

اسئلہ تربويہ

1. In teaching experienced members guide the immature one's for

- (a) Spending time
- (b) Qualification
- (c) Quality of life
- (d) Adjustment of life

Answer is = d



2. Which is not the focal point of triangular process of teaching

- (a) Teaching method
- (b) Teacher
- (c) Pupil
- (d) contents

Answer is = a



3. The goal of teaching is

- (a) to give information
- (b) To involve pupils in activities
- (c) To impart knowledge
- (d) Desirable change in behavior

Answer is = d



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

- (a) Method of teaching
- (b) Maxims of teaching
- (c) Techniques of teaching
- (d) Teaching strategies

Answer is = b



5. SOLO stands for

- (a) System of the observed learning outcome
- (b) structure of the observed learning output
- (c) Structure of the observed learning outcome
- (d) System of the observed learning output

Answer is = c



6. SOLO taxonomy consists of levels

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Answer is = 5



7. With reference to solo taxonomy one aspect of a task is understood in

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

Answer is = a



8. Two or more aspects are understood in

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

Answer is = b



9. Integration is developed between two or more Aspects in

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

Answer is = c



10. To go beyond the given information is

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

Answer is = d



11. SOLO taxonomy was presented by

- (a) Bloom
- (b) Krath whol
- (c) Simpson
- (d) Biggs & collis

Answer is = d



12. Students are passive in

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

Answer is = c



13. Symposium is a type of

- (a) Discovery method
- (b) Discussion method
- (c) Lecture method
- (d) Demonstration method

Answer is = b



17. Activity involves

- (a) Physical action
- (b) Mental action
- (c) Mental action
- (d) Physical and mental action

Answer is = d



18. We move from specific to general in

- (a) Inductive method
- (b) Deductive method
- (c) Drill method
- (d) Discussion method

Answer is = a



19. Practice is made in

- (a) Inductive method
- (b) Deductive method
- (c) Drill method
- (d) Discussion method

Answer is = c



20. The Socratic method is known as

- (a) Lecture demonstration method
- (b) Discussion method
- (c) Inquiry method
- (d) Question- Answer method

Answer is = d



21. Which is not true about projects

- (a) It is a purposeful activity
- (b) It is proceeded in social environment
- (c) It is accomplished in real life
- (d) It is teacher centred activity

Answer is d



25. Which one is not the type of lesson plans on the basis of objectives

- (a) Micro lesson plan
- (b) Cognitive lesson plan
- (c) Affective lesson plan
- (d) Psychomotor lesson plan

Answer is = a



26. Which is not true about lesson plan

- (a) It is develops confidence
- (b) It helps in oderly delivny of contents
- (c) It is developed by students
- (d) It saves from haphazard teaching

Answer is = c



27. A good drama does not include

- (a) Interesting story
- (b) Alive dialogues
- (c) Very long play
- (d) Subject full of feelings

Answer is = c



29. Drama or role play is useful for teaching

- (a) History
- (b) Science
- (c) Malts
- (d) Language

Answer is = a



32. Which one is accountable in cooperative learning

- (a) Individual
- (b) Group
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of a & b

Answer is = c



33. Cooperative learning is an alternative to

- (a) competitive models
- (b) Teaching models
- (c) lesson plans
- (d) Micro teaching

Answer is = a



35. The essential characteristic of cooperative learning is

- (a) Effective learning
- (b) Positive interdependence
- (c) Cooperation
- (d) Division of labour

Answer is = b



36. The students like to spend the most of the time with

- (a) Teachers
- (b) parents
- (c) Relatives
- (d) Peers

Answer is = d



37. Peer culture constitutes

- (a) Socialization
- (b) Individualization
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of a & b

Answer is = a



40. CAI stands for

- (a) Computer analyzed instruction
- (b) Computer assisted instruction
- (c) Computer assisted interview
- (d) Computer analyzed interview

Answer is = b



42. Example of psychomotor domain is that student

- (a) Demonstrates awareness to environmental pollution
- (b) Performs an experiment
- (c) Can computer results of two experiments

(d) Can narrate a story

Answer is = b



44. Example of cognitive domain is

(a) Describe a topic

(b) Develop an X-ray film

(c) Type a letter

(d) Take responsibility for tools

Answer is = a



45. At the highest level of hierarchy is

(a) Understanding

(b) Application

(c) Evaluation

(d) Analysis

Answer is = c



46. Student can design a laboratory according to certain specification in which category of objective?

(a) Analysis

(b) Synthesis

(c) Evaluation

(d) Knowledge

Answer is = b



48. The highest level of cognitive domain is

(a) Synthesis

(b) Analysis

(c) Comprehension

(d) Evaluation

Answer is = d



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

(a) Test

(b) Measurement

(c) Assessment

(d) Evaluation

Answer is = d



52. The classification of cognitive domain was presented by

(a) Benjamin S. Bloom

(b) Skinner

(c) Krathwhol

(d) Simpson

Answer is = a



52. The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Synthesis

Answer is = c



55. The highest level of learning in cognitive domain is

- (a) Evaluation
- (b) Synthesis
- (c) analysis
- (d) Application

Answer is = a



56. The right sequence of subgroups cognitive domain is

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

Answer is = d



57. Knowing/ memorizing and recalling is concerned with

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

Answer is = c



58. To grasp the meaning of the material is

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) Applicatin
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Synthesis

Answer is = a



59. To use previous learned material in new situation is

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) analysis

Answer is = b



60. To break down material into component parts to know its organizational structure is

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) application
- (c) Analysis
- (d) Synthesis

Answer is = c



61. To put ideas together to form a new whole is

- (a) Evaluation
- (b) Synthesis
- (c) Analysis
- (d) Application

Answer is = b



62. To know the worth or value of material is

- (a) Analysis
- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Evaluation

Answer is = d



63. The intellectual skills are reflected by

- (a) Cognitive Domain
- (b) affective domain
- (c) Psychomotor
- (d) None of above

Answer is a



64. The focus of cognitive domain is

- (a) Physical and Motor skills
- (b) Intellectual Skills
- (c) Attitudes and Interests
- (d) None of above

Answer is = b



65. The affective domain was classified by

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

Answer is =c



66) It is a learning log of students achievement

- A. Project
- B. Assessment
- C. Portfolio
- D. Observations

C



67) Demonstrate means to

- A. To Show
- B. To perform
- C. To observe

D. To develop

A



68)Portfolios is the collection of

A. Students work

B. Teacher work

C. Office work

D. School work

A



69)An overall procedures which is adopted by a teacher to achieve certain goals

A. Method

B. Strategy

C. Techniques

D. Tactics

B



70)Repeated performance of learning act until attainment of desired level of of skill to do the act correctly

A. Demonstrates

B. Problem solving method

C. Drill method

D. None of above

C



71)A process in which a small group assembles to communicate will each other using speaking and listening and non verbal processes in order to achieve instructional objectives is

A. Lecture

B. Discussions

C. Questions and answers

D. Demonstration

B



72)The students will be able to translate a paragraph of English to urdu this objective fits the cognitive dominated in

A. Knowledge

B. Application

C. Comprehension

D. None of above

C



73)Micro teaching is a technique for

A. 1 teacher

B. More than 1 teacher

A





74)The domain which deals with physical abilities

- A. Psychomotor domain
- B. Cognitive domain

A



75)Lecture method is generally described as

- A. Teacher centred
- B. Students centred
- C. Child centred
- D. Activity centred

A



76)Simulation is an elaborate type of

- A. Role play
- B. Gaming
- C. Sociology drama
- D. All

A



77)The method of teaching foreign language without using the pupil's first language

- A. Direct method
- B. Classic method
- C. Old method
- D. No one

A



78)In direct method translation is

- A. Much emphasised
- B. Not use
- C. Not liked
- D. Really used

B



79)A test which is designed to provide a measure of performance is interpretable in terms of an individual's relative standing in some known group is called

- A. Objective test
- B. Norm referenced test
- C. Criterion referenced test
- D. An aptitude test

B



80)What does bilingualism mean.

- A. Knowing one language
- B. Knowing two
- C. Knowing more
- D. Knowing no language

B



81)Alphabet method is called

- A. Syllabic method
- B. Story method
- C. Phonic method
- D. Spelling method

D



82)A grammar which describes how language is actually spoken and written is called

- A. Prescription grammar
- B. Description grammar
- C. Inductive grammar

B



83)Grammar translation method based on

- A. Communicative approach
- B. Natural approach
- C. Classical approach
- D. Structural approach

C

