**Department of Education, HMMCW**

**Question bank on Pedagogy (Sem-III Major, Paper Code: EDUDSC303T)**

**MCQs:**

1. Which of the following is the most important factor for effective classroom learning?

(a) School infrastructure

(b) Motivation of students

(c) Quality of textbooks

(d) Punctuality of teachers

2. According to Piaget, which of the following is the correct order of cognitive development stages?

(a) Concrete operational, Sensorimotor, Preoperational, Formal operational

(b) Sensorimotor, Preoperational, Concrete operational, Formal operational

(c) Preoperational, Sensorimotor, Formal operational, Concrete operational

(d) Formal operational, Concrete operational, Preoperational, Sensorimotor

3. A teacher uses group discussions to encourage participation. This is an example of:

(a) Authoritarian approach

(b) Democratic approach

(c) Laissez-faire approach

(d) Traditional approach

4. Which is the best method to assess learning in the affective domain?

(a) Written test

(b) Oral test

(c) Observation

(d) Practical test

5. The main purpose of continuous and comprehensive evaluation (CCE) is:

(a) To prepare students for competitive exams

(b) To improve memorization skills

(c) To assess all aspects of a student’s development

(d) To increase homework load

6. Who is regarded as the 'father' of modern education?

(a) Rousseau

(b) Froebel

(c) John Dewey

(d) Pestalozzi

7. Which is NOT a principle of child-centered education?

(a) Learning by doing

(b) Teacher dominance

(c) Activity-based learning

(d) Individual differences

8. Summative assessment is used primarily:

(a) To provide feedback during the learning process

(b) For grading at the end of a term

(c) To identify learning gaps

(d) For diagnostic purposes

9. According to Vygotsky, 'Zone of Proximal Development' refers to:

(a) What a child can do independently

(b) The difference between actual and potential development

(c) Only the skills learned from peers

(d) Unattainable tasks

10. The best way to handle a disruptive student in class is to:

(a) Punish the student immediately

(b) Ignore the behavior

(c) Discuss the issue privately

(d) Send the student out of class

11. Bloom's taxonomy classifies educational objectives into:

(a) Three domains

(b) Two domains

(c) Four domains

(d) Five domains

12. Which is NOT a feature of formative assessment?

(a) Ongoing feedback

(b) Diagnostic in nature

(c) Conducted at the end of the year

(d) Helps improve teaching

13. Sameera returned the book she took from Malti's bag because she was afraid of being punished if she was caught. This illustrates Kohlberg's

A. pre-conventional level

B. conventional level

C. post-conventional level

D. pre-operational level

14. More effective learning opportunities can be provided to students by

A. giving detailed explanation of all topics

B. using more teaching aids

C. conducting periodical tests

D. basing the teaching on real-life situations

15. A school founded on the progressive ideology will expect all students to

A. actively construct knowledge by participation and collaboration

B. follow the teachers' instructions faithfully

C. get good marks in all exams

D. learn what the teachers teach without questioning

16. Sarla, a Hindi teacher, never answers directly a question raised by a student in class. Instead, she gives other students time to think of the answer, discuss in group etc, before leading them to the correct answer. She is following which of the following approaches to teaching?

A. Behaviourist

B. Traditional

C. Progressive

D. None of these

17. A 'progressive' teacher should always motivate her students to

A. ask all the queries they have

B. acquire knowledge of the content given

C. interact actively in any discussion in the classroom

D. participate occasionally

18. Which one of the following is not a basic feature of progressive education?

A. It considers each child as the same.

B. Integrated curriculum approach is used

C. Less emphasis is laid on text books

D. Curriculum is designed as per the interests of children

19. Humanistic education focuses on

A. arts and social sciences

B. only science

C. only arts

D. social and political science

20. Teachers and students draw on one another's expertise while working on complex projects related to real world problems in a ...... classroom.

A. teacher-centric

B. social-constructivist

C. traditional

D. constructivist

21. Shailaja, a Social Science teacher, wants her students to give creative answers to her questions. For this to happen, she should

A. lecture them on the subject

B. ask questions from the text book exercises

C. ask open-ended questions which are not restricted to a given framework

D. maintain a high level of discipline in the class

22. Which one of the following is a feature of traditional education?

A. Students obey discipline in the class

B. Parents are treated as the primary teachers

C. Society is an extension of the classroom

D. None of the above

23. The best learning is that in which

A. it is given by a knowledgeable teacher

B. the pupils learns themselves

C. it is given by using educational technology

D. None of the above

24. Which of the following is not a feature of child-centred education?

A. It makes learning interesting and meaningful

B. It stresses on timely completion of the syllabus

C. It provides complete freedom to the child to grow naturally

D. Growth of the child is a priority

25. What is the cardinal principle of child-centred education?

A. Learning by doing

B. Learning by living

C. Both 1 and 2

D. None of the above

26. Which method is most suitable for studying the classroom behaviour of the child while teaching?

A. Observation

B. Case study

C. Interview

D. Questionnaire

27. The term "pedagogy" is primarily concerned with:

a) The administration of a school.

b) The subject matter to be taught.

c) Teaching methods and the principles that guide them.

d) The assessment and grading of students

28. Which of the following is characteristic of a child-centered approach to teaching?-

a) The teacher is the primary source of knowledge.

b) Students learn primarily through rote memorization.

c) The curriculum is dictated solely by the teacher.

d) Learning is activity-based, and individual differences are respected.

29. When a student struggles with a specific topic, the best pedagogical approach is often:

a) To move on to the next topic to avoid falling behind.

b) To give the student a lower grade and move on.

c) To provide remedial teaching to address the specific learning difficulties.

d) To have the student repeat the course.

30. In constructivist pedagogy, the teacher's role is primarily that of a:

a) Dictator

b) Instructor

c) Facilitator

d) Lecturer

**31.** **Answer the following questions (15 marks each)**

(a) State the differences between Associative and Situative Models of Pedagogy. What is the relationship between teaching and learning? 10+5

(b) What are the different functions of teaching? Discuss in brief teaching as a process. 8+7

(c) Define psycho-motor skills. What are the characteristics of psycho-motor skills? State its uses in teaching learning situation. 4+6+5

(d) What are the differences between principle and concept? Discuss teaching-learning of problem solving? 7+8

(e) Define pedagogy. State the scope of pedagogy. Write a note on the psychological basis of pedagogy. 4+6+5

(f) Define teaching. Discuss the principles and functions of teaching. 5+5+5

(g) Define verbal conditioning. What are the characteristics of verbal conditioning? State its uses in teaching-learning situation. 4+6+5

(h) State the characteristics and strategies of knowledge construction. How does it influence class-room teaching? 5+5+5

(i) Explain the philosophical and psychological bases of pedagogy. 8+7

(j) Briefly discuss the concept of “Teaching as a process”. What are the different levels of teaching? 6+9

(k) What is meant by 3R? Write what you know about the teaching and learning of reading. State any two importance of reading. 4+6+5

(l) Discuss the characteristics and strategies of problem learning. 7+8

(m) Discuss the factors of Pedagogy. 15

(n) Discuss different characteristics of Pedagogy. 15

(o) Explain the nature of Pedagogy. 15

(p) Briefly explain the scope of Pedagogy. 15

(q) Discuss the psychological approach of Pedagogy. 15

(r) Explain different levels of Pedagogy. 15

(s) Discuss the Educational approach of Pedagogy. 15

(t) What is the importance of pedagogy in education?- discuss with example. 15

**32. Answer the following questions (5 marks each)**

(a) State the sociological basis of Pedagogy.

(b) Write a note on levels of teaching.

(c) Why is teaching-learning of 3H required?

(d) Write down the differences between creativity and discovery.

(e) What is meant by knowledge construction?

(f) Distinguish between pedagogy and Andragogy.

(g) State the relationship between teaching and learning.

(h) Write a note on the different levels of teaching.

(i) State the importance of learning of 3R’s in our daily life.

(j) State the importance of discovery learning in fostering creativity.

(k) What is Androgogy?

(l) State any two principles of teaching.

(m) State any two characteristics of learning by verbal conditioning.

(n) State the characteristics of learning by discovery.

(o) State the characteristics of learning of knowledge construction.

(p) State any two characteristics of pedagogy with example.

(q) What are the objectives of pedagogy?

(r) State two functions of pedagogy with example?

(s) What is the difference between PK and CK?

(t) Explain any two principles of pedagogy.

(u) What is virtual teaching?

(v) What are characteristics of the philosophical basis of pedagogy?

(w) What are characteristics of the psychological basis of pedagogy?

(x) What are characteristics of technological basis of pedagogy?

(y) What are characteristics of historical basis of pedagogy in education?