

# PEDAGOGY - OBJECTIVE (MCQs)

## TEACHING METHOD TEST ~ 1

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

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

lurking dangers as conducted by expert teachers

above

32. The defect of lecture-cum-demonstration method is that:

- (a) It is not child-centred (b) It creates obstacles in the development of scientific attitude  
(c) It neglects direct experiences (d) All of the above

33. The pioneer of Heuristic method is:

- (a) Prof. H.E. Armstrong (b) Prof. D.S. Kothari  
(c) Prof. J.A. Stevenson (d) Prof. Leopold Thomdike

34. The original idea of Armstrong is that:

- (a) The realistic aim of science is discovery through pure researches (b) The student's participation is compulsory in pure researches  
(c) The pure researches should be conducted on the basis of traditional researches (d) The future of a country is safe in its pure researches

35. The word "Heuristic" is derived from:

- (a) Greek word *heurisco* (b) Latin word *heuriri*  
(c) English word *humorous* (d) None of the above

36. "In discovery methods of teaching, the students are generally forced to work as scientists." This statement is propounded by:

- (a) John Dewey (b) John Little  
(c) Armstrong (d) Theodore Bit

37. H.E. Armstrong was working as a professor of:

- (a) Chemistry (b) Physics  
(c) Education (d) Philosophy

38. The exact meaning of the term *Heurisco* is:

- (a) To find out (b) To discover  
(c) To derive conclusions (d) None of the above

39. The equivalent term of *Heuristic* is *Eurisko* which is meant:

- (a) To visualize science by doing (b) To observe science  
(c) To discover science (d) None of the above

40. A teacher-centred method is converted into child-centred method, if a teacher can do:

- (a) It partially in a deliberate manner (b) It perfectly through insight  
(c) It in a reversible fashion (d) It in the presence of large audience of the students

41. Westaway has presumed Heuristic method as:

- (a) Only teaching method (b) Only training method  
(c) Only research method (d) Only a method mend for acquiring knowledge

42. Which of the following psychological principles have been followed by Heuristic method?

- (a) Principle of freedom (b) Principle of experience  
(c) Principle of activity (d) All of the above

43. The central principle of Heuristic method is:

- (a) Learning by doing (b) Learning through personal working  
(c) Learning through labour (d) Learning through experiences

44. What is the role of a teacher in Heuristic method?

- (a) Teacher as a friend (b) Teacher as a stage-setter  
(c) Teacher as creator of inductive method of teaching

45. The main characteristics of Heuristic method is:

- (a) Learning by doing (b) Training in scientific method  
(c) Independence (d) All of the above

46. Which one of the following is appeared to be a defect of Heuristic method?

- (a) It assumes child as a little scientist (b) It treated child as a father of man  
(c) It teaches child through playway (d) None of the above

47. The application of Heuristic method in our classrooms is:

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

- deviation of its principles
64. The central quality of assignment method is:  
(a) Students learning by doing taken place  
(c) The method is economic
- (b) The students develop the habit of hardwork  
(d) It saves teachers from exclusive evaluation
65. The important defect of assignment method is:  
(a) Non-availability of the textbooks  
(c) Need of well-equipped laboratory
- (b) Need of adequate library  
(d) All of the above
66. Assignment method is suitable for:  
(a) High school and intermediate students  
(c) University students
- (b) Higher education students  
(d) All of the above levels of students
67. The pioneer of project method is:  
(a) John Dewey  
(c) Both of the above
- (b) W.A. Kilpatrick  
(d) None of the above
68. The basic philosophy of project method is:  
(a) Progressivism  
(c) Pragmatism
- (b) Idealism  
(d) Individualism
69. In project method emphasis is laid down on:  
(a) Learning by doing  
(c) Learning by cooperation and competition
- (b) Learning by living  
(d) All of the above
70. The role of a teacher in project method is:  
(a) Like a friend  
(c) Like a co-worker
- (b) Like a guide  
(d) All of the above
71. The most important characteristic of project method is:  
(a) Child-centredness  
(b) Training scientific in
- (c) Learning of science through playing  
(d) Emphasis on democratic principle
72. The characteristic of an excellent project is:  
(a) Purposiveness  
(c) Freedom to work to children
- (b) Favourable activities for focusing children's attention  
(d) All of the above
73. Project should be selected by:  
(a) The teachers only  
(c) Both of the above
- (b) The students only  
(d) None of the above
74. The nature of the project should be:  
(a) Most difficult  
(c) Average level
- (b) Most early  
(d) Can't say
75. Which one of the following law of learning is fulfilled through project method?  
(a) Law of readiness  
(c) Law of effect
- (b) Law of exercise  
(d) All of the above

#### ANSWERS

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

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## TEACHING METHOD TEST - 2

1. *Solo stands for:*  
(A) System of the observed learning outcome  
(C) Structure of the observed learning outcome  
(B) Structure of the observed learning output  
(D) System of the observed learning output
2. *Solo taxonomy consists of levels:*  
(A) 2  
(C) 4  
(B) 3  
(D) 5
3. *With reference to Solo taxonomy one aspect of a task is understood in:*  
(A) Unistructural level  
(C) Relation level  
(B) Multistructural level  
(D) Extended abstract level
4. *Two or more aspects are understood in:*  
(A) Unistructural level  
(C) Relational level  
(B) Multistructural level  
(D) Extended abstract level
5. *Integration is developed between two or more aspects in:*  
(A) Unistructural level  
(C) Relational level  
(B) Multistructural level  
(D) Extended abstract level
6. *Solo taxonomy was presented by:*  
(A) Bloom  
(C) Simpson  
(B) Krathwhol  
(D) Biggs & Collis
7. *Students are passive in:*  
(A) Project method  
(C) Lecture method  
(B) Discovery method  
(D) Inquiry method
8. *Symposium is a type of:*  
(A) Discovery method  
(C) Lecture method  
(B) Discussion method  
(D) Demonstration method
9. *In teaching, experienced members guide the immature one's for:*  
(A) Spending time  
(C) Quality of life  
(B) Qualification  
(D) Adjustment of life
10. *Which is not the focal point of triangular process of teaching?*  
(A) Teaching method  
(C) Pupil  
(B) Teacher  
(D) Contents
11. *The goal of teaching is:*  
(A) To give information  
(C) To impart knowledge  
(B) To involve pupils in activities  
(D) Desirable change in behaviour
12. *The rules of presenting the contents to make them easy are called:*  
(A) Methods of teaching  
(C) Techniques of teaching  
(B) Maxims of teaching  
(D) Teaching strategies
13. *Heuristic means:*  
(A) To investigate  
(C) To do  
(B) To show  
(D) To act
14. *According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are:*  
(A) 2  
(C) 4  
(B) 3  
(D) 5
15. *Activity involves:*

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 108. Inquiry means:**
- (A) To investigate
  - (B) To learn
  - (C) To teach
  - (D) To find
- 109. Inquiry method includes:**
- (A) Observation
  - (B) Experiments
  - (C) Questioning answering
  - (D) Showing
- 110. Which one is the best for large group instruction?**
- (A) Lecture method
  - (B) Demonstration method
  - (C) Project method
  - (D) Inquiry method
- 111. Useful for higher classes is:**
- (A) Lecture method
  - (B) Demonstration method
  - (C) Project method
  - (D) Inquiry method
- 112. First component of lesson planning is:**
- (A) Objective
  - (B) Presentation
  - (C) Homework
  - (D) Summary
- 113. The teaching method recommended for elementary school science in Pakistan is:**
- (A) Lecture method
  - (B) Project method
  - (C) Activity method
  - (D) Laboratory method
- 114. Demonstration means:**
- (A) To perform
  - (B) To develop
  - (C) To show
  - (D) To observe
- 115. Herbert model for lesson planning has steps:**
- (A) Three
  - (B) Four
  - (C) Five
  - (D) Six
- 116. Discovery method is advanced method of:**
- (A) Heuristic method
  - (B) Inquiry method
  - (C) Both a & b
  - (D) None of a & b
- 117. The steps to be taken in problem solving method are:**
- (A) Two
  - (B) Three
  - (C) Four
  - (D) Five
- 118. Method based on Dewey's philosophy is:**
- (A) Lecture method
  - (B) Demonstration method
  - (C) Inquiry method
  - (D) Project method
- 119. Who says that project is a purposeful activity?**
- (A) Dewey
  - (B) Stevenson
  - (C) Ballard
  - (D) Kilpatrick
- 120. Which is not the step of project method?**
- (A) Planning
  - (B) Execution
  - (C) Analysis
  - (D) Evaluation
- 121. Programmed learning was presented by:**
- (A) J.S. Burner
  - (B) Benjamin Bloom
  - (C) John Dewey
  - (D) B.F. Skinner
- 122. Portfolio is the collection of:**
- (A) School record
  - (B) Teacher work
  - (C) Student work
  - (D) Office work
- 123. In programmed learning, learning takes place under:**
- (A) Natural conditions
  - (B) Artificial conditions
  - (C) Controlled conditions
  - (D) Planned conditions

**124. Teaching method based upon the assumption of Herbert Spencer that the learner should be told as little as possible is:**

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Heuristics Method | (B) Demonstration Method |
| (C) Discussion Method | (D) Lecture Method       |

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

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) Method   | (B) Technique |
| (C) Strategy | (D) Tactic    |

**126. Selection of different media for different students is done in:**

- |                            |                                    |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (A) Role Playing           | (B) Individualized Instruction     |
| (C) Programmed Instruction | (D) Computer Assistant Instruction |

**127. A repeated performance of learning act until attainment of desired level of skill to do the act correctly is:**

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Demonstration Method | (B) Problem Solving Method |
| (C) Project Method       | (D) Drill Method           |

**128. A process in which a small group assembles to communicate with each other, using speaking, listening and non-verbal processes in order to achieve instructional objectives is:**

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Lecture Method         | (B) Discussion Method    |
| (C) Question Answer Method | (D) Demonstration Method |

**129. During discussion method, teacher passes/announces a:**

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) Exercise | (B) Activity |
| (C) Topic    | (D) Question |

**130. The surface category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:**

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

**131. The 'surface' category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:**

- |                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (A) Prestructural and Unistructural | (B) Unistructural and Multistructural |
| (C) Multistructural and Relational  | (D) Relational and extended Abstract  |

**132. The 'deep' category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of:**

- |                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (A) Prestructural and Unistructural | (B) Unistructural and Multistructural |
| (C) Multistructural and Relational  | (D) Relational and Extended Abstract  |

**133. Synthesis requires:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (A) Formulation of new structural material | (B) Understanding the structure of the material |
| (C) Judge the value of material            | (D) Use the material in new situation           |

**134. Microteaching is a technique of teaching:**

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) In classroom             | (B) Subject in detail           |
| (C) By more than one teacher | (D) A narrow and specific skill |

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

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Lecture Method  | (B) Demonstration Method |
| (C) Activity Method | (D) Drill Method         |

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

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Affective Domain | (B) Psychomotor Domain |
|----------------------|------------------------|

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

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

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

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

#### ANSWERS

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

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

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