power (b) Supply
(c) Achievement (d) Speed

www.employeescorner.info

149. 27% of the papers with the highest scores = lowest score = 10. When H=8, L=3 for item No. 10. What is the index of difficulty for item No. 10?

(a) 0.5 (b) 1.1

(c) 0.25 (d) 0.55

150. In a multiple choice test number of alternatives (N) is 4. What would be the score of candidate who has done 40 items correctly and 9 items wrongly?

(a) 43 (b) 31

(c) 37 (d) 49

151. Spearman-brown Prophecy formula is:

(a) $R = \frac{2r}{1+r}$ (b) $S = R - W$

(c) $S = R - \frac{W}{N-1}$ (d) $\rho = 1 - \frac{6\Sigma D^2}{N(N^2-1)}$

152. An aptitude test measure:

(a) Overall mental ability (b) Attained ability

(c) Present attainment (d) Potential ability

153. The first step in constructing a test is to:

(a) Select a variety of items from which to choose

(b) Define the objectives of the course

(c) Delimit the content to be covered by the test

(d) Decide what kind of test to use

154. Other things being equal, which type of test tends to have the lowest reliability:

(a) True - false (b) Completion

(c) Matching (d) Essay

155. The chief point of distinction between teacher – made test and standardized tests lies in the area of:

(a) Objectivity (b) Norms

(c) Overall quality (d) Sampling

156. Seventy fifth percentile may also be termed as:

(a) Q_1 (b) Q_2

(c) Q_3 (d) Q_4

157. The quality testing in education is only possible by using:

(a) Achievement test

(b) Intelligence test

(c) Aptitude test

(d) Standardized achievement test

158. Achievement Test batteries are widely used at:

(a) Elementary School level

(b) Secondary School level

(c) Intermediate level

(d) Degree level

159. The scale that is used for attitude measurement is named as:

(a) Technical Scale (b) Ordinal Scale

(c) Likert Scale (d) Projective Scale

160. The type of test used for obtaining dependable ranking of the students is:

(a) Norm reference (b) Diagnostic

(c) Prognostic (d) Criterion reference

161. The most significant advantage in the true-false test is:

(a) Wide sampling (b) Items validity

(c) Elimination of guessing (d) None of the above

www.employeescorner.info

162. A test designed to know the students position in a group is called:
(a) Criterion reference (b) Norm reference
(c) Achievement (d) Aptitude

163. A sum of questions is:
(a) Test (b) Measurement
(c) Assessment (d) Evaluation

164. The instrument to measure is:
(a) Test (b) Content
(c) Assessment (d) Evaluation

165. Measurement is the:
(a) Qualitative value (b) Value judgement
(c) Numerical value (d) None of the above

166. Evaluation is:
(a) Numerical Value (b) Value Judgement
(c) Qualitative Value (d) None of the above

167. The scores of student in a paper is:
(a) Test (b) Measurement
(c) Evaluation (d) All of the above

168. A test answers the question:
(a) How well (b) How much
(c) How good (d) None of the above

169. Measurement answers the question:
(a) How well (b) How much
(c) How good (d) None of the above

170. Evaluation answers the question:
(a) How well (b) How much
(c) How good (d) None of the above

171. A symbol indicating the performance of the student is:
(a) Test (b) Grade
(c) Report (d) Measurement

172. Evaluation Techniques are selected on the basis of:
(a) Usability (b) Reliability
(c) Validity (d) Objectivity

173. CRT is clearly defined and delimited domain of:
(a) Knowledge (b) Performance
(c) Learning Task (d) Evaluation

174. Evaluation is the systematic process of collecting and analyzing data in order to make:
(a) Prediction (b) Judgments
(c) Decisions (d) Results

175. Instructional objectives must include:
(a) Action verb (b) Learning resources
(c) Learning activities (d) Teaching strategies

176. The first draft of objectives needs to be:
(a) Tested (b) Assessed
(c) Measured (d) Evaluated

177. Usually NRT is not used for:
(a) The measure of achievement
(b) Objective type item
(c) Mastery testing domain
(d) Subjective item

www.employeescorner.info

SECTION – II (Short Questions)

1. What is the difference between measurement and evaluation?
2. Briefly describe the types of assessment.
3. What are objective type test? Discuss its types.
4. What are subjective type tests? Discuss its types.
5. Differentiate between teacher made test and standardized test.
6. What is NEAS? Give its purposes.
7. What is table of specification?
8. How the scores are converted into grades.
9. What are the types of grading?
10. What is PEC? Give its purposes?

SECTION – III (Detailed Questions)

1. Discuss in detail the role of assessment and evaluation in educational process.
2. What techniques are used to assess the students at secondary school level?
3. What are the merits and demerits of objective type tests?
4. Discuss in detail the standardized tests.
5. Explain the characteristics of a good test.
6. What are the types of marking and reporting system? Also discuss its uses.

KEY MCQ's

1.	a	2.	b	3.	c	4.	b	5.	b
6.	b	7.	b	8.	a	9.	a	10.	a
11.	c	12.	d	13.	c	14.	a	15.	b
16.	a	17.	a	18.	a	19.	b	20.	c
21.	d	22.	c	23.	b	24.	b	25.	c
26.	d	27.	b	28.	a	29.	a	30.	d
31.	a	32.	a	33.	c	34.	b	35.	c
36.	d	37.	a	38.	d	39.	d	40.	a
41.	d	42.	d	43.	b	44.	a	45.	b
46.	a	47.	b	48.	d	49.	c	50.	b
51.	b	52.	b	53.	a	54.	a	55.	d
56.	d	57.	d	58.	d	59.	b	60.	a
61.	c	62.	a	63.	d	64.	a	65.	b
66.	d	67.	a	68.	b	69.	b	70.	d
71.	b	72.	a	73.	c	74.	a	75.	b
76.	c	77.	a	78.	a	79.	c	80.	b
81.	d	82.	b	83.	d	84.	c	85.	a
86.	c	87.	b	88.	d	89.	a	90.	b
91.	b	92.	a	93.	b	94.	a	95.	a
96.	c	97.	b	98.	d	99.	a	100.	a
101.	c	102.	d	103.	a	104.	d	105.	c
106.	b	107.	c	108.	d	109.	d	110.	b
111.	a	112.	b	113.	c	114.	b	115.	d

www.employeescorner.info

116.	b	117.	b	118.	d	119.	c	120.	c
121.	a	122.	a	123.	a	124.	c	125.	d
126.	c	127.	a	128.	b	129.	d	130.	b
131.	b	132.	b	133.	d	134.	a	135.	c
136.	a	137.	c	138.	a	139.	a	140.	b
141.	d	142.	a	143.	a	144.	c	145.	c
146.	c	147.	d	148.	a	149.	d	150.	c
151.	a	152.	d	153.	d	154.	d	155.	b
156.	c	157.	d	158.	d	159.	c	160.	a
161.	a	162.	b	163.	a	164.	a	165.	c
166.	b	167.	b	168.	a	169.	b	170.	c
171.	b	172.	c	173.	c	174.	b	175.	a
176.	d	177.	c						

www.employeescorner.info

B.Ed (Code 408)

SCHOOL AND CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT

B.Ed (408)

SCHOOL AND CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT

SECTION – I (MCQs)

1. The main purpose of the supervision of teaching should be the:
   (a) Advancement of pupil welfare
   (b) Proper utilization of school facilities
   (c) Carrying out of the curriculum
   (d) Achievement of success in examination

2. Supervision should be primarily:
   (a) Preventive and critical
   (b) Preventive and corrective
   (c) Constructive and creative
   (d) Construction and critical

3. The basic purpose of supervision is to help:
   (a) Teachers in improving methods
   (b) Teachers in understanding pupil
   (c) Teachers in dealing pupils
   (d) Children learn more effectively

4. The elementary school teachers are directly responsible to the:
   (a) Headmaster (b) DEO
   (c) Parents (d) Students

5. The criticism most frequently leveled at school administrators is that:
   (a) They like praise
   (b) They are to lazy
   (c) They fail to provide leadership
   (d) They do not know teachers

6. The school headmaster are expected to:
   (a) Put into operation the course of study
   (b) Hold daily meetings
   (c) Prepare the budget
   (d) All of the above

7. A supervisor is one who:
   (a) Provides friendly help
   (b) Inspects classrooms
   (c) Gives directions
   (d) Criticizes the teaching method

8. The effective supervision is indicated by:
   (a) Good relations between teacher and supervisors
   (b) Helping teachers in their teaching
   (c) Helping teachers becoming more self sufficient
   (d) Criticizing teacher's lessons

9. The school policy should be determined by:
   (a) The professional educators
   (b) Headmasters
   (c) Citizens
   (d) Citizens and educators

www.employeescorner.info

10. The chief responsibility of the principal is:
(a) Organize and administer the guidance programme
(b) Provide leadership in instructional plan
(c) Maintain school records
(d) Handle discipline problems

11. Indication of democratic attitude is:
(a) Equal rights
(b) Participation
(c) Cooperation
(d) All of the above

12. The history of administration goes back to:
(a) 3000 BC (b) 4000 BC
(c) 5000 BC (d) 6000 BC

13. Administration means:
(a) To look after (b) To protect
(c) To run (d) To establish

14. The function of educational administration and management is:
(a) Instructional tasks
(b) Non-Instructional tasks
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of a & b

15. Provision of good educational environment is:
(a) Instructional tasks
(b) Non-Instructional tasks
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of a & b

16. Arrangement of physical resources is:
(a) Instructional tasks (b) Non-Instructional tasks
(c) Both a & b (d) None of a & b

17. The main types of administration are:
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

18. Which is not the type of administration:
(a) Instructional administration
(b) Authoritarian administration
(c) Democratic administration
(d) Laissez Faire administration

19. Which is not the characteristic of authoritative administration:
(a) Rudeness
(b) Suppressing the subordinates
(c) Strict discipline
(d) Sharing

20. Authoritative administration is based on:
(a) Dictatorship (b) Mutual sharing
(c) Non-Interference (d) None of the above

21. Democratic administration is based on:
(a) Dictatorship (b) Mutual sharing
(c) Non-Interference (d) None of the above

22. Laissez Faire administration is based on:
(a) Dictatorship (b) Mutual sharing
(c) Non-Interference (d) None of the above

www.employeescorner.info

23. "Boss is right" is the feature of:
(a) Authoritative administration
(b) Democratic administration
(c) Laissez Faire Administration
(d) All of the above

24. Respect of opinion is the feature of:
(a) Authoritative administration
(b) Democratic administration
(c) Laissez Faire Administration
(d) All of the above

25. Sense of responsibility is not cared in:
(a) Authoritative administration
(b) Democratic administration
(c) Laissez Faire Administration
(d) All of the above

26. Literal meaning of supervision is:
(a) Superior Knowledge and Power
(b) Superior knowledge and service
(c) Superior efforts and services
(d) None of the above

27. "Supervision is not to control the teacher but to work cooperatively" is the saying of:
(a) Glatthorn (b) Hoy and Forsyth
(c) Harris (d) Glickman

28. Who said "Supervision is the set of services and processes for teacher development to attain goals of school".
(a) Glatthorn (b) Hoy and Forsyth
(c) Harris (d) Glickman

29. In teaching learning process supervision is usually carried out by:
(a) Principal (b) Teacher
(c) Parents (d) Society

30. "Assessment of how well a school is performing" is:
(a) Administration (b) Supervision
(c) Inspection (d) All of the above

31. According to Fayol, elements of administration are:
(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 7

32. According to Gulick and Urwick, elements of administration are:
(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 7

33. In "POSDCORB" CO stands for:
(a) Cooperation (b) Collection
(c) Coordinating (d) Correlation

34. To make arrangements is the part of:
(a) Planning (b) Organizing
(c) Commanding (d) Coordinating

35. Execution of plans and decisions is the part of:
(a) Planning (b) Organizing
(c) Commanding (d) Coordinating

36. To bring harmony among all the elements of programme is:
(a) Planning (b) Organizing
(c) Commanding (d) Coordinating

www.employeescorner.info

37. School Budget includes:
(a) Development expenditure
(b) Non-development expenditure
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of a & b

38. BM stands for:
(a) Budget Money (b) Budget Monitoring
(c) Budget Materials (d) Budget Manual

39. Non-development budget includes:
(a) Salaries
(b) Running expenditures
(c) Maintenance of building
(d) All of the above

40. New Libraries, laboratories etc are constructed under:
(a) Development Budget
(b) Non-development budget
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of a & b

41. Leadership is the ability:
(a) To influence
(b) To motivate
(c) To achieve organizational goals
(d) All of the above

42. Staff development means:
(a) Recruiting staff (b) Training staff
(c) Increasing staff (d) Decreasing staff

43. Selecting one course of action among various alternatives is:
(a) Planning (b) Organizing
(c) Decision making (d) Coordinating

44. Who is called father of scientific management theory:
(a) Fredrick Tylor (b) Henry Fayol
(c) Elton Meo (d) Terry and Franklin

45. Who is the father of operational management theory:
(a) Fredrick Tylor (b) Henry Fayol
(c) Elton Meo (d) Terry and Franklin

46. All Govt. grants and expenditures are maintained in:
(a) Cash Register (b) Acquittance Roll
(c) Contingent Register (d) Stock Register

47. In case of GPF advance, the no. of installments for refunding is:
(a) 24 (b) 36
(c) 30 (d) 40

48. Developing alternatives is a step of:
(a) Organization (b) Planning
(c) Direction (d) Control

49. How funds in a given period will be obtained and spent is:
(a) Allocation (b) Expenditure
(c) Budget (d) Receipt

50. ACR means
(a) Annual confidential report
(b) All correct responses
(c) Annual correct report
(d) Annual confidential result

www.employeescorner.info

51. Type of supervision encouraging variety, originality and independent experimentation is:

(a) Preventive (b) Corrective
(c) Constructive (d) Creative

52 Who advocated bureaucratic theory?

(a) Campbell (b) Herzberg
(c) Max Weber (d) Henry Fayol

53 Directing must be consistent with:

(a) Organizational policies (b) Procedures
(c) Job descriptions (d) All of the above

54 In case of new recruitment the probation period is:

(a) 03 years (b) 02 years
(c) 01 year (d) 06 months

55 The Power delegated throughout an organization is:

(a) Control (b) Command
(c) Centralization (d) Decentralization

56 The father of modern theory of management is:

(a) Tyler (b) Henry Fayol
(c) Max Weber (d) Gullick

57 The smallest interacting parts of a systems are:

(a) Input (b) Components
(c) Structure (d) Feed back

58 Which pension is granted to civil servant who retires in the age of sixty:

(a) Superannuation (b) Invalid
(c) Retiring (d) Compensation

59 All financial transaction of the school occurring from day to day is entered in:

(a) Cash Book (b) Stock Register
(c) Log Book (d) Service Book

60. The process of directing others, towards the accomplishment of some objectives is:

(a) Communication (b) Managing
(c) Leadership (d) None of the above

61. Micro Planning is done in:

(a) Top Management
(b) Middle Management
(c) Lower Management
(d) Middle & Lower Management

62. The ACR can not be initiated for the period of less than:

(a) Two months (b) Three months
(c) Five months (d) Four months

63. The individual in the group given the task of directing and coordinating is:

(a) Leader (b) Supervisor
(c) Instructor (d) Guide

64. A choice made between two or more alternative is called:

(a) Assumption (b) Decision
(c) Reporting (d) None of the above

65. The cash book is maintained by:

(a) DDO (b) Dy. DEO
(c) DEO (d) EDO

www.employeescorner.info

66. Authoritarian model is more suitable for:
(a) Confidence (b) Improvement
(c) Achievement (d) Discipline

67. Teachers salaries and allowances collectively are written in:
(a) Cash Register (b) Acquittance Roll
(c) Contingent Register (d) Stock Register

68. To motivate the other to achieve certain goals is:
(a) Planning (b) Leading
(c) Controlling (d) Organizing

69. A programme of activities which is designed to attain educational ends is:
(a) Learning (b) Curriculum
(c) Instruction (d) Syllabi

70. Superannuation/retirement age in Pakistan is:
(a) 65 years (b) 62 years
(c) 60 years (d) 58 years

71. Pension is given if the retirement is after service of:
(a) 20 years (b) 15 years
(c) 35 years (d) 25 years

72. Person who possesses qualities of leadership is:
(a) Leader (b) Manager
(c) Administrator (d) Officer

73. The process of making judgment is called:
(a) Budgeting (b) Evaluation
(c) Demonstration (d) Documentation

74. The characteristics of good planner are:
(a) Optimistic (b) Motivator
(c) Producer (d) All of them

75. What does E & D Rules mean:
(a) Efficiency and duty rules
(b) Efficiency and department rules
(c) Efficiency and discipline rules
(d) Effective and discipline rules

76. A.D.P is an abbreviation of:
(a) Annual Development Programme
(b) Annual Duty Programme
(c) Annual Division of Performance
(d) Annual Debating Programme

77. Education in Pakistan is the responsibility of which government under devolution of power:
(a) Federal (b) District
(c) Divisional (d) Provincial

78. The power is concentrated in the hands of one or few people in:
(a) Control (b) Command
(c) Decentralization (d) Centralization

79. What is central to administration:
(a) Organization (b) Communication
(c) Decision making (d) Coordination

80. In POSDIR, R stands for:
(a) Reporting (b) Response Reply
(c) Representing (d) Directing

www.employeescorner.info

81. S.N.E. is an abbreviation of:
(a) Schedule of new experience
(b) Schedule of new entry
(c) Schedule of new expenditure
(d) System of new entry

82. The teacher is considered in the world as
(a) Religious agent (b) Change agent
(c) Social agent (d) Political agent

83. The level of school administration can best be judged through:
(a) Head teacher-teacher relations
(b) Beautiful building
(c) Learning out comes
(d) Teachers students relations

84. Acquittance roll is used for:
(a) Salary disbursement
(b) Stock
(c) Govt. grants
(d) Expenditures

85. The degree to which organizational resources contribute to productivity is:
(a) Effectiveness (b) Efficiency
(c) Out put (d) Production

86. All transactions should be entered in which register:
(a) Fee (b) Cash
(c) Funds (d) With drawl

87. Coordinating, stimulating and directing the growth of teacher is the purpose of:
(a) Administration (b) Inspection
(c) Supervision (d) Management

88. The concept of inspection was first introduced in:
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) England (d) China

89. Budgeting is an estimation of:
(a) Income and Investment
(b) Investment
(c) Income and Expenditure
(d) All of the above

90. The authorized person of staff performance is:
(a) Teacher (b) Head teacher
(c) Student (d) Clerk

91. An element of fear and anxiety is found in:
(a) Supervision (b) Guidance
(c) Management (d) Inspection

92. Expenses of newspapers, coal, ice, stationery are written in:
(a) Cash Register
(b) Acquittance Roll
(c) Contingent Register
(d) Stock Register

www.employeescorner.info

93. In Laissez faire Leadership – the leader:

(a) Controls the group

(b) Motivates the group

(c) Avoids the group

(d) Appreciate the group

94. M.I.S. is the abbreviation of:

(a) Measurement Information System

(b) Management Information System

(c) Module Information System

(d) Management Information Strategy

95. The successful and systematic working of a school depends on suitable:

(a) Teacher (b) Time Table

(c) Curriculum (d) Location

96. Selecting people to meet needs of activities is:

(a) Planning (b) Staffing

(c) Organizing (d) Controlling

97. Stock register is used for writing stock:

(a) Purchased from Govt. Grant

(b) Purchased from Contingent grant

(c) Purchased from Donation

(d) All above

98. Correspondence register is used:

(a) Dispatching mail (b) Receiving mail

(c) Both a& b (d) None of a & b

99. Private schools in Pakistan were Nationalizated in:

(a) 1962 (b) 1982

(c) 1972 (d) 1992

100. In which register, remarks are written when a student is commended for a special merit or report or punished for misbehaviour.

(a) Accession Register (b) Conduct Register

(c) Examination Register (d) Log Book

101. The determination of human and material resources for successful management is:

(a) Planning (b) Organizing

(c) Leading (d) Controlling

102. Inspection officers of education department pen down the particulars, merits, demerits and views in:

(a) Accession Register

(b) Conduct Register

(c) Examination Register

(d) Log Book

103. Wastage of resourses, time and work is prevented in administration by the function of:

(a) Staffing (b) Directing

(c) Coordination (d) Budgeting

104. Which register is used to convey the orders to head of institution and Govt. to employee:

(a) Log Book

(b) Order Book

(c) Correspondence Register

(d) Movement Register

www.employeescorner.info

105. For how many consecutive days absence without leave, name of girls shall be struck off the rolls.

(a) 6 (b) 8

(c) 10 (d) 12

106. For how many consecutive days, absence without leave, name of the boys shall be struck off the rolls.

(a) 6 (b) 8

(c) 10 (d) 12

107. When is stock annually checked or physically verified.

(a) 1st January

(b) 1st April

(c) 30th June

(d) 31st December

108. How much concession in fees is admissible for brothers/ sisters of a student in an institution under same management.

(a) Full (b) Half

(c) One third (d) One fourth

109. What is the minor penalty under E & D rules.

(a) Censure

(b) Without promotion of increments

(c) Stoppage of efficiency bar

(d) All above

110. What is the major penalty under E & D rules.

(a) Reduction to a lower grade and recovery of loss

(b) Compulsory retirement

(c) Removal & dismissal from service

(d) All above

111. Casual leaves per annum are:

(a) 10 (b) 15

(c) 20 (d) 25

112. Maximum leaves sanctioned at a time under ordinary circumstances are:

(a) 5 (b) 10

(c) 15 (d) 20

113. Maximum casual leaves sanctioned at a time under special circumstances are:

(a) 5 (b) 10

(c) 15 (d) 20

114. Earned leaves that a civil servant in vacation department can avail per moth:

(a) One (b) Three

(c) Five (d) Seven

115. Earned leaves that a civil servant in non-vacation department can avail per month:

(a) One (b) Two

(c) Four (d) Six

116. Who belongs to vacation department.

(a) Head of institution (b) Clerk

(c) Grade – 4 Servant (d) Teacher

117. The earned leave account of Gazetted servants is maintained by:

(a) Head of Institution

(b) District Education Officer

(c) District Accounts Officer

(d) Executive Officer

www.employeescorner.info

118. Earned leaves of non-gazetted officers maintained.
(a) Order Book (b) Service Book
(c) Log Book (d) Acquittance roll

119. The maximum period of leave on full pay without medical certificate is.
(a) 100 days (b) 120 days
(c) 140 days (d) 180 days

120. The maximum period of leave on full pay that can be granted at one time with medical certificate is:
(a) 100 days (b) 120 days
(c) 140 days (d) 180 days

121. The leaves that can not be refused is:
(a) Causal Leave (b) Medical Leave
(c) Recreation Leave (d) All above

122. The maximum period of leave without pay is :
(a) 1 year (b) 2 years
(c) 5 years (d) 7 years

123. The maximum period of leave preparatory to retirement is:
(a) 100 days (b) 200 days
(c) 300 days (d) 365 days

124. The salary is given as leave encashment for:
(a) 180 days (b) 200 days
(c) 300 days (d) 365 days

125. The condition for leave encashment is:
(a) Complete 30 years of service
(b) Surrendered LPR
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of a & b

126. The period of maternity leave is:
(a) 60 days (b) 90 days
(c) 100 days (d) 120 days

127. Maternity leave can be availed by ladies in non vacation departments for.
(a) One time (b) Two times
(c) Three times (d) Four times

128. How many times maternity leave can be availed by female servants in vacation department.
(a) Two time
(b) Three times
(c) Four times
(d) At all times when needed

129. The period of study leave for the Degree of Doctorate is.
(a) One year (b) Two years
(c) Three years (d) Four years

130. The budget in which grants for new construction are demanded is:
(a) Annual Budget
(b) Development Budget
(c) Non-development Budget
(d) Supplementary Budget

131. The budget in which salaries of employees are demanded is:
(a) Annual Budget
(b) Development Budget
(c) Non-development Budget
(d) Supplementary Budget

www.employeescorner.info

132. The source of income of school is.
(a) Govt. Grants (b) Funds
(c) Donations (d) All above

133. Funds of schools are received from:
(a) Govt. (b) Teachers
(c) Students (d) Donation

134. The use of funds received from students is:
(a) Deposited in Govt. treasure
(b) Spent on students only
(c) Spent on institution only
(d) Spent on students and institution

135. Tuition fee is received from:
(a) Primary school students
(b) Elementary school students
(c) High School Students
(d) None of above

136. The share of science fund in union fund at Elementary level is.
(a) 10% (b) 25%
(c) 50% (d) 75%

137. Money received and disbursed is entered in:
(a) Log Book (b) Cash Book
(c) Order Book (d) Acquitance roll

138. The least distance for which traveling allowance can be availed is:
(a) 10km (b) 12km
(c) 14km (d) 16km

139. School Management is concerned with:
(a) Efficient use of resources
(b) Effective educational environment
(c) Achievement of Educational Objective
(d) All above

140. Which one is not the basic Element of Management:
(a) Planning (b) Organizing
(c) Leading (d) Counselling

141. The characteristic of community is:
(a) A group of interactive people
(b) Same goal
(c) Same culture, tradition and territory
(d) All above

142. Who manages the elementary school at District Level.
(a) AEO (b) Dy. DEO
(c) DEO (d) DPI

143. School management committees were established on.
(a) 1971 (b) 1984
(c) 1994 (d) 2000

144. The function of school Management Committee is:
(a) Provision of resources
(b) to solve the problems faced by students and parents
(c) To develop rapport between teacher and parents
(d) All above

www.employeescorner.info

145. School Management Committee was renamed in 2000 as:
(a) School Council
(b) Parents Teachers Association
(c) Students, Parents and Teachers Association
(d) Student, Teacher Association

146. The space required for classroom in Elementary school is:
(a) $0.40m^2$ (b) $0.50m^2$
(c) $0.60m^2$ (d) $0.70m^2$

147. The space required for classroom in secondary school is.
(a) $1/4\ m^2$ (b) $1/2\ m^2$
(c) $1\ m^2$ (d) $1\ ¼.\ m^2$

148. The biggest library in Pakistan is:
(a) Punjab Public Library Lahore
(b) Quaid-e-Azam Library Lahore
(c) Public Library Multan
(d) Dial Singh Library Lahore

149. Determination of human and material resources for successful management is:
(a) Planning (b) Organizing
(c) Leading (d) Controlling

150. The element that regulates the management activities is:
(a) Planning (b) Organizing
(c) Leading (d) Controlling

151. The process undertaken to coordinate the activities of others to achieve the results is known as:
(a) Supervision (b) Management
(c) Organization (d) Direction

152. The first step in the process of administration is:
(a) Planning (b) Organizing
(c) Controlling (d) Leading

153. The process of efficiently getting activities completed with and through other people is called:
(a) Administration (b) Curriculum
(c) Guidance (d) Research

154. The last step in decision making is to:
(a) Select the best alternatives
(b) Evaluate the alternatives
(c) Develop the alternatives
(d) Establish decision criteria

155. If the manager is doing the evaluation of a project he is at stage of:
(a) Planning (b) Organizing
(c) Leading (d) Controlling

156. When a new programme is started the management process will start form the element:
(a) Planning (b) Organizing
(c) Leading (d) Controlling

157. Co-curricular activities organized to develop social values in student are:
(a) Debates (b) Scouting
(c) Doll making (d) Gardening

158. Chairperson of school council is:
(a) Head teacher
(b) Any teacher of school
(c) Person form community
(d) Parents

159. The special daily allowance of an officer in BPS-19 is:
(a) 430 (b) 700
(c) 450 (d) 825

www.employeescorner.info

160. The maximum Limit for maternity leave is:
(a) 100 days (b) 90 days
(c) 25 days (d) 45 days

161. First statement of excesses and surrender is sent to department in month of:
(a) November (b) December
(c) January (d) February

162. The Service Book is maintained for the civil servants of grade:
(a) 1-5 (b) 1-15
(c) 5-16 (d) All Govt. Servants

163. Cash book should be written:
(a) Daily (b) Monthly
(c) Quarterly (d) Annually

164. Time table of a school depends upon:
(a) Activities in school
(b) School working hours
(c) Number of teachers
(d) Number of students

165. Marriage grant can be received by a government servant or the marriage of the daughter:
(a) 90 days before marriage
(b) Within 90 days after marriage
(c) With 120 days after marriage
(d) Within 180 days after marriage

166. Study leave is granted to a government servant after continuous service of:
(a) 2 Years (b) 3 Years
(c) 4 Years (d) 5 Years

167. All entries in cash book are initiated by:
(a) DDEO (b) DEO
(c) EDO (d) DDO

168. Layoff of an employee means:
(a) Decruitment
(b) Suspension
(c) Retirement
(d) Compulsory retirement

169. Job specification means:
(a) Requirement of job
(b) Nature of job
(c) Scope of job
(d) Description of job

170. Generally a primary school timing is
(a) 3-4 hours daily (b) 4-5 hours daily
(c) 5-6 hours daily (d) 6-7 hours daily

171. After devolution the post created to control education at district level is
(a) Dy. DEO (b) DEO
(c) DDO (d) EDO

172. Sparkplug of the school is
(a) Curriculum (b) Syllabus
(c) Time table (d) School assembly

173. In 1964 Loontz and Donel divided management into five parts as
(a) POSDR (b) POSDI
(c) POSDC (d) POCCC

www.employeescorner.info

SECTION – II (Short Questions)

1. Discriminate between Administration, management and supervision.
2. What are the principles of supervision?
3. Describe common principles of school environment.
4. Enlist different types of school record.
5. Which seating arrangement you consider best for performing activity in the class.
6. What is the role of co-curricular activities in overall development of personality of student?
7. Discuss the code of ethics of a teacher with reference to profession and students.
8. Discuss the participation of community in school development.

SECTION – III (Detailed Questions)

1. Discuss in detail the theories of management. Which theory you consider the best and why.
2. Discuss general rules and guiding principles for time management.
3. What are the duties and authorities of school head?
4. Discuss in detail the trends of administration.

KEY MCQ's

1.	a	2.	c	3.	d	4.	a	5.	c
6.	a	7.	a	8.	c	9.	d	10.	b
11.	d	12.	c	13.	a	14.	c	15.	a
16.	b	17.	b	18.	a	19.	d	20.	a
21.	b	22.	c	23.	a	24.	b	25.	c
26.	a	27.	b	28.	a	29.	a	30.	c
31.	b	32.	d	33.	c	34.	b	35.	c
36.	d	37.	c	38.	d	39.	d	40.	a
41.	d	42.	b	43.	c	44.	a	45.	b
46.	a	47.	a	48.	b	49.	c	50.	a
51.	d	52.	c	53.	d	54.	a	55.	d
56.	b	57.	b	58.	a	59.	a	60.	b
61.	d	62.	b	63.	b	64.	b	65.	a
66.	d	67.	a	68.	b	69.	b	70.	c
71.	d	72.	a	73.	b	74.	d	75.	c
76.	a	77.	b	78.	d	79.	c	80.	a
81.	b	82.	b	83.	c	84.	a	85.	b
86.	b	87.	b	88.	c	89.	c	90.	b
91.	d	92.	c	93.	c	94.	b	95.	b
96.	b	97.	d	98.	c	99.	c	100.	b
101.	a	102.	d	103.	d	104.	b	105.	c
106.	a	107.	c	108.	b	109.	d	110.	d
111.	d	112.	b	113.	c	114.	a	115.	c
116.	d	117.	c	118.	b	119.	b	120.	d

www.employeescorner.info

121.	b	122.	c	123.	d	124.	a	125.	c
126.	b	127.	c	128.	d	129.	c	130.	b
131.	c	132.	d	133.	c	134.	d	135.	d
136.	b	137.	b	138.	d	139.	d	140.	d
141.	d	142.	c	143.	c	144.	d	145.	a
146.	c	147.	c	148.	a	149.	a	150.	d
151.	b	152.	a	153.	a	154.	a	155.	d
156.	a	157.	b	158.	a	159.	d	160.	b
161.	a	162.	b	163.	a	164.	b	165.	b
166.	d	167.	d	168.	d	169.	d	170.	c
171.	d	172.	c	173.	c				

www.employeescorner.info

B.Ed (Code 410)

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CURRICULUM

B.Ed (410)

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CURRICULUM

SECTION – I (MCQs)

1. Curriculum is:
   (a) Course
   (b) Syllabus
   (c) Co-curricular activities
   (d) Overall activities of an institution

2. Important factor of curriculum is to help to achieve the:
   (a) Objectives (b) Job
   (c) Education (d) Values

3. Responsible for the curriculum planning and development in Pakistan is:
   (a) Curriculum wing (b) Text book boards
   (c) Secondary board (d) All of these

4. Mini Culture is:
   (a) Home (b) Content
   (c) Curriculum (d) Classroom

5. Which domain of objectives is not being evaluated through our present system of examination:
   (a) Cognitive (b) Affective
   (c) Psychomotor (d) None of these

6. Which of the following is the nature of curriculum:
   (a) Conservative (b) Critical
   (c) Creative (d) All of these

7. Curriculum provides guidance for:
   (a) School (b) Parents
   (c) Teacher (d) Students

8. Psychological foundation play its role in the development of curriculum keeping in view the:
   (a) Student's interest (b) Student's needs
   (c) Student's capabilities (d) All of these

9. Syllabus is a part of:
   (a) Society (b) Classroom
   (c) Curriculum (d) Activities

10. Benefits of A.V. Aids are that they:
   (a) Create interest
   (b) Reduce verbalization
   (c) Stimulate self activity
   (d) All of above

11. Curriculum presents instructional material is stated by:
   (a) Wheller (b) Jack Kerr
   (c) Smith (d) Elizhath Maccis

12. Relationship of subjects at different level is called:
   (a) Centralization
   (b) De-centralization
   (c) Horizontal Organization
   (d) Vertical Organization

13. An outline of the topics of a subject to the covered in specific time is called:
   (a) Curriculum (b) Course
   (c) Programme (d) Syllabus

www.employeescorner.info

14. Curriculum organization used for different concepts at the same class is:
(a) Vertical (b) Horizontal
(c) Logical (d) None of these

15. The category of Audio Visual Aids is:
(a) Radio (b) Television
(c) Tape-recorder (d) All of these

16. Major concern of curriculum is:
(a) Personal satisfaction
(b) Change in individuals behaviour
(c) Preparation for service
(d) None of the above

17. The importance of curriculum in the system of education is just like a:
(a) Constitution in a country
(b) Provision of latest knowledge
(c) Preparation of students for service
(d) None of the above

18. Curriculum is supposed to:
(a) Achieve the objectives
(b) Be organized by the school
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of a & b

19. Curriculum reflects the culture of:
(a) Society (b) Home
(c) School (d) Area

20. Curriculum is interpreted to mean all the organized courses, activities and experiences which students have under the directions of the school, whether in the classroom or not, is said by:
(a) Stephen Romine (b) Hilda Taba
(c) John Dewey (d) H. Rugg

21. Learning means:
(a) Change in behaviour (b) Teaching process
(c) Curriculum change (d) None of these

22. The outline of the contents is:
(a) Course (b) Syllabus
(c) Programme (d) All above

23. Component of curriculum is:
(a) Evaluation (b) Objectives
(c) Teaching strategies (d) All of the above

24. Models of curriculum presently being used at any stage in Pakistan is:
(a) Activity (b) Subject
(c) Integrated (d) All of the above

25. The Selection of the particular design is influenced by:
(a) Types (b) Elements
(c) Foundation (d) Principle

26. The committee responsible to finalize the curriculum up to secondary level in Pakistan is:
(a) National Curriculum Committee
(b) Teachers Curriculum Committee
(c) Text Curriculum Committee
(d) None of these

www.employeescorner.info

27. Intelligence level of gifted students is:
(a) 140 and above (b) 110 and above
(c) 90 and above (d) None of these

28. The mirror of the Society is:
(a) Hospital (b) Office
(c) School (d) Playground

29. Types of individual differences are:
(a) Physical (b) Mental
(c) Emotional (d) All of the above

30. A curriculum is blue print or plan of the school that includes experiences for the:
(a) Teacher (b) Learner
(c) Curriculum planner (d) Experts

31. If two or more methods are mixed up for teaching, the teaching method will be known as:
(a) Combined method (b) Mixed method
(c) Eclectic method (d) None of these

32. The scope of curriculum include:
(a) Programme of studies
(b) Programme of activities
(c) Programme of guidance
(d) All of the above

33. The Concise Oxford Dictionary defines curriculum as a:
(a) Course of learning (b) Chariot race course
(c) Course of study (d) Course of Education

34. The model of curriculum could not move above elementary stage is:
(a) Core curriculum (b) Activity curriculum
(c) Subject curriculum (d) None of these

35. Detailed contents of the subjects for a class is called:
(a) Course (b) Syllabus
(c) Programme (d) All above

36. A curriculum is the sum total of a school's efforts to influence a child's:
(a) Personality (b) Attitude
(c) Behaviour (d) Action

37. Percentage of knowledge gained through observation/vision is:
(a) 75% (b) 50%
(c) 60% (d) 40%

38. The base on which the subject activities and experience are planned is called:
(a) Lesson (b) Unit
(c) Curriculum (d) Design

39. Keeping in view the types of students in a class are generally grouped as:
(a) Average (b) Below average
(c) Above average (d) All of these

40. Logical order of content organization is to arrange the content according to:
(a) Spiral sequence (b) Logical sequence
(c) Economical needs (d) Social needs

41. Summative evaluation takes place:
(a) In the beginning (b) In the middle
(c) At the end (d) After regular inter

42. Education policy that gave equal weigh: to general science and technical education was:
(a) 1972 (b) 1978
(c) 1992 (d) 1998

www.employeescorner.info

43. In planning and implementing curricula school makes its selection from:
(a) Culture (b) Nation
(c) Region (d) Mass communication

44. Without suitable curriculum, aims of education:
(a) Can be achieved
(b) Can not be achieved
(c) Can be changed
(d) Can not be changed

45. How many basic components of curriculum have:
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 6 (d) 8

46. Curriculum development refers to the total process of curriculum:
(a) Designing (b) Implementing
(c) Evaluating (d) All above

47. Which one is not the component of the curriculum?
(a) Objectives (b) Design
(c) Contents (d) Evaluation

48. Effectiveness of curriculum is determined by:
(a) Objectives (b) Design
(c) Method (d) Evaluation

49. The arrangement of the elements of curriculum can be defined as:
(a) Curriculum Foundation
(b) Curriculum Design
(c) Curriculum Development
(d) Curriculum Construction

50. The main aim of education in Pakistan at primary and Secondary level is attainment of student's:
(a) Abilities (b) Capacities
(c) Potentialities (d) Capabilities

51. The model of behavioral objectives of curriculum evaluation was presented by:
(a) Tyler (b) Stuffle beam
(c) Hilda taba (d) John Dewey

52. The term "core curriculum" is sometimes simply called:
(a) Code (b) Core
(c) Curricula (d) Cope

53. The method used to evaluate the curriculum is:
(a) Formative Evaluation
(b) Summative Evaluation
(c) Diagnostic Evaluation
(d) a, b & c

54. One way of finding out, what is going on in a class room is:
(a) Observation
(b) Case Study
(c) Autobiography
(d) Attitude Scale

55. When, What, Why & How, to teach is the main task of:
(a) Educational philosophy
(b) Educational psychology
(c) Economics
(d) History

www.employeescorner.info

56. The forces that effect the development of curriculum are called:
(a) Foundations of curriculum
(b) Curriculum Design
(c) Curriculum Evaluation
(d) Elements of curriculum

57. Philosophy and curriculum are concerned with the question of what:
(a) A man can become
(b) Is the Purpose of life
(c) Are requirements of success
(d) Was man in the past?

58. Philosophical foundation of curriculum is concerned with:
(a) Ideas (b) History
(c) Economy (d) Contents

59. Student's needs and interests are important in:
(a) Historical foundation
(b) Sociological foundation
(c) Psychological foundation
(d) Economical foundation

60. Psychological foundations of curriculum help curriculum developers to understand the nature of:
(a) Teachers (b) Content
(c) Learners (d) Teaching

61. Sociological foundations are concerned with:
(a) Ideas (b) History
(c) Society (d) Economy

62. Subject Centered designs revolve around:
(a) Learner (b) Social problems
(c) Content (d) Social values

63. Areas/sources of information for psychological foundation are:
(a) Student characteristics (b) Learning process
(c) Teaching method (d) All above

64. Nature of elements of curriculum and pattern of their organization is:
(a) Curriculum Design
(b) Foundation of curriculum
(c) Curriculum evaluation
(d) Elements of curriculum

65. A frame work or plan of action for preparing a curriculum is:
(a) Curriculum Design
(b) Foundation of curriculum
(c) Curriculum evaluation
(d) Elements of curriculum

66. Knowledge is compartmentalized in:
(a) Subject centred curriculum
(b) Learner centred curriculum
(c) Activity centred curriculum
(d) a, b & c

67. Prior planning is characteristic of:
(a) Subject centred curriculum
(b) Learner centred curriculum
(c) Activity centred curriculum
(d) a, b & c

www.employeescorner.info

68. Explanatory methods are used in:
(a) Subject centred curriculum
(b) Learner centred curriculum
(c) Activity centred curriculum
(d) a, b & c

69. Broad field curriculum is a modification of:
(a) Subject centred curriculum
(b) Learner centred curriculum
(c) Activity centred curriculum
(d) a, b & c

70. Rote learning is a demerit of:
(a) Subject centred curriculum
(b) Learner centred curriculum
(c) Activity centred curriculum
(d) a, b & c

71. Teacher training is less emphasized in:
(a) Subject centred curriculum
(b) Learner centred curriculum
(c) Activity centred curriculum
(d) a, b & c

72. Curriculum based on thinking of John Dewey is:
(a) Subject centred curriculum
(b) Learner centred curriculum
(c) Activity centred curriculum
(d) a, b & c

73. The characteristics of Activity Centred Curriculum:
(a) Student Interest
(b) Training of practical work
(c) Overall development
(d) a, b & c

74. Prior planning is not possible in:
(a) Subject centred curriculum
(b) Learner centred curriculum
(c) Activity centred curriculum
(d) a, b & c

75. Curriculum emphasized for primary classes is:
(a) Subject based curriculum
(b) Integrated curriculum
(c) Teacher centred curriculum
(d) None of above

76. Development of curriculum at higher level and its application at different levels is:
(a) Centralized
(b) Decentralized
(c) Horizontal organization
(d) Vertical organization

77. The purpose of integrated curriculum is:
(a) Increases is student enrolment
(b) Increase in no. of books
(c) Decrease in dropout
(d) Decrease in no. of books

www.employeescorner.info

78. The relationship of different concepts at one level is:
(a) Centralized
(b) Decentralized
(c) Horizontal organization
(d) Vertical organization

79. The factor effecting curriculum development is:
(a) Economical factor
(b) Sociological factor
(c) Scientific factor
(d) a, b & c

80. The problem of curriculum development in Pakistan is:
(a) Lack of financial resources
(b) Less no. of teacher
(c) Insufficient building of school
(d) All a, b & c

81. Which is not concerned with teacher training:
(a) University of Education (b) IER
(c) DSD (d) BISE

82. Examinations are conducted by:
(a) University of Education (b) IER
(c) DSD (d) BISE

83. University of Education was established in:
(a) 2000 (b) 2001
(c) 2002 (d) 2003

84. Allam Iqbal Open University was established in:
(a) 1970 (b) 1974
(c) 1980 (d) 1984

85. The system of distance education is observed in:
(a) PITB
(b) Allama Iqbal Open University
(c) Punjab University
(d) B.Z. University

86. The major function of Punjab Text Book Board:
(a) Conduct examination (b) Teacher training
(c) Printing books (d) None of above

87. Making value judgement about curriculum is:
(a) Curriculum development
(b) Curriculum evaluation
(c) Curriculum design
(d) Curriculum elements

88. The evaluation used to improve the contents during curriculum development is:
(a) Formative evaluation
(b) Summative evaluation
(c) Diagnostic evaluation
(d) None of above

89. Evaluation used to improve the contents after curriculum development is:
(a) Formative evaluation (b) Summative evaluation
(c) Diagnostic evaluation (d) None of above

90. Evaluation used to find out deficiencies and difficulties in curriculum is:
(a) Formative evaluation (b) Summative evaluation
(c) Diagnostic evaluation (d) None of above

www.employeescorner.info

91. Repetition of concepts of same level in two consecutive classes lacks the quality of:
(a) Relevancy
(b) Flexibility
(c) Vertical organization
(d) Horizontal organization

92. Hilda Taba's is an expert in the field of:
(a) Education research
(b) Curriculum development
(c) Educational Psychology
(d) Assessment and evaluation

93. The major purpose of co-curricular activities is to:
(a) Help students achieve a well-adjusted personality
(b) Allow students an opportunity to develop in to good citizens
(c) Provide relief from the usual classroom routine
(d) Permit students to have a choice of educational program

94. Curriculum improvement should be a _____ process.
(a) Initial (b) Last
(c) Continuous (d) Internal

95. Which is not the perspective of education included in your syllabu
(a) Philosophical (b) Cultural
(c) Political (d) Economic

96. Curriculum a Latin origin word means:
(a) Subjects (b) Runway
(c) School books (d) Content

97. Five stages of awareness, interest, evaluation, trial and adoption are for:
(a) Curriculum development
(b) Curriculum change
(c) Curriculum formation
(d) Curriculum implementation

98. The highest in rank in ministry of education is:
(a) Education officer
(b) Administrative officer
(c) Secretary
(d) Research officer

99. Hildataba's Curriculum Model have:
(a) Three stages (b) Five stages
(c) Seven stages (d) Nine stages

100. The most important component of lesson plan is:
(a) Objectives
(b) Curriculum
(c) Teaching methods
(d) Evaluation

101. Specific objectives are synonymous to:
(a) Course objectives
(b) General objectives
(c) Behavioral objectives
(d) Aims

102. To select subject matter, one should consider student's:
(a) Health (b) Physical age
(c) I.Q. (d) Class

www.employeescorner.info

103. The implementer for curriculum is:
(a) Curriculum Bureau
(b) Curriculum Wing
(c) Textbook Board
(d) Educational institutions

104. Under Examination Reforms (2002), the weightage allocated to first two levels of Cognitive Domain is:
(a) 40% (b) 45%
(c) 50% (d) 55%

105. The source of achieving one's objectives is:
(a) Ideals (b) Actions
(c) Ideas (d) Perception

106. School curriculum is defined as:
(a) Materials of instruction
(b) Methods of instruction
(c) Courses of study
(d) Experiences organized by school

107. The part of the curriculum designed to meet the needs of all students is:
(a) The program of studies
(b) The extra-curriculum
(c) General education
(d) Specialized education

108. Curriculum construction should be the work of:
(a) Administrators
(b) Teachers & Curriculum experts
(c) Pupils
(d) All of the above

109. What the child studies in a class is decided by:
(a) Child himself (b) Parents
(c) Principal (d) Teacher

110. At elementary level, modern educators are in favour of:
(a) Text book approach
(b) Subject matter approach
(c) Integrated curriculum
(d) Teacher centred curriculum

111. Curriculum effectiveness is determined by:
(a) Teacher competence
(b) Community cooperation
(c) Student interest
(d) Quality of supervision

112. High School curriculum neglect:
(a) Vocational Education
(b) Individual needs
(c) Co-curricular activities
(d) Core curriculum

113. The present trend in curriculum development is to place emphasis on:
(a) Flexibility in content and method
(b) Logical experience
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of a & b

114. "Curriculum" is a word of:
(a) Persian (b) Latin
(c) English (d) Greek

www.employeescorner.info

115. Who said curriculum is a written plan:
(a) Ragan (b) Tylar
(c) Albert (d) Smith, Stanley and Shore

116. Curriculum design is a statement, which identifies the _____ of curriculum:
(a) Parts (b) Steps
(c) Types (d) Elements

117. Hilda Taba believed that curriculum should be designed by:
(a) Teachers (b) Head teachers
(c) Subject specialist (d) Experts

118. The factors that effect the development of curriculum are called:
(a) Foundation of curriculum
(b) Curriculum design
(c) Curriculum evaluation
(d) Elements of curriculum

119. Students over all development is emphasizes in:
(a) Subject centered (b) Learner centered
(c) Activity based (d) Integrated

120. Making value judgment about curriculum is:
(a) Curriculum evaluation
(b) Curriculum design
(c) Curriculum development
(d) Curriculum elements

121. Foundation/foundation of curriculum is/are:
(a) Historical (b) Psychological
(c) Economical (d) All of the above

122. At school level curriculum is developed by:
(a) Provincial Govt.
(b) Federal Govt.
(c) University of Education
(d) Textbook board

123. Psychomotor domain deals with:
(a) Intellectual abilities (b) Feelings
(c) Practical skills (d) None of the above

124. Moral development of a learner is linked to:
(a) Cognitive development
(b) Psychomotor development
(c) Sensorimotor development
(d) Effective development

125. In experimental procedure of the content selection, the content is selected by:
(a) The opinion of the expert
(b) The scientific pattern
(c) Concerns of subject specialists
(d) Analysis of experiences

126. In the subject centered curriculum, the important element is:
(a) Division of knowledge
(b) Influence of social values
(c) Mixing of activities
(d) Psychomotor development

www.employeescorner.info

127. The objectives and structure of knowledge is determined by:
(a) Philosophers (b) Psychologists
(c) Economists (d) Sociologists

128. Cognitive development is a process of:
(a) Physical development
(b) Sentimental development
(c) Mental development
(d) Structural development

129. All those activities which are utilized by the schools in order to obtain their objectives is called:
(a) Syllabus (b) Curriculum
(c) Evaluation (d) Course

130. A list of topics and subtopics given in a subject is called:
(a) Curriculum (b) Course
(c) Syllabus (d) All of the above

131. Content includes:
(a) Knowledge (b) Skills
(c) Attitudes and values (d) All of the above

132. The process in which we decide how well have done whatever we were trying to do is called:
(a) Objective (b) Evaluations
(c) Teaching method (d) Content

133. Who is not the curriculum expert?
(a) Hilda Taba (b) S.S. Shore
(c) L.R. Gay (d) Murray Print

134. Cognitive theory is presented by:
(a) Bloom (b) Thorndike
(c) Jean Piaget (d) Erikson

135. Goals provide guidance in selection of:
(a) Activities (b) Means
(c) Contents (d) Objectives

136. Teaching and learning combines to make:
(a) Curriculum (b) Instruction
(c) Classroom (d) Syllabus

137. School wide outcomes may be classified under:
(a) Aims (b) Goals
(c) Objectives (d) Goals and Objectives

138. The Curriculum is affected by the following factor:
(a) Government
(b) Religious group
(c) Ideology of the nation
(d) All of the above

139. The term refer to the total process of designing, implementing and evaluating:
(a) Curriculum Construction
(b) Curriculum Development
(c) Curriculum design
(d) Curriculum implementation

140. Curriculum decision is effected by:
(a) The aims of Education
(b) The structure of Knowledge
(c) The worth whileness of Knowledge
(d) All of the above

www.employeescorner.info

141. Which of the evidences are used in formative evaluation of curriculum:
(a) Judgmental (b) Observational
(c) Student learning (d) All of the above

142. The nature of aims indicates that they are basically:
(a) Operational (b) Practical
(c) Philosophical (d) None of the above

143. What type of curriculum is the syllabus?
(a) Supportive (b) Recommended
(c) Written (d) Ideal

144. A school curriculum is best defined as:
(a) All materials used to pupil activities
(b) All materials and methods of instruction
(c) The organized pupil experiences set by the school
(d) The complete collection of courses of study

145. The major purpose of co-curricular activities is to:
(a) Help students achieve a well-adjusted personality
(b) Allows students an opportunity to develop into good citizens
(c) Provide relief from the usual classroom routine
(d) Permit students to have a choice of educational program

146. The most important element in instruction is the:
(a) Variety of instructional materials used
(b) Teaching techniques used
(c) Subject matter covered
(d) Relationship between teacher and student

147. A programme of activities which is designed to attain certain educational ends or objectives is called:
(a) Syllabus
(b) Educational Programme
(c) Course
(d) Curriculum

148. According to Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational objectives, the Psychomotor domain deals with:
(a) Intellectual abilities
(b) Feelings or emotions
(c) Manipulative and motor skills
(d) Aesthetic abilities

149. The curriculum content should satisfy the criteria of:
(a) Validity and significance
(b) Interest and learnability
(c) Balance and Breadth and depth
(d) All of the above

150. Curriculum Development and revision is:
(a) Continuous process
(b) Broken process
(c) Interrupted process
(d) Limited process

151. Curriculum content is selected by applying:
(a) One criterion at a time
(b) Two criteria at a time
(c) As many criteria as possible at a time
(d) All the criteria at a time

www.employeescorner.info

152. The most important factor which resist the curriculum change is:
(a) Aristocratic class of the society
(b) Political leaders
(c) Teachers
(d) Parents

153. Text book boards in all the four provinces are responsible for
(a) Developing curriculum
(b) Monitoring student learning
(c) Publishing books
(d) Assessing student's achievements

154. The planning source which helps teachers in equation is called:
(a) Curriculum guide (b) Text book
(c) Book shops (d) Library

155. The values and beliefs which are held by the entire population are called
(a) Specialties (b) Universals
(c) Alternatives (d) None of the above

156. The type of curriculum which holds a set of common learning's is called
(a) Hidden curriculum (b) General curriculum
(c) Basic curriculum (d) Core curriculum

157. The basic objective of the curriculum is
(a) Personal satisfaction
(b) Preparation for job
(c) Adjustment in society
(d) Change in behaviour

158. What provides guidelines for selection of content
(a) Teaching method (b) Objectives
(c) Evaluation (d) Content

159. The curriculum which reduces the no of books is
(a) Integrated curriculum
(b) Core curriculum
(c) Subject curriculum (d) Activity curriculum

160. The process in which the strengths and weaknesses of the curriculum are identified is called
(a) Content selection (b) Content organization
(c) Teaching methodology (d) Evaluation

161. The system of distance education is observed in
(a) Punjab University (b) Allama Iqbal University
(c) University of Education
(d) Quaid-e-Azam University

www.employeescorner.info

SECTION – II (Short Questions)

1. Define curriculum.
2. What is the scope of curriculum?
3. Differentiate between curriculum, syllabus, course and educational programmes.
4. What is integrated curriculum?
5. What are behavioral objectives?
6. Differentiate between centralized and decentralized curriculum development process.
7. What are the factors affecting curriculum development?
8. What is curriculum evaluation?
9. What are the factors involved in curriculum evaluation?

SECTION – III (Detailed Questions)

1. What are the elements of curriculum?
2. What are the foundations of curriculum?
3. What are the characteristics, merits and demerits of subject/teacher centered curriculum?
4. What are the characteristics, merits and demerits of learner centred curriculum?
5. What is activity based curriculum. Discuss its merits and demerits?
6. What are the principles of content selection and organization?

KEY MCQ's

1.	d	2.	a	3.	a	4.	d	5.	b
6.	d	7.	d	8.	d	9.	c	10.	d
11.	c	12.	d	13.	d	14.	b	15.	d
16.	b	17.	a	18.	c	19.	a	20.	b
21.	a	22.	b	23.	d	24.	d	25.	c
26.	a	27.	a	28.	c	29.	d	30.	b
31.	c	32.	d	33.	b	34.	b	35.	a
36.	c	37.	a	38.	d	39.	d	40.	b
41.	c	42.	a	43.	a	44.	b	45.	b
46.	d	47.	b	48.	d	49.	b	50.	a
51.	a	52.	b	53.	d	54.	a	55.	b
56.	a	57.	b	58.	a	59.	c	60.	c
61.	c	62.	c	63.	d	64.	a	65.	a
66.	a	67.	a	68.	a	69.	a	70.	a
71.	a	72.	c	73.	d	74.	c	75.	b
76.	a	77.	d	78.	c	79.	d	80.	d
81.	d	82.	b	83.	c	84.	b	85.	b
86.	c	87.	b	88.	a	89.	b	90.	c
91.	c	92.	b	93.	a	94.	c	95.	c
96.	b	97.	b	98.	c	99.	b	100.	a
101.	c	102.	c	103.	d	104.	c	105.	b

www.employeescorner.info

106.	d	107.	c	108.	d	109.	d	110.	c
111.	c	112.	b	113.	c	114.	b	115.	d
116.	d	117.	a	118.	a	119.	b	120.	a
121.	d	122.	a	123.	c	124.	d	125.	d
126.	a	127.	a	128.	c	129.	b	130.	c
131.	d	132.	b	133.	c	134.	a	135.	d
136.	a	137.	b	138.	d	139.	b	140.	d
141.	d	142.	c	143.	c	144.	c	145.	a
146.	d	147.	b	148.	c	149.	d	150.	a
151.	c	152.	c	153.	c	154.	a	155.	b
156.	d	157.	c	158.	b	159.	a	160.	d
161.	b								

www.employeescorner.info

B.Ed (Code 411)

METHODS OF TEACHING URDU AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL

B.Ed (411)

METHODS OF TEACHING URDU

SECTION - I (MCQs)

1- اپنے جذبات کو دوسرے انسان کو ذہن میں منتقل کرنے کا وسیلہ کہلاتا ہے:
(الف) نفسیات (ب) سوچ
(ج) زبان (د) قابلیت

2- ڈاکٹر مولوی عبدالحق کے مطابق الفاظ کا ظاہر و باطن ہے:
(الف) سادہ (ب) صرف
(ج) نحو (د) صرف ونحو

3- درج ذیل میں اسم ہے:
(الف) قلم (ب) لکھنا
(ج) پڑھنا (د) کھیلنا

4- درج ذیل میں فعل ہے:
(الف) پڑھنا (ب) کتاب
(ج) قلم (د) میز

5- درج ذیل میں حرف ہے:
(الف) کرسی (ب) پر
(ج) آلو (د) بیٹھنا

6- درج ذیل میں مہمل ہے:
(الف) پانا (ب) کھانا
(ج) دانا (د) دانا

7- زبان کی شکلیں ہیں:
(الف) تقریری (ب) تحریری
(ج) تقریری اور تحریری (د) کوئی بھی نہیں

8- جو بچے سماعت سے محروم ہوتے ہیں ان کی اکثریت محروم رہتی ہے:
(الف) دیکھنے سے (ب) چلنے سے
(ج) لکھنے سے (د) بولنے سے

9- سننے کے عمل میں شامل ہے:
(الف) سمجھنا (ب) لکھنا
(ج) دیکھنا (د) پڑھنا

10- ریورز (Rivers) کے مطابق ابلاغی سرگرمیوں سے سننے میں وقت صرف ہوتا ہے:
(الف) 45% (ب) 30%
(ج) 16% (د) 9%

11- ابلاغی سرگرمیوں میں بولنے پر وقت صرف ہوتا ہے:
(الف) 45% (ب) 30%
(ج) 16% (د) 9%

12- ابلاغی سرگرمیوں میں پڑھنے میں وقت صرف ہوتا ہے:
(الف) 45% (ب) 30%
(ج) 16% (د) 9%

13- ابلاغی سرگرمیوں میں لکھنے میں وقت صرف ہوتا ہے:
(الف) 45% (ب) 30%
(ج) 16% (د) 9%

14- مباحثہ سرگرمی ہے:
(الف) پڑھنے کی (ب) بولنے کی
(ج) سننے کی (د) بولنے اور سننے کی

15- سرسری مطالعہ میں:
(الف) مطلب اخذ کیا جاتا ہے (ب) مخصوص نکات ڈھونڈے جاتے ہیں
(ج) آہستہ آہستہ پڑھا جاتا ہے (د) تفریح طبع کا خیال رکھا جاتا ہے

www.employeescorner.info

16- ناول پڑھنا ہے:

(الف) سرسری مطالعہ (ب) اخذی مطالعہ

(ج) گرا مطالعہ (د) آزاد مطالعہ

17- امتحان میں سوالیہ پرچہ کو پڑھنا ہے:

(الف) سرسری مطالعہ (ب) اخذی مطالعہ

(ج) گرا مطالعہ (د) آزاد مطالعہ

18- کتاب کا سبق پڑھنا ہے:

(الف) سرسری مطالعہ (ب) اخذی مطالعہ

(ج) گرا مطالعہ (د) آزاد مطالعہ

19- اشتہار ڈھونڈنے کیلئے اخبار کا پڑھنا ہے:

(الف) سرسری مطالعہ (ب) اخذی مطالعہ

(ج) گرا مطالعہ (د) آزاد مطالعہ

20- املا لکھنا سرگرمی ہے:

(الف) سننے کی (ب) بولنے کی

(ج) لکھنے کی (د) پڑھنے کی

21- سوال و جواب کا مقصد نہیں ہے:

(الف) توجہ حاصل کرنا (ب) تعلم کا پتہ چلانا

(ج) آمادگی کا پیدا ہونا (د) نوٹس دیکھنے کیلئے وقت نکالنا

22- سیاحتی طریقے کا نقصان ہے:

(الف) دلچسپی پیدا ہوتی ہے

(ب) بچے مقصد سے ہٹ کر کھیل کود میں مصروف ہو جاتے ہیں

(ج) زندگی کے عملی پہلوؤں

(د) کتابی اور عملی زندگی میں ہم آہنگی پیدا ہوتی ہے

23- مباحثے کی وہ قسم جس میں پیپر (Paper) پڑھا جاتا ہے اور بحث کی جاتی ہے:

(الف) سوال و جواب (ب) بحث مباحثہ

(ج) سمپوزیم (د) سیمینار

24- بنیادی طور پر مباحثے کی اقسام ہیں:

(الف) بے ساختہ مباحثہ (ب) منظم مباحثہ

(ج) بے ساختہ اور منظم مباحثہ (د) کوئی بھی نہیں

25- زبان کی چار مہارتیں:

(الف) سننا، سمجھنا، پڑھنا، بولنا (ب) سننا، بولنا، لکھنا، سمجھنا

(ج) سننا، بولنا، پڑھنا، لکھنا (د) سمجھنا، بولنا، پڑھنا، لکھنا

26- کونسا طریقہ تلفظ پر زیادہ زور دیتا ہے:

(الف) ترجمہ کا طریقہ (ب) بلاواسطہ طریق تدریس

(ج) قرأت کا طریقہ (د) سننے اور بولنے کا طریقہ

27- طریقہ جس میں مادری زبان پر انحصار نہ کیا جائے کہلاتا ہے:

(الف) ترجمہ کا طریقہ (ب) بلاواسطہ طریق تدریس

(ج) قرأت کا طریقہ (د) سننے اور بولنے کا طریقہ

28- مادری زبان سیکھنے کیلئے استعمال ہوتا ہے:

(الف) بلاواسطہ طریق تدریس (ب) ترجمہ کا طریقہ

(ج) قرأت کا طریقہ (د) سننے اور بولنے کا طریقہ

29- کس طریقہ میں صحت تلفظ پر کم زور دیا جاتا ہے:

(الف) ترجمہ کا طریقہ (ب) بلاواسطہ طریق تدریس

(ج) قرأت کا طریقہ (د) سننے اور بولنے کا طریقہ

30- کس طریقہ میں قرأت و کتابت پر زور دیا جاتا ہے:

(الف) ترجمہ کا طریقہ (ب) بلاواسطہ طریق تدریس

(ج) قرأت کا طریقہ (د) سننے اور بولنے کا طریقہ

www.employeescorner.info

31- اُردو زبان کے لفظی معنی کیا ہیں؟
(الف) دو قوموں کی زبان (ب) چھاؤنی
(ج) لشکر (د) سپہ سالار

32- اکبر کے دور میں اُردو کو کیا کہا جاتا تھا؟
(الف) دکنی (ب) ریختہ
(ج) گجراتی (د) مالواڑی

33- اُردو زبان کو سرکاری زبان کا درجہ کب ملا؟
(الف) 1825 (ب) 1835
(ج) 1845 (د) 1857

34- اُردو کا ارتقائی نام کون سا ہے؟
(الف) ہندوی (ب) ریختہ
(c) گجراتی (d) تمام

35- زبان کے طور پر اُردو کا لفظ سب سے پہلے کس نے استعمال کیا؟
(الف) میر امن نے (ب) مائل دہلوی نے
(ج) سید سلیمان ندوی نے (د) نصیر الدین ہاشمی نے

36- زبان کے طور پر اُردو کا لفظ سب سے پہلے کس نے استعمال کیا؟
(الف) مائل دہلوی (ب) میر امن دہلوی
(ج) سید سلیمان ندوی (د) نصیر الدین ہاشمی

37- زبان کے طور پر اُردو کا لفظ سب سے پہلے کب استعمال ہوا؟
(الف) 1752 (ب) 1762
(ج) 1772 (د) 1857

38- عبارت کو جملہ، لفظ اور حرف کی صورت بنایا جاتا ہے:
(الف) تحلیلی طریقہ میں (ب) ترکیبی طریقہ میں
(ج) ابجدی طریقہ (د) ترجمہ کا طریقہ

39- قواعد کا بنیادی مقصد ہے:
(الف) تخلیق کرنا (ب) روانی پیدا کرنا
(ج) درست لکھنا پڑھنا سکھانا (د) ذخیرہ الفاظ میں اضافہ

40- حرف کو لفظ، جملہ اور پھر عبارت کی صورت بنایا جاتا ہے:
(الف) تحلیلی طریقہ میں (ب) ترکیبی طریقہ میں
(ج) ابجدی طریقہ (د) ترجمہ کا طریقہ

41- حروف کو مختلف خطوط و اشکال کی صورت میں تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے:
(الف) تحلیلی طریقہ میں (ب) ترکیبی طریقہ میں
(ج) ابجدی طریقہ (د) ترجمہ کا طریقہ

42- منصوبے کی قسم ہے:
(الف) گروہی منصوبہ (ب) انفرادی منصوبہ
(ج) a اور b دونوں (د) a اور b میں سے کوئی نہیں

43- وہ طریقہ تدریس جس میں دو سے زیادہ اُستاد پڑھاتے ہیں کہلاتا ہے:
(الف) مائیکرو ٹیچنگ (ب) ٹیم ٹیچنگ
(ج) پیریڈ ٹیچنگ (د) مظاہراتی طریقہ

44- اُردو کی تدریس کو دیگر موضوعات کے ساتھ باہم مربوط کرنے کے لئے جو طریقہ تدریس اپنایا جاتا ہے کہلاتا ہے:
(الف) وحدانی طریقہ (ب) ترکیبی طریقہ
(ج) تحلیلی طریقہ (د) ابجدی طریقہ

45- کسی دوسری زبان کا سہارا لئے بغیر زبان کی تدریس کہلاتی ہے:
(الف) تحلیلی طریقہ تدریس (ب) وحدانی طریقہ تدریس
(ج) بلاواسطہ طریقہ تدریس (د) ان میں سے کوئی نہیں

www.employeescorner.info

46- قواعد کا بنیادی مقصد ہے:
(الف) درست لکھنا پڑھنا سکھانا (ب) روانی پیدا کرنا
(ج) ذخیرہ الفاظ میں اضافہ کرنا (د) اظہار رائے میں پختہ کرنا

47- تمہید کے لغوی معنی ہیں:
(الف) فرش بچھانا (ب) دہرانا
(ج) تلفظ کی اصلاح (د) بکھیرنا

48- لفظ اور اس کے مختلف پہلوؤں پر بحث کی جاتی ہے:
(الف) صرف میں (ب) نحو میں
(ج) کلام میں (د) کسی میں بھی نہیں

49- مرکب یا جملے سے بحث کی جاتی ہے:
(الف) صرف میں (ب) نحو میں
(ج) کلام میں (د) کسی میں بھی نہیں

50- قواعد کی تدریس میں مثالیں دے کر اصول و قواعد اخذ کروائے جاتے ہیں:
(الف) استخراجی طریقہ میں (ب) استقرائی طریقہ میں
(ج) دونوں (د) دونوں میں سے کوئی نہیں

51- نظم کے لغوی معنی ہیں:
(الف) موتی چننا (ب) موتی بنانا
(ج) موتی خریدنا (د) موتی پرونا

52- قواعد کی تدریس میں اصلاح بتا کر اس کی تعریف اور مثال لکھوا دی جاتی ہے:
(الف) استخراجی طریقہ میں (ب) استقرائی طریقہ میں
(ج) دونوں (د) دونوں میں سے کوئی نہیں

53- انشاء کے معنی ہیں:
(الف) تحریر پڑھنا (ب) تحریر لکھنا
(ج) تحریر سننا (د) تحریر سمجھنا

54- اُردو ادب کی قسم ہے:
(الف) نظم (ب) نثر
(ج) a اور b دونوں (د) a اور b میں سے کوئی نہیں

55- تمام زبانیں ایک دوسرے سے مختلف ہونے کے باوجود:
(الف) ایک جیسا مفہوم ادا کرتی ہیں
(ب) ایک جیسی آوازیں رکھتی ہیں
(ج) ایک مرکز سے جڑی ہوئی ہیں
(د) ایک جیسی شکلیں رکھتی ہیں

56- نظم کی وہ قسم جس میں ہر بند پانچ مصرعوں پر مشتمل ہو کہلاتا ہے:
(الف) مثنوی (ب) مخمس
(ج) مسدس (د) مثلث

57- ایسی نظم جس میں دو دو مصرعوں کے ہم قافیہ اور ہم ردیف ہوتے ہیں کہلاتی ہے:
(الف) مثنوی (ب) مخمس
(ج) مسدس (د) مثلث

58- زبان میں تغیرات کا رونما ہونا:
(الف) شعوری عمل ہے (ب) فطری عمل ہے
(ج) تکنیکی عمل ہے (د) سیاسی عمل ہے

59- نظم کی وہ قسم جس کے ہر بند میں چھ مصرعے ہوں کہلاتی ہے:
(الف) مثنوی (ب) مخمس
(ج) مسدس (د) مربع

60- حمد کے لغوی معنی ہیں:
(الف) وحدانیت (ب) تعریف
(ج) اظہار (د) خیال

www.employeescorner.info

61- ایسی نظم جس میں کسی بادشاہ، وزیر یا شخصیت کی تعریف کی گئی ہو کہلاتی ہے:
(الف) رباعی (ب) قصیدہ
(ج) مرثیہ (د) غزل

62- استقرائی طریقہ میں پہلے:
(الف) نتائج اخذ کیے جاتے ہیں (ب) مثالیں دی جاتی ہیں
(ج) تصویریں دکھائی جاتی ہیں (د) تعارف کرایا جاتا ہے

63- غزل کا پہلا شعر کہلاتا ہے:
(الف) مطلع (ب) مقطع
(ب) قافیہ (د) ردیف

64- غزل کے آخری شعر کو کہتے ہیں:
(الف) مطلع (ب) مقطع
(ج) قافیہ (د) ردیف

65- تدریس کیا ہے:
(الف) طلبہ کو معلومات بہم پہنچانا
(ب) طلبہ کو مشورہ دینا
(ج) طلبہ کو مستقبل کی زندگی سے ڈرانا
(د) تجربہ کار اراکین کا طلبہ کو زندگی سے مطابقت پیدا کرنے کے لیے رہنمائی مہیا کرنا

66- اشعار میں استعمال ہونے والے ہم وزن اور ہم آواز الفاظ کہلاتے ہیں:
(الف) مطلع (ب) مقطع
(ج) قافیہ (د) ردیف

67- قافیہ کے بعد بار بار استعمال ہونے والے ہو بہو الفاظ کہلاتے ہیں:
(الف) مطلع (ب) مقطع
(ج) قافیہ (د) ردیف

68- تدریس کا کام کس وقت سرانجام دیا جاتا ہے۔
(الف) سیکھنے والا موجود ہو
(ب) سکھانے والا موجود ہو
(ج) مفید مواد مضمون موجود ہو
(د) (الف)، (ب)، (ج) تمام موجود ہوں

69- ایک ایک کر کے تدریسی مہارتوں کا سکھایا جانا کہلاتا ہے:
(الف) مائیکرو ٹیچنگ (ب) ٹیم ٹیچنگ
(ج) پیئر ٹیچنگ (د) ملٹی گریڈ ٹیچنگ

70- وہ طریقہ تدریس جس میں دو یا دو سے زائد اساتذہ کلاس کو پڑھاتے ہیں کہلاتا ہے:
(الف) مائیکرو ٹیچنگ (ب) ٹیم ٹیچنگ
(ج) پیئر ٹیچنگ (د) ملٹی گریڈ ٹیچنگ

71- کس کا قول ہے "تعلیم کا بنیادی مقصد انسانی کردار کی نشوونما اسلامی خطوط پر استوار کرنا ہے۔"
(الف) ابن طفیل (ب) امام الغزالی
(ج) ابن خلدون (د) سرسید احمد خان

72- ایک طالب علم کا اپنے ساتھی طالب علم کو سکھانا کہلاتا ہے:
(الف) مائیکرو ٹیچنگ (ب) ٹیم ٹیچنگ
(ج) پیئر ٹیچنگ (د) ملٹی گریڈ ٹیچنگ

73- ایک اُستاد کا مختلف کلاسز کے طلبہ کو پڑھانا کہلاتا ہے:
(الف) مائیکرو ٹیچنگ (ب) ٹیم ٹیچنگ
(ج) پیئر ٹیچنگ (د) ملٹی گریڈ ٹیچنگ

74- کس طریقہ تدریس میں طلبہ کی فطری صلاحیتوں کو فروغ حاصل ہوتا ہے۔
(الف) تحلیلی (ب) منصوبی
(ج) ترکیبی (د) استقرائی

www.employeescorner.info

75۔ اعراب میں شامل ہے:

(الف) زیر (ب) زبر

(ج) پیش (د) تمام

76۔ اُردو کس زبان کا لفظ ہے؟

(الف) فارسی (ب) عربی

(ج) ترکی (د) ہندی

77۔ اُردو زبان کا سب سے پرانا نام ہے:

(الف) ریختہ (ب) ہندوی

(ج) اندوستانی (د) دکنی

78۔ تدریس نظم کے مقاصد کیا ہیں؟

(الف) طلبہ میں درست اور موثر لب ولہجہ کے ساتھ

(ب) طلبہ میں قرأت اور نظم خوانی سے لطف اندوز ہونے کا مادہ پیدا کرنا

(ج) طلبہ کے اندر قوت متخیلہ کی تحریک

(د) الف، ب اور ج تمام لازمی مقاصد ہیں

79۔ پاکستان میں استعمال کیا جانے والا اُردو کا رسم الخط ہے:

(الف) نسخ (ب) نستعلیق

(ج) a اور b دونوں (د) a اور b میں سے کوئی نہیں

80۔ اُردو کے حروف تہجی کی تعداد ہے:

(الف) 29 (ب) 42

(ج) 33 (د) 45

81۔ اُردو میں تدریس قواعد کا بنیادی مقصد کیا ہے؟

(الف) طلبہ کے ذخیرہ الفاظ میں اضافہ کرنا

(ب) طلبہ کی زبان کی تقریر وتحریر کی اغلاط سے پاک کرنا

(ج) طلبہ روانی سے پڑھ لکھ سکیں

(د) طلبہ کو زیادہ سے زیادہ بولنے کے مواقع فراہم کرنا

82۔ خط نسخ رسم الخط ہے:

(الف) ایرانی (ب) عربی

(ج) ترکی (د) فارسی

83۔ خط نستعلیق رسم الخط ہے:

(الف) ایرانی (ب) عربی

(ج) ترکی (د) فارسی

84۔ سوالات بناتے وقت معلم کو کس بات کو مدِ نظر رکھنا چاہیے۔

(الف) جوابات کو پہلے سے رٹوالینا چاہیے

(ب) سوال میں ہی جواب بھی ہو

(ج) سوال کی زبان مختصر اور واضح ہو

(د) سوال کی زبان مشکل اور عبارت لمبی ہو

85۔ ادب کی بنیادی اقسام ہیں:

(الف) دو (ب) تین

(ج) چار (د) پانچ

86۔ اُردو کے بہترین انشا پرداز ہیں:

(الف) انتظار حسین (ب) مشفق خواجہ

(ج) محمد حسین آزاد (د) عصمت چغتائی

87۔ انشا کا تعلق ادب کی کس صنف سے ہے؟

(الف) نثر (ب) نظم

(ج) a اور b دونوں (د) a اور b میں سے کوئی نہیں

88۔ کون سا بیان درست ہے:

(الف) پوری جماعت کو مخاطب کر کے سوال کیا جائے

(ب) تدریس نظم کا پہلا مرحلہ اعلانِ سبق ہے

(ج) جان ڈیوی کے مطابق قیاس کا ایک اونس عمل کے ایک ٹن سے بہتر ہے

(د) جائزہ کسی عمل کی قیمت کا نام ہے

www.employeescorner.info

89- اُردو کے پہلے افسانہ نگار تھے:
(الف) کرشن چندر (ب) سعادت حسن منٹو
(ج) عصمت چغتائی (د) پریم چند

90- اسم کی کتنی اقسام ہیں؟
(الف) ایک (ب) دو
(ج) تین (د) چار

91- کہانی سناتے وقت کس بات کا خیال رکھنا ضروری ہے:
(الف) کہانی کتاب سے پڑھ کر سنائی جائے
(ب) کہانی کا ہیرو کوئی مشہور شخصیت ہو
(ج) الفاظ آسان، جملے چھوٹے اور زبان شگفتہ ہونی چاہیے
(د) مواد کو معیار اونچا ہو تا کہ بچوں کو سوچنے کا موقع

92- زمانے کے لحاظ سے فعل کی کتنی اقسام ہیں؟
(الف) ایک (ب) دو
(ج) تین (د) چار

93- تدریس کے حوالے سے قواعد کی کتنی اقسام ہیں؟
(الف) ایک (ب) دو
(ج) تین (د) چار

94- کون سا بیان درست ہے:
(الف) رول پلے کا لطف اندوز ذریعہ ہے بشرطیکہ وہ حقیقت پر مبنی ہو
(ب) تدریسِ اُردو میں رول پلے کا کوئی تصور نہیں ہے
(ج) جماعت میں طلبہ کے کاموں کی ہمت افزائی نہ کی جائے
(د) کمرہ جماعت میں نظم وضبط رکھنے کے لیے تشدد سے گریز نہ کیا جائے

95- اُردو کو کس آئین کی رو بطور دفتری زبان قرار دیا گیا:
(الف) 1947ء (ب) 1958ء
(ج) 1962ء (د) 1973ء

96- اُردو کا رسم الخط کسی زبان کی آمیزش ہے؟
(الف) سندھی (ب) عربی
(ج) فارسی (د) تینوں

97- اُردو کی موثر تدریس کے لیے ضروری ہے:
(الف) نفسِ مضمون (ب) طلبہ کی کثیر تعداد
(ج) خوش الحانی (د) تینوں

98- تدریسِ قواعد کے لیے موزوں ترین طریقہ کون سا ہے؟
(الف) استقرائی (ب) استخراجی
(ج) استقرائی واستخراجی (د) استخراجی واستقرائی

99- نظم کے لغوی معنی ہیں:
(الف) ترتیب دینا (ب) زبانی پڑھنا
(ج) بے ترتیب الفاظ (د) تینوں غلط

100- تدریسِ نظم کی غرض وغایت ہے:
(الف) ذخیرہ الفاظ (ب) ذوق سلیم پیدا کرنا
(ج) سمجھ بوجھ پیدا کرنا (د) تینوں درست

101- تلفظ کی اصلاح کی جاتی ہے:
(الف) اعراب لگا کر (ب) ہجے کرنے سے
(ج) بار بار پڑھنے سے (د) بار بار دیکھنے سے

102- مباحثے سے طلبہ کی صلاحیت بڑھتی ہے:
(الف) پڑھنے کی (ب) لکھنے کی
(ج) بولنے کی (د) غور وفکر کی

103- بولنے کی مدارج ہیں:
(الف) تین (ب) چار
(ج) چھ (د) آٹھ

www.employeescorner.info

104۔ مافوق الفطرت کہانیاں بچوں میں پیدا کرتی ہیں:
(الف) آسودگی (ب) اُکتاہٹ
(ج) جذباتیت (د) فراریت

105۔ اُردو کے حروف تہجی کی تعداد ہے:
(الف) 29 (ب) 33
(ج) 36 (د) 42

106۔ تدریسی عمل کی رو سے طلبہ کو کتنے گروہوں میں تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے؟
(الف) دو (ب) تین
(ج) چار (د) لاتعداد

107۔ اصناف سخن کا تعلق کس سے ہے؟
(الف) نظم (ب) نثر
(ج) دونوں درست (د) دونوں غلط

108۔ مقاصد کے تعین میں ضروری امور کا لحاظ رکھا جاتا ہے:
(الف) معاشرے کا نظریہ حیات (ب) مقاصد کا واضح ہونا
(ج) معاشرے کا نصب العین (د) تینوں کا

109۔ زبان کے کتنے خاندان ہیں؟
(الف) ایک (ب) دو
(ج) تین (د) چار

110۔ معروضی طرز کے سوالات بنانا ہیں:
(الف) آسان (ب) مشکل
(ج) دونوں درست (د) دونوں غلط

111۔ معروضی سوالات کی جانچ ہوتی ہے:
(الف) مشکل (ب) آسان
(ج) دونوں غلط (د) دونوں درست

112۔ انشائی طرز کے سوالات کی جانچ کا معیار ہوتا ہے:
(الف) یکساں ہوتا ہے (ب) یکساں نہیں ہوتا
(ج) مشکل ہوتا ہے (د) آسان ہوتا ہے

113۔ تقریری اور تحریری انشاء میں ایک ہی سبق میں کرنا چاہیے:
(الف) اکٹھا کرنا چاہیے (ب) اکٹھا نہیں کرنا چاہیے
(ج) دونوں غلط (د) دونوں درست

114۔ تدریس قواعد کا مقصد ہے:
(الف) طلبہ کو صحیح بولنا (ب) صحیح لکھنا
(ج) دونوں درست (د) دونوں غلط

115۔ جائزہ اصطلاح ہے:
(الف) جامع (ب) محدود
(ج) Z (د) کوئی بھی نہیں

116۔ اُردو لکھی جاتی ہے:
(الف) بائیں سے دائیں (ب) دائیں سے بائیں
(ج) اوپر سے نیچے (د) نیچے سے اوپر

117۔ اُردو کی پہلی نثری کتاب ہے:
(الف) ابن الوقت (ب) سب رس
(ج) باغ و بہار (د) طوطا کہانی

118۔ اُردو کا پہلا صاحب دیوان خاطر:
(الف) ولی دکنی (ب) میر تقی میر
(ج) سودا (د) میر درد

119۔ اُردو کا پہلا ڈراما نگار:
(الف) آغا حشر (ب) امتیاز علی تاج
(ج) مرزا ادیب (د) اشفاق احمد

120۔ بابائے اُردو کہتے ہیں:
(الف) سرسید احمد خان (ب) غالب
(ج) ذوق (د) مولوی عبدالحق

www.employeescorner.info

121۔ سب رس لکھی:
(الف) ملا وجہی (ب) میر امن
(ج) حیدر بخش حیدری (د) رجب علی بیگ سرور

122۔ اصلاح تلفظ کا کام کرتا ہے:
(الف) اُستاد (ب) طالب علم
(ج) دونوں کرتے ہیں (د) دونوں نہیں کرتے

123۔ املاء کے معنی ہیں:
(الف) دیکھ کر لکھنا (ب) زبانی لکھنا
(ج) ہجے کرنا (د) زبانی پڑھنا

124۔ الفاظ کے غلط ہجوں سے ساخت بگڑتی ہے۔
(الف) لفظی ساخت (ب) ترکیبی ساخت
(ج) لفظی و ترکیبی ساخت (د) تینوں

125۔ تدریس قواعد کے اہم فوائد ہیں:
(الف) معانی سے شناسائی (ب) اظہار خیال میں حسن
(ج) تحریر میں پختگی (د) تینوں

126۔ تدریس معاونات کی کتنی اقسام ہیں؟
(الف) تین (ب) پانچ
(ج) سات (د) لاتعداد

127۔ اخذ معانی کا اقدام سبق کے کس حصے میں آتا ہے؟
(الف) تمہید (ب) قرات عبارت
(ج) تفہیم عبارت (د) اعادہ

128۔ صحتِ تلفظ کا اقدام سبق کے کس حصے میں آتا ہے؟
(الف) تمہید (ب) قرات عبارت
(ج) تفہیم عبارت (د) اعادہ

129۔ کس کا تعلق تدریس انشاء سے نہیں؟
(الف) معلوم کی فراہمی (ب) خوش خوانی میں مہارت
(ج) زبان کا عملی استعمال (د) ذخیرہ الفاظ

130۔ ہندوی زبان کا موجودہ نام ہے:
(الف) ریختہ (ب) بچی جی کی بھاشا
(ج) اُردو (د) ہندی

131۔ خصوصی مقاصد کے بعد آتا ہے؟
(الف) اعلانِ سبق (ب) قراتِ معلم
(ج) تفہیم عبارت (د) اعادہ

132۔ لکھنا سیکھنے کے درجے ہیں:
(الف) ایک (ب) دو
(ج) تین (د) چار

133۔ اسلوب سے انسان کا پتہ چلتا ہے:
(الف) ساخت (ب) تاریخ
(ج) شخصیت (د) تہذیب و ثقافت

134۔ تدریس نظم میں موزونیت الفاظ کی بحث آتی ہے:
(الف) تمہید (ب) نظم خوانی
(ج) تفہیم الفاظ (د) تینوں

135۔ تدریس زبان کے لیے محوری حیثیت ہے:
(الف) طلبہ (ب) اُستاد
(ج) موضوع (د) تینوں

136۔ تمام اُردو تراکیب کو تلفظ کے مطابق لکھنا چاہیے:
(الف) درست (ب) غلط
(ج) دونوں غلط (د) دونوں درست

www.employeescorner.info

SECTION-II (Short Questions)

1- زبان کسے کہتے ہیں؟ زبان کی اہمیت بیان کریں۔
2- زبان کی خصوصیات بیان کریں۔
3- اردو زبان کا ارتقاء بیان کریں۔
4- مباحثی طریقہ تدریس کے فوائد بیان کریں۔
5- رول پلے رنگ سے کیا مراد ہے؟
6- تدریس اردو میں سوال و جواب کے طریقے کے فوائد تحریر کریں۔
7- تدریس اردو میں سمعی و بصری معاونات کی اہمیت پر نوٹ لکھیں۔
8- او۔ایچ۔پی کے استعمال کا طریقہ بیان کریں۔
9- کم لاگت اور تغیر لاگت امدادی سامان کی تیاری پر نوٹ لکھیں۔

SECTION-III (Detailed Questions)

1- اردو کے کسی ایک سبق پر سبقی خاکہ تحریر کریں؟
2- تدریسِ اردو میں آپ کے خیال میں کونسا طریقہ تدریس زیادہ موزوں ہے اور کیوں؟
3- زبان دانی کی مہارتیں کون کون سی ہیں۔ ہر مہارت سیکھنے کے لیے سرگرمیاں تحریر کریں۔
4- تقریری اور مظاہراتی طریقہ کی خوبیاں بیان کریں۔

KEY MCQ's

1.	(ج)	2.	(د)	3.	(الف)	4.	(الف)	5.	(ب)
6.	(ج)	7.	(ج)	8.	(د)	9.	(الف)	10.	(الف)
11.	(ب)	12.	(ج)	13.	(د)	14.	(د)	15.	(ب)
16.	(د)	17.	(ج)	18.	(ب)	19.	(الف)	20.	(ج)
21.	(د)	22.	(ب)	23.	(د)	24.	(ج)	25.	(ج)
26.	(ب)	27.	(ب)	28.	(الف)	29.	(الف)	30.	(الف)
31.	(ج)	32.	(ب)	33.	(ب)	34.	(د)	35.	(ب)
36.	(الف)	37.	(ب)	38.	(الف)	39.	(ج)	40.	(ب)
41.	(ج)	42.	(ج)	43.	(ب)	44.	(الف)	45.	(ج)
46.	(الف)	47.	(الف)	48.	(الف)	49.	(ب)	50.	(ب)
51.	(د)	52.	(الف)	53.	(ب)	54.	(ج)	55.	(الف)
56.	(ب)	57.	(الف)	58.	(ب)	59.	(ج)	60.	(ب)
61.	(ب)	62.	(ب)	63.	(الف)	64.	(ب)	65.	(الف)
66.	(ج)	67.	(د)	68.	(د)	69.	(الف)	70.	(ب)
71.	(ب)	72.	(ج)	73.	(د)	74.	(ب)	75.	(د)
76.	(ج)	77.	(ب)	78.	(د)	79.	(ج)	80.	(د)
81.	(ب)	82.	(ب)	83.	(الف)	84.	(ج)	85.	(الف)
86.	(ج)	87.	(الف)	88.	(الف)	89.	(د)	90.	(ب)
91.	(ج)	92.	(د)	93.	(ب)	94.	(الف)	95.	(د)
96.	(د)	97.	(الف)	98.	(ج)	99.	(الف)	100.	(ب)

www.employeescorner.info

(ج)	105.	(الف)	104.	(الف)	103.	(د)	102.	(الف)	101.
(ب)	110.	(ب)	109.	(ب)	108.	(الف)	107.		106.
(الف)	115.	(ج)	114.	(ب)	113.	(ب)	112.	(ب)	111.
(د)	120.	(الف)	119.	(الف)	118.	(ب)	117.	(ب)	116.
(د)	125.	(د)	124.	(ب)	123.	(الف)	122.	(الف)	121.
(ج)	130.	(ب)	129.	(ب)	128.	(ج)	127.	(د)	126.
(د)	135.	(د)	134.	(ج)	133.	(ج)	132.	(الف)	131.
								(الف)	136.

www.employeescorner.info

B.Ed (Code 412)

METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL

B.Ed (412)

METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL

SECTION – I (MCQs)

1. How many people use English language in Pakistan?
   (a) 75 Million (b) 16 Million
   (c) 7 Million (d) 11 Million
2. Grammar – Translation method is also called:
   (a) Modern method (b) Old method
   (c) Natural method (d) Oral method
3. The method of teaching foreign languages without using the pupil's first language is:
   (a) Direct method
   (b) Classical method
   (c) Grammar-translation method
   (d) Old method
4. Role play is also called as:
   (a) Simulation (b) Playing some game
   (c) Speaking before (d) Changing roles
5. A grammar which states rule of what is considered the best or most correct usage is:
   (a) Prescriptive grammar (b) Descriptive grammar
   (c) Inductive grammar (d) New grammar
6. In Direct Method translation is:
   (a) Much emphasized (b) Not used
   (c) Not liked (d) Rarely used

7. A test which is designed to provide a measure of performance that is interpretable in terms of an individual's relative standing in some known group is called:
   (a) An objective referenced test
   (b) A norm referenced test
   (c) A criterion referenced test
   (d) An aptitude test
8. What does Bilingualism mean?
   (a) Knowing one language
   (b) Knowing two languages
   (c) Knowing more than two languages
   (d) Knowing no language
9. Alphabetic method is also called:
   (a) Syllabic method (b) Story method
   (c) Phonic method (d) Spelling method
10. A grammar which describes how a language is actually spoken and written is called a:
    (a) Prescriptive grammar
    (b) Descriptive grammar
    (c) Inductive grammar
    (d) New grammar
11. Phonetic method is a method of teaching children:
    (a) To write (b) To read
    (c) To speak (d) To listen
12. Grammar-translation method is based on:
    (a) Communicative approach
    (b) Natural approach
    (c) Classical approach
    (d) Structural approach

www.employeescorner.info

13. What is meant by reading in chunks?
(a) Completely (b) Short Pieces
(c) Skimming (d) Checking

14. Words which refer to a thing, quality, state or action and which have meaning when the words are used alone are called:
(a) Distribute words (b) Substitute words
(c) Function words (d) Content words

15. A test which measures a student's performance according to a particular standard which has been agreed upon is called:
(a) An objective referenced test
(b) A norm referenced test
(c) A criterion referenced
(d) An aptitude test

16. Receptive skills are:
(a) Reading and writing (b) Reading and speaking
(c) Listening and reading (d) Speaking and writing

17. "Between you and I, he is a hindrance". This sentence is correct in:
(a) Prescriptive grammar (b) Descriptive grammar
(c) Ordinary grammar (d) Inborn grammar

18. Receptive skills are also called:
(a) Active skills (b) Productive skills
(c) Passive skills (d) None of the previous

19. Alphabetic method was invented by:
(a) The Greeks and the Romans
(b) The Greeks and the Germans
(c) The Egyptians
(d) The Americans

20. Content words are also called:
(a) Functors (b) Grammatical words
(c) Lexical words (d) Empty words

21. What do we mean when we say "Anticipation in Reading"?
(a) Thinking (b) Guessing
(c) Asking (d) Checking

22. In phonetic method the children are taught to recognize relationship between:
(a) Letters and sounds (b) Words and sounds
(c) Syllables and sounds (d) Phrases and sounds

23. What does "Objective" refer to:
(a) Thoughts (b) Facts
(c) Real (d) Thing

24. Function words are also called:
(a) Content words (b) Form words
(c) Substitute words (d) Distribute words

25. Macro teaching is:
(a) Teaching on large scale
(b) Teaching a skill in detail
(c) Teaching one or more skills at the same time
(d) Teaching for a long time

26. The test in which words are removed from a reading passage at regular intervals, leaving blank is called:
(a) A placement test (b) An aptitude test
(c) A cloze test (d) A discrete point set

27. What is meant by recapitulation?
(a) Follow-up (b) Summing-up
(c) Supposition (d) Presentation

www.employeescorner.info

28. Skimming in language learning is:
(a) Taking off cream from milk
(b) Reading quickly
(c) Reading quickly to fine what it is about
(d) Running eyes quickly over the text

29. Productive skills are:
(a) Reading and writing (b) Reading and speaking
(c) Listening and speaking (d) Speaking and writing

30. What do you mean by review?
(a) Guess (b) Evaluation
(c) Critical Evaluation (d) Assessment

31. Teaching technique employed for teachers training is:
(a) Team teaching (b) Micro teaching
(c) Peer teaching (d) Multigrate teaching

32. Why do we skim a paragraph or lesson?
(a) To know (b) To save time
(c) To guess (d) To spread time

33. Deductive method is a method of teaching?
(a) Spelling (b) Grammar
(c) Poetry (d) Prose

34. What do the close and deep reading of a text called?
(a) Extensive (b) Intensive
(c) Inductive (d) Deductive

35. The ability to use two languages freely and fluently with native speaker like proficiency is known as:
(a) Monolingualism (b) Bilingualism
(c) Multilingualism (d) Trilingualism

36. The main purpose of learning a language is:
(a) Appreciation (b) Discussion
(c) Communication (d) Comprehension

37. Name the key in the process of habit formation:
(a) Production (b) Practice
(c) Imitation (d) Usage

38. In deductive method of teaching grammar we proceed from:
(a) Structure to sentences (b) Words to sentences
(c) Rules to examples (d) Examples to rules

39. The oldest method of teaching a language is:
(a) Direct Method
(b) Grammar Translation Method
(c) Audio-Lingual Method
(d) Eclectic Method

40. The time period in microteaching is:
(a) 5 min to 10 min (b) 15 min to 10 min
(c) 15 min to 20 min (d) 10 min

41. Point out one receptive skill out of the following:
(a) Listening (b) Speaking
(c) Reading (d) Writing

42. Expressive skill is:
(a) Reading (b) Writing
(c) Speaking (d) Listening

43. What method aims to teach directly without the help of mother tongue?
(a) Grammar Translation Method
(b) Direct Method
(c) Eclectic Method
(d) Audio-lingual Method

www.employeescorner.info

44. The spelling method is also called as:
(a) Phonic Method (b) alphabetic Method
(c) Whole-word Method (d) Eclectic Method

45. A test of writing is:
(a) Mixing (b) Dictation
(c) Listening (d) Paraphrasing

46. "Cloze" means:?
(a) Finishing (b) Missing Part
(c) Close (d) Assessing

47. Conveying the message through the words of mouth is:
(a) Reading (b) Speaking
(c) Listening (d) Writing

48. A conversation between two person is:
(a) Monologue (b) Dialogue
(c) Mixing (d) Multilogue

49. The other form of dialogue is:
(a) Drill (b) Role-Play
(c) Exercise (d) Practice

50. The advanced stage of speaking is:
(a) Dialogue (b) Discussion
(c) Practice (d) Writing

51. The last stage of writing is:
(a) Controlled Writing (b) Guided Writing
(c) Free Writing (d) Advanced Writing

52. The practical analysis of a language is:
(a) Writing (b) Grammar
(c) Composition (d) Principal

53. It is said that language is always:
(a) Increasing (b) Changing
(c) Observation (d) Thinking

54. Name the approach which tells that language is best learnt with reference to situation.
(a) Practical (b) Situational
(c) Analytical (d) Inductive

55. Who says that "Prose is the natural language of man".
(a) Chomsky (b) Noah Webster
(c) Seaton Brian (d) Wallace M.J.

56. Within four fold aims of teaching English the basic aim is:
(a) Listening (b) Speaking
(c) Writing (d) Reading

57. What are the passive skills of teaching English are:
(a) Speaking and writing
(b) Listening and reading
(c) Reading and writing
(d) Speaking and listening

58. The most fundamental characteristics of human English language is:
(a) Medium of communication
(b) System of contrast
(c) Human speech sound
(d) Duality

59. The position of English in Pakistan is:
(a) Privileged (b) Temporary
(c) Permanent (d) None of these

www.employeescorner.info

60. Theories put forwarded in the study of first language acquisition are:
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

61. Theory expounded by skinner was:
(a) Behaviouristic theory (b) Innate theory
(c) Nativistic theory (d) Mentalism

62. Which theory of language is more appealing and rationalistic?
(a) Behaviouristic (b) Innate
(c) Both (d) None

63. In regard of the learning of a language kinds of approaches are:
(a) 3 (b) 5
(c) 4 (d) 6

64. Method of teaching English used in our Govt. School is:
(a) Grammar Translation Method
(b) Direct Method
(c) Both a & b
(d) Audio-lingual method

65. Which type of sentence this is "Turn to the left and proceed".
(a) An order (b) A request
(c) An instruction (d) A suggestion

66. If the user of a language has only the knowledge of language rules and form then what he is said to have?
(a) Linguistic competence
(b) Communicative competence
(c) Communicative approach
(d) Linguistic approach

67. The integral part of communicative approach is:
(a) Sequence (b) Fluency
(c) Speech (d) Interaction

68. The direct method was first called as:
(a) Classical method (b) Reform method
(c) An approach (d) Direct method

69. The other name of Audio Lingual Method is:
(a) Aural – oral approach
(b) Communicative approach
(c) Linguistic approach
(d) Audio-Lingual approach

70. "Lingual" means:
(a) Listening (b) Speaking
(c) Seeing (d) Asking

71. Audio Lingual Method was introduced in:?
(a) 1930 to 1960s (b) 1930 to 1965s
(c) 1930 to 1950s (d) 1930 to 1960s

72. The language acquisition approach is also called as:
(a) Natural way of communication
(b) Natural way of Krashen
(c) Natural way of research about

73. Methods of teaching reading are:
(a) 4 (b) 8
(c) 7 (d) 9

74. Alphabetic method is also called as:
(a) Spelling method (b) Spellbind method
(c) Natural method (d) American method

www.employeescorner.info

75. The procedure of alphabetic method is?
(a) Letter – Words – Phrases – Sentence
(b) Wards – Phrases – Sentences - Paragraph
(c) Letters – Words – Sentences – Paragraph
(d) Letters – Words – Phrases - Paragraph

76. The procedure of syllabic method is:
(a) Syllables are combined to form words and sentences
(b) Syllables are combined to form words and pharases
(c) Syllables are combined to forms words and short paragraph
(d) None of these

77. The procedure of sentence method is:
(a) Words – Sentences – Phrases – Paragraph
(b) Sentence – Phrases – Words – Letters
(c) Paragraph – Sentences – Phrases – Words
(d) Sentences – Idioms – Words – Letters

78. The unit of phonic method is:
(a) Sounds of letters
(b) Sounds of alphabetic
(c) Sounds of syllables
(d) Sounds of words

79. Phonic method is:
(a) Logical (b) Scientific
(c) Economical (d) Complete

80. Percentage of listening devoted in communicative activity is:
(a) 30% (b) 45%
(c) 16% (d) 9%

81. The stressed and unstressed syllable arranged in word is:
(a) Stress pattern (b) Word pattern
(c) Sentence pattern (d) None

82. The productive skill is:
(a) Listening (b) Speaking & writing
(c) Reading (d) Writing

83. In the stages of speaking lesson the presentation stage is called:
(a) Controlled practice stage
(b) Guided practice stage
(c) Free practice stage
(d) None of these

84. In the production stage the role of teacher is:
(a) Passive (b) Active
(c) Guide (d) Controller

85. The much free activity in speaking skill is:
(a) Pair work technique
(b) Group work technique
(c) Both
(d) None

86. The position of reader is:
(a) Encoder (b) Sender
(c) Incoder (d) Decoder

87. "Skimming" means:
(a) To get the overall meaning of text
(b) To get the brief study of text
(c) to locate the specific information
(d) None of these

www.employeescorner.info

88. Faster than skimming is:
(a) Intensive reading (b) Extensive reading
(c) Scanning (d) Chunks

89. In reading skill the information transfer exercise means:
(a) Read and do exercise
(b) Read and understand exercise
(c) Read and write exercise
(d) Read and comprehend

90. Activity of writing is:
(a) Muscular (b) Mental
(c) Oral (d) Mechanical

91. Grammar is the _____ analysis of writing:
(a) Natural (b) Final
(c) Practical (d) Logical

92. Types of Grammar are?
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

93. Prescriptive grammar is _____ oriented.
(a) Rules (b) Trend
(c) Regulations (d) None

94. Descriptive grammar is _____ oriented.
(a) Rules (b) Trend
(c) Rules and regulations (d) None

95. The prescriptive grammar distinguish:
(a) Correct and incorrect
(b) Logical and rational
(c) Scientific and natural
(d) Flexible and in flexible

96. Among method of teaching grammar, methods most important are:
(a) Deductive and inductive
(b) Analytical and practical
(c) Practical and situational
(d) Deductive and practical

97. What is the basic concept of inductive approach?
(a) Language is best learnt with reference to a situation
(b) Every word has a function to perform
(c) Examples should come first and rules later
(d) Rules should come first and examples later

98. "Prose" is derived from?
(a) Greek (b) Latin
(c) American (d) None

99. Language used in poetry is:
(a) Simple (b) Rhythmical
(c) Figurative (d) Both a & b

100. "Simile" means
(a) Comparison (b) Like
(c) As (d) Unlike

101. Developed simile is also known as _____.
(a) Simple simile (b) Homeric simile
(c) Classic simile (d) Imitated simile

102. Metaphor is derived from :
(a) Greek (b) French
(c) Latin (d) American

www.employeescorner.info

103. Which is very important in lesson planning?
(a) Objective (b) Content
(c) Flexibility (d) Methods

104. Steps in a lesson plan of Sir Fredrick Herbert are?
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 4

105. In Four Ps format there are four steps one preparation, two presentation, three practice and what is four?
(a) Evaluation (b) Recapitulation
(c) Production (d) None

106. Micro teaching through technique is also called:
(a) Classical micro teaching
(b) Modern micro teaching
(c) Neo – classical micro teaching
(d) Both a & c

107. The time period in micro-teaching is _____.
(a) 10 min to 15 min
(b) 5 min to 10 min
(c) 15 min to 20 min
(d) 10 min

108. Phases in micro teaching are?
(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 7

109. The concept of team teaching emerged in:
(a) 1950 (b) 1953
(c) 1954 (d) 1960

110. The concept of peer teaching was introduced by:
(a) Shaplin (b) Olds
(c) Dwigh Allen (d) Rayan

111. In peer teaching who teaches the class?
(a) Students (b) Teacher
(c) Both a & b (d) Special educationist

112. In teaching, role play is considered as:
(a) Representation (b) Simulation
(c) Imitation (d) None

113. The main objective of role play is:
(a) Develop speaking skill
(b) Make direct relation in real life
(c) Both
(d) None

114. In multi-grade teaching how many teacher participate?
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Team of teachers (d) None

115. The role of teacher in multi-grade teaching is:
(a) Organizer (b) Debater
(c) Facilitator (d) Imitator

116. In three basic questioning strategies two are convergent, divergent what is third?
(a) Summative (b) Evaluative
(c) Formative (d) Diagonastive

117. The formula of asking question is:
(a) A + P + C (b) A + C + P
(c) C + P + C (d) P + A + C

www.employeescorner.info

118. Yes / No questions are also called as _____.
(a) Simple (b) Multi type
(c) Polar (d) Difficult

119. To ask the confirmation of some information we ask _____ type of questions:
(a) Tag questions
(b) Simple Questions
(c) Polar Questions
(d) Non Polar Questions

120. What is meant by Realia?
(a) Real things (b) Audio – Visual aids
(c) Artificial things (d) None

121. Semantic pictures mean:
(a) To teach words meanings
(b) To remind certain words or phrases
(c) to depict theme or text
(d) To represent the pictures

122. The advantage of A.V. aids is:
(a) To create interest
(b) To save time
(c) To make bored on
(d) No

123. English language is associated with:
(a) Economic modernization
(b) Industrial development
(c) Technological progress
(d) All of the above

124. English language has foreign vocabulary:
(a) 80% (b) 60%
(c) 40% (d) 20%

125. English is taught in Pakistan from _____.
(a) Class six to graduate
(b) Class one to graduate
(c) Class one to post graduate
(d) Class third to post graduate

126. English was introduced in sub-continent as official language in:
(a) 1947 (b) 1902
(c) 1832 (d) 1864

127. Ability to communicate in two languages is:
(a) Bilingualism (b) Mono lingualism
(c) Multi lingualism (d) All above

128. How many languages in Pakistan are expected to know at least?
(a) 4 (b) 3
(c) 2 (d) 5

129. An abstract word is:
(a) Chair (b) Tall
(c) Sitting (d) Good

130. Ability in our schools ignored is:
(a) Reading (b) Listening
(c) Speaking (d) Writing

131. Learning a language is:
(a) An art (b) A science
(c) A science and an art (d) None of above

www.employeescorner.info

132. The key in the process of habit formation?
(a) Book (b) Writing
(c) Practice (d) Willingness

133. Suitable for large classes is:
(a) Structural method
(b) Eclectic method
(c) Grammar Translation method
(d) Direct Method

134. Direct method strongly emphasizes on:
(a) Written work (b) Reading work
(c) Oral work (d) Social work

135. Audio Lingual means:
(a) Listening and reading
(b) Listening and speaking
(c) Listening and writing
(d) Listening with the help of A.V. Aids

136. Eclectic approach means:
(a) Drawing from various
(b) Not following one style
(c) Using a wide variety
(d) All of the above

137. The procedure of the sentence method is:
(a) Sentence – Phrases – Letters – Words
(b) Phrases – Sentence – Words - Letters
(c) Sentence – Words – Letters – Phrases
(d) Sentence – Phrases – Words - Letters

138. Units in phonic method are:
(a) Words (b) Sound of words
(c) Letters (d) Sound of letters

139. By which oral communication is not possible?
(a) Listening (b) Reading
(c) Writing (d) All of above

140. We engage our minds actively while:
(a) Listening (b) Hearing
(c) Seeing (d) Sleeping

141. The basis on the which the three remaining skills are developed:
(a) Reading (b) Writing
(c) Listening (d) Speaking

142. The knowledge of a native speaker of a language is:
(a) Explicit
(b) Implicit
(c) Explicit and implicit
(d) All of the above

143. In ancient times what was thought about reading and studying?
(a) A noble work (b) A mysterious thing
(c) A hard work (d) A funny task

144. While reading, our eye movement from one word to another is _____.
(a) Fluent glide (b) A series of jerks
(c) Intensive reading (d) Extensive reading

145. We try to find a specific information in _____.
(a) Skimming (b) Scanning
(c) Intensive reading (d) Extensive reading

www.employeescorner.info

146. Reading newspapers is:
(a) Intensive reading (b) Extensive reading
(c) Skimming (d) Scanning

147. Novel reading is:
(a) Skimming
(b) Scanning
(c) Intensive reading
(d) Extensive reading

148. The best way of reading a text is:
(a) To read a group of words
(b) To read a whole sentence
(c) To read a group of letters
(d) To read text in chunk

149. What shall we do if we find an unfamiliar word?
(a) We look for meaning in dictionary
(b) We may guess its meaning
(c) We may ask someone about its meaning
(d) We may ignore it

150. To cast a birds eye view over a text before reading is:
(a) Prediction (b) Anticipation
(c) Previewing (d) Motivation

151. Reading practiced at primary level is:
(a) Loud reading (b) Silent reading
(c) No reading (d) Fast reading

152. Mechanical as well as mental skill is:
(a) Reading (b) Writing
(c) Speaking (d) Listening

153. What helps a learner to learn a lot?
(a) Target language (b) Mother tongue
(c) Bilingualism (d) Learner

154. What is concerned with the classroom atmosphere?
(a) Ambience (b) Milieu
(c) Recognition (d) Remote

155. The third skill of teaching English is:
(a) Listening (b) Speaking
(c) Reading (d) Writing

156. How much and when is taught is determined by:
(a) Method (b) Technique
(c) Approach (d) Skill

157. A classical method of teaching a foreign language is:
(a) GTM (b) DM
(c) Audio lingual method (d) Eclectic method

158. The conversation between two people is:
(a) Monologue (b) Dialogue
(c) Intonation (d) Ambience

159. Rule Oriented Grammar is known as:
(a) Prescriptive (b) Descriptive
(c) Interrogative (d) Formulative

160. Non-Visual information in reading is concerned with:
(a) Text
(b) Stories
(c) Prior knowledge of reader
(d) Chunks

www.employeescorner.info

161. The ability to recognize the alphabets is:
(a) Writing (b) Reading
(c) Speaking (d) Listening

162. The knowledge of the rules of grammar comes first and practice later:
(a) Deductive (b) Inductive
(c) Constructive (d) Perspective

163. %age of Pakistan population that lives in remote is:
(a) 40% (b) 60%
(c) 50% (d) 75%

164. Which is the third skill of language learning?
(a) Speaking (b) Listening
(c) Writing (d) Reading

165. With speaking what other quality of learner is greatly improved?
(a) Listening (b) Speaking
(c) Reading (d) Writing

166. Who expounded the behaviouristic theory of learning?
(a) Chomsky (b) J. B. Watson
(c) Rrolph (d) Frier

167. Useful in improving listening and speaking capabilities is:
(a) Interviews (b) Monologue
(c) Role Play (d) Photograph

168. Conversation between two persons is:
(a) Monologue (b) Dialogue
(c) Role Play (d) Photograph

169. Skill concerned with the muscular practice of the learner is:
(a) Listening (b) Speaking
(c) Reading (d) Writing

170. The science of language is?
(a) Listening (b) Poetry
(c) Grammar (d) Vocabulary

171. What mainly refers to the use of rhythm?
(a) Form (b) Rhythm
(c) Intonation (d) Style

172. When we give human quality to object, it is:
(a) Personification (b) Simile
(c) Metaphor (d) Alliterations

173. Adjective in "Haroon is an excellent teacher of English."
(a) Haroon (b) Excellent
(c) Teacher (d) English

174. Point out the auxiliary verb from the sentence: "I shall go to college for qualifying test today."
(a) I (b) Shall
(c) College (d) Test

175. Definite article is?
(a) A (b) An
(c) Over (d) The

176. What is meant by "fish out of water".
(a) Confused (b) Dejected
(c) Alone (d) Uneasy

www.employeescorner.info

177. What is meant by "Apple of eyes".

(a) Loving (b) Favourite

(c) Charming (d) Smart

178. What is meant by "At sixes and sevens".

(a) Not in order (b) Arranged

(c) Channelized (d) Sequenced

179. Which one is not a part of speech:

(a) Noun (b) Pronoun

(c) Article (d) Adjective

180. There are _____ properties of a language:

(a) 3 (b) 5

(c) 2 (d) 9

181. The language learning theory given by Skinner is called:

(a) Operant conditioning (b) Mentalism

(c) Nihilism (d) None of these

182. Stimulus response reinforcement and repetition is also called:

(a) Mentalism (b) Behaviourism

(c) Absolutism (d) None of these

183. Demonstration with explanation is made in method:

(a) Audio lingual (b) direct

(c) Community (d) All of these

184. There are total _____ traditional sounds in English:

(a) 40 (b) 44

(c) 43 (d) 42

www.employeescorner.info

185. Reading to get the theme of the text means:
(a) Vocalization (b) Skimming
(c) Scanning (d) None of these

186. Choose the odd one:
(a) Stanza (b) Rhyme
(c) Octave (d) Paragraph

187. For teaching of grammar we normally use:
(a) Direct method
(b) Translation method
(c) Inductive deductive method
(d) Structural – Situational method

188. Poetry, Novel and Drama are the:
(a) Forms of emotions (b) Forms of language
(c) Forms of interaction (d) Forms of expression

189. "Man can best be understood by his outer self":
(a) Psychoanalysis (b) Behaviorism
(c) Introspection (d) Learning

190. Which one is not a method of teaching?
(a) Grammar Translation (b) Audio - Bilingual
(c) Structural - Situational (d) Electic

191. Conventional 3Rs term indicates?
(a) Reading, Recalling, Review
(b) Reading, Revising, Remembering
(c) Reading, Writing, Remembering
(d) Reading, Writing, Arithmetic

www.employeescorner.info

192. Reading a text quickly to book for a specific piece of information is:
(a) Translation (b) Scanning
(c) Skimming (d) Transformation

193. In which method the children are first taught alphabets in?
(a) Planning (b) Analytical
(c) Synthetical (d) Inquiry

194. The reading comprehension in language can be promoted by:
(a) Given them more homework
(b) Reciting in the class room
(c) Reciting in the presence of teacher
(d) Group work of students at their own

195. The principle of teaching English of Grammar-Translation Method is?
(a) English words and phrases can be best
(b) A strong emphasis on oral work
(c) Interpreted through translation into mother tongue
(d) Avoidance of grammatical explanations

196. Advantage of direct method of teaching a foreign language is:
(a) Improved pronunciation (b) Fluency in speech
(c) Natural method (d) a, b and c

197. The strong point of the Audio-Lingual method of teaching a language is?
(a) It is mechanical
(b) Target language is used most of the time
(c) The emphasis is on the form of structure
(d) Listening and writing are given preference

198. Which type of practice is the most important in teaching of English:
(a) Listening (b) Speaking
(c) Reading (d) Writing

199. Which technique of teaching was developed by Acheson (a doctoral candidate at Stanford University):
(a) Problem solving
(b) Scientific
(c) ABC method of teaching
(d) Micro-teaching

200. English communication skills are neglected in:
(a) Direct method
(b) Grammar-translation method
(c) Audio-lingual method
(d) Communicative method

201. Learning is parrot like in:
(a) Audio-lingual method
(b) Situational method
(c) Direct method
(d) Communicative approach

202. "The natural language of a man" is?
(a) Poetry (b) Grammar
(c) Prose (d) Phonetic

203. Teacher develops speaking skills in his students:
(a) Through drills
(b) By participation & observation activities
(c) By performance activities
(d) a, b and c

www.employeescorner.info

204. Conveying of a message through the words of mouth is:
(a) Speaking (b) Reading
(c) Writing (d) Listening

205. Deductive method is
(a) Old method (b) New method
(c) Traditional method (d) Scientific method

206. In A.L.M; there are repeated
(a) Poems (b) Drills
(c) Skills (d) Strategies

207. Phonology deals with
(a) Lexical meaning (b) Sound system
(c) Writing skill (d) Listening skill

208. In A.L.M; there is emphasis on
(a) Writing (b) Reading
(c) Mimicry (d) Prediction

209. Post reading activity is
(a) Follow up (b) Introduction
(c) Seanning (d) Skimming

210. Old style of paragraph writing is
(a) Orthography (b) Skimming
(c) Scanning (d) Preduction

211. Substitution means
(a) Completion (b) Replacement
(c) Addition (d) Institution

212. Redundancy means
(a) Prediction (b) Anticipation
(c) To ignore (d) Fluency

www.employeescorner.info

213. In GTM, skills neglected are

(a) Listening and speaking

(b) Reading and writing

(c) Listening and reading

(d) Listening and writing

214. Perception means

(a) Ability to recognize

(b) Redundarrcy

(c) Fluency (d) Cramming

215. According to ALM Language is a set of

(a) Words (b) Habits

(c) Sentences (d) Structural words

www.employeescorner.info

SECTION – II (Short Questions)

1. What are the features of grammar translation method? Give its advantages.
2. What is direct method? Discuss its merits and demerits.
3. What are the salient features of Audio Lingual Method?
4. Briefly describe communicative approach.
5. How pronunciation is taught at primary level? Enlist principles of teaching pronunciation.
6. What is eclectic approach?
7. Differentiate between prescriptive and descriptive grammar.
8. Write three features of formative and summative assessment each.
9. What is the important of AV Aids?
10. Enlist the characteristics of a good test.

SECTION – III (Detailed Questions)

1. Discuss the basic skills of teaching English. Describe the activities for the development of these skills at primary level.
2. Develop a lesson plan on topic of your choice.
3. What is the importance of English language teaching?
4. Elaborate the techniques of vocabulary expansion.

www.employeescorner.info