TECHNICAL PAPER - II

Attempt all questions.

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.

1. __________ is the set of forces that energize, direct and sustain behaviour
   (a) motivation  (b) expectancy  
   (c) empowerment (d) socialization

2. __________ involves increasing the complexity of a job to provide a greater sense of responsibility, accomplishment and achievement
   (a) goal setting  (b) job enrichment
   (c) job enhancement (d) reinforcement

3. The teacher who has developed an interest in teaching
   (a) Studies problems of students behaviour  (b) Compares different types of tests
   (c) Refuses to be guided by the rules of thumb (d) Cannot deal with children effectively

4. Motives arouse behaviour and direct it towards an/a________
   (a) appropriate goal (b) influence
   (c) prediction (d) none of the above

5. Motivation is the release of__________ by proceeding towards a goal
   (a) pride (b) knowledge
   (c) tension (d) power

6. Motivation should be followed by
   (a) reproof (b) knowledge of results
   (c) punishment (d) reward

7. Activity in learning involves
   (a) physical action (b) mental action
   (c) physical and mental action (d) motion

8. The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objective is
   (a) two (b) three
   (c) five (d) six

9. The highest level of cognitive domain is
   (a) synthesis (b) analysis
   (c) comprehension (d) evaluation
10. The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is
   (a) comprehension  (b) application
   (c) knowledge      (d) synthesis

11. Interest can be created in students in specific topics of study by the use of
   (a) chalkboard     (b) fellain
   (c) bulletin board (d) all of these

12. Personality Psychology is the only part of psychology that
   (a) focuses on individual differences (b) focuses on the whole person
   (c) focuses on dispositional reference  (d) focuses on specific mechanisms of the mind

13. The aim of education is to grow children into
   (a) educated        (b) productive citizen
   (c) mastery         (d) skilful

14. In educational management function of planning is
   (a) preparing future desired goals (b) financial planning
   (c) appointment of staff          (d) auditing

15. Institutional planning should be based on
   (a) time table       (b) administration
   (c) aims and needs   (d) finance

16. In which teaching method learner’s participation is made optimal and proactive
   (a) discussion method (b) buzz session method
   (c) brainstorming session method (d) project method

17. One of the most powerful factors affecting teaching effectiveness is related to the
   (a) social system of the country (b) economic status of the society
   (c) prevailing political system (d) educational system

18. 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

19. SOLO stands for
   (a) system of the observed learning outcome (b) structure of the observed learning output
   (c) structure of observed learning outcomes (d) system of observed learning output

20. Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by
   (a) cognitive domain (b) affective domain
   (c) psycho motor domain  (d) none of these

21. Which is not the type of teleconferencing
   (a) audio teleconferencing (b) TV conferencing
   (c) video conferencing     (d) computer tele conferencing

22. What is the first step in the project method of teaching
   (a) distribution of work (b) determination of activities
   (c) determination of objectives (d) planning
23. Which is the 2nd step in the problem solving method
   (a) testing hypothesis   (b) formulation of hypothesis
   (c) definition of problem (d) recognition of problem

24. Teacher performs practically and explains in
   (a) lecture method       (b) discovery method
   (c) demonstration method (d) problem solving method

25. Heuristic means
   (a) to investigate       (b) to show
   (c) to do                (d) to act

26. Students are passive in
   (a) project method       (b) discovery method
   (c) lecture method       (d) demonstrative method

27. The following are factors that bring about student’s diversity, EXCEPT
   (a) exceptionalities    (b) learning styles
   (c) socioeconomic status (d) critical thinking skills

28. Armstrong was the exponent of
   (a) project method       (b) heuristic method
   (c) discussion method    (d) problem solving method

29. Which one is not the type of lesson plans on the basis of objective
   (a) micro lesson plan    (b) cognitive lesson plan
   (c) affective lesson plan (d) psychomotor lesson plan

30. A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is called
   (a) deductive             (b) inductive
   (c) abnormal              (d) transcendental

31. A study based on complete enumeration of data is known as
   (a) sample survey         (b) pilot survey
   (c) census survey         (d) none of these

32. Which of the following is not an example for a primary data
   (a) mailed questionnaire  (b) local correspondents
   (c) indirect oral investigation (d) surveys reports

33. The totality of all objects under a study is called
   (a) sample               (b) group
   (c) population           (d) specimen

34. Effectiveness of teaching has to be judged in terms of
   (a) course coverage      (b) students’ interest
   (c) learning outcomes of students (d) use of teaching aids in classroom

35. A synthetic method refers to
   (a) put things together  (b) pair off together
   (c) breaks up            (d) clubbing serially
36. In evaluation, when the components are loosen apart, it is called
   (a) synthetic approach           (b) analytic approach
   (c) quantitative approach       (d) criterion approach

37. One of the purposes for using an inductive approach is
   (a) analysis of findings         (b) developing framework for evaluators
   (c) condense raw data into brief format (d) to get strong analytical strategies

38. ______ reasoning is a type of logic where general statements are used to form a specific conclusion
   (a) deductive                     (b) inductive
   (c) inclusive                     (d) numerative

39. According to the theory of Skinner, the ‘S’ type of conditioning applies to
   (a) modified behaviour            (b) stimulant behaviour
   (c) operant behaviour             (d) respondent behaviour

40. What is the teaching through deductive method
   (a) from general to specific      (b) from specific to general
   (c) from macro to micro           (d) from easy to difficult

41. Which is the characteristic of project method
   (a) problematic act               (b) carried in its natural setting
   (c) used for all round development of child’s personality (d) voluntary undertaking

42. Learning by Project Method is technically known as
   (a) incidental                    (b) efficient
   (c) systematic                    (d) adequate

43. Constructivist approach was developed by
   (a) Piaget                        (b) Eysenck
   (c) Lev Vygotsky                  (d) Pavlov

44. The constructivist classroom relies heavily on collaboration among
   (a) teachers                      (b) peers
   (c) text books                    (d) library

45. for a teacher, teaching a class with large strength, the best technique is
   (a) debate and discussion         (b) group work with lectures
   (c) lecture and class notes       (d) self study and questioning

46. What is the use of text books in a class
   (a) to achieve learning objectives (b) to delimit what is to be taught
   (c) to explain ideas and concepts (d) set new standards

47. The importance of teacher training is to
   (a) increase teaching skills      (b) understand school organisation
   (c) upgrade knowledge of content  (d) all of the above

48. Study of __________ improves students’ ability to experiment and analyze
   (a) history                       (b) language
   (c) science                       (d) mathematics
49. Learning in the mother tongue helps a student to __________ what is being taught
   (a) interpret   (b) easily comprehend
   (c) create    (d) reproduce

50. Which is not the focal point of triangular process of teaching
   (a) teaching method   (b) teacher
   (c) pupil    (d) content

51. Students are active in a
   (a) project method   (b) demonstration method
   (c) lecture method    (d) inquiry method

52. Duration of lessons in macro lesson plan is
   (a) 5-19 min   (b) 10-20 min
   (c) 20-30 min    (d) 35-45 min

53. The characteristic of behavioural objective is
   (a) observable and immeasurable   (b) non observable
   (c) observable and measurable    (d) immeasurable

54. Mean, Median and Mode are
   (a) measures of deviation   (b) ways of sampling
   (c) measures of variability    (d) measures of central tendency

55. Which of the following is not a ‘graphic representation’
   (a) table   (b) piegram
   (c) bar chart    (d) polygon

56. Ontology is
   (a) an indexing method   (b) classification of internet based document
   (c) cataloguing of internet based documents    (d) documentation service

57. Tagging in web 2.0 application is called
   (a) taxonomy   (b) syndication
   (c) directory    (d) folksonomy

58. Information is
   (a) raw data   (b) organized data
   (c) input data    (d) processed data

59. Microchip was invented by
   (a) intel   (b) dell
   (c) IBM    (d) Microsoft

60. What provides access to excellent resources to explore and discover
   (a) internet   (b) language lab
   (c) LDC projector    (d) interactive board

61. CALL stands for
   (a) computer ability in language learning   (b) computer assisted learning
   (c) computer aided linguistic learning    (d) computer assisted lab lesson
62. The test that measure the student’s understanding of a subject area or skills is
   (a) diagnostic test  (b) internal test
   (c) assessment test  (d) external test

63. Which theory contributed to the development of co-operative learning strategies
   (a) constructivism  (b) behaviourism
   (c) cognitivism  (d) connectivism

64. Which test is designed to measure a student’s performance according to a particular standard which has been agreed upon
   (a) norm referenced test  (b) criterion referenced test
   (c) achievement test  (d) diagnostic test

65. The most reliable method in calculating central tendency is
   (a) mode  (b) mean
   (c) median  (d) all of these

66. The standard deviation is
   (a) the square root of the variance  (b) a measure of variability
   (c) an approximate indicator of how numbers vary from the mean  (d) all of these

67. The most frequently occurring number in a set of values is called
   (a) mean  (b) median
   (c) mode  (d) range

68. Which of the following is the formula for range
   (a) H+L  (b) L+H
   (c) L-H  (d) H-L

69. Which of the following is NOT a measure of variability
   (a) median  (b) variance
   (c) SD  (d) range

70. What is the median of this set of numbers: 4, 6, 7, 9, 200
   (a) 7.5  (b) 6
   (c) 7  (d) 4

71. A numerical value used as a summary measure for a sample is known as
   (a) sample parameter  (b) sample statistic
   (c) population mean  (d) population parameter

72. The sum of the percentage frequencies for all classes will always equal to
   (a) 1  (b) number of classes
   (c) number of items  (d) 100

73. Procedures of descriptive statistics and control charts which are used to improve process are classified as
   (a) statistical tools  (b) parallel tools
   (c) serial tools  (d) behavioural tools

74. Sample statistics are denoted by the letter
   (a) upper case greek  (b) roman alphabets
   (c) roman  (d) lower case greek
75. _________ is the best measure of dispersion
(a) SD  (b) QD
(c) MD  (d) range

76. Lali is looking for an organized instructional programme in which the teacher and the learners can be physically separated. Which of the following will you choose for her
(a) web quest  (b) computer-based instruction
(c) uniform resource locator  (d) distance education

77. Which of the following is NOT an example of communicative tool
(a) multimedia encyclopaedia  (b) tele-conferencing
(c) electronic mail  (d) chat

78. ICT stands for
(a) interconnected terminals  (b) intera common terminology
(c) international commucation technology  (d) information and communication technology

79. NMEICT stands for
(a) national mission on education through ICT  (b) national mission on e-governance through ICT
(c) national mission on e-commerce through ICT  (d) national mission on e-learning through ICT

80. In teaching style, learner centred approach includes
(a) direct instruction  (b) expert instruction
(c) self-learning  (d) co-operative learning

81. In a learner centred teaching, environment, learner ......
(a) actively participitate in their own learning  (b) are intimidated by teachers
(c) cannot have decision making process  (d) follow administrator’s guidelines strictly

82. Who is regarded as the father of the “programmed learning”
(a) BF Skinner  (b) IP Pavlov
(c) CL Hull  (d) JB Watson

83. Punishment is effective only when it weakens
(a) undesirable response  (b) desirable response
(c) positive response  (d) negative response

84. When learning in one situation influences learning in another situation, there is evidence of
(a) avoidance learning  (b) learned helplessness
(c) premise of equipotentiality  (d) transfer of training

85. deriving conclusions about the population from the sample is called
(a) statistical inference  (b) descriptive statistics
(c) sample inferences  (d) population inference

86. Null means
(a) one  (b) many
(c) zero  (d) small

87. Curriculum written as part of formal instruction of schooling experience is known as
(a) hidden curriculum  (b) societal curriculum
(c) spiral curriculum  (d) explicit curriculum
88. Curriculum is
   (a) objectivity of learning  (b) classroom of an institution
   (c) effective learning     (d) overall activities of an institution

89. The selection of the particular curriculum designed is influenced by
   (a) types                  (b) foundation
   (c) elements              (d) principle

90. Nature and elements of curriculum and pattern of an institution is
   (a) curriculum design     (b) foundation of curriculum
   (c) curriculum evaluation (d) elements of curriculum

91. Curriculum based on the thinking of John Dewey is
   (a) subject centred       (b) learner centred
   (c) activity centred      (d) none of these

92. Curriculum emphasized for primary classes is
   (a) activity centred      (b) integrated
   (c) horizontal            (d) parallel

93. __________ provides visual diagrams or indexes of a curriculum
   (a) learning goals        (b) instructional methods
   (c) curriculum designs    (d) curriculum mapping

94. Subject-centred, learner-centred and problem-centred are the basic type for
   (a) curriculum design     (b) teaching design
   (c) evaluation design     (d) problem-solving design

95. The types of curriculum evaluation are of __________ types
   (a) four                  (b) three
   (c) two                   (d) five

96. The process of making changes to the curriculum is to make learning and teaching more __________
   (a) meaningful and effective (b) meaningful and better results
   (c) meaningful and directive (d) meaningful and globalizing

97. The need for curriculum reform is due to
   (a) global society       (b) lack of relevance between in and out of school life
   (c) technical innovations (d) all of these

98. Teacher as per National Curriculum Framework, 2005 is
   (a) boss                (b) facilitator
   (c) leader              (d) guide

99. NCF, 2005 recommends that 25-40% of the questions should be on
   (a) short answer type    (b) long answer type
   (c) objective question type (d) descriptive answer type

100. NCF, 2005 recommends the total homework time for X and XII class students as
    (a) five hours a day    (b) four hours a day
     (c) three hours a day  (d) two hours a day