Adda247

Bihar STET Art of Teaching Questions and Answers

Q1. What is a key characteristic of the learning process?
(a) Temporary change
(b) Independent of goals
(c) Passive acquisition
(d) Continuous process

Q2. Which method is crucial for learning complex skills like riding a bicycle?
(a) Memorization
(b) Observation
(c) Trial and Error
(d) Lecture

Q3. Bloom's Taxonomy is primarily used to formulate which type of objectives?
(a) Instructional
(b) Teaching
(c) Administrative
(d) Professional

Q4. When instructional objectives focus on remembering facts, which Bloom's Taxonomy domain are they addressing?
(a) Cognitive
(b) Affective
(c) Psychomotor
(d) Social

Q5. For effective learning, objectives should be:
(a) Adaptable to any subject
(b) Focused on long-term goals
(c) Aligned with assessment methods
(d) Based on teacher's expertise

Q6. What teaching strategy involves posing thought-provoking questions?
(a) Case-Based Learning
(b) Socratic Method
(c) Team Teaching
(d) Problem-Based Learning

Q7. Which method uses real-life scenarios to promote problem-solving skills?
(a) Problem-Based Learning
(b) Direct Instruction
(c) Traditional Learning
(d) Lecture Method

Q8. What does the 'closure' part of a lesson plan aim to achieve?
(a) Summarizing key points
(b) Introducing new topics
(c) Extending the lesson duration
(d) Assigning homework

Q9. Which step of lesson planning is termed as 'system' by Herbert?
(a) Application
(b) Generalization
(c) Statement of aim
(d) Presentation

Q10. Following points should be kept in mind while preparing a lesson plan-
(a) Age
(b) Class
(c) Subject
(d) All of the above

Q11. Which component of microteaching aims at refining teaching techniques?
(a) Final Examination
(b) Peer Learning
(c) Re-Teaching
(d) Lecture Method

Q12. In micro teaching, the teacher takes up _____ skill at a time
(a) one
(b) two
(c) three
(d) four

Q13. In micro teaching, Teaching is done under a ____ situation
(a) uncontrolled
(b) free
(c) controlled
(d) flexible

Q14. The primary goal of establishing classroom rules is to:
(a) Limit student freedom
(b) Maintain order
(c) Increase teacher authority
(d) Reduce fun

Q15. Inclusion of students with orthopedic challenges requires -
(a) Standardised curriculum
(b) Infrastructural Accessibility
(c) Rigid attitudes of authority
(d) Placement in special school

Q16. Effective textbook design should facilitate:
(a) Passive reading
(b) Interactive learning
(c) External advertising
(d) Personal storytelling

Q17. In a library, the reference section should:
(a) Contain outdated materials
(b) Offer expert assistance
(c) Be inaccessible
(d) Feature fast food

Q18. Which quality is essential for understanding diverse student backgrounds?
(a) Flexibility
(b) Cultural Competence
(c) Authoritative
(d) Tech-Savvy

Q19. What quality helps teachers adapt to different teaching scenarios?
(a) Subject Knowledge
(b) Patience
(c) Flexibility
(d) Punctuality

Q20. _____ is the quantitative description of one's performance.
(a) Testing
(b) Evaluation
(c) Assessment
(d) Measurement

Q21. The key word in summative assessment is-
(a) certification
(b) feedback
(c) analysis
(d) process

Q22. Curriculum is a set of-
(a) orders
(b) homework
(c) subjects
(d) All of the above

Q23. Curriculum is helpful to the students in developing-
(a) equality
(b) justice
(c) librety
(d) all of the above

Q24. One of the key factors which affects our ability to learn effectively is-
(a) intelligence
(b) food
(c) security
(d) None of the above

Q25. Psychological factor affecting learning-
(a) Intelligence
(b) aptitude
(c) interest
(d) All of the above

Q26. The ____ is the key figure in any teaching - learning task
(a) syllabus
(b) curriculum
(c) teacher
(d) learner

Q27. PowerPoint slides are a type of _____ TLM.
(a) audio
(b) visual
(c) audio-visual
(d) tactile

Q28. The most common form of audio medium used in classrooms is the _____.
(a) teacher's voice
(b) radio
(c) audio tape
(d) music player

Q29. TLMs help in making learning ____ in the classroom
(a) fun
(b) bored
(c) lengthy
(d) extra

Q30. _____ are predominantly textual with some images.
(a) Textbooks
(b) Movies
(c) Models
(d) Projectors

Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)
Sol. Learning is a continuous process. This characteristic highlights that learning is an ongoing journey rather than a destination. It emphasizes the fact that learning does not occur in isolated episodes but is a progressive and enduring process. Individuals continually build upon previous knowledge and experiences, adapt to new situations, and acquire new skills throughout their lives. This continuous nature of learning underlines its dynamic and evolving aspect, making it a fundamental aspect of personal and professional development.

S2. Ans.(c)
Sol. Trial and Error is crucial for learning complex skills like riding a bicycle. It involves attempting various approaches and learning from mistakes until the skill is mastered, particularly effective in skill-based learning where physical coordination and balance are required.

S3. Ans.(a)
Sol. Bloom's Taxonomy is primarily used for formulating instructional objectives. It provides a systematic classification of learning objectives based on cognitive levels, enabling educators to create targeted objectives that enhance learning outcomes.

S4. Ans.(a)
Sol. When instructional objectives focus on remembering facts, they address the Cognitive domain of Bloom's Taxonomy. This domain relates to mental skills and knowledge acquisition, encompassing activities like recalling, recognizing, and understanding information.

S5. Ans.(c)
Sol. For effective learning, objectives should be aligned with assessment methods. This alignment ensures that the learning objectives are measurable and that the assessments accurately reflect the students' understanding and mastery of the subject matter.

S6. Ans.(b)
Sol. The Socratic Method involves posing thought-provoking questions to stimulate critical thinking and illuminate ideas. This dialogue-based method is distinct from Case-Based Learning, which uses real-world scenarios for learning.

S7. Ans.(a)
Sol. Problem-Based Learning uses real-life scenarios to develop problem-solving skills. Students learn by actively solving open-ended problems, which is a contrast to the more passive Direct Instruction method.

S8. Ans.(a)
Sol. Closure in a lesson plan aims to summarize key points, ensuring that students consolidate and understand the main concepts before ending the lesson.

S9. Ans.(b)
Sol. Herbart termed this step as 'system'. After explaining the main lesson, the pupils are provided with opportunities to think. They formulate such principles and rules which may be used in various situations of the future life.

S10. Ans.(d)
Sol. All of the above points should be kept in mind while preparing a lesson plan. Age, class, and subject are crucial factors in designing an effective lesson plan. The age of the students determines the complexity and approach of the lesson, as different age groups have varying cognitive and developmental capabilities. The class or grade level further specifies the educational standards and learning objectives appropriate for that age group. The subject matter dictates the content and pedagogical methods to be employed. Considering all these factors ensures that the lesson plan is tailored to meet the specific needs and abilities of the students.

S11. Ans.(c)
Sol. Re-Teaching is a component of microteaching focusing on refining teaching techniques. After receiving feedback, educators re-teach the lesson, applying improvements and modifications to enhance their teaching skills.

S12. Ans.(a)
Sol. In micro teaching, the teacher takes up one skill at a time. This focused approach allows the teacher to concentrate on mastering a single teaching skill, such as questioning techniques, explanation methods, or classroom management strategies. By isolating one skill, the teacher can receive specific and detailed feedback, leading to more effective improvement and skill development.

S13. Ans.(c)
Sol. In micro teaching, teaching is done under a controlled situation. Micro teaching is a scaled-down, simulated teaching encounter designed for the training of both pre-service and in-service teachers. By conducting teaching sessions in a controlled environment, it allows for focused observation, feedback, and refinement of teaching skills and techniques. This controlled setting typically involves a small group of learners, a short time frame, and a specific skill or concept to be taught, facilitating concentrated practice and rapid improvement.

S14. Ans.(b)
Sol. The primary goal of establishing classroom rules is to maintain order. Clear, consistent rules help create a safe and predictable learning environment.

S15. Ans.(b)
Sol. Inclusion of students with orthopedic challenges requires Infrastructural Accessibility. Access to infrastructure is the means as well as opportunity to use the basic physical and organizational structures required for the operation of society. Infrastructures are the large-scale public system, services, and facilities of a country or region that are necessary for commerce and social activity.

S16. Ans.(b)
Sol. Effective textbook design should facilitate interactive learning. This includes elements like quizzes, practice problems, and discussion questions that actively engage students with the content.

S17. Ans.(b)
Sol. The reference section should offer expert assistance. Reference librarians or staff can help patrons with research questions, guide them to appropriate resources, and provide specialized information services.

S18. Ans.(b)
Sol. Cultural Competence is crucial for understanding and appreciating diverse student backgrounds. This quality enables teachers to create an inclusive and respectful environment for all students, recognizing and responding to cultural differences in teaching.

S19. Ans.(c)
Sol. Flexibility is key in adapting to various teaching scenarios and student needs. It allows teachers to modify lesson plans, teaching styles, and strategies to enhance learning outcomes, accommodating the dynamic nature of education.

S20. Ans.(d)
Sol. Measurement is the quantitative description of one's performance. In the context of education, measurement refers to the process of quantifying learning or performance outcomes, typically through tests, quizzes, or other forms of assessment. It provides a numerical value to a learner's achievement or proficiency, enabling comparisons and statistical analyses.

S21. Ans.(a)
Sol. The key word in summative assessment is certification. Summative assessments are used to evaluate student learning at the end of an instructional unit by comparing it against some standard or benchmark. They are often high stakes, such as final exams, which can lead to a certification or a grade that certifies the student's level of knowledge or skill in a particular area.

S22. Ans.(c)
Sol. A curriculum is a set of subjects. It encompasses the entire range of subjects or courses that are taught in a school or in a specific grade or program. The curriculum outlines the content, objectives, and structure of each subject, guiding educators in what needs to be taught and assessed. While it may include directives (like orders) and components of student work (like homework), these are elements or outcomes of the curriculum, not the curriculum itself. The primary focus of any curriculum is on the subjects and the knowledge and skills to be imparted through them.

S23. Ans.(d)
Sol. Curriculum is helpful to the students in developing all of the above – equality, justice, and liberty. A well-designed curriculum promotes these values by providing diverse learning experiences, fostering critical thinking, and encouraging the understanding and appreciation of different perspectives.

S24. Ans.(a)
Sol. Intelligence is indeed one of the key factors that affect our ability to learn effectively. Intelligence involves the ability to reason, plan, solve problems, think abstractly, comprehend complex ideas, learn quickly, and learn from experience. It influences how efficiently and effectively an individual can understand, assimilate, and apply new information, thereby playing a significant role in the learning process. Individuals with higher levels of intelligence often find it easier to grasp complex concepts and make connections between different ideas.

S25. Ans.(d)
Sol. Psychological factors affecting learning include all of the above – intelligence, aptitude, and interest. Each of these factors plays a significant role in how an individual learns. Intelligence affects the ability to understand and process information, aptitude influences one's natural talent or proficiency in certain areas, and interest drives motivation and engagement in learning activities.

S26. Ans.(d)
Sol. The learner is the key figure in any teaching-learning task. Education systems and teaching methods are increasingly focusing on learner-centered approaches, recognizing that the effectiveness of teaching greatly depends on its impact on the learner. The needs, experiences, and engagement of the learner are crucial in shaping the teaching process and outcomes.

S27. Ans.(b)
Sol. PowerPoint slides are a type of visual Teaching-Learning Material (TLM). They primarily use visual elements like text, images, charts, and graphs to present information. While they can include audio elements, their core function and primary mode of communication are visual.

S28. Ans.(a)
Sol. The most common form of audio medium used in classrooms is the teacher's voice. The teacher's voice is a crucial tool for instruction, explanation, and interaction in the classroom, surpassing other audio mediums like radios or audio tapes in terms of regular usage and importance.

S29. Ans.(a)
Sol. TLMs help in making learning fun in the classroom. Teaching-Learning Materials are used to enhance the learning experience, making it more engaging and interactive, which can increase students' interest and motivation.

S30. Ans.(a)
Sol. Textbooks are predominantly textual with some images. They primarily consist of written content and are supplemented with images, diagrams, and illustrations to support and enhance the textual information, making them a key educational resource in most learning environments.