11. Guidance / Mentoring and Counselling

1

. 1.Guidance (निर्देशन) आन्दोलन के जन्मदाता किस विचारक को माना जाता है
- A. अरस्तू
- B. कार्लमार्क्स
- C. ट्रो
- D. फ्रैंक पार्सन्स

2. निर्देशन द्वारा व्यक्ति की -- - - - - - -- का विकास किया जाता है
- A. रूचिओं
- B. योग्यताओं
- C. सृजनशीलता
- D. उपरोक्त सभी

3. व्यक्तिक दृष्टकोण में निर्देशन व्यक्ति की सहायता कर सकता है
- A. स्वंय को समझने मे
- B. आस्तित्व बनाये रखने में
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of these

4. निर्देशन की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण तत्व हैं
- A. व्यक्तित्व एवं सामाजिक
- B. दार्शनिक
- C. मनोवैज्ञानिक
- D. उपरोक्त सभी

5. Guidance मे सहायता दी जाती है
- A. शारीरिक व आर्थिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करने के लिए
- B. जिक व सांस्कृतिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करने के लिए
- C. सामा Both A & B
- D. None of these

- A. अनजान क्षेत्रों तथा आवश्यकताओं का स्वंय दर्शन कर समझना
- B. किसी विशेष द्वारा अज्ञान क्षेत्र में सम्बन्ध बताना
- C. सामा Both A & B
- D. None of these

7. निर्देशन है
- A. एक आदेश
- B. आत्मनिर्देश
- C. सलाह
- D. ये सभी

8. Aim of guidance are
- A. व्यक्ति को अपनी योग्यताओं रुचिओं व क्षमता के विकास में सहयोग देना
- B. व्यक्ति को उसकी योग्यता के अनुसार शैक्षिक व व्यवसायिक अवसर पदान करना
- C. व्यक्ति को संतुलित शारीरिक मानसिक, भावनात्मक रूप से समायोजित करना
- D. उपरोक्त सभी

9. निर्देशन प्रक्रिया के प्रमुख अंग हैं
- A. मूल्यांकन तथा समायोजन
- B. नवीनीकरण
- C. विकास
- D. उपरोक्त सभी

10. सामाजिक दृष्टि से निर्देशन की आवश्यकता किस पर जरूरी हैं
- A. जनसंख्या वृद्धि पर
- B. प्राकृतिक तथा धार्मिक परिवर्तन पर
- C. परिवर्तित सामाजिक मूल्य पर
- D. ये सभी

| 1.D | 2.D | 3.D | 4.D | 5. C | 6.C | 7.B |
| *8.* D | *9.* D | *10.* D | | | | |

6. निर्देशन का अर्थ है

11. शैक्षिक दृष्टि से निर्देशन की आवश्यकता किस पर जरूरी हैं

A. पाठयक्रम का चलन

B. अनुशासनहीनता

C. विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में वृद्धि

D. ये सभी

12. मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से निर्देशन की आवश्यकता किस पर जरूरी हैं

A. समायोजन

B. अवकाश के समय का सदुपयोग

C. भावनात्मक समस्यायें

D. उपरोक्त सभी पर

13. राजनीतिक दृष्टि से निर्देशन की आवश्यकता किस पर जरूरी हैं

A. स्वदेश की रक्षा

B. प्रजातंत्र की रक्षा

C. धर्मनिरपेक्षता

D. उपरोक्त सभी

14. निर्देशन की विशेषताएं एवं कार्य हैं

A. Guidance is a continuous process

B. Development of ability of problem solving

C. स्वंय समस्या समाधान हेतु

D. उपरोक्त सभी

11. D   *12.D*   *13.D*   *14.D*   *15.*   *16.*

12. ICT & Internet

1. Full form of ICT is
A. Information Communication Teaching
B. Internet communication Technology
C. Information Communication Technology
D. Institute Communication Training

2. Computer निम्न में से किसे समझता है।
A. Binary number System
B. English language
C. Human language
D. None of these

3. Computer के किस भाग में मेमोरी समाहित होती है
A. Input Unit
B. Output Unit
C. CPU
D. None of these

4. Computer के भौतिक स्वरूप में शामिल होता है
A. Input Unite
B. Output Unite
C. Output Unite
D. All of these

5. निम्न में से Output device नहीं है
A. Speaker
B. Projector
C. Light pen
D. Printer

6. Data Processing का कार्य Computer के किस भाग में सम्पन्न होता है
A. CPU
B. Output Unit
C. Input Unit
D. None of these

7. Full from of CPU
A. Central Processing Unit
B. Central Power Unit
C. Central Command Unit
D. None of these

8. Full Form of ALU
A. Arithmetic Logical Unit
B. Advance Logical Unit
C. Arithmetic Local Unit
D. None of these

9.कंप्यूटर के जनक" एवं पिता किसे कहा जाता है ?
A. बिल गेट्स
B. चार्ल्स बाबेज
C. लैरी पेज
D. लेडी लारा

10. निम्न में से कोनसा "इनपुट" डिवाइस है ?
A. कीबोर्ड
B. प्रिंटर
C. मॉनिटर
D. सर्वर

11. ईथरनेट संबंधित है ?
A. LAN
B. RAN
C. WAN
D. MAN

12. निम्न में से कौन "डेटाबेस" से सम्बंधित है ?
A. MS Excel
B. MS Word
C. MS Access
D. Notepad

13. कम्प्यूटर संगठन में निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक आउटपुट डिवाइस]Output Device] नहीं है -
[A] प्रिंटर
[B] मॉनीटर
[C] स्कैनर
[D] प्लॉटर

14. वर्ड प्रोसेसिंग]Word Processing] में तीसरे पैराग्राफ को पांचवे पैराग्राफ के बाद प्लेस करने का सर्वश्रेष्ठ विकल्प है-
[A] कट एवं पेस्ट
[B] कॉपी एवं पेस्ट
[C] डिलीट एवं कॉपी
[D] एडिट एवं पेस्ट

15. निम्न में से किस उपकरण का प्रयोग Computer की Secondary Memory के तौर पर किया जाता है।
A. Hard disk
B. Printer
C. RAM
D. Projector

16. शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण के लिये Transparency का निर्माण इनमें से किस Software पर होता है
A. MS word
B. MS Excel
C. MS Access
D. Latex

17. शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण के लिये slide & presentation का निर्माण किस Software में करते हैं
A. MS Power point
B. MS Excel
C. MS Windows.
D. None of these

D. ओ.आर .सी .

23. कंप्यूटर निम्नलिखित में से कौन–सा कार्य नहीं करता है?
A. इंप्यूटिंग
B. प्रोसेसिंग
C. कंट्रोलिंग
D. अंडरस्टैंडिंग

18. निम्न में से Computer की सबसे छोटी Data Storage unite क्या है
A. Byte
B. Bit
C. Kilo Byte
D. Mega Byte

24. Computer पर transparency बनाने के लिये निम्न में से कौन से software हैं
A. AMS-Latex, MathML
B. BibTex , xdvi for UNIX
C. REvTex
D. All of these

19 RAM (Random Access Memory) है
A. Primary Memory
B. Secondary Memory
C. External Memory
D. All of these

25. स्क्रीन पर प्रदर्शित पिक्सल की संख्या स्क्रीन .... के नाम से जाने जाते हैं ?
A. रेसोलुशन
B. कलर डेप्थ
C. रिफ्रेश रेट
D. व्यूविंग साइज

20. रैम]RAM] के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य नहीं है ?
[A] रैम हार्ड डिस्क स्टोरेज के समान है
[B] रैम एक प्राइमरी मेमोरी है
[C] रैम वॉलैटाइल है
[D] इनमें से कोई नहीं

26. मोशन पिक्टर क्लिपों को बदलने के लिए किस प्रकार का सॉफ्टवेयर प्रयोग किया जाता है?
A. ड्राइंग
B. वीडियो एडिटिंग
C. पेंटिंग
D. कंप्यूटर डिजाइन

21. RAM निम्नलिखित में से किसका एक उदाहरण है?
A. नोनवोलेटाइल मैमोरी
B. कैश मैमोरी
C. वोलेटाइल मैमोरी
D. वर्चुअल मैमोरी

27. ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम को कंप्यूटर की मेमोरी में लोड करने को कहा जाता है
A. Booting
B. Load
C. Dos Prompt
D. Symbol

22. वह युक्ति जिसके द्वारा आँकड़ों को टेलीफोन के माध्यम से बाइनरी सिग्नलों की सहायता से भेजा जाता है, कहलाता है–
A. मोडेम
B. मॉनीटर
C. माउस

15.A   16.D 17.A   18.B   19.A   20.A   21.C
        22.A   23.D   24.D
25.A   26.B   27.A

28.निम्न में से कौन सा सेकेण्डरी स्टोरेज डिवाइस [Secondary Storage Device] नहीं है ?

[A] सी.डी.

[B] हार्ड डिस्क

[C] रैम

[D] डी.डी.व्ही.

29.एक बाइट समान होता है ?

[A] 04 बिट

[B] 08 बिट

[C] 16 बिट

[D] 32 बिट

30. कितने किलोबाइट से एक मेगाबाइट बनता है?

    A.   128

    B.   1024

    C.   256

    D.   512

Exel, Word & Powerpoint

31.वर्ड पेज में किसी चयनित टेक्स्ट का आकार बढ़ाने हेतु उपर्युक्त शार्ट कट की है-?

[A] CTRL + SHIFT + >

[B] CTRL + SHIFT + <

[C] CTRL + SHIFT + --->

[D] CTRL + SHIFT + <---

32.वर्ड में इंसर्शन पाइंट क्या निर्दिष्ट करता है?

    A.   डॉक्युमेंट का अंत

    B.   डॉक्युमेंट का आरंभ

    C.   डॉक्युमेंट का मध्य

    D.   जहाँ टेक्स्ट एंटर किया जाएगा

33.मोशन पिक्टर क्लिपों को बदलने के लिए किस प्रकार का सॉफ्टवेयर प्रयोग किया जाता है?

    A.   ड्राइंग वीडियो

    B.   एडिटिंग

    C.   पेंटिंग

    D.   कंप्यूटर डिजाइन

34.एक्सेल स्प्रेडशीट का एक्स्टेंशन है–

    A.   .doc

    B.   .xls

    C.   .ppt

    D.   .accts

35.स्प्रेडशीट में जिस पाइंट पर कॉलम और रो इंटरसेक्ट करते हैं उसे कहते हैं–
- A. column
- B. row कंटेनर
- C. box
- D. cell

36.सेलेक्टेड टेक्स्ट को सभी कैपिटल लेटर्स में चेन्ज करने के लिए, चेन्ज केस बटन किल्क कर फिर किसे किल्क करें–
- A. UPPERCASE
- B. UPPER ALL
- C. Caps Lock
- D. लॉक अपर

    35.D   36.A

NTERNET

1.Internet निम्न में से क्या है
- A. एक प्रिंटर
- B. एक प्रोजेक्टर
- C. एक विशाल नेटवर्क
- D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

2.Internet Communication के लिये प्रयोग किया जाता है
- A. Broadband
- B. Fiber Optic Cable
- C. PLC
- D. All of these

3.Full name of E-mail is
- A. Ethernet mail
- B. Internal mail
- C. Electronic mail
- D. None of these

4. Internet का शुरूआती नाम था
- A. Telnet
- B. Subnet
- C. Arpanet
- D. Internet

5. Full form of ISP
- A. Internet Server Protocol
- B. Internet Service Provider
- C. Internet server Provider
- D. None of these

6. Full form of TCP
- A. Transits Control Provide
- B. Technical Control Protocol
- C. Transmission Control Protocol
- D. None of these

7.www के आविष्कारक कौन है
- A. Lee S Feyong
- B. Bill Gates
- C. Watson
- D. Tim Berner Lee

8. FTP का पूरा नाम क्या है ?
- A. File Transfer Protocol
- B. Folder Transfer Protocol
- C. Folder Transaction Protocol
- D. File Transaction protocol

9.निम्न में से कोनसा इंटरनेट एक्स्प्लोरर नहीं है ?
- A. क्रोम
- B. फायरफॉक्स
- C. सफारी
- D. गूगल प्लस

10. वेबसाइट नाम में में http क्या है ?
- A. होस्ट
- B. वेबसाइट का नाम
- C. प्रोटोकॉल
- D. टॉप लेवल डोमेन

11. वेबसाइट का मुख्य पेज कहलाता है–
- A. होम पेज
- B. ब्राउजर पेज
- C. सर्च पेज
- D. बुकमार्क

1.C   2.C   3.B   4.C   5.B   6.C   7.D 8.A
9.D   10.C   11.A

12.इनमें से कौन सी इंटरनेट]Internet] की विशेषता नहीं है ?

[A] ईमेल-

[B] डिजाइनिंग

[C] न्यूज ग्रुप

[D] चैट

13. गूगल]Google] क्या है ?

[A] आॅपरेटिंग सिस्टम

[B] ब्राउजर

[C] सर्च इंजन

[D] प्रोग्रामिंग लैंग्वेज

15. इंटरनेट पर वस्तुओं के व्यापार की प्रक्रिया को क्या कहते हैं।

ई–सेलिंग–एन–बाइंग)

ई–ट्रेडिंग

ई–फाइनेंस

ई–कॉमर्स

16.उस फाइल को क्या कहते हैं जो ईमेल से जुड़ी होती है और ईमेल प्राप्त करने वाले को भेजा जाती है?

(A) एनेक्शर   (B) एपैंडेज   (C) ऐड–ऑन

        (D) अटैचमेंट

17. इंटरनेट पर सर्वर से सूचना प्राप्त करने के कम्प्यूटर के प्रोसैस का अर्थ निम्न में से कौन–सा है?

A. आउटपुटिंग

B. डाउनलोडिंग

C. इनपुटिंग

D. अपलोडिंग

E.

18. सूचना राजपथ किसे कहते हैं?

A. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मेल को

B. सेल्युलर फोन को

C. इन्टरनेट को

D. बेवसाइट को

19.निम्न में से किसे internet के Search Engine के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है

A. Modem

B. Google

C. Lan Card

D. Firefox

20.निम्न में से कौन सा Web browser Windows में कार्य करता है ।

A. Chrome

B. Mozilla Firefox

C. Internet Explorer

D. All of these

21..निम्न में से कौन सी service Web पर आधारित है

A. Gmail

B. Office mail

C. Outlook Mail

D. None of these

22. ईमेल अटैचमेंट क्या होता है-?

A. संदेश पाने वाले द्वारा भेजी गई रसीद

B. किसी अन्य प्रोग्राम से लिया गया एक पृथक डॉक्यूमेंट को ईमेल संदेश के साथ भेजा जाता है-

C. तक बुरा चाहने वाला परजीवी जो आपके संदेशों को दूषित करता है और विषय वस्तुओं को नष्ट कर देता है

D. CC : BCC : recipients की एक सूची

	12.B					
13.C	15.D	16.D				
17.B	18.C	19.B	20.D	21.A	22.B	23.

Mix Questions

1. **Which of the computer based system instructional tool can help you revise written work such as short stories and essays?**
   A. Word processing
   B. C. Spreadsheet
   C. Database
   D. D. Desktop

2. **It refers to the lowest level of involvement using computer technology.**
   A. ICT
   B. C. E-Learning
   C. IT
   D. D. Web-browsing

3. **The following are roles of information technology in Education, which is supposed to be REMOVED:**
   A. Mobile devices that utilize information and communication technology give students and teachers more sources of information, which makes learning nearly anything more accessible.
   B. Staff member can find and send transcript information and other records quickly by accessing a digital filing system, saving time and paper.
   C. Information and communication technology opens the doors for better distance learning programs, allowing those in disadvantaged areas to have access to the same education as the privileged.
   D. Teachers can enter grades and assignment in their class records saving electricity from computers.

4. **Which of the following activity integrates technology to education?**
   A. Technology is mostly being used by the instructor.
   B. Technology is mostly being used by the students.
   C. Technology is used purely for the sake of using technology.
   D. ALL of These.

5. **What is the initial stage in educational technology?**
   A. Coupled with the use of aids like charts, maps, symbols, models, specimen and concrete materials.
   B. Associated with the 'electronic revolution' with the introduction and establishment of sophisticated hardware and software.
   C. Linked with the development of mass media which in turn led to 'communication revolution' for instructional purposes.
   D. Discernible by the individualized process of instruction. The invention of programmed learning and programmed instruction provided a new dimension to educational technology.

6. **Field trips falls under the_____.**
   A. Demonstrations
   B. C. Programmed Instruction
   C. Graphic Materials
   D. D. Community Resources

7. **Teacher Mira will borrow audio-visual aids from the library, which of the following should be REMOVED from her requisition form?**
   A. Motion Pictures
   B. C. Videotape
   C. Television
   D. D. Specimen

8. **If teacher Leo wants his students to see exhibits, which place should he arranged foa a tour?**
   A. Library
   B. Clinic
   C. Museum
   D. D. School's storage room

1.A   2.D   3.D   4.A   5.D   6.A   7.D   8.B

9. *Mrs. Reyes asks her students to bring graphic materials for tomorrows lessons. Which of the following should her students bring?*
   A.   Maps and Globes
   B.   C. Bulletin Board
   C.   Television
   D.   D. phonograph

10. *Which of the following best gives life to the subject matter?*
   A.   Instructional Materials
   B.   C. individualized Learning
   C.   Computer Technology
   D.   D. Mass Instruction

11. *It is mentioned that the "teacher is the best visual aid", why is this so?*
   A.   The Teacher is always expected to prepare the best visual aids.
   B.   The teacher acts as a medium in the teaching-learning process.
   C.   The teacher is able to utilize visual aids expertly.
   D.   The teacher is a source of mastery.

12. *Sir Joey is a Grade 4 and 5 teacher in Polilo, Quezon. The place has a ration of electricity which is switched on only from 2pm until 6am the following day. The topic he has for his lesson this week is all about the different bodies of water. Which audio-visual material should he use for the lesson?*
   A.   PowerPoint presentation
   B.   C. transparencies and projector
   C.   Video film
   D.   D. pictures

13. *Teacher Biance was absent for 2 days because of flu. Which is the fastest way to send her lectures to her students so they could read them?*
   A.   Email the lectures to her students
   B.   Send the lecture through their group in a social networking site.
   C.   Blog the message
   D.   D. Send it through a courier

14. *What happen to your files if you compress the?*
   A.   The size will be smaller
   B.   B. The files will be bigger
   C.   The file size will be deleted
   D. The file will be infected by viruses

15. *The world's largest public international network is   .*
   A. the UPSNet
   B. B. the WWW
   C. C. the WAN
   D. D. the Internet

16. *_____is a communications standard that simplifies communications among cell phones, handheld computers, and other wireless devices.*
   A. ATM
   B. B. Bluetooth
   C. C. MMDS
   D. D. SNA

9.A   10.A   11.B   12.B   13.B   14.A   15.D   16.B

17. *A_____is a device that sits between your internal network and the Internet and limits access into and out of your network based on your organization's access policy.*

    A. firewall

    B. B. virtual private network

    C. C. router

    D. D. tunnel

18. *A character of information is represented by a(n)_____.*
    A. bit
    B. B. byte
    C. C. field
    D. D. attribute

19. *A_____consists of communications media, devices, and software needed to connect two or more* computer systems and/or devices.
    A. telecommunications model
    B. computer network
    C. local area network
    D.   wide area network

20. is systems software that controls the computer systems and devices on a network and allows them to communicate with each other.
    A. Communications software B.A network operating system C.Network management software D.Network software

21. The--------signal is a continuous, curving signal.
    A. analog
    B. digital
    C. binary
    D. modulated

22. *enables information to be transmitted to your computer directly, as digital data, over existing phone wires at a speed exceeding 500 Kbps.*
    A. ISDN
    B. WATS
    C. DSL
    D. T1

23. *Rules that ensure communications among computers of different types and from different manufacturers are called* .
    A. OSI models
    B. TCP/IP
    C. SNAs
    D. protocol

24. *The term " " refers to telecommunications in which a wide band of frequencies is available to transmit information, and this allows for more information to be transmitted in a given amount of time.*
    A. baseband
    B. narrowband
    C. bandwidth
    D. broadband

    17. A   18.B 19.B 20.B 21. A   22.C   23.D 24. D

25. A- - - - - - is placed in a computer's expansion slot to allow it to communicate with the local area network.
     A. network interface card
     B. modem
     C. network operating system
     D. connector

26. A- - - - - - -carries a signal between sender and receiver.
A. modem
B. transmitter
C. computer network
D. communications medium

27. *A telecommunications device that can break a network into subnets and can also determine preferred transmission paths to a final destination is called a* .
     A. gateway
     B. . switch
     C. bridge
     D. router

28. *- - - - -- -is the most-widely installed LAN technology, and it is specified in the IEEE 802.3 standard*.
     A. ATM
     B. SNA
     C. Ethernet
     D. Bluetooth

29. _____*transmission requires line-of-sight transmission and short distances (under a few hundred yards) to connect various devices and computers.*
     A. Microwave
     B. Cellular
     C. Infrared
     D. Fiber-optics

30. **Which of the following is NOT considered an advantage of the client/server approach**?
     A.reduced costs

     B.improved performance

     C.increased security

     D simplified vendor environment

31. The speed at which signals can be transmitted depends on the_____.

A. channel capacity
B. channel media
C. channel bandwidth
D. channel format

32. *A_____network has a central hub with devices located at the end of the communications line that originate from the central hub.*
A. bus
B. hybrid
C. star
D. ring

25.A   26.D   27.D   28.C   29.C   30.D   31.C   32.C

33. Each type of telecommunications media uses different types of_____to link them to devices.
A. modems
B. connectors
C. links
D. channels

34. **A--------- is software that creates a unique, hypermedia-based menu on your computer screen, which provides a graphical interface to the Web.**
   A. CSS
   B. Java program
   C. Web browser
   D. search engine

35. **is a technique used to verify the identity of a message sender for processing on-line financial transactions. The technique uses public key encryption and a "hashing" algorithm that prevents the reconstruction of the original message.**
   A. Cryptography
   B. Tunneling
   C. Digital signature
   D. XML

36. **- - - --is a secure connection between two points across the Internet.**
   A. A tunnel
   B. A VPN
   C. VOIP
   D. An extranet

37. **Using--------technology, network managers can route phone calls and fax transmissions over the same network that they use for data.**
   A. voice-over-IP
   B. content streaming
   C. hypermedia
   D. XML

38. **Which of the following statements about HTML is NOT true?**
   A. It represents an evolving standard page description language for Web pages.
   B. Various vendors have added new tags to the standard that only work for that vendor's Web browser.
   C. Regardless of minor inconsistencies, all browsers work the same way when used to view the same Web page.
   D. Many word processor programs can actually generate the HTML needed to create a Web page.

39. **Any company that provides individuals and organizations with access to the Internet is called a(n)**
   A. registrar
   B. backbone
   C. ISP
   D. PPP

40. **The set of conventions used to pass packets of data from one host computer to another on the Internet is called the   .**
   A. telnet
   B. Internet protocol (IP)
   C. the seven-layer OSI model
   D.   uniform resource locator (URL

33.B   34.C   35.C   36.B   37.A   38.C   39.C   40.B   41.D

41. **A(n) _____ is an internal corporate network built using Internet and World Wide Web standards.**
    A. virtual private network
    B. LAN
    C. extranet
    D. intranet

42. **Which of the following tasks is NOT performed by a firewall?**
    A. It permits e-mail from selected users outside your company to pass through to your employees.
    B. It prevents your employees from accessing selected Web sites.
    C. It prevents users on remote systems from logging onto your network computers using the telnet utility.
    D. It routes messages in the most efficient manner.

43. **What Internet service enables two or more people to engage in on-line, interactive "conversation?"**
    A. Usenet
    B. Newsgroups
    C. Content streaming
    D. Chat rooms

44. **Which of the following statements about the World Wide Web is NOT true?**
    A. The Web was developed by Tim Berners-Lee at CERN in Geneva, and he conceived of it as a way to manage documents.
    B. The Web has grown to a collection of tens of thousands of independently-owned computers that work together as one Internet service.
    C. The Web is a menu-based system that uses the file-server model.
    D. An ordinary phone line connection to the Internet is unlikely to provide sufficient speed for a satisfactory Web experience.

45. **A(n) _____ is a Web site that contains files, phone numbers, e-mail addresses, and appointment calendar. It essentially allows your desktop computer, phone books, appointment scheduler, and other important information to be with you wherever you are.**
    A. telecommuting Web site
    B. Internet office
    C. virtual office
    D. home page

46. **Mrs. Sison would like to integrate technology in writing a friendly letter. Which of the following is the most effective way of doing it?**
    A. let the pupils surf a friendly letter from the internet.
       a. have the pupils write a friendly letter and send it through an email.
       b. have the pupils forward a downloaded friendly letter to the others via email.
       c. let the pupils write a friendly letter using word processing and have it critiqued by their peers.

47. **Which of the following computer-based instructional materials can be used to learn new concepts?**
    A. games
    B. tutorial
    C. simulation
    D. drill and practice

48. **Which is not a basic consideration in selecting and evaluating the content of an educational technology tool?**
    A. Will it motivate and maintain interest?
    B. Is there evidence of its effectiveness?
    C. Can it be easily dismantled?
    D. Does it match the content?

41.D   42.D   43.D   44.D   45.C   46.D   47.B   48.C

49. *Over the last 30 years, the emphasis for technology in schools has evolved in which of the following sequences?*
    A. Integration, applications, programming, computer-assisted instruction
    B. programming, computer-assisted instruction, applications, Integration
    C. applications, programming, Integration, computer-assisted instruction
    D. computer-assisted instruction, programming, Integration, applications

50. *Word prediction software is most likely to be effective in a situation in which a teacher would like to:*
    A. reinforce rules of grammar for a student who is resisting learning the rules.
    B. Suggest alternative wording ideas to students engaged in a poetry project.
    C. Encourage creative writing from a student who has poor key boarding skills.
    D. Help a student improve spelling skills related to a lesson in biology.

51. *Which of the following is the best method for evaluating a complex multimedia project created by a student?*
    A. Assessment rubric – on criteria and standards
    B. Self assessment
    C. Multiple-choice test
    D. Peer assessment

52. *Moderation comprises of how many phases* A. 04 B. 05
    C. 02   D. 03

53. *Which of the following is a phase of Moderation?*
    A. Arrangement
    B. Size
    C. Implementation
    D. All of these

54. *Which of the following is not a phase of Moderation?*
    A. Arrangement
    B. Design
    C. Implementation
    D. Marking

55. *Which of the following is not a part of Conventional Teaching Method?*
    A. Teacher Centric Classroom
    B. . Flipped Classroom
    C. Disciplined Classroom
    D. All of these

56. *Factors deciding Conventional or Modern Classroom Teaching Method to be followed*
    A. Age of Students
    B. Size of Classroom
    C. Grasping power of the Students
    D. All of these

57. *Over-Head Projectors uses which of the following teaching aids*
    A. Slides
    B. Transparency sheets
    C. Photographic sheets
    D. All of these

58. *Teaching aids not seen in a Conventional method of classroom*
    A. Posters
    B. OHP
    C. Chalk & Black board
    D. None of these

    49.B   50.C   51.A   52.D   53.C   54.A   55.B   56.D   57.B   58.B

59. **In the following which is the latest projector**
    A. LCD projector
    B. OHP
    C. DLP
    D. None of these

60. **Visual Aids which summarise complex information**
    A. Charts & Graphs
    B. Posters
    C. Templates
    D. None of these

61. **Full form of LCD Projector**
    A. Liquid Clear Display
    B. Little Clear Display
    C. Little Crystal Display
    D. Liquid Crystal Display

62. **Edgar Dale Cone of Experience give most importance to which of the following**
    A. Do
    B. Tell
    C. Show
    D. All of these

63. **According to Edgar Dale Cone of Experience which one of the following have lower remembrance rate.**
    A. Do
    B. Tell
    C. Show
    D. None of these

64. **Which of the following is/are instructional materials?**
    A. Transparency
    B. OHP
    C. DLP
    D. All of these

65. **Which are audio-visual aids?**
    A. Radio
    B. Television
    C. Audio Tapes
    D. All of these

66. **Group Discussion comprises mainly of how many stages**
    A. 06
    B. 04
    C. 08
    D. None of these

67. **Of the following which is not a stage of Group Discussion**
    A. Framing
    B. Storming
    C. Norming
    D. Forming

59.C   60.A   61.D   62.A   63.B   64.A   65.B   66.B   67.A

68. **Following factor not affecting the Group Discussion**

A. Size
B. Presence of Invigilator
C. Proper ventilation
D. Absence of Discipline

69. Public Speaking comprises mainly of how many stages
A. 10
B. 08
C. 06
D. None of these

70. Following factor you are not to do in Public Speaking
A. Control your feelings
B. Emphasize the points
C. Nail the ending
D. Be over confident

71. Among the following which can be a 3-D Teaching aid
A. Wing board
B. Magnetic board
C. Flannel board
D. Display board

72. For Micro Teaching which of the following are the most required one
A. LCD Projector
B. Smart board
C. Digital Camera
D. Printed material

73. In Micro Teaching class you are not supposed to teach
A. More than 20 minutes
B. More than one topic
C. More than 05 students
D. All of these

74. Full form of HTML
A. Hyper Test Markup Language
B. Hyper Text Markup Language
C. Higher Test Markup Language
D. None of these

75. What is ICT?
A. Informatics & Communication Technology
B. Informal Communication Technology
C. Information & Community Technology
D. Information & Communication Technology

76. URL means
A. Unified Resource Locator
B. . Unique Resource Locator
C. Uniform Resource Locator
D. None of these

68.B   69.C   70.D   71.B   72.C   73.D   74.B   75.D   76.C

77. **One Micro teaching cycle consists of how many stages**
A. 09
B. .07
C. 06
D. 03

78. **Data travels across internet in**
   A. Bytes
   B. Packets
   C. ZIP files
   D. Folders

79. **Meaning of WWW**
A. World Wine Web
B. World Window Web
C. World Window Wide
D. World Wide Web

80. **An internet data packet consists of maximum size of**
   A. 1500 bytes

   B. 1500 Kilo bytes

   C. 1500 Mega bytes

   D. 1500 Giga bytes

81. **Fax is the short form of**

A. Faxsimile
B. Fassimile
C. Facsimile
D. . Faesimile

82. **Number of Steps in a Fax Transmission cycle**
A. 02
B. 03
C. 04
D. 05

83. **Which of the following is not a step of Fax Transmission cycle**
   A. Confirmation
   B. Transmission
   C. Validation
   D. Handshake

84. **Which of the following is not a Header fields**
   A. Content-Type
   B. Signature block
   C. Sender
   D. Message-ID

77.C   78.B   79.D   80.A   81.C   82.B   83.C   84.B

85. **E-mail attachment size is limited to**
   A. 25KB or less
   B. 25B or less
   C. 25MB or less
   D. None of these

86. **TCP is the short form of**
   A. Transit Control Police
   B. Transitive Control Protocol
   C.   Transmission Control Protocol
   D.   Transmission Control Policy

87. **Fax machine consists of the following parts**
   A. Scanner
   B. Printer
   C. Fax modem
   D. All of these

88. **Which of the following is not an output device**
   A. Monitor
   B. Scanner
   C. Printer
   D. Projector

89. **DSL means**
   A. Digital Subscription Line
   B. Digital Subscription Lane
   C.   Digital Substitute Line
   D.   Digital Subscriber Line

90. **Teaching Aids are mainly classified into------- types**
   A. 02
   B. 03
   C. 04
   D. 05

91. **Models as Teaching aids can be classified into------- types**
   A.   04
   B.   05
   C.   07
   D.   09

92. **Micro Teaching consists of   phases**
   A.   02
   B.   03
   C.   04
   D.   05

93. **DSLR means**
   A. Digital Surface length Refractor
   B. Digital Single Laser Reflux
   C.   Digitised Single Lens Reflux
   D.   Digital Single Lens Reflex

85.C   86.C   87.D   88.B   89.D   90.B   91.C   92.B   93.D

94. Moderation process is carried out to
   A. Improve student IQ.
   B. Improve Quality of learning & teaching
     C. Improve strength of student in class
     D. . Improve Student Communication skills

95. Aim of Micro Teaching
     A. Prepare students for exam
      B. Prepare teacher candidates to real class setting
     C. Faculty development
     D. To develop teaching skills

96. A Smart board is an
   A. Interactive whiteboard
   B. Interactive board with projector
     C. Interactive board with digital pens
     D. Interactive whiteboard with touchscreen

97. Using Audio-Visual aids for teaching can fetch you a remembrance rate of
   A. Less than 50%
   B. 50%
   C. More than 50%
   D. . None of these

98. **What is the rate of remembrance of participating in a Group Discussion**
A. 20%
B. 40%
C. 50%
D. 70%

99. Which board is used to display Student activities?
   A. Notice board
   B. Bulletin board
   C. White board
   D. Display board

100. Among the following which one is used to make spreadsheets
     A. Microsoft Word B. Microsoft Excel
     B. Microsoft Outlook
     C. Microsoft PowerPoint

101. POT को भी कहा जाता हैं
A. Teaching Technique
B. Method of instruction
C. Training Methodology
D. All of these

102. Training के IInd phase में Practice का कितना प्रतिशत भाग होता है ।
A. 65 %
B. 70 %
C. 80 %
D. 50 %

94.B   **95.B**   **96.D**   **97.C**   **98.D**   **99.B**   **100.B** 101..D   102.A

103. *Training के IInd phase में Performance का प्रतिशत भाग होता है ।*

A. 65 %
B. 70 %
C. 25 %
D. 50 %

104. *Training के IInd phase में Explain का प्रतिशत भाग होता है ।*

A. 65 %
B. 70 %
C. 10%
D. 50 %

105. *Training को फेज में बाँटा गया है*

A. First phase
B. Second Phase
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

106. *Instructional Technology के प्रकार हैं*

A. Low Instructional technology
B. Medium Instructional technology
C. High Instructional technology
D. All of these

107. *Low level Instructional technology के अंतर्गत आता है*

A. Chalk Board
B. Talk teaching
C. Chart and Magnetic board
D. All of these

108. *Medium level Instructional technology से सम्बन्धित है*

A. OHP
B. Film Projector
C. Strip film
D. All of these

109. *High level Instructional technology से सम्बन्धित है*

A. LCD
B. Satellite
C. Online teaching
D. All of these

110. *Low level instructional technology से सम्बन्धित है*

A. Magnetic Board
B. Sound film Projector
C. LCD
D. Satellite

111. *Medium level Instructional technology से सम्बन्धित है*

A. LCD
B. Modem
C. Sound film projection

D. Satellite

112. **High level Instructional technology से सम्बन्धित है**

A. TV
B. Magnetic board
C. OHP
D. All of these

113. **OHP & Projector किस Instructional technology से सम्बन्धित है**

A. Low Instructional technology
B. Medium Instructional technology
C. High Instructional technology
D. All of these

114. . Micro teaching 's elements are
A. Micro class/ Group
B. Micro lesson
C. Components skill
D. All of these

115. Microteaching developed by
A. Dwight allin & his collegeous
B. Allin gil great
C. Thamp thin
D. Peter reade

112.A   113.B   114.D   115.A

1. **Process of Teaching & Learning is a -**
   A. One way communication
   B. Two way communication
   C. Upward communication
   D. Downward communication.

2. **Use Proper Teaching Aids at the Right Time in the Right Manner for appealing -**
   A. Few senses
   B. Multiple senses
   C. Single sense
   D. Better teaching & learning.

3. **Lecture Method of Teaching is 1-Way Communication. So, finally the Role of –**
   A. Teacher is important
   B. Student are very important
   C. Student and Teacher is most important
   D. Student is none.

4. **Test is a Yard-Stick to Measure the -**
   A. Learner's Achievement & Teacher's Success
   B. Learner's Achievement only
   C. Teacher's Success only
   D. Learner's and Teacher's Success.

5. **Lesson Plan keeps the Instructor / teacher -**
   A. In Track (Alert)
   B. In Track (Alert) and Prevents going Out of the Topic
   C. Stay in the Topic only
   D. Comfortable during teaching process.

6. **WIM used in ITI for giving Instructions is produced in the form of -**
   A. Printed Material
   B. Duplicated Material
   C. Pictured Material
   D. All of the above.
   E.

7. **Visual Aids used in teaching to -**
   A. Increase the interest of learners
   B. Increase the Understanding of learners
   C. Increase the Retention of learners
   D. Make livelier & increase the Interest, Understanding & Retention of learners.

8. **Keeping all the Facilities in Good Condition and Providing Safe, Comfortable & Hygienic**
   A. Workshop keeping
   B. Clean Workplace
   C. House-Keeping
   D. Tidy and Neat Workplace.

9. **The Successful Teaching is not accidental. Teaching is really -**
   A. An Art as well as Science
   B. An art only
   C. A job of practiced skill
   D. A science only.

10. **Imitation is done in the -**
    A. Application Step of Teaching immediately after Class Lecture, without any Lapse of Time
    B. Application Step of Teaching immediately after Demo, without any Lapse of Time.
    C. Presentation Step of Teaching immediately after Demo, without any Lapse of Time
    D. Presentation Step of Teaching after Class Lecture, without any Lapse of Time.

11. **Process of Inspiring the Learner's Mind to Receive New Knowledge as & when desired by the Teacher is known as -**
    A. Effective Teaching
    B. Effective Learning
    C. Students Motivation
    D. Stimulating Students.

12. **Characteristics of Good Personality are -**
    A. Self-Control, Loyalty & Courtesy
    B. Reliability, Integrity, Ambition and Punctuality
    C. Perfection & High Degree of Balanced Behavior
    D. All of the above.

13. **Psychology is the -**
    A. Art of Human Behavior
    B. Science of Human Behavior
    C. Art and Science of Human Behavior
    D. Human Behavior.

14. **Introspection (Self-Study) & Observation are the Main Methods to be considered in the -**
    A. Educational Psychology
    B. Developmental Psychology
    C. Clinical Psychology
    D. Comparative Psychology.

15. Information's are Stored inside the Brain. Recalling some Information from the Brain due to the Action of Certain Stimulus is called -
    A. Choice
    B. Collection
    C. Recollection
    D. Assortment.

16. "Habits" are different from "Instincts". Instincts are Inborn, whereas Habits are -
    A. Also Inborn
    B. Developed
    C. Hereditary
    D. Innate.

17. Learning is Effective when Initial Learning's is immediately followed by -
    A. Presentation
    B. Motivation
    C. Evaluation
    D. Application.

18. "Law of Impact" is connected with ------------ Step of Teaching -
    A. Presentation Step of Teaching
    B. Preparation Step of Teaching
    C. Application Step of Teaching
    D. Test / Evaluation Step of Teaching.

19. "Law of Purpose", is associated with ------------ Step of Teaching -
    A. Encourage & Stimulate Thought
    B. Test / Evaluation Step of Teaching
    C. Preparation Step of Teaching
    D. Presentation Step of Teaching.

20. Purpose of Questioning is to -
    A. Encourage & Stimulate Thought
    B. Encourage the Thought
    C. Stimulate the Thought
    D. Debate and discussion.

21. According to "Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory", the Needs are classified into -
    A. 5 Levels
    B. 4 Levels
    C. 7 Levels
    D. No Levels.

22. "Person Works efficiently, if he is Mentally Prepared to undertake it. Learning depends upon on Learner's Interest". This is known as -
    A. Readiness
    B. Singularity
    C. Exercise
    D. Purpose.

23. Models are always prepared in -
    A. Scale
    B. Proportion

C. Judgement
D. As it looks.

24. Accidents are caused due to -
    A. Safe Act
    B. Unsafe act
    C. Negligence
    D. Unaware about Science of Safety.

25. Body Language is a Vital Means of Communication because it contributes the weightage of -
    A. 55%
    B. 7%
    C. 38%
    D. 22%.

26. Expression Skills in Writing can be checked by -
    A. Subjective / Descriptive Type Questions
    B. MCQ type Question
    C. Short-Answer Questions
    D. Objective Type Questions.

27. Groups may be instructed, but Learning is ------------ Process.
    A. Collective
    B. Individual
    C. Friendly
    D. Cooperative.

28. Skill Development may be evaluated by ------------
    A. Oral Test
    B. MCQ Type Test
    C. Essay Test
    D. Performance / Practical Test.

29. Good Shop Discipline is the Result of ------------
    A. Good Shop Training
    B. Good Cleanliness
    C. Fear of Punishment
    D. Fear of Reprimanding.

30. Analysis & Interpretation of Test Results is required to Take Place ---------- after the Test.
    A. Once a Week
    B. Once a month
    C. When all the Trainees are Present
    D. Immediately.

31. The Most Appropriate Time to Impart New Instructions to the Learners is -------
    A. When they are Ready to Learn
    B. When they have Free Time
    C. When they Just Enter Teaching Area
    D. When teacher is ready to teach.

32. A Good Instructor Teaches Skill by --------
    A. Demonstration himself & Assigning Trainees to Perform

B. Demonstration himself & Assigning Trainees to Perform

C. Organizing Workshop/Factory Visits

D. Showing Motion Film on Skill.

33. Trade Syllabus needs to be reviewed by the Trade Committees periodically in order to ---

A. Update it with the Changes in Technologies

B. Remove such Portions for which Facilities are not available in the Institutes

C. Compensate for the Inadequately Trained Instructor

D. Work with the Allotted Funds.

34. 1ST duty to keep the machines & equipment of the trade in excellent workng conditions are that of the

A. Principal

B. Millwright Section

C. Foremen / Supervisor

D. Trade Instructor.

35. Results of the Trade Test where most of the Trainees have Fared Poorly Indicate -------

A. That Test Paper was Difficult

B. Instructor has Trained Deficiently

C. Lack of Discipline

D. Lack of Assistance Provided to Trainees During Test.

36. Safety Precautions should be Taught to the Trainee's -

A. With Every New Instructions & Every Time

B. At the Start of Session

C. At End of the Lesson

D. Whenever there are Accidents.

37. Effective & Best Training Aids are those which are ----

A. Prepared by the Instructor himself

B. Made by a Professional

C. Commercially Available in Market

D. In the form of Technical Film.

38. Evaluation of Test should be promptly done in order to -------

A. Locate Merit Positions of Trainees

B. Find Pass / Fail of Trainees

C. Keep Trainees under Check

D. Satisfy the Needs of the Trainees.

39. The Instructor's Role to Maintain Shop Discipline is to ---------

A. Keep Order & Punish Trouble Makers

B. Help the Trainees to Develop Habits of work which allows Personal & Group Progress

C. Report Trouble Makers To Administration

D. Show Powers of Instructor.

40. The Best Type of Question ------

A. Requires Long Answer

B. Comes From Learner

C. Has to be Objective

D. Stimulus Thinking.

41. Progress Reports ---------

A. Are Discouraging to Slow Learners

B. Can be eliminated if a Final Report is made

C. Make Unnecessary Work for the Instructor

D. Motivate Learners to Make Greater Efforts.

42. WIMs are useful for --------

A. Impart Uniform Instruction

B. Attend Individual Learning Problems

C. Save Learning Time and Increase Teaching Time

D. All of the above.

43. Stress can be caused in our life by -

A. Pleasing Events

B. Creating Crisis

C. Both Pleasing Events and Creating Crisis

D. Happy Events.

44. Familiarity, Awareness, or Understanding gained thru Experience or Study is known as -

A. Skill

B. Knowledge

C. Ability

D. Competency.

45. Ability, proficiency, facility, or handiness that is acquired or developed through training or experience is called -

A. Knowledge

B. Skill

C. Competency

D. Ability.

46. Knowledge + Skill =

A. Competency

B. Ability

C. Competence

D. Understanding.

47. Varied Knowledge X Varied Skills =

A. Ability

B. Competency

C. Competence

D. Experience.

48. Possession of a satisfactory level of Relevant Knowledge and acquisition of a range of Relevant Skills that include Interpersonal & Technical components is known as - A. Skill

B. Knowledge

C. Competency

D. Competence.

49. Quality =

A. Performance X Expectation

B. Expectation – Performance

C. Expectation + Performance
D. Performance ÷ Expectation.

50. **In the Vocational Education & Training Institutes, Repetition helps to develop -**
    A. Skill
    B. Speed
    C. Accuracy
    D. Habits.

ANSWER KEY: 1

1. B	16. B	31. A	46. B
2. B	17. D	32. B	47. B
3. B	18. A	33. A	48. D
4. A	19. C	34. D	49. A
5. B	20. A	35. B	50. A
6. D	21. A	36. A	
7. D	22. A	37. A	
8. C	23. A	38. A	
9. A	24. B	39. B	
10. B	25. A	40. D	
11. C	26. A	41. D	
12. D	27. B	42. D	
13. B	28. D	43. C	
14. A	29. A	44. B	
15. C	30. D	45. B	

1. **Effective Learning requires -**
   A. Knowledge
   B. Skill
   c. Continuity
   D. Activity.

2. **Learning results among the students from -**
   A. Continuity
   B. Habits
   C. Stimulation
   D. Behavior.

3. **Main objectives for Effective Teaching Process applied in the Vocational Training Institutes are -**
   A. Help the Learners to understand the realities properly & may adjust in a better way
   B. Enable the Learners to establish the contact with truth & to take the decisions by teaching
   C. Make a Learner the Best Worker & Thinker
   D. All of the above.

4. **Instructor working in Vocational Education & Training Institutes imparts the -**
   A. Trade Knowledge & Skills
   B. Right Attitude
   C. Habits towards Work & Profession
   D. All of the above.

5. **Instructor working in Vocational Training Institutes can Provide Feedback to the Learners on their -**
   A. Performance
   B. Contribution & Cooperation
   C. Progress
   D. Performance, Contribution, Cooperation and Progress.

6. **"Supporting a Person if facing a personal Crisis or Problems" is known as -**
   A. Coaching
   B. Mentoring
   C. Counselling
   D. All of the above.

7. **Purpose of Coaching is -**
   A. Increasing Performance
   B. Learning to take place
   C. Solving Problems / Issues of the little confused person or who does not know what to do.
   D. All of the above.

8. **Counselor Focus on -**
   A. Motivational Speaking with the Counselee & Increasing his / her Performance
   B. Learning and Development of the Counselee
   C. Boosting Confidence of the Counselee, Problem Solving & Decision making
   D. All of the above.

9. **SWOT Analysis can help to develop -**
   A. Business, Professionals and Executives
   B. Students, Parents and Career Starters
   C. Husband-Wife and Social Services
   D. All of the above.

10. **Which option is not true about the Distance Learning (DL) over a Traditional Learning?**
    A. More flexible in terms of Rigid Schedule
    B. Learning and Development of the Counselee
    C. Students can Work and Earn Money while Learning
    D. Online Classes costs more.

11. **Which option is not true about the Traditional Learning over a Distance Learning (DL)?**
    A. Gives the learner direct access to his / her Instructor
    B. Student's performance can be immediately assessed (Quick Feedback).
    C. Lack of Social Interaction
    D. Acknowledged by all the Employers.

12. **Authoritarian type / style of Leadership -**
    A. Motivating followers giving Rewards & Punishments
    B. Keep strict & close control over followers
    C. Acts as a father figure by taking care of their subordinates
    D. Shares the Decision-Making with Group Members.

13. **Paternalistic type / style of Leadership -**
    A. Keep close supervision in order to do anything productive from followers.
    B. Keep close regulation of policies & procedures given to followers.
    C. Acts as a father figure and take complete care of the followers.
    D. Shares the Decision-Making with Group Members.

14. **Democratic type / style of Leadership -**
    A. Keep strict & close control over followers
    B. Gives the tasks to the followers with little /no direction to them.
    C. Shares the Decision-Making with Group Members & practicing Social Equality
    D. Create a distinct Professional Relationship with the followers.

15. **Followers are Highly Skilled, Experienced & Educated in the -**
    A. Democratic type / style of Leadership
    B. Authoritarian type / style of Leadership
    C. Paternalistic type / style of Leadership
    D. Laissez-Faire type / style of Leadership.

16. **Which one of the following is not the Benefit of Time Management?**
    A. Greater Productivity & Efficiency
    B. Better Professional Reputation
    C. Increased Opportunities for Progress
    D. Higher Stress Levels.

D. In this, both Students & Teacher participate in developing the Lesson.

27. Most important and prime Customer's View about the Quality of the product is -

A. Design (Look, Feel, and Function) of the product
B. Cost of the product
C. Product should be safe to handle
D. Product should not be harmful to the environment.

28. Total Quality Management (TQM) insists and states that -
A. "Do the Right things Right, the First Time, Every Time."
B. "Always do the Right things Right"
C. "Do everything Right, the First Time, Every Time."
D. "Always do everything systematically."

29. SWOT Analysis is -

A. Giving wisdom or knowledge to the person

B. A Road to Success in life
C. Showing Skills of a person
D. Used in Feedback System.

30. "Making the Contents Permanent in the Minds" is known as -
A. Learning
B. Retention
C. Recall
D. Forgetting.

31. "2-Things are Similar in Properties & Use, Remembering 1, will lead us to other" is the
Law of -
A. Similarity
B. Repetition
C. Concentration
D. Association.

32. Dale's Cone of Experience / Learning states that – People generally remember ------% of what they Read -
A. 40
B. 30
C. 20
D. 10

33. Dale's Cone of Experience / Learning states that, "People generally remember ------% of what they Do"
A. 90
B. 30
C. 50
D. 10

34. Events having Strong Impact on Mind, Retains Longer. It is the Law of -
A. Inhibition
B. Strong Impressions
C. Readiness
D. Sequences

35. Which option is not true about the Memory Level of Teaching -
A. It is Thoughtless and having the Level of Cramming
B. It is having Definite Pattern
C. In this Teacher imposes Facts & Info externally in the strict discipline to develop the

26. Which option is not true about the Reflective Level of Teaching -
A. It is a 'Problem-Centered' Teaching
B. It develops creative capacities of the students by giving them chances of developing intellectual behavior
C. In this Students can solve their Problems of life by Reasoning, Logic & Imagination
D. It is having the Level of Cramming

27. Which option is not true about the Understanding Level o Teaching -
A. It is having Definite Pattern
B. Teacher provides Psychological Motivation periodically in spite of his involvement in the content
C. Teacher should make efforts for solving the problems related to Understanding Level
D. This level develops the essential competencies for Generalizations, Insight & solving the problems.

28. "Creation of Interest for Learning, in the Student" is said to be -
A. Principle of Motivation
B. Principle of Interest
C. Principle of Revision
D. Principle of Division.

29. "Creating Curiosity on Subject-Matter in the Learner's Mind" is said to be -
A. Principle of Motivation
B. Principle of Interest
C. Principle of Democratic Dealing
D. Principle of Creation and Recreation.

30. "Knowing various Levels of Learner's" is said to be -
A. Principle of Individual Differences
B. Principle of Linking with Life
C. Principle of Motivation
D. Principle of Planning.

31. Coaching is defined as -

B. Someone is trying to help
C. Exposing existing gifts & skills of a person
D. Supporting a person if facing a personal crisis or problems

32. Mentoring is defined as -
A. Sharing or giving, wisdom or knowledge to the person
B. Someone is trying to help
C. Exposing existing gifts & skills of a person
D. Supporting a person if facing a personal crisis or problems.

33. Common meaning of Coaching, Mentoring & Counselling is -
A. Someone is trying to help
B. Someone is sharing the knowledge
C. Supporting a person if facing a personal problems
D. Developing skills of a person

34. **Counselling is defined as -**
    A. Sharing or giving, wisdom or knowledge to the person
    B. Someone is trying to help
    C. Exposing existing gifts & skills of a person
    D. Supporting a person if facing a personal crisis or problems.

35. **Coach focusses on -**
    A. Motivational speaking & increasing performance
    B. Learning and development
    C. Problem solving and decision making
    D. All of the above.

36. **Counselor focusses on -**
    A. Motivational speaking & increasing performance
    B. Learning and development
    C. Boosting confidence, problem solving and decision making
    D. None of the above.

37. **Mentor focusses on -**
    A. Motivational speaking & increasing performance
    B. Learning and development
    C. Boosting confidence
    D. Problem solving and decision making.

38. **Role of the Coach is -**
    A. Setting goals, advising & criticizing
    B. Teaching, advising & encouraging
    C. Asking, listening & helping to come up with own decisions
    D. All of the above.

39. **Role of the Mentor is -**
    A. Advising & criticizing

    B. Teaching, advising & encouraging
    C. Asking, listening & helping in decision making
    D. None of the above.

40. **Role of the Counselor is -**

    A. Setting goals, advising & criticizing
    B. Teaching, advising & encouraging
    C. Asking, listening & helping to come up with own decisions
    D. Continuous development.

41. **"Employability Skills" are the qualities of the employees -**
    A. Other than technical skills, that employers see as important in the work place
    B. That are the practical skills of the trade of employees
    C. That are the theoretical knowledge of the trade of employees
    D. All of the above.

42. **Main purposes of a SWOT Analysis are -**
    A. Promoting the identified strengths and reducing weaknesses
    B. Exploiting the opportunities
    C. Having possible plans to minimize threats
    D. All of the above.

43. **Labour Market Information System (LMIS) is created in India by -**
    A. NSDA
    B. NSDC
    C. MSDE
    D. DGT.

44. **A Work Ethic may include -**
    A. Being reliable
    B. Having initiative
    C. Pursuing new skills
    D. All of the above.

45. **Main skills of the Mentor should be as follows -**
    A. Communication
    B. Teaching
    C. Sharing experiences and advising
    D. All of the above.

46. **The Counsellor should be having following Key Skills -**
    A. Careful listening and communicating
    B. Asking effective questions
    C. Doing non-directive counseling
    D. All of the above.

47. **Vocational Guidance is a help given by a Vocational Counselor for solving a person's problems related to his/her -**
    A. Job opportunities, choices & progress, considering his specific abilities related to his job
    B. Job opportunities, job choices and progress
    C. Progress in the job / duty
    D. Life career.

48. **Duty-Based -------------------- teaches us that, some acts are Right or Wrong.**
    A. Moral
    B. Ethics
    C. Knowledge
    D. Tasks

49. **The Mentor-Mentee relationship can also be considered as -**
    A. Counselor-Counselee Relationship
    B. Coach-Trainee Relationship
    C. Instructor-Trainee Relationship
    D. Guru-Shishya Relationship.

50. **While applying for the Skilled Technicians post, which of the following point should be considered as a Key Point of your CV / Resume?**
    A. Including own Photo
    B. Writing in the Proper Style
    C. Avoiding Spelling Mistakes
    D. Writing the Job Descriptions for a Specific Job.

ANSWER KEY:2

1. D	11. C	21. A	31. C	41. A
2. C	12. B	22. D	32. A	42. D
3. D	13. C	23. A	33. A	43. A
4. D	14. C	24. B	34. D	44. D
5. D	15. D	25. D	35. A	45. D
6. C	16. D	26. D	36. C	46. D
7. A	17. A	27. A	37. B	47. A
8. C	18. A	28. A	38. A	48. B
9. D	19. B	29. B	39. B	49. D
10. D	20. B	30. A	40. C	50. D

1. **Body Language, Voice Modulation, Eye Contact & fluency in Communication, etc. are –**
   A. Personal characteristics of the trainers
   B. Demand
   C. Application Skills of the trainees
   D. All of the above.

2. **As per the Labour Market Information (LMI), ---------- means, "Number of Jobs available".**
   A. Supply
   B. Demand
   C. Utility of the product
   D. Increased productivity.

3. **------------------------ covers the Principal Elements of Labour Market & its Operations.**
   A. Labour Market Information **(LMI)**
   B. Ministry of Labour & Employment **(MOLE)**
   C. Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship **(MSDE)**
   D. Office of the Commissioner of Labour.

4. **Benefit of own SWOT is –**
   A. Lifts your Career, Life & Personality
   B. Focuses on your attitudes, abilities, skills, capabilities & capacities
   C. Know your Preferences & Personality Traits & Show current status on the path of success
   D. All of the above.

5. **SWOT Analysis is useful to assess a Person's -**
   A. Strengths only
   B. Strengths and Weaknesses
   C. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Dangers
   D. Strengths, Weaknesses, and Opportunities.

6. **Entrepreneurship Development is -**
   A. An activity to start a business
   B. To start a profit oriented business
   C. An activity to develop a profit oriented business
   D. A purposeful activity to start & develop a profit oriented business.

7. **Leadership is a -**
   A. Job of the Leader
   B. Function of the Leader, Followers & Situational Variable
   C. Role of the leader and his followers
   D. None of the above.

8. **Marketing Mix - 4 P'S is a tool used by Businesses & Marketers to help determine a**
   A. Product, Place, Price and Promotion
   B. Product, Place, People and Processes
   C. Product, Place, Price and Physical Evidence
   D. Product, Place, Price and Productivity & Quality.

9. **Three P'S included in the Extended Marketing Mix are -**
   A. People, Processes and Productivity
   B. People, Processes and Physical Evidence
   C. Product, People and Processes
   D. Price, Processes and Physical Evidence.

10. **In the Marketing Mix, the 8TH P is -**
    A. Productivity & People
    B. Processes and Physical Evidence
    C. People and Processes
    D. Productivity & Quality.

11. $\dfrac{\text{Performance}}{\text{Expectation}}$ = ?
    A. Quality
    B. Output
    C. Input
    D. Projected Performance

12. **Customer's View about the quality is -**
    A. Products should be safe and not harmful to environment
    B. Conformance to requirements raises profits, Costs of quality
    C. Quality of the Design (Look, Feel, and Function)
    D. All of the above.

13. **Producer's View about the quality is -**
    A. Products should be safe and not harmful to environment
    B. Conformance to requirements raises profits, Costs of quality
    C. Quality of the Design (Look, Feel, and Function)
    D. All of the above.

14. **Government's View about the quality is -**
    A. Products should be safe and not harmful to environment
    B. Conformance to requirements raises profits, Costs of quality
    C. Quality of the Design (Look, Feel, and Function)
    D. All of the above.

15. **Important Qualities / Traits of Good Leadership are -**
    A. Wide Vision and Effective Communication
    B. Motivating and Problem Solving Ability
    C. Taking Decisions and Responsibility of Consequences
    D. All of the above.

16. **"Do the RIGHT things RIGHT, the First Time, Every Time". This definition is of -**
    A. Total Quality Management **(TQM)**
    B. **5-S** Methodology
    C. Just-in-Time **(JIT)**
    D. Six-Sigma.

17. **Sales Income – Production Expenditure =?**
    - **A.** Profit
    - **B.** Net Profit
    - **C.** Both **(A)** and **(B)** above
    - **C.** Both **(A)** and **(B)** above
    - **D.** None of the above.

18. **Authoritarian Type of Leadership -**
    - **A.** Keep strict & close control over followers
    - **B.** Acts as a father like figure
    - **C.** Practicing Social Equality
    - **D.** Taking full care of the followers.

19. **Paternalistic Type of Leadership -**
    - **A.** Shares the Decision-Making with group members
    - **B.** Taking full care of the followers
    - **C.** Keep strict & close control over followers
    - **D.** Followers are highly skilled, experienced & educated.

20. **Democratic Type of Leadership -**
    - **A.** Keep strict & close control over followers
    - **B.** Professional relationship with the followers
    - **C.** Shares the Decision-Making with group members
    - **D.** Followers have the drive to do the work successfully on their own.

21. **Laissez-Faire Type of Leadership -**
    - **A.** Professional Relationship with the followers
    - **B.** Acts as a father like figure
    - **C.** Tasks are given to the followers with little or no direction
    - **D.** Keep strict & close control over followers

22. **Transactional Type of Leadership -**
    - **A.** Acts as a father like figure
    - **B.** Motivating the followers giving Rewards and Punishments.
    - **C.** Practicing Social Equality
    - **D.** Keep strict & close control over followers

23. **Benefits of Time Management are -**
    - **A.** Greater Productivity & Efficiency
    - **B.** Increased Opportunities for Progress with less stress
    - **C.** Better Professional Reputation
    - **D.** All of the above.

24. **The Activities controlling our Stress are -**
    - **A.** Work on your Hobby
    - **B.** Talk with friends / family about problems
    - **C.** Take time to Think & Relax
    - **D.** All of the above.

25. **Losses of Failing to Manage Time are -**
    - **A.** Higher stress levels
    - **B.** Poor Work Quality & Poor Professional Reputation
    - **C.** Missed deadlines and inefficient work flow
    - **D.** All of the above.

26. ------------------------ Transforms the Potential into Reality.
    - **A.** Leadership
    - **B.** Entrepreneurship

- **C.** Skill Development
- **D.** All of the above.

27. **Key Communication Tools like Advertising, Public Relation, Sales Promotion, Personal Selling, Social Media are used mainly for -**
    - **A.** Entrepreneurship Development
    - **B.** Marketing or Promotion of Business or Product
    - **C.** Human Resource Management
    - **D.** Manufacturing Process.

28. **Person could independently perform his / her Skill in the –**
    - **A.** Employable Cluster
    - **B.** Self-Employable Cluster
    - **C.** Both **(A)** & **(B)**
    - **D.** None of the above.

29. **Marketing Strategy means –**
    - **A.** Long Term Methods for achieving the Company's Objectives
    - **B.** Methods for achieving the Company's Objectives
    - **C.** Well-Written Marketing Plan
    - **D.** All of the above.

0. Observe the given picture and state that what kind of Leadership it indicates
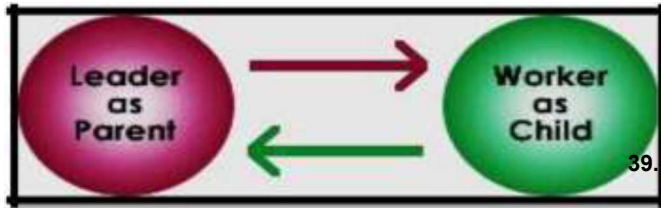
A. Authoritarian Leadership

B. Paternalistic Leadership

C. Participative Leadership

D. Laissez-Faire (Hands Off) Leadership

1. The Teacher End in the Distance Learning Program of DGT is known as -

A. Studio

B. Spoke

C. Classrooms

D. Remote Centre.

2. The Student End in the Distance Learning Program of DGT is known as -

A. Studio

B. Hub

C. Spoke

D. Teacher's Room.

3. Communication between Hub & Spoke Program of DGT is done through -

A. AVIEW Software Technology

B. 2-Way Audio, Video, and Data Communication Technology

C. Communication over Internet Technology

D. All of the above.

4. Distance Learning started in India for those students who could not afford to -

A. Attend Regular Colleges

B. Pay the Fees of Regular Colleges

C. Both A & B above

D. None of the above.

5. The Act, Process, or Experience of Gaining Knowledge or Skill remotely without regular contact with the teacher / instructor is known as -

A. Learning

B. Distance Learning

C. Both A & B above

D. None of the above.

6. Knowledge or Skill is obtained or developed by -

A. Teaching Process

B. Learning Process

C. Coaching Process

D. Mentoring Process.

7. Distance Learning Systems are classified in Indian Universities by -

A. Open Mode

B. Dual Mode

C. Mixed Mode

D. All of the above.

38. Effect of ------ type of DLP is poor due to the little interaction between Teacher-Student.

A. Hybrid DLP

B. Synchronous Type DLP

C. Asynchronous Type DLP

D. Fixed Time Online DLP.

39. "--------- DL Courses are mixed with Synchronous & Asynchronous Learning.

A. Hybrid

B. Synchronous- Asynchronous

C. Computer Based

D. Fixed Time Online.

40. Students are logging-in to their online learning site at a specific time in the ------- DLP.

A. Hybrid DLPs

B. Asynchronous DLPs

C. Open Schedule Online DLPs

D. Fixed Time Online DLPs.

41. Main objective of Hub & Spoke Scheme of DGT is -

A. To train the trainers with latest changes in the Syllabus through Technology

B. Cheaper Program to train more number of trainers

C. To satisfy the educational needs of trainers & students

D. Providing training by covering large area of our country.

42. Important Component of most Distance Education Courses is -

A. Printed Materials

B. Social Networking Sites

C. Various Educational Websites

D. School or College Classrooms.

43. For dealing with the Distance Learner, Teachers must be -

A. Flexible

B. Innovative

C. Creative

D. All of the above.

44. The Model of Distance Learning Program (DLP) recovers all of its costs through Enrollment Revenues is -

A. Profit Center Model of DLP

B. Cost Center Model of DLP

C. Both A & B above

D. None of the above.

45. Vast development in Distance Learning Courses may take place in future using -

A. Internet

B. Websites

C. Social Networking Sites

D. Computers.

46. AVIEW Software use in the Hub & Spoke Program of DGT is developed by -

A. Amritha University, Chennai

B. Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai

C. Anna University, Chennai

D. IGNOU, New Delhi.

47. **"---------- Type of DLP"** is effective due to more interaction between teacher & student.

A.Hybrid DLP
- **B.** Synchronous Type DLP
- **C.** Asynchronous Type DLP
- **D.** Asynchronous Type DLP.

48. **Main Advantages of DLPs are -**
- **A.** More Flexibility
- **B.** Earning while Learning
- **C.** Both A & B above
- **D.** None of the above.

49. **Main dis-advantages of DLPs are -**
- **A.** Not suitable for Skill Courses
- **B.** No direct access with the teacher
- **C.** Lack of Social Interaction
- **D.** All of the above.

50. **First Open University set-up in India in 1982 was -**
- **A.** Delhi University
- **B.** IGNOU
- **C.** BRAOU
- **D.** Mumbai University.

ANSWER KEY: 3

21

1. B	16. A	31. A	46. A
2. B	17. B	32. C	47. B
3. A	18. A	33. D	48. C
4. D	19. B	34. A	49. D
5. C	20. C	35. B	50. C
6. D	21. C	36. B	
7. B	22. B	37. D	
8. A	23. D	38. C	
9. B	24. D	39. A	
10. D	25. D	40. D	
11. A	26. A	41. A	
12. C	27. B	42. A	
13. B	28. B	43. D	
14. A	29. A	44. A	
15. D	30. B	45. C	

1. **Largest and National Open University in India is -**
   A. Delhi University
   B. IGNOU
   C. BRAOU
   D. Mumbai University.

2. **Which one of the following is Mixed Mode University in India?**
   A. Delhi University
   B. Amity University
   C. BRAOU
   D. Mumbai University.

3. **Which one of the following is Open University?**
   A. Delhi University
   B. Amity University
   C. Yashwantrao Chavan Mukta Vidyapeeth **(YCMU)**, Nashik
   D. Mumbai University.

4. **Recognition related information to Universities, Colleges, Degrees & Certification under various Open and Distance Learning (ODL) Institutions is to be verified with -**
   A. Concerned Open Universities
   B. Concerned Indian Universities
   C. Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India, New Delhi
   D. Distance Education Council (DEC), under UGC New Delhi.

5. **Mixed Mode Universities offer -**
   A. Regular Campus Programs
   B. Distance Education with Printed Material & Contact Classes
   C. Technology-Based Online Degrees
   D. All of the above.

6. **CD-ROM stands for -**
   A. Compactable Read Only Memory
   B. Compact Data Read Only Memory
   C. Compactable Disk Read Only Memory
   D. Compact Disk Read Only Memory.

7. **MSI stands for -**
   A. Medium Scale Integrated Circuits
   B. Medium System Integrated Circuits
   C. Medium Scale Intelligent Circuit
   D. Medium System Intelligent Circuit.

8. **WAN stands for -**
   A. Wap Area Network
   B. Medium System Integrated Circuits
   C. Wide Array Net
   D. Wireless Area Network.

9. **MICR stands for -**
   A. Magnetic Ink Character Reader
   B. Magnetic Ink Code Reader
   C. Magnetic Ink Cases Reader

10. **The output quality of a printer is measured by -**
    A. Dot per inch
    B. Dot per sq. inch
    C. Dots printed per unit time
    D. All of above.

11. **Personal computers use a number of chips mounted on a main circuit board. What is the common name for such boards?**
    A. Daughter board
    B. Motherboard
    C. Father board
    D. Breadboard.

12. **A computer program that translates one program instructions at a time into machine language is called a/an -**
    A. Interpreter
    B. CPU
    C. Compiler
    D. Simulator.

13. **A small or intelligent device is so called because it contains within it a -**
    A. Computer
    B. Microcomputer
    C. Programmable
    D. Sensor.

14. **All modern computer operate on -**
    A. Information
    B. Floppies
    C. Data
    D. Word.

15. **What is the name of the computer terminal which gives paper printout?**
    A. Display screen
    B. Soft copy terminal
    C. Hard copy terminal
    D. Plotter.

16. **Dot-matrix is a type of -**
    A. Tape
    B. Printer
    C. Disk
    D. Bus.

17. **The two kinds of main memory are -**
    A. Primary and secondary
    B. Random and sequential
    C. ROM and RAM
    D. All of above.

18. **A kind of serial dot-matrix printer that forms characters with magnetically-charged ink sprayed dots is called -**
    A. Laser printer
    B. Ink-jet printer
    C. Drum printer
    D. Chan printer.

9. **Which printer is very commonly used for desktop publishing?**
   A. Laser printer
   B. Inkjet printer
   C. Daisywheel printer
   D. Dot matrix printer.

20. **Programs designed to perform specific tasks is known as -**
   A. System Software
   B. Application Software
   C. Utility Programs
   D. Operating System.

21. **The term gigabyte refers to -**
   A. 1024 bytes
   B. 1024 kilobytes
   C. 1024 megabytes
   D. 1024 gigabyte.

22. **-------- Device is any device that provides information, which is sent to the CPU -**
   A. Input
   B. Output
   C. CPU
   D. Memory.

23. **Which of the following is not an input device?**
   A. OCR
   B. Optical scanners
   C. Voice recognition device
   D. COM (Computer Output to Microfilm).

24. **The central processing unit (CPU) consists of -**
   A. Input, output and processing
   B. Control unit, primary storage, and secondary storage
   C. Control unit, arithmetic-logic unit and primary storage
   D. Control unit, processing, and primary storage.

25. **Which is considered a direct entry input device?**
   A. Optical scanner
   B. Mouse and digitizer
   C. Light pen
   D. All of the above.

26. **Which is used for manufacturing chips?**
   A. Bus
   B. Control Unit
   C. Semiconductors
   D. (A) and (B) only.

27. **A computer consists of -**
   A. A central processing unit
   B. A memory
   C. Input and output unit
   D. All of the above.

28. **The instructions for starting the computer are house on -**
   A. Random access memory
   B. CD-Rom
   C. Read only memory chip

29. **A factor which would strongly influence a business person to adopt a computer is its -**
   A. Accuracy
   B. Reliability
   C. Speed
   D. All of above.

30. **CAD stands for -**
   A. Computer Aided Design
   B. Computer Algorithm for Design
   C. Computer Application in Design
   D. All of the above.

31. **which language is source program written?**
   A. English
   B. Symbolic
   C. High level
   D. Temporary.

32. **Which of the following is used only for data entry & storage, & never for processing?**
   A. Mouse
   B. Dumb Terminal
   C. Micro Computer
   D. Dedicated Data Entry System.

33. **Which of the following produces the best quality graphics reproduction?**
   A. Laser printer
   B. Ink jet printer
   C. Plotter
   D. Dot matrix printer.

34. **An error in computer data is called -**
   A. Chip
   B. Bug
   C. CPU
   D. Storage device.

35. **Which one is the result of the output given by a computer -**
   A. Data
   B. Instruction
   C. Information
   D. Excursion.

36. **The output shown on the computer monitor is called**
   A. VDU
   B. Hard Copy
   C. Soft Copy
   D. Screen Copy.

37. **Identify the device through which data and instructions are entered into a computer -**
   A. Software
   B. Output device
   C. Input device
   D. Memory.

8. Arrange in ascending order the units of memory TB, KB, GB, MB -
- **A.** TB>MB>GB>KB
- **B.** MB>GB>TB>KB
- **C.** TB>GB>MB>KB
- **D.** GB>MB>KB>TB.

9. Name of the screen that recognizes touch input is -
- **A.** Recog Screen
- **B.** Point Screen
- **C.** Touch Screen
- **D.** Android Screen.

0. Computer Monitor is also known as -
- **A.** DVU
- **B.** UVD
- **C.** VDU
- **D.** CCTV.

1. Apex Organization for Development & Coordination of National Level VTPs is –
- **A.** DGT
- **B.** DETs
- **C.** MSDE
- **D.** MOLE.

2. Main Objectives of DGT are -
- **A.** Development of Training Schemes at National level & Evolution of Common Policies
- **B.** Laying of Training Standards, Norms & Procedures
- **C.** Instructor Training, Conducting of Exams (Trade Testing), Certification etc.
- **D.** All of the above.

3. AICTE is a regulator, regulating ------------ education in India
- **A.** Vocational
- **B.** Medical
- **C.** Engineering
- **D.** None of the above.

4. The NCVT, an Advisory Body, was set up in 1956 (Then NCTVT). NCVT has been entrusted with the responsibilities of –
- **A.** Prescribing Standards and Curricula for Craftsmen Training
.

- **B.** Advising the GOI on the overall Policy & Programs
- **C.** Conducting All India Trade Tests & awarding **NTCs**
- **D.** All of the above.

45. NCVT is chaired by the –
- **A.** Union Minister of MSDE
- **B.** Union Secretary of MSDE
- **C.** Joint Secretary of DGT
- **D.** DDG of DGT.

46. After completing training under CTS, trainees are awarded with ------- certificate.
- **A.** NTC
- **B.** NAC
- **C.** NITS
- **D.** AVTS.

47 Instructional Media Development Program is at -
- **A.** CSTARI, Kolkata.
- **B.** NIMI, Chennai
- **C.** FTI Bangalore & Jamshedpur
- **D.** APEX Hi-Tech Institute (AHI) Bangalore.

48. Objectives of Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS) are -
- **A.** Regulate Apprenticeship Training Program
- **B.** Conform Syllabus, Training Period, etc. as laid down by **CAC**
- **C.** Use industrial facilities for practical training to meet requirements of skilled manpower
- **D.** All of the above.

49. Apprenticeship Act was enacted in -
- **A.** 1959
- **B.** 1961
- **C.** 1962
- **D.** 1973.

50. Monitoring & Implementation of Apprenticeship Act for BE, B.Tech & Diploma holders is implemented by -
- **A.** 1959
- **B.** RDAT's
- **C.** BOAT
- **D.** State App Advisers

1. B	16. B	31. B	46. A
2. B	17. C	32. B	47. B
3. C	18. B	33. C	48. D
4. D	19. A	34. B	49. C
5. D	20. B	35. C	50. C
6. D	21. C	36. C	
7. A	22. A	37. C	
8. B	23. D	38. C	
9. A	24. C	39. C	
10. B	25. D	40. C	
11. B	26. C	41. A	
12. A	27. D	42. D	
13. D	28. C	43. C	
14. C	29. D	44. D	
15. C	30. A	45. A	

ANSWER KEY:4

1. **Skill Competition is conducted in 18 popular trades among Apprentices & Establishments is organized at -------------- Level.**
   A. Local (State)
   B. Regional
   C. National
   D. All the 3 levels above.

2. **Objectives of AVTS Scheme are -**
   A. Upgrade & Update the Skills of Workers to specialize in their field
   B. Training Imparted in Skill Areas through Short-Term Modular Courses
   C. Offered Tailor-Made Courses suiting to the Specific Requirements of Industries
   D. All of the above.

3. **DGT designed & launched the Women's VTP in 1977 and its Objectives are -**
   A. Train Women in Employable Skills & Promote Employment in Industry (Organized Sector)
   B. Encouraging Self-Employment to enhance participation in the Nation's Economy
   C. Providing Trained Instructors
   D. All of the above.

4. **Main Objectives of Instructor Training Program (CTI) are -**
   A. Planning, Organizing, Leading & Controlling Training in Practical Skills & **RIs**
   B. Training in the teaching methods of applications for effective learning of trade skills
   C. Preparing the **VI** with Advanced Knowledge & Skills of Modern Workshop Management
   D. Developing Test Items & Question Banking and Preparation & Selection of Teaching Aids
   E. All of the above.

5. **Technology is –**
   A. Practical
   B. Principle
   C. Theory
   D. Science.

6. **Job Opportunities for CTI Trained Instructors**
   A. Technical High-Schools and **Vocational** Junior Colleges
   B. Diploma and Degree Engg Colleges
   C. Central Govt ITI's, State Govt ITI's & Private ITC's
   D. Training Centers of Central & State PSU's
   E. All of the above.

' **Knowledgeable Persons adopt Scientific-Technological Approach about their jobs to -**
   A. Plan their way of working
   B. Project their most modern work-related know-how
   C. Keep pace with most recent hi-tech developments
   D. All of the above.

. **Narrow Meaning of Education is -**
   A. School instruction for children
   B. Life-long process

D. Dynamic process.

9. **Wider Meaning of Education is -**
   A. School instruction for children
   B. Life-long process
   C. Total development of child's personality
   D. Dynamic process.

10. **Analytical Meaning of Education is -**
    A. School instruction for children
    B. Life-long process
    C. Total development of child's personality
    E. Dynamic process.

11. **Broader Meaning of Education is -**
    A. School instruction for children
    B. Life-long process
    C. Total development of child's personality
    D. Dynamic process.

12. **------------- analyzed Education as a Bipolar Process, 2 Important Poles Teacher & Child.**
    A. Adams
    B. John Dewey
    C. Thompson
    D. Davis.

13. **----------- analyzed Education as a Tripolar Process. These three important poles Teacher, Child & Society cooperate efficiently for successful working of the educational process.**
    A. Thompson
    B. John Dewey
    C. Davis
    D. Mackenzi.

14. **Impressions formed by Parents, influence a Child's Education is called -**
    A. Natural development
    B. Hereditary effect
    C. Environmental effect
    D. Both (A) and (B) above.

15 **Western Concept of education is -**
    A. Education is life-long & non-stop process of human growth
    B. Source of illumination & power to change our nature by tuneful progress of our physical, mental, intellectual & spiritual powers & abilities
    C. Both (A) and (B)
    D. None

16. **Who said this? "Religion is the Innermost Core of Education"**
    A. Aurobindo
    B. Vivekananda
    C. Gandhiji
    D. Yajnavalkya.

17. **Who said this? "Education is a Life-Long Process, starting from childhood & lasting to the end of life"**
    A. Davis
    B. John Dewey

C. Adams

D. Plato.

8. New Education is a Discipline with own Features & Factors promoting -

A. More knowledge is the key aim

B. And concentrating on deep study, investigation & research for human shaping

C. To push readymade knowledge into the mind of a child

D. Restricted mental development & class performance.

9. New concept of education is -

A. Giving Instruction

B. Providing knowledge

C. Teaching only

D. Development of Total Personality & Social Efficiency.

10. Which one of the following is not relevant to the process of instruction?

A. Cramming is inspired. It is soon forgotten & not useful for the tasks of life

B. Prepares the child for Exam

C. Ready-made dozes of knowledge are forced in the child's mind

D. Takes care of the Interest; Inclinations & Abilities of the child.

11. Curriculum is the main important link between the -

A. Teacher & Student

B. Teacher & School Administration

C. Both (A) and (B)

D. None.

12. Educational Technology existed with educational toys & other learning tactics in -

A. 19th Century

B. 20th Century

C. 18th Century

D. 17th Century

13. Skinner developed Programmed Learning after doing researches on animals During -

A. 1970

B. 1940

C. 1950

D. 1960.

14. "Use of Psychological Principles of Teaching-Learning to make desirable changes in the Learners behavior" is known as ---------------- Approach of Educational Technology

A. Hardware approach (ET-1)

B. Software approach (ET-2)

C. Systems approach (ET-3)

D. None.

15. "Use of Engineering Machines in Teaching" is known as --------------- Approach of Educational Technology.

A. Hardware approach (ET-1)

B. Software approach (ET-2)

C. Systems approach (ET-3)

D. None.

16. "Scientific Decision-Making for the Problems of Management, Commerce, Industry & Defence" is known as ---------------- Approach of Educational Technology.

A. Hardware approach (ET-1)

B. Software approach (ET-2)

C. Systems approach (ET-3)

D. None.

27. Educational Technology Accepts Schools as a System. In this Inputs are -

A. School-Building, Furniture & Teacher

B. Various Methods, Techniques, Strategies, Teaching & Exam by using AVA's

C. Systems approach (ET-3)

D. All of the above.

28. Educational Technology develops -

A. Cognitive Domain only

B. Affective Domain only

C. Both Cognitive & Affective Domains

D. None.

29. The Interaction between Teachers-Learners develops -

A. Affective Domain

B. Cognitive Domain

C. Both Cognitive & Affective Domains

D. None.

30. ET-1 Includes -

A. Cinema, Radio, Tape-Recorder, Projector, Computer, CCTV, Videos, etc.

B. Teaching Objectives in Behavioral Terms, Principles, Methods & Techniques of Teaching

C. Study the Problems of Educational Administration & its Development

D. None.

31. Grouping of Teaching Situations, Working Tools, New Approaches with Learning Principles for changing Learners Behavior is called -

A. Instructional Design

B. Cybernetics

C. System Analysis

D. Above (A) and (C).

32. -------------- Psychology brings vital changes by controlling the Learner's Behaviors considering the Dynamic Feedback & Self-Regulation.

A. Human

B. Cybernetic

C. Child

D. Teachers.

33. ----------------- Analysis is a Scientific Problem-Solving Process to find out Solution for Arising Problems & so controlling the Learning Behaviors.

A. Instructional Design.

B. Cybernetics

C. System

D. Above (A) and (C).

34. Purpose, Process and Content are the 3-Components of -

A. System Analysis

B. Instructional design

C. Principles of Teaching

D. Educational Technology.

35. The student solves a problem by putting information together that requires original, creative thinking is known as -

A. Evaluation

B. Comprehension (understanding)
C. Analysis
D. Synthesis.

6. The student makes qualitative and quantitative judgements according to set standards is known as -
A. Evaluation
B. Comprehension (understanding)
C. Analysis
D. Knowledge.

7. The student solves a problem by using the knowledge & appropriate generalisations is known as -
A. Application
B. Comprehension (understanding)
C. Analysis
D. Knowledge.

8. The student recalls or recognizes information is known as -
A. Application
B. Comprehension (understanding)
C. Analysis
D. Knowledge.

9. The student separates information into component parts is known as -
A. Application

B. Knowledge
C. Comprehension (understanding)
D. Analysis.

0. The student changes information into a different symbolic form or language is known as -
A. Application
B. Knowledge
C. Comprehension (Understanding)
D. Analysis.

1. Affective Process refers to -
A. Emotions
B. Feeling States
C. Moods
D. All of the above.

2. Cognitive Process refers to the Mental Structures & Processes involved in -
A. Thinking
B. Understanding
C. Interpreting
D. All of the ab

ove.

43. Which of the following Instruction Skill is a Direct Instruction?
A. Case studies
B. Problem solving
C. Inquiry
D. Demonstrations.

44. Which of the following Instruction Skill is an Independent Study?
A. Essays
B. Drill & Practice
C. Brainstorming
D. Role Playing.

45. Low level of learner involvement occurs in -
A. Lecture
B. Role Play
C. Storytelling
D. Debates.

46. High level of learner involvement occurs in -
A. Project - Based Learning
B. Demo
C. Computer Based Tutorials
D. Computer Based Drills.

47. Exponent of Behavioral Technology is -
A. Skinner
B. Lumsdam
C. Davis
D. Herbart.

48. Exponent of Instructional Technology is -
A. Davis
B. Morrison
C. Lumsdam
D. Flander.

49. Exponent of Teaching Technology is -
A. Herbart
B. Amidon
C. Glaser
D. Bruner.

50. Base of Teaching Technology is -
A. Psychological & Scientific
B. Psychological
C. Philosophical, Classical & Psychological
D. Above (A) and (B).

1. D	16. B	31. A	46. A
2. D	17. D	32. B	47. A
3. D	18. B	33. C	48. C
4. E	19. D	34. A	49. A
5. A	20. D	35. D	50. C
6. E	21. A	36. A	
7. D	22. A	37. A	
8. A	23. D	38. D	
9. C	24. B	39. D	
10. B	25. A	40. C	
11. D	26. C	41. D	
12. A	27. A	42. D	
13. B	28. A	43. D	
14. B	29. A	44. A	

ANSWER KEY: 5

1.

Base of Instructional Technology is -
- **A.** Psychological & Scientific
- **B.** Psychological
- **C.** Philosophical, Classical & Psychological
- **D.** Above (B) and (C).

2. **Teachers Place in Teaching Technology is -**
- **A.** Helper
- **B.** Manager
- **C.** Second
- **D.** First.

3. **Teaching levels used in Instructional Technology is -**
- **A.** Memory, Understanding & Reflective levels
- **B.** Memory & Understanding levels
- **C.** Understanding level only
- **D.** Option (A) above only.

4. **Contents Presented before the students at three levels -**
- **A.** Memory Level
- **B.** Understanding Level
- **C.** Reflective Level
- **D.** All the above levels.

5. **Society/Govt. opted main aims of education fix the discipline-centered teaching as -**
- **A.** Content & Structure of the discipline are strictly decided & not modified to meet the requirements of the teacher-learner
- **B.** Teacher is main authority on the subject and student is not active partaker
- **C.** Intellectual development is important outcome
- **D.** Personal & social development of the student is the focus.

6. **Society/Govt. opted main aims of education fix the instructor-centered teaching as -**
- **A.** Content & Structure of the discipline are strictly decided & not modified to meet the requirements of the teacher-learner
- **B.** Teacher is main authority on the subject and student is not active partaker
- **C.** Intellectual development is important outcome
- **D.** Personal & social development of the student is the focus.

7. **Society or Govt. opted prime objectives of education fix the student-centered cognitive teaching as -**
- **A.** Content & Structure of the discipline are strictly decided & not modified to meet the requirements of the teacher-learner
- **B.** Teacher is main authority on the subject and student is not active partaker
- **C.** Intellectual development is important outcome
- **D.** Personal & social development of the student is the focus.

8. **Society/Govt. opted prime aims of education fix the student-centered affective teaching as -**

- **A.** Content & Structure of the discipline are strictly decided & not modified to meet the requirements of the teacher-learner
- **B.** Teacher is main authority on the subject and student is not active partaker
- **C.** Intellectual development is important outcome
- **D.** Personal & social development of the student is the focus.

9. **Educational technology may be divided into -**
- **A.** Behavioral Technology
- **B.** Instructional Technology
- **C.** Teaching Technology
- **D.** All of the above.

10. **Psychology is the science of behaviour. Behavioural technology is also termed as -**
- **A.** Teaching Technology
- **B.** Instructional Technology
- **C.** Training Technology
- **D.** All of the above.

11. **Present education is -**
- **A.** Child-Centered
- **B.** Teacher-Centered
- **C.** Both (A) and (B) above
- **D.** None of the above.

12. **We can divide teaching in 2-elements -**
- **A.** Content & Communication
- **B.** Teacher & Student
- **C.** Both (A) and (B) above
- **D.** None of the above.

13. **Body language is non-verbal behavior. Skilled teacher makes the education clear & alive thru -**
- **A.** Verbal Behavior
- **B.** Non-Verbal Behavior
- **C.** Both (A) and (B) above
- **D.** None of the above.

14. **Feedback devices are used for developing teaching skills considered under -**
- **A.** Behavioural Technology
- **B.** Instructional Technology
- **C.** Teaching Technology
- **D.** Educational Technology

15. **Instruction means Communication of Information. This can be done by -**
- **A.** Other Persons
- **B.** Other Methods like Press & TV
- **C.** Teachers
- **D.** Any one of the above.

16. **Teaching Technology is very important area of Education Technology. It consists of -**
- **A.** Basic Aspects (Concepts)
- **B.** Teaching Methods

C. Teaching Aids

D. All of the above.

7. In the teaching process in democracy:
- **A.** Place of the Teacher is Main & Learner is 2ND
- **B.** Teacher forces the knowledge externally by crushing the interests & needs of learners
- **C.** Free Interaction Empowers Teacher & Learners
- **D.** Only teacher is active & Learners are fearful & inactive listeners & follow his instructions.

8. In the teaching process in autocracy:
- **A.** Teacher imposes knowledge & crushing learners
- **B.** Free interaction empowers teacher & learners
- **C.** Will of the public is appreciated by preferring public will
- **D.** Learner is main & teacher is 2nd.

9. In the teaching process, Teacher is considered as -
- **A.** Independent Variable
- **B.** Dependent Variable
- **C.** Intervening Variable
- **D.** None.

0. In the teaching process, Learner is considered as –
- **A.** Independent Variable
- **B.** Dependent Variable
- **C.** Intervening Variable
- **D.** None.

1. In the teaching process, Content & Teaching Methods are considered as -
- **A.** Independent Variable
- **B.** Dependent Variable
- **C.** Intervening Variable
- **D.** None.

2. Reinforcement in teaching means -
- **A.** Developing views & innovativeness
- **B.** Making learning process effective by interaction
- **C.** Slow-down the process of forgetting by this
- **D.** Correcting incorrect teaching.

3. Remedial teaching means -
- **A.** Developing views & innovativeness
- **B.** Making learning process effective by interaction
- **C.** Slow-down the process of forgetting by this
- **D.** Correcting incorrect teaching.

4. Repetition & Exercise in teaching –
- **A.** Developing views & innovativeness
- **B.** Making learning process effective by interaction
- **C.** Slow-down the process of forgetting
- **D.** Correcting incorrect teaching.

5. Creativity & Self-Expression in teaching-learning -
- **A.** Developing views & innovativeness
- **B.** Making learning process effective by interaction
- **C.** Slow-down the process of forgetting
- **D.** Correcting incorrect teaching.

6. Project Strategy -
- **A.** Awakening learners for problem solving

B. Acquires practical knowledge in different subject with learner's interest

C. Creating interaction movement in the learners mind

D. Apply the learnt tasks.

27. Brain Storming Strategy -
- **A.** Awakening learners for problem solving
- **B.** Expressing views naturally thru varied roles
- **C.** Creating interaction movement in the learners mind
- **D.** Think over main points of teaching.

28. Heurism Strategy -
- **A.** Awakening learners for problem solving
- **B.** Acquires practical knowledge in different subject with learner's interest
- **C.** Creating interaction movement in the learners mind
- **D.** Teacher creates problem, learners search out, think, observe & conclude.

29. Discussion Strategy -
- **A.** Awakening Learners for Problem Solving
- **B.** Acquires Practical Knowledge in different subject with Learner's Interest
- **C.** Teacher Creates Problem, Learners Search Out, Think, Observe & Conclude
- **D.** Thinking over the Problems by Questioning & Answering.

30. Sensitivity Training Strategy -
- **A.** Awakening Learners for Problem Solving
- **B.** Acquires Practical Knowledge in different subject with Learner's Interest
- **C.** Teacher Creates Problem, Learners Search Out, Think, Observe & Conclude
- **D.** Thinking over the Problems by Questioning & Answering.

31. Self-Study Strategy -
- **A.** Doing the task independently by preparing the outline of the study
- **B.** Repetition
- **C.** Apply the Learnt Tasks
- **D.** Task is to be done at Home.

32. Drill Work Strategy -
- **A.** Acquires Practical Knowledge in different subject with Learner's Interest
- **B.** Self-Study
- **C.** Repetition
- **D.** Apply the Learnt Tasks.

4. **Review Strategy -**

B. Apply the Learnt Tasks
C. Think over Main Points of Teaching
D. Task is to be done at Home

5. **Assignment -**
A. Self-Study
B. Repetition
C. Apply the Learnt Tasks
D. Task is to be done at Home.

6. **Bloom's Mastery Learning Strategy -**
A. Apply the Learnt Tasks
B. Teacher Creates Problem, Learners Search Out, Think, Observe & Conclude
C. Focuses the weakness of the Learners & tries to eliminate them.
D. Thinking over the Problems by Questioning & Answering.

7. **Discovery Strategy -**
A. Awakening Learners for Problem Solving
B. Apply the Learnt Tasks
C. Teacher Creates Problem, Learners Search Out, Think, Observe & Conclude
D. Learner Searches New Facts under Teacher's help to become a Discoverer.

8. **Role Playing Strategy -**
A. Acquires practical knowledge in different subject with learner's interest
B. Expressing views naturally thru varied roles
C. Creating interaction movement in the learners mind
D. Task is to be done at home.

9. **Basic elements of education are discovered by -**
A. Action Research
B. Fundamental Research
C. Research
D. Scientific Research.

0. **Since it's practical, daily problems of Educational Process are solved by -**
A. Action Research
B. Fundamental Research
C. Research
D. Scientific Research.

1. **Action Research is a new concept in education and developed from the -**
A. Fundamental Research
B. Research
C. Action Research
D. Scientific Research.

2. **Action Research in education -**
A. Improves school working by finding Practical Solution to Educational Problem
B. Add Knowledge of Administrators
C. Develop Curriculum & Teachers
D. All of the above.

43. **Strategies determine the approach a teacher may take to achieve learning objectives. Direct Instruction Strategy includes -**
A. Lecture, Didactic Questioning, Explicit Teaching, Practice & Drill & Demos
B. Inquiry, Induction, Problem Solving, Decision Making & Discovery
C. Class discussion, Small group discussion, Projects, Student doing assignments in group
D. None.

44. **Strategies determine the approach a teacher may take to achieve learning objectives. Indirect Instruction Strategy includes -**
A. Lecture, Didactic Questioning, Explicit Teaching, Practice & Drill & Demos
B. Inquiry, Induction, Problem Solving, Decision Making & Discovery
C. Class discussion, Small group discussion, Projects, Student doing assignments in group
D. None.

45. **Strategies determine the approach a teacher may take to achieve learning objectives. Interactive Instruction includes -**
A. Lecture, Didactic Questioning, Explicit Teaching, Practice & Drill & Demos
B. Inquiry, Induction, Problem Solving, Decision Making & Discovery
C. Class discussion, Small group discussion, Projects, Student doing assignments in group
D. None.

46. **Experiential Learning Strategy -**
A. Relies heavily on discussion & sharing among participants
B. Inductive, Learner centered & Activity oriented
C. Highly teacher-directed & most commonly used
D. None.

47. **Direct Instruction Strategy -**
A. Relies heavily on discussion & sharing among participants
B. Inductive, Learner Centered & Activity Oriented
C. Highly teacher-directed & most commonly used
D. None.

48. **Interactive Instruction Strategy -**

A. Relies heavily on discussion & sharing among participants
B. Inductive, Learner Centered & Activity Oriented
C. Highly teacher-directed & most commonly used
D. None.

49. **Teacher analyses the contents, Determines & Defines the learning objectives & finally, writes those objectives in clear terms. This step comes under --------- step of teaching.**

A. Planning
B. Organizing
C. Leading
D. Controlling.

50. **Teacher creates effective environment by selecting Teaching Methods, Techniques, Strategies &**

essential Aids by which the learners may achieve Learning Objectives. This step comes under —--------- step of teaching.

A. Planning

B. Organizing

C. Leading

D. Controlling.

E.

ANSWER KEY:

1. A	**16. D**	**31. A**	**46. B**
2. B	**17. C**	**32. D**	**47. C**
3. C	**18. A**	**33. B**	**48. A**
4. D	**19. A**	**34. C**	**49. A**
5. A	**20. B**	**35. D**	**50. B**
6. B	**21. C**	**36. C**	
7. C	**22. B**	**37. D**	
8. D	23. D	38. B	
9. D	24. C	39. B	
10. D	25. A	40. A	
11. A	26. B	41. A	
12. A	27. C	42. D	
13. B	28. D	43. A	
14. A	29. D	44. B	
15. D	30. A	45. B	

1. Teacher motivates the Learners to such an extent that they may start taking interest in Teaching-Learning. This step comes under ---------- step of teaching.
   A. Planning
   B. Organizing
   C. Leading
   D. Controlling.

2. Teacher observes the extent to which the 'Organization & Leading' Phase has achieved the Learning Objectives. He uses Techniques of Measurement & Evaluation for the purpose. This step comes under ----------- step of teaching.

   A. Planning
   B. Organizing
   C. Leading
   D. Controlling.

3. Teaching is a Continuous & Purposeful Process. So, ------------------ are most essential for a Successful Teaching Process.
   A. Motivations
   B. Objectives
   C. Presentation
   D. Summary.

4. Edgar Dale's Cone of Learning states that, after 2 weeks we tend to remember ----- % of what we Read –
   A. 50
   B. 30
   C. 10
   D. 20.

5. Edgar Dale's Cone of Learning states that, after 2 weeks we tend to remember ----- % of what we Hear –
   A. 30
   B. 10
   C. 20
   D. 90.

6. Edgar Dale's Cone of Learning states that, after 2 weeks we tend to remember ----- % of what we See –
   A. 10
   B. 20
   C. 90
   D. 30.

7. Edgar Dale's Cone of Learning states that, after 2 weeks we tend to remember ----- % of what we See and Hear -
   A. 20
   B. 90
   C. 70
   D. 50.

8. Edgar Dale's Cone of Learning states that, after 2 weeks we tend to remember ----- % of what we Say -
   A. 90
   B. 70
   C. 50
   D. 30.

9. Edgar Dale's Cone of Learning states that, after 2 weeks we tend to remember ----- % of what we Say and Do -
   A. 20
   B. 90
   C. 70
   D. 50.

10. Teaching means creating an appreciable link among the -
    A. Teacher, Learner & Curriculum
    B. Teacher, Learner & Parents
    C. Teacher, Learner & Environment
    D. All of the above.

11. Which among the following can be considered under the category of Cultural Differences of trainees?
    A. Intelligence
    B. Recreational Facilities
    C. Language
    D. Build or Physique.

12. Stimulating the curiosity of learner regarding the knowledge of historical events of the "Tajmahal" by showing its Model/Picture. This act comes under the Principle of -
    A. Interest
    B. Motivation
    C. Creation and Recreation
    D. Learning by Doing.

13. Using the technique of "Antakshri" for learning poems. This act of the teacher comes under the principle of –
    A. Interest
    B. Motivation
    C. Creation and Recreation
    D. Learning by Doing.

14. Which one is relevant to the Principle of Individual Differences?
    A. Physical & Mental Activities by Body & Senses
    B. Creation of Interest for Learning, in the Student
    C. Knowing various Levels of Learner's
    D. After a link between New & Old Knowledge, the New Knowledge becomes a part of Learner's life.

15. Froebel's Kindergarten System is based on the Principle of –
    A. Democratic Dealing
    B. Learning by Doing
    C. Motivation
    D. Creation & Recreation.

16. Presenting good Demo, Showing good samples of finished goods, Displaying Charts, Pictures, Models; Using AVA'S, Group Discussions, etc. acts of an instructor can be considered under the Principle of –
    A. Learning by Doing
    B. Interest
    C. Creation & Recreation
    D. Planning.

17. Good feelings arise in the Learners by keeping them active & their efficiency increases. Some New Methods are Montessori, Kindergarten, Heuristic, Dalton, Project & Basic Methods are considered under the Principle of -
    A. Democratic Dealing
    B. Creation & Recreation
    C. Learning by Doing
    D. Linking with Life.

18. Every Teaching Method is based on some -
    A. Planning of Teacher
    B. Ability of Students
    C. Interest of Students
    D. Objective to be achieved.

19. Who made this statement? Learning is a "Process of acquiring New Knowledge & New Responses".
    A. Woodworth
    B. Crow & Crow
    C. Guilford
    D. Pavlov.

20. Who made this statement? Learning is "Acquisition of Habits, Knowledge & Attitude"
    A. Woodworth
    B. Crow & Crow
    C. Guilford
    D. Pavlov.

21. Who said this? "Habit Formation resulting from Conditioning"
    A. Woodworth
    B. Crow & Crow
    C. Guilford
    D. Pavlov.

22. Who said this? "Learning is Modification of Behaviour thru Experiences & Activity"
    A. Gates
    B. Crow & Crow
    C. Guilford
    D. Pavlov.

23. --------------------- is the essence of successful teaching.
    A. Style of Teaching
    B. Feedback of Trainees
    C. Selection of Teaching Methods
    D. Planning and Organizing Teaching.

24. Good Teaching must -
    A. Have desirable information's and efficient planning
    B. Motivate for self-learning and provide opportunities for activity

    C. Be sympathetic and cooperative
    D. All of the above.

25. First Step in the Herbart's Lesson Planning is -
    A. Presentation
    B. Preparation
    C. Application
    D. Testing.

26. Second Step in the Herbart's Lesson Planning is -
    A. Presentation
    B. Preparation
    C. Application
    D. Testing.

27. Third Step in the Herbart's Lesson Planning is -
    A. Application
    B. Presentation
    C. Preparation
    D. Testing.

28. Fourth Step in the Herbart's Lesson Planning is -
    A. Presentation
    B. Testing
    C. Preparation
    D. Application.

29. Teaching is an Art and to acquire efficiency in this Art, the Teacher needs -
    A. Complete Knowledge of the Subject-Matter.
    B. Scientific Knowledge of the Teaching Style for disseminating the knowledge to Learners.
    C. Both (A) & (B)
    D. Only Practical Skills.

30. Trainee teachers must learn the Maxims of Teaching during teachers training to make clear -
    A. When the teaching should be started (Starting Points of the Contents)?
    B. In what sequence teaching should be done (Direction to move)?
    C. How teaching should be done in order to achieve objectives?
    D. All of the above.

31. If a Learner is already familiar with the soil of the nearby plains, facilities of water & the production of that area then it would be easy to provide him knowledge about the cultivation of that state. Here the teacher uses the maxim of -
    A. Seen to Unseen
    B. Known to Unknown
    C. Simple to Complex
    D. Particular to General.

32. Which is this Maxim of Teaching? "Interest is taken in new knowledge if it is linked with Previous Knowledge".
    A. Seen to Unseen
    B. Known to Unknown
    C. Simple to Complex
    D. Particular to General.

33. The learners ranging from 6 to 14 years function at Perception Level only. According to this maxim the teacher provides necessary knowledge about Non-Perceptual things.
- **A.** Seen to Unseen
- **B.** Known to Unknown
- **C.** Simple to Complex
- **D.** Particular to General.

34. Which is this Maxim of Teaching? "1ST Teach Simple Contents & then Complex Contents"
- **A.** Seen to Unseen
- **B.** Known to Unknown
- **C.** Particular to General.
- **D.** None.

35. By starting with the 'Whole' object, the teacher imparts knowledge about each & every part of the object to the Learners. ------------------ in the 20TH Century proved this.
- **A.** Davis
- **B.** Gestalt
- **C.** Herbart
- **D.** Woodworth.

36. ------- means the problem is separated into its various elements & then they are studied.
- **A.** Synthesis
- **B.** Analysis
- **C.** Rational
- **D.** Empirical.

37. ------------------------- means to understand by connecting the knowledge acquired from the analyzed & living components of a problem.
- **A.** Synthesis
- **B.** Analysis
- **C.** Rational
- **D.** Empirical.

38. Which is this Maxim of Teaching? "Fix up Vague, Uncertain & Unorganized Knowledge into Clear, Definite & Well-Organized Shape"
- **A.** Indefinite to Definite
- **B.** Concrete to Abstract
- **C.** Particular to General
- **D.** Analysis to Synthesis.

39. Which is this Maxim of Teaching? "Makes Learner's observed Knowledge more True,
- **A.** Indefinite to Definite
- **B.** Empirical to Rational
- **C.** Concrete to Abstract
- **D.** Particular to General.

40. Rousseau and Dalton has given Important Place for -
- **A.** Self-Study
- **B.** Revision
- **C.** Training of Senses
- **D.** All of the above.

41. Making the Contents Permanent in the Minds is known as -
- **A.** Retention
- **B.** Learning
- **C.** Practice
- **D.** Thinking.

42. ---------------- is Passive Teaching method.
- **A.** Group Discussion
- **B.** Teaching others
- **C.** Practice
- **D.** Demonstration.

43. ---------------- is Participatory Teaching method.
- **A.** Lecture
- **B.** Demonstration
- **C.** Group Discussion
- **D.** Reading.

44. Learnt Experiences bringing to our Alert Mind is called as -
- **A.** Learning
- **B.** Recall
- **C.** Retention
- **D.** Recognition

45. "Follow-Up" is very important. It is considered under the -
- **A.** Law of Repetition
- **C.** Law of Continuity of Interest
- **B.** Law of Frequency
- **C.** Law of Continuity of Interest
- **D.** Law of Sequences.

46. If 2-things are similar in properties & use, Remembering 1, will lead us to other. This is -
- **A.** Law of Association
- **B.** Law of Similarity
- **C.** Law of Frequency
- **D.** Law of Sequences

47. Articles of Interest Remain in Mind for Longer. This is the -
- **A.** Law of Continuity of Interest
- **B.** Law of Association
- **C.** Law of Frequency
- **D.** Law of Sequences

48. Mind Impact at Early Stage Remains Longer. This is the -
- **A.** Law of Continuity of Interest
- **B.** Law of Association
- **C.** Law of Frequency
- **D.** Law of Primacy.

49. Events having Strong Impact on Mind, Retains Longer. This is the -
- **A.** Law of Frequency
- **B.** Law of Strong Impressions (Superiority / Strength)
- **C.** Law of Continuity of Interest
- **D.** Law of Primacy.

50. **Articles of Opposite Nature Go Together Remember 1 of them, 2nd 1-Will Remember. This is the -**
   A. Law of Frequency
   B. Law of Strong Impressions (Superiority / Strength)
   C. Law of Continuity of Interest
   D. Law of Contrast.

ANSWER KEY:7

1. C	16. B	31. B	46. B
2. D	17. C	32. B	47. A
3. B	18. D	33. A	48. D
4. C	19. A	34. D	49. B
5. C	20. B	35. B	50. D
6. D	21. D	36. B	
7. D	22. A	37. A	
8. B	23. B	38. D	
9. B	24. D	39. B	
10. A	25. B	40. A	
11. C	26. A	41. A	
12. B	27. A	42. D	
13. B	28. B	43. C	
14. C	29. C	44. B	
15. B	30. D	45. A	