



MCQ

Multiple Choice Questions



1. social constructivism is present by _____ **Lev Vygotsky**
2. The domain encompasses objectives that deal with recall or recognition of knowledge. _____ **cognitive**
3. Which of the following is not metaphor for teacher? _____ **teacher Is a guider**
4.is not appropriate, if both sides of brain are not working appropriately. _____ **Learning**
5. Learning is there when teachers try to help learners change their -----instead of focusing on their own teaching. _____ **cognitive structures**
6. - is to teach certain content to the students. _____ **METHOD**
7. Teachers' complaint for shortage of time can be resolved through ----- . _____ **Unit planning**
8.are much economical and take less space in our working memory _____ **Images**
9. ---- is a short term planning. _____ **Lesson plan**
10. Holistic development means _____ **Complete development**
11. In this state of functioning, a teacher does not invite people to give you suggestions. There is no sharing of ideas _____ **Intentionally Disinviting**
12. A person with ----- need not have specialized knowledge of his trade. _____ **occupation**
13. How many key context are there in schooling? _____ **3**
14. Teaching is an activity to ___ knowledge. _____ **Impart**
15. teachers want _____ **career growth**
16. complete formula for teacher growth . **Knowledge ++ Reflection = Growth**
_____ **Experience curriculum**
17. Schools follow a certain ----- . _____ **curriculum**
18. ____ means that students may get any change in their behavior. **behavioral perspective**
19. "Society for Pakistani English Language Teachers" organize different workshops for ----- .
_____ **teachers**
20. ----- education has no regular curriculum. _____ **Informal**
21. Reflective Practice was introduced by ----- . _____ **Jean piaget**
22. Teaching has a ----- function. _____ **social**
23. What is the highest level of teaching development ? _____ **Intentionally Inviting**
24. Pedagogy is a study of _____ **teaching methods**
25.can lead development _____ **Learning**
26. Learning can lead ----- . _____ **development**
27. Vygotsky's theory about prior learning and social context included ___ major ideas. _____ **4**
28. Who believe that knowledge is actively constructed by learners? _____ **Nolan and francis**
29. ---- is not restricted to the schools. _____ **Collegial context**
30. Knowledge about different facts is ----- . _____ **stratified knowledge**
31. The warmth, respect and appreciation in the eyes of the ----- for the teacher are the actual recognition. _____ **students**
32. ____ is an ability to recall or recognize what has been learned or experienced
_____ **Retention**
33. In this state of functioning teacher realize that you didn't know everything and they need development. help and advice from your colleagues _____ **Intentionally inviting**
34. Paulo freire was born in _____ **Brazil**
35. Teaching is a way of development certain ___ behaviors among students. _____ **desirable**

36. _____ is an organized body of knowledge. _____ **Science**
37. Teacher must give _____ for every students. _____ **feedback**
38. Schooling is not about a single person, it is a ----- . _____ **Group orientation**
39. stratified knowledge is the Knowledge about _____ **facts**
40. Knowledge is something that is learnt by reflecting, acting on something is called? _____ **"Subjective knowledge"**
41. Educators work to stimute _____ . _____ **Spirit of inquiry**
42. To ----- is to change. _____ **Learn**
43. Teacher must give _____ given from the teachers maximizes students learning. _____ **Constructive feedback**
44. performance objectives are also known as objectives _____ **behavioral**
45. A is worth a thousand words _____ **picture**
46. Teacher has the autonomy of how to teach in a _____ **class**
47. A ----- needs extensive training and specialized knowledge. _____ **profession**
48. The level of to the profession must be to the range of every student _____ **commitment**
49. Teacher must share ideas with the students so that they can work for a change in --- _____ **society**
50. ----- is created when we act and reflect. _____ **knowledge**
51. Teacher is more interested in instead of conceptual change _____ **covering the syllabus**
52. Reflection is of ----- types. _____ **2**
53. At second stage of zone of proximal development, a child gets assistance from ----- _____ **self**
54. The reflection on every action at the same moment when the action is being taken is ----- **reflection in action**
55. A ----- education comprises of a basic education that a person receives at school. _____ **formal**
56. Different cultures have different perceptions about ----- . _____ **education**
57. Precise statements written in the lesson plans about expectations from students are called _____ **Performance objectives**
58. If teacher play role like a gardener, and use the teaching strategies as a fertilizer than students grows like a: _____ **Seed**
59. Where there is silence, there is no ----- . _____ **learning**
60. At ----- stage of zone of proximal development, a child gets assistance from more knowledgeable other. _____
61. A teacher make education attractive for students by using teacher learning strategies _____
62. One will have more chance of being successful as a teacher if _____
63. Which of the following competency should be the most focused by Good teachers? _____
64. Which of the following is responsible for curriculum planning? _____
65. Curriculum guides actually give us a guideline about what to be taught in different ---- **grade levels**

MID TERM GRAND QUIZ/ 2020

1. Demonstration method is a very good method forlearners _____ **visual**
2. Knowledge may be simply divided intoforms _____ **two**
3. Nolan and Francis (1992) says Knowledge is actively by learners _____ **constructed**
4. Which of the following is based on Gagne's model. _____ **Hunter's model**
5. it means that whatever you teach the students, the students get it well _____ **Literal level**
6. When teacher provide feedback, the studentstheir learning in mind _____ **reinforce**
7.are those which are prerequisite actually _____ **Independent enabling skills**
8. Holistic vision and detailed implementation are two main important component of which type of planning _____ **instructional**

9. Initial level of Psychomotor domain is _____ **Perception**
10. Gagne's plan include a sequence ofparticular "Instructional events". _____ **nine**
11. Which of the following is a commonly used teaching strategy which helps in developing space in working memory _____ **elaboration**
12. Students' tests indicate their _____ **learning.**
13. When teacher provides guidance to the students, this process is called _ **semantic encoding.**
14. an inferential statement that expresses a relationship between two or more concepts. _
_____ **Generalization**
15. is a learning disorder that is characterized by a disturbances in rate of educational development _____ **Autism**
16. which domain is concerned with physical and motor domain _____ **Psychomotor**
17.is basically intuition _____ **Guessing**
18. ----- means that the disposition or learning you are talking about, you must value that disposition. _____ **valuing**
19. ----- policy is to cover the content. _____ **school**
20. Schools not only teach the students but alsothem. (Sausa,2003) _____ **raise**
21. Educators work to stimulate the _____ **spirit of inquiry**
22.is actually detailed form of unit plan. _____ **Lesson plan**
23. The objects through which light could not past are ----- objects. _____ **opaque**
24.helps to make learning more manageable. _____ **Sequence**
25. ____ means that students may get any change in their behavior. ____ **behavioral perspective**
26. The ----- focuses on what the learner will experience, rather than what the instructor will share or do. _____ **objective**
27. The statement "Write an appropriate title for the text" comes in the ----- level of cognitive domain. _____ **synthesis**
28. Every educational activity should have a ----- . _____ **goal**
29.is the gurantee of effective instruction and effective learning _____ **unit planning**
30. ____ is an organized body of knowledge. _____ **Science**
31. Much human behavior is learnt by observing the behavior of others _____ **Bandura**
32. There are ----- types of education in our society. _____ **two**
33. Every student has different ----- of learning. _____ **Potential**
34. ----- is a condition of partial or total impairment of sight or vision that even with correction affects educational performance adversely. _____ **Blind and Low Vision**
35. A ----- education comprises of a basic education that a person receives at school. _____ **formal**
36. There are ----- modeling processes. _____ **Four**
37. The statement " Summarize the story including its main idea" comes in ----- level of cognitive domain. _____ **Synthesis**
38. ----- cannot be separated from the social context in which it occur. _____ **Learning**
39. ----- are skill oriented things where our motor muscles are involved. _____ **Psychomotor domain**
40. Mechanism indicates that a child is -- to do a task by following its mechanics ____ **independent**
41. ----- is a readiness for action. _____ **Set**
42. At ----- stage of zone of proximal development, a child gets assistance from more knowledgeable other. _____ **second**
43. Research shows that teachers mostly focus on -----hemisphere. _____ **left**
44. A teacher is responsible in the ----- development of a child. _____ **cognitive**
45. ----- thinking is outside the box thinking. _____ **Divergent**
46. ----- is also a conceptual change. _____ **Teacher growth**
47. In ----- education, no formal certification is given at the end. _____ **non-formal**
48. Dyslexia does not affect the ----- of a person. _____ **intelligence**

49. ----- activities are different from teaching activities. _____ **Learning**
50. The ----- domain encompasses objectives that deal with the recall or recognition of knowledge. _____ **cognitive**
51. ----- perform poor in mathematics and science. _____ **Girls**
52. Teaching is a ----- . _____ **profession**
53. Which type of diversity is related to Parental education, occupation and social status in the community? _____ **Socio economic**
54. Girls are less committed to ----. _____ **careers**
55. Learning that changes an existing conception is called ---- _____ **conceptual change**
56. The fast and foremost is consideration of a teacher being an/aof change. _____ **Agent**
57. Which is the broader term? _____ **curriculum**
58. Altering motor activities to meet demands of problematic situation is - _____ **Adaptation**
59. Objectives that represent the purposes of instruction of a teacher are called: _____ **Instructional Objective**
60. Different cultures have different perceptions about ----- . _____ **education**
61. Affective domain was developed by Bloom and Krathwohl in ----- . _____ **1964**
62. Schools follow a certain ----- . _____ **curriculum**
63. Lev Vygotsky's was born in ----- . _____ **Russia**
64. ----- is the name of degree that a person must get to join teaching profession. _ **B.ED/M.ED**
65. You will organize the ----- in such a way that you will ask them to first observe and then record. _____ **assessment**
66. The objective "The student will judge the effectiveness of writing objectives using Bloom's taxonomy" is an example of ----- level of cognitive domain. _____ **Analysis**
67. Good curriculum planning has two major components holistic vision and _____ **Detailed implementation**
68. ----- is not restricted to the schools. _____ **Collegial context**
69. IEP is the abbreviation of ----- . _____ **Individual Education Plan**
70. ----- is the domain where our body movements are involved. _____ **Psychomotor**
71. Teaching has a ----- function. _____ **social**
72. The term ----- is used while explaining multiple diversity among people. _____ **dyslexia**
73. ----- is the title of the whole unit. _____ **Unit/ subject**
74. The best teachers apply planning ----- . _____ **flexibly**
75. ----- plays an important role in child's learning. _____ **Language**
76. Vygotsky's theory of social constructivism includes ----- major ideas. _____ **Three**
77. Methods are also identified in ----- . _____ **instructional planning**
78. What we do in schools, we never focus on the ----- level of learning. _____ **higher**
79. To write performance objectives is ----- . _____ **necessary**
80. The process of sequencing of concept should be from: _____ **Simple to complex**
81. In this state of functioning, a teacher does not invite people to give you suggestions. There is no sharing of ideas. _____ **Intentionally Disinviting**
82. The action verbs that used for evaluation level questions are: _____ **Judge, verify, conclude**
83. ----- is basically an extended adaptation of a lesson plan. _____ **IEP**
84. The interesting thing is that our emphasis is on ----- . _____ **working memory**
85. It is important for the broader curriculum to identify educational ----- . _____ **experiences**
86. ----- is a fixed capacity. _____ **Intelligence**
87. Master teachers are ----- in their planning. _____ **well-organize**
88. You have to create a check list for assessing ----- skills. _____ **communication**
89. ----- is not appropriate, if both sides of brain are not working appropriately. _____ **Learning**
90. You must tell the students about the ----- processes they are learning. _____ **thought**
91. ----- is one of the famous models of curriculum development. _____ **Tyler's model**
92. Teacher must come up with at least ----- so that the students can understand the concept easily. _____ **one example**

93. Vygotsky was a ----- psychologist. _____ **Russian**
94. ----- is an ability to recall or recognize what has been learned or experienced. **Retention**
95. The warmth, respect and appreciation in the eyes of the ----- for the teacher are the actual recognition. _____ **students**
96. in -----, Bloom developed the taxonomy of cognitive domain. _____ **1956**
97. Individual educational plans are usually opposite to which of the following? _____ **Inclusion**
98. Detailed implementation comes from ----- planning. _____ **lesson**
99. The ----- of our colleagues is the foundation of power. _____ **esteem**
100. "Write an appropriate title for the text" is an example of ----- level of cognitive domain. _____ **Synthesis**
101. The concept of "Teaching is an Art", was developed byin 1891. ____ **William James**
102. At second stage of zone of proximal development, a child gets assistance from -----
_____. **more knowledgeable other**
103. Which of the following is the art of developing logical plan for instructional activities and has integrated steps? _____ **Sequencing**
104. Learning is a ----- process. _____ **social**
105. Age is the element of ----- diversity. _____ **physical**
106. ----- is change in behavior. _____ **Learning**
107. ----- is a teaching method where a teacher presents concepts and procedures. _____ **Presentation**
108. Teacher should remain relaxed while doing ----- . _____ **brainstorming**
109. Paulo Friere was born in ----- . _____ **1921**
110. Children construct their own ----- . _____ **knowledge**
111. First level of Affective Domain is ----- . _____ **Receiving**
112. Post lesson activities are related to ----- . _____ **evaluation**
113. Deductive and inductive are not only the modes of presentation but modes of ----- also. _____ **experiments**
114. It was ----- century in which perceptions about teaching, learning and education were developed. _____ **16th**
115. Curriculum guidelines are consists of ----- . _____ **Learning outcomes**
116. ----- are those skills which are required to achieve a certain goal. _____ **Enabling skills**
117. Idea of "teaching is an art" was developed by----- . _____ **William James**
118. Sequencing steps are in progression, they start from simple to ----- . _____ **Complex**
119. Ministry of education has planned curriculum document till grade level: _____ **12**
120. The individualized part of IEP means that the plan has to be tailored specifically to your child's ----- . _____ **special needs**
121. Immersion model was developed for ----- diversity. _____ **Language**
122. Procedural knowledge is gained through ----- . _____ **direct instruction**
123. Learning is there when teachers try to help learners change their ----- instead of focusing on their own teaching. _____ **cognitive structures**
124. In ----- level of cognitive domain, students recall their knowledge. _____ **Synthesis**
125. Hierarchy of Affective domain was developed by Bloom and Krathwohl in ----- . _____ **1964**
126. Who gave this statement "Less planning leads to less learning" _____ **Walsh**
127. While writing performance objectives, we have to use an action word that exactly shows the --- ----- . _____ **Behavior**
128. In information processing theory working memory is also termed as which type of memory? _____ **Short term**
129. Teachers have to identify the ----- to monitor the progress of the students. _____ **methods**
130. ----- is also known as concept map. _____ **Graphic organizer**
131. instructional objective arethan goal _____
132. Which of the following is the focus of the Individual Educational Plan (IEP)? _____
133. The knowledge that consists of facts, concepts and generalization is termed as _____
134. In art class a student paints a new and original painting. Which will be cognitive level of this outcome according to Bloom's taxonomy? _____ -

135. Whenever there is evaluation, there must be -----.
136. A ----- is a figure of speech describing something with implied terms.-----
137. The thinking process which requires focused attention as compared to others:____

QUIZ NO 2

66. Educators work to stimulate the spirit of **inquiry** and acquisition of knowledge.
67. **Facts or principles** that he has memorized by learning.
68. Every student has different **potential** of learning.
69. **Reflective practice** is a way of studying your own experiences to improve the way you work.
70. Zone of proximal concept was also established by **Vygotsky**.
71. This professional standard demands from us to create a climate that promotes **the Professional judgment**.
72. Teacher has the autonomy of how to teach in a **class**.
73. **Task analysis** model is a very important model of learning.
74. Idea of "Teaching is an Art", was developed by **William James in 1891**.
75. Knowledge about different facts is **stratified knowledge**.
76. Teaching has a very important **social function**.
77. Planning is important as there are three characteristics of **master teachers**.
78. **Intentionally inviting**: This is the highest level of your teaching development.
79. Knowledge is created, when we **act and reflect**.
80. Modes of presentation are **two** i.e. Inductive and deductive.
81. Nothing is learnt unless it is in **long term memory**.
82. To achieve the learning outcomes of every unit, we have to construct **some instructional objectives**.
83. While **writing performance** objectives, we have to use an action word that exactly shows the behavior.
84. In **horizontal level**, planning includes selection of activities, resources, assessment and homework.
85. In **vertical level**, it includes link between standards, benchmarks, learning outcomes and instructional objectives
86. **Intellectual growth** cannot take place unless we do not provide opportunities to our students to think at high level.
87. There are **three** foundations of curriculum: sociological, philosophical and psychological.
88. "**Analysis level** questions are higher-order questions that require students to think critically and in depth.
89. The art of developing logical plan for instructional activities is called '**sequencing**'. Such a plan consists of interlink steps.
90. **The taxonomy has been widely used in curriculum and test construction. From google**
91. **Learn skill of observation** then actually inductive mode of presentation is better than deductive mode of presentation.
92. Sequence helps to make learning more **manageable**.
93. **Comprehension level** of cognitive "Describe two nation theory".
94. **Holistic vision** comes from curriculum planning while detailed implementation comes from lesson planning.
95. **In curriculum planning**, assessment is taken into consideration.
96. Asking question is **a skill**.
97. Questions of students are **more important than the questions** of teachers.
98. **Curriculum documents** are not available in all schools.
99. Individual Education Plans (**IEP**)

100. The common thing in Tyler's model and Bloom's taxonomy is that the teachers observe the **behaviors**
101. **Content knowledge** is a very important competency of a teacher.
102. **Processes** are also very important in teachers' considerations.
103. **Sequencing** has different principles; these principles are the introduction of simple concepts then concrete examples.
104. Writing Standards and benchmarks in a sequence in **Curriculum Planning**.
105. Action research is very effective research for teachers, **because it aims at improvement.**
106. **Lesson plan** starts with the subject.
107. There are different **mechanics** to do different things.
108. **Good textbooks** provide a structured sequence of lessons.
109. Working memory is our **conscious memory.**
110. Sequencing steps are in **progression.** They start from simple and go to complex.
111. **Origination** is the level where a child can originate things on his own.
112. Write performance objectives is **necessary.**
113. In order to teach a sequenced lesson teacher need to **add complexity** to the lesson.
114. **Unit planning** is the most important as well as the most time-consuming level of planning for each teacher. gave the idea by **Waish**
115. **Sentence formation** is a prerequisite for paragraph writing.
116. We have limited time to teach in a **class.**
117. **Bloom's Taxonomy** was knowledge level or recall level, where actually students recall their knowledge.
118. You will organize the experience in such a way that you will ask them **to first observe** and then record.
119. Teacher must come up with at least one example so that the students can **understand the concept easily**
120. **Content forms are three:** Facts, Concepts Generalizations
121. A lot of information can be communicated through a **picture.**
122. **Lesson plan** is actually detailed form of unit plan.
123. **Abstract** thinking is very important
124. Curriculum guides are planned by **Ministry of education** in Pakistan.
125. **Questioning** has a lot of significance value.
126. An important thing in inductive mode of presentation is **Process.**
127. **Enabling skills** are those skills which are required to achieve a certain goal.
128. The individualized part of IEP means that the plan has to be tailored specifically to your child's **special needs.**
129. **Content and Processes** are also very important in teachers' considerations.
130. Whenever we are **sequencing**, we need to know what a prerequisite for a particular terminal objective is.
131. **The focus in IEP** will be on the needs of the learners rather on the content to be taught.
132. In **debriefing teacher** tells the students to reflect what they have learnt through this process.
133. Elements of planning **11.**
134. **Simulations** are done in the virtual environments and are computer based.
135. **Group processes** and the classroom goal, task, reward and participation structures are more directly under the teachers' control.
136. **Classroom structures** are the foundations that shape particular lessons and behaviors during those lessons. Three important structures include task, goal, and participation structure.
137. **Synthesis level** Summarize the story including its main idea.
138. There are **four** steps in Taylor's model of curriculum
139. Write an appropriate title for the text.. come from **Synthesis level.**

140. We need to sequence our **learning objectives**.
141. Adding on must not be **confusing**.
142. Instructional aims: **Student-oriented**.
143. If a teacher plans to take the students for field trips, then he needs to consider **school resources**.
144. **Abstractions** are something which is not tangible.
145. Lesson is a piece of a unit NOT a **block of time**.
146. **Learning activities** are those where students are actively involved.
147. **Effective individual education plans** (IEP) have key characteristics. They are Individualized and child centered.
148. Teacher is a **person** who is making lesson plan, unit plan and term plan.
149. . What we do in schools, we never focus on the **higher level** of learning.
150. The common think in Tayler and Bloom taxonomy is that to teacher the **behaviors**.
151. Methods are also identified in **instructional planning**.
152. **In evaluation**, we discuss that there are two things; criteria and method.
153. Where there is silence, there **is no learning**.
154. **Metacognition**: is cognitive about cognition.
155. You have to create a check list for assessing **communication skills**.
156. The other name for Learning by reflection is **Socratic Method**.
157. **Master teacher** communicate their instructional objectives effectively to the students.
158. Linear fashion focus **on goals**.
159. Nonlinear fashion focus on **process**.
160. **Negative reinforcement** occurs when something already present is removed (taken away) as a result of a person's behavior.
161. Gagne expands the steps of introducing and organizing experience to include a sequence of nine particular "**Instructional events**".
162. Teachers have to identify the **methods to monitor** the progress of the students.
163. Whenever we are **planning a unit**, we really need to select these learning activities very carefully. And we need to make a match between processes and learning activities.
164. The interesting thing is that our emphasis is **on working memory**.
165. Lesson plan is part of the **unit plan** while activity schedule is part of the block timetable.
166. **Performance objectives**, there are the three elements present i.e. performance condition and criterion.
67. **Performance objective** we need to align our performance objectives with the curriculum.
68. **Subject/ topic** Unit subject is the title of the whole unit.
69. **Unit planning** is important because we need to know the reasons for dividing the whole thing into components. Most of the times, teachers' complaint for shortage of time.
70. There are **three** levels of plans.
 171. **Collegial context** is not restricted to the schools rather now it has become web based
 172. There are **6 levels** of Bloom's taxonomy of cognitive domain.
 173. **Feeling of efficacy** is very important for the teachers
 174. It is our assumption that independent skills are prerequisites, so students know them already.
 175. Less planning leads to less learning. (**Walsh, 1992**).
 176. **Collegial context** is something that emphasizes that power and decision-making should be shared among some or all members of the organization (**Bush, 2003**).
 177. **Keeping notes** is a very important type of post lesson activity because a teacher can have the record of his/her teaching.
 178. Knowledge forms are **Content, Process**.
 179. **Mechanism indicates** that a child is independent to do a task by following its mechanics.

180. **Unit planning** is very challenging and time consuming but the most important thing is that good unit planning is a guarantee to effective instruction and effective learning.
181. **Schools' policy** is to cover the content as much as possible.
182. Evaluate your teaching, come up with judgments but provide sufficient evidence to support your statement.
183. **Declarative knowledge**: This is the knowledge that is declared in books, research papers, and newspapers.
184. 124. According to research, the best **recognition** is got from students and not from the government or the school administrators.
185. **Blind and Low Vision** – A condition of partial or total impairment of sight or vision that even with correction affects educational performance adversely.
186. **Active learning**: Active learning is where human mind is actively involved in constructing meaning of the experience.
187. **Freire** was a Brazilian educator and philosopher who was a leading ...
188. **Freire was born on September 19, 1921** to a middle-class family in Recife, Pernambuco, **Brazil**.
189. Teacher is more interested in **covering the syllabus** instead of bringing conceptual change in the students.
190. **Science** is an organized body of knowledge.
191. Answering some key questions to create an image of the classroom teaching and learning.”
- Reflective practice:**
192. **Reflective practice** is very important for a teacher.
193. **Nolan and Francis (1992) believe that**: Knowledge is actively constructed by learners.
194. **Learning is there when teachers try to help learners change their cognitive structures instead of focusing on their own teaching.**
195. “Much human behavior is learnt by observing the behavior of others (**Bandura 1978**)
196. **Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)**
197. The gap between actual and potential level of a child is **Zone of Proximal Development**
198. **Cognitive perspective** is to develop students' academic and thinking skills from a novice level to a more expert level.
199. Speech is a powerful psychological tool that lays the foundation for basic structures of thinking later in one's development.
200. According to **Vygotsky's theory**, language, learning and environment is a social context.
201. Creativity is also a part of **metacognition**
202. Learning depends on **prior learning**
203. Schools not only teach the students but also raise them. (**Sausa,2003**)
204. What students are taught in schools affects the ways they will thereafter see and treat others. (**Schlesinger, 1993**)
205. **CAP**: Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor
206. **Psychomotor domain** is the domain where your body movements are involved.
207. Perception means **attending to a stimulus**.
208. Set is a readiness for **action**.
209. **Word 'complex'** shows that here the child can do many things independently.
210. 1Adaptation comes from the word '**Adapt**' which means to set yourself in the given situation.
211. **Hierarchy of affective** domain was developed by Bloom and **Krathwohl in 1964**.
212. In organization, you start showing that behavior but that is not a **consistent behavior**.
213. “Taxonomies may be used to decide what to teach, how to teach and how to evaluate teaching.” (**Marzano, Pickering, and Pollock 2001**)
214. Research shows that learning do not take place if presented in isolated items (**Hohn,1995**)
215. Taxonomies provide a **cognitive structure**.

MID TERM

216. Who presented the multiple intelligence theory? _____ **Harvard Gardner**
217. How many levels Bloom's taxonomy? _____ **6**
218. What is concept map? _____ **Graphic organization**
219.formation is a prerequisite for paragraph. _____ **Sentence**
220.identifies classroom assessment criteria. _____ **Teacher**
221. Art of developing logical plan for instructional activities is called? _____ **"Sequencing"**
222. Methods are also identified in... ? _____ **"Instructional planning"**
223. Good Textbooks provide sequence? _____ **"Structured sequence of lessons"**
224. Knowledge has forms? _____ **"Two"**
225. Knowledge is something that is learnt by reflecting, acting on something is called?_ **"Subjective"**
226. A child knows about own cogitation is called? _____ **"Metacognitive knowledge"**
227. 12. Memorized things in? _____ **"Facts"**
228. Task analysis model is a very important model as it helps the teacher to identify ___ **prerequisites.**
229. The process of setting goals, developing strategies is _____ **planning.**
230. We discuss criteria and method in _____ **evaluation.**
231. The individualized part of IEP means that the plan has to be tailored specifically to your child's
___ **special needs.**
232. A unit plan is aof lesson plans. _____ **hierarchy**
233. Methods are also identified in instructional planning _____ **Student-oriented.**
234. We can remember those things which are connected with our _____ **prior learning.**
235. **Adolescence** is a time of profound brain growth.
236. Advance organizer model is based upon **deductive learning.**
237. Nonlinear fashion focus on **process**
238. Brainstorming is a common tool to **describe** a thing
239. **Teacher** model skill in direct instruction
240. **Network** integration is created among group of students
241. Teacher role is minimized in **unguided** inquiry
242. In United States, pre-school is named as **pre K**
243. **Gatekeeper** equalizes participation
244. **Divergent** thinking is outside the box thinking
245. The learning of **core concepts** is lifetime
246. Different countries have different age levels of **formal** education
247. Children can come up with different ideas and teachings must **accept** all ideas
248. **Children** construct their own knowledge
249. Our teachers do not focus on **core concept**

250. Objects must be in the form that it can be **measured**
251. **British** preschool name Nursery School or simply “nursery”
252. **United States** preschool name pre-school and pre K
253. Child is a natural discoverer. **Bruner**
254. By the **three**, a child has TWICE as many brain connections
255. In order to start working, the cells need to **communicate** with each other
256. A research was conducted and it was reported that teachers mostly focus **hemisphere** of children.
257. For creativity **divergent** thinking is very important.
258. Different types of -functions occurs in the left and right hemisphere **Mental**
259. Asking question is a **Skill**
260. Brain development continues till the age of **8**
261. We can remember those things which are concerned with our **Right side memory**
262. Integration means putting things **Together**
263. Advance organizer model is based upon **Deductive learning**
264. **Case method is** a very good approach to know problem solving.
265. .Pedagogy means how to teach **Students/**
266. Core concepts are **declarative** knowledge
267. Development of **gross motor** skills is very important in preschool or early childhood education
268. **Children** construct their own knowledge.
269. **Application** of core concepts in new level is important
270. In **left** hemisphere there is logical thinking. Verbal intelligence and convergent thinking
271. **Curriculum** is a dead thing teacher’s give life to it.
272. **Researchers** use the word discourse for discussion
273. Teachers must provide the students with opportunities to **discover** things
274. Knowledge can be assessed through **written tests**
275. Usually we do not **question** our tradition and authority
276. Wait time is **thinking** time
277. The last level of Maslow’s hierarchy of need is **Self-actualization**
278. **Socratic** Method is the example of discussion method
279. **Edison** invented the bulb
280. Different types of **mental** functions occur in the left and right hemisphere.
281. Pedagogy means how to teach **children**.
282. Advance organizer model is based upon **Deductive learning.**
283. **Case method** is a very good approach to know problem solving.
284. Andragogy means how _ learn. **Adults**
285. The inquiry learning cannot be **rushed**
286. **Learners** are responsible for planning. Conducting and evaluating their own effort

287. Process of **assimilation** leads to consideration of new options and points of view
288. Curious observation is the start of the **inductive process**
289. **Students** love integrated curriculum
290. What type of goodwill message is most likely to use an RSVP? Condolence, **invitation**, appreciation, holiday greeting,
291. Schooling average age... **4/ 3**
292. we are concerned by student.... achievement. **Team**
293. Understand is in.... Level. **First/ conceptual**
294. focus discussion and disposition.
295. Scientific method.... research. **Roots/Psychology/authentic**
296. **Theory** can be falsified.
297. **Perception** means attending to a stimulus

FINAL TERM

1. In ----- there is paraphrasing. _____ **communication**
2. Crossword puzzles is an example of ----- learning. _____ **Incidental learning:**
3. Students must learn to modify their ----- . _____ **conclusions**
4. Cooperative learning should have cooperative tasks, cooperative ...and cooperative rewards. _____ **goals**
5. Discovery learning is a ----- centered method. _____ **learner**
6. In democratic process ----- are involved. _____ **children**
7. How many categories did Abraham Maslow believe that needs could be classified into? ___ **5**
8. ----- in classrooms does not flow just from the teacher. _____ **Influence**
9. Direct instruction lessons require the unique classroom ----- . _____ **management**
10. Planning, implementation and evaluation comes in ----- . _____ **Teaching cycle**
11. For learning activities, ----- centered learning methods must be preferred. ___ **students**
12. ----- is very much teacher controlled method. _____ **Direct Instruction**
13. Peer can be great ----- support. _____ **motivational**
14. ----- is the adding of an aversive stimulus to decrease a certain behavior or response. _____ **Positive punishment**
15. A ----- learning environment is a setting for learning that includes a controlled and often simplified copy of a real world system to be studied. _____ **Simulation-based learning**
16. Lecture only gives ----- knowledge. _____ **declarative**
17. The most important thing in inquiry is _____ **evidence.**
18. ----- leads to consideration of new options and points of view. _____ **Assimilation**
19. ...are those which are linked with core concepts. _____ **Generative topics**
20. In ----- books there is a lot of information than Japanese and German books. ___ **American**
21. Cooperative learning methods are those in which more than ----- person work together. ___ **one**
22. Daily drill of anything is _____ **distributed practice**
23. The networked methodology of integration is _____ **Student centered**
24. Development cannot be separated from the -----context in which it occurs. _____ **social**
25. Piaget spend ----- years to work on constructivism. _____ **50**

26. Aristotle promoted -----, _____ **deduction**
27. the ...structure should be individualistic as well as group oriented _____ **reward**
28. The primary goal of cooperative learning is ...skill development _____ **social**
29.always identify their intent _____ **Teachers**
30. According to Kolb (1984), learning is a process of a combination of grasping ...and transforming it. _____ **experience**
31. According to Kolb (1984), ----- is a process of a combination of grasping experience and transforming it. _____ **Learning**
32. The black hat in the De Bono's six thinking hats symbolizes -----, **judgment**
33. The red hat in the De Bono's six thinking hats symbolizes -----, **feelings**
- 34.
35. **Discourse** is overall pattern.
36. Teacher must give his **feedback** before moving on to the next student or question.
37. **Scientific** method is often used in research.
38. In **cooperative learning** teachers have to be careful about their reward structure.
39. **Question** should be directive to the whole class.
40. **Gatekeeper**: equalizes participation
41. **Cooperative learning** teaching is how to grade for both team and individual efforts.
42. We must be able to exhibit our **feeling** in the classroom.
43. **Bruner** did not clearly divide these stages he kept them merged.
44. Bruner's first stage is _____ **enactive.**
45. In **guided inquiry**, students investigate a teacher-presented question.
46. In **pre schools** pictures and model are not sufficient way of learning.
47. Andragogy means how **adults** learn.
48. **Performance assessment** can be used to measure students' problem solving potential as well as group work.
49. The focus of project learning is _____ **product.**
50. **Group skills** are the skills with which students participate effectively in a group. E.g. readiness for action, sequencing a task, managing tasks, negotiation skills, communication skills, assessing skills or managing skills etc.
51. **Guided inquiry** involves the processes of searching for information and applying information to answer questions.
52. Having a critical spirit is as important as thinking critically. _____ **Norris**
53. **Problem Based Learning** has its intellectual roots in the Socratic Method
54. Inquiry may involve problem, **procedure** and solution.
55. The **hypothesis** is an educated guess about the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.
56. The blue hat in the De Bono's six thinking hats symbolizes _____ **thinking process.**
57. The green hat in the De Bono's six thinking hats symbolizes _____ **creativity.**
58. In **project learning** the focus is on ultimate outcome and product.
59. Students investigate topic-related questions that are student formulated through student designed/selected procedures. _____ **Unguided inquiry**
60. In cooperative learning, **Reward systems** are oriented to the group as well as the individual.
61. The biggest limitation of cooperative learning is the _____ **mindset.**
62. **Objective** type of items can be scored soon after.
63. Discussion is the exchange of _____ **ideas.**

64. U-shaped seating arrangements facilitates _____ **classroom discussions.**
65. Adventure projects may last for _____ **weeks.**
66. **Researchers** use word discourse with discussion method.
67. Recitation is **teacher centered** script.
68. If projects **are structured** properly, they allow the learner or groups of learners to be immersed in one big idea,
69. Teams are made up of _____ **high, average and low achieving students.**
70. Students work in teams to master learning _____ **goal.**
71. Learners progress from specific observations to _____ **inferences or generalizations.**
72. **Student Teams Achievement Division (STAD):** a cooperative learning classroom technique.
73. Knowledge can be assessed through _____ **written tests.**
74. Assigning different roles is a good thing in _____ **jigsaw technique**
75. **Children** do not have attention span
76. Detailed implementation comes from _____ **lesson planning.**
77. The last three level of Bloom taxonomy cognitive domain are called as.... **higher level of learning**
78. ... is a learning style in which learning takes place by the student carrying out physical activity. **Kinesthetic learning**
79. Mechanism indicate that child a....to do task by the following its mechanism. **Independent**
80. Who gave the theory of multiple intelligence _____ **Harvard Gardner's**
81. Is the knowledge that is declared in books, research paper or newspaper **Declarative knowledge**
82. The term Is used while explaining multiple diversity among people _____ **dyslexia**
83. The objective students will compare and contrast the cognitive and affective domain is an example of...is the level of cognitive domain _____ **analysis level**
84. In education no formal certification is given at the end. **Informal**
85. means problems with reading, writing spelling symbols and numbers because the brain misinterrupts what it sees (visual) and hears _____ **Dyslexia means**
86. Teaching is aprofession. _____ **Noble**
87. There aretypes of instructional planning that are commonly used in school. _____ **Six**
88. ."Write an appropriate tile for the text is an example ofcognitive domain. _____ **Synthesis level**
89. Delecrative knowledge is more or less equivalent to Bloom category of learning outcome. _____ **comprehension**
90. Teacher is more interested in.... instead of conceptual change _____ **covering the syllabus**
91. A teacher must useresources in a class _____ **low cast**
92. Is knowledge is a step ahead of declarative knowledge _____ **Procedural knowledge:**
93. Terms in revised Bloom's taxonomy were changed from noun to ----- . **adjectives**
94. ----- is the highest level of Simpson's hierarchy. _____ **Origination**

95. Teachers must communicate their ----- to the students. _____ **Ideas**
96. The prescription of a minimally acceptable level of a performance on the part of a learner is called ----- . _____ **Criterion measure**
97. There are ----- domains of learning. _____ **three**
98. Benchmarks and standards are written in a sequence in ----- . _____ **instructional**
99. We have to identify the facts, concepts and generalizations while planning a ----- . **a unit**
100. Bloom's taxonomy was revised by ----- . _____ **William**
101. Teaching activities are there to teach ----- to the students. _____ **content**
102. ----- identifies classroom assessment criteria. _____ **teacher**
103. There are different ----- to do different things. _____ **mechanics**
104. ----- planning is very challenging and time consuming. _____ **unit planning**
105. "Abstract thinking leads to reasoning with symbols" this refers to ----- stage of Piaget's cognitive development. _____ **Formal operational**
106. Questions in ----- also includes in essential questions. _____ **induction**
107. In order to start working, the cells need to ----- with each other . _____ **communicate**
108. Teacher must ensure ----- development of child. _____ **holistic I**
109. Brain develop very fast in the ----- year after birth. _____ **first**
110. Learners can learn only ----- chunks of information at a time. _____ **5-9**
111. Remarkable changes occur in the brain during the ----- decade of life. _____ **second**
112. ----- is a time of profound brain growth. _____ **Adolescent**
113. ----- should be made clear to the students. _____ **Core concepts**
114. The average weight gain of 6-12 years children in a year is ----- . _____ **5-7**
115. Fragmentation is said to be the ----- level of integration. _____ **primary**
116. Core concepts are ----- knowledge. _____ **declarative**
117. Teaching is very exciting for ----- teachers without integration also. _____ **young**
118. ----- have no obvious right answer. _____ **essential Questions**
119. John dewy says that there is no such profession where ----- is separable from doing or practise. _____ **knowledge**
120. Generative topics actually make ----- . _____ **connections**
121. Jumping is the example of ----- . _____ **Gross motor**
122. Teachers want to teach in ----- but want to cover the syllabus too. _____ **depth**
123. Child's rights convention of 1989 has mentioned that "----- is basic right of every child." _____ **Education**
124. ----- are those things that can be changed. _____ **Variables**
125. Group learning will be more efficient for developing the ----- . _____ **idea**

Quiz no 2

The online quiz will be opened on 25th of January, 2021 and will be closed on 26th of January, 2021

1. Humans can keep only ...unrelated pieces of information in their working memory at one time. _____ **5-9**
2. Which of the following is a commonly used teaching strategy which helps in developing space in working memory _____ **elaboration**
3. Brain develop very fast in theyear after birth _____ **first**
4.love integrated curriculum _____ **Students**
5. inductive mode of presentation is from.... _____ **Specific to general**
6. Teachers get little assistance from ----- publishers. _____ **textbook**
7. ----- type of integration is related to shared integration . _____
8. The most important part of integration is ----- . _____ **assessment**
9. Advance organizer model is based upon which approach? _____ **Deductive**
10. The ----- curriculum is a great gift to experienced teachers. _____ **integrated**
11. If we will use the connections our efficiency of doing any task will ----- . _____ **increase**
12. Children can come up with different ideas and teachers must ----- all ideas. _____ **accept**
13. Deductive and inductive are the modes of ----- . _____ **presentation**
14. "Child is a natural discoverer" who gave this statement. _____ **Bruner**
15. We make the groups of the students of ----- . _____ **same interest**
16. The average age for school-aged children is ----- . _____ **6 to 12 years**
17. ----- integration takes advantage of natural combinations. _____ **Nested**
18. in teachers don't need to follow all the things that are followed in concept analysis model. _____ **advance organizer**
19. ----- of information is important. _____ **Depth**
20. ----- are basically ideas. _____ **Concepts**
21. M. Markus was a ----- who gave the definition of integration. _____ **teacher**
22. In our Pakistani schools we focus only on the stage of ----- . _____ **Preoperational**
- 23.

QUIZ NO 3

1. The syntax of discovery learning includes ----- steps. _____ **six**
2. The white hat in the De Bono's six thinking hats signifies - . _____ **information known or needed**
3. Usually problem base learning is done on ----- . _____ **groups**
4. ----- model skills in direct instruction. _____ **Teacher**
5. Learners progress from specific observations to ----- . _____ **generalization**
6. 'Making a classroom cookbook' is an example of ----- . _____ **Project learning**
7. ----- talked about logics and he was one of the pioneers. _____ **Aristotle**
8. Aristotle talks about ----- . _____ **logics**
9. ----- complicates and expands the teacher's work. _____ **Inquiry learning**
10. Dialogic discussion promote ----- thinking. _____ **divergent**
11. Beyer says that "critical thinking has ----- important dimensions. _____ **two**
12. Projects tend to be ----- . _____ **multidimensional**
13. Sometimes people tend to use word ----- learning for activity based learning. _____ **Discovery**
14. It is said that ----- is the father of scientific method. _____ **Galileo**

15. ----- thinking is a disciplined manner of thought that a person uses to assess the validity of something _____ **critical**
16. ----- is basically a discussion method. _____ **Socratic method**
17.goal structure: It occurs when students perceive that they can obtain their goal if, and only if, the other students with whom they work fail to obtain their goals. _____ **Competitive**
18. ----- is permanent change in behavior. _____ **Learning**
19. The most important thing in thinking skills is to provide the _____ **wait time**
20. If ...exist in the student's logics or inferences, teacher needs to point them out. _____ **errors**
21. In ----- teacher talk time is more than 50% of students talk time. _____ **Recitation**
22. Kagan (1994) roles have been adapted by ----- . _____ **Arends**
23. More than ----- of the researches says that cooperative learning helps in the academic achievement of the student. _____ **80%**
24. We can do classifying in ----- children also _____ **children**
25. Lesson plan is a part of ----- plan. _____ **unit**
26. The individualized part of IEP means that the plan has to be tailored specifically to your child's special ----- . _____ **need**
27. ----- is something which indicates division of time. _____ **all**
28. Post lesson activities are related to ----- . _____ **evelation**
29. Learning is a permanent change in ----- . _____ **Behaviour**
30. Historical drawings and paintings are used in ----- inquiry to stimulate questions. _____ **historical**
31. Andragogy means how ----- learns. _____ **Designing instruction**
32. Different countries have different age levels of ----- education. _____ **informal**
33. The important thing in ----- is what we know we must share it with others. _____ **Problem solving method**
34. Pedagogy means how to teach ----- . _____ **children**
35. By the ----- , a child has TWICE as many brain connections as an adult. _____ **three**
36. The solutions, alternatives or responses provided by learners are not found in ----- . _____ **textbook**
37. Most classroom ----- proceeds at too rapid a pace. _____ **discourse**
38. ----- keeps students in passive roles. _____ **Direct instruction method**
39. If projects are ----- , they allow the learners to be immersed in one big idea. _____ **Structured**
40. In ----- the most important thing is assigning the tasks. _____ **management**
41. Roots of problem based learning are in ----- . _____ **Dialogue**
42. ----- is very useful learner centered teaching and learning strategy. _____ **Problem solveing**
43. In project learning, performance is assessed on ----- basis. _____ **individual**
44. In ----- inquiry, teacher's role is minimized. _____ **Unguided**
45. The second name of performance objectives is ----- . _____ **behavior**
46. ----- is defined as "a systematic design for the development, implementation and evaluation of instruction". _____ **Lesson plan**
47. While planning a unit a teacher needs to identify ----- . _____ **all**
48. Curriculum guides actually give us a guide line about what to be taught in different -- _____ **Grad level**
49. The first three levels of cognitive domain are called as ----- . _____ **lower**
50. The focus in IEP will be on the ----- of the learners rather on the content to be taught. _____ **need**
51. To write ----- is necessary, especially when we are going to start teaching. _____ **performance**
52. ----- are usually assessed through analysis method or through observation. _____ **process**
53. ----- is a fixed capacity. _____ **intellangence**
54. ----- plan is actually detailed form of unit plan. _____ **lesson**
55. You have to create a check list for assessing ----- skills. _____ **Communication skill**
56. Being aware of or sensitive to the existence of certain ideas or phenomena and being willing to tolerate them is called ----- . _____ **receiving**
57. Teachers rarely plan in ----- as encouraged in textbooks. _____ **Linear plan**
58. Mechanism indicates that a child is ----- to do a task by following its mechanics. _____ **independent**
59. Precise statement means ----- statement. _____ **An exact**

60. There are ----- elements of performance objectives. _____ **3**
61. Lesson plan starts with the ----- . _____ **subject**
62. When teacher provides guidance to the students, then there is ----- . _____ **semantic**
63. This is not true that if the learning cannot be ----- then there is no learning. _____ **accessed**
64. You will organize the ----- in such a way that you will ask them to first observe and then record. _____ **assessment**
65. ----- is one of the famous models of curriculum development. _____ **Tyler**
66. In curriculum planning ----- is taken into consideration. _____ **Assessment**
67. ----- context of school is "Characterized by or having power and authority vested equally among colleagues:" _____ **collegial**
68. According to Gagne, ----- knowledge is "knowing that..." _____ **Metacognition**
69. The gap between actual and potential level of a child is ----- . _____ **Zone of prox dev**
70. Theory of multiple intelligences was presented by Howard Gardener in ----- . _____ **1983**
71. ----- knowledge comes in psychomotor domain. _____ **procedural**
72. Different cultures have different perceptions about ----- . _____ **education**
73. ----- is very famous because of his theory of multiple intelligences. _____ **Howard gardner**
74. The ----- of our colleagues is the foundation of power. _____ **esteem**
75. At second stage of zone of proximal development, a child gets assistance from _____ **Direct instr**
76. ----- is where human mind is actively involved in constructing meaning of the experience. _____ **Active learning**
77. Teachers must give ----- to the students _____ **Constructive feedback**
78. ----- are something that is memorized. _____ **Procedures**
79. Teaching is about bringing change in ----- . _____ **society**
80. ----- knowledge is acquired, if a child gets cognition about cognition. _____ **Metacognition**
81. Holistic development means ----- . _____ **complete development**
82. ----- means that professionals are ethically bound to follow some norms. _____ **Self-Disciplined**
83. Master teachers ----- instructional objectives to the students. _____ **communicate**
84. ----- means that students may get any change in their behavior. _____ **Behaviour prospective**
85. Learners need ----- on everything they do. _____ **feedback**
86. There are ----- categories of exceptionality. _____ **27**
87. ----- is something that emphasizes that power and decision-making should be shared among some or all members of the organization. _____ **Collegial context**
88. ----- is the procedure to gain declarative knowledge. _____ **lecturing**
89. Every student has different ----- of learning. _____ **Potential**
90. ----- is also a conceptual change. _____ **Teacher growth**
91. ----- is the mean of creating a dialogue. _____ **reflection**
92. ----- are those objectives which need to be achieved by the end of lesson. _____ **Instructional objective**
93. ----- is a way of studying your own experiences to improve the way you work. _____ **Reflective practis**
94. There are ----- kinds of diversity. _____ **3**
95. Teacher is more interested in ----- instead of conceptual change. _____ **Covering syllabus**
96. Which educationist gave the below statement; "What students are taught in schools affects the ways they will thereafter see and treat others" _____ **sausa**
97. ----- means that students may get any change in their behavior. _____ **Direct instruction**
98. ----- knowledge is a step ahead of declarative knowledge. _____ **Procedural knowledge**
99. Gender diversity means ---- in gender. _____ **Difference**
100. In ----- teachers do not have autonomy or the power of decision making. _____ **Pakistan**
101. The last level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs is _____ **Self-actualization**
102. A lot of information is not important ----- information is important. _____ **depth of**
103. Measuring is a ----- process. _____ **inquiry**
104. ----- has its intellectual roots in the Socratic Method. _____ **Problem Based Learning**

105. Bruner's final stage is ----- **Symbolic**
106. Life is not divided into little blocks of ----- **subjects**
107. Inquiry may involve problem, procedure and ----- **Solution**
108. ----- is a condition of partial or total impairment of sight or vision that even with correction affects educational performance adversely. **Blind and Low Vision**
109. ----- knowledge is acquired, if a child only learns facts and memorizes content. **Procedural**
110. Kinesthetic learning is also known as ----- **tactile learning**
111. Teacher needs to have some perceptions and ideas if ----- **political activity**
112. ----- means the knowledge about how to teach the students. **Pedagogical knowledge**
113. Where there is silence, there is no ----- **learning**
114. Lev Vygotsky died at the age of ----- **37**
115. The word scientific was devised in the ----- **19**
116. Usually we do not ----- our tradition and authority. **question**
117. ----- invented the bulb. **Edison**
118. Bruner's second stage is ----- "----- **Iconic**
119. Problem based learning starts from ----- **Analysis**
120. ----- characteristics of critical thinking are presented by Wade (1995).
121. Inquiry is NOT about ----- **memorizing facts**
122. During guided inductive inquiry, the ----- plays the key role in asking questions. teacher p
123. Problem based learning also starts from ----- **Questions**
124. There are ----- processes of inquiry. ----- **13**
125. The term 'Six Thinking hats' was presented by ----- **De Bono**
126. The ----- is an educated guess about the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. ----- **Hypothesis**
127. Students will make generalizations that are too ----- **broad**
128. The solutions, responses provided by learners are not found in ----- **textbooks**
129. Children produce their original work after ----- **problem based learning**
130. Inquiry may involve -----, procedure and solution. ----- **Problem**
131. ----- are responsible for planning, conducting and evaluating their own efforts. -- **Learners**
132. Scientific method can be used in ----- also. ----- **social sciences**
133. Roots of the ----- of all social sciences is based on scientific method. ----- **research**
134. The most important part of integration is -----. ----- **assessment**
135. ----- of information is important. ----- **depth**
136. Inquiry is NOT a ----- technique. ----- **Hypothetical**
137. ----- love integrated curriculum because it provides the context for learning. -- **Children**
138. Learners progress from specific observations to ----- **inferences**
139. The brain thrives on ----- **connections**
140. During guided inductive inquiry, the ----- plays the key role in asking questions. --- **teacher**
141. Inductive inquiry is of ----- types. ----- **2**
142. ----- are much important in scientific method. ----- **variables**
143. Inquiry method requires the learner to develop ---- associated with inquiry. **Various processes**
144. ----- inquiry is widely used in our classroom settings. ----- **Information inquiry**
145. Learners progress from ----- observations to inference or generalizations in GII. **specific observations**
146. ----- is actively constructed by learners. ----- **Knowledge**
147. The theory of Zone of proximal development was given by ----- **Vygotsky**
148. A child is responding in the form of action but this action is not an independent action is a ----- **Guided Response**
149. Learning is ----- by nature. ----- **social**
150. ----- includes all intellectual skills. ----- **Cognativbe domaon**

151. According to research, the best recognition teachers got is from the ----- . **students**
152. Developing questioning skills among students comes in ----- **Higher thinking levels:**
153. Who gave this statement: "Knowledge is created when we act and reflect"? ----- **Friere:**
154. The objective "The student will construct an instructional objective for each level of Bloom's taxonomy" is an example of ----- **level of cognitive domain**
155. A teacher is a ----- . **Change agent**
156. ----- cannot be separated from the social context in which it occur ----- **Learning**
157. It was ----- century in which perceptions about teaching, learning and education were developed. ----- **16th century**
158. ----- education has a structured system of learning ----- **formal**
159. Knowledge is actively constructed by ----- **learners**
160. A teacher must use ----- resources in a class. ----- **Low cost**
161. An educator must work to stimulate the spirit of ----- among the students. ---- **f inquiry**
162. What we do in schools, we never focus on the ----- level of learning. ---- **higher level**
163. Hierarchical levels of Simpson' Psychomotor domain are ----- **7**
164. The level of ----- to the profession must be to the range of every student. --- **commitment**
165. ----- is the mean of creating a dialogue ----- **reflection**
166. ----- is the knowledge that is declared in books, ----- **Declarative knowledge**
167. ----- is the level of understanding. ----- **Comprehension**
168. We must plan unit before ----. ----- **lessons.**
169. While evaluating teaching or students' learning, you should always come up with judgements based on ----- . ----- **t evidence**
170. Planning serves a guide to ----- . ----- **action.**
171. Lesson is a piece of a unit NOT a block of ----- **time**
172. The process of setting goals, developing strategies is ----- . ----- **Planning**
173. In evaluation we discuss --- things. ----- **two**
174. Process cannot be isolated from ----- . ----- **All of above**
175. IEP is basically ----- adaptation of lesson plan. ----- **extended**
176. If a teacher plans to take the students for field trips, then he needs to consider ----- .
schools" ----- **resources**
177. Performance objectives must be aligned with ----- **curriculum**
178. ----- research is very effective research for teachers because it aims at improvement. ----- **Action**
179. The learning of ----- is lifetime. ----- **core concepts**
180. Learner can process only about one new idea or concept every ----- second. ----- **ten**
181. A preschool child of 36 months can now hold ----- different emotions in his mind at the same time. ----- **two**
182. ----- education is different from other education. Pre-school and infant educations
183. Generative topics are generated from ----- . ----- **leant information**
184. ----- need to be interesting for the teachers as well as for students --- **Generative topics**
185. ----- integration method overlaps concepts as organizer. ----- **shared**
186. "Child is a natural discoverer" who gave this statement. ----- **Bruner**
187. ----- are related to the lives of people. ----- **Essential questions**
188. In United States, pre-schooling is named as ----- **Pre-school**
189. Learning depends upon the ----- . ----- **environment**
190. The idea in ----- thinking is that no idea is a stupid idea. ----- **divergent**
191. Essential questions are related to the ---- of people. ----- **lives**
192. Brain development continues till the age of ----. ----- **8**
193. ----- teacher should integrate two or three subjects so that we can save the time. ----- **Primary school**
194. Core concepts are central to the domain of ----- **knowledge**
195. Integration means putting things ----- . ----- together
196. Because of integration it will be easier to ask ----- essential questions

197. _____ Teachers
198. ----- are most important persons in the application of curriculum. _____
199. In British English, pre-schooling is known as _____ nursery
200. ----- construct their own knowledge. _____ Children
201. ----- needs to be an integral part of early years of education. ----- Story time
202. ----- are unique to every individual. ----- Experiences
203. Teachers mostly concern about -----, ----- completion of syllabus
204. Form 3 focuses on the integration of subject knowledge with -----, --Student's Interest
205. Bigger ideas are our assumptions and -----, ----- belief
206. ----- theory is very much applicable in early childhood education. ----- Vygotsky
207. The ----- curriculum is a great gift to experienced teachers. ----- integrated
208. passive roles Research has now determined that remarkable changes occur in the brain during the ----- decade of life. ----- second
209. Gross motor and fine motor development is involved in -----, ---- Physical development
210. Which needs does a primary reinforcer satisfy? ----- Food oxygen warmth watre
211. Teachers get little assistance from ----- publishers. ----- textbook
212. The brain is not complete at -----, ----- birth
213. Essential questions require ----- thinking. ----- divergent
214. ----- type of integration is related to shared integration. ----- sequenced
215. Networked integration is created between the ----- learners
216. ----- is a dead thing teachers give life to it. ----- Curriculum
217. We need to integrate the knowledge with ----- skills. ----- practical
218. ----- is a conceptual commitment. ----- Essential question
219. Through ----- it will be easier for the children to ask essential questions. ----- integration
220. Different countries use different names for pre-schooling, but the umbrella term for it is -----, ----- Early Childhood Education
221. -----
222. There are ----- stages of Piaget's cognitive development. _____ 4
223. Vygotsky's theory includes ----- major ideas. ----- four
224. Our teachers do not focus on -----, ----- core concepts.
225. ----- integration takes advantage of natural combinations. ----- Nested integration
226. Forms of integration were presented by Fogarty and Stoehr in -----, ----- 1995
227. Work on scientific method was started by ----- to Galileo. ----- Aristotle
228. Cooperative learning method can help students develop ----- skills. =Communication
229. The cooperative learning model changes the ----- reward system
230. ----- can be assessed through direct observation. ----- skills
231. ----- is a model which requires student cooperation and interdependence in its task, goal and reward structure. ----- Cooperative learning
232. In cooperative lessons, Students work ----- to master learning goal. ----- teams
233. Assigning different roles is a good thing in ----- jigsaw technique
234. cooperative learning help students make the ----- from whole-class to cooperative learning groups. ----- transition
235. In cooperative learning, ----- are oriented to the group as well as the individual. ----- Reward system
236. A special challenge for cooperative learning teaching is how to ----- for both team and individual efforts. ----- grade
237. ----- functions are image and inform. ----- Concepts
238. ----- create productive learning communities. ----- Effective teachers
239. Extended practice leads to -----, ----- Overlearning
240. Teacher control is ----- process. ----- authoritative
241. Peer tutoring is -----, ----- motivational strategy
242. ----- lose their significance after sometime. ----- External rewards
243. ----- discussion is a teacher-centered discussion. ----- Monologic
244. ----- is a teacher-centered method. ----- Presentation
245. Direct instruction keeps ----- in passive role. ----- students
246. Practice that is under the watchful eye of the teacher is called -----, ---- Guided practice
247. ----- method is the example of discussion method.
248. Teachers can obtain better classroom discourse by giving their students opportunities to think before they -----, ----- respond
249. Feedback should be appropriate and -----, ----- constructive
250. The base level of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs is -----, ----- Physiological needs

251. Presentation is a ----- centered method. -----Teacher
252. ----- learning is a learner-centered method. -----Discovery
253. Monologic discussion is ----- centered discussion. ----- Teacher
254. We have limited time to teach in a -----, -----class
255. ----- means problems with reading, writing, spelling, symbols and numbers, because the brain misinterprets what it sees (visual) and hears (auditory). -----Dyslexia
256. To write performance objectives is -----, -----necessary
257. Age is the element of ----- diversity. -----physical
258. Teachers must communicate their ----- to the students. -----Experiences
259. The term ----- is used while explaining multiple diversity among people. -----dyslexia
260. The statement "The student will define the 6 levels of Bloom's taxonomy" is an example of ----- level of cognitive domain. -----Knowledge
261. Who gave this statement: "Having a critical spirit is as important as thinking critically". ---niam
262. In -----, planning includes selection of activities. -----horizontal level
263. in -----, Bloom developed the taxonomy of cognitive domain. -----1956
264. A teacher needs to know the ----- level of the students. -----Motivational
265. Objectives have a ----- purpose. -----Limited
266. ----- is a readiness for action. -----Set
267. ----- are intent of teaching. -----Objectives
268. Taxonomies provide a ----- structure. -----cognitive
269. While writing performance objectives, we focus on the ----- -----action words
270. In performance objectives, all the ----- elements must be present. -----three
271. While writing performance objectives, we have to use an action word that exactly shows the --- -----performance
272. Curriculum documents are not available in all -----, -----schools
273. While -----, you have to see the curriculum framework. -----yearly planning
274. The statement "Write an appropriate title for the text" comes in the ----- level of cognitive domain. -----synthesis
275. Altering motor activities to meet demands of problematic situation is -----, --Adaptation
276. A content is consisted of -----, Facts - Concepts - Generalizations -----ALL
277. The ----- focuses on what the learner will experience, rather than what the instructor will share or do. -----objective
278. The term ----- is actually a teacher who has expertise on his subject and he ensures the quality learning of the students. -----Master teacher
279. The last three levels of Bloom's taxonomy of cognitive domain are called as -----, -----Higher level of learning
280. The statement of an observable behavior on the part of learner is -----, -----performance
281. Methods are also identified in -----, ----- instructional planning
282. Every educational activity should have a -----, -----goal
283. The objective "The student will compare and contrast the cognitive and affective domains." is an example of ----- level of cognitive domain. -----Comprehension
284. The ----- has been widely used in curriculum and test construction. -----taxonomy
285. You must tell the students about the ----- processes they are learning. -----thought
286. ----- is a disorder in language formation that may be associated with neurological, psychological, sensory or physical factors. -----Speech impairment
287. Who gave this statement: "Schools not only teach the students but also raise them."---- Sausa
288. Who gave this statement" Less planning leads to less learning" -----Walsh
289. "Unit planning is the most important as well as most time consuming level of planning for each teacher" who gave the above statement? -----Walsh
290. Girls are less committed to --- -----careers
291. ----- knowledge is a very important competency of a teacher. -----Content
292. _____ plays an important role in child's learning. -----language
293. Information used as evidence or as part of a report or news article is called _____ -----fact
294. Students _____ indicate their learning. -----tests
295. Children construct their own _____. -----Knowledge
296. A teacher is responsible in the _____ development of a child. -----cognitive
297. Lev vygotsky's was born in _____. -----Rusia
298. Idea of "teaching is an art" was development by _____. -----William james
299. Teacher can manage different _____ in school for ethical development of a child. ---Activities
300. A profession has a body of _____. ----- techniques

301. The role of a teacher is a changed from a lecturer to ____ . -----An agent of transformation
302. Learning is a ____ process. -----social
303. development/learning cannot be separated from ____ in which it occur. -----Social context
304. Learning is a ____ endeavor. -----social
305. Who gave the theory of multiple intelligence. -----Howard gardner
306. ____ education has a structure systems of learning. -----formal
307. A view or opinion that is incorrect because based on faulty thinking or understanding is a ____ .
-----misconception
308. ____ model is an important way of learning. -----Observational learning
309. The role of a teacher is changed from a lecturer to ____ . -----An agent of transformation
310. A profession allows ____ . -----autonomy
311. Education that is not given in proper schools is ____ . -----Informal education
312. ____ greatly influences learning. -----Prior knowledge
313. Different cultures have different perception about ____ . -----education
314. ____ knowledge is acquired, if a child gets cognition about cognition. -----metacognitive
315. ____ are something that is memorized. -----Facts
316. ____ is the procedure to gain declarative knowledge. -----lecturing
317. Lev vygotsky died at the age of ____ . -----37
318. The first process in modeling is ____ . -----Alternation
319. Howard Gardner is very famous because of his ____ . -----Multiple intelligence theory
320. ____ is very important for a teacher. -----Reflection in practice
321. ____ is important but it does require time. -----Conceptual change
322. ____ context of school is “-----characterized by or having
323. power and authority vested equally among colleagues.” -----collegial
324. Paulo freire was born in ____ . -----1921
325. The idea of “teaching is an art or science “was developed in ____ by william james. -----1891
326. ----- activities are different from teaching activities. -----Learning activities
327. --- is a series of small action steps which are needed to achieve desired goals. ---Objectives:
328. "Describe the two nation theory" comes in ----- level of cognitive domain. ---Comprehension:
329. ----- means that a behavior becomes part of your life. -----Characterization
330. ----- comes from curriculum planning. -----Holistic vision
331. The objects through which light could not past are ----- objects. -----opaque
332. A unit plan is a ----- of lesson plans. -----Series
333. There are ----- steps in Taylor's model of curriculum. -----four
334. It is important for the broader curriculum to identify educational ----- . -----experiences
335. ----- is the title of the whole unit. -----Unit subject
336. There are ----- necessary elements of planning. -----11
337. A teacher needs to know the ----- level of the students. -----motivation level
338. There are ----- types of communication disability. -----2
339. Master teachers are ----- in their planning. -----well-organized
340. Curriculum is a ----- term. -----Broad
341. ----- is essentially a nested process with horizontal and vertical dimension. -----Planning
342. Elements of physical diversity are ----- . -----3
343. ----- is a planning of one year of a school. -----Long term Planning
344. A teacher needs to know the ----- level of the students. -----Motivational
345. Detailed implementation comes from ----- planning. -----lesson planning
346. Students’ ----- must be considered before planning. -----feedback