

Part-III

Past Paper MCQS For FPSC, PPSC, KPPSC, SPSC and NTS etc

- 1. Teaching Techniques and Methodology**
- 2. Classroom Management and Discipline**
- 3. Testing and Evaluation**

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GENERAL METHODS OF TEACHING MCQs With Solved Answers

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 behavior**

4. The rules of presenting the contents to make them easy are called

- (a) Method 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) Rational level
- (d) Extended abstract level

8. Two or more aspects are understood in

- (a) Unistructural lever
- (b) Multistructural level**
- (c) Rational level
- (d) Extended abstract level



9. Integration is developed between two or more Aspects in

- (a) Unistructural level
- (b) Multistructural level
- (c) Rational level**
- (d) Extended abstract level

10. To go beyond the given information is

- (a) Unistructural level
- (b) Multistructural level
- (c) Rational level
- (d) Extended abstract level**

11. SOLO taxonomy was presented by

- (a) Bloom
- (b) Krathwhol
- (c) Simpson
- (d) Biggs & Collis**

12. Students are passive in

- (a) Project method
- (b) Discovery method
- (c) Lecture method**
- (d) Inquiry method

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) 5**
- (d) 5

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17. Activity involves

- (a) Physical action
- (b) Mental action
- (c) Mental 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

26. Which is not true about lesson plan

- (a) It develops confidence
- (b) It helps in orderly 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) Maths
- (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 cooperative 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**

39. The hypothesis underlying team teaching is

- (a) Teachers feel bore while working alone
- (b) Teachers 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 computer 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

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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 objective 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 determining the value or worth of anything is

- (a) Test
- (b) Measurement
- (c) Assessment
- (d) Evaluation**

50. Educational objectives have been divide 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

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 cognitive domain is

- (a) Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Synthesis, analysis, Evaluation
- (b) Knowledge, Comprehension, application, Evaluation, analysis, Synthesis
- (c) Knowledge, Comprehension, Evaluation, application, Analysis, Syntesis
- (d) Knowledge, Comprehension, application, analysis, Synthesis Evaluation**

57. Knowing/ memorizing and recalling is concerned with

- (a) Cpmprehension
- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge**
- (d) Evaluation

58. To grasp the meaning of the material is

- (a) Comprehension**
- (b) Applicatin
- (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
- (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

67. The affective domain was classified by

- (a) Benjamin S. Bloom
- (b) Simpson
- (c) Krathwohl**
- (d) Burner

Answer is =c

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 Krathwohl 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 behavioral objective is

- (a) Observable and Immeasurable
- (b) Non- observable
- (c) Observable and measurable**
- (d) None of above

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. Bring 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 in formations 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) Discover method
- (b) Problem solved method
- (c) Inquiry method
- (d) All above**



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87. Micro teacher is a

- (a) Teacher method
- (b) Teaching training technique**
- (c) Motivational technique
- (d) none of above

88. What is the tie 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) 1-5
- (b) 5-10**
- (c) 10-15
- (d) 15-20

90. Micro teaching started in

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1960**
- (c) 1970
- (d) 1980

91 Micro teaching focuses on the competency over

- (a) Method
- (b) Skills**
- (c) Contents
- (d) None of above

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) Magazine
- (c) Diagrams
- (d) T.V**

94. Which is not included in print media?

- (a) Books
- (b) Magazine
- (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. Therber, 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 above

105. The most direct experience from the following is that of

- (a) Motion pictures
- (b) Visual symbol
- (c) Demonstration

(d) field trip

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 teacher 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) Student 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) 33 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 content
- (c) It helps in self evaluation and teacher build up confidence in them
- (d) all of the above**

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

- (a) Demonstration
- (b) Project**
- (c) Problem- solving
- (d) discussion

111. Exhibition of Science fairs promote students ability of

- (a) Knowledge order skills
- (b) Comprehension and application**
- (c) Higher order skills
- (d) Homer order skills

112. The ultimate focus of scientific method is on

- (a) Hypothesis formulation
- (b) Observation
- (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**

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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

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) Goals
- (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



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(d) Evaluation