B.Ed. MCQs for all teaching job tests

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All the best and remember me in your precious prayers.

Note: Data is collected from different sources.
SET-1

1. The word “Pedagogy” means?
   (A) to understand the child
   (B) to guide the child
   (C) to educate the child
   (D) to lead the child

2. Pedagogy is the study of?
   (A) Education
   (B) Learning Process
   (C) Teaching Methods
   (D) Guiding Students

3. The philosopher who worked in mathematical and scientific didactic was?
   (A) Jean Piaget
   (B) John Dewey
   (C) Martin Wagenschein
   (D) Lev Vygotsky

4. The use of technology to enhance learning process is called __________ in education.
   (A) IT
   (B) ICT
   (C) Information technology
   (D) Communication technology

5. A scoring guide use to evaluate the quality of students is called
   (A) rubrics
   (B) checklists
   (C) inventories
   (D) rating scales

6. As people grow older, the __________ of learning declines.
   (A) speed
   (B) power
   (C) quality
   (D) quantity
7. Which from the following should be used to increase correct responses and appropriate behavior?
(A) Praise
(B) Reward
(C) Ignorance
(D) Strictness

8. Which from the following should be used to decrease minor inappropriate behavior?
(A) Praise
(B) Reward
(C) Ignorance
(D) Strictness

9. The book Emile or “On Education” on the nature of education and man is written by
(A) Aristotle
(B) Plato
(C) John Dewey
(D) Rousseau

10. According to Emile, the noblest work in education is to make a/an
(A) good citizen
(B) reasoning man
(C) thinker
(D) entrepreneur

11. Teachers should present information to the students clearly and in interesting way, and relate this new information to the things students
(A) don’t know
(B) already know
(C) willing to know
(D) not willing to know

12. According to John Dewey, school is a _______ institution, and education is a _______ process.
(A) Social, social
(B) social, philosophical
(C) philosophical, philosophical
(D) environmental, psychological
13. According to John Dewey, schools must prepare students for
(A) present life
(B) future life
(C) entrepreneurship
(D) research

14. Responses that produce a satisfying effect in a particular situation become __________ to occur again in that situation.
(A) Not likely
(B) equally likely
(C) less likely
(D) more likely

15. Responses that produce a discomfiting effect become __________ to occur again in that situation.
(A) not likely
(B) equally likely
(C) less likely
(D) more likely

16. According to Rousseau, at what age a person ready to have a companion of the opposite sex?
(A) 16
(B) 17
(C) 18
(D) 19

17. The field of study concerned with the construction of thought processes, including remembering, problem solving, and decision-making is called
(A) Education
(B) Pedagogy
(C) Cognitive Development
(D) Epistemology

18. Jean Piaget proposed __________ stages of Cognitive Development.
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 6
19. The more often a particular ability is used the _________ it becomes.
(A) more important
(B) less important
(C) stronger
(D) weaker

20. The longer a particular ability is unused the _________ it becomes.
(A) more important
(B) less important
(C) stronger
(D) weaker

21. The more parts of your brain you use, the more likely you are to _________ information.
(A) use
(B) miss
(C) misuse
(D) retain

22. The conclusion of a deductive argument is
(A) certain
(B) experience
(C) observation
(D) probable

23. The truth of the conclusion of an inductive argument is
(A) certain
(B) experience
(C) observation
(D) probable

24. The process of reasoning from one or more given statements to reach a logically certain conclusion is called
(A) Deductive Reasoning
(B) Inductive Reasoning
(C) Qualitative Reasoning
(D) Quantitative Reasoning

25. The reasoning in which the given statements are viewed as supplying strong evidence for the truth of the conclusion is called
26. According to Jean Piaget, children develop abstract logic and reasoning skill during
(A) Sensorimotor stage
(B) Preoperational stage
(C) Concrete operational stage
(D) Formal operational stage

27. Children are usually egocentric during ___________ and ___________ stages.
(A) Sensorimotor, Preoperational
(B) Preoperational, Concrete operational
(C) Concrete operational, Formal operational
(D) Formal operational, Sensorimotor

28. According to Jean Piaget, children are no longer egocentric when entering
(A) Sensorimotor stage
(B) Preoperational stage
(C) Concrete operational stage
(D) Formal operational stage

29. According to Piaget’s theory of cognitive development, the Concrete operational stage starts at age
(A) 3
(B) 7
(C) 11
(D) 15

30. According to Piaget’s theory of cognitive development, the Formal operational stage starts at age
(A) 3
(B) 7
(C) 11
(D) 15

31. The most recent response is most likely to
(A) forget
(B) compromised
(C) reoccur
(D) not occur again

32. Rousseau advocated an educational method which consisted of removing the child from
(A) school
(B) burden
(C) past memory
(D) society

33. Who advocated removing children from their mothers’ care and raising them as wards of the state?
(A) Socrates
(B) Plato
(C) Aristotle
(D) John Locke

34. The famous book “The Republic” was written by
(A) Socrates
(B) Plato
(C) Aristotle
(D) John Locke

35. “All who have meditated on the art of governing mankind have been convinced that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth.” This is the saying of
(A) Aristotle
(B) Socrates
(C) Plato
(D) John Locke

36. The Waldorf education approach emphasizes a balanced development of
(A) head and heart
(B) head and hands
(C) heart and hands
(D) head, heart, and hands

37. Plato believed that talent and intelligence are
(A) distributed genetically
(B) not distributed genetically
(C) distributed gender-wise
(D) not distributed gender-wise

38. A priori knowledge is knowledge that is known independently of
(A) analysis
(B) information
(C) experience
(D) evidence

39. A posteriori knowledge is knowledge that is known by
(A) analysis
(B) information
(C) experience
(D) evidence

40. According to John Locke, a child’s mind does not contain any
(A) innate ideas
(B) memory
(C) observation
(D) imagination

41. The philosopher who for the first time mentioned the importance of play (or sports) in education was
(A) Socrates
(B) Plato
(C) Aristotle
(D) John Locke

42. The process of selecting units from a population to estimate characteristics of the population is called
(A) analyzing
(B) inference
(C) research
(D) sampling

43. We calculate average marks of a student in the way as we calculate
(A) arithmetic mean
(B) geometric mean
(C) standard deviation
(D) variance

44. The ________ is a measure of how spreads out points are from the mean.
(A) arithmetic mean
(B) geometric mean
(C) standard deviation
(D) variance

45. The standard deviation is the ________ of the variance.
(A) square
(B) square root
(C) cube
(D) cube root

46. The concept of pragmatism in educational philosophy says that education should be about
(A) obedience
(B) virtue
(C) life and growth
(D) shaping good citizens

47. The idea of practical learning means education should apply to the
(A) practice
(B) society
(C) abstract knowledge
(D) real world

48. An aspect of pragmatism is experiential learning, which says, education should come through
(A) experience
(B) practice
(C) knowledge
(D) observations

49. According to Aristotle, virtue is a/an ________ state between excess and deficiency.
(A) natural
(B) intermediate
(C) real
(D) artificial
50. In case of spending money, the virtue is __________ between wastefulness and stringiness.
    (A) generosity
    (B) penury
    (C) lavishness
    (D) prodigal

51. The concept of perennialism in education means school curricula should focus on what is
    (A) important
    (B) everlasting
    (C) in demand
    (D) in need

52. According to John Dewey, children should experience __________ in school to make them better
citizens.
    (A) rules
    (B) discipline
    (C) democracy
    (D) practical implementation

53. Progressivism believes that education comes from the experience of the
    (A) child
    (B) teacher
    (C) principal
    (D) society

54. The idea of teaching the whole child in the “philosophy of pragmatism in education” means
teaching students to be good
    (A) learners
    (B) thinkers
    (C) scientists
    (D) citizens

55. Progressivism believes that children learn in a/an
    (A) community
    (B) competition
    (C) isolation
    (D) closed environment
56. A normal human being has ___________ senses.
   (A) 4
   (B) 5
   (C) 6
   (D) 7

57. Which from the following is NOT among the five senses?
   (A) vision
   (B) touch
   (C) smell
   (D) thought

58. The application of ideas, knowledge and skills to achieve the desired results is called
   (A) problem solving
   (B) critical thinking
   (C) reasoned arguments
   (D) deductive method

59. According to Socrates of Meno, virtue is
   (A) teachable
   (B) unteachable
   (C) reachable
   (D) unreachable

60. The curriculum of educational institutes should be based on
   (A) theory
   (B) practice
   (C) theory and practice
   (D) theory, practice and research

61. The new curriculum should be introduced
   (A) abruptly
   (B) continuously
   (C) gradually
   (D) relatively

62. Evaluation of the process of curriculum development should be made
   (A) abruptly
   (B) continuously
63. Curriculum revision should be a/an _________ process.
(A) abrupt
(B) continuous
(C) gradual
(D) relative

64. The term heuristic means _________ in decision making.
(A) brainstorming
(B) calculations
(C) thoroughness
(D) mental shortcuts

65. Robert Sternberg, a famous psychologist, argued that creativity requires _________ different types of intelligence.
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 6

66. According to Robert Sternberg, the three different types of required intelligence for creativity are
(A) synthetic, analytical, and practical
(B) analytical, observational and practical
(C) analytical, critical and practical
(D) abstract, synthetic and analytical

67. A common technique to help people begin the creative process is
(A) calculations
(B) brainstorming
(C) thoroughness
(D) mental shortcuts

68. According to Plato, the highest goal in all of education is knowledge of the
(A) science
(B) mathematics
(C) philosophy
(D) good
69. Plato argued that ________ are fit to rule.
   (A) educationists and philosophers
   (B) only educationists
   (C) only philosophers
   (D) only psychologists

70. The book “A Brief History of Time” is written by
   (A) Aristotle
   (B) John Dewey
   (C) Robert Sternberg
   (D) Stephen Hawking

71. The branch of philosophy focuses on the nature of reality is
   (A) Connectionism
   (B) Epistemology
   (C) Metaphysics
   (D) Pedagogy

72. Idealism is a philosophical approach that argues that ________ are the only true reality, and the only thing worth knowing.
   (A) ideas
   (B) experiences
   (C) observations
   (D) physical objects

73. Realism is a philosophical approach that argues that ultimate reality is the world of
   (A) ideas
   (B) experiences
   (C) observations
   (D) physical objects

74. Who is called the father of both Realism and the scientific method?
   (A) Aristotle
   (B) Plato
   (C) Socrates
   (D) Edward Thorndike

75. The philosopher who is called the father of Idealism is
   (A) Aristotle
(B) Plato  
(C) Socrates  
(D) Edward Thorndike

76. The philosopher who for the first time taught logic as a formal discipline was  
(A) Aristotle  
(B) Plato  
(C) Socrates  
(D) Edward Thorndike

77. The advocates of philosophy of Pragmatism believe that reality is  
(A) imagination  
(B) stagnant  
(C) constantly changing  
(D) related to mind

78. The psychologist who for the first time proposed the concept of connectionism in learning was  
(A) Aristotle  
(B) Plato  
(C) Robert Sternberg  
(D) Edward Thorndike

79. According to Edward Thorndike, learning is about responding to  
(A) analysis  
(B) change  
(C) experiment  
(D) stimuli

80. Anything that causes a reaction is called  
(A) learning  
(B) stimulus  
(C) connectionism  
(D) physical objects

81. The connection between stimulus and response is called  
(A) stimulus-response bond  
(B) receiving-accepting bond  
(C) stimulus-response paradigm  
(D) receiving-accepting paradigm
82. The ________ the stimulus-response bond (S-R bond), the better a person has learned the lesson.
   (A) stable
   (B) unstable
   (C) stronger
   (D) weaker

83. There are ________ laws of connectionism.
   (A) 2
   (B) 3
   (C) 4
   (D) 5

84. The three laws of connectionism are the laws of
   (A) effect, stimulus and response
   (B) stimulus, response and exercise
   (C) exercise, readiness and response
   (D) effect, exercise and readiness

85. According to the law of effect, if a stimulus results in a positive outcome, the S-R bond is
   (A) strengthened
   (B) weakened
   (C) stabilized
   (D) unsterilized

86. According to the law of effect, if a stimulus results in a negative outcome, the S-R bond is
   (A) strengthened
   (B) weakened
   (C) stabilized
   (D) unsterilized

87. According to the ________, the more you do something, the better you are at it.
   (A) law of effect
   (B) law of exercise
   (C) law of readiness
   (D) law of connectionism

88. According to the ________, S-R bonds are stronger if an individual is ready to learn.
   (A) law of effect
   (B) law of exercise
(C) law of readiness
(D) law of connectionism

89. The __________ says, we are motivated to gain rewards and avoid punishments.
(A) law of effect
(B) law of exercise
(C) law of readiness
(D) law of connectionism

90. The Law of Effect can be effectively used in
(A) accelerate learning
(B) curriculum development
(C) classroom management
(D) teaching methods

91. For an effective teaching, the teacher must be a subject matter expert that includes
I. command over the subject
II. the ability to convey knowledge
III. the ability to apply ideas from one discipline to another
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I and II only
(D) I, II and III

92. The satiation technique of classroom management is a technique where instead of punishing negative behaviors, the teacher might decide to actually _________ the negative behavior.
(A) encourage
(B) discourage
(C) ignore
(D) divert

93. The extinction technique of classroom management is a technique where teacher _________ any negative behavior.
(A) divert
(B) ignore
(C) encourage
(D) discourage
94. The use of a physical punishment for class management is called
   (A) extinction technique
   (B) satiation technique
   (C) time out technique
   (D) corporal punishment

95. The technique of classroom management where the teacher punishes negative behaviors by removing an unruly student from the rest of the class is called
   (A) extinction technique
   (B) satiation technique
   (C) time out technique
   (D) corporal punishment

96. The study of the physical, social and mental aspects of aging is called
   (A) Esthetics
   (B) Genetics
   (C) Gerontology
   (D) Clinical psychology

97. As people gets older, the ability of applying or maintain attention
   (A) increases
   (B) decreases
   (C) stays constant
   (D) remains unaffected

98. The brain __________ as people gets older.
   (A) shrinks
   (B) expands
   (C) stays constant
   (D) remains unaffected

99. There is __________ in working memory as people gets older.
   (A) upgradation
   (B) degradation
   (C) no change
   (D) a slight change

100. According to the philosophy of Idealism in education, the subject matter of curriculum should be
    (A) mathematics
(B) science
(C) physical world
(D) mind

101. In education, __________ is used to make inference about the learning and development of students.
(A) assessment
(B) evaluation
(C) measurement
(D) diagnosis

102. An assessment that is conducted prior to the start of teaching or instruction is called
(A) initial assessment
(B) formal assessment
(C) formative assessment
(D) summative assessment

103. An assessment that is carried out throught the course is called
(A) initial assessment
(B) diagnostic assessment
(C) formative assessment
(D) summative assessment

104. An assessment is __________ if it consistently achieves the same results with the same (or similar) students.
(A) Valid
(B) Invalid
(C) Reliable
(D) Unreliable

105. A/An __________ assessment is one which measures what it is intended to measure.
(A) Valid
(B) Invalid
(C) Reliable
(D) Unreliable

106. Educational psychology is concerned with the scientific study of
(A) education
(B) philosophy of education
(C) human learning
(D) teaching methods

107. According to famous philosophers, teaching is a/an
(A) art
(B) arts
(C) science
(D) technique

108. Progressive education emphasizes learning by
(A) reading
(B) writing
(C) doing
(D) enjoying

109. According to John Dewey, educational process has two sides:
(A) economical and sociological
(B) psychological and sociological
(C) economical and philosophical
(D) sociological and philosophical

110. According to John Dewey, which side of the educational process is the basis?
(A) economical
(B) sociological
(C) philosophical
(D) psychological

111. Education is a process in which knowledge and skills are transferred
(A) from a few persons to few persons
(B) from a few persons to a large number of people
(C) from a few persons to the next generation
(D) from a generation to the next generation

112. An assessment that is generally carried out at the end of a course to assign students a course grade is called?
(A) Diagnostic assessment
(B) Formative assessment
(C) Contemporary assessment
(D) Summative assessment
113. Which from the following is NOT a formal assessment?
(A) Interview
(B) Observation
(C) Project
(D) Quizzes

114. Which from the following is NOT an informal assessment?
(A) Observation
(B) Project
(C) Rubrics
(D) Participation

115. In John Dewey’s student-centered approach of learning, the role of the teacher is of a
(A) formal authority
(B) delegator
(C) instructor
(D) facilitator

116. Which from the following is termed as student-centered learning method?
I. Direct Instruction
II. Inquiry-Based Learning
III. Cooperative learning
(A) II only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

117. The role of teacher in inquiry-based learning is of
(A) instructor
(B) facilitator
(C) delegator
(D) formal authority

118. In direct instruction method or lecture method the teacher is considered as
(A) partner
(B) facilitator
(C) delegator
(D) formal authority
119. In cooperative learning method, the role of teacher is of
(A) facilitator
(B) delegator
(C) facilitator and delegator
(D) delegator and formal authority

120. In cooperative method teachers act as a delegator means the teacher act as a/an ________ to the students.
(A) resource
(B) partner
(C) evaluator
(D) foster

121. Dialectic or dialectical method is a discourse between opposing parties to establish the truth through
(A) investigation
(B) dialogues
(C) reasoned arguments
(D) presenting proves

122. Dialectic method of inquiry was contributed by
(A) Socrates
(B) Plato
(C) Aristotle
(D) John Dewey

123. Epistemology is the branch of philosophy concerned with the theory of
(A) education
(B) learning
(C) knowledge
(D) philosophy of education

124. What was the relation between Socrates and Plato?
(A) Socrates was student of Plato
(B) Plato was student of Socrates
(C) Socrates and Plato were brothers
(D) Socrates and Plato were colleagues
125. What was the relation between Plato and Aristotle?
(A) Plato was student of Aristotle
(B) Aristotle was student of Plato
(C) Plato and Aristotle were brothers
(D) Plato and Aristotle were colleagues

126. The “Apology” the Plato’s recollection of the speech given by Socrates when Socrates was charged with
(A) believing in the rotation of the Earth
(B) not believing in the rotation of the Earth
(C) believing in gods
(D) not believing in gods

127. According to Socrates, physical objects and events are ____________ of their ideal form.
(A) shadows
(B) images
(C) parts
(D) signs

128. According to the theory of forms (or theory of ideas) material world is a/an ____________ of the real world.
(A) shadow
(B) image
(C) part
(D) sign

129. The first institution of higher learning in the Western world, “Academy”, was founded by
(A) Socrates
(B) Plato
(C) Aristotle
(D) John Dewey

130. The “Academy” was founded in
(A) Athens
(B) Stagira
(C) Macedonia
(D) Chakis
131. Bloom’s taxonomy is a set of ______ learning domains.
(A) two
(B) three
(C) four
(D) five

132. The three domains of Bloom’s taxonomy are
(A) Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor
(B) Cognitive, Pedagogy and Psychomotor
(C) Cognitive, Affective and Pedagogy
(D) Pedagogy, Affective and Psychomotor

133. The cognitive domain involves
(A) learning
(B) knowledge
(C) manner
(D) physical movement

134. The affective domain involves
(A) learning
(B) knowledge
(C) manner
(D) physical movement

135. The psychomotor domain involves
(A) learning
(B) knowledge
(C) manner
(D) physical movement

136. The simplest skill in cognitive domain of Bloom’s taxonomy is
(A) remembering
(B) understanding
(C) evaluating
(D) synthesizing

137. The most complex skill in cognitive domain of Bloom’s taxonomy is
(A) characterizing
(B) understanding
(C) evaluating
(D) synthesizing

138. The most complex skill of Bloom’s taxonomy is
(A) characterizing
(B) evaluating
(C) synthesizing
(D) originating

139. To break information into parts and to examine the information is called
(A) analyzing
(B) evaluating
(C) synthesizing
(D) originating

140. To compile the information into pattern and propose a plan is called
(A) analyzing
(B) evaluating
(C) synthesizing
(D) originating

141. When the topic or an area of a course contains a lot of information, it is recommended to use
(A) lecture method
(B) inquiry-based method
(C) cooperative method
(D) assignment method

142. The skill when students try to build abstract knowledge is called
(A) originating
(B) characterizing
(C) evaluating
(D) synthesizing

143. Formative assessment is an assessment ___________ learning.
(A) to
(B) of
(C) by
(D) for
144. Summative assessment is an assessment _________ learning.
(A) to 
(B) of 
(C) by 
(D) for

145. An assessment use to identify difficulties in the learning process is called
(A) initial assessment 
(B) diagnostic assessment 
(C) formative assessment 
(D) summative assessment

146. An assessment use to determine a person’s ability in a particular field of studies is called
(A) aptitude test 
(B) diagnostic test 
(C) evaluation 
(D) measurement

147. Reliability of an assessment relates to the _________ of an assessment.
(A) usefulness 
(B) quality 
(C) consistency 
(D) relevance

148. Validity of an assessment relates to the _________ of an assessment.
(A) usefulness 
(B) quality 
(C) consistency 
(D) relevance

149. A process of looking at what is being assessed is called
(A) assessment 
(B) evaluation 
(C) measurement 
(D) rubrics

150. Which act of teacher foster a sense of autonomy in the learning process?
(A) Instructor 
(B) facilitator
(C) delegator
(D) formal authority
# ANSWERS SET-1

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SET-2

1. A choice made between two or more alternative is called
   A. Assumption
   B. Decision
   C. Reporting
   D. None
   Answer is = B

2. The cash book in maintained by
   A. DDO
   B. EDO
   C. DEO
   D. Dy.DEO
   Answer is = A

3. Authoritarian model is more suitable for
   A. Confidence
   B. Improvement
   C. Achievement
   D. Discipline
   Answer is = D

4. Teacher salaries and allowances collectively are written in
   A. Cash Register
   B. Acquaintance Roll
   C. Contingent Register
   Answer is = A

5. To motivate the other to achieve certain goals is
   A. Planning
   B. Leading
   C. Controlling
   D. Organizing
   Answer is = B

6. A programme of activities which is designed to attain educational ends is
   A. Learning
   B. Curriculum
   C. Instruction
   D. Syllabi
   Answer is = B
7. Superannuation retirement age in Pakistan is
   A. 60 Years
   B. 65 Years
   C. 75 Years
   D. 80 Years
   Answer is = A

8. Pension is given if the retirement is after service of
   A. 25 years
   B. 30 years
   C. 45 years
   D. 50 years
   Answer is = A

9. Person who possesses qualities of leadership is
   A. Leader
   B. Manager
   C. Administrator
   D. Officer
   Answer is = A

10. The process of making judgment is called
    A. Budgeting
    B. Evaluation
    C. Demonstration
    D. Documentation
    Answer is = B

11. The characteristics of good planner are
    A. Optimistic
    B. Motivator
    C. Producer
    D. All of them
    Answer is = D

12. What does E and D Rules mean
    A. Efficiency and duty rules
    B. Efficiency and department rules
    C. Efficiency and discipline rules
    D. Efficiency and discipline rules
    Answer is = C

13. D.P is an abbreviation of
    A. Annual development programme
    B. Annual duty programme
14. The power is concentrated in the hands of one or few people in 
   Control
   A. Command
   B. Decentralization
   C. Centralization
   Answer is =D

15. What is central to administration
   A. Organization
   B. Communication
   C. Decision making
   D. Coordination
   Answer is =C

16. In POSDIR, R stands for
   A. Reporting
   B. Response reply
   C. Representing
   D. Directing
   Answer is =A

17. 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
   Answer is =B

18. The level of school administration can best be judged through
   A. Headteacher
   B. Beautiful building
   C. Learning outcomes
   D. Teachers-students relations
   Answer is = C

19. Acquittance roll is used for
   A. Salary disbursement
   B. Stock
   C. Govt. grants
   D. Expenditures
   Answer is =A
20. The degree to which organizational resources contribute to productivity is
   A. Effectiveness
   B. Efficiency
   C. Output
   D. Production
   Answer is = B

21. All transactions should be entered in which register
   A. Fee
   B. Cash
   C. Funds
   D. Withdrawal
   Answer is = B

22. Coordinating, stimulating, and directing the growth of teachers is the purpose of
   A. Administration
   B. Inspection
   C. Supervision
   D. Management
   Answer is = B

23. The concept of inspection was first introduced in
   A. Pakistan
   B. India
   C. England
   D. China
   Answer is = C

24. Budgeting is an estimation of
   A. Income and investment
   B. Investment
   C. Income and expenditure
   D. All of the above
   Answer is = C

25. The authorized person of staff performance is
   A. Teacher
   B. Head teacher
   C. Student
   D. Clerk
   Answer is = B

26. Informal education is?
   a. Just schooling
   b. Time bound
27. What is the most important element of non-formal education?
   a. Teacher
   b. Student
   c. Media
   d. School
   Answer is = c

28. Which one is not the source of formal education?
   a. School
   b. Museum
   c. Library
   d. Home
   Answer is = d

29. Informal education is?
   a. Planned
   b. Incidental
   c. Systematic
   d. Arranged
   Answer is = b

30. Formal education has well defined?
   a. Curriculum
   b. System
   c. Method
   d. Approach
   Answer is = a

31. Which is not the element of educational process?
   a. Aims
   b. Curriculum
   c. Evaluation
   d. Motivation
   Answer is = d

32. The sum of curricular and co-curricular activities is?
   a. Aim
   b. Curriculum
   c. Pedagogy
   d. Summative evaluation
   Answer is = b
33. Pedagogy is concerned with?
   a. Aims
   b. Content
   c. Teaching Methods
   d. Evaluation
   Answer is = c
   To determine the value or worth of anything is?
   a. Aim
   b. Content
   c. Teaching Methods
   d. Evaluation
   Answer is = c
34. In education process which one is evaluated?
   a. Aim
   b. Content
   c. Methods
   d. All of the above
   Answer is = d
35. The literal meaning of philosophy is?
   a. Love of knowledge
   b. Love of truth
   c. Love of values
   d. Love of wisdom
   Answer is = d
36. Axiology in philosophy deals with?
   a. Knowledge
   b. Reality
   c. Values
   d. Culture
   Answer is = c
37. Epistemology deals with?
   a. Knowledge
   b. Reality
   c. Values
   d. Culture
   Answer is = a
38. Ontology deals with?
   a. Knowledge
   b. Reality
c. Values

d. Culture

Answer is = b

Ontology is also called as?

a. Metaphysics
b. Axiology
c. Ontology
d. Morphology

Answer is = a

39. Metaphysics deals with the nature of?

a. Values
b. Knowledge
c. Universe
d. Reality

Answer is = d

40. Eclecticism means borrowing beliefs from?

a. One philosophy
b. Two philosophies
c. Three philosophy
d. Different philosophies

Answer is = d

41. “Everlasting reality” is focused in?

a. Perennialism
b. Essentialism
c. Progressivism
d. Reconstructionism

Answer is = a

42. Useful culture and skill is emphasized in?

a. Perennialism
b. Essentialism
c. Progressivism
d. Reconstructionism

Answer is = b

43. Life is continuous changing process is the best?

a. Perennialism
b. Essentialism
c. Progressivism
d. Reconstructionism

Answer is = c
“Reforms are necessary in all walks of life” is focused in?

a. Perennialism  
b. Essentialism  
c. Progressivism  
d. Reconstructionism  
Answer is = d

44. Study of great books is at the core of?

a. Perennialism  
b. Essentialism  
c. Progressivism  
d. Reconstructionism  
Answer is = b

45. Who is not among major exponent of perennialism?

a. Bentock  
b. Adler  
c. Hutchins  
d. John Dewey  
Answer is = d

46. School should be run on democratic lines is held by?

a. Perennialism  
b. Essentialism  
c. Progressivism  
d. Reconstructionism  
Answer is = c

47. The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objective is

(a) Tow  
(b) Three  
(c) Five  
(d) Six  
Answer is = b

48. The highest level of cognitive domain is

(a) Synthesis  
(b) Analysis  
(c) Comprehension  
(d) Evaluation  
Answer is = d

49. The process of determining the value or worth of anything is

(a) Test  
(b) Measurement
(c) Assessment
(d) Evaluation
Answer is = d

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

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

52. The classification of cognitive domains was presented by
   (a) Benjamin S. Bloom
   (b) Skinner
   (c) Krathwhol
   (d) Simpson
Answer is = a

53. Cognitive domains have
   (a) Three subgroups
   (b) Four subgroups
   (c) Five subgroups
   (d) Six subgroups
Answer is = d

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

55. The highest level of learning in cognitive domain is
   (a) Evaluation
   (b) Synthesis
   (c) Analysis
   (d) Application
Answer is = a
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, Syntax
   (d) Knowledge, Comprehension, application, analysis, Synthesis Evaluation
   Answer is = d

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

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

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

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

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

62. To know the worth or value of material is
   (a) Analysis
   (b) Application
63. The intellectual skills are reflected by
   (a) Cognitive Domain
   (b) Affective Domain
   (c) Psychomotor domain
   (d) None of above
   Answer is = a

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

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

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

67. The affective domain was classified by
   (a) Benjamin S. Bloom
   (b) Simpson
   (c) Krathwol
   (d) Burner
   Answer is = c

68. Affective domain is divided into
   (a) four subgroups
   (b) Five subgroups
   (c) Six subgroups
   (d) seven subgroups
   Answer is = b
69. The lowest level of learning in affective domain is
   (a) Responding
   (b) Valuing
   (c) Attending
   (d) Organization
   Answer is = c

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

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
   Answer is = d

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

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

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

75. Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in
   (a) Responding
   (b) Valuing
76. Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in
   (a) 1962
   (b) 1972
   (c) 1982
   (d) 1992
   Answer is = b

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

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

79. The Characteristic of behavioral objective is
   (a) Observable and Immeasurable
   (b) Non-observable
   (c) Observable and measurable
   (d) None of above
   Answer is = c

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
   Answer is = a

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
Answer is = c

82. Bring together scientific ideas to form a unique idea is
   (a) Application
   (b) analysis
   (c) Synthesis
   (d) Evaluation
   Answer is = c

83. Which is vast in scope
   (a) Teaching tactic
   (b) Teaching Technique
   (c) Teaching Strategy
   (d) Teaching Method
   Answer is = c

84. Students find/explore the in formations themselves in
   (a) lecture method
   (b) Discovery method
   (c) Both
   (d) none
   Answer is = b

85. Teacher performs practically and explains in
   (a) Lecture method
   (b) discovery method
   (c) demonstration method
   (d) Problem solving method
   Answer is = c

86. Role of student is active in
   (a) Discover method
   (b) Problem solved method
   (c) Inquiry method
   (d) All above
   Answer is = d

87. Micro teacher is a
   (a) Teacher method
   (b) Teaching training technique
   (c) Motivational technique
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
   Answer is = b

89. What is the No of students in micro teaching?
   (a) 1-5
   (b) 5-10
   (c) 10-15
   (d) 15-20
   Answer is = b

90. Micro teaching started in
   (a) 1950
   (b) 1960
   (c) 1970
   (d) 1980
   Answer is = b

91. Micro teaching focuses on the competency over
   (a) Method
   (b) Skills
   (c) Contents
   (d) None of above
   Answer is = b

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

93. Which one is exception?
   (a) Books
   (b) Magazine
   (c) Diagrams
   (d) T.V
   Answer is = d
94. Which is not included in print media?
   (a) Books
   (b) Magazine
   (c) Diagrams
   (d) T.V
   Answer is = d

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

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

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

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

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

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

101. Major strength of ecological theory is its framework for explaining
(a) Environmental influences on development.
(b) Biological influences on development.
(c) Cognitive development.
(d) Affective processes in development.

102. All of the following advanced principles of child development that are closely allied to the stimulus response learning theory, except
(a) Pavlov
(b) J B Waston
(c) Hull
(d) Gesell

103. The process whereby the genetic factors limit an individual’s responsiveness to the environment is known as
(a) Canalization.
(b) Discontinuity.
(c) Differentiation.
(d) Range of reaction.

104. In order to develop the spirit of labour in students
(a) The teacher himself should indulge in labour
(b) The teacher should deliver lectures on the importance of labour
(c) Students should be given opportunities to do labour from time to time
(d) Students should be given examples of laboring people

105. A child has been admitted to your school who belongs to a backward family/background from the cultural viewpoint. You will
(a) Keep him in a class in which, there are many more students of backward background from the cultural viewpoint
(b) Send a teacher to know more about the backward cultural background of the child
(c) Keep him in a normal class but will make special arrangements for teaching him, keeping his special needs in view
(d) Advise him to take up vocational education

106. All of the following can be signs that a child is gifted, except
(a) Early development of a sense of time
(b) Interest in encyclopaedias and dictionaries
(c) Uneasy relationships with peers.
(d) Easy retention of facts
107. If heredity is an important determinant of a specific behaviour, what prediction can we make about expression of the behaviour in identical twins reared apart compared to its expression in fraternal twins reared apart?
   (a) Fraternal twins will express the behaviour more similarly than identical twins.
   (b) There will be little similarity in the expression of the behaviour in either set of twins.
   (c) Identical twins will express the behaviour more similarly than fraternal twins.
   (d) The behaviour will be expressed as similarly by identical twins as it is by fraternal twins.

108. Frobel’s most important contribution to education was his development of the
   (a) Vocational school
   (b) Public high school
   (c) Kindergarten
   (d) Latin School

109. Of the following, the main purpose of state certification of teachers is to
   (a) Monitor the quality of teacher training institutions
   (b) Provide for a uniform standard of entry-level teacher competency throughout the state
   (c) Exclude from the profession those not trained in pedagogy
   (d) Exclude from the profession those who are mentally unhealthy

110. The key difference between evolutionary and cultural change is that evolutionary change alters __________ whereas cultural change alters ____________.
   (a) Reproduction; environment
   (b) Heredity; environment
   (c) Environment; behavior
   (d) Development; learning

111. The current view of childhood assumes that
   (a) Children are similar to adults in most ways.
   (b) Children are best treated as young adults.
   (c) Childhood is basically a “waiting period.”
   (d) Childhood is a unique period of growth and change.

112. In preparing a fifth grade class to take a standardized reading test the teacher is best advised to:
   (a) Tell the children the test is very important and they should do the best they can
   (b) Give key questions from a previous test and allow the pupils to answer them
   (c) Coach the below grade level readers, as the rest of the class will do well anyway
   (d) Give the pupils practice in answering questions similar to the type that will appear on the test

113. A normal child of twelve years of age is most likely to
   (a) Have difficulty with gross motor coordination
   (b) Have feelings of anxiety about pleasing adults
114. Creative writing should be an activity planned for
   (a) Only those children reading on grade level
   (b) Only those children who can spell and also, can write cohesive sentences
   (c) Only those children who want to write for the newspaper of the class
   (d) All children

115. Of the following, the most promising step for a teacher to take in order to improve class discipline is to
   (a) Note specific infractions of class rules in the marking book
   (b) Evaluate his/her materials, methods and approaches to children
   (c) Consult the class and agree upon a graduated series of punishments
   (d) Call a parent — teacher meeting to discuss the situation

116. The question “Will the shy child who never speaks turn into a quiet, shy adult or will the child become a sociable, talkative person?” is concerned with which developmental issue?
   (a) Maturation
   (b) Continuity and discontinuity
   (c) Cultural universals versus cultural relativism
   (d) Nature and nurture

117. A child from a disorganized home will experience the greatest difficulty with:
   (a) Well structured lessons
   (b) Independent study
   (c) Programmed instruction
   (d) Workbooks

118. Most psychologists believe that development is due
   (a) Largely to nature.
   (b) Largely to nurture.
   (c) To nature and nurture acting separately.
   (d) To an interaction of nature and nurture.

119. The normal twelve —year —old child is most likely to:
   (a) Have difficulty with gross motor coordination
   (b) Have anxiety feelings about pleasing adults
   (c) Confine his/her interests to the here and now
   (d) Be eager for peer approval

120. The reason why students run from school is
   (a) Lack of interesting class teaching work
   (b) Lack of interest in studies on the part of students
   (c) Not giving punishment to students
   (d) Callous attitude of teachers towards the problem
121. You find a student to be intelligent. You will
(a) Remain pleased with him
(b) Not give him additional homework
(c) Motivate him so that he can make more progress
(d) Inform his parents about the fact that he is intelligent

122. If some students are not in a mood to study in the class, you will
(a) Force them to study
(b) Tell those students to leave the class and enjoy
(c) Warn them that they must study else you will report the matter to the Principal
(d) Tell them some interesting things related to their interests or your own subject

123. Child development is defined as a field of study that
(a) Examines change in human abilities.
(b) Seeks to explain behaviour across the life span.
(c) Compares children to adults to senior citizens.
(d) Accounts for the gradual evolution of the child’s cognitive, social, and other capacities.

124. The term ‘identical elements’ is closely associated with:
(a) Group instruction
(b) Transfer of learning
(c) Jealousy between twins
(d) Similar test questions

125. Organismic theories of development hold that
(a) Psychological structures and processes within the child help determine his/her development.
(b) Physical structures and processes within the child help determine his/her development.
(c) Passively developed structures and processes within the child help determine his/her development.
(d) Slowly developed structures and processes within the child help determine his/her development.

126. A person believes that nurture strongly influences the development of his child. He would not agree with the importance of:
(a) Genetic factors.
(b) Exposure to peers.
(c) The types of toys at home.
(d) The warmth displayed by the parents.

127. If student is too shy to participate in the class, you will
(a) Not ask questions from him
(b) Ask only those questions from him whose answers can be given by him
(c) Not ask those questions from him whose answers are beyond his means and due to which, he may become objects of ridicule in the class
(d) Ask questions from him only when he is keen to answer them
128. How will you bring a hyperactive child on the right path?
   (a) Make him sit in front of the class and keep a strict vigil on him
   (b) Allocate a seat for him in a corner of the class
   (c) Give him tasks of watering trees, cleaning the blackboard, making toys of clay etc.
   (d) None of above

129. Knowledge of child psychology is a must for a primary teacher. That is because
   (a) It helps in making children disciplined
   (b) The examination result is improved
   (c) It becomes a convenient mode for motivating children
   (d) It helps the teacher in understanding the behavior of children

130. The current movement of behavior modification, wherein tokens are awarded for correct responses, is a reflection of:
   (a) Herbart’s Five Steps
   (b) Lock’s Tabula rasa
   (c) Thorndike’s Law of Effect
   (d) Thorndike’s Law of Exercise

ANSWERS SET-2

101. (a) 102. (d) 103. (d) 104. (c) 105. (c) 106. (c) 107. (c) 108. (c) 109. (b) 110. (b) 111. (d)
112. (d) 113. (d) 114. (d) 115. (b) 116. (d) 117. (b) 118. (d) 119. (d) 120. (d) 121. (c) 122.
(d) 123. (d) 124. (b) 125. (a) 126. (a) 127. (d) 128. (c) 129. (d) 130. (c)
SET-3

1. Education is derived from a Latin word?
   A. educate
   b. educere
   C. evolution
   d. learning
   ANSWER = b

2. Educere means?
   a. to draw out
   b. to guide
   c. to piont
   d. to help
   ANSWER = a

3. “Education is the creation of a sound mind in a sound body” is the saying of?
   A. plato
   b. comens
   C. Aristotle
   d. dewey
   ANSWER = c

4. The best definition of education is that it is?
   A. prearation for life
   B. getting knowledge
   C. learning
   d. growth resulting from experiences
   ANSWER = d

5. Education according to john dewey is?
   a. preparation for life
   b. getting knowledge
   c. learning to do by doing
   d. schooling
   ANSWER = c

6. Which of the following is not the characteristic of education?
   a. lifelong activity
   b. Factual absorption
   c. Formal and informal activities
   d. Experiences of life
   ANSWER = b
7. The basic source of educational objectives is?
   a. human experience
   b. Schools
   c. educational psychology
   d. professional organization
   ANSWER = a

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. creat good name for the nation
   ANSWER = b

8. Determining the aim of education is the responsibility of?
   a. parents
   b. teachers
   c. students
   d. society
   ANSWER = d

9. The real goal of education should be?
   a. securing a certificate
   b. acquiring skills habits and knowledge
   c. training to made a living
   d. mastery of subjects matter
   ANSWER = b

10. Education planned with a particular end in view is?
    a. Formal education
    b. Informal education
    c. Both a & b
    d. None of a & b
    ANSWER = a

11. Non formal education has?
    a. Flexible rules of entry and exit
    b. Rigid rules of entry and exit
    c. few rules of entry and exit
    d. No rules of entry and exit
    ANSWER = a

12. Formal education has?
    a. Flexible rules of entry and exit
    b. Rigid rules of entry and exit
13. Informal education has?
   a. Flexible rules of entry and exit
   b. Rigid rules of entry and exit
   c. Few rules of entry and exit
   d. No rules of entry and exit
   ANSWER = b

14. The education confined to educational institution is?
   a. Informal education
   b. Non formal education
   c. Formal education
   d. Learning
   ANSWER = c

15. Education is imparted mostly by correspondence in?
   a. Informal education
   b. Non formal education
   c. Formal education
   d. Technical education
   ANSWER = b

16. Education is not pre planned in?
   a. Informal education
   b. Non formal education
   c. Formal education
   d. Both a and c
   ANSWER = a

17. Informal education is?
   a. Just schooling
   b. Time bound
   c. Lifelong
   d. Preplanned
   ANSWER = c

18. What is the most important element of non-formal education?
   a. Teacher
   b. Student
   c. Media
   d. School
   ANSWER = c
19. Which one is not the source of formal education?
   a. School
   b. Museum
   c. Library
   d. Home
   ANSWER = d

20. Informal education is?
   a. Planned
   b. Incidental
   c. Systematic
   d. Arranged
   ANSWER = b

21. Formal education has well defined?
   a. Curriculum
   b. System
   c. Method
   d. Approach
   ANSWER = a

22. Which is not the element of educational process?
   a. Aims
   b. Curriculum
   c. Evaluation
   d. Motivation
   ANSWER = d

23. The sum of curricular and co-curricular activities is?
   a. Aim
   b. Curriculum
   c. Pedagogy
   d. Summative evaluation
   ANSWER = b

24. Pedagogy is concerned with?
   a. Aims
   b. Content
   c. Teaching Methods
   d. Evaluation
   ANSWER = c

To determine the value or worth of anything is?
   a. Aim
   b. Content
c. Teaching Methods
d. Evaluation
Answer = c

25. In education process which one is evaluated?
   a. Aim
   b. Content
   c. Methods
   d. All of the above
   Answer = d

26. The literal meaning of philosophy is?
   a. Love of knowledge
   b. Love of truth
   c. Love of values
   d. Love of wisdom
   Answer = d

27. Axiology in philosophy deals with?
   a. Knowledge
   b. Reality
   c. Values
   d. Culture
   Answer = c

28. Epistemology deals with?
   a. Knowledge
   b. Reality
   c. Values
   d. Culture
   Answer = a

29. Ontology deals with?
   a. Knowledge
   b. Reality
   c. Values
   d. Culture
   Answer = b
   Ontology is also called as?
   a. Metaphysics
   b. Axiology
   c. Ontology
   d. Morphology
   Answer = a
30. Metaphysics deals with the nature of?
   a. Values
   b. Knowledge
   c. Universe
   d. Reality
   ANSWER = d

31. Eclecticism means borrowing beliefs from?
   a. One philosophy
   b. Two philosophies
   c. Three philosophy
   d. Different philosophies
   ANSWER = d

32. “Everlasting reality” is focused in?
   a. Perennialism
   b. Essentialism
   c. Progressivism
   d. Reconstructionism
   ANSWER = a

33. Useful culture and skill is emphasized in?
   a. Perennialism
   b. Essentialism
   c. Progressivism
   d. Reconstructionism
   ANSWER = b

34. Life is continuous changing process is the best?
   a. Perennialism
   b. Essentialism
   c. Progressivism
   d. Reconstructionism
   ANSWER = c
   “Reforms are necessary in all walks of life” is focused in?
   a. Perennialism
   b. Essentialism
   c. Progressivism
   d. Reconstructionism
   ANSWER = d

35. Study of great books is at the core of?
   a. Perennialism
   b. Essentialism
c. Progressivism  
d. Reconstructionism  
**ANSWER = b**

36. Who is not among major exponent of perennialism?  
a. Bentock  
b. Adler  
c. Hutchins  
d. John dewey  
**ANSWER = d**

37. School should be run on democratic lines is held by?  
a. Perennialism  
b. Essentialism  
c. Progressivism  
d. Reconstructionism  
**ANSWER = c**

38. Essentialists stress on  
a. Mental discipline  
b. Innovation  
c. Change  
d. Reduced knowledge  
**ANSWER =**

39. According to which experimental knowledge is real?  
a. Perennialism  
b. Essentialism  
c. Progressivism  
d. Reconstructionism  
**ANSWER = c**

Ethic and aesthetics are components of?  
a. Cosmology  
b. Ontology  
c. Epistemology  
d. Axiology  
**ANSWER = d**

40. Progressivist teacher put more emphasis on?  
a. Abstract ideas  
b. Practical education  
c. Theoretical concept  
d. Methods  
**ANSWER = b**
41. The curriculum will be child centered if teacher is?
   a. Realist
   b. Perennialist
   c. Progressivist
   d. Essentialist
   ANSWER = c

42. Learning should be directly related to the interest of the child according to?
   a. Essentialism
   b. Progressivism
   c. Reconstructionism
   d. Perennialism
   e. ANSWER = b

43. Essentialists would get their aim of education from?
   a. Great books
   b. Students interest
   c. Religion
   d. Traditions
   e. ANSWER = d

44. Essentialist philosophy of education is?
   a. Content and teacher centered
   b. Child centered
   c. Need centered
   d. Society centered
   ANSWER = a
   Education is life itself not a preparation for life according to?
   A. Perennialism
   B. Essentialism
   C. Progressivism
   D. Reconstructionism
   ANSWER = c

45. According to which philosophy permanence is more real than change?
   A. Perennialism
   B. Essentialism
   C. Progressivism
   D. Reconstructionism
   E. ANSWER = A

46. Perennialism is an educational philosophy of?
   A. New value
   B. Old values
C. Future values
D. Old, and new values
ANSWER = B

47. The objective of education comes from?
   a. Philosophy
   b. Psychology
   c. Curriculum
   d. Sociology
   ANSWER = a

48. Sociological aims of education includes?
   a. Cultural growth
   b. Skills
   c. Dutifulness
   d. All above
   ANSWER = d

49. 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
   ANSWER = c

Philosophy and education are two sides of a coin according to?
   a. John Dewey
   b. Ross
   c. James
   d. Kant
   ANSWER = b

50. An important question of philosophy is?
   a. What is education
   b. What is curriculum
   c. What is curiosity
   d. What is universe
   ANSWER = d
SET-4

1. Component of curriculum is?
   A. Evaluation
   B. Objectives
   C. Teaching strategies
   D. All

   Answer is = D

2. Models of curriculum presently being used at any stage in Pakistan is?
   A. Activity
   B. Subject
   C. Integrated
   D. All of above

   Answer is = D

3. The selection of the particular design is influenced by?
   A. Types
   B. Elements
   C. Foundation
   D. Principle

   Answer is = C

4. Intelligence level of gifted student is?
   A. 140 and above
   B. 110
   C. 90
   D. None

   Answer is = A

5. The scope of curriculum include
   A. Programme of studies
   B. Programme of Activities
   C. Programme of Guidance
   D. All

   Answer is = D

6. The concise Oxford Dictionary defines curriculum as a?
A. Course of learning
B. Chariot race course
C. Course of study
D. None
Answer is = B

7. The model of curriculum could not move above elementary stage is?
   A. Core curriculum
   B. Activity curriculum
   C. Subject curriculum
   D. None
Answer is = B

8. Detailed contents of the subjects for a class are called?
   A. Course
   B. Behavior
   C. Design
   D. Logical sequence
Answer is = A

9. A curriculum is the sum total of a school efforts to influence a child?
   A. Course
   B. Behavior
   C. Design
   D. Logical sequence
Answer is = B

10. Percentage of knowledge gained through observation is?
   A. 75 %
   B. 50 %
   C. 34%
   D. None
Answer is = A

11. The base on which the subject activities and experience are planned is called?
   A. Course
   B. Behavior
   C. Design
   D. Logical sequence
12. Keeping in view the types of students in a class are generally grouped as?
   A. Average
   B. Below average
   C. Above average
   D. All
   Answer is = D

13. Logical order of content organization is to arrange the content according to?
   A. Course
   B. Behavior
   C. Design
   D. Logical sequence
   Answer is = D

14. Summative evaluation takes place?
   A. In the beginning
   B. At the end
   C. In the middle
   D. None
   Answer is = B

15. Without suitable curriculum, aims of education
   A. Can be achieved
   B. Cannot be achieved
   C. Can be changed
   D. None
   Answer is = B

16. How many basic components of curriculum have?
   A. 2
   B. 4
   C. 6
   D. 8
   Answer is = B

17. Curriculum development refers to the total process of curriculum?
   A. Designing
   B. Implementing
18. Which one is not the component of the curriculum?
   A. Design
   B. Evaluation
   C. Curriculum design
   D. Abilities
   Answer is = A

19. Effectiveness of curriculum is determined by?
   A. Design
   B. Evaluation
   C. Curriculum design
   D. Abilities
   Answer is = B

20. The arrangement of the elements of curriculum can be defined as?
   A. Design
   B. Evaluation
   C. Curriculum design
   D. Abilities
   Answer is = C

21. The term “core curriculum” is sometimes simply called?
   A. Core
   B. Code
   C. Cope
   D. None
   Answer is = A

22. The method used to evaluate the curriculum is?
   A. Formative Evaluation
   B. Summative Evaluation
   C. Diagnostic Evaluation
   D. A B C
   Answer is = D

23. On way of finding out, what is going on in a classroom is?
A. Observation
B. Education psychology
C. Foundation of curriculum
D. Is the purpose of life?

Answer is = A

24. When, what, why and How, to teach is the main task of?
   A. Observation
   B. Education psychology
   C. Foundation of curriculum
   D. Is the purpose of life?

Answer is = B

25. The forces that effect the development of curriculum are called?
   A. Observation
   B. Education psychology
   C. Foundation of curriculum
   D. Is the purpose of life?

Answer is = C

26. Philosophy and curriculum are concerned with the question of what?
   A. Observation
   B. Education psychology
   C. Foundation of curriculum
   D. Is the purpose of life?

Answer is = D

27. Philosophical foundation of curriculum is concerned with?
   A. Ideas
   B. Psychological foundation
   C. Society
   D. Content

Answer is = A

28. Student needs and interests are important in?
   A. Ideas
   B. Psychological foundation
   C. Society
   D. Content
29. Sociological foundations are concerned with?
   A. Ideas
   B. Psychological foundation
   C. Society
   D. Content
   Answer is = C

30. Subject centered designs revolve around?
   A. Ideas
   B. Psychological foundation
   C. Society
   D. Content
   Answer is = D

31. 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
   Answer is = A

32. A frame work of action for preparing a curriculum is?
   A. Curriculum design
   B. Foundation of curriculum
   C. Curriculum evaluation
   D. Elements of curriculum
   Answer is = A

33. Knowledge is compartmentalized in?
   A. Subject centered curriculum
   B. Learner centered curriculum
   C. Activity centered curriculum
   D. None
   Answer is = A

34. Prior planning is characteristic of?
   A. Subject centered curriculum
   B. Learner centered curriculum
C. Activity centered curriculum 
D. None 
Answer is =A

35. Explanatory methods are used in?
   A. Subject centered curriculum 
   B. Learner centered curriculum 
   C. Activity centered curriculum 
   D. None 
   Answer is =A

36. Broad field curriculum is a modification of?
   A. Subject centered curriculum 
   B. Learner centered curriculum 
   C. Activity centered curriculum 
   D. None 
   Answer is =A

37. Rote learning is a demerit of?
   A. Subject centered curriculum 
   B. Learner centered curriculum 
   C. Activity centered curriculum 
   D. None 
   Answer is =A

38. Teacher training is less emphasized in?
   A. Subject centered curriculum 
   B. Learner centered curriculum 
   C. Activity centered curriculum 
   D. None 
   Answer is =A

39. Curriculum based on thinking of John Dewey is?
   A. Subject centered curriculum 
   B. Learner centered curriculum 
   C. Activity centered curriculum 
   D. None 
   Answer is =C

40. Prior planning is not possible in?
A. Activity centered curriculum  
B. Integrated curriculum  
C. Decrease in number of books  
D. Horizontal organization  

Answer is = A

41. Curriculum emphasized for primary classes is?  
A. Activity centered curriculum  
B. Integrated curriculum  
C. Decrease in number of books  
D. Horizontal organization  

Answer is = B

42. The purpose of integrated curriculum is?  
A. Activity centered curriculum  
B. Integrated curriculum  
C. Decrease in number of books  
D. Horizontal organization  

Answer is = C

43. The relationship of different concepts at one level is?  
A. Activity centered curriculum  
B. Integrated curriculum  
C. Decrease in number of books  
D. Horizontal organization  

Answer is = D

44. Which is not concerned with teacher training?  
A. BISE  
B. University of Education  
C. IER  
D. DSD  

Answer is = A

ALL THE BEST.....REMEMBER ME IN YOUR PRAYERS.  
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