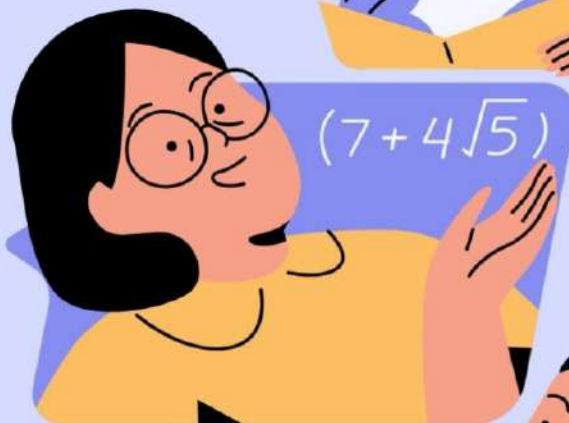


COMPENDIUM OF OF K-TET QUESTIONS

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

π



$$y = mx + b$$

$$a = \frac{V_f - V_i}{t}$$

π



π

DEPARTMENT OF
MATHEMATICS (2022-24)



P. K. M COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, MADAMPAM

COMPENDIUM OF K-TET QUESTIONS

P K M COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, MADAMPAM

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

BATCH 2022-2024

CHIEF EDITOR : Dr SHOLY JOSEPH K

SUB EDITOR : SNEHADAS D S

ASSOCIATE EDITORS : AKHILA V, AKSHAY G, ANU

MARIA JACOB, ARCHANA K N

CHAITHANYA C K, JOBINA JOSE

LIYA, , ZIA R, HARIKISHOR K V

EDITORIAL

Kerala Teacher Eligibility Test (KTET) exam is conducted by Pareeksha Bhavan, Kerala twice a year in order to determine the eligibility of aspirants possessing adequate skills to teach in Lower Primary, Upper Primary as well as High School classes in the state of Kerala. For student teachers who are enrolled in BEd with mathematics as their optional subject needs to clear K-TET exam for that particular subject along with their core subjects of BEd curriculum.

It is observed that students face problems while writing the exams and while preparing for the exams. The main reason for it is the shortage of questions to work with. Students need an abundant supply of questions to work with and to get acclimatised with the question pattern. Compendium of K-TET Questions is specifically aimed to resolve such issues. The package is designed in such a way that students have access to substantial amount of questions and its answers and they can use them in an hazard free manner.

The teacher educator as well as the student teachers worked as a team to gather questions and its answers. I strongly believe that this attempt would help those who are preparing for K-TET examination.

MATHEMATICS

K-TET QUESTION

BANK

PEDAGOGY



P.K.M COLLEGE OF EDUCATION ,MADAMPAM

2022-2024

1. Which of the following is not related to project method?
 - (a) Difficulty in part of teacher
 - (b) Development of social values
 - © Democratic way of learning
 - (d) Individual way of learning
2. Which of the following is not a characteristics of project method
 - (a) Developing interest in learning
 - (b) Developing good memory
 - © Developing analytical skills
 - (d) Developing research attitude
3. The main purpose of questioning in mathematics class
 - (a) Avoiding side talks of students
 - (b) Controlling the class
 - © Creating fear among students
 - (d) Stimulating thinking
4. Which of the following is not a purpose of giving assignments in classrooms?
 - (a) Prompting self study
 - (b) Supplementing classroom studies
 - © Independent work of students
 - (d) Completing the portions
5. Which of the following problems can be solved without the help of project method?
 - (a) Write a 4-digit number and its reverse. Subtract bigger one from the smaller one. What is the peculiarity of the sum of the digits of the obtaining number?
 - (b) Find the relationship of the digits of numbers ending in 5 and its squares.
 - © What is the area of a rectangle whose length is 10 cm and whose breadth is 8 cm?
 - (d) By taking different number pairs, find the relation between the product of two numbers, their least common multiple and the highest common factor
6. Which of the following is not characteristic of evaluation?
 - (a) It reveals how much an individual performs.
 - (b) It is a continuous process.
 - © It caters to academic and non-academic subjects.
 - (d) It helps in discovering the needs of an individual.
7. Summative evaluation:
 - (a) Describes the judgements about the merits of a completed course.
 - (b) Describes the judgement made during the development of a course.
 - © Monitors the instructional process of the course.
 - (d) Describes the current status of students of any course
8. Which is the first step involved in project-method?
 - (a) Choosing the project
 - (b) Providing situation
 - © Purposing the project
 - (d) Planning of the project
9. Which of the following is mostly related to the routine work of a Mathematics teacher?
 - (a) Year plan
 - (b) Monthly plan
 - © Unit plan
 - (d) Lesson plan
10. For knowing the gaps in children's. learning, teachers may be advised to conduct:
 - (a) Achievement tests
 - (b) Diagnostic tests
 - © Prognostic tests
 - (d) Entrance tests
11. Student evaluation should be:
 - (a) Continuous
 - (b) Comprehensive
 - © Continuous and comprehensive
 - (d) At the end of a course
12. Which is the first step involved in project-method?
 - (a) Choosing the project
 - (b) Providing situation
 - © Purposing the project
 - (d) Planning of the project

13. Which is most appropriate problem solving strategy in a constructivist Mathematics class room?
- (a) Teacher solves the problem and explains
 - (b) Teacher gives the problem as an assignment
 - © Teacher instructs the students to find the answer
 - (d) Teacher facilitates the students to solve the problem by themselves
14. While teaching 'Polynomials', a good teacher asked the students to prepare for a project on the topic. The aim of the teacher was:
- (a) Saving time
 - (b) Communicating Mathematics ideas
 - © Formulating the Mathematics ideas by themselves
 - (d) Developing language ability
15. Which of the following is not an objective of assessment in Mathematics?
- (a) To find out problems faced by the child during learning and give suitable remedial teaching.
 - (b) To help teachers to find out the effectiveness of teaching learning process that she adapted.
 - © To compare the learner with other children and advice them to study well.
 - (d) To give feed-back to parent about the child.
16. Example for an open-ended question is:
- (a) The product and sum of two numbers are 20 and 12 respectively, then find the numbers.
 - (b) If a rectangle has perimeter 20 cm and area 24 cm², then find the length of its shorter side.
 - © In a bag, there are coins of 50 P, rs1, rs2, rs5 and rs10. If there are 25 in all, how many 50 P coins are there?
 - (d) How many two digit numbers can be written with the digits 3, 0 and 2?
17. The type of validity required for an admission test is:
- (a) Concurrent validity
 - (b) Construct validity
 - © Face validity
 - (d) Predictive validity
18. Which of the following is NOT an essential quality of co-operative learning?
- (a) Face to face interaction
 - (b) Individual accountability
 - © Positive inter-dependence
 - (d) Laissez-faire approach
19. Which one is NOT a characteristic of mathematics assignment?
- (a) Correlation with prior knowledge and experience
 - (b) Recognition differences of individual
 - © Saving of teaching time
 - (d) Removal of pupils difficulties
20. The purpose of diagnostic test is to:
- (a) Test whether the objectives are attained or not
 - (b) Identify the areas of difficulty and take remedial measures
 - © Understand the effectiveness of learning activities provided
 - (d) Test the performance of students
21. Test designed to measure certain knowledge and skills as a result of instruction is?
- (a) Achievement test
 - (b) Diagnostic test
 - © Prognostic test
 - (d) Personality test

22. Which is the learning strategy that can be used to give direct experience to the children associated with Mathematics in various workplaces?
 (a)Seminar (b)Field Trip
 ©Assignment (d)Discussion
23. Which is the first step in the procedure for the problem solving method?
 (a)Gathering data in a systematic manner.
 (b)Sensing the problem.
 ©Formulating tentative solutions.
 (d)Defining and limiting the problem.
24. Which is the first step in the procedure for the project method?
 (a)Execution (b)Creating the situation
 ©Planning (d)Recording
25. Which of the following is related to summative evaluation?
 (a)Test done at the end of academic year
 (b)Test done to diagnose strength and weakness
 ©Test done along with teaching-learning process
 (d)Test done for student improvement
26. Main purpose of review in teaching mathematics
 (a)Helps to arouse interest in maths
 (b)To develop creative thinking
 ©Diagnosing teacher weakness
 (d)Eliciting something from students
27. Important function of diagnostic test is?
 (a)Assigning grades (b)Providing scholarships
 ©Finding weakness of areas (d)Giving promotions
28. Students are passive in?
 (a)Project method (b)Discovery method
 ©Lecture method (d)Inquiry method
29. Which of the following is not developed through co-operative learning?
 (a)Listening (b)Competition
 ©Cooperation (d)Encouragement
30. Which among the following is not a principle of co-operative learning?
 (a)Positive independence
 (b)Promoting face to face interactions
 ©Individual and group accountability
 (d)Group processing
31. What are the sequence of steps of lesson planning?
 (A)Presentation
 (B)Set general objectives
 ©Introduction and motivation
 (D)Homework
 (E) Recapitulation
 (a) A,B,C,D,E
 (b)B,C,A,E,D
 © B,C,A,D,E
 (d)C,B,A,E,D

32. which of the following is not a technique of teaching?
- (a)Drilling technique
 - (b)Illustration
 - ©Dramatization
 - (d)Kindergarten
33. For development of mathematical attitude and popularizing Mathematics Education ___ is important
- (a)Seminar
 - (b)Guidance
 - ©Mathematics Club
 - (d)Projects
34. ___ type of test lack of standardization and objectivity.
- (a)MCQ's
 - (b)Oral
 - ©Written
 - (d)Essay
35. Which of the following is more helpful in the development of alertness?
- (a)written work
 - (b)homework
 - ©oral work
 - (d)all of these
36. Which of statement is not true for project based learning mathematics?
- (a)It enhances skills
 - (b)Interdisciplinary learning
 - ©Promotes collaboration
 - (d)Helps to score marks
37. Which of the following is NOT a tool used in evaluation?
- (a)Surveys
 - (b)Interviews
 - ©Cost-Benefit Analysis
 - (d)Social media
38. Which of the following is a qualitative data collection technique?
- (a)Questionnaire
 - (b)Observation
 - ©Statistical analysis
 - (d)Regression analysis
39. What is the purpose of a focus group in evaluation?
- (a)To collect quantitative data
 - (b)To conduct in-depth interviews with individuals
 - ©To obtain feedback from a group of participants
 - (d)To measure the cost-effectiveness of a program
40. What is the purpose of a think-pair-share activity in small group techniques?
- (a)To generate a large number of ideas quickly
 - (b)To facilitate peer teaching and learning
 - ©To assess individual student performance
 - (d)To encourage individual competition

41. What is the role of the facilitator in small group techniques?
- (a) To dominate the discussion and provide all answers
 - (b) To assign grades and evaluate individual performance
 - © To guide and support the group process
 - (d) To limit student participation and interaction
42. Which type of assessment focuses on providing feedback to improve student learning during the learning process?
- (a) Assessment for learning
 - (b) Assessment as learning
 - © Assessment of learning
 - (d) none of these
43. What is the primary purpose of assessment of learning?
- (a) To guide instructional decisions and adapt teaching methods
 - (b) To support student self-regulation and metacognitive skills
 - © To determine the level of student achievement and assign grades
 - (d) none of these
44. What is the first step in the lesson planning process?
- (a) Identifying learning objectives
 - (b) Selecting instructional materials
 - © Assessing student prior knowledge
 - (d) Creating a lesson outline
45. Which of the following is NOT a component of a well-rounded lesson plan?
- (a) Learning objectives
 - (b) Instructional materials
 - © Classroom management strategies
 - (d) Student seating arrangement
46. Which component of a lesson plan focuses on how the teacher will check for understanding?
- (a) Learning objectives
 - (b) Assessment strategies
 - © Instructional materials
 - (d) Differentiation strategies
47. Which of the following is a measure of variability?
- a) Mean
 - b) Median
 - c) Range
 - d) Mode
48. The correlation coefficient ranges between:
- a) -1 and 1
 - b) 0 and 1
 - c) $-\infty$ and $+\infty$

d) -1 and $+\infty$

49. A positive correlation coefficient indicates:

- a) No relationship between variables
- b) A strong negative relationship
- c) A strong positive relationship
- d) A weak positive relationship

50. Interpreting test scores involves comparing them to:

- a) Historical data
- b) Norms
- c) Standard deviation
- d) Correlation coefficients

51. A test score falls within the average range when it is:

- a) Above the mean
- b) Below the mean
- c) Equal to the mean
- d) Within one standard deviation of the mean

52. Profiles in data analysis refer to:

- a) A summary of test scores
- b) A graphical representation of data
- c) The process of calculating means
- d) The range of test scores

53. Cautions in interpreting test scores include:

- a) Ignoring outliers
- b) Using only one test score
- c) Failing to consider context
- d) All of the above

54. A criterion of a good test is comprehensiveness, which means:

- a) The test measures multiple aspects of the construct
- b) The test is easy to administer
- c) The test has a high correlation coefficient

d) The test has a wide score range

55. How can you maintain objectivity in a test?

a) By including subjective questions

b) By using multiple raters

c) By setting strict time limits

d) By providing detailed feedback

56. Discrimination in a test refers to:

a) The ability to differentiate between individuals' performance levels

b) The process of assigning scores to test takers

c) The consistency of test results over time

d) The use of multiple choice questions

57. Comprehensiveness, objectivity, and discrimination are criteria for:

a) Interpreting test scores

b) Maintaining test reliability

c) Evaluating the quality of a test

d) Analyzing test profiles

58. A good test should be comprehensive, objective, and:

a) Reliable

b) Valid

c) Time-efficient

d) Cost-effective

59. The most common measure of variability is the:

a) Standard deviation

b) Range

c) Mean

d) Median

60. A correlation coefficient of -0.85 indicates:

a) A weak positive relationship

b) No relationship between variables

c) A strong negative relationship

d) A perfect positive relationship

61. When interpreting test scores, it is important to consider:

- a) The test-taker's age
- b) The test-taker's gender
- c) The context and purpose of the test
- d) The test-taker's socioeconomic status

62. A test score that falls below the 5th percentile indicates:

- a) Above-average performance
- b) Average performance
- c) Below-average performance
- d) Exceptional performance

63. A caution in interpreting test scores is:

- a) Comparing scores across different tests
- b) Focusing only on the mean score
- c) Disregarding the standard deviation
- d) Overemphasizing outliers

64. A criterion of a good test is reliability, which means:

- a) The test measures what it is intended to measure
- b) The test produces consistent results
- c) The test is fair and unbiased
- d) The test has a wide score range

65. In order to maintain objectivity in a test, it is important to:

- a) Use subjective scoring methods
- b) Provide vague instructions
- c) Avoid using multiple raters
- d) Standardize administration and scoring procedures

66. Discrimination in a test can be improved by:

- a) Making the test longer
- b) Adding more difficult questions
- c) Increasing the time limit for each question

d) Ensuring that the test items vary in difficulty

67. Comprehensiveness in a test refers to:

- a) The length of the test
- b) The number of questions in the test
- c) The range of content covered by the test
- d) The level of difficulty of the test

68. A good test should be comprehensive, objective, and:

- a) Economical
- b) Efficient
- c) Engaging
- d) Ethical

69. The measure of variability that is not affected by extreme values is the:

- a) Range
- b) Variance
- c) Standard deviation
- d) Interquartile range

70. The correlation coefficient is a measure of the:

- a) Strength of a relationship between variables
- b) Variability in a sample
- c) Central tendency of a distribution
- d) Skewness of a distribution

71. When interpreting test scores, it is important to consider the:

- a) Time of day the test was taken
- b) Number of test-takers in the group
- c) Language proficiency of the test-takers
- d) Availability of calculators during the test

Answer: c) Language proficiency of the test-takers

72. A test score that falls within the 90th percentile indicates:

- a) Below-average performance
- b) Average performance

c) Above-average performance

d) Exceptional performance

73. A caution in interpreting test scores is:

a) Ignoring the test instructions

b) Focusing only on the highest score

c) Disregarding the test format

d) Overgeneralizing the results

74. A criterion of a good test is validity, which means:

a) The test measures what it is intended to measure

b) The test produces consistent results

c) The test is fair and unbiased

d) The test has a wide score range

75. When interpreting test scores, it is important to consider the cultural background of the test-takers because:

a) It determines the test format

b) It affects the test-takers' motivation

c) It can influence the interpretation of scores

d) It determines the norm group for comparison

Answer: c) It can influence the interpretation of scores

76. A caution in interpreting test scores is:

a) Focusing only on the lowest score

b) Disregarding the standard deviation

c) Overemphasizing the mean score

d) Comparing scores across different populations

Answer: d) Comparing scores across different populations

77. In order to maintain comprehensiveness in a test, it is important to:

a) Include items that cover a wide range of difficulty levels

b) Focus only on one specific aspect of the construct

c) Use a single type of test item format

d) Administer the test in a standardized setting

78. Discrimination in a test can be improved by:

- a) Making the test shorter
- b) Removing difficult questions
- c) Increasing the time limit for each question
- d) Ensuring that the test items vary in their level of difficulty

79. A good test should be objective, which means:

- a) The test measures multiple aspects of the construct
- b) The test produces consistent results over time
- c) The test is free from bias and subjective judgment
- d) The test has a high correlation coefficient

80. The measure of variability that indicates the spread of scores around the mean is the:

- a) Range
- b) Variance
- c) Standard deviation
- d) Interquartile range

81. The correlation coefficient ranges from -1 to +1. A value of zero indicates:

- a) No relationship between variables
- b) A weak positive relationship
- c) A strong negative relationship
- d) A perfect positive relationship

82. When interpreting test scores, it is important to consider the:

- a) Ethnicity of the test-takers
- b) Time taken to complete the test
- c) Individual test item difficulty
- d) Reliability coefficient of the test

83. A criterion of a good test is reliability, which means:

- a) The test measures what it is intended to measure
- b) The test produces consistent results over time
- c) The test is fair and unbiased
- d) The test has a wide score range

84. To maintain objectivity in a test, it is important to:

- a) Allow test-takers to use external resources
- b) Use subjective scoring methods
- c) Provide ambiguous instructions
- d) Use clear and standardized scoring criteria

85. Discrimination in a test refers to its ability to:

- a) Measure multiple aspects of the construct
- b) Differentiate between individuals' performance levels
- c) Produce consistent results over time
- d) Include a wide range of difficulty levels

86. Comprehensiveness in a test refers to its:

- a) Length and number of questions
- b) Coverage of various topics and subtopics
- c) Level of difficulty
- d) Availability in multiple languages

87. A good test should maintain objectivity by:

- a) Allowing test-takers to choose their own scoring method
- b) Using a single rater for scoring
- c) Providing detailed feedback to test-takers
- d) Using clear and specific scoring criteria

Answer: d) Using clear and specific scoring criteria

88. The range is a measure of variability that represents:

- a) The spread of scores around the mean
- b) The proportion of scores below a certain point
- c) The difference between the highest and lowest scores
- d) The consistency of scores over time

89. Correlation coefficients can be positive, negative, or zero. A zero correlation coefficient indicates:

- a) A strong positive relationship between variables
- b) A strong negative relationship between variables
- c) No relationship between variables
- d) A perfect positive relationship between variables

90. When interpreting test scores, it is important to consider:

- a) The time limit of the test
- b) The scoring method used
- c) The cultural background of the test-takers
- d) The availability of calculators during the test

91. A caution in interpreting test scores is:

- a) Focusing only on the lowest score
- b) Ignoring the standard deviation
- c) Overemphasizing the mean score
- d) Disregarding outliers

92. A criterion of a good test is validity, which refers to:

- a) The consistency of test results over time
- b) The fairness and unbiased nature of the test
- c) The extent to which the test measures what it is intended to measure
- d) The range of scores produced by the test

93. To maintain comprehensiveness in a test, it is important to:

- a) Include only easy questions
- b) Focus on a narrow range of topics
- c) Incorporate questions from a single domain
- d) Cover a wide range of content areas and subareas

94. Discrimination in a test can be improved by:

- a) Removing difficult questions
- b) Allowing unlimited time for each question
- c) Making the test longer
- d) Ensuring that the test items vary in difficulty

95. Objectivity in a test can be maintained by:

- a) Allowing subjective interpretation of results
- b) Using a single rater for scoring
- c) Providing vague instructions to test-takers
- d) Implementing standardized administration and scoring procedures

96. The standard deviation is a measure of variability that represents:

- a) The proportion of scores below a certain point
- b) The consistency of scores over time
- c) The spread of scores around the mean
- d) The difference between the highest and lowest scores

97. The correlation coefficient ranges between:

- a) -1 and 0
- b) 0 and 1
- c) $-\infty$ and $+\infty$
- d) -1 and $+\infty$

98. When interpreting test scores, it is important to consider:

- a) The test format used
- b) The test-taker's socioeconomic status
- c) The number of test items
- d) The reliability coefficient of the test

99. A caution in interpreting test scores is:

- a) Focusing only on the highest score
- b) Ignoring the mean score
- c) Disregarding the standard deviation
- d) Overgeneralizing the results

100. A criterion of a good test is reliability, which means:

- a) The test measures what it is intended to measure
- b) The test produces consistent results over time
- c) The test is fair and unbiased
- d) The test has a wide score range

101. To maintain objectivity in a test, it is important to:

- a) Use subjective scoring methods
- b) Allow test-takers to self-score their responses
- c) Use multiple raters for scoring
- d) Provide ambiguous instructions

102. Discrimination in a test refers to its ability to:

- a) Measure multiple aspects of the construct
- b) Differentiate between individuals' performance levels
- c) Produce consistent results over time
- d) Include a wide range of difficulty levels

103. Comprehensiveness in a test refers to its:

- a) Length and number of questions
- b) Coverage of various topics and subtopics
- c) Level of difficulty
- d) Availability in multiple languages

104. A good test should maintain objectivity by:

- a) Allowing test-takers to choose their own scoring method
- b) Using a single rater for scoring
- c) Providing detailed feedback to test-takers
- d) Using clear and specific scoring criteria

105. The range is a measure of variability that represents:

- a) The spread of scores around the mean
- b) The proportion of scores below a certain point
- c) The difference between the highest and lowest scores
- d) The consistency of scores over time

106. Correlation coefficients can be positive, negative, or zero. A zero correlation coefficient indicates:

- a) A strong positive relationship between variables
- b) A strong negative relationship between variables
- c) No relationship between variables
- d) A perfect positive relationship between variables

107. When interpreting test scores, it is important to consider:

- a) The time limit of the test
- b) The scoring method used
- c) The cultural background of the test-takers
- d) The availability of calculators during the test

108. A caution in interpreting test scores is:

- a) Focusing only on the lowest score
- b) Ignoring the standard deviation
- c) Overemphasizing the mean score
- d) Disregarding outliers

109. A criterion of a good test is validity, which refers to:

- a) The consistency of test results over time
- b) The fairness and unbiased nature of the test
- c) The extent to which the test measures what it is intended to measure
- d) The range of scores produced by the test

110. To maintain comprehensiveness in a test, it is important to:

- a) Include only easy questions
- b) Focus on a narrow range of topics
- c) Incorporate questions from a single domain
- d) Cover a wide range of content areas and subareas

111. Discrimination in a test can be improved by:

- a) Removing difficult questions
- b) Allowing unlimited time for each question
- c) Making the test longer
- d) Ensuring that the test items vary in difficulty

112. Objectivity in a test can be maintained by:

- a) Allowing subjective interpretation of results
- b) Using a single rater for scoring
- c) Providing vague instructions to test-takers
- d) Implementing standardized administration and scoring procedures

113. The standard deviation is a measure of variability that represents:

- a) The proportion of scores below a certain point
- b) The consistency of scores over time
- c) The spread of scores around the mean
- d) The difference between the highest and lowest scores

114. The correlation coefficient ranges between:

- a) -1 and 0
- b) 0 and 1
- c) $-\infty$ and $+\infty$
- d) -1 and $+\infty$

115. When interpreting test scores, it is important to consider:

- a) The test format used
- b) The test-taker's socioeconomic status
- c) The number of test items
- d) The reliability coefficient of the test

116. A caution in interpreting test scores is:

- a) Focusing only on the highest score
- b) Ignoring the mean score
- c) Disregarding the standard deviation
- d) Overgeneralizing the results

117. A criterion of a good test is reliability, which means:

- a) The test measures what it is intended to measure
- b) The test produces consistent results over time
- c) The test is fair and unbiased
- d) The test has a wide score range

118. To maintain objectivity in a test, it is important to:

- a) Use subjective scoring methods
- b) Allow test-takers to self-score their responses
- c) Use multiple raters for scoring
- d) Provide ambiguous instructions

119. Discrimination in a test refers to its ability to:

- a) Measure multiple aspects of the construct
- b) Differentiate between individuals' performance levels
- c) Produce consistent results over time
- d) Include a wide range of difficulty levels

120. Comprehensiveness in a test refers to its:

- a) Length and number of questions
- b) Coverage of various topics and subtopics
- c) Level of difficulty
- d) Availability in multiple languages

121. A good test should maintain objectivity by:

- a) Allowing test-takers to choose their own scoring method
- b) Using a single rater for scoring
- c) Providing detailed feedback to test-takers
- d) Using clear and specific scoring criteria

Answer: d) Using clear and specific scoring criteria

122. What is the role of SCERT in teacher training programs?

- a) To conduct exams for teachers
- b) To develop and design various teacher training programs
- c) To provide teaching resources to schools
- d) To monitor and evaluate student performance

123. What kind of curriculum does SCERT develop for schools?

- a) Outdated and irrelevant curriculum
- b) Curriculum that does not align with educational standards
- c) Curriculum frameworks and textbooks that align with the latest standards and research
- d) No curriculum is developed by SCERT

124. How does SCERT contribute to the research studies related to teacher education?

- a) It does not conduct any research studies related to teacher education
- b) It conducts research studies and surveys to identify gaps in teacher education and development
- c) It conducts research studies related to students only

d) It conducts research studies related to teacher education but does not use the findings to improve teacher development programs.

125. What kind of resources does SCERT provide to support teacher development?

- a) Nothing
- b) Audio-visual aids, lesson plans, and teaching modules
- c) Only lesson plans
- d) Only teaching modules

126. What is the importance of monitoring and evaluating teacher performance by SCERT?

- a) It is not important to monitor and evaluate teacher performance
- b) It helps teachers to improve their teaching skills and meet the learning needs of students
- c) It is done to punish teachers who are not performing well
- d) It does not serve any purpose.

127. Which of the following is NOT a way in which SCERT contributes to the professional growth of teachers?

- a) Developing teacher training programs
- b) Conducting research studies related to teacher education
- c) Providing teaching resources to students
- d) Monitoring and evaluating teacher performance

128. Which of the following is a responsibility of SCERT in designing teacher training programs?

- a) Developing outdated training programs
- b) Conducting exams for teachers
- c) Providing feedback to teachers to help them improve
- d) Ignoring the latest educational standards and research

129. How does SCERT support the professional development of teachers?

- a) By conducting regular exams for teachers
- b) By developing irrelevant and outdated curriculum frameworks
- c) By providing audio-visual aids, lesson plans, and teaching modules
- d) By ignoring the latest educational standards and research

130. What is the significance of SCERT's curriculum frameworks in the professional growth of teachers?

- a) It helps teachers plan their lessons effectively
- b) It does not have any significance in the professional growth of teachers
- c) It makes teachers dependent on SCERT for their teaching resources
- d) It does not align with the latest educational standards and research

131. Why is it important for SCERT to conduct research studies related to teacher education?

- a) To punish teachers who are not performing well
- b) To identify gaps in teacher education and development
- c) To make teachers feel inferior and incompetent
- d) To ignore the latest educational standards and research

132. How does NCERT support the professional growth of teachers?

- a) By conducting regular exams for teachers
- b) By developing outdated and irrelevant curriculum frameworks
- c) By providing audio-visual aids, lesson plans, and teaching modules
- d) By ignoring the latest educational standards and research

133. What is the significance of NCERT's research studies in the professional growth of teachers?

- a) It helps teachers to improve their teaching skills and meet the learning needs of students
- b) It is done to punish teachers who are not performing well
- c) It is not important to conduct research studies related to teacher education

d) It does not serve any purpose.

134. What is the primary objective of NCERT's teacher training programs?

- a) To monitor and evaluate teacher performance
- b) To provide teaching resources to schools
- c) To enhance the teaching skills and competencies of teachers
- d) To ignore the latest educational standards and research

135. How does NCERT ensure the quality of its teacher training programs?

- a) By conducting exams for teachers
- b) By hiring inexperienced trainers
- c) By using outdated curriculum frameworks
- d) By regularly reviewing and updating the training programs based on the latest research and feedback from teachers

136. What is the role of NCERT in promoting innovative and effective teaching practices?

- a) To discourage teachers from trying out new teaching methods
- b) To provide rigid and inflexible curriculum frameworks
- c) To conduct research studies on effective teaching practices and share the findings with teachers
- d) To ignore the latest educational standards and research

137. What kind of teaching resources does NCERT provide to teachers?

- a) Only textbooks
- b) Only lesson plans
- c) Audio-visual aids, lesson plans, teaching modules, and textbooks
- d) Nothing

138. Why is it important for NCERT to align its teacher training programs with the latest educational standards and research?

- a) To make teachers feel inferior and incompetent
- b) To ignore the latest educational standards and research
- c) To ensure that teachers are equipped with the knowledge and skills required to meet the learning needs of students
- d) To discourage teachers from trying out new teaching methods

139. Who is the founder of the cognitive theory of learning, which emphasizes the importance of active participation in the learning process?

- a) John Dewey
- b) Jean Piaget
- c) Jerome Bruner
- d) Lev Vygotsky

140. What is the focus of Bruner's theory of cognitive development?

- a) The importance of social interaction in learning
- b) The role of prior knowledge and experience in learning
- c) The use of reinforcement and punishment to shape behavior
- d) The development of language and communication skills

141. According to Bruner's theory of instruction, what are the three modes of learning?

- a) Enactive, Iconic and symbolic
- b) Visual, auditory, and kinesthetic
- c) Direct, indirect, and vicarious
- d) Passive, active, and reflective

142. What is the significance of Bruner's concept of the spiral curriculum?

- a) To provide a sequential and linear approach to learning
- b) To focus only on basic skills and knowledge

c) To promote deep and meaningful learning by revisiting topics at increasingly complex levels

d) To discourage students from exploring and making connections between different subjects

143. According to Bruner, what is the role of the teacher in the learning process?

a) To simply present information to students

b) To facilitate and guide the learning process by encouraging active participation and discovery

c) To use punishment and reward to shape behavior

d) To focus only on standardized tests and exams

144. What is the term used by Bruner to describe the process of taking new information and relating it to existing knowledge?

a) Concept mapping

b) Accommodation

c) Assimilation

d) Scaffolding

145. According to Bruner, what is the role of language in the learning process?

a) It has no role in learning

b) It is a passive tool that can only be used for memorization

c) It plays an active role in shaping and organizing knowledge

d) It is only useful for communication and not for learning

146. What is the significance of Bruner's concept of scaffolding?

a) To provide a predetermined set of learning objectives

b) To provide no support for students in the learning process

c) To provide appropriate support to students to help them reach higher levels of understanding and skill

d) To provide a rigid and inflexible learning environment

147. Who is the founder of the cognitive development theory, which describes how children's thinking evolves as they grow and mature?

a) John Dewey

b) Jean Piaget

c) Jerome Bruner

d) Lev Vygotsky

148. According to Piaget, what is the term used to describe the process of organizing and making sense of information?

a) Assimilation

b) Accommodation

c) Equilibration

d) Cognition

149. According to Piaget's stages of cognitive development, which stage occurs from ages 2 to 7, and is characterized by egocentrism and a lack of conservation?

a) Preoperational stage

b) Sensorimotor stage

c) Concrete operational stage

d) Formal operational stage

150. What is the term used by Piaget to describe the process of adjusting existing knowledge to fit new information?

a) Assimilation

b) Accommodation

c) Equilibration

d) Cognition

151. According to Piaget, what is the final stage of cognitive development, which occurs during adolescence and adulthood, and is characterized by abstract thinking and hypothetical reasoning?

- a) Preoperational stage
- b) Sensorimotor stage
- c) Concrete operational stage
- d) Formal operational stage

152. What is the term used by Piaget to describe the process of achieving balance between existing knowledge and new information?

- a) Assimilation
- b) Accommodation
- c) Equilibration
- d) Cognition

153. According to Piaget, what is the term used to describe the ability to recognize that an object or quantity remains the same despite changes in appearance or arrangement?

- a) Object permanence
- b) Conservation
- c) Reversibility
- d) Egocentrism

154. What is the significance of Piaget's concept of scaffolding?

- a) To provide a predetermined set of learning objectives
- b) To provide no support for students in the learning process
- c) To provide appropriate support to students to help them reach higher levels of understanding and skill
- d) To provide a rigid and inflexible learning environment

155. Which of the following is not one of the four stages of cognitive development according to Piaget's theory?

- a) Sensorimotor stage
- b) Preoperational stage
- c) Concrete operational stage
- d) Logical operational stage

156. Piaget believed that cognitive development occurs through the interaction of the individual with which of the following?

- a) The environment
- b) Peers
- c) Teachers
- d) All of the above

157. According to Piaget's theory, what is the term used to describe the ability to understand that objects exist independently of one's own perception of them?

- a) Object permanence
- b) Egocentrism
- c) Reversibility
- d) Conservation

158. According to Piaget's theory, what is the term used to describe the mental representation of the world?

- a) Schemas
- b) Equilibration
- c) Adaptation
- d) Assimilation

159. Piaget's theory of cognitive development emphasizes which of the following?

- a) The role of the environment in shaping behavior
- b) The importance of social interaction in development
- c) The importance of maturation in development
- d) The role of rewards and punishments in shaping behavior

160. According to Piaget, which of the following is true about the development of abstract thought?

- a) It is present from birth
- b) It emerges gradually during the preoperational stage
- c) It is fully developed by the end of the concrete operational stage
- d) It is fully developed by the end of the formal operational stage

161. According to Gagne's theory of learning, which of the following is not one of the five categories of learning outcomes?

- a) Verbal information
- b) Intellectual skills
- c) Cognitive strategies
- d) Physical skills

162. Which of the following is not one of the nine events of instruction in Gagne's theory of learning?

- a) Gain attention
- b) Stimulate recall of prior learning
- c) Provide feedback
- d) Encourage self-reflection

163. According to Gagne's theory of learning, which of the following is true about the role of the teacher in the learning process?

- a) The teacher is solely responsible for the learning outcomes of the students.

- b) The teacher's role is to provide feedback and motivation to the learners.
- c) The teacher's role is to facilitate the learning process by guiding and supporting the learners.
- d) The teacher has no role in the learning process.

164. Which of the following is a key concept in Gagne's theory of learning?

- a) Scaffolding
- b) Zone of proximal development
- c) Discovery learning
- d) Instructional hierarchy

165. According to Gagne's theory of learning, which of the following is true about the transfer of learning?

- a) Learning in one context cannot be transferred to another context.
- b) Transfer of learning occurs automatically.
- c) Transfer of learning requires active effort by the learner.
- d) Transfer of learning is not possible.

166. Which of the following is not a type of learning identified by Gagne in his theory?

- a) Associative learning
- b) Cognitive learning
- c) Behavioral learning
- d) Experiential learning

167. Which of the following is true about Gagne's theory of learning?

- a) It emphasizes the importance of individual differences in the learning process.
- b) It focuses exclusively on the role of the teacher in the learning process.
- c) It does not take into account the influence of social and cultural factors on learning.
- d) It emphasizes the importance of memorization and rote learning.

168. According to Gagne's theory of learning, which of the following is true about the importance of sequencing in instruction?

- a) Sequencing is not important in instruction.
- b) Sequencing should be random in instruction.
- c) Sequencing should be based on the complexity of the material being learned.
- d) Sequencing should be based on the interests of the learners.

169. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Gagne's nine events of instruction?

- a) They should be presented in a random order.
- b) They are designed to facilitate learning.
- c) They are based on empirical research.
- d) They are sequential.

170. According to Gagne's theory of learning, which of the following is true about the role of prior knowledge in learning?

- a) Prior knowledge is irrelevant to the learning process.
- b) Prior knowledge can facilitate or hinder learning.
- c) Prior knowledge is the only factor that determines learning.
- d) Prior knowledge is not important for learners.

171. Which of the following is true about the instructional hierarchy in Gagne's theory of learning?

- a) It is a linear sequence of learning outcomes.
- b) It is a circular sequence of learning outcomes.
- c) It is a random sequence of learning outcomes.
- d) It is a hierarchy of learning outcomes, with each level building on the previous level.

172. According to Gagne's theory of learning, which of the following is true about the role of feedback in the learning process?

- a) Feedback is not necessary for learning.
- b) Feedback should be provided only at the end of the learning process.
- c) Feedback should be immediate and informative.
- d) Feedback should be provided only by the teacher.

173. Which of the following is true about Gagne's theory of learning?

- a) It is a constructivist theory of learning.
- b) It is a behaviorist theory of learning.
- c) It is a cognitive theory of learning.
- d) It is a humanistic theory of learning.

174. According to Gagne's theory of learning, which of the following is true about the role of motivation in the learning process?

- a) Motivation is not necessary for learning.
- b) Motivation is solely the responsibility of the teacher.
- c) Motivation can come from both internal and external factors.
- d) Motivation is only important in the initial stages of learning.

175. According to Vygotsky's sociocultural theory, which of the following is true about the role of social interaction in learning?

- a) Social interaction is not important for learning.
- b) Social interaction is only important for younger learners.
- c) Social interaction plays a critical role in learning.
- d) Social interaction only affects the emotional aspect of learning.

176. Vygotsky's sociocultural theory emphasizes the importance of which of the following in learning?

- a) Genetics
- b) Individual abilities

c) Culture and context

d) Teacher-directed instruction

177. According to Vygotsky's sociocultural theory, which of the following is true about the zone of proximal development?

a) It is the level of development that a learner has already achieved.

b) It is the level of development that a learner could achieve independently.

c) It is the level of development that a learner could achieve with the help of a more knowledgeable other.

d) It is the level of development that a learner has not yet reached.

178. Vygotsky's sociocultural theory emphasizes the importance of which of the following in teaching?

a) Direct instruction

b) Individualized instruction

c) Collaborative learning

d) Independent learning

179. According to Vygotsky's sociocultural theory, which of the following is true about the role of language in learning?

a) Language is not important for learning.

b) Language is only important for younger learners.

c) Language plays a critical role in learning.

d) Language only affects the emotional aspect of learning.

180. Vygotsky's sociocultural theory emphasizes the importance of which of the following in cognitive development?

a) Innate abilities

b) Fixed intelligence

c) Social interaction

d) Hereditary factors

181. According to Vygotsky's sociocultural theory, which of the following is true about the role of culture in cognitive development?

- a) Culture has no influence on cognitive development.
- b) Culture determines a fixed level of cognitive development.
- c) Culture shapes cognitive development.
- d) Culture only affects the emotional aspect of cognitive development.

182. According to Vygotsky's sociocultural theory, which of the following is true about the relationship between learning and development?

- a) Learning and development are independent of each other.
- b) Learning comes before development.
- c) Development comes before learning.
- d) Learning and development are interdependent and occur simultaneously.

183. Vygotsky's sociocultural theory emphasizes the importance of which of the following in scaffolding learning?

- a) Teacher-centered instruction
- b) Independent learning
- c) Peer tutoring
- d) Rote memorization

184. According to Vygotsky's sociocultural theory, which of the following is true about the role of the teacher?

- a) The teacher is the sole source of knowledge and learning.
- b) The teacher should direct and control all learning activities.
- c) The teacher should facilitate learning through scaffolding and guidance.
- d) The teacher should provide independent learning opportunities.

185. Vygotsky's sociocultural theory emphasizes the importance of which of the following in promoting cognitive development?

- a) Direct instruction
- b) Exposure to multiple cultural contexts
- c) Individualized instruction
- d) Isolated learning activities

186. Vygotsky's sociocultural theory emphasizes the importance of which of the following in promoting critical thinking and problem-solving skills?

- a) Rote memorization
- b) Independent learning
- c) Collaborative learning
- d) Passive learning

187. According to Vygotsky's sociocultural theory, which of the following is true about the role of assessment in teaching and learning?

- a) Assessment should only focus on individual student performance.
- b) Assessment should be limited to testing basic skills and knowledge.
- c) Assessment should be used to diagnose student learning needs and plan instruction.
- d) Assessment should be used to rank and compare students.

188. According to Chomsky's theory of language acquisition, which of the following is true?

- a) Language is learned through imitation.
- b) Language is learned through reinforcement and punishment.
- c) Language acquisition is innate and biologically determined.
- d) Language is learned through social interaction and cultural immersion.

189. Chomsky's theory of language acquisition proposes the existence of a _____ in the human brain that facilitates the acquisition of language.

a) Language acquisition device (LAD)

b) Learning mechanism

c) Socialization tool

d) Reinforcement center

190. According to Chomsky, which of the following is true about the relationship between language and thought?

a) Language shapes thought.

b) Thought shapes language.

c) Language and thought are completely separate and independent.

d) Language and thought are interdependent and influence each other.

191. Chomsky's theory of language acquisition suggests that children are born with a set of _____ that allow them to understand and produce language.

a) Grammatical rules

b) Vocabulary words

c) Social cues

d) Reinforcement mechanisms

192. Chomsky's theory of language acquisition proposes that children acquire language through a process of _____.

a) Imitation

b) Reinforcement

c) Critical periods

d) Hypothesis testing

193. Chomsky's theory of language acquisition suggests that the ability to learn language is _____.

a) Limited to humans

- b) Innate and unique to humans
- c) Developed through socialization
- d) Determined by environmental factors

194. According to Chomsky's theory of language acquisition, which of the following is true about the nature of language?

- a) Language is arbitrary and can be used to express any idea or concept.
- b) Language is determined by culture and society.
- c) Language is limited by biological factors and innate abilities.
- d) Language is shaped by environmental factors such as exposure and reinforcement.

195. Chomsky's theory of language acquisition proposes that all human languages share a set of underlying _____.

- a) Syntax rules
- b) Vocabulary words
- c) Cultural influences
- d) Social structures

196. According to Chomsky's theory of language acquisition, which of the following is a universal characteristic of all human languages?

- a) The use of writing systems
- b) The use of grammatical rules
- c) The use of phonetic sounds
- d) The use of sign language

197. Chomsky's theory of language acquisition proposes that children are born with a _____ that enables them to learn and use language.

- a) Socialization mechanism
- b) Reinforcement center

c) Language acquisition device (LAD)

d) Memory storage system

198. According to Chomsky, language is primarily acquired through _____.

a) Direct instruction and teaching

b) Imitation and repetition

c) Reinforcement and punishment

d) Innate mechanisms and cognitive processes

199. Chomsky's theory of language acquisition suggests that language learning occurs most effectively during _____.

a) Infancy and early childhood

b) Adolescence and young adulthood

c) Adulthood and old age

d) Any age, as long as the person is exposed to language

200. According to Chomsky, which of the following is an example of a "deep structure" in language?

a) The order in which words appear in a sentence

b) The specific vocabulary words used in a sentence

c) The underlying grammatical rules that govern the sentence

d) The tone and intonation used in speaking the sentence

201. Chomsky's theory of language acquisition proposes that children are able to generate an infinite number of sentences because they have an innate knowledge of _____.

a) Vocabulary words

b) Phonetic sounds

c) Grammar rules

d) Cultural norms

202. Chomsky's theory of language acquisition suggests that the ability to learn language is _____.

- a) Limited to certain cultures and societies
- b) Learned through socialization and cultural immersion
- c) Innate and biologically determined
- d) Determined by environmental factors such as reinforcement

203. According to Chomsky, which of the following is an example of a "surface structure" in language?

- a) The underlying grammatical rules that govern a sentence
- b) The order in which words appear in a sentence
- c) The specific vocabulary words used in a sentence
- d) The meaning conveyed by a sentence

204. According to Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences, which of the following is NOT one of the eight intelligences?

- a) Kinesthetic
- b) Linguistic
- c) Spatial
- d) Logical-mathematical

205. Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences proposes that individuals may have different strengths and weaknesses in various areas of intelligence. This theory suggests that:

- a) Intelligence is a fixed trait that cannot be changed or developed
- b) All individuals possess the same level of intelligence in all areas
- c) Intelligence can be enhanced and developed through learning and practice
- d) Intelligence is primarily determined by genetics

206. According to Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences, which of the following is an example of interpersonal intelligence?

- a) The ability to solve mathematical equations
- b) The ability to understand and express oneself through writing
- c) The ability to understand and interpret visual information
- d) The ability to understand and relate to others

207. Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences suggests that schools should:

- a) Focus primarily on developing linguistic and logical-mathematical intelligence
- b) Provide equal opportunities for students to develop all eight intelligences
- c) Use standardized tests to measure students' intelligence in different areas
- d) Encourage students to specialize in one area of intelligence

208. Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences has been criticized for:

- a) Lacking empirical evidence to support its claims
- b) Focusing too much on individual differences and ignoring cultural factors
- c) Overemphasizing the importance of musical and kinesthetic intelligences
- d) Being too complex and difficult to apply in educational settings

209. Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences proposes that individuals may have different strengths and weaknesses in various areas of intelligence. This theory suggests that:

- a) Intelligence is primarily determined by genetics
- b) Intelligence is a fixed trait that cannot be changed or developed
- c) All individuals possess the same level of intelligence in all areas
- d) Intelligence can be enhanced and developed through learning and practice

210. According to Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences, which of the following is an example of intrapersonal intelligence?

- a) The ability to understand and interpret visual information
- b) The ability to understand and express oneself through writing
- c) The ability to understand and relate to others

d) The ability to understand one's own thoughts and feelings

211. Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences has been influential in education because it:

a) Encourages teachers to recognize and develop students' diverse strengths and abilities

b) Promotes a standardized approach to education that emphasizes core subjects

c) Emphasizes the importance of memorization and repetition in learning

d) Suggests that intelligence is primarily determined by genetics

212. Which of the following graphs is best suited for showing changes in data over time?

a) Scatter plot

b) Bar chart

c) Line graph

d) Pie chart

213. Which of the following graphs is best suited for comparing two or more sets of data?

a) Scatter plot

b) Bar chart

c) Line graph

d) Pie chart

214. Which of the following graphs is used to show the distribution of a set of data?

a) Scatter plot

b) Histogram

c) Line graph

d) Pie chart

215. Which of the following is not a measure of central tendency used in histogram?

a) Mean

b) Median

c) Mode

d) Range

216. Which of the following graphs is used to show the relationship between two variables?

a) Scatter plot

b) Bar chart

c) Line graph

d) Pie chart

217. Which of the following graphs is used to show the composition of a whole?

a) Scatter plot

b) Bar chart

c) Line graph

d) Pie chart

218. Which of the following measures of central tendency is most affected by outliers?

a) Mean

b) Median

c) Mode

d) Range

219. Which of the following measures of central tendency is the value that occurs most frequently in a data set?

a) Mean

b) Median

c) Mode

d) Range

220. Which of the following measures of central tendency is the middle value when data are arranged in order?

- a) Mean
- b) Median
- c) Mode
- d) Range

221. Which of the following measures of central tendency is the difference between the largest and smallest values in a data set?

- a) Mean
- b) Median
- c) Mode
- d) Range

222. Which of the following measures of central tendency is the arithmetic average of a data set?

- a) Mean
- b) Median
- c) Mode
- d) Range

223. In a positively skewed distribution, which measure of central tendency is most likely to be greater than the median?

- a) Mean
- b) Median
- c) Mode
- d) Range

224. If the mean and median of a data set are both 10, which of the following statements is true?

- a) The data set is symmetric

- b) The data set is positively skewed
- c) The data set is negatively skewed
- d) No conclusion can be drawn from the information given

225. In a symmetric distribution, which measure of central tendency is most appropriate to use?

- a) Mean
- b) Median
- c) Mode
- d) Range

226. Which measure of central tendency is not affected by extreme values or outliers?

- a) Mean
- b) Median
- c) Mode
- d) Range

227. Which measure of central tendency is used to describe nominal data?

- a) Mean
- b) Median
- c) Mode
- d) Range

228. Which term refers to the feasibility and workability of implementing a particular teaching strategy or method?

- a) Pragmatism
- b) Practicality
- c) Pedagogy
- d) Praxis

229. When considering the practicability of a teaching method, which of the following factors should be taken into account?

- a) Available resources and materials
- b) Student preferences and interests
- c) Time constraints and scheduling
- d) All of the above

230. In the context of lesson planning, what does practicability involve?

- a) Incorporating creative activities and projects
- b) Using the latest technology tools and resources
- c) Ensuring that the lesson objectives are achievable and realistic
- d) Following a specific teaching methodology or approach

231. A teacher wants to implement a project-based learning activity in the classroom. Which consideration is related to the practicability of this approach?

- a) The availability of technology devices for all students
- b) The students' prior knowledge and skills
- c) The potential impact on students' motivation and engagement
- d) The length of the school day and time constraints

232. When assessing the practicability of an instructional strategy, what is the primary concern?

- a) The alignment with educational standards
- b) The teacher's personal teaching style and preferences
- c) The potential impact on students' learning outcomes
- d) The availability of funding for additional resources

233. What is the primary focus of objective-based education?

- a) Promoting creativity and self-expression in students

b) Aligning instructional strategies with specific learning objectives

c) Providing a flexible curriculum based on student interests

d) Minimizing the importance of assessments and evaluations

234. How do clear learning objectives benefit the teaching and learning process?

a) They limit students' choices and creativity in the learning process

b) They provide a clear roadmap for instruction and learning

c) They eliminate the need for teacher guidance and support

d) They prioritize memorization of facts over conceptual understanding

235. What is the role of assessments in objective-based education?

a) To create a competitive environment among students

b) To evaluate student progress and achievement of learning objectives

c) To discourage student participation and engagement

d) To rank students based on their performance

236. In objective-based education, instructional strategies should be:

a) Unrelated to the learning objectives

b) Developed based on personal preferences of the teacher

c) Aligned with and supportive of the learning objectives

d) Focused solely on theoretical concepts

237. Why is it important for teachers to regularly monitor student progress toward learning objectives?

a) To increase students' workload and academic pressure

b) To ensure that students are strictly adhering to the objectives

c) To provide timely feedback and support for student growth

d) To limit students' engagement and motivation

238. Discrimination in education refers to:

- a) Treating all students equally regardless of their background
- b) Providing specialized support to students with disabilities
- c) Unfair treatment or unequal opportunities based on certain characteristics
- d) Encouraging diversity and inclusion in the classroom

239. Which of the following is an example of direct discrimination in an educational setting?

- a) Providing additional resources to students with learning disabilities
- b) Offering scholarships specifically for students from marginalized communities
- c) Denying admission to a student based on their religion or ethnicity
- d) Implementing inclusive teaching practices for diverse learners\

240. Indirect discrimination in education can occur when:

- a) Students are encouraged to express their diverse perspectives and experiences
- b) Differentiated instruction is provided to meet individual students' needs
- c) School policies unintentionally disadvantage certain groups of students
- d) Equal opportunities are provided to all students regardless of their abilities

241. Stereotyping and prejudice can contribute to discrimination in education by:

- a) Promoting a positive and inclusive classroom environment
- b) Recognizing and valuing the diverse cultural backgrounds of students
- c) Influencing biased decision-making and unequal treatment
- d) Encouraging collaboration and cooperation among students

242. How can teachers address discrimination in the classroom?

- a) By reinforcing stereotypes and biases among students
- b) By treating all students the same regardless of their individual needs
- c) By promoting inclusive teaching practices and fostering a respectful environment
- d) By avoiding discussions on sensitive topics related to diversity and inclusion

243. What is the first step in the microteaching cycle?

- a) Reflecting on the lesson
- b) Planning the lesson
- c) Delivering the lesson
- d) Receiving feedback from peers and mentors

244. Which of the following is an important consideration when planning a microteaching lesson?

- a) Focusing solely on the content of the lesson
- b) Choosing a topic that is not relevant to students
- c) Using a variety of teaching methods
- d) Minimizing student participation

245. What is the next step in the microteaching cycle after planning the lesson?

- a) Reflecting on the lesson
- b) Delivering the lesson
- c) Receiving feedback from peers and mentors
- d) Revising the lesson plan

246. Which of the following is an important step in reflecting on a microteaching lesson?

- a) Focusing only on the positive aspects of the lesson
- b) Blaming the students for any issues that arose during the lesson
- c) Identifying areas for improvement and setting goals for future teaching practice
- d) Dismissing any feedback received from peers or mentors

247. What is the final step in the microteaching cycle?

- a) Planning the next lesson
- b) Reflecting on the feedback received from peers and mentors
- c) Delivering the revised lesson

d) Evaluating student performance

248. What is the first step in microteaching?

a) Planning a lesson

b) Conducting a pre-assessment

c) Delivering the lesson

d) Reflecting on the lesson

249. Which of the following is an important consideration when planning a microteaching lesson?

a) Including complex and advanced concepts

b) Choosing a topic that is not relevant to students

c) Using a variety of teaching methods

d) Minimizing student participation

250. Which of the following is an important step in delivering a microteaching lesson?

a) Sticking to the lesson plan without deviation

b) Lecturing for the majority of the lesson

c) Using only one teaching method throughout the lesson

d) Monitoring student engagement and adjusting the lesson as needed

251. Which of the following is an important step in reflecting on a microteaching lesson?

a) Blaming the students for any issues that arose during the lesson

b) Dismissing any feedback received from peers or mentors

c) Identifying areas for improvement and setting goals for future teaching practice

d) Focusing only on the positive aspects of the lesson

252. Which of the following is an important step in implementing feedback received from peers and mentors after a microteaching session?

a) Ignoring any suggestions that conflict with personal teaching style

b) Implementing all feedback immediately without considering personal teaching style or student needs

- c) Considering each suggestion and adapting teaching practice accordingly
- d) Dismissing any feedback that does not align with personal beliefs about teaching

253. What is the purpose of microteaching?

- a) To teach large groups of students
- b) To train teachers in a simulated classroom environment
- c) To provide feedback on student learning
- d) To develop curriculum materials

254. What is the typical duration of a microteaching session?

- a) 5-10 minutes
- b) 20-30 minutes
- c) 45-60 minutes
- d) 90-120 minutes

255. Which of the following is NOT a component of microteaching?

- a) Planning a lesson
- b) Teaching a small group of students
- c) Receiving feedback from peers and mentors
- d) Evaluating student performance

256. Which of the following is an advantage of microteaching?

- a) It allows teachers to avoid real classroom situations
- b) It provides an opportunity for teachers to practice their teaching skills
- c) It eliminates the need for teacher training
- d) It reduces the cost of teacher training

257. Which of the following is a technique that can be used in microteaching?

- a) Using lecture-based teaching methods only
- b) Providing minimal feedback to peers and mentors
- c) Using only one type of assessment

d) Incorporating student-centered activities

258. Which of the following is an important component of effective teaching?

- a) Using the same teaching method for all students
- b) Focusing on teacher-centered instruction
- c) Adapting teaching methods to meet student needs
- d) Ignoring student feedback

259. Which of the following is an important component of effective classroom management?

- a) Using fear as a motivator for students
- b) Having no clear expectations for student behavior
- c) Encouraging student participation and engagement
- d) Focusing solely on academic achievement

260. Which of the following is an important component of effective communication in the classroom?

- a) Using only one form of communication, such as lecture
- b) Ignoring nonverbal communication cues from students
- c) Using clear and concise language
- d) Speaking only in the teacher's native language

261. Which of the following is an important component of effective assessment?

- a) Assessing only at the end of the unit or course
- b) Using only one form of assessment, such as exams
- c) Providing feedback and opportunities for improvement to students
- d) Focusing only on memorization of facts

262. Which of the following is an important component of teacher self-evaluation and professional development?

- a) Ignoring feedback from peers and mentors
- b) Focusing only on areas of strength

c) Identifying areas for improvement and setting goals for growth

d) Avoiding any type of professional development opportunities

263. What is the purpose of the skill of introduction in teaching?

a) To give students a break from classroom activities

b) To provide an opportunity for students to socialize

c) To engage students and create interest in the lesson

d) To read from the textbook

264. What is the purpose of the skill of stimulus variation in teaching?

a) To bore students with repetitive activities

b) To maintain student attention and engagement

c) To focus solely on teacher-centered instruction

d) To ignore student needs and preferences

265. What is the purpose of the skill of explaining and illustrating with examples in teaching?

a) To confuse students with complex language

b) To provide only theoretical knowledge

c) To help students understand concepts and apply them to real-world situations

d) To avoid providing any examples or explanations

266. What is the purpose of the skill of using blackboard in teaching?

a) To spend time writing irrelevant information

b) To provide a visual aid for students to understand concepts

c) To write only in the teacher's native language

d) To avoid using any visual aids

267. What is the purpose of the skill of fluency in questioning and probing questions in teaching?

a) To ask only closed-ended questions

b) To avoid asking questions altogether

c) To encourage student participation and critical thinking

d) To focus only on memorization of facts

268. What is the purpose of the skill of reinforcement in teaching?

a) To punish students for incorrect answers

b) To reward students for good behavior

c) To provide feedback and positive reinforcement for student learning

d) To avoid any type of reinforcement or feedback

269. Which of the following is an important component of effective classroom management?

a) Allowing students to do whatever they want

b) Setting clear expectations and consequences for behavior

c) Ignoring student behavior

d) Using fear as a motivator for students

270. Which of the following is an important component of effective feedback in teaching?

a) Focusing solely on negative feedback

b) Providing only one form of feedback, such as grades

c) Providing specific, actionable feedback for improvement

d) Avoiding any type of feedback

271. What is the purpose of the skill of adapting instruction to meet student needs in teaching?

a) To use the same teaching methods for all students

b) To ignore student learning preferences and needs

c) To tailor instruction to meet the unique needs of each student

d) To avoid any type of differentiation in instruction

272. What is a case study?

a) A qualitative research method

b) An experimental design

c) A statistical analysis technique

d) A survey-based approach

273. What is the primary goal of a case study?

- a) To generalize findings to a larger population
- b) To explore a specific phenomenon in depth
- c) To test cause-and-effect relationships
- d) To gather large-scale quantitative data

274. Which of the following is a characteristic of a case study?

- a) Large sample size
- b) Random assignment of participants
- c) Longitudinal data collection
- d) In-depth analysis of a single case or small group

275. What is the main advantage of using a case study approach?

- a) Generalizability of findings
- b) Ability to establish causal relationships
- c) Detailed and rich data collection
- d) Cost-effectiveness

276. In a case study, what is a case?

- a) A controlled experiment
- b) A theoretical framework
- c) An individual, organization, or event
- d) A statistical model

277. What is the primary goal of assessing students with disabilities?

- a) Identifying their strengths and weaknesses
- b) Determining their eligibility for special education services
- c) Evaluating their intelligence quotient (IQ)
- d) Assigning grades for academic performance

278. Which of the following assessment approaches focuses on a student's functional abilities and skills?

- a) Norm-referenced assessment
- b) Criterion-referenced assessment
- c) Dynamic assessment
- d) Standardized assessment

279. Which assessment approach involves a systematic observation of a student's behavior in natural settings?

- a) Portfolio assessment
- b) Summative assessment
- c) Dynamic assessment
- d) Authentic assessment

280. What is the purpose of progress monitoring in the assessment of students with disabilities?

- a) To evaluate the effectiveness of instructional interventions
- b) To compare students' performance to their peers
- c) To determine a student's eligibility for accommodations
- d) To assign a student's overall achievement level

281. Which of the following assessment methods involves students actively participating in the evaluation process?

- a) Teacher observation
- b) Self-assessment
- c) Parent report
- d) IQ testing

282. Which type of assessment provides information about a student's ability to apply knowledge and skills to real-life situations?

- a) Diagnostic assessment
- b) Summative assessment
- c) Formative assessment
- d) Performance-based assessment

283. Which type of assessment involves collecting and analyzing samples of a student's work over time? a) Dynamic assessment

- b) Summative assessment
- c) Portfolio assessment
- d) Authentic assessment

284. What is the main purpose of using projective techniques in teaching?

- a) To assess students' knowledge and skills
- b) To promote creative thinking and self-expression
- c) To standardize the assessment process
- d) To evaluate students' progress over time

285. Which of the following is a projective technique commonly used in teaching?

- a) Multiple-choice tests
- b) True or false questions
- c) Art-based activities
- d) Oral presentations

286. Projective techniques in teaching are particularly effective for:

- a) Objective subjects like mathematics and science
- b) Assessing rote memorization skills
- c) Engaging students with different learning styles
- d) Promoting competition among students

287. Which of the following is an example of a projective technique in teaching?

- a) Multiple-choice quizzes
- b) Timed exams
- c) Role-playing scenarios
- d) Fill-in-the-blank worksheets

288. What is the primary role of a teacher in assessing students with disabilities?

- a) Administering standardized tests
- b) Identifying and documenting students' learning needs
- c) Assigning grades based on classroom performance
- d) Providing accommodations during assessments

289. Which of the following is an example of a formative assessment used by teachers?

- a) End-of-unit test
- b) Final exam
- c) Homework assignments
- d) Standardized achievement test

290. What is the role of a teacher in the classroom environment behaviors and

interactions

- a) Directly intervening and controlling students' behavior during observation
- b) Remaining passive and detached from
- c) Documenting and analyzing students' observation outcomes
- d) Assigning grades solely based on observational assessment?

291. Which of the following is a method used to estimate reliability?

- a) Correlation analysis
- b) Mean calculation
- c) Regression analysis
- d) Factor analysis

292. Which of the following is an essential skill for teachers in assessing students with disabilities?

- a) Proficiency in using technology for assessments
- b) In-depth knowledge of assessment theory and techniques
- c) Familiarity with legal regulations for special education
- d) Ability to predict students' future academic performance

293. When assessing students with disabilities, teachers should ensure that assessments are:

- a) Rigid and standardized for accurate comparisons
- b) Aligned with grade-level expectations only
- c) Culturally sensitive and unbiased
- d) Focused solely on academic

294. What is the purpose of ongoing assessment in the teacher's role?

- a) To assign final grades at the end of the school year education services
- b) To monitor students' progress and make instructional adjustments
- c) To compare students' performance to their peers
- d) To determine eligibility for special

295. How can teachers accommodate students with disabilities during assessments?

- a. Providing additional time for completing assignments or tests
- b. Assigning modified or simplified tasks
- c. Offering alternative ways to demonstrate understanding

d. All of the above

296. When assessing students with disabilities, teachers should consider:

- a) Providing individualized accommodations and supports
- b) Using a one-size-fits-all approach to ensure fairness
- c) Avoiding any modifications to the assessment process
- d) Assigning grades based solely on effort, not achievement

297. Essential features of a unit plan is/are

- a) Objectives of the unit
- b) Teaching sequence
- c) Content of the unit
- d) All the above

298. A unit plan should

- a) Be flexible
- b) Consists of familiar topics
- c) Provides a variety
- d) All the above

299. The more comprehensive plan is

- a) Resource plan
- B) Lesson plan
- c) Unit plan
- d) All the above

300. Appropriate method for the establishment of the formulate in mathematics

- a) Induction
- B) Planning
- c) Synthesis
- d) None of these

301. The method based upon real thinking, experiment and inspection

- a) Analysis
- b) Synthesis
- c) Deduction
- d) Laboratory

302. Unknown to known is advanced in which method

- a) Synthesis
- B) Deduction
- c) Analysis
- d) Induction

303. Which method begins from a general principle to particular examples?

- a) Inductive method
- b) Deductive method
- c) Analytical method
- d) Project method

304. "The sum of 2 consecutive natural numbers is always an odd number." Which is the learning method suitable to understand this in a primary class?

- a) Inductive method
- b) Deductive method
- c) Synthetic method
- d) Analytic method

305. Which is not a part of continuous assessment

- a) Self assessment
- b) Term evaluation
- c) Class test
- d) Peer assessment

306. The characteristics of analytic method is

- a) from various examples to a general principle
- b) from a general principle to a particular problem
- c) from known to unknown
- d) from unknown to known

307. The most suitable tool for measuring the learning outcomes of a student is :

- a) Achievement test
- b) Aptitude test
- c) Diagnostic test
- d) Rating Scale

308. Which of the following is not an objective of continuous assessment?

- a) To give feedback to parent about the child
- b) To compare the learner with other children and advise them to study well
- c) To find out the effectiveness of teaching learning process
- d) To find out the problems in learning faced by the students

309. Which of the following is not a proper method for learning mathematics?

- a) Inductive deductive method
- b) Analytical method
- c) Project method
- d) Experimental method

310. 'The sum of 3 consecutive natural numbers is always a multiple of 3'. Which is the learning method suitable to prove this principle?

- a) Inductive method
- b) Deductive method
- c) Analytic method
- d) Synthetic method

311. The most appropriate tool that helps to identify the misconception of students in mathematics is:

- a) Achievement test
- b) Diagnostic test
- c) Unit test
- d) Aptitude test

312. Which method of mathematics teaching starts with hypothesis and ends with conclusion?

- a) Analytic
- b) Synthetic
- c) Inductive
- d) Deductive

313. Which among the following refers to truthfulness of an evaluation tool?

- a) Reliability
- b) Validity
- c) Objectivity
- d) Practicability

314. The test which is used to find out an individual's difficulty in a particular learning area is :

- a) Intelligence test
- b) Achievement test
- c) Aptitude test
- d) Diagnostic test

315. Which of the following is not an aim of continuous evaluation

- a) Identifying students learning difficulty
- b) Mentoring
- c) Grading of students
- d) Modifying teaching learning process

316. Which of the following is not a task in the reactive phase of teaching

- a) Setting learning objective
- b) Designing learning experiences
- c) Doing pedagogic analysis
- d) Evaluating the learning experiences

317. Purposiveness of an evaluation tool is referred as

- a) Objectivity
- b) Reliability
- c) Validity
- d) Objective basedness

318. Which of the following is related to lecture method of teaching mathematics?

- a) The students remain active
- b) Gives sense of satisfaction
- c) Imparts efficiency in problem solving
- d) Develop scientific attitude among students

319. Which of the following is not a characteristic of evaluation

- a) It reveals how much an individual performs
- b) It is a continuous process
- c) It caters to academic and non academic subjects
- d) It helps in discovering the needs of an individual

320. The process of quantifying performance is

- a) Measurement
- b) Evaluation
- c) Assessment
- d) Testing

321. Which of the following is a specification of the objective evaluation?

- a) Criticise
- b) Compile
- c) Compare
- d) Generalize

322. Specific to General is type of teaching method is called

- a) Inductive
- b) Deductive
- c) Analysis
- d) Synthesis

323. _____ is the method which goes from general to specific

- a) Inductive
- b) Deductive
- c) Analysis
- d) Synthesis

324. Teacher asks students to construct few triangles. Ask them to measure all three angles and sum up all angles. Students will conclude sum of all angles of triangles is 180 degrees.

- a) Inductive
- b) Deductive
- c) Analysis
- d) Synthesis

325. Which of the following can be used as assessment strategy to encourage interdisciplinary in Mathematics?

- A. Projects
- B. Field trips
- C. Anecdotal records

D. Olympiad

326. The word 'Comprehensive' in continuous and comprehensive evaluation is related to

- a) Cognitive Level
- b) Co-curricular Activities
- c) Holistic Development
- d) Scholastic Areas

327. As per CCE, self assessment in EVS is related to

- a) Assessment as learning
- b) Assessment for learning
- c) Assessment of learning
- d) Assessment in learning

328. Co-Scholastic areas of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) includes:

A. Life Skills

B. Work Education

C. Visual and Performing Arts

D. Attitude and Values

329. Following are the groups of codes as mentioned above, select the most appropriate group.

- a) A, B and C
- b) A, B, C and D
- c) A, B and D
- d) A, C and D

330. For evaluating the overall performance of students, a teacher can use

- a) Summative evaluation
- b) Achievement tests
- c) Performance evaluation
- d) Continuous and comprehensive evaluation

331. Continuous, comprehensive and scholastic evaluation means:

- a) Scholastic evaluation of students
- b) Physical evaluation of students
- c) Evaluation of students through continuous examination
- d) Evaluation of overall development of students through continuous evaluation

332. By which of the following methods the true evaluation of the students is possible?

- a) Evaluation at the end of the course.
- b) Evaluation twice in a year.
- c) Continuous evaluation.
- d) Formative evaluation.

333. An examination that is a part of ongoing and periodical evaluation is:

- a) Continuous Evaluation
- b) Comprehensive Evaluation
- c) Diagnostic Evaluation
- d) None of the above

334. In which of the following methods of assessment formative and summative test both are included?

- a) Computer Based Testing
- b) Placement evaluation
- c) Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation
- d) End-term test

335. Which of the following is not an objective of formative assessment?

- a) To know about child's misconceptions
- b) To assess the child's understanding of the construction of knowledge
- c) To introduce a new concept based on the previous concept
- d) To know if a teaching strategy is appropriate or not

336. In order to identify individual differences of learners in a class, which of the following can be used by a teacher?

- a) Summative Assessments
- b) Formative Assessments
- c) Diagnostic Assessments
- d) Peer Assessments

337. Which is the characteristic of formative evaluation?

- a) Evaluation occurs at the terminal point
- b) Evaluation is used before programme design
- c) Evaluation relates to indicating learning outcome of teaching
- d) Evaluation is conducted during teaching

338. Which one of the following types of evaluation assesses the learning progress to provide continuous feedback to both teachers and students during instruction ?

- a) Placement evaluation
- b) Formative evaluation
- c) Diagnostic evaluation
- d) Summative evaluation

339. In which of the following evaluation systems, evaluation occurs informally during instructions?

- a) Evaluation in choice-based credit system
- b) Evaluation through computer based testing
- c) Summative evaluation
- d) Formative evaluation

340. The type of evaluation which gives feed-back to students as well as teachers is :

- a) Placement evaluation
- b) Formative evaluation
- c) Summative evaluation
- d) Diagnostic evaluation

341. Which of the following tool can be used for formative assessment in E.V.S?

- a) peer assessment

- b) self-assessment
- c) observation
- d) anecdotal record

342. Read the following question and its solution:

If then to prove

$$d(a - 2ab) = b(c - 2ad)$$

Solution: \therefore

$$\therefore -2a = -2a$$

$$\therefore d(a - 2ab) = b(c - 2ad)$$

The method used above for solving the problem is called:

- a) Analytic Method
- b) Synthetic Method
- c) Inductive Method
- d) Heuristic Method

343. The most common way of proving in Geometry is:

- a) Inductive Method
- b) Deductive Method
- c) Proof by contradiction
- d) All of the above

344. Each prime number has two factors". What method should be followed to prove it at the primary level?

- a) Inductive
- b) Deductive
- c) Analysis
- d) Synthesis

345. A purposeful assessment should have the following characteristics:

- a) It enhances fear and stress among the students.

- b) It serves as a feedback for students and teachers.
- c) It should be done only at the end of the year.
- d) Comparative evaluations to differentiate between the students.

346. Which of the following is not a dimension of assessment of mathematical learning?

- a) Communication
- b) Patterns and procedures
- c) Disposition towards mathematics
- d) Mathematical reasoning

347. Summative evaluation is also known as

- a) Content evaluation
- b) Primary evaluation
- c) Cost evaluation
- d) Impact evaluation

348. Which of the following types of assessment is done for giving grades/marks/credits to the students?

- a) Formative
- b) Integrative
- c) Diagnostic
- d) Summative

350. Grading the final learning outcomes is known as

- a) Summative evaluation
- b) Formative evaluation
- c) Continuous evaluation
- d) Normative evaluation

350. Which of the following types of assessment is conducted periodically with an eye on standards?

- a) Formative assessment

b) Summative Assessments

c) Portfolio assessment

d) Performance assessment

351. CCE stands for

a) Continuous Curricular examination

b) Curricular and Co-curricular examination

c) Continuous and comprehensive evaluation

d) Compulsory comprehensive evaluation

352. Which of the following is not a type of evaluation

a) Norms

b) Formative

c) Summative

d) CCE

353. Which of the following statements is not true about CCE?

a) It is a school based evaluation

b) It reduces stress among learners

c) It uses grades instead of marks

d) It increases the burden of teachers

354. Which of the following is a primary objective of examination reform efforts?

a) Promoting rote memorization

b) Encouraging competition among students

c) Assessing holistic learning outcomes

d) Focusing solely on academic performance

355. What is the purpose of introducing alternative assessment methods in examinations?

a) To increase the difficulty level of assessments

b) To evaluate only theoretical knowledge

c) To encourage creativity and critical thinking

d) To reduce the time required for examinations

356. Which of the following is a characteristic of formative assessment?

- a) It is conducted at the end of a learning period.
- b) It focuses on ranking students based on their performance.
- c) It provides feedback to improve learning during the process.
- d) It is solely based on multiple-choice questions.

357. What is the purpose of competency-based assessment?

- a) To assess only theoretical knowledge
- b) To determine the overall intelligence of a student
- c) To evaluate a student's skills and abilities
- d) To emphasize memorization of facts and figures

358. Which of the following is an advantage of open-book examinations?

- a) They encourage memorization of information.
- b) They promote cheating among students.
- c) They test the ability to apply knowledge to real-world scenarios.
- d) They discourage critical thinking skills.

359. What is the purpose of incorporating project-based assessments?

- a) To evaluate only theoretical knowledge
- b) To encourage collaboration and problem-solving skills
- c) To reduce the time required for examinations
- d) To focus on individual performance rather than group work

360. What is the role of technology in examination reform efforts?

- a) To eliminate assessments altogether
- b) To automate the grading process without any human involvement
- c) To provide personalized and adaptive assessments
- d) To limit access to information during examinations

361. Which of the following is a drawback of high-stakes examinations?

- a) They promote healthy competition among students.
- b) They create excessive pressure and stress on students.
- c) They provide accurate measures of a student's abilities.
- d) They focus on assessing holistic learning outcomes.

362. What is the purpose of introducing continuous assessment methods?

- a) To limit assessment to a single final examination
- b) To assess only theoretical knowledge
- c) To evaluate learning progress over a period of time
- d) To discourage student engagement and participation

363. Which of the following is an essential aspect of examination reform efforts?

- a) Maintaining traditional examination formats
- b) Emphasizing memorization over understanding
- c) Promoting inclusivity and reducing bias
- d) Focusing solely on academic performance

364. Which theory emphasizes the importance of observable behaviors in learning and suggests that behaviors can be shaped through reinforcement and punishment?

- a) Behaviorism
- b) Constructivism
- c) Cognitivism
- d) Humanism

365. According to constructivist theory, learning is best facilitated through:

- a) Direct instruction and explicit teaching
- b) Memorization and repetition
- c) Active engagement and hands-on experiences
- d) Independent study and self-paced learning

366. Which of the following best describes the concept of scaffolding in the context of learning?

- a) Breaking down complex tasks into smaller, manageable steps
- b) Providing rewards and punishments to shape behavior
- c) Promoting critical thinking and problem-solving skills
- d) Fostering intrinsic motivation and self-regulation

367. The zone of proximal development (ZPD) is a concept associated with:

- a) Behaviorism
- b) Social learning theory
- c) Information processing theory
- d) Sociocultural theory

368. Formative assessment is best described as:

- a) A one-time evaluation at the end of a learning period
- b) An ongoing process of gathering feedback during the learning process

c) A standardized test administered to all students in a grade level

d) A measure of overall achievement and mastery of a subject

369. Authentic assessment focuses on:

a) Multiple-choice questions and objective measures

b) Standardized tests and high-stakes evaluations

c) Real-world tasks and demonstrations of skills

d) Grades and rankings based on comparative performance

370. Which theory suggests that individuals actively construct their understanding of the world through mental processes such as problem-solving, memory, and decision-making?

a) Behaviorism

b) Constructivism

c) Cognitivism

d) Humanism

371. The concept of "multiple intelligences" was proposed by:

a) Howard Gardner

b) Albert Bandura

c) Lev Vygotsky

d) Jean Piaget

372. Which type of assessment focuses on measuring the attainment of specific learning objectives or standards?

a) Diagnostic assessment

b) Formative assessment

c) Summative assessment

d) Authentic assessment

373. The concept of "self-efficacy" is associated with:

a) Behaviorism

b) Constructivism

c) Social learning theory

d) Humanism

374. What is the purpose of educational evaluation?

a) To rank students based on their performance

b) To assess the effectiveness of teaching and learning

c) To determine the socioeconomic status of students

d) To identify the most popular subjects among students

375. Which of the following is an example of formative assessment?

- a) Final exam at the end of the semester
- b) Standardized test for college admissions
- c) Group project presentation with feedback
- d) Grade on a research paper

376. True or False: Summative assessment is conducted during the learning process to provide ongoing feedback.

- a) True
- b) false

377. What is the primary focus of authentic assessment?

- a) Assessing students' ability to memorize facts
- b) Assessing students' problem-solving and critical thinking skills
- c) Assessing students' physical fitness levels
- d) Assessing students' ability to follow instructions

378. Which of the following is an example of a criterion-referenced assessment?

- a) Grading on a curve
- b) IQ test
- c) Driver's license test
- d) College entrance exam

379. What is the purpose of norm-referenced assessment?

- a) To compare students' performance to a predetermined standard
- b) To rank students against each other
- c) To identify students' individual strengths and weaknesses
- d) To assess students' creativity and artistic skills

380. Which of the following is an advantage of using rubrics for assessment?

- a) They provide objective and consistent grading criteria
- b) They require less time and effort to develop than other assessment methods
- c) They focus solely on quantitative data
- d) They are most suitable for summative assessments

381. Which of the following is an example of a performance-based assessment?

- a) Multiple-choice test
- b) True or false quiz

- c) Oral presentation
- d) Fill-in-the-blank worksheet

382. What is the purpose of self-assessment in education?

- a) To provide feedback to the teacher
- b) To allow students to reflect on their own learning progress
- c) To eliminate the need for external evaluations
- d) To compare students' performance with their peers

383. Which of the following is a characteristic of effective feedback in educational evaluation?

- a) Vague and general statements
- b) Focusing solely on mistakes and errors
- c) Timely, specific, and constructive
- d) Providing answers and solutions

384. Which of the following is the first step in pedagogical analysis?

- a) Identifying learning objectives
- b) Designing assessment tools
- c) Developing instructional materials
- d) Evaluating student performance

385. In pedagogical analysis, what comes after designing instructional materials?

- a) Identifying learning objectives
- b) Designing assessment tools
- c) Evaluating student performance
- d) Implementing teaching strategies

386. What is the purpose of analyzing and interpreting test scores?

- a) To identify the most difficult questions on the test
- b) To determine the overall class performance
- c) To evaluate the effectiveness of the teacher
- d) To understand individual student performance

387. Which of the following is NOT a common method for analyzing test scores?

- a) Item analysis
- b) Standard deviation calculation
- c) Frequency distribution
- d) Classroom observation

388. What is the purpose of continuous and comprehensive evaluation in mathematics learning?

- a) To assign grades to students
- b) To measure only the final outcome of learning
- c) To provide ongoing feedback and assessment
- d) To rank students based on their performance

388. Which of the following is NOT an aspect covered by continuous and comprehensive evaluation in mathematics?

- a) Conceptual understanding
- b) Problem-solving skills
- c) Memorization of formulas
- d) Application of mathematical knowledge

389. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a teacher-centred approach?

- a) The teacher is the central authority in the classroom
- b) The teacher transmits knowledge to the students
- c) The students actively participate in decision-making and problem-solving
- d) The teacher controls the pace and content of instruction

390. Which of the following is a characteristic of a learner-centred approach?

- a) The teacher delivers lectures and students listen attentively
- b) The teacher encourages students to ask questions and explore their own interests
- c) The teacher provides step-by-step instructions for completing tasks
- d) The teacher evaluates students' performance based on a fixed set of criteria

391. Which of the following is a key feature of an activity-based approach to teaching?

- a) The teacher delivers content through multimedia presentations
- b) The teacher assigns individual tasks to students for independent work
- c) The teacher encourages group work and collaborative learning
- d) The teacher provides direct instruction and expects rote memorization

392. Which approach emphasizes the role of external rewards and punishments in learning?

- a) Behaviourist approach
- b) Constructivist approach
- c) Learner-centred approach
- d) Activity-based approach

393. Which approach emphasizes the active construction of knowledge through personal experiences and reflection?

- a) Behaviourist approach
- b) Constructivist approach
- c) Teacher-centred approach
- d) Project-based approach

394. Which teaching method focuses on developing students' problem-solving skills through systematic steps?

- a) Problem-solving method
- b) Project method
- c) Lecture method
- d) Demonstration method

395. Which teaching method involves students working on a complex, extended project that requires inquiry and collaboration?

- a) Problem-solving method
- b) Project method
- c) Lecture method
- d) Demonstration method

396. 'Subject matter is organised in the curriculum in accordance with the needs and level of students in a grade of difficulty....' this approach of curriculum organization is

- a) Spiral
- b) Topical
- c) Unitary
- d) Logical

397. Time limit is not specified in the case of

- a) Aptitude test
- b) Intelligence test
- c) Achievement test
- d) Diagnostic test

398. For helping slow learners a mathematics teacher can

- a) Solve problems for them
- b) Organise remedial teaching
- c) Make the syllabus simple
- d) Advise them to work hard

399. For knowing the gaps in children's learning teachers may be advised to conduct

- a) Achievement test
- b) Diagnostic test
- c) Prognostic test
- d) Entrance test

400. Individualising instruction is important because

- a) Children learn differently and at their own pace
- b) Children learn better in groups

- c) Teacher get opportunity to maintain discipline
 - d) Feedback is arranged at the end of instruction
401. Which of the following is not a major reason for reforms in mathematics curriculum
- a) Expansion of the subject
 - b) Researches in learning and instruction
 - c) Difficulty in learning mathematics
 - d) Technological development
402. Which of the following is not an aim of continuous evaluation
- a) Identifying students learning difficulty
 - b) Mentoring
 - c) Grading of students
 - d) Modifying teaching learning process
403. The test which is used to find out an individual's difficulty in a particular learning area is
- a) Intelligence test
 - b) achievement test
 - c) Aptitude test
 - d) Diagnostic test
404. The purpose of diagnostic test is to
- a) The test whether the objectives are attained or not
 - b) Identify the areas of difficulty and take remedial measures
 - c) Understand the effectiveness of learning activities provided
405. Which of the following is not an aim of continuous evaluation
- a) Children evaluate each other
 - b) To find topper in a class
 - c) To find out the study schedule of the child
 - d) To evaluate the activities of the teacher
406. The most suitable tool for measuring the learning outcome of a student is
- a) Achievement test
 - b) Aptitude test
 - c) Diagnostic test
 - d) Rating scale
407. Which test is used to discover the achievements of children
- a) Standardised test
 - b) achievement test
 - c) Diagnostic test
 - d) Intelligence test
408. Must have in portfolio of mathematics is
- a) Assignments, worksheets, lab report, report on mathematical models, mathematics posters, puzzles, special mathematical functions, etc
 - b) Photographs
 - c) Notebooks, homeworks, class activities
 - d) Class test papers
409. which of the following is not included in the preparation of design of question paper
- a) Weightage to objectives
 - b) Weightage to grading
 - c) Weightage to content

- d) Weightage to different forms of questions
410. Which of the following is not an aim of continuous evaluation
- a) To identify the learning problem
 - b) To evaluate activities of teacher
 - c) To encourage self assessment
 - d) Find the student with the highest score in the class
411. Which of the following may not lead to professional development of mathematics teachers
- a) Timely inservice training programmes to help teachers upgrade their pedagogy
 - b) Giving duties to teachers in implementation of policies
 - c) Enhancing teachers' knowledge through seminars and conferences
 - d) Getting teachers involved in various mathematics club and inter university activities
412. Which of the following is not desirable for the professional development of mathematics teachers
- a) Attending workshops and seminars on mathematics
 - b) Developing teaching learning resources
 - c) Minimum interaction with other mathematics teachers working in same school or in neighbourhood schools
 - d) Participating in faculty development programmes
413. Which of the following is an advantage of a spiral curriculum?
- a) Retention of the concepts for a longer period of time and with deeper understanding
 - b) Ability to apply the concepts across disciplines
 - c) Increased opportunities to develop theme based learning
 - d) Make the concepts more purposeful and relevant
414. Which is not an approach to organise curriculum?
- a) Unit approach
 - b) Historical approach
 - c) Topical approach
 - d) Spiral approach
415. Which of the following is meant by portfolio assessment?
- a) Students efforts, progress and achievement in particular field
 - b) Purposeful description / collection of students work
 - c) Collection of diary Read book and artistic method written by the student
 - d) All of the above
416. Artefacts, lab reports or reading logs are examples of what type of assessment?
- a) Summative assessment
 - b) Formative assessment
 - c) CCE
 - d) Portfolio assessment
417. Which among the following is a purpose of a display portfolio?
- a) To diagnose the difficulty areas of learners
 - b) To demonstrate highest level of achievement attained by learners
 - c) To document students learning of specific learning outcomes
 - d) To demonstrate mastery of learners in any curricular area

418. Portfolio at primary level includes

- a) pictures made by child
- b) self assessment sheet
- c) Parents assessment sheet
- d) all of the above

419. Which of the following is not a feature of portfolio?

- a) Portfolios collect work samples overtime reflecting development changes
- b) Portfolios involves students in design, collection and evaluation
- c) Portfolios promote self regulation by involving students in the assessment of their own learning progress
- d) Portfolios comprise of disconnected tests and quizzes and help in ascertaining the product of learning

420. A collection of students work on a variety of tasks throughout the meant for keeping a record of their performance is known as a

- a) Rubric
- b) File
- c) Data sheet
- d) Portfolio

421. What are the good practices of making students portfolios?

1. Selecting work to be included in the portfolio on the basis of a specific reason
 2. Selecting all items of work of a student to be put in portfolio
 3. Making child select her /his work to be put in portfolio
 4. Collecting range of students work over a period of time
- a) 1, 2 & 3
 - b) 1 & 4
 - c) 1, 2 & 4
 - d) 1, 3 & 4

422. Standard of performance for a defined domain is termed as

- a) Portfolio
- b) Blueprint
- c) Rubrics
- d) Achievement

423. The best way to assess a child at primary level is

- a) Home assignments
- b) Summative assignments
- c) Portfolio
- d) Periodic tests

424. A teacher of class VII asked students to put their worksheets, observation reports and material collected during a term in a folder. These folders can be called

- a) Portfolios
- b) Assignments
- c) Projects
- d) anecdotal records

425. The term 'comprehensive' in continuous and comprehensive evaluation means

- a) Scholastic development
- b) Co-scholastic development
- c) Academic skills
- d) Both 1 and 2

426.CCE Should be adopted by all schools because

- a) It affords teachers opportunities to test learners frequently
- b) It is the latest development in the field of education
- c) Traditional pen- paper tests do not assess and enhance all the attributes and abilities of learners
- d) It freeze the learners from studies and hard work

427.A teacher designs a test to find out the course of the poor grades of her learners through a/an

- a) Diagnostic test
- b) Proficiency test
- c) Achievement test
- d) Aptitude test

428.The most effective tool to assess values and attitude of learners is

- a) Summative test
- b) Anecdotal record
- c) Portfolio
- d) Unit test

429.CCE emphasis on the following steps to minimise stress on the child except

- a) Identify the learning progress of every child at periodic interval
- b) Apply remedial approaches of teaching according to the need to students
- c) Encourage learning with help of teaching aid and promote child in other activities also
- d) Tell child that it will be better if he can find his passion and leave academics

430.Remedial teaching as part of Formative assessment means

- a) Extra coaching by parents
- b) Teaching for gifted students
- c) Diagnosing and addressing gaps in learning
- d) teaching beyond the textbooks

431.Which of the following is not an objective of continuous assessment?

- a) To give feedback to parent about the child
- b) To compare the learner with other children and advise them to study well
- c) to find out the effectiveness of teaching learning process
- d) to find out the problems in learning faced by the students

432.Which of the following statements is not true about CCE?

- a) it is a school based evaluation
- b) it reduces stress among learner
- c) it uses grades instead of marks
- d) It increases the burden on teachers

433.Professional development of teacher includes

- a) Extend and deepen subject matter knowledge for teaching
- b) attending various workshops and seminar conferences
- c) Strengthen skills and dispositions to study and improve teaching
- d) all of the above

434. _____ Is a lecture or presentation delivered to an audience on a particular topic or set of topics that are educational in nature

- a) Seminar
- b) group discussion
- c) Inductive thinking model
- d) concept attainment model

435. Broad functions of the State Council of educational research and training are

- a) Design and development of integrated teacher education programmes of 4 year duration
- b) preparation of code of professional ethics for teachers
- c) development of curriculum, textbooks, training, research and innovations
- d) Accreditation of teacher education institution and their monitoring

436. What does SCERT stand for?

- a) State Council of educational research and training
- b) school council of educational research and training
- c) state cooperative of educational research and training
- d) State Council of educational research and teaching

437. NCERT was established in

- a) 1961
- b) 1956
- c) 1964
- d) 1986

438. Which of the following statements about NCERT are true?

- a) NCERT is an autonomous organization
 - b) NCERT controls the entire school system in India
 - c) NCERT acts as a nodal agency for achieving the goals of universalization of elementary education
- a) 1&3 are true
 - b) 1&2 are true
 - c) 2&3 are true
 - d) All are true

439. What does NCERT stands for?

- a) National Council of educational research and teaching
- b) national cooperative of educational research and training
- c) National Council of educational research and training
- d) Northern council of educational research and training

440. Test designed to measure certain knowledge and skills as a result of instruction is

- a) Achievement test
- b) diagnostic test
- c) prognostic test
- d) personality test

441. Which is not the aim of continuous evaluation

- a) Peer evaluation of children
- b) to find the first in the class.

c) to find learning problems.

d) to evaluate the teacher activities.

442. The —— component of CCE assessment takes care of the continual and periodicity aspect of evaluation.

a) Comprehensive

b) Continuous

c) Co-curricular

d) Multiple

443. —— assessment is regular assessment of the learning performance related to a course module and that is separated from examinations, and accompanied by regular feedback.

a) Comprehensive

b) Continuous

c) Co-curricular

d) Multiple

444. —— assessment refers to a system of school based assessment that covers all aspects of student's development.

a) Comprehensive

b) Curricular

c) Co-curricular

d) Multiple.

445. Assessment is done using multiple techniques on the basis of identified

a) Criteria

b) Questions

c) Outcomes

d) Evaluations

446. Among the following which cannot be the part of CCE?

a) Cumulative Record

b) Assignments

c) Parents-Teachers Meeting

d) Anecdotal Record

447. Which of the following is not an appropriate tool for Formative Assessment?

- a) Oral questions
- b) Term test
- c) Quiz and games
- d) Assignment

448. What does continuous evaluation mean for the student?

- a) Evaluating the students through formal tests multiple times during the academic year.
- b) Evaluating the students through the learning process continually through the academic year.
- c) Evaluating the students through understanding of subject matter content multiple times through the academic year.
- d) Evaluating the students on informal tests alone through the academic year.

449. Which of the following statements is not correct about CCE ?

- a) It is school based evaluation.
- b) It reduces stress among learners.
- c) It uses grades in place of marks
- d) It accumulates burden on teachers

450. Why are Continuous and comprehensive evaluation is necessary ?

- a) To know how much learner have not learnt
- b) To maintain the progress of learners discontinuously.
- c) No unnecessary fear of examination is seen among learner by continuous evaluation.
- d) To give importance to examination evaluation.

451. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation should be adopted by all schools because

- a) It affords teachers opportunities to test learners frequently
- b) It is the latest development in the field of education.
- c) traditional pen- paper tests do not assess and enhance all the attributes and abilities of learners.
- d) It frees the learners from studies and hard work.

452. Which is not the Criterion of an ideal evaluation?

- a) Validity

- b) Reliability
- c) Comprehensiveness
- d) Only testing of knowledge and skill of subject matter.

453. Which of the following is/are true about CCE?

- A) It is a developmental process of student.
- B) It uses assessment as a means of motivating learners
- C) It helps in developing only cognitive skill.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) only (A)
- b) (A) and (B)
- c) Only (C)
- d) All of these

454. In CCE, formative and summative assessment totals to

- a) 40% and 60% respectively
- b) 60% and 40% respectively
- c) 50% and 40% respectively.
- d) 70 % and 30% respectively.

455. Unit test and term end test indicates

- a) continuous assessment
- b) periodic assessment
- c) Only evaluation
- d) Both (a) and (b)

456. In CCE, evaluation is of two types: Continuous and ———.

- a) practical
- b) standardized
- c) diagnostic
- d) Comprehensive

457. In a continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation, the phrase 'comprehensive evaluation' indicates

- a) Evaluation of whole syllabus

- b) Evaluation of all subject.
- c) Evaluation of cognitive domain, affective domain, and psychomotor domain.
- d) Evaluation of cognitive domain.

458. Which of the following is not the function of evaluation?

- a) Diagnosis
- b) Remedial
- c) Prediction
- d) Practical

459. 'Comprehensive in CCE means

- a) Scholastic area
- b) Co-scholastic area
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) learning.

460. Mathematics is needed by all of us whether rich or poor, high or low, which value is this?

- a) Utilitarian value
- b) Aesthetic value
- c) International value
- d) Intellectual value

461. Major Educational values of mathematics are

- a) Utilitarian values
- b) Cultural values
- c) Disciplinary values
- d) All of the above

462. According to Hogben, "Mathematics is the mirror of civilization". This statement corresponds to which value of mathematics?

- a) Cultural
- b) Social
- c) disciplinary
- d) None of the above

463. The student appreciate the role played by Mathematics in preserving and transmitting traditions is an example of:

- a) practical value
- b) cultural value
- c) Disciplinary value
- d) Social value.

464. Which of the following situation is not relevant for acquiring practical value?

- a) Do bank transactions.
- b) Buy things from shops
- c) Participate in the activities of school co-operative Society.
- d) Draw geometrical figures and colour them.

465. Mathematics is like a Wheatstone and by its study one learns to think distinctly, consecutively and carefully." This is related to which value of teaching Mathematics ?

- a) Intellectual value.
- b) moral value
- c) International value
- d) Cultural value.

466. Mathematics should be a compulsory subject in the school curriculum, mainly because

- a) Mathematics is the only subject that encourages and develops logical thinking
- b) Mathematics requires special ability for successful performance.
- c) Mathematics is mainly taught for disciplinary values.
- d) Mathematics lays foundation for the study of all other subjects.

467. Which of the following is related to aim of mathematics learning ?

- a) immediate attainable
- b) broad and general
- c) specific, precise and observable.
- d) vary from course to course

468. Intelligent use of reasoning power is related to which aim of teaching mathematics?

- a) Practical aim
- b) Cultural aim
- c) disciplinary aim
- d) social aim

469. Which are the aims of teaching Mathematics?

- a) Practical aims
- b) Social aims
- c) Disciplinary aims
- d) All of the above.

470. Which is not the social aim of teaching Mathematics?

- a) provide knowledge for adjusting with the Society.
- b) Help the pupil acquire social and moral values
- c) helps in the formation of social laws and social order.
- d) Enable the learners to exercise and discipline mental faculties.

471. Which is not true about Objectives?

- a) short-term goals
- b) long-term goals
- c) specific, precise and observable.
- d) vary from course to course.

472. For selecting teaching strategies and evaluation techniques, a Mathematics teacher can follow:

- a) Text book
- b) Activity bank
- c) Question bank
- d) Hand book

473. Which of the following is not a quality of a good Mathematics text book ?

- a) Should contain more content.
- b) Should have provision for practice.
- c) should consider different levels of children
- d) should promote self learning

474. The curriculum reform group SMSG is from:

- a) USA
- b) UK
- c) India
- d) Japan

475. According to National Curriculum Framework 2005, which of the following is the main objective of learning Mathematics?

- a) To study the history of Mathematics
- b) Mathematisation of thoughts.
- c) To by heart mathematical concepts
- d) To study the basic 4 operations.

476. "National Mathematics day" is on :

- (a) December 22
- (b) December 6
- (c) March 14
- (d) June 22

477. Which number is called Ramanujan Number?

- (a) 7129
- (b) 1792
- (c) 1729
- (d) 4096

478. Who among the following is not a Mathematician?

- (a) Euclid
- (b) Fermat
- (c) Ramanujan
- (d) John Keats

479. Famous Mathematics Book Leelavathy actually the part of the Book

- (a) Aryabhateeyam
- (b) Brahmaspudasingham
- (c) Sidhantashiromani
- (d) Soothrasidhantham

480. Who is known as The Father of Geometry?

- a) Bhaskaracharya
- b) Thales
- c) Carl Friedrich Gauss
- d) Euclid

481. Which of the following mathematicians is related to the number 1729?

- a) Bhaskaracharya
- b) Sreenivasa Ramanujan
- c) Nilakanta
- d) Kaprekar

482. Name the mathematician who won the fields medal in the year 2018?

- a) Manjul Bhargava

- b) Mariyam Mirzakhani
- c) Martin Hairer
- d) Akshay Venkitesh

483. Which of the following is not a quality of a good mathematics teacher?

- a) Pedagogical Content Knowledge related to Mathematics.
- b) Ability to teach hard spots in Mathematics in a simple and effective way.
- c) Ability to understand the academic level of students in his class.
- d) Ability to complete the lessons in mathematics very quickly

484. Which of the following is not helpful for meaningful learning of Mathematics?

- a) (A) Mathematics Club Activities
- b) (B) Field Trips
- c) Mathematics Lab Activities
- d) Classroom Study focusing only on the text book

485. Which of the following is not included in the concept formation stages (ELPS) in Mathematics learning?

- a) Experience
- b) Language
- c) Problem Solving
- d) Symbols

486. An effective class for a topic in Mathematics begins with :

- a) a discussion on the learning objectives
- b) a discussion on the previous knowledge and giving motivation through some interesting activities
- c) a presentation of the learning points in an orderly manner
- d) listing all the important concepts in the topic on the black board

487. Which of the following is not a suitable method that teacher adopts in the mathematics class?

- a) Solving all problems by teacher.
- b) Asking thought provoking questions
- c) Help the children to arrive at solution of problems
- d) Giving opportunity to discuss problems in groups

488. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of a good Mathematics Textbook?

- a) Contains a lot of questions and answers of same pattern
- b) Helps concepts formation
- c) Helpful for self-study
- d) Considering individual difference of the students

489. The most suitable method for developing disciplinary values in children through the learning of Mathematics is :

- (a) Constructing diagrams and graphs
- (b) Writing definitions
- (c) Doing computations
- (d) Solving Problems

490. Which of the following is not a process skill in Mathematics?

- (a) Problem solving
- (b) Logical Reasoning
- (c) Addition
- (d) Generalisation

491. Which among the following cannot be included on the response column of a teaching manual?

- a) Reactions of students
- b) Grades obtained in the term of evaluation
- c) Self-evaluation of teacher related to the learning activities
- d) Merits and demerits of learning activities

492. Which method begins from a general principle to particular examples?

- a) Inductive method
- b) Deductive method
- c) Analytical method
- d) Project method

493. The main purpose of using learning materials in a mathematics class is :

- a) Finishing the portions in time
- b) Engaging students in different activities
- c) To reduce abstractness
- d) For novelty of teaching

494. Which of the following is an object of continuous assessment

- a) To compare the learner with other Children
- b) To Identify the mistakes and punish the child
- c) To find out the learning problem and give suitable remedial teaching to the child.
- d) To categorise the children

495. Which among the following is not a quality of a good mathematics Textbook?

- a) Contain more questions and answers
- b) That helps for conceptual development
- c) Catering students of all levels
- d) Promotes self-study

496. Which of the following is not a feature of a good Mathematics learning activity?

- a) Relationship with daily life
- b) Suitable for development of reasoning
- c) Need based and challenging
- d) Gives less importance to academically backward children

497. Which of the following is the programme conducted by SCERT for talented children in mathematics for the students in sixth standard in Kerala?

- a) NuMATS
- b) Lower Primary School Scholarship
- c) Upper Primary School Scholarship
- d) National Talent Search Examination

498. Which of the following is not included in the content area of mathematics as the primary level

- a) Number concepts
- b) Geometry
- c) Time
- d) Irrational Numbers

499. Which of the following is not a characteristic of project method?

- a) Developing interest in learning
- b) Developing good memory
- c) Developing analytical skill
- d) Developing research attitude

500. What is the suitable name of the quadrilateral formed by joining the mid-points of the sides of a rhombus?

- a) Square
- b) Rectangle
- c) Parallelogram
- d) Rhombus

501. Mathematics puzzles at primary level help in

- a) identifying brilliant students of the class
- b) Providing fun to students
- c) Testing problem-solving skills
- d) D. problem-solving skills

502. The main goal of Mathematics education is

- a) To formulate theorems of geometry and their proofs independently
- b) To help the students to understand mathematics
- c) To develop useful capabilities
- d) To develop children's abilities for mathematisation

503. Most appropriate strategy that can be used to internalize the skill of addition of money

- a) use of models
- b) Role play
- c) Solving lots of problems
- d) Use of ICT

504. Relation is between different branches of Mathematics like algebra, geometry, arithmetic

- a) Horizontal
- b) Vertical
- c) Zero
- d) 90 degree

505. Relationship of mathematics with other school subjects is termed as

- a) Co-relation
- b) Structure
- c) Relationship
- d) Taxonomy

506. Geometry is a kind of mathematics

- a) Applied
- b) Pure
- c) Real
- d) Practical

507. -----type of test lack of standardization and objectivity.

- a) MCQ's
- b) Oral
- c) Written
- d) Essay

508. -----to develop the practical knowledge of mathematical concepts

- a) Reading
- b) Teaching
- c) Classroom
- d) Exhibition

509. -----helps students to promote thinking and construction of knowledge

- a) A. Inductive thinking,
- b) Problem solving,
- c) Project based learning
- d) Concept Attainment Model

510. A mathematical statement that is proved using rigorous mathematical reasoning

- a) Theorem

- b) Rule
- c) Principles
- d) Concepts

511.-----a method for describing the relationship between two variables

- a) Term
- b) Rule
- c) Principles
- d) Theorem

512.— is the co-curricular activity

- a) Action Research
- b) Organizing Quiz
- c) CAM
- d) Teaching -Learning

513.Mathematics puzzles are most useful to

- a) Identify brilliant students
- b) Provide intersecting diversion to the students
- c) Test problem-solving students
- d) Promotes problem solving skills in students

514.Taxonomy of educational objectives are presented by

- a) Robert Mager
- b) B.S.Bloom
- c) Robert Miller
- d) Simpson

515.For development of mathematical attitude and popularizing Mathematics Education ----- Is important

- a) .Seminar
- b) Guidance
- c) Mathematics Club
- d) Projects

516.Specific to General is type of teaching method is called as

- a) Inductive
- b) Deductive
- c) Analysis
- d) Synthesis

517.Which of the following statements regarding mathematics is true?

- a) Mathematics is a tool
- b) A form of art
- c) Is a language
- d) All of above

518.Ramanujan was born on the state of Madras

- a) 22nd December
- b) 24th December
- c) 22nd November
- d) 24th November

519.-----is the statement that indicates interrelationships between two or more concepts

- a) Principle
- b) B. Facts
- c) Theorem
- d) Rule

520.Among the given which is not a co-curricular activity

- a) Mathematics Exhibition
- b) Mathematics Fair
- c) Classroom Teaching
- d) Mathematics Club

521.Multiple-choice questions are considered a type of selected-response item. (True/False)

- a) True
- b) false

522.Which of the following is a characteristic of true/false items?

- a) They provide more options for the respondent
- b) They are easy to construct
- c) They are difficult to score accurately
- d) They encourage critical thinking

523.Which of the following is a benefit of using true/false items in assessments?

- a) They provide more options for the respondent
- b) They allow for deeper analysis of student knowledge
- c) They are quick and easy to score
- d) They encourage open-ended responses

524.Multiple-choice items are effective for assessing which type of learning outcome?

- a) Complex problem-solving skills
- b) Subjective opinions
- c) Practical hands-on tasks
- d) Knowledge recall and recognition

525. When developing completion type items, it is important to:

- a) provide only one correct answer choice
- b) allow for multiple correct answer choices
- c) avoid using any answer choices
- d) encourage guessing by leaving some blanks empty

526. Which of the following is a disadvantage of using short-answer type items?

- a) They require less time to grade compared to other item types.
- b) They allow for more detailed and elaborative responses.
- c) They may lack clarity, leading to ambiguous answers.
- d) They encourage guessing and random responses.

527. Which of the following is a characteristic of completion type items?

- a) They require students to provide a brief response.
- b) They consist of a statement or question with a missing word or phrase.
- c) They are also known as open-ended questions.
- d) They involve selecting the best answer from a list of options.

528. Which of the following is a characteristic of essay type items?

- a) They require students to provide a brief response.
- b) They consist of a statement or question with a missing word or phrase.
- c) They involve selecting the best answer from a list of options.
- d) They allow students to provide a detailed and comprehensive written response.

529. Which of the following statements best describes the difference between norm-referenced tests (NRTs) and criterion-referenced tests (CRTs)?

- a) NRTs compare an individual's performance to a predetermined standard, while CRTs compare an individual's performance to the performance of other test-takers.
- b) NRTs measure an individual's absolute level of performance, while CRTs measure an individual's performance relative to a group.
- c) NRTs provide information about an individual's mastery of specific skills or knowledge, while CRTs provide information about an individual's standing in a group.
- d) NRTs are used primarily for high-stakes assessments, while CRTs are used for low-stakes assessments.

530. Which of the following statements best describes the difference between norm-referenced tests (NRTs) and criterion-referenced tests (CRTs)?

- a) NRTs compare an individual's performance to a predetermined standard, while CRTs compare an individual's performance to the performance of other test-takers.
- b) NRTs measure an individual's absolute level of performance, while CRTs measure an individual's performance relative to a group.
- c) NRTs provide information about an individual's mastery of specific skills or knowledge, while CRTs provide information about an individual's standing in a group.
- d) NRTs are used primarily for high-stakes assessments, while CRTs are used for low-stakes assessments.

531. Which of the following statements best represents an assumption of educational assessment?

- a) Assessments should focus solely on rote memorization.
- b) Assessment results are the sole indicator of a student's intelligence.
- c) Assessment should be aligned with instructional goals and objectives.
- d) Assessments are only necessary at the end of a learning process.

532. Which of the following assumptions is essential for effective educational assessment?

- a) All students learn at the same pace and in the same way.
- b) Assessments should be based solely on objective measurements.
- c) Assessments should only focus on cognitive skills and knowledge.
- d) Assessment should provide feedback to improve learning.

533. Which of the following best defines the term "measurement"?

- a) The process of collecting numerical data
- b) The process of assigning labels to objects or events
- c) The process of determining the size or quantity of something
- d) The process of analyzing qualitative data

534. Which of the following statements best describes the distinction between evaluation, assessment, and measurement in education?

- a) Evaluation refers to the systematic collection and analysis of data, assessment involves assigning a value or score to a student's performance, and measurement is the process of determining the extent to which educational objectives are achieved.
- b) Evaluation involves assigning a value or score to a student's performance, assessment refers to the systematic collection and analysis of data, and measurement is the process of determining the extent to which educational objectives are achieved.
- c) Evaluation involves determining the extent to which educational objectives are achieved, assessment refers to the systematic collection and analysis of data, and measurement involves assigning a value or score to a student's performance.

d) Evaluation involves assigning a value or score to a student's performance, assessment involves determining the extent to which educational objectives are achieved, and measurement refers to the systematic collection and analysis of data.

535. Which of the following statements correctly describes the relationship between evaluation, assessment, and measurement in the educational context?

- a) Evaluation is a subset of assessment, and assessment is a subset of measurement.
- b) Measurement is a subset of assessment, and assessment is a subset of evaluation.
- c) Evaluation is a subset of measurement, and measurement is a subset of assessment.
- d) Assessment is a subset of evaluation, and measurement is a subset of assessment.

536. Which of the following is an example of a formative assessment method?

- a) Final exam
- b) Project presentation
- c) Standardized test
- d) Grading rubric

537. In Pedagogical Analysis, the process of selecting appropriate instructional strategies and methods based on the learning objectives and learner characteristics is called:

- A) Content analysis
- b) Differentiation
- c) Instructional planning
- d) Classroom management

538. Which of the following is a key element of effective classroom management in Pedagogical Analysis?

- a) Implementing strict discipline policies
- b) Minimizing student engagement and participation
- c) Addressing individual learning needs
- d) Maintaining a rigid and inflexible curriculum

539. The integration of technology into Pedagogical Analysis should primarily aim to:

- a) Replace traditional teaching methods entirely
- b) Make lessons more visually appealing
- c) Enhance instructional goals and student engagement
- d) Increase the amount of screen time for students

540. When conducting Pedagogical Analysis, the first step is typically to:

- a) Develop learning objectives
- b) Select assessment methods
- c) Determine the length of the instructional period
- d) Choose instructional materials

541. What is the primary objective of pedagogic analysis?

- a) Developing assessment strategies
- b) Understanding learner needs
- c) Enhancing classroom management
- d) Evaluating curriculum content

542. Question: Pedagogic analysis involves the analysis of:

- a) Teaching materials
- b) Classroom discipline
- c) Parent-teacher communication
- d) Learner characteristics

543. Which of the following is an objective of pedagogic analysis in curriculum development?

- a) Identifying assessment methods
- b) Analyzing funding sources
- c) Determining learning outcomes
- d) Creating school policies

544. Question: Pedagogic analysis helps in:

- a) Promoting standardized testing
- b) Assessing teacher performance
- c) Selecting appropriate teaching methods
- d) Reducing student-teacher interaction

545. Question: Pedagogic analysis is essential for:

- a) Enhancing student creativity
- b) Ensuring equal pay for teachers
- c) Implementing standardized curricula
- d) Improving school infrastructure

546. Which of the following best describes the scope of pedagogic analysis?

- a) Studying the impact of technology in the classroom
- b) Analyzing teaching methods and strategies
- c) Examining the psychological development of students
- d) Investigating the role of parents in education

547. Which trend in curriculum development focuses on integrating mathematics with other subjects, such as science and art?

- a) Problem-Based Learning (PBL)
- b) Integrated Curriculum
- c) Mathematical Modeling
- d) Technology Integration

548. Which of the following trends in curriculum construction focuses on using mathematics to solve real-world problems?

- a) Problem-Based Learning (PBL)
- b) Integrated Curriculum
- c) Mathematical Modeling
- d) Technology Integration

549. Which of the following principles of content selection ensures that the content is aligned with the objectives of the curriculum and focuses on specific learning outcomes?

- a) Objectives-based
- b) Child-centered
- c) Correlated
- d) Cater to individual differences
- e) Flexible and practicable

ANSWERS

- 1. d**
- 2. d**
- 3. d**
- 4. d**
- 5. c**
- 6. a**
- 7. d**

- 8. b
- 9. d
- 10. b
- 11. c
- 12. b
- 13. d
- 14. c
- 15. c
- 16. d
- 17. d
- 18. d
- 19. c
- 20. b
- 21. a
- 22. b
- 23. b
- 24. b
- 25. a
- 26. d
- 27. c
- 28. c
- 29. c
- 30. a
- 31. b
- 32. d
- 33. a
- 34. b
- 35. c
- 36. d
- 37. d

38. b

39. c

40. b

41. c

42. a

43. c

44. a

45. d

46. b

47. c

48. a

49. c

50. b

51. d

52. b

53. d

54. a

55. b

56. a

57. c

58. d

59. a

60. c

61. c

62. c

63. d

64. b

65. d

66. d

67. c

68. d

69. d

70. a

71. c

72. c

73. d

74. a

75. c

76. d

77. a

78. d

79. c

80. c

81. a

82. c

83. b

84. d

85. b

86. b

87. d

88. c

89. c

90. c

91. d

92. c

93. d

94. d

95. d

96. c

97. b

98. a

99. d

100. b

101. c

102. b

103. b

104. d

105. c

106. c

107. c

108. a

109. c

110. d

111. d

112. d

113. c

114. b

115. b

116. d

117. b

118. c

119. b

120. b

121. d

122. b

123. c

124. b

125. b

126. b

127. c

128. c

129. c

130. a

131. b

132. c

133. a

134. c

135. d

136. c

137.c

138. c

139. c

140. b

141. a

142.c

143.b

144. c

145. c

146. c

147. b

148. c

149. a

150. b

151. d

152. cc

153. b

154. c

155. d

156. a

157. a

158. a
159. c
160. cd
161. -
162. d
163. c
164. d
165. c
166. d
167. a
168. c
169. a
170. b
171. d
172. c
173. c
174. c
175. c
176. c
177. c
178. c
179. c
180. c
181. c
182. d
183. c
184. c
185. b
186. c
187. c

188. c

189. a

190. d

191. a

192. d

193. b

194. c

195. a

196. b

197. c

198. d

199. a

200. c

201. c

202. c

203. b

204. a

205. c

206. d

207. b

208. a

209. d

210. d

211. a

212. c

213. b

214. b

215. d

216. a

217. d

218. a

219. c

220. b

221. d

222. a

223. a

224. a

225. a

226. b

227. c

228. b

229. d

230. c

231. d

232. c

233. b

234. b

235. b

236. c

237. c

238. c

239. c

240. c

241. c

242. c

243. b

244. c

245. b

246. c

247. a

248. a

249. c

250. d

251. c

252. c

253. b

254. a

255. b

256. b

257. d

258. c

259. c

260. c

261. c

262. c

263. c

264. b

265. c

266. b

267. c

268. c

269. b

270. c

271. c

272. a

273. b

274. d

275. c

276. c

277. b

278. b

279. d

280. a

281. b

282. d

283. c

284. b

285. c

286. c

287. c

288. b

289. c

290. a

291. a

292. b

293. c

294. b

295. d

296. a

297. d

298. d

299. c

300. a

301. a

302. d

303. b

304. a

305. b

306. b

307. a

308. b

309.d

310. b

311. b

312. d

313.b

314. d

315. c

316. a

317. c

318. c

319. b

320. a

321. c

322. b

323. a

324.a

325. a

326.c

327. a

328. b

329. d

330. d

331.d

332.c

333. a

334.c

335. c

336.c

337.d

338.b

339.d

340.b

341. all

342.b

343.b

344.a

345.b

346.c

347.a

348.d

349.a

350.b

351.c

352.a

353.d

354.c

355.c

356.c

357.c

358.c

359.b

360.c

361.b

362.c

363.c

364.a

365.c

366.a

367.d

368.b

369.c

370.c

371.a

372.c

373.c

374.b

375.c

376.b

377.b

378.c

379.b

380.a

381.c

382.b

383.c

384.a

385.d

386.d

387.d

388.c

389.c

390.b

391.c

392.a

393.b

394.a

395.b

396.d

397.b

398.b

399.b

400.a

401.c

402.c

403.d

404.b

405.b

406.a

407.b

408.a

409.b

410.d

411.b

412.c

413.a

414.b

415.d

416.d

417.b

418.d

419.d

420.d

421.c

422.c

423.c

424.a

425.d

426.c

427.a

428.b

429.d

430.c

431.b

432.d

433.d

434.a

435.c

436.a

437.b

438.a

439.c

440.a

441.b

442.b

443.b

444.a

445.a

446.d

447.b

448.b

449.d

450.c

451.c

452.d

453.b

454.a

455.d

456.d

457.c

458.d

459.c

460.a

461.d

462.a

463.b

464.d

465.a

466.d

467.b

468.c

469.d

470.d

471.b

472.b

473.a

474.a

475.b

476.b

477.c

478.d

479.b

480.d

481.b

482.d

483.d

484.d

485.c

486.b

487.a

488.a

489.d

490.c

491.b

492.b

493.c

494.c

495.a

496.d

497.a

498.d

499.b

500.c

501.c

502.d

503.a

504.b

505.a

506.b

507.d

508.d

509.b

510.a

511.b

512.b

513.d

514.b

515.c

516.a

517.d

518.a

519.c

520.c

521.a

522.b

523.c

524.d

525.a

526.c

527.b

528.d

529.c

530.a

531.c

532.d

533.c

534.c

535.b

536.b

537.c

538.c

539.c

540.a

541.b

542.d

543.c

544.c

545.a

546.b

547.b

548.c

549.a