CTET CDP Questions and Answer, Download PDF - 25 March 2024

Q1. Which learning theory focuses on the mental processes involved in acquiring knowledge?
(a) Behaviorism
(b) Social learning theory
(c) Cognitive theory
(d) Humanistic theory

Q2. According to the constructivist theory of learning, knowledge is:
(a) Innate and predetermined
(b) Acquired through imitation
(c) A result of personal experiences and interactions
(d) Transmitted through cultural norms

Q3. The theory of multiple intelligences, proposed by Howard Gardner, suggests that intelligence is:
(a) Fixed and unchangeable
(b) Solely based on IQ tests
(c) Dependent on a single factor
(d) Comprised of various independent abilities

Q4. According to the theory of operant conditioning, learning is driven by:
(a) Rewards and punishments
(b) Internal mental processes
(c) Social interactions
(d) Genetic predispositions

Q5. The Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) is a concept associated with which learning theory?
(a) Behaviorism
(b) Social learning theory
(c) Cognitive theory
(d) Sociocultural theory

Q6. The theory of self-efficacy, proposed by Albert Bandura, refers to an individual's belief in:
(a) Intrinsic motivation
(b) Genetic predispositions
(c) Personal competence and effectiveness
(d) Innate intelligence

Q7. The theory of classical conditioning, developed by Ivan Pavlov, explains learning as a result of:
(a) Observational learning
(b) Reinforcement and punishment
(c) Association between stimuli
(d) Problem-solving and critical thinking

Q8. The theory of behaviorism focuses on:
(a) Understanding unconscious desires and motivations
(b) The role of cognitive processes in learning
(c) The role of genetics in intelligence
(d) Observable behavior and its environmental causes

Q9. The concept of schema is associated with which learning theory?
(a) Cognitive theory
(b) Social learning theory
(c) Behaviorism
(d) Humanistic theory

Q10. The theory of ecological systems, proposed by Urie Bronfenbrenner, emphasizes the influence of:
(a) Internal cognitive processes
(b) Social interactions and relationships
(c) Genetic predispositions
(d) The unconscious mind

Q11. What is the term used to describe the systematic approach taken by teachers to facilitate student learning?
(a) Pedagogy
(b) Andragogy
(c) Heutagogy
(d) Epistemology

Q12. Which teaching strategy focuses on encouraging students to actively construct their own knowledge through exploration and discovery?
(a) Direct instruction
(b) Experiential learning
(c) Lecture method
(d) Drill and practice

Q13. What teaching method encourages students to work collaboratively, solve problems together, and share knowledge?
(a) Cooperative learning
(b) Direct instruction
(c) Inquiry-based learning
(d) Socratic method

Q14. Which of the following is an effective instructional strategy for accommodating diverse learning styles in a classroom?
(a) Lecture-based instruction
(b) Individualized learning plans
(c) Teacher-centered approach
(d) Rote memorization

Q15. What is the term used to describe the ability to understand and regulate one's own learning processes?
(a) Metacognition
(b) Self-efficacy
(c) Motivation
(d) Self-regulation

Q16. Which of the following is an effective way for teachers to provide timely feedback to students?
(a) Only providing feedback at the end of the term
(b) Providing generic feedback without specific guidance
(c) Providing immediate and specific feedback on individual performance
(d) Avoiding feedback to foster independence

Q17. Which of the following best describes an open-ended question?
(a) A question with only one correct answer
(b) A question that requires a simple yes or no response
(c) A question with multiple possible answers or interpretations
(d) A question that tests factual knowledge

Q18. What term describes the ability of students to transfer their learning and apply it to new and different contexts?
(a) Metacognition
(b) Scaffolding
(c) Transfer of learning
(d) Bloom's taxonomy

Q19. Which of the following is an effective way to promote student engagement and motivation in the classroom?
(a) Maintaining a strictly structured and teacher-centered environment
(b) Providing extrinsic rewards for all tasks and achievements
(c) Incorporating student interests and choices into learning activities
(d) Discouraging collaboration and peer interaction

Q20. Which of the following factors is crucial in creating a positive and conducive learning environment?
(a) Strict discipline and rigid rules
(b) Competitive and individualistic atmosphere
(c) Respect, trust, and collaboration among students
(d) Uniformity and conformity to established norms

Q21. Which of the following is an example of experiential learning?
(a) Listening to a lecture
(b) Watching educational videos
(c) Participating in a science experiment
(d) Reading a textbook

Q22. What is the main principle behind scaffolding in learning?
(a) Direct instruction
(b) Independent exploration
(c) Providing support and guidance
(d) Memorization techniques

Q23. Which of the following strategies is effective in promoting deep learning?
(a) Rote memorization
(b) Concept mapping
(c) Multiple-choice quizzes
(d) Passive listening

Q24. Which of the following is an example of intrinsic motivation in learning?
(a) Studying for a reward or prize
(b) Completing homework to avoid punishment
(c) Engaging in an activity for personal enjoyment
(d) Memorizing facts for an upcoming test

Q25. Which of the following is an example of metacognition?
(a) Memorizing a list of vocabulary words
(b) Reflecting on one's own learning process
(c) Following step-by-step instructions
(d) Participating in group discussions

Q26. What is the term used to describe the process of connecting new information to existing knowledge?
(a) Retrieval
(b) Encoding
(c) Assimilation
(d) Consolidation

Q27. Which of the following factors is crucial for creating an effective learning environment?
(a) Competition among students
(b) Teacher-centered instruction
(c) Standardized testing
(d) Collaborative learning opportunities

Q28. Which of the following is a characteristic of constructivist learning?
(a) Passive absorption of information
(b) Teacher-centered instruction
(c) Memorization of facts
(d) Active construction of knowledge

Q29. Which of the following is an example of a mnemonic device?
(a) Highlighting important text
(b) Summarizing information in bullet points
(c) Using acronyms or acrostics to remember information
(d) Reviewing notes and textbooks

Q30. Which of the following learning theories emphasizes the role of observation and imitation?
(a) Behaviorism
(b) Constructivism
(c) Social cognitive theory
(d) Information processing theory

Q31. What is the primary objective of education?
(a) To acquire knowledge and skills for personal growth and development
(b) To gain social acceptance and recognition
(c) To fulfill societal expectations and norms
(d) To compete and succeed in a competitive job market

Q32. Which of the following best describes the role of education in promoting environmental awareness?
(a) Raising awareness about environmental issues and sustainable practices
(b) Encouraging industrial growth without considering environmental impact
(c) Focusing solely on economic development at the expense of the environment
(d) Ignoring the importance of environmental conservation

Q33. Which of the following is a benefit of connecting with nature through education?
(a) Isolating individuals from their natural surroundings
(b) Encouraging materialistic lifestyles
(c) Decreasing the importance of ecological conservation
(d) Improved physical and mental well-being

Q34. What is the significance of including environmental education in the curriculum?
(a) Ignoring the relationship between human actions and the environment
(b) Prioritizing economic growth over environmental concerns
(c) Fostering environmental stewardship and sustainability
(d) Neglecting the importance of biodiversity conservation

Q35. Which type of motivation is driven by external rewards or punishments?
(a) Extrinsic motivation
(b) Intrinsic motivation
(c) Amotivation
(d) Self-determination

Q36. What is the significance of intrinsic motivation in education?
(a) It neglects the role of teachers in fostering motivation
(b) It leads to a decrease in student performance and achievement
(c) It relies solely on external rewards for motivation
(d) It promotes a deep and lasting engagement in learning activities

Q37. How can teachers foster intrinsic motivation in students?
(a) By removing all external rewards and incentives
(b) By emphasizing strict rules and punishments
(c) By providing autonomy, choice, and meaningful learning experiences
(d) By disregarding individual differences and needs

Q38. Which of the following is a characteristic of a motivated learner?
(a) Persistence and willingness to overcome challenges
(b) Apathy and disengagement from educational activities
(c) Sole reliance on external rewards for motivation
(d) Lack of interest in setting and achieving goals

Q39. What is the role of goal setting in motivation in education?
(a) It provides a clear direction and purpose for learning
(b) It leads to a decrease in student motivation and engagement
(c) It ignores the importance of intrinsic motivation
(d) It relies solely on external rewards for motivation

Q40. What is the best method, in your opinion, to help little children remember a subject?
(a) understanding it from the heart
(b) remembering with care heart
(c) repeating it from time to time and remembering it
(d) storing it in the brain

Q41. Which of the following best defines individual differences in psychology?
(a) The study of how individuals differ in terms of personality traits.
(b) The investigation of how individuals differ in their cognitive abilities.
(c) The examination of how individuals differ in their emotional responses.
(d) The exploration of how individuals differ in their social interactions.

Q42. Which factor mainly plays a significant role in shaping individual differences?
(a) Genetic factors
(b) Environmental factors
(c) Socioeconomic factors
(d) both (a) & (b)

Q43. Which of the following is an example of an individual difference in personality traits?
(a) Introversion vs. extroversion
(b) Language proficiency
(c) Income level
(d) Ethnicity

Q44. Which of the following statements is true regarding individual differences in intelligence?
(a) Intelligence is solely determined by genetics.
(b) Intelligence is solely determined by environmental factors.
(c) Intelligence is influenced by both genetics and environmental factors.
(d) Intelligence is a fixed trait that does not change over time.

Q45. What term is used to describe the concept that individuals vary in their response to the same environment?
(a) Genetic predisposition
(b) Environmental adaptation
(c) Differential susceptibility
(d) Cognitive flexibility

Q46. Which of the following best represents an individual difference in cognitive abilities?
(a) Problem-solving skills
(b) Height
(c) Skin color
(d) Family background

Q47. What does the term "classroom climate" refer to?
(a) The physical environment of the classroom
(b) The overall emotional and social atmosphere in the classroom
(c) The number of students in a classroom
(d) The availability of instructional resources

Q48. Which of the following is an example of a non-verbal communication technique used by teachers?
(a) Giving clear verbal instructions
(b) Using visual aids and gestures
(c) Providing written feedback to students
(d) None of the above

Q49. What is the significance of lesson planning in effective teaching?
(a) Structuring instructional activities and objectives
(b) Adhering to a fixed curriculum
(c) Assigning homework and projects
(d) None of the above

Q50. Which teaching method involves the use of real-life examples and applications to enhance understanding?
(a) Expository method
(b) Demonstrative method
(c) Case-based method
(d) Inductive method

solutions

S1. Ans.(c)
Sol. The correct answer is c) Cognitive theory. Cognitive theory emphasizes how people actively process and organize information, make connections, and construct meaning. It explores cognitive processes such as perception, attention, memory, and problem-solving in understanding learning and knowledge acquisition.

S2. Ans.(c)
Sol. The correct answer is c) A result of personal experiences and interactions. Constructivism proposes that individuals actively construct knowledge and understanding based on their prior experiences, interactions with others, and the interpretation of new information. Learning is seen as a process of meaning-making and knowledge construction.

S3. Ans.(d)
Sol. The correct answer is d) Comprised of various independent abilities. The theory of multiple intelligences proposes that intelligence is not a single, fixed entity measured by IQ tests, but rather a combination of different abilities, such as linguistic, logical-mathematical, spatial, musical, bodily-kinesthetic, interpersonal, intrapersonal, and naturalistic intelligences.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is a) Rewards and punishments. The theory of operant conditioning, developed by B.F. Skinner, suggests that learning is influenced by the consequences of behavior. Positive reinforcement and negative reinforcement increase the likelihood of a behavior occurring again, while punishments decrease the likelihood of a behavior being repeated.

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is d) Sociocultural theory. The Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) is a concept introduced by Lev Vygotsky within the framework of sociocultural theory. It refers to the gap between what an individual can do independently and what they can achieve with guidance and support from a more knowledgeable other, such as a teacher or a peer.

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is c) Personal competence and effectiveness. The self-efficacy theory posits that individuals' beliefs in their abilities and effectiveness to perform specific tasks or achieve goals influence their motivation, effort, and persistence. Self-efficacy beliefs impact one's choices, effort, and resilience in the face of challenges.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is c) Association between stimuli. The theory of classical conditioning suggests that learning occurs through the association of two stimuli. It involves the process of pairing a neutral stimulus with an unconditioned stimulus to elicit a conditioned response. Over time, the neutral stimulus becomes a conditioned stimulus that can elicit the same response as the unconditioned stimulus.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct answer is d) Observable behavior and its environmental causes. Behaviorism emphasizes the study of observable behavior and the environmental factors that influence it. It disregards internal mental processes and focuses on the principles of reinforcement, punishment, and conditioning in shaping behavior. Behaviorists believe that behavior can be learned, unlearned, or modified through conditioning and environmental influences.

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct answer is a) Cognitive theory. The concept of schema is central to cognitive theory. A schema is a mental framework or structure that organizes and interprets incoming information. It helps individuals make sense of new experiences and knowledge by providing a framework for understanding and categorizing information. Schemas can be modified or expanded as new information is assimilated or accommodated.

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is b) Social interactions and relationships. The theory of ecological systems posits that individuals' development and learning are shaped by the interactions between various systems, including the microsystem (immediate environment), mesosystem (connections between microsystems), exosystem (external influences), and macrosystem (cultural and societal influences). Social interactions and relationships within these systems play a crucial role in learning and development.

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. Pedagogy. Pedagogy refers to the science and art of teaching. It involves instructional strategies, methods, and techniques used by teachers to enhance student learning.

S12. Ans.(b)
Sol. Experiential learning. This approach emphasizes hands-on experiences and reflection, allowing students to construct their understanding by engaging in real-life situations and problem-solving activities.

S13. Ans.(a)
Sol. Cooperative learning. This approach promotes social interaction and teamwork, where students actively cooperate
with each other to achieve common learning goals and develop interpersonal skills.

S14. Ans.(b)
Sol. Individualized learning plans. By tailoring instruction to meet the specific needs and preferences of each student, individualized learning plans help address diverse learning styles, interests, and abilities effectively.

S15. Ans.(a)
Sol. Metacognition. It refers to the awareness and control individuals have over their own thinking and learning processes, including planning, monitoring, and evaluating their own learning.

S16. Ans.(c)
Sol. Providing immediate and specific feedback on individual performance. Timely and specific feedback helps students understand their strengths and areas for improvement, guiding them towards enhanced learning and skill development.

S17. Ans.(c)
Sol. A question with multiple possible answers or interpretations. Open-ended questions encourage critical thinking, creativity, and the exploration of different perspectives, allowing for diverse and in-depth responses.

S18. Ans.(c)
Sol. Transfer of learning. Transfer of learning refers to the application of knowledge, skills, or strategies learned in one context to another context, demonstrating the ability to generalize and utilize knowledge in diverse situations.

S19. Ans.(c)
Sol. Incorporating student interests and choices into learning activities. By integrating student interests, preferences, and choices into the curriculum and learning activities, teachers can enhance student engagement, motivation, and ownership of their learning process.

S20. Ans.(c)
Sol. Respect, trust, and collaboration among students. A positive learning environment fosters mutual respect, trust, and cooperation among students, creating a safe and supportive space for learning, sharing ideas, and collaborating effectively.

S21. Ans.(c)
Sol. Participating in a science experiment. Experiential learning involves active engagement and hands-on experiences, such as conducting experiments, which enhance a child's understanding and retention of knowledge. It also involves learning through direct experience and active engagement with the subject matter. It focuses on hands-on activities, where individuals actively explore and interact with the learning environment.

S22. Ans.(c)
Sol. Providing support and guidance. Scaffolding refers to the temporary support given by an instructor or more capable peer to help a child learn and solve problems independently. It involves providing assistance, feedback, and strategies to promote learning and skill development. Scaffolding involves breaking down complex tasks into manageable steps and offering assistance when needed. It aims to bridge the gap between a learner's current abilities and the desired learning outcome. Scaffolding can include modeling, prompting, questioning, and providing feedback. It is a learner-centered approach that promotes active engagement and gradual skill development, enabling learners to eventually become independent in their learning.

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. Concept mapping. Concept mapping involves visually representing the relationships between different ideas or concepts. It encourages critical thinking, understanding of connections, and the integration of new knowledge with existing knowledge, leading to deeper learning. In contrast, strategies such as rote memorization, multiple-choice quizzes, and passive listening focus more on surface-level learning and may not engage learners in deep processing or meaningful understanding of the material.

S24. Ans.(c)

Sol. Engaging in an activity for personal enjoyment. Intrinsic motivation refers to engaging in a behavior or activity for its inherent satisfaction or enjoyment, without external rewards or punishments. Intrinsic motivation is often associated with increased engagement, perseverance, and a deeper understanding of the subject matter as learners are motivated by their own personal fulfillment rather than external incentives. When someone is intrinsically motivated, they are driven by their own interest and curiosity rather than external rewards or punishments.

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. Reflecting on one's own learning process. Metacognition refers to the ability to think about and control one's own thinking processes. It involves being aware of one's learning strategies, monitoring understanding, and making adjustments to enhance learning.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Assimilation. Assimilation is the cognitive process of incorporating new information or experiences into existing mental frameworks or schemas. It allows children to make connections between new and prior knowledge, promoting meaningful learning.

S27. Ans.(d)

Sol. Collaborative learning opportunities. Collaborative learning promotes active engagement, critical thinking, and social interaction among students. It fosters cooperation, communication, and the exchange of ideas, leading to deeper understanding and higher achievement levels. Competition among students (a) can sometimes create a stressful or hostile learning environment, whereas teacher-centered instruction (b) focuses primarily on the teacher and limits student involvement. Standardized testing (c) assesses knowledge but does not necessarily contribute to the creation of a supportive and interactive learning environment.

S28. Ans.(d)

Sol. Active construction of knowledge. Constructivist learning emphasizes the active involvement of learners in constructing their own understanding through hands-on experiences, problem-solving, and reflection. Constructivist learning also differs from teacher-centered instruction, where the focus is primarily on the teacher delivering information. Instead, constructivist learning encourages learners to explore, question, and interact with the learning materials, promoting deeper understanding and meaning-making rather than rote memorization of facts.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. Using acronyms or acrostics to remember information. Mnemonic devices are memory aids that help learners recall information by creating associations or organizing information in a memorable way. Acronyms are created by using the first letter of each word in a list or sequence to form a memorable word or phrase, while acrostics involve creating a sentence or phrase where each word's initial letter corresponds to the initial letters of the items to be remembered. Highlighting text, summarizing information, and reviewing notes and textbooks are study techniques but not mnemonic devices specifically.

S30. Ans.(c)
Sol. Social cognitive theory. Social cognitive theory, proposed by Albert Bandura, emphasizes the role of observation, modeling, and imitation in the learning process, emphasizing the interaction between cognitive, behavioral, and environmental factors. This theory highlights the importance of social interactions and modeling in the learning process, suggesting that learning occurs through the observation of others' actions, consequences, and the mental processes involved.

S31. Ans.(a)
Sol. The primary objective of education is to acquire knowledge and skills for personal growth and development. Education empowers individuals to broaden their understanding of the world, fosters critical thinking abilities, and equips them with the necessary tools to navigate through life successfully.

S32. Ans.(a)
Sol. The role of education in promoting environmental awareness is to raise awareness about environmental issues and sustainable practices. Education plays a vital role in instilling a sense of responsibility towards the environment, encouraging individuals to make informed decisions that support ecological balance and sustainable development.

S33. Ans.(d)
Sol. Connecting with nature through education provides numerous benefits, including improved physical and mental well-being. Research has shown that spending time in nature reduces stress, enhances cognitive abilities, and promotes a sense of calm and tranquility.

S34. Ans.(c)
Sol. Including environmental education in the curriculum is significant as it fosters environmental stewardship and sustainability. By educating students about the environment, its challenges, and solutions, it cultivates a generation of responsible individuals who can contribute towards creating a more sustainable future.

S35. Ans.(a)
Sol. Extrinsic motivation is driven by external rewards or punishments. It involves engaging in educational activities to obtain external incentives, such as grades, praise, or material rewards, or to avoid negative consequences or punishment.

S36. Ans.(d)
Sol. Intrinsic motivation is significant in education as it promotes a deep and lasting engagement in learning activities. When students are intrinsically motivated, they are driven by internal factors, such as curiosity, interest, and a sense of enjoyment, which leads to greater effort, persistence, and higher levels
of performance and achievement.

S37. Ans.(c)
Sol. Teachers can foster intrinsic motivation in students by providing autonomy, choice, and meaningful learning experiences. Giving students opportunities to make decisions, pursue their interests, and connect the curriculum to their real-life experiences enhances their sense of ownership and intrinsic motivation towards learning.

S38. Ans.(a)
Sol. A characteristic of a motivated learner is persistence and willingness to overcome challenges. Motivated learners demonstrate a sense of resilience and determination, viewing obstacles as opportunities for growth and learning rather than as barriers to success.

S39. Ans.(a)
Sol. The role of goal setting in motivation in education is to provide a clear direction and purpose for learning. Setting specific, challenging, and attainable goals helps students focus their efforts, monitor their progress, and experience a sense of accomplishment, which enhances their motivation and engagement in the learning process.

S40. Ans.(a)

Sol. "understanding it from the heart" is the correct answer, it suggests that fostering a deep understanding and emotional connection to the subject matter is the best method to help little children remember. When children genuinely comprehend and feel connected to what they are learning, it can enhance their memory retention and overall engagement with the subject. Encouraging meaningful discussions, making connections to real-life experiences, and using relatable examples are some approaches that can facilitate this understanding and emotional connection.

S41. Ans.(a)

Sol. Individual differences in psychology refer to the unique variations observed among individuals in terms of their characteristics, traits, abilities, and behaviors. This encompasses variations in personality traits, cognitive abilities, emotional responses, and social interactions. Option a) is the correct answer as it encompasses the broad range of individual differences studied in psychology.

S42. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both genetic factors and environmental factors play significant roles in shaping individual differences.

Genetic factors refer to the influence of an individual's inherited traits, which are determined by their genetic makeup. These traits can include physical characteristics, personality traits, and certain predispositions to certain conditions or behaviors. Genetic factors can contribute to individual differences in various aspects, such as intelligence, temperament, and susceptibility to certain diseases.

Environmental factors, on the other hand, encompass the external influences that individuals experience throughout their lives. This includes the physical environment, such as the quality of housing or exposure to toxins, as well as social and cultural factors, such as family upbringing, education, socioeconomic status, and peer influences. Environmental factors can significantly shape an individual's beliefs, values, attitudes, skills, and behaviors.

S43. Ans.(a)

Sol. Personality traits, such as introversion vs. extroversion, are a classic example of individual differences in psychology. These traits reflect an individual's characteristic patterns of behavior, emotions, and thoughts.

S44. Ans.(c)

Sol. Individual differences in intelligence are influenced by both genetics and environmental factors. While genetics play a significant role in determining an individual's potential intellectual abilities, environmental factors, such as education, nutrition, and socio-economic status, also contribute to the development and expression of intelligence. Furthermore, intelligence is not a fixed trait (option d), as it can be influenced and improved through various experiences and interventions.

S45. Ans.(c)

Sol. The term "differential susceptibility" refers to the concept that individuals vary in their response to the same environment. Some individuals may be more susceptible or sensitive to environmental influences, while others may be less affected. This concept highlights the importance of recognizing individual differences in how people interact with and are influenced by their environment.

S46. Ans.(a)

Sol. Problem-solving skills represent an individual difference in cognitive abilities. These skills involve the ability to analyze, evaluate, and generate solutions to various problems or challenges. In contrast, options b), c), and d) are unrelated to cognitive abilities as they pertain to physical attributes (height, skin color) and socio-environmental factors (family background) that are distinct from cognitive functioning.

S47. Ans.(b)

Sol. The emotional and social atmosphere in the classroom.

Classroom climate refers to the overall emotional and social environment in the classroom. It encompasses the relationships between teachers and students, peer interactions, respect, support, and the overall tone of the classroom, which significantly impacts students' motivation, engagement, and learning.

S48. Ans.(b)

Sol. Using visual aids and gestures.

Non-verbal communication includes facial expressions, body language, gestures, and visual aids. Using visual aids and appropriate gestures can enhance communication, clarify instructions, and reinforce key concepts, making the learning process more effective.

S49. Ans.(a)

Sol. Structuring instructional activities and objectives.

Lesson planning involves structuring instructional activities, setting clear objectives, and organizing materials to ensure effective teaching. It helps teachers focus on desired learning outcomes, sequence content logically, and cater to students' needs, resulting in a well-structured and engaging learning experience.

S50. Ans.(c)

Sol. Case-based method.

The case-based teaching method involves presenting students with real-life scenarios or cases relevant to the subject matter. Students analyze the situations, apply theoretical concepts, and propose solutions or make informed decisions. This method enhances understanding by connecting theory to real-life applications, promoting critical thinking and problem-solving skills.