

PEDAGOGY



[Primary Teacher]

1. Primary level Instructional Methods
2. Teaching strategies / techniques / skills /
3. Lesson planning / Use of ICT
4. Classroom Assessment / items development
5. Course contents of primary classes
6. Classroom management & School record
7. Child friendly environment / Multi grade Teaching
8. Child rights
9. Education Code
10. Early childhood Education /Co-curricular activities in School

[Junior General line Teacher]

1. Teaching strategies / techniques / skills / lesson planning /Use of ICT
2. Classroom assessment / items development
3. Course contents of middle class
4. Classroom management
5. School record
6. Co-curricular activities in school
7. Child Friendly environment
8. Child rights
9. Education code
10. Language teaching --Urdu and English-- instructional methods

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PEDAGOGY



- Education is derived from a Latin word: **Educere**
- Educere means: **To draw out**
- Another word of education: **Pedagogy**
- Word pedagogy derived from the Latin word: **Pedagogue**
- Pedagogue means: **(Agogos) Child, Boy, or leader**
- Word pedagogy means: **To lead the child , theory and practice of learning**
- Pedagogy is concerned with: **Teaching methods , Science of teaching ,act of teaching**
- Pedagogy is taken as an: **Academic discipline**
- Learning means: **Change in behavior**
- Socrates methods presented in education: **Socrates (399-470 BC)**
- Education is the fulfillment of soul: **Plato (374-428 BC)**
- A sound mind in a sound body, is saying of: **Aristotle (Greece) (322-384 BC)**
- The basic source of educational objectives: **Human experience**
- Determining the aim of education is the responsibility of: **Society**
- Real goal of education should be: **Acquiring skills, habits and knowledge**
- Education is a gradual process which brings positive change in human life and: **Behavior**
- Types of education: **Formal education, informal education and Non-Formal education**
- Educational planned with a particular end is view of: **Formal education**
- Formal education includes: **Schools (Institution) , Uniform, subject oriented, Certification, degree**

- Formal education is a systematic and structured : **Form of learning**
- Formal learning in education delivered by: **Trained Teacher (School, college and University)**
- Informal Education includes: **Practical adult learning, learner participation, real life participation**
- Peoples get informal education: **Reading books from library and websites**
- Informal education is when you are not studying in: **School , college and University ,Medrisa**
- Informal education is a: **Parent teaching**
- Non-Formal education: **Long process, learning from experience, leering from home, learning from environment, learning from work**
- Non-Formal education includes adults: **Basic education (School equivalent preparation)**
- Boy scouts and girl guide are example of: **Non-Formal education**
- Practice and vocational training are example of: **Non-Formal education**
- Diploma ,certificate award are not essentials to be: **Non-Formal education**
- Non-formal education has: **Flexible rules of entry and exit**
- Formal education has: **Rigid rules of rules of entry and exit**
- Informal education: **No rules of entry and exit**
- The education confined to educational institutions is: **Formal education**
- Education is not pre-planned in: **Informal education**
- Informal education is: **Life long**
- Important Element of non-formal education: **Media**
- Sources of formal education: **School, Museum and library**
- Informal education is: **Incidental** (Secondary)
- Formal education is well defined: **Curriculum**
- The sum of curricular and co-curricular activities is: **Curriculum**
- Determine the value or worth of any thing: **Evaluation**
- Word philosophy derived from: **Phila & Sophia**
- Lateral meanings of philosophy is: **Love of wisdoms**
- Axiology in philosophy deals with: **Values**
- Epistemology deals with: **Knowledge**
- Ontology deals with: **Reality**
- Ontology is also called as: **Metaphysics**
- Metaphysics deals with: **Reality**
- Eclecticism means: **Different philosophies**
- Everlasting reality is focused on: **Perennials**

- Useful culture and skill is emphasized in: **Essentialism**
- Life is continuous process is the base of: **Progressivism**
- Reforms are necessary in all walks of life is focused in: **Reconstruction**
- Study of great books is at the core of: **Perennials**
- School should be run on democratic lines is held by: **Progressivism**
- Essentialists stress on: **Mental discipline**
- Human nature remains the same everywhere hence education should be same for everyone is the philosophy of: **Perennials**
- Ethics and aesthetics are components of: **Axiology**
- Essentialists would get their aim of education from: **Tradition**
- Essentialists philosophy of education is: **Content and teacher centered**
- The objectives of education comes from: **Philosophy**
- Every system of education is based on: **Ideology of nation**
- Expected life outcomes from education are referred as: **Aims**
- Being the science wisdom, philosophy aims at: **Search for reality**
- According to charter Act 1813, education is the responsibility of: **East India Company**
- Scientific society was established by: **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1864**
- The Deoband was established by: **Maulana M. Yaqub Nanautwi in 1867**
- Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam was establish by: **Caplih Hamid-ud-Din in 1887**
- Punjab University was established in: **1887**
- Nadva-Tul-Ulema was established by: **Molana Shibbli Nomani in 1894**
- Jamia Millia Islimia was established by: **Moulana M.Ali Johar in 1930**
- AIOU established under the policy: **1972**
- The numbers of domains in taxonomies of educational objectives: **Three**
- Taxonomies of educational objectives was presented in: **1956**
- Educational Taxonomies are: **cognitive domain, Affective domain, Psychomotor domain**
- Cognitive domain: **Benjamin Bloom(American) in 1956 (06 Levels)**
- Levels of cognitive domain: **Knowledge, comprehension ,application, analysis, synthesis, evaluation**
- Lowest level of conative domain: **knowledge**
- Highest level of conative domain is: **Evaluation**
- Affective domain: **Karthewohl , Bloom and Masia in 1964: (05 Levels)**
- Levels of affective domain: **Receiving(attending), responding , valuing , organization, characterization**
- Lowest level of affective domain: **Receiving (attending)**

- Highest level of affective domain: **Characterization**
- Psychomotor domain: **Anita Itarrow (Simpson) in 1972 (07 Levels)**
- Levels of Psychomotor domain: **Reflex movement , fundamental movement , perceptual abilities, physical abilities , skilled movements, non-discursive , Origination**
- Lowest level of Psychomotor domain is: **Reflex movement**
- Highest level of Psychomotor domain is: **Origination**
- Cognitive domain: **Mental skills (Intellectual skills) (Head)**
- Affective domain: **Emotions (Heart)**
- Psychomotor domain: **Physical skills (Hand)**
- Teaching goal is: **Desirable change in behavior**
- SOLO stands for: **Structure of the observed learning outcomes**
- SOLO taxonomy presented by: **Biggs & Collies in 1982**
- Solo Taxonomy consist of levels : **05**
- Levels of SOLO taxonomy: **Pre-structural, Uni-structural, multi-structural , relational, extended abstract**
- Oldest method of teaching: **Lecture method**
- One way channel of communication: **Lecture method**
- During lecture method students: **Listen and write down some notes**
- Students are passive in: **Lecture method**
- Disadvantage of lecture method: **Lack of students attention**
- Lecture method approach are: **Teacher controlled and information centered approach**
- In lecture method Teacher talk and students are: **Passive listeners**
- Two or more aspects are understood in: **Multi-structural level**
- One aspect of task is understood in: **Uni-structural level**
- Variety of forms forums of open-ended , collaborative exchange of ideas, among a teacher and students, student's thinking, learning, problem solving , understanding or literary appreciations are called: **Discussion method**
- Symposium is a type of: **Discussion method**
- Heuristic means: **To investigate , discover or learn**
- Heuristic technique used: **Problem solving or self-discovering**
- Trial and error is: **Heuristic method**
- Heuristic concept first used in: **1970 by psychologist Amos Tversky and Daniel Kahneman**
- Activity involves: **Physical and mental action**
- We move from specific to general: **Inductive method**
- Generalization , analogy and casual inferences are types of: **Inductive reasoning**

- We move from general to specific: **Deductive method**
- Teachers used technique when introducing a new language to students: **Drill Method**
- Drilling means: **Listening to a model**
- Practice is made in learning new language is called: **Drill method**
- Socratic method is known as: **Question – Answer method**
- Socratic method is also known as: **Method of elenchus, elenctic method or Socratic debate**
- Teaching strategy and curriculum formulated by teacher for a specific subject to teach for a long period such as semester, year , month etc. are: **Macro lesson plan**
- Macro lesson plan developed by: **Dwight W. Allen**
- Macro lesson plan duration: **35-45 min**
- Macro mean: **Large scale or overall**
- **Instructions are being delivered to the entire class at one time: Macro Teaching**
- Micro teaching is a: **Teacher training and faculty development technique**
- **Micro teaching: Small scale**
- **Primary and elementary school used: Micro teaching approach**
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- Constructive feedback from: **peers and students**
- Feed back in micro teaching is: **Critical**
- Time of presentation in Micro teaching: **5-10 min**
- Numbers of students in Micro Teaching: **5-10**
- Micro Teaching start in: **1960 by Dwight W. Allen in Stanford University**
- Teleconferencing main types: **03**
- The numbers of students in cooperative learning groups: **3-4**
- Students likes the most of the time with: **Peers**
- Group of peoples who have similar interests are: **Peers**
- In peer teaching first student is expert and second is: **Novice**
- Harvard professor introduce the concept peer teaching Eric-Mazur is the early: **1990**
- Peer teaching involves one or more students teaching other students in particular: **Subject**
- Peer culture constitutes : **Socialization**
- Students performs an experiment : **Psychomotor domain**
- Highest level of hierarchy : **Evaluation**
- In MCQs test true answer is called: **Keyed response**
- In MCQs test wrong answer is called: **Distracter**
- Jerome Burner is often credited with originating discovery learning in: **1960**
- Students explore information: **Discovery method**

- Discovering learning is a technique of : **Inquiry based learning or 21st century learning**
- Discovering method is: **Constructive based approach to education**
- Discovering method is also called: **Problem based learning or experimental learning**
- Teacher perform practically in: **Demonstration method**
- A teaching method used visual aids such as , charts, posters, power point, etc. is: **Demonstration method**
- Question answer method: **Inquiry method**
- Question answer teaching strategy is an old strategy also known as: **Socratic method of teaching**
- Best for large group instruction: **Lecture method**
- Lecture method is teacher controlled and information: **Centered approach**
- Lecture strategy originated from: **Idealism philosophy**
- Idealism is also known as: **Communication strategy**
- Most useful for higher classes is: **Lecture method**
- First component of lesson planning is: **Objectives**
- Elementary science school recommended method of Teaching in Pakistan: **Activity method**
- Activity method is: **Child centered approached**
- Student centered learning also known as : **Learner centered education**
- In student centered approach focus instructions from teacher to: **Student**
- A teaching method where teacher is actively involved in teaching and learners are in passive or listening : **Teacher centered approach**
- Herbert lesson planning model steps: **05 (preparation introduction, statement of aim, presentation, recapitalization, application)**
- Method based on Dewey's philosophy is: **Project method**
- Project method is a : **Teacher facilitated collaborative approach**
- Projects are: **Students centered**
- Programmed learning presented by: **B.F Skinner**
- Portfolio is the collection of: **Student work**
- Lecture method is generally described as: **Teacher centered**
- Psychological principal of Trial and Error is: **Heuristic method**
- First step of lesson planning: **Objectives**
- Robert Gagne educational psychologist identified lesson planning: **09 steps**
- Madeline Hunter lesson planning: **07 steps**
- Learning theory constructivism states: **05 E's lesson planning**
- Collection of feedback: **Evaluation**

- Word Motivation derived from Latin word “ Movers” which means: **Move**
- Maslow’s Hierarchy of needs 1954: **Motivation theory**
- PBL: **Problem based learning**
- In PBL students kept in: **Challenging situation**
- Buzz group learner are divided into small groups: **Two or three**
- Think pair share technique was introduced by: **Frank Lyman in 1981**
- Think pair share idea of: **Cooperative learning**
- There are three to four steps in: **Think pair share**
- Think pair share is useful in: **Childhood education**
- Material and work is divided into each members: **Jigsaw**
- Teachers divided assignment work in method: **Jigsaw**
- Two or more students work together: **Cooperative learning**
- Aids which use sense or vision are called: **Visual aids**
- Models , pictures, charts, maps, flash cards, flannel boards, bulletin board, chalkboard, overhead projector and slides are: **Visual aids**
- Aids that’s involved sense of hearing are called: **Audio Aids**
- Radio , Audio recorder, gramophone are: **Audio Aids**
- The aids which involves the sense of vision and hearing are called: **Audio visual aids**
- UNESCO: **United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization**
- Universal Education of Human Rights adaptation in: **1948**
- Article 28(1) of the convention of : **Rights of children’s(CRC)**
- Convention on the rights of the child: **1989**
- CRC: **Convention on the rights of the child**
- CRC defines the human under the 18 years are considered: **Child**
- The League of Nations, adopted the Geneva Declaration of the rights of the child in: **1924**
- The United Nations Universal Declaration of human rights 1948, in Article 25(2) recognized the need of: **Motherhood and childhood**
- The United Nations of general assembly adopted united nation declaration of the child in: **1959**
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is seen a basis for all international legal standards for: **Children’s rights**
- The United Nations adopted the International Covenant on Civil and political Rights in : **1966**
- Employment of Children Act 1991 was the first pro-Child law passed by: **Pakistan**
- Parliament of Pakistan in 2010, recognized constitutional right of all children of age 05-16 years to: **Free and compulsory education**

- In Pakistan minimum age of criminal responsibility: **07 years**
- Children comprises of : **45% of Pakistani population**
- Human dignity and basic rights in: **Article 29**
- In 2010 government of Pakistan included Rights to Education(RTE) through: **Article 25 A (18 amendment)**
- RTE: Right to Education
- Article 11(3) which forbids: **employment of children's**
- Article 37 B the constitution of Pakistan stated: **Remove illiteracy and free secondary education**
- EFA: **Education for All**
- The term assessment is derived from Latin word “ assidere” mean: **Sit beside**
- Assessment for learning: **Formative assessment**
- The aim of formative assessment is to: **Monitor students learning to provide ongoing feedback**
- Assessment for learning is a continuous and an: **Ongoing assessment**
- Assessment for learning to monitor students: **Day to day biases**
- Formative assessment provide timely: **Feedback**
- Assessment of learning: **Summative assessment**
- In summative learning evaluate students at the: **End of course**
- Summative learning: **Periodic**
- Formative assessment: **Continuously**
- Summative learning: **Scores or marks**
- Formative assessment: **Feedback**
- Assessment as learning: **Lifelong learning (future learning goals)**
- Bloom revised taxonomy: **Lorin Anderson and David Krathwole in 1990**
- Bloom revised taxonomy was published in: **2001**
- LOTS: **Low order thinking skill**
- HOTS: **High order thinking skills**
- Orders of thinking skills: **Creating, evaluation, analyzing, applying, understanding, remembering**
- Purpose of evaluation: **Judgment**
- Evaluation that monitors learning process: **Formative evaluation**
- A formal and systematic procedure of getting information: **Test**
- Instrument used to measuring sample of behavior: **Test**
- Sum of questions is: **Test**
- Quantitative description of pupils performance: **Measurement**

- The process of obtaining numerical values is: **Measurement**
- The purpose of evaluation: **Make judgment about the quality of something**
- The assess of achievements at the end of the instructions: **Summative assessment**
- Vast of scope: **Evaluation**
- Least of scope: **Test**
- Sequence: **Test, Measurement, Assessment. Evaluation**
- Permanent difficulties in learnings are investigated in: **Diagnostic evaluation**
- A diagnostic assessment is a form of pre-assessment where teachers can evaluate students: **Strength, weaknesses, knowledge and skills etc.**
- Diagnostic assessment are used to check: **Current knowledge**
- Diagnostic assessment is a form of: **Pre-Assessment**
- Diagnostic assessment to check the students: **What they already know?**
- Procedure used to determine person's abilities: **Maximum performance test**
- More reliable question marking: **Multiple choice question**
- Facility value less than 0.20 means: **Item is difficult**
- Discrimination value of more than 0.4 means: **Item is acceptable**
- Solving problems of concrete materials: **Performance tests**
- Frequently used tools of summative evaluation are: **Test**
- Guessing correction formula: **$S = R - W/N - 1$**
- Difference between maximum and minimum values is: **Range**
- The numbers of scores lying in a class intervals is: **Frequencies**
- Multiple choice question is composed is called: **Stem**
- Difficult to mark reliability: **Unstructured essays**
- Projective techniques are used to measures: **Personality**
- Test for prediction on a certain criterion are called: **Aptitude test**
- Kunder Richardson method is used to estimate: **Reliability**
- Divides data into two equal parts: **Median**
- Formula of mean: **$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum Ex}{N}$**
- Compare of performance of students with each other: **Norm reference**
- Alternative name of the table of specification is: **Test blue print**
- Table f specification help in: **Test development**
- Founder of modern intelligence test: **Alfred Binet**
- High and low achievers are sorted out by: **Discrimination power**
- Structural interview: **Planned interview**
- Accuracy of measurement is: **Reliability**
- Project is concerned with: **Practical work**

- We use simulation in teaching technique: **Performance test**
- Learning difficulties during instructions can be checked with the help of **:Diagnostic evaluation**
- The scale that is used for attitude test: **Likert test**
- Supervision of teaching main purpose: **Pupils welfare**
- Supervision should be primarily: **Constrictive and creative**
- Basic purpose of supervision is to help: **Children learn more effectively**
- Elementary school teachers are directly responsible to the: **Headmaster**
- Supervision is provide: **Friendly help**
- Citizens and educators should be determined by: **School policy**
- Main responsibility of principle is: **leadership in instructional level**
- History of administration is goes back: **5000 BC**
- Democratic administration is based on: **Mutual sharing**
- Laissez faire administration is based on: **Non-Interferences**
- Main types of administration: **03**
- Administration types are: **Authoritative administration, Democratic administration, Laissez faire administration**
- Supervision is carried out by: **Principle**
- According to Fayol, elements of administration are: **05**
- Education receives for education affairs from provincial government: **83 Billion 2020-21 (2.5%)**
- Human development index ranking Pakistan number: **152 out of 189 (2020)**
- In Pakistan literacy rate: **57%(2020)**
- In Pakistan primary school dropout ratio: **22.7%**
- 40% of Pakistani population unable to: **Read and write**
- School budget includes: **Development and non-development budget**
- BM stands for: **Budget Manual**
- Salaries , Running expenditure, Maintenance of buildings included in: **Non-Development budget**
- New laboratories , libraries , are constructed under: **Development budget**
- Staff development means: **Training staff**
- Father of scientific management: **Fredrick Taylor**
- Father of operational management theory: **Henry Fayol**
- All government grants and expenditure are maintained in: **Cash Register**
- In case of GPF advance, the no of Installments for refunding: **24**
- ACR means: **Annual Confidential Report**

- ACR cannot be initiated for the period of less than: **Two months**
- Who advocated bureaucratic theory: **Max Weber**
- In case of new recruitment the probation period is: **03 years**
- Power delegated throughout an organization is: **Decentralization**
- Father of modern theory of management: **Henry Fayol**
- Pension is granted to civil servant who retired in the age of sixty: **Superannuation**
- All financial transaction of the school occurring from day to day is entered in: **Cash Book**
- Directing other for complete objectives: **Managing**
- Micro planning is done in: **Middle and Lower Management**
- Individual for giving the task: **Supervisor**
- Cash Book is maintained by: **DDO**
- Teachers' salaries and allowances collectively written in: **Cash Register**
- To motivate the others: **Leading**
- A program of activities which is designed to attain educational end: **Curriculum**
- Superannuation retirement age in Pakistan: **60 Years**
- Pension is given if the retirement service of: **25 years**
- E&D rules: **Efficiency and discipline rules**
- ADP: **Annual Development program**
- Acquaintance roll is used for: **Salary disbursement**
- Budgeting is the estimation of : **Income and Expenditure**
- Element of fear and anxiety is found in: **Inspection**
- Expenses of newspaper, coal, ice, stationery are written in: **Contingent Register**
- MIS: **Management Information System**
- Purchased from Govt grant , Purchase from contingent grant, purchased from donation are written in: **Stock Register**
- Correspondence register is used: **Dispatching mail, Receiving mail**
- Private schools in Pakistan Nationalized in: **1972**
- Remarks about merit and punishment : **Conduct register**
- Inspection officers of educational development pen down the particulars , merits demerits and views in: **Log Book**
- Which register is used to convey the orders to hand of institution and government to employee: **Order register**
- Absence without leave, girl, stuck out the rolls: **10**
- Absence without leave , boy, stuck out the rolls: **06**
- Stock annually checked and physically verified: **30th June**
- Casual leaves per annum are: **25**

- Maximum leaves sanctioned at the time under ordinary circumstances are: **10**
- Earned leave account of gusted servants are maintained by: **District Account Officers**
- Earned leave of non-gusted officers maintained by: **Service Book**
- Maximum period of leave on full pay without medical certificate: **120 days (with medical certificate 180 days)**
- Leave that cannot be refused is: **Medical leave**
- Maximum period of leave without pay is: **5 Years**
- Maximum period of leaves preparatory to retirement is: **365 Days**
- The period maternity leave is: **90 Days**
- Maternity leave can be availed by ladies in non-vacation department for: **Three time**
- Maternity leaves can be availed by vacation department for: **At all times when needed**
- The period of study leaves for the degree of doctorate is: **Three years**
- The budget in which grants for new construction are demanded: **Development budget**
- The budget in which salaries of employees are demanded is: **Non-Development budget**
- Sources of income of school is: **Funds, Donations and Government Grants**
- Money received and disbursed in: **Cash Book**
- Distance which traveling allowance can be availed is: **16Km**
- Manages the elementary school at district level: **DEO**
- School management committee is established in: **1994 (renamed in 2000, School council)**
- Space required for classroom in Elementary level: **0.60m²**
- First step in administration: **Planning**
- Co-curricular activities organized to develop social values: **Scouting**
- Chairperson of school council is: **Head Teacher**
- Special daily allowance of an officer in BPS-19 is: **825**
- Maximum limit for maternity leaves is: **90 days**
- Service book is maintained for the civil servants of grade: **1-15**
- Time table of a school depends upon: **School working hours**
- Marriage grant can be received by a government servant or the marriage of daughter: **Within 90 days after marriage**
- Study leave is granted to a government servant after continuous service of: **5 Years**
- All entries in cash book are maintained by: **DDO**
- Layoff of an employee means: **Compulsory retirement**
- Job specification means: **Description of Job**
- Generally primary school timing is: **5-6 hours**
- After devolution the post created to control education at district level: **EDO**
- Sparkplug of the school is: **Time table**

- In 1964 Loontz and Donel divided management into five parts: **POSDC**
- Overall activities of an institution: **Curriculum**
- Important factor of Curriculum to: **Achieved the objectives**
- Basic types of Curriculum: **03**
- Subject centered design- Lerner centered design – problem centered design are: **Types of Curriculum**
- Classroom is: **Mini Culture**
- Curriculum wing is responsible for the Curriculum planning and Curriculum development in: **Islamic Republic of Pakistan**
- Nature of Curriculum: **Conservative, critical , creative**
- Curriculum provide guidance for: **Students**
- Syllabus is a part of: **Curriculum**
- Curriculum presents instructional material is stated by: **Smith**
- Relationship of subjects at different levels is called: **Vertical Organization**
- Subject covered in specific time is called: **Syllabus**
- Curriculum organization used for different concepts at same class is: **Horizontal**
- Major concern of Curriculum is: **Change in individual behavior**
- The importance of Curriculum in the system of education is just like a: **Constitution in a country**
- Curriculum reflects the culture of : **Society**
- Curriculum is interpreted to mean all of the organized courses, activities and experiences, which students all under the directions and experiences which students have under the directions of the school, whether in the classroom or not, is said by: **Hilda Taba**
- Hilda Taba model of learning consists of levels: **07**
- Levels of Hilda Taba model are: Diagnosis of needs, Selecting content, selecting content, organizing content, selecting learning experience, organizing learning experiences, Evaluation
- Hilda Taba belong to: **USA**
- Learning means: **Change in behavior**
- Outline of the content is: **Syllabus**
- Evaluation, objectives and teaching strategies are the components of: **Curriculum**
- The committee responsible to finalize the curriculum up to secondary level in Pakistan: **National Curriculum committee**
- Intelligence level of gifted students is: **140 +**
- School is the mirror of: **Society**
- Types of individual differences are: **Physical , mental , emotional**

- A Curriculum is blue print or plan of the school that includes experiences for the: **Learner**
- If two or more methods are mixed up for teaching the teaching method will be known as: **Eclectic method**
- The model of Curriculum could not move above elementary stage is: **Core Curriculum**
- Detailed contents of the subjects for a class is called: **Course**
- Oxford university in: **England**
- Howard University in: **USA**
- Curriculum is the sum of total school efforts to influence a child's: **Behavior**
- Percentage of knowledge through gained through observation / vision is: **75%**
- The base on which the subject activities and experience are planned is called: **Design**
- Class generally grouped as: **Average , below average , above average**
- Logical order of content organization is to arrange the content according to: **logical sequence**
- Summative evaluation take place: **At the end**
- Education policy that gave equal weight to general science and technical education was: **1972**
- In planning and implementing Curriculum school makes its selection from: **Culture**
- Without suitable Curriculum, aims of education: **Cannot be achieved**
- Basic components of Curriculum: **04**
- Total process of Curriculum development: **Designing , evaluation, implementing**
- Arrangement of the Curriculum elements defined as: **Curriculum design**
- The main aim of education in Pakistan at primary and secondary level is attainment of: **student's abilities**
- The model of behavioral objectives of curriculum evaluation was presented by: **Tyler**
- The term “ core Curriculum” is sometimes simply called: **Core**
- The method used to evaluate the Curriculum is: **Formative evaluation, Summative evaluation and diagnostic evaluation**
- On way of finding out, what is going on in a classroom is: **Observation**
- When , what , why and How to teach is the main task of: **Educational psychology**
- The forces that effect the development of Curriculum are called: **Foundations of Curriculum**
- Philosophy and Curriculum are concerned with the question of what: **Is the purpose of life**
- Philosophical foundation of Curriculum is concerned with: **Ideas**
- Students needs and interests are important in: **Psychological foundation**
- Psychological foundations of Curriculum help Curriculum developers to understand the nature of: **Learners**

- Sociological foundations are concerned with: **Society**
- Subject centered designs revolve around: **Content**
- Nature of elements of Curriculum and pattern of their organization is: **Curriculum design**
- A frame work or plan of action for preparing a Curriculum is: **Curriculum design**
- Explanatory methods are used in: **Subject centered curriculum**
- Broad field Curriculum is a modification of: **Subject centered Curriculum**
- Rote learning is a demerit of: **Subject centered Curriculum**
- Teacher training is less emphasized in: **Subject centered Curriculum**
- Curriculum based on thinking of John Dewey is: **Activity centered Curriculum**
- The characteristics of activity centered Curriculum: **Student interest , training of practical work, overall development**
- Prior planning is not possible in: **Activity centered Curriculum**
- Curriculum emphasized for primary classes is: **Integrated curriculum**
- Development of Curriculum at higher level and its application at different levels is: **Centralized**
- The purpose of integrated Curriculum is: **Decrease in no of books**
- The relationship of different concepts at one level is: **Horizontal organization**
- The factors effecting Curriculum development: **Economic factor, sociological factors and scientific factors**
- The problem of Curriculum development in Pakistan is: **Lack of financial resources , less no of teachers , insufficient buildings of schools**
- BISE is not concerned in: **Teachers trainings**
- Allama Iqbal Open University was established in: **1974**
- The system of distance education is observed in: **Allama Iqbal Open University**
- The major function of Punjab Text Book Board: **Printing of books**
- Making value judgment about Curriculum is: **Curriculum evaluation**
- The evaluation used to improve the contents after Curriculum development: **Formative evaluation**
- Evaluation used to improve the contents after Curriculum development is: **Summative evaluation**
- Evaluation used to find out deficiency and difficulties in Curriculum is: **Diagnostic evaluation**
- Repetition of concepts of same level in two consecutive class lacks the quality of: **Vertical Organization**
- Hilda Taba's is an expert in the field of: **Curriculum development**

- The major purpose of Co-curricular activities is to: **Help students achieve a well-adjusted personality**
- Curriculum improvement should be a process: **Continuous**
- Curriculum a Latin origin word means: **Runway**
- Five stages of awareness , interest , evaluation , trial and adoption are for: **Curriculum change**
- Highest rank in ministry of education: **Secretary**
- Hildataba's Curriculum model have: **Five stages**
- Most important component of lesson planning is: **Objectives**
- Specific objectives synonyms to: **Behavioral objectives**
- To select subject matter, one should consider student's : **I.Q**
- Implementation on Curriculum is: **Educational institutions**
- Under examination reforms (2002) , the weightage allocated to first two levels of cognitive domain: **50%**
- The sources of achieving one's objectives is: **Actions**
- School Curriculum is defined as: **Experienced organized by school**
- The part of the Curriculum designed to meet the needs of all students is: **General education**
- Curriculum constriction should be the work of: **Administrators , Teachers and Curriculum experts, pupils**
- What the child study in the class is decided by: **Teacher**
- At elementary level , modern educators are favor of: **Integrated Curriculum**
- High school Curriculum neglected: **Individual needs**
- Curriculum is a word of: **Latin**
- The present trend in Curriculum development is to place emphasis on: **Flexibility in content and method and logical experience**
- Who said Curriculum is a written plan: **Smith, Stanley and shore**
- Curriculum design is a statement, which identifies the : **Parts of Curriculum**
- Hildataba believed that Curriculum should be designed by: **Teachers**
- The factors that affect the development of Curriculum are called: **Foundation of Curriculum**
- Students overall development is emphasis in: **Learner centered**
- Making value judgment about Curriculum is: **Curriculum evaluation**
- Foundation of Curriculum is: **Historical , Psychological and economical**
- At school level Curriculum is developed by: **Provincial level**
- Psychomotor domain deals with: **Practical skills**
- Morel development of learner is linked to: **Effective development**

- In experimental procedure of the content selection, the content is selected by: **Analysis of experience**
- In the subject centered Curriculum, the important elements is: **Division of knowledge**
- The objectives and the structure of knowledge is determined by: **Philosophers**
- Cognitive development is a process of: **Mental development**
- All the activities which are utilized by the schools in order to obtain their objectives is called: **Curriculum**
- A list of topics and subtopics given in a subject is called: **Syllabus**
- The process in which we decide how well have done whatever we are trying to do is called: **Evaluation**
- Hilda Taba, S.S Shore, L.R Gay are: **Curriculum expert**
- Cognitive theory is presented by: **Bloom**
- Goals provide guideline in selections of: **Objectives**
- Teaching and learning combines to make: **Curriculum**
- School wide outcomes may be classified under: **Goals**
- The Curriculum is effected by following factors: **Government, Religious groups, ideology of nation**
- Total process of designing , implementation and evaluation are: **Curriculum development**
- Curriculum decision is effected by: **Aims of education, structure of knowledge and the worth wholeness of knowledge**
- Formative evaluation of Curriculum are: **Judgmental , observational and student learning**
- Aims indicates the nature of: **Philosophical**
- What type of Curriculum is the syllabus: **Written**
- A school Curriculum is best defined as: **Organized pupil experience set by the school**
- The major purpose of co-curricular activities is to: **Help students achieve a well-adjusted personality**
- The most important elements in instruction is the: **Relationship between teacher and students**
- Psychomotor domain deals with: **Manipulated and motor skills**
- Curriculum development is: **Continuous process**
- Curriculum content is selected by applying: **As many criteria at a time**
- The most important factor which resist the curriculum changed is: **Teachers**
- Text book boards in all the four provinces are responsible for: **Publishing books**
- The planning source which helps teachers in equation is called: **Curriculum guide**
- The value and beliefs which are held by entire population are called: **Universal**

- The type of Curriculum which holds a set of common learning is called: **Core curriculum**
- The basic objective of Curriculum is: **Adjustment in society**
- What provide guidelines for selection of content: **Objectives**
- The Curriculum which reduces the no of books is: **Integrated Curriculum**
- The process in which the strengths and weakness of the curriculum are identifies is called: **Evaluation**
- The ability to solve the problems or to adjust in the new environment: **Intelligence**
- Founder of behaviorism is: **J.B Watson**
- Concrete operation occurs at the age of: **7-12 years**
- Child development study is useful for: **Teachers**
- Independent variable is applied to: **Experimental group**
- Life of individual starts from: **Zygote**
- Classical condition was presented by: **I. Van, P.Pavlov**
- The variable whose effect is sought is called: **Independent variable**
- The variable which is effected by independent variable is called: **Dependent variable**
- Variables other than, independent variable which can effect dependent variable are called: **Relevant variable**
- Method in which keen study of any event or behavior is made : **Observation method**
- Study of behavior under controlled conditions is: **Experimental method**
- Growth of children is studied in: **Development method**
- Sensory disabilities are studied in: **Psycho-physical method**
- Period starting from Zygote to 250-300 days is: **Pre-natal period**
- Period starting from birth to two weeks is: **Neonate period**
- Period starting from 13 years to 19 years is: **Adolescence**
- Hereditary factors: **Color, height and eye color**
- Environmental factors: **Diet, water and light**
- Cognitive development deals with: **Mind**
- Jean Piaget described cognitive development stages: **04**
- Period starting from birth to two years in cognitive development: **Sensory motor stage**
- Period starting from 2-7 years in cognitive development is: **Pre-operational stage**
- Period starting from 7-12 years in cognitive development is: **Concrete operational stage**
- Period from 12 years and onward in cognitive development is: **Formal operational stage**
- Child forget the things in: **Sensory motor stage**
- Child describe unsystematically in: **Pre-operational stage**
- Child think logically in: **Concrete stage**
- Operant conditioning was presented by: **Skinner**

- Change in behavior is due to reinforcement in: **Operant conditioning**
- Negative reinforcement: **Punishment in class**
- Concept of meaningful learning through perception was presented by: **David Ausubel**
- Founder of Humanistic approach is: **Maslow**
- Founder of client centered therapy was: **Carl Roger**
- Developed personality traits: **Gordon**
- I.Q stands for: **Intelligence Quotient**
- I.Q of average child is: **90-110**
- I.Q below 90 is: **Retarded child**
- Growth of child is important: **Physical, mental and moral**
- Meaning of word psychology: **Study of soul**
- Word psychology is derived from: **Greek language**
- Stern formula to determine I.Q is: $M.A / C.A \times 100$
- I.Q formula is given by: **Sigmund fund**
- First intelligence test developed of : **Binet in 1905**
- Relationship one tries to solve the problem of other is called: **Concealing**
- Psychology is the study of: **Human behavior**
- Pre-operational stage in Piagetian cognitive development theory: **2-7 years**
- Psychoanalysis, a school thought in psychology was introduced by: **Freud**
- I.Q of the gifted children's is: **140 and above**
- Cognitive learning theory is known as: **Information processing theory**
- Laws of learnings were founded by: **Pavlov**
- Person centered counseling: **Carl Rogers**
- Theory cognitive development was presented by: **Piaget (Born in Switzerland)**
- Cognitive learning theory was presented by: **Burner**
- Theory psychological development was presented by: **Erikson**
- Theory of moral development was presented by: **Lawerence Kholberg**
- Hierarchy of needs presented by: **Maslow**
- Concept of discovery learning was presented by: **Ausubel**
- Behaviorisms is associated with: **J.B Watson**
- Basic born emotion: **Love and fear**
- First psychologist: **Aristotle**
- Founder of socio-psychological development was: **Erickson**
- Semantic memory: **Memory for meanings**
- Trial and error theory was presented by: **Thorndike**
- Pavlov work was with: **Dogs**

- Projective technique used to measure: **Personality**
- Thinking and reasoning is: **Formal operational stage**
- Word emotion is derived from the Latin word: **Emovere**
- Educational psychology is an branch of: **Applied psychology**
- Student age of 11 is: **Adolescence**
- Interests of boys and girls in sports: **Pre-adolescent**
- At birth, average weight of baby: **Boy 08 pounds and girl 07 pound**
- Intelligence test measures: **Academic potential**
- Mental age of child is measures of: **Level of mental** maturity
- Morel development involves: **What is right and wrong**
- Book Emile on education: **Rousseau**
- According to john Dewey School is institution: **Social**
- According to john Dewey education is a process: **Social process**

ICT in Education

ICT: Information and Communication Technology

ICT impact on Teachers in Education

Teachers access to:

- Lesson plans
- Networks of Teachers
- Pedagogical techniques
- Publications
- Notes , printed text books can be digitalized with the help of Technology
- E-Books
- Encyclopedia

Evaluation:

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| ▪ Employee Register | Library record | Progress record |
| ▪ Students register | Placement cell | Alumni record |
| ▪ School campus record | Timetable | Finance and Accounts |

Teachers ICT using in Education:



1. Online classes
2. Access to information
3. E-Books easily available / E-Newspapers/ online news
4. Projector use in classroom / online staff meetings
5. Interest in Learning / web searching / Email
6. Use printer with the help of computer technology / Composing papers
7. Manage accounts in MS Excel
8. Prepare notes in MS Word
9. Prepare presentations in Power point
10. Typing Urdu in in-page

ICT

1. ICT used in class for: **Active learning**
2. Advanced countries using: **ICT**
3. Pakistan is not advanced in: **ICT**
4. ICT need: **Fast Internet**
5. ICT most suitable in: **College and University level**
6. Learning through is called: **E-Learning**
7. ICT increases: **Learning activities**
8. The help of YouTube: **We learn any type of skills**
9. Opaque projector used: **2D and 3D projector**
10. Learn new concepts with the help of: **Tutorial**

Introduction to Computer in Education:

1. Father of modern computer: **Charles Babbage**
2. Computer given result after: **Data processing**
3. Physical parts of Computer: **Hardware**
4. Name of first arithmetic machine: **Abacus (Counting frame)**
5. USB is used: **Store data**
6. Hard disk used for: **Store data**
7. Microcomputer: **Laptop, PC, Note book computer**
8. Computer measures data in continuous process is called: **Analog Computer**
9. Input device is: **Scanner**
10. View , edit and file are present on: **Menu bar**
11. CPU: **Central processing unit**
12. Function of input device: **Input data**
13. Function of output device: **Receive data**
14. Power of computer is measures in: **Mega and Giga Hertz**
15. Area of screen is called: **Desktop**
16. Digital data transmitted: **Modem**
17. 01 kilo byte is equal to: **1024 Bytes**
18. Spread sheet analysis: **Microsoft Excel**
19. Raw facts called: **Data**
20. Projector used for: **Presentation**
21. Mouse is: **Pointing device**
22. Urdu typing: **In-page**
23. Computer software : **System software and application software**
24. www is also called: **HTTP**
25. the most suitable software used to make lecture slides: **MS power point**
26. CAI: **Computer assisted instructions**
27. Necessary for LAN: **Network interface card**
28. PC are called: **Mini Computers**
29. The flickering point on screen: **Cursor**
30. Bar on screen is called: **Title bar**
31. Transfer input data into binary language: **Translator devices**
32. Basic memory unit in computer: **Bit**
33. Internet is a: **Large area network**
34. Super computer is used for: **Scientific laboratories**
35. RAM is also called: **Volatile**

36. Keyboard is: **Input device**
37. E-mail stands for: **Electronic mail**
38. One byte is a group of: **8 bit**
39. Functions keys in keyboard: **12**
40. DOS: **Disk operating system**
41. Bit: **Binary digit**
42. Website is: **Address**

Template of Lesson Planning in English

- ✚ Subject and Grade:.....
- ✚ Topic:
- ✚ Unit:.....
- ✚ Duration / Numb of periods:
- ✚ Students learning outcomes:
- ✚ Students will be able to:.....
- ✚ Information for Teachers:
- Key points
 - Concept map
- ✚ Material Resources:
- Question related to previous knowledge
 - Warm up activities
- ✚ Development:.....
- Activities for teach the concept
 - Sum up /conclusion:
 - Revision of key points / brief summery
- ✚ Assessment:
- Variety of techniques used
 - Questions for evaluations
- ✚ Follow up:
- Enrichment activities
 - Home work
 - Projects
 - Textbook questions

Template of lesson plan in Urdu

سبقی منصوبہ بندی کا خاکہ

مضمون اور جماعت:-----

عنوان:-----

یونٹ:-----

طلباء کے نصاب سے لیے گئے عنوان:-----

معلومات برائے اساتذہ:-----

اہم نکات

تصوراتی خاکے

وسائل / ذرائع:-----

طلبہ کے سابقہ علم میں سے سوالات / سرگرمیاں

تصور کی پختگی:-----

سرگرمیاں

خلاصہ:-----

اہم نکات کو دہرانا

جائزہ / جانچ پڑتال:-----

مختلف طریقہ کار

ایسے سوالات جو استاد طلبہ کے سیکھنے کے لیے استعمال کرے

مشق:-----

علم کی وسعت کے لیے سرگرمیاں

پروجیکٹس

ٹیکسٹ بک کے سوالات

گھر کا کام

Child Rights

The United Nations **Convention on the Rights of the Child** (commonly abbreviated as the **CRC** or **UNCRC**) is an international human rights treaty which sets out the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children. The Convention defines a child as any human being under the age of eighteen, unless the age of majority is attained earlier under national legislation.

Articles: 54

Signed: 20 November 1989

Location: New York City

Effective: 2 September 1990

Condition: 20 approvals

Signatories: 140

Parties: 196 (all eligible states except the United States)

Depositary: UN Secretary General

Languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish

- **CRC(Convention on the rights of the child's):Passed by general assembly on 20 Nov 1989 (54 Articles)**
- **Convention rights of the child held in: USA**
- **Right of education mentioned in 1973 constitution of Pakistan: Part 2**
- **Minimum age of free and compulsory education to all children's in Pakistan constitution 1973: 05 years**
- **Maximum age of free and compulsory education to all children's in Pakistan constitution 1973: 16 years**
- **Rights of education mention in constitution of Pakistan: Fundamental rights**
- **In constitution of Pakistan article mentions the principle of policy about education: Article 37B**
- **Right of education in which article of constitution of Pakistan: Article 25A**
- **In which amendment, Article 25A is included in constitution of Pakistan: 18th Amendment**
- **The state shall provide free and compulsory education from age: 05-16**
- **World provide free and compulsory primary education and Pakistan position: 125th**
- **School going age in Pakistan: 03-05 years**
- **Infancy period is: Birth to 02 years**
- **Early childhood period of children is: 03 to 05 years**
- **Middle childhood age is: 09 to 11 years**
- **Adolescence period of childhood is:12 to 18 years**
- **Kindergarten mean: Children Garden**
- **Out of school children's in Pakistan: 22 Million**
- **Pakistan spend GDP on education: 2.0 -2.5 %**
- **Pre-school education age : 03 +**
- **RTE: Right to education**

- **NCHD: National commission for Human development**
- **Child protection advisory board: Islamabad**
- **In Pakistan age 05 to 17 years engaged as a child labor: 12%**
- **Rights of children's are concerned with: Child abuse**
- **CRA(Child right act) developed in: 2003**
- **Age of toddler in early childhood education is: 01-03 years**

School Record

General duties of the head of an institution:

The head of the institution shall be responsible for its proper administration and management of an institution, boarding house and hostel. He shall be maintain discipline among the staff and students, organize and supervise the institution, regularly participate in teaching work, arranged the games and other curricular activities. Ensure that all registers are regularly maintained. The head of the institution shall take at least six periods a week. (Article 10, Punjab Education code)

Registered and books to be maintained:

1-Related to head of institution:

- 1) **Punjab Education Code:** The book should be available in School library.
- 2) **Order Book:** Necessary orders, instructions and important information.
- 3) **Log Book:** necessary for schools only and included for reporting comments, remarks, opinion by the inspection officers of the department.
- 4) **Log Book for official vehicle:** Use for Government vehicles – Car, jeep, bus, motorcycle, and utilization of petrol, diesel, CNG, meter reading.
- 5) **Visitors Book:** For waiting of opinion, comments, remarks, political personalities other dignitaries, officers from other departments.
- 6) **Movement register:** Writing of Movement of Head Teachers and staff members if they leave the school during duty hours.
- 7) **Teacher's attendance register:** The attendance shall be recorded regularly and punctually. Arrival and departure –time with signature and electronically Bio metric.
- 8) **Casual leave account register:** Record of casual leaves taken by staff members.
- 9) **Conduct and punishment registers:** Article 43, remarks need only be entered in this register when a students celebrated for special merit, special report, reward etc.
- 10) **Property register, permanent stock register, Assets register:** all assets of the school are recorded.

2-Teachers, Employees personal files:

Containing complete service record. Service books of the officials remain in custody of DDO or controlling officers. Records of PERs /ACRs should be maintained.

- 1) **Correspondence register:** Related to letters
- 2) **Dairy register / Receipt register:** All receipt documents.
- 3) **Dispatch register:** Day to day checking
- 4) **Peon Book:** Work and management
- 5) **Supervisory diary of head teacher:** Inspection of classes / checking of teachers diaries, checking of various affairs, personal notes.
- 6) **Daily attendance register:** Enrollment of students –present, absent, etc.
- 7) **Scholarship register:** Scholarships on the basis of 5th, 8th and 10th class examinations.

3-Register related to finance:

Cash book, cheques, amounts received from government treasury. 1st page income, receipts 2nd page payment.

- 1) **Acquaintance Roll:** Receipt amount by staff members – Fixing of revenue stamps, signature or thumb impression.
- 2) **Contingent grants register:** Letter number and dates, amounts sanctioned, expenditures along with relevant file of documents receipts.
- 3) **Contingent stock register:** Stationery and other consumable articles, pay rolls, pay bills, computerized and manual bills.
- 4) **G.P Fund register:** Record of G.P fund detections of staff members. F.T.F register and school council proceeding, meeting register and related record, pasting file.

4-Students Record:

- 1) **Admission and withdrawal register:** Name of the students, father name and date of birth of the students, school leaving certificates.
- 2) **Student's attendance registers:** Daily attendance both times, no columns of attendance registers, should be blank, entries of funds etc.
- 3) **Examination register:** Result of students, progress reports etc.

5-Teachers Record:

- 1) **Teacher's diary lesson plan:** Particular of students, personally of notes etc.
- 2) **Library register/ Digital library:** Record of books available in library, maps , drawing, photographs,
Microfilms, sound recordings, electronic devices, educational films etc.

- 3) **Library issue register:** Books issue to the students and teachers.
- 4) **Stock register:** Consumable article, laboratory, sports etc.

6-General Registers:

- 1) **Tree register:** Auction of trees etc.
- 2) **Bazm-e-adab and other societies:** Club boys scouting's, Girls guiding, dramatic society, environment club, parent's teachers associations etc.
- 3) **Time Table:** Teachers time table, class time table, leave arrangement, temporary time table.
- 4) **Record of universal primary education UPE:** Record of school going age children, record of kids.
- 5) **Record of Universal secondary education USE:** Record of school children.
- 6) **Record of distribution of free books:** All record of distribution of free books.
- 7) **Directory of schools:** History of school, situation of school, list of school heads, list of teachers, detail of co-curricular activities, results of SSC/ Middle standard , enrollment of students, feeding schools, detail of schools.

EDUCATION CODE

Education Code

Education code is a state laws that grants basic rights and primary responsibilities to classified employee of department.

DPI: Director public instructions: Colleges in charge officer at education department.

DPI: Director public instructions: Schools in charge officer at education department.

Department: Education department of Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Division: Administrative area declared by the Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

District: One administrative unit at Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Divisional Directors:

1. **Divisional Director Colleges:** An officer of education department Colleges that is in-charge of declared administrative division.
2. **Divisional Director Schools:** An officer of education department Schools that is in-charge of declared administrative division.
An in-charge officer of secondary Schools department of educational division.
3. **Divisional Director Elementary:** an in-charge officer of elementary schools department of educational division.
4. **Director Technical Education:** An in-charge officer of technical educational department.
5. **District Education officer:** An in-charge of schools in a district.
6. **Director Teacher foundation:** An in-charge officer of Teacher foundation department.
7. **Inspecting officer:** An officer that inspecting and assessing the educational institutions.

DEPARTMENTS

1. **Boards:** Schools and colleges are affiliated with boards. Secondary and higher secondary boards or technical boards.
2. **College:** College is an institution which is responsible to provide education from intermediate level to onward.
3. **College of Education:** College of education is a post graduate institution which is responsible to provide education future secondary school teachers.
4. **Higher secondary school:** Is responsible to provide education from 06th to 12th class.
5. **High School:** Is responsible to provide education up to matric level.
6. **Middle School:** Is responsible to provide education up to 8th class.

7. **Primary School:** Is responsible to provide up to 5th class.

General Rules and Regulations:

1. Space for secondary and college students: 1 m²
2. Space for elementary student: 0.60 m²
3. Pre-Nursery to two class could be promote any time.
4. Fine ratio in case of violation of rules and regulations: College student=150 rupee, Secondary student=25 rupee, elementary student=10 rupee.
5. In case of serious miss- conduction college council or head of school could be restricted maximum one year.
6. Student name withdraw from attendance register in case of absence without leave for boys, 06 absents and girls 10 absents.
7. Enrollment Minimum age for primary is 05 years, for intermediate maximum age is 20 years and BA, BSC, B.COM age is 25 years.
8. Pre-Nursery and early childhood education period is 03 to 05 years.
9. Time table: Summer season (16th April to 14th October) 8:30 Am to 2:00 Pm (Break 12:00-12:30) Winter season: (15th October to 15th April) 8:30 Am to 2:30 Pm (Break 1:00-1:30)
10. Vacations:

Summer season: 63 days

Winter season: 08 days (24th Dec to 31 Dec)

Spring season: 1st April to 15 April

11. Gestated vacations:

Eid Milad-un-Nabi (01 day, 12 Rabi-ul-Awal)

Pakistan day (01 day, 23rd March)

Independence Day (01 day, 14th August)

Defense day (01 day, 06th September)

Eid-ul-Fitr (03 days)

Eid-ul-Azha (03 days)

Ashora (02 days)

12. AJK Vacations:

24th October 01 day (Yome Tasis)

Eid Milad-un-Nabi (01 day, 12 Rabi-ul-Awal)

Eid-ul-Fitr (03 days)

Eid-ul-Azha (03 days)

Ashora (01 day)

Defense day (01 day, 06th September)

Independence Day (01 day, 14th August)

Pakistan day (01 day, 23rd March)

Teachers Recruitment

1. Minimum age of Teacher recruitment: 18 years
2. Maximum age: 35 years (AJK 40 years)
3. Retirement age: 60 years

Leaves:

1. Casual leave: 25 in a year
2. Annual leave: 12 in a year
3. Study leave: Minimum 02 years and maximum 03 years in a whole service
4. Sick leave: Medical officer recommended as patient condition.
5. Maternity leave: 90 days (03 time in whole service)
6. Leave not due: Only permanent servant, for 365 days against his/her whole service and 90 days against 05 years' service.
7. Leave without pay: Maximum for one years after 05 year service, two years after 10 year service.
8. Leave on full pay: without medical certificate 120 days, with medical certificate 180 days, 365 days during the whole service from annual leave account.
9. Leave on half pay: From annual leave account
10. Special leave: On female employee husband death 130 days leave with full pay.
11. Disability leave: On medical recommendation of doctor 720 days 150 days with full pay. (with half pay)
12. Ex. Pakistan leave: 120 days with 3000 rupees monthly.
13. Leave property to retirement: 365 days before retirement with pay.

NPTs

National Professional Standard for Teachers

Ten Standards:

1. Subject matter knowledge
2. Human growth and development
3. Knowledge of Islamic ethical values and social life skills
4. Planning and strategies
5. Assessment
6. Learning environment
7. Effective communication
8. Collaboration and partnership
9. Continuous professional development
10. Teaching of English as foreign language

Method of Teaching English at Elementary level

- Total alphabets in English language: **26**
- Communication is derived from the Latin word: **Communis**
- Communis means: **Common**
- Exchange of ideas of two or more persons is: **Communication**
- Communication without words: **Non-Verbal Communication**
- The number of English language communication skills are: **04**
- English language communication skills are: **Listening, speaking, reading**
- First objective of teaching English is to develop: **Listening skill**
- The number of kinds of sounds are: **02**
- Kinds of sounds are: **Consonant sound and vowel sound**
- Phonetics branches are: **03**
- Phonology is the study of how sounds are: **Organized**
- Highest level of linguistic is: **Phonetics**
- The number of vowels are in English are: **05**
- The number of consonant in English are: **21**
- Conversion of spoken words into written language is: **Transcription**
- Orthography means: **Writing system**
- The number of vowel sounds in English: **20**
- The number of consonant sound in English: **24**
- The number of phonemes in English language: **44**
- The letter is written but not spoken: **Silent**
- A phonemes is a: **Sound**
- Linguistics is the scientific study of: **Sounds**
- Language is a vehicle for expressing of feeling is: **Functional view**
- How language is structured: **Structural view**
- Arbitrariness means: **Chosen without reason**
- Spoken languages in the world: **3000 Plus**
- According to David Crystal the number of languages: **6809**
- According to David Crystal the number of languages families: **100**
- In listening the following is involved: **Ears and mind**
- STM mean: **Short term memory**
- LTM means: **Long term memory**
- Global listening is also called: **Extensive listening**
- Dictation means: **Test of writing**
- Cloze means: **Missing part**

- Intonation is the use of: **Tunes**
- Skimming is a type of: **Reading**
- Reading the question paper in the examination hall is the example of: **Intensive reading**
- 3R means: **Read, recall and review**
- In SQ 3R, S stand for: **Survey**
- In SQ3 R, Q stands for: **Questions**
- Punctuation means: **Marks**
- Phonetics is the study of: **Sounds**
- English language use in Pakistan: **16 Million people**
- The method of teaching foreign languages without using pupils first language is: **Direct method**
- Role play is also called as: **Simulation**
- A grammar which states rule of what is considered the best or most correct usage is: **Descriptive grammar**
- In direct method translation usage is: **Not used**
- A test which is designed to provide a measures of performance that is interpretable in terms of an individual's relative standing in some known group is called: **A norm referenced test**
- What does bilingualism mean: **Knowing two languages**
- Alphabetic method is also called: **Spelling method**
- A grammar which describes how a language actually spoken and written is called a: **Descriptive grammar**
- Phonetic method is a method of teaching children: **To read**
- Grammar translation method is based on: **Classical approach**
- What is meant by reading in chunks: **Short pieces**
- Words which refers to a thing, quality state or action and which have meaning when the words are used alone are called: **Content words**
- A test which measures a student's performance according to a particular standard which has been agreed upon is called: **A criterion referenced**
- Listening and readings are: **Receptive skills**
- Receptive skills are also called: **Passive skills**
- Alphabets methods was invented by: **Americans**
- Content words are also called: **Lexical words**
- In phonetic method the children are taught to recognize relationship between: **Letters and sounds**
- What does objectives refers to: **Facts**

- Functions words are also called: **Form words**
- Macro teaching is: **Teaching one or more skills at the same time**
- The test in which words are removed from a reading passage at regular intervals, leaving blank is called: **A cloze test**
- What is meant by recapitulation: **Summing-up**
- Speaking and talking are: **Productive skills**
- What do you mean by review: **Critical evaluation**
- Teaching technique employed for teachers training is: **Micro-Teaching**
- Why do we skim a paragraph or lesson: **To guess**
- Deductive method is a method of teaching: **Grammar**
- What do the close and deep reading of a text called: **Intensive**
- The ability to use two language freely and fluently with native speaker like proficiency is known as: **Bilingualism**
- The main purpose of learning a language is: **Communication**
- Name the key in the process of habit formation: **Practice**
- In deductive method of teaching grammar we proceed from: **Examples of rules**
- The oldest method of teaching a language is: **Grammar translation method**
- The time period in microteaching is: **5-10 min**
- Point out one receptive skill: **Listening**
- Expressive skill is: **Writing**
- Alphabetic method is also called: **Spelling method**
- A test of writing is: **Dictation**
- Cloze means: **Missing part**
- Conveying the message through words of mouth is: **Speaking**
- A conversation between two persons: **Dialogue**
- The other form of dialogue is: **Role-Play**
- The advance stage of speaking is: **Discussion**
- The last stage of writing is: **Advanced writing**
- The practical analysis of language is: **Grammar**
- It is said that language is always: **Changing**
- Listening and writing: **Passive skills of teaching**
- Position of English in Pakistan: **Privileged**
- Behavioristic theory: **Skinner**
- Famous theory of language: **Innate**
- Learning of language kids approaches: **05**

- Method of English teaching used in our Government school is: **Grammar translation method**
- The integral part of communicative approach: **Speech**
- Direct method first called as: **Reform method**
- Aural-Oral approach: **Audio Lingual method**
- Lingual means: **Speaking**
- Audio Lingual method invented in: **1930**
- Method of teaching of reading are: **04**
- The procedure of alphabetic method is: **Letter-words-phrases-sentence**
- Procedure of sentence method is: **Sentence- phrases-words-letters**
- Units of phonic method is: **Sounds of letters**
- Phonic method is: **Scientific**
- Speaking and writing are: **Productive skills**
- In production stage role of teacher is: **Passive**
- Free activity in speaking skill is: **Pair work technique**
- The position of reader is: **Decoder**
- Skimming means: **To get the overall meaning of text**
- Faster than skimming is: **Scanning**
- Activity of writing is: **Muscular**
- Grammar is the practical analysis of: **Teaching**
- Prescriptive grammar and descriptive are: **Two types of grammar**
- Prescriptive grammar are: **Rules**
- Descriptive grammar are: **Trend**
- Prescriptive grammar distinguish: **Correct and incorrect**
- Among method of teaching grammar, methods most important are: **Deductive and inductive**
- Basic concept inductive approach: **Rules should come first and examples later**
- Pros is derived from: **Latin**
- Language used in poetry is: **Figurative**
- Simile means: **Like**
- Develop simile is also known as: **Homeric simile**
- Metaphor is derived from: **Greek**
- Which is very important in lesson planning?: **Objectives**
- Steps in a lesson planning Sir Fredrick are: **05**
- In four ps format there are four steps one preparation, two presentation, three practice and what is four?: **Production**

- Micro teaching through technique is also called: **Classical Micro teaching**
- The time period in micro teaching is: **5-10 min**
- Phases in micro teaching are: **05**
- The concept of team teaching emerged in: **1954**
- The concept of peer teaching was introduced by: **Dwight Allen**
- In peer teaching who teaches the class?: **Students**
- In teaching, role play is considered as: **Simulation**
- The main objective of role play is: **Direct relation in life and Develop speaking skills**
- In multi grade teaching how many teachers participate?: **One**
- The role of teacher in multi-grade teaching is: **Facilitator**
- In three basic questioning strategies two are convergent, divergent what is third?:

Evaluation

- The formula of asking question is: **A+P+C**
- Yes/ no questions are also called: **Polar**
- English is taught in Pakistan from: **Class one to graduate**
- To ask the confirmation of some information we ask questions: **Tag questions**
- Semantic pictures means: **To teach words meanings**
- The advantage of A.V aids is: **To create interest**
- English language foreign vocabulary: **80%**
- English was introduced in sub continent: **1832**
- Ability to communicate two languages: **Bilingualism**
- Main languages in Pakistan: **04**
- Learning a language is: **An Art**
- The key in the process of habit formation: **Practice**
- Direct method strongly emphasis on: **Oral work**
- Audio lingual means: **Listening and speaking**
- Electric approach means: **Drawing from various**
- Units in phonetic are: **Sound of letters**
- The knowledge of a native speaker of a language is: **Implicit**
- While reading, our eye movement from one word to another is: **A series of jerks**
- We try to find specific information in: **Scanning**
- Reading newspaper is: **Skimming**
- Novel reading is a: **Extensive reading**
- Best way of reading a text is: **To read text in chunk**
- What shall we do if we find an unfamiliar word: **We may guess its meaning**
- Reading practice at primary level: **Loud reading**

- Mechanical as well as: **Load reading**
- Mechanical as well as mental skill is: **Writing**
- Mother language helps a learner to: **Learn**
- A classical method of teaching a foreign language is: **DM**
- The conversation between two people is: **Dialogue**
- Rule oriented language is known as: **Prescriptive**
- Non-Visual information in reading is concerned with: **Prior knowledge of reader**
- The ability to recognize the alphabets is: **Reading**
- The knowledge of the rules of grammar comes first and practice later: **Inductive**
- Science of language is: **Grammar**
- Properties of language: **02**
- Total traditional sounds in English: **44**
- Reading to get theme of text means: **Scanning**
- Choose the odd one: **Paragraph**
- Teaching of grammar we normally used: **Translation method**
- Poetry, novel and drama are: **Forms of expression**
- Conventional 3R term: **Reading, Recalling and Remembering**
- Children are first taught: **Analytical**
- Micro teaching developed by: **Acheson**
- Natural language of a man: **Phonetic**
- In A.L.M there are repeated: **Drills**
- Phonology deals with: **Sound system**
- Old style of paragraph writing is: **Orthography**
- Substitution means: **Replacement**
- Redundancy means: **Fluency**
- In GTM, skills neglected are: **Listening and speaking**
- According to ALM Language is a set of: **Habits**
- Perception means: **Ability to recognize**

Methods of Teaching Urdu at elementary level

- 1- اپنے جذبات دوسرے انسان کے ذہن میں منتقل کرنے کا وسیلہ ہے: زبان
- 2- زبان کی شکلیں ہیں: تقریری اور تحریری
- 3- مباحثہ سرگرمی ہے: بولنے اور سننے کی
- 4- سرسری مطالعہ میں: مخصوص نکات ڈھونڈے جاتے ہیں
- 5- ناول پڑھنا ہے: آزاد مطالعہ
- 6- امتحان میں سوالیہ پرچہ کو پڑھنا ہے: گرامر مطالعہ
- 7- کتاب کا سبق پڑھنا ہے: اخذی مطالعہ
- 8- اشتہار ڈھونڈنے کے لیے اخبار پڑھنا ہے: سرسری مطالعہ
- 9- مباحثے کی وہ قسم جس میں پیپر پڑھا جاتا ہے اور بحث کی جاتی ہے: سیمینار
- 10- بنیادی طور پر مباحثے کی اقسام ہیں: بے ساختہ اور منظم مباحثہ
- 11- زبان کی چار اہم مہارتیں: سننا، بولنا، پڑھنا، لکھنا
- 12- تلفظ پر زیادہ زور دینا ہے: بلا واسطہ طریق تدریس
- 13- طریقہ جس میں مادری زبان پر انحصار نہ کیا جائے کہلاتا ہے: بلا واسطہ طریق تدریس
- 14- مادری زبان سیکھنے کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے: بلا واسطہ طریق تدریس
- 15- کس طریقہ میں صحت تلفظ پر کم زور دیا جاتا ہے: ترجمہ کا طریقہ
- 16- کس طریقہ میں قرات و کتابت پر زور دیا جاتا ہے: ترجمہ کا طریقہ
- 17- اُردو زبان کے لفظی معنی: لکھر
- 18- اکبر کے دور میں اُردو کو کہا جاتا تھا: ریختہ
- 19- اُردو زبان کو سرکاری زبان کا درجہ ملا: 1835ء میں
- 20- اُردو کا ارتقائی نام: گجراتی
- 21- زبان کے طور پر اُردو کا لفظ سب سے پہلے استعمال کیا: نائل دہلوی نے 1762ء میں
- 22- عبارت کو جملہ، لفظ اور حرف کی صورت میں بنایا جاتا ہے: تحلیلی طریقہ میں
- 23- قواعد کا بنیادی مقصد ہے: درست لکھنا پڑھنا سیکھنا

- 24۔ حرف کو لفظ، جملہ اور پھر عبارت کی صورت میں بنایا جاتا ہے: ترکیبی طریقہ میں
- 25۔ حروف کو مختلف خطوط و اشکال کی صورت میں تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے: ابجدی طریقہ
- 26۔ منصوبے کی اقسام: گروہی منصوبہ اور انفرادی منصوبہ
- 27۔ وہ طریقہ جس میں دو سے زیادہ استاد پڑھاتے ہیں: ٹیم ٹیچنگ
- 28۔ اُردو کی تدریس کو دیگر موضوعات کے ساتھ باہم مربوط کرنے کے لیے طریقہ تدریس اپنایا جاتا ہے: واحدانی طریقہ
- 29۔ کسی دوسری زبان کا سہارا لئے بغیر زبان کی تدریس کہلاتی ہے: بلا واسطہ طریقہ تدریس
- 30۔ تمہید کے لغوی معنی ہیں: فرش بچھانا
- 31۔ لفظ اور اس کے مختلف پہلوؤں پر بحث کی جاتی ہے: صرف نحو میں
- 32۔ مرکب یا جملے سے بحث کی جاتی ہے: استخراجی طریقہ میں
- 33۔ قواعد کی تدریس میں مثالیں دے کر اصول و قواعد اخذ کروائے جاتے ہیں: استقرائی طریقہ میں
- 34۔ نظم کے لغوی معنی ہیں: موتی پرونا
- 35۔ انشاء کے معنی ہیں: تحریر لکھنا
- 36۔ نظم کی وہ قسم جس میں ہر بند پانچ مصرعوں پر مشتمل ہو کہلاتی ہے: مخمس
- 37۔ ایس نظم جس میں دو مصرعوں کے ہم قافیہ اور ہم ردیف ہوتے ہیں کہلاتی ہیں: مثنوی
- 38۔ زبان میں تغیرات کا رونما ہونا: فطری عمل ہے
- 39۔ نظم کی وہ قسم جس کے ہر بند میں چھ مصرعے ہوں کہلاتی ہے: مسدس
- 40۔ حمد کے لغوی معنی ہیں: تعریف
- 41۔ ایس نظم جس میں کسی بادشاہ، یا وزیر یا شخصیت کی تعریف کی گئی ہو: قصیدہ
- 42۔ استقرائی طریقہ میں پہلے: مثالیں دی جاتی ہیں
- 43۔ غزل کا پہلا شعر کہلاتا ہے: مطلع
- 44۔ غزل کے آخری شعر کو کہتے ہیں: مقطع
- 45۔ تدریس: طلبہ کو معلومات بہم پہنچانا
- 46۔ اشعار میں استعمال ہونے والے ہم وزن اور ہم آواز الفاظ کہلاتے ہیں: قافیہ
- 47۔ قافیہ کے بعد بار بار استعمال ہونے والے ہو بہو الفاظ کہلاتے ہیں: ردیف

- 48۔ ایک ایک کر کے تدریسی مہارتوں کا سکھایا جانا کہلاتا ہے: مائیکرو ٹیچنگ
- 49۔ وہ طریقہ جس میں دو یا دو سائے زیادہ اساتذہ کلاس کو پڑھاتے ہیں: ٹیم ٹیچنگ
- 50۔ تعلیم کا مقصد انسانی کردار کی نشوونما اسلامی خطوط پر استوار کرنا ہے: امام الغزالی
- 51۔ ایک طالب علم کا اپنے ساتھی طالب علم کو سکھانا کہلاتا ہے پیئر ٹیچنگ
- 52۔ ایک استاد کا مختلف کلاسز کو پڑھانا: ملٹی گریڈ ٹیچنگ
- 53۔ اُردو زبان کا لفظ ہے: ترکی
- 54۔ اُردو زبان کا سب سے پرانا نام ہے: ہندوی
- 55۔ پاکستان میں اُردو کا استعمال ہونے والا پرانا رسم الخط ہے: نسخ اور نستعلیق
- 56۔ اُردو کے حروف تہجی کی تعداد ہے: (37)
- 57۔ خط نسخ رسم الخط ہے: عربی
- 58۔ خط نستعلیق رسم الخط ہے: ایرانی
- 59۔ اُردو کے بہترین انشا پرداز ہیں: محمد حسین آزاد
- 60۔ انشا کا تعلق ادب کے کس شعبہ سے ہے: نثر
- 61۔ اُردو کے پہلے افسانہ نگار تھے: پریم چند
- 62۔ اُردو کو کس آئین کے تحت بطور دفتری زبان قرار دیا گیا: 1973ء
- 63۔ تدریس قواعد کے لیے کونسا طریقہ زیادہ موزوں ہے: استقرائی و استخراجی
- 64۔ نظم کے لغوی معنی ہیں: ترتیب دینا
- 65۔ تلفظ کی اصلاح کی جاتی ہے: اعراب لگا کر
- 66۔ مباحثے سے طلبہ کی صلاحیت بڑھتی ہے: غور و فکر کی
- 67۔ مافوق الفطرت کہانیاں بچوں میں پیدا کرتی ہیں: آسودگی
- 68۔ اصناف سخن کا تعلق ہے: نظم
- 69۔ جائزہ اصلاح ہے: جامع
- 70۔ اُردو لکھی جاتی ہے: دائیں سے بائیں
- 71۔ اُردو کی پہلی نثری کتاب ہے: سب رس (ملاو جہی)

72۔ اُردو کا پہلا صاحب دیوان خانہ: ولی دکنی

73۔ اُردو کا پہلا ڈراما نگار: آغا حشر

74۔ بابائے اُردو کہتے ہیں: مولوی عبدالحق

75۔ املاء کے معنی ہیں: زبانی لکھنا

76۔ اسلوب سے انسان کا پتہ چلتا ہے: شخصیت

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NTS SOLVED PAST PAPERS



Neelum valley AJK (Arang kel village)

Written by: Zahid Asghar (M.com Finance)

NTS SOLVED PAST PAPERS

- Education is a process of bringing desirable change into: **Behavior**
- Discovery process: **Intuitive thinking**
- Evaluation of progress during instructions: **Formative evaluation**
- Teachers draw materials different sources: **Eclectic**
- Willingness to take part in teacher's demonstration: **Responding**
- Operant coordination refers to: **Learning through reinforcement**
- Pragmatism in education philosophy is also named: **Experientialism**
- A school leadership which takes care of lower level of needs is formed as: **Transactional leadership**
- Heading fixed for non-salary budget: **Learning material**
- Structuring finance rules for accountability: **Provisional government / Distract government**
- Allocate the funds to schools under non-salary budget formula: **PERSP**
- Psychosis is a sign of an underlying mental illness and temporary loss of contact with: **Reality**
- The act of building with cruel spoken words, involves ongoing name-calling, threatening and making disrespectful comment about someone attributes is name as: **Verbal bullying**
- Which one of the following is a source of mistakes in educational measurements: Tools used in educational assessment
- When referring to bloom's taxonomy, remembering refers to: **Recognize and recalling**
- Kinesthetic learning style refers to: **Students carrying out physical activities**
- Accomplish teacher is the one who: **Captures and sustains the interest of students**
- The statement , “ Discipline questioning is to get the truth of the matter” is given by: Socrates
- Who advocate of the cognitive theory of teaching? : **Benjamin Bloom**
- Which of the following test items is best suited for measuring performance is expression? : **Essay type**
- The process of examining students responses to individual test items to assess the quality of those items as whole is known as: **Items analysis**
- The principal of content selection that indicates the concern for maturity and learning sequence is: **Promoting continuity of experiences**
- Teacher perform some tasks and students observe the features of teaching methods, This refers to: **Demonstration**
- Out of field, teaching means teaching the subject which is not of teachers: **Qualification**

- In order to get final and accurate feedback about the overall impact, teacher should adopt:
Summative assessment
- Feedback of teaching: **Frequent test and examination**
- Authorization teaching focuses: **Teacher centered**
- Kinesthetic learning style refers to: **Students carrying out physical activities**
- Accomplished teacher is the one who: **Captures and sustains the interest of students**
- Ability of a test to forecast the future performance of an individual refers to: **Predictive validity**
- The item difficulty index=60 indicates that: **Item was easy**
- Which of the following is an indirect measurement method of SOLO: **Exit Interview**
- The proper action verb for the SOLO of effective learning is: **Show**
- Which level of cognitive domain of Bloom taxonomy is described by the action verbs likes distinguish, solve detect and classify: **Analysis**
- Comments of a person who access it: **Log tab**
- Imagine while riding a car at hill station, you ate an apple and have nausea. Now you do not eat apple at hill area, This is an example of: **Unconditional stimulus**
- Perception learning means that we: **Extract information out of sensory data of the environment**
- Cooperative learning refers to a method of teaching where emphasis is on: **Think pair share**
- Highest level cognition in bloom taxonomy is: **Evaluation**
- Students probably are not engaged in: **Lecture method**
- Teaching used for evaluation for learning progress during instruction is called: **Formative evaluation**
- A school is considered child friendly that provides: **Safe environment, healthy environment, protective environment**
- Classroom teacher required: **Need of every individual child**
- In Pakistan provide child friendly environment: **Up-gradation of schools**
- Professional development Teachers appoint in TARCs were necessarily: **Mixed male and female**
- Relationships of contents of a subject at different classes in school curriculum is called: **Vertical Organization**
- Hilda Taba curriculum model has: **Seven stages**
- The specific learning outcomes should be realistic observable and: **Measureable**
- The characteristics of the tool that it measured what is designed to measures: **Validity**

- To determine the students level at the beginning of the instructions, Teacher uses:
Placement assessment
- A test said to be valid when it: **Measures what it claim to measures**
- The incorrect option in MCQs are named as: **Distracters**
- Education administrators of a particular district want to find out how well their district is achieving standards set by government. What sort of test should be used for this purposes:
Criterion referenced
- Comprehension is the level of Bloom taxonomy of educational objectives: **Second**
- Willingness to take part in teachers demonstrations is: **Responding's**
- Operant conditioning refers to: **Learning through reinforcement**
- School leadership which take care of lower level needs is named as: **Transactional leadership**
- Technique used for evaluation of learning progress during instructions: **Formative evaluation**
- Lowest level of learning in effective domain: **Attending(Receiving) (High Characterizing)**
- Part of discovery process: **Intuitive thinking**
- Education is a process of bringing desirable change into: **Behavior**
- The teachers emphasis on thinking rather than behavior and active learning rather than passive are example of: **Information process**
- The quality process by the individual to adapt rapidly to the situation can be best related to: **Intelligence**
- The first consideration of planning a teaching session is: **Concerning outcomes**
- The best objective of asking questions in the class is to: **Seek Students attention**
- Evaluation is related to: **Cognitive domain**
- The first objective of teaching English is to develop: **Listening skill**
- Traditionally the teachers were regarded as responsible for passing to the next generation:
Knowledge
- Lowest level with reference to curriculum: **Goals**
- The ensure that students growth is at the center of instruction is the purpose of:
Development
- The process of examining student responses to individual test items to assess the quality of those items as a whole is known as: **Item analyzing**
- Distinct part of file: **Correspondence part and noting part**
- Headmaster like is like an: **Inspector**
- In the past the role of teacher was considered as: **Mentor**

- The individual development is usually situated in: **Bio-cultural context**
- Correct definition of record keeping in a school: **Classifying**
- In participations of students in social activities there should be taken care of: **Likes and dislikes**
- In making progress from one movement to the next during a lesson, a set of events take place, this set of events is known as: **Sequence of learning**
- Teachers use assessment, to develop and support students, mega cognitive skills, this is named as: **Assessment for learning**
- Enquiry based learning starts by problems serious, rather than simply presenting established facts. The process is often assisted by a facilitator who: **Poses the questions**
- A successful teaching strategy in which small terms, each with students of different levels of abilities used variety of learning activities to improve their understanding of a subject, each teammates learning thus creating an atmosphere of achievement is: **Co-operative learning techniques**
- The terminology of “Thick pair share” is linked with: **Active learning**
- Disadvantage of group work: **Un-equal participation**
- School of thought considers the purpose of learning as full participant is communities of practice and utilization of resources: **Social and situational**
- A method based on principles of learning by doing with and without speed, and accuracy in mathematics, cannot be possible is named as: **Drill method**
- Group activity and technique that was designed to generate a large number of ideas for the solution of problem: **Brain Storming**
- Evaluation during course of curricular planning: **Formative evaluation**
- Relationship of contents of a subject at different classes in school curriculum is called: **Vertical organization**
- The proper action verb to formulate SLOs for the level of application in cognitive domain of blooms taxonomy is: **Construct**
- The concept structure of observed learning outcomes (SOLO) taxonomy was proposed by: **Biggs**
- In response to a cue, all students answer verbally at the same time, such sort of formative assessment, is called: **Choral**
- Which type of assessment uses the tools like open ended questions, written compositions, oral presentations, projects, experiments etc: **Alternative assessment**
- Which of the foundation of curriculum addresses the questions like, the purpose of the school, the important subjects to be taught, the kind of learning students must have and how they can acquire them: **Philosophical**

- The curriculum which is designed internationally to afford students the opportunity to learn empowering concepts, principles, and ideas peripheral or outside the subject being taught, is called: **Collateral curriculum**
- NOT included in test planning: **Formulation of course objectives**
- The test item having an item difficulty level greater than 0.95 may be: **Too easy**
- Levels in pyramid of Maslow Hierarchy of needs: **Five**
- Highest level of revised cognitive domains of Bloom taxonomy of instructional objective is: **Creating**
- Values , beliefs and customs that are generally held by entire adult population are: **The Universe**
- Assessment used to certify mastery of objectives: **Summative assessment**
- Horizontal relationship of curriculum experience is known as: **Integration**
- Test that are designed to measure the level of performance under ample of time condition is known: **Speed test**
- During teaching learning process in the pavlovian conditioning theory, the loss of previously, conditioned tendency can be named as: **External**
- The students learning problems can be identified by: **Diagnostic instructions**
- The order of steps involved in simulation method of teaching is: **Orientation , simulation , debriefings**
- Hypertext and hypermedia allow students to learn in a nonlinear way. This kind of learning is called: **Discovery**
- The social skill needed by kids to utilize for understanding oneself and others are: **Affective skills**
- One of the physiological causes adolescent learners is: **Suffocating**

