June 1st - 15th Schedule	Marathon Session + Practice Ques	
youTube Free Class	PAPER-1 Practice Ques.	PAPER-2 CS Practice Ques.
Way to JRF 2022	4:00 pm - 5:00 pm	7-8 pm
Monday	=	=
Tuesday, 31st May 2022	Practice MCQ Teaching	Practice PYQ AI
Wednesday, 1st June 2022	Practice MCQ Research	Practice Expected MCQ AI
Thursday, 2nd June 2022	Practice MCQ Communication	Practice PYQ SE
Friday, 3rd June 2022	Practice MCQ ICT	Practice Expected MCQ SE
Saturday, 4th June 2022	Practice MCQ LR	Practice PYQ DBMS
Sunday, 5th June 2022	Practice MCQ HE	Practice Expected Bigdata + NoSQL
Monday, 6th June 2022	Practice MCQ PDE	Practice Expected Data Mining
Tuesday, 7th June 2022	Practice MCQ Indian Logic	Practice SQL
Wednesday, 8th June 2022	Practice PYQ TOC + Compiler	Practice PYQ TOC + Compiler
Thursday, 9th June 2022	Practice PYQ CN	Practice PYQ CN
Friday, 10th June 2022	Practice PYQ OS	Practice PYQ OS
Saturday, 11th June 2022	Practice PYQ Discrete Math	Practice PYQ Discrete Math
Sunday, 12th June 2022	Practice DSA	Practice DSA
Monday, 13th June 2022	Practice COA	Practice COA
Tuesday, 14th June 2022	Practice CG	Practice CG
Wednesday, 15th June 2022	Practice Cloud Computing	Practice Web Programming

Revision

"THERE IS NO SECRET TO SUCCESS. IT IS THE RESULT OF PREPARATION, HARD WORK, AND LEARNING FROM FAILURE."

General Colin Powell

+91-7666980624
UGC NET/SET COMPUTER SCIENCE | CS/IT SUBJECTS
CAREER GUIDANCE | SKILL DEVELOPMENT

UGCNET 2022 Crash Course Launched....

/COMBINECS.COM

CombineCS
The Extra Step

Q1: Match List I with List II

List I	List II
MOOC Platform	Developer
A. Coursera	I. Anant Agarwal
B. Udacity	II. Salman Khan
C. Edx	III. Andrew Ng, Daphne Koller
D. Khan Academy	IV. Sebastian Thrun

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV

B) A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I

C) A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II

D) A - IV, B - I, C - II, D - III

SUBSCRIBE

CombineCS
The Extra Step

Simplilearn CEO – Krishna Kumar
Udemy CEO - Gregg Coccari
skillshare CEO - Matt Cooper
masterclass CEO - David Rogier
pluralsight CEO - Aaron Skonnard

free

MC

Quick Take away: In Static ques. If you know 1 correct ans. can eliminate all the other options.

static

tough

2021   CC

Q1: Match List I with List II

Paper

List I	List II
MOOC Platform	**Developer**
A. Coursera	**I. Anant Agarwal**
B. Udacity	**II. Salman Khan**
C. Edx	**III. Andrew Ng, Daphne Koller**
D. Khan Academy	**IV. Sebastian Thrun**

20 sec

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A)A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV
B)A - II, B - III, C - IV, D - I
C)A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II
D)A - IV, B - I, C - II, D - III

Solution: C

SUBSCRIBE

Q2) Given below are two statements, one is labeled as Assertion A and the other is labeled as Reason R

Assertion A: Teachers should accept students as they are and with whatever cognitive level they have.
Reason R: Moralizing, being judgmental, exposing ignorance are barriers to successful communication.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

A) A is false but R is true
B) A is true but R is false
C) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
D) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A

Quick Take away: 1,2 Ques. Can be solved on your experience as a teacher or a learner.

Inclusive

classroom
NEP lifted 50%

because

learn

Q2) Given below are two statements, one is labeled as **Assertion A** and the other is labeled as **Reason R**

Assertion A: Teachers should accept students as they are and with whatever cognitive level they have. *True*

Reason R: Moralizing, being judgmental, exposing ignorance are barriers to successful communication. *True*

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below..

A)A is false but R is true
B)A is true but R is false
C)Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
D)Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A

Combine CS
The Extra Step

static

Teaching
+
VE

Q3) The National Repository of Open Educational Resources is managed by...

A)Central Institute of Educational Technology, NCERT

B)Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi

C)Indira Gandhi National Open University

D)University Grants Commission

SUBSCRIBE

CombineCS
The Extra Step

National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER) by Ministry of Education offers resources for all school subjects and grades in multiple languages. You can access educational videos, audio, images, documents and interactive modules.

Elimination method solve

Full form

School

Q3) The National Repository of Open Educational Resources is managed by...

School

A)Central Institute of Educational Technology, NCERT

HE

✗ B)Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi   IIMs

✗ C)Indira Gandhi National Open University   IGNOO

D)University Grants Commission

Grad/PG

SUBSCRIBE

Expected Q) Full form of ABC?

1. Academic Bank of Council (ABC)
2. All India Bank of Credits (ABC)
3. Academic Bank of Credits (ABC)
4. None of the above

CombineCS
The Extra Step

NEP

Credit CBCS

Multiple entry Exit

NEP
↓
Credit

Expected Q) Full form of ABC?

1. Academic Bank of Council (ABC)
2. All India Bank of Credits (ABC)
3. **Academic Bank of Credits (ABC)**
4. None of the above

Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) is a virtual/digital storehouse that contains the information of the credits earned by individual students throughout their learning journey. It will enable students to open their accounts and give multiple options for entering and leaving colleges or universities.

IGNOO / Grad (PU)
NIOS

full form

✓ **National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)** enables interested learners to avail various pre-degree Courses/Programs of Study through open and distance learning (ODL) mode;

digital locher.

✓ **National Academic Depository (NAD)** offers an online store house of all academic awards viz., certificates, diplomas, degrees, mark-sheets etc. duly digitized and lodged by academic institutions / boards / eligibility assessment bodies to ensure easy access to and retrieval of all academic awards that are validated and guaranteed for their authenticity and safe storage

CombineCS
The Extra Step

Q4) The web portal of Swayam Prabha is maintained by

A)Door darshan

B)Google India office

C)Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

D)INFLIBNET center

SUBSCRIBE

Q4) The web portal of Swayam Prabha is maintained by…

A) Door darshan

B) Google India office

C) Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

D) INFLIBNET center

Swayam
Swayam Prabha

Q5) SWAYAM platform was developed by

A.MHRD (now Ministry of Education),
   Government of India

B.Google

C.Microsoft

D.IIT, Delhi

E. Adobe Inc.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

   A)A and B only

   B)A and C only

   C)B and D only

   D)D and E only

CombineCS
The Extra Step

SWAYAM has been developed cooperatively by MHRD (Ministry of Human Resource Development) and AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education) with the help of Microsoft.

online

Q5) SWAYAM platform was developed by

A. MHRD (now Ministry of Education), Government of India

B. Google

C. Microsoft

D. IIT, Delhi

E. Adobe Inc.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A) A and B only

B) A and C only

C) B and D only

D) D and E only

NEP   MOE

UGC

MOE
AICTE
Microsoft

SUBSCRIBE

Teaching Analysis

2021	Ques.
SWAYAM	1
SWAYAM PRABHA	1
HE	2
Teaching (A & R)	1

SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) is a **MOOC** (Massive open online courses) that offers courses in various fields like engineering, humanities, social sciences, etc.

full form

FAB

rural

free

MCQ

Quiz

Digital Divide

SWAYAM:

MOE + AICTE

- This **program is initiated by the Government of India (i.e it is not a Non-Governmental Organization)** and designed to achieve the three cardinal **principles of Education Policy** viz., **access, equity, and quality.**
- The objective is to take the best teaching-learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged.
- It is an open online course (i.e. it is not an online platform)
- All the courses are interactive, prepared by the best teachers in the country, and are available, free of cost to any learner.
- The courses hosted on **SWAYAM are in 4 quadrants –**

  1. **Video lecture,**
  2. **Specially prepared reading material that can be downloaded/printed**
  3. **Self-assessment tests through tests and quizzes, and**
  4. **An online discussion forum for clearing the doubts.**

- Various steps have been taken to enrich the learning experience by using audio-video and multimedia and state of the art pedagogy/technology.

MCQ

Propertie p48 tough

full form

Nine National Coordinators are appointed **to ensure that the best quality content** is produced and delivered. They are:

1. **AICTE** (All India Council for Technical Education) for self-paced and international courses.
2. **NPTEL** (National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning) for Engineering.
3. **UGC** (University Grants Commission) for nontechnical post-graduation education.
4. **CEC** (Consortium for Educational Communication) for undergraduate education.
5. **NCERT** (National Council of Educational Research and Training) for school education.
6. **NIOS** (National Institute of Open Schooling) for school education.
7. **IGNOU** (Indira Gandhi National Open University) for out-of-school students.
8. **IIMB** (Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore) for management studies.
9. **NITTTR** (National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research) for Teacher Training program.

SWAYAM is a programme initiated by Government of India and designed to achieve the three cardinal principles of Education Policy viz., access, equity and quality

The objective of this effort is to take the best teaching learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged.

SWAYAM seeks to bridge the digital divide for students who have hitherto remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy.

Class 9 till post-graduation to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at any time, free of cost.

GAP

PUO

School Education
NIOS
NCERT

Out-of-School
Education
IGNOU
NITTTR

Under-Graduate
Education
NPTEL
AICTE
CEC
IIMB

Post-Graduate Education
NPTEL
AICTE
IIMB
UGC

9 Regulatory

2019/2020/2021

What is SWAYAM?

CS

1. Non-Governmental Organisation

2. Digital Programme to achieve the principles of education

3. Online platform

4. Name of a web site

SUBSCRIBE

CombineCS
The Extra Step

2019/2020/2021

What is SWAYAM?

1. Non-Governmental Organisation ✓

2. Digital Programme to achieve the principles of education *most*

3. Online platform ✓

4. Name of a web site

SUBSCRIBE

SWAYAM (meaning 'Self' in Sanskrit) is a acronym that stands for "Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds". It is an Indian Massive open online course (MOOC) platform. The SWAYAM initiative was launched by the then Ministry of Human Resource Development (M.H.R.D.) (now Ministry of Education), Government of India under Digital India to give a coordinated stage and free entry to web courses, covering all advanced education, High School and skill sector courses. It was launched on 9th July 2017 by Ram Nath Kovind, Honorable President of India.

CombineCS
The Extra Step

CS

24x7

(4×5)

MOOC

MoE

9

SWAYAM PRABHA is an ==education learning platform== initiated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) available 24x7 through ==34== (initially 32) DTH channels. This initiative provide an educational program on Television on multiple time zone. The content provider is NPTEL, IITs, UGC, NCERT, etc. same as of SWAYAM online portal.

The DTH channels are using the GSAT-15 satellite for programme telecasts.

SUBSCRIBE

2021

expected

less Time

Q6) Below are given some essentials of teaching competencies

(i) Assisting in the conduct of curricular activities.
(ii) Motivating students for learning
(iii) Improving classroom management
(iv) Knowing subject matter thoroughly
(v) Taking interest in college administration.

Which one of the following combinations is most appropriate for classroom teaching?

1. (i) (ii) (iii) and (iv)
2. (i) (ii) (iii) and (v)
3. (i) (iii) (iv) and (v)
4. (ii) (iii) (iv) and (v)

CombineCS
The Extra Step

Q6) Below are given some essentials of teaching competencies

(i) Assisting in the conduct of curricular activities.
(ii) Motivating students for learning
(iii) Improving classroom management
(iv) Knowing subject matter thoroughly
(v) Taking interest in college administration. *incorrect*

Which one of the following combinations is most appropriate for classroom teaching?

1. (i) (ii) (iii) and (iv)
2. (i) (ii) (iii) and (v)
3. (i) (iii) (iv) and (v)
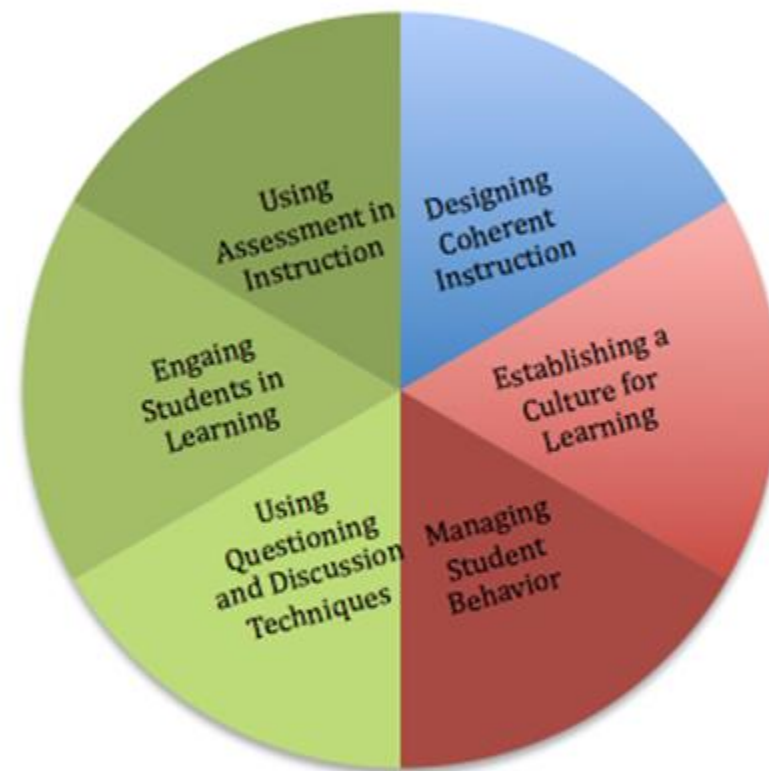4. (ii) (iii) (iv) and (v)

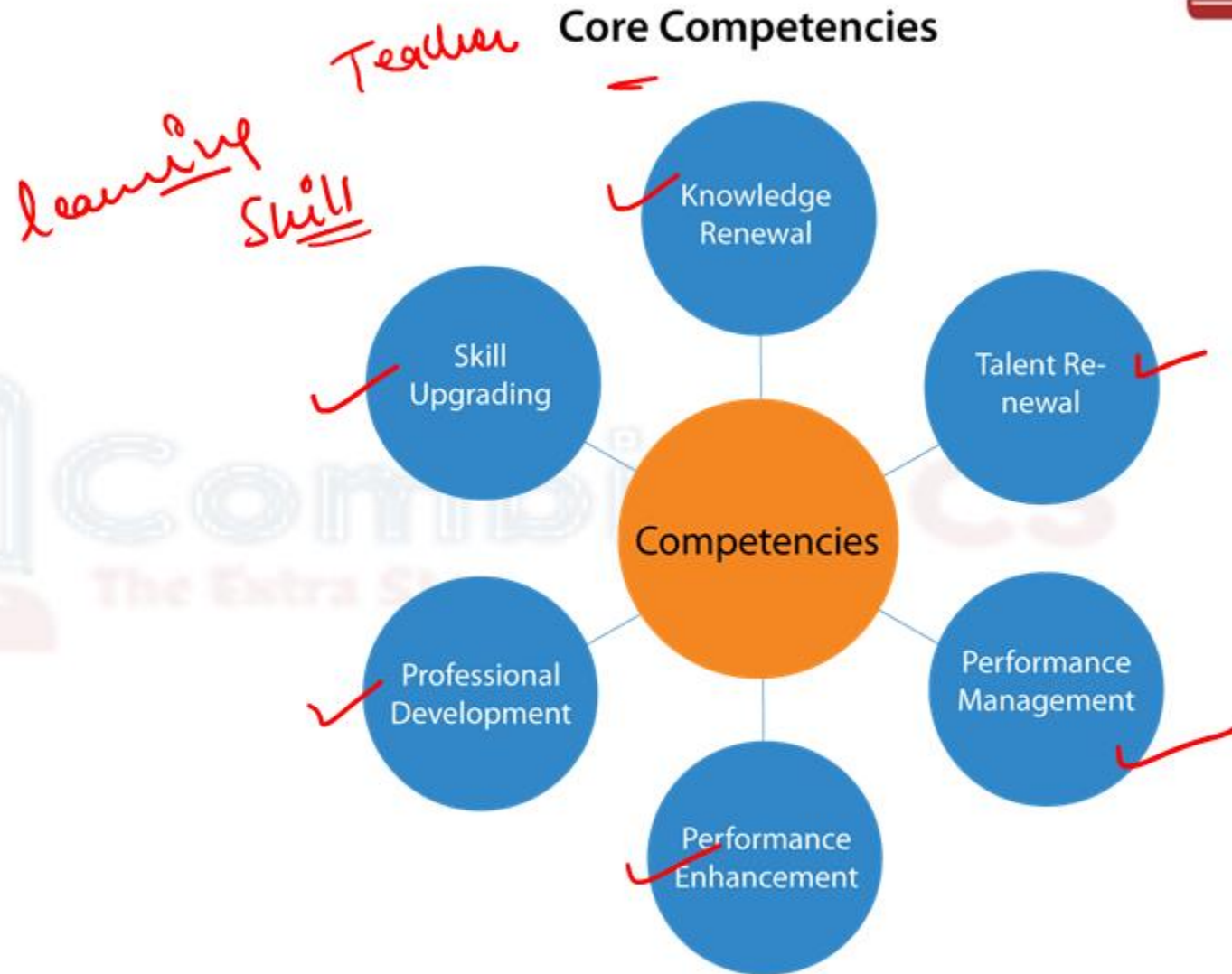SUBSCRIBE

Some Teaching Competencies – Teacher

1. Communication and Interpersonal Skills
2. Organization and planning
3. Classroom Management
4. Facilitation and engagement
5. Assessment and coaching
6. Collaboration and teamwork
7. Flexibility and Adaptability
8. Caring and Inclusiveness

Teacher's competency is important for the process of student 'well development' in ensuring quality learning, especially for students in vocational colleges.
Teachers' competency will give positive effects on students' academic development and skills, and help teachers to improve their teaching techniques.

6 Competencies

- Using Assessment in Instruction
- Designing Coherent Instruction
- Engaing Students in Learning
- Establishing a Culture for Learning
- Using Questioning and Discussion Techniques
- Managing Student Behavior

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Core Competencies

Teacher

learning Skill

Knowledge Renewal

Talent Re-newal

Skill Upgrading

Competencies

Professional Development

Performance Management

Performance Enhancement

SUBSCRIBE

Memory level of teaching — *levels*

Teacher

pre • Thoughtless teaching
• It is concerned with **memory or mental ability** that exists in all living beings.
• Teaching at the memory level is considered to be the lowest level of teaching.
• At this level, thinking ability does not play any role.
• The role of the teacher is prominent and that of the student is secondary.
• The main practice is of cramming the facts, information, formulas, and laws that are taught to them.
• **The Focus of concern is "Recall of facts and information".**

Rote

Understanding level of teaching

- The teaching at the understanding level is of a higher quality than the one at the memory level.
- It is more useful and thoughtful from the point of view of mental capabilities.
- At this level of teaching, **the learner gets an opportunity to discriminate at length between positive and negative exemplars of concepts**
- The Focus of concern is "Seeing of relationship among facts and their examples".

Reflective level of teaching

Problem – Solⁿ

PYQ

- This level is also known as the introspective level.
- Reflecting on something means giving careful thought to something over a period of time.
- It also means thinking deeply about something.
- **The Focus of concern is "problem raising and problem-solving".**

Cognitive

CombineCS
The Extra Step

Q7

In which level of teaching, the learner gets an opportunity to discriminate at length between positive and negative exemplars of concepts?

1. Memory level

2. Understanding level

3. Reflective level

4. Autonomous development level

CombineCS
The Extra Step

exam

10 sec.

CS

example

In which level of teaching, the learner gets an opportunity to discriminate at length between positive and negative exemplars of concepts?

Met

1. Memory level

Ans: 2

2. Understanding level   50% — 80%

3. Reflective level   Practice

4. Autonomous development level

The autonomous development level of teaching

student's inclined

- Autonomy means the ability to take control of one's own learning, independently or in collaboration with others.
- An autonomous learner will take more responsibility for learning and is likely to be more effective than a learner who is reliant on the teacher.
- **The Focus of concern is "affects and feelings".**

Q8 **Learning objectives mean**

1. Learning experience

2. Concise outcomes

3. Academic achievement

4. Intended learning outcomes

CombineCS
The Extra Step

Learning objectives mean

1. Learning experience

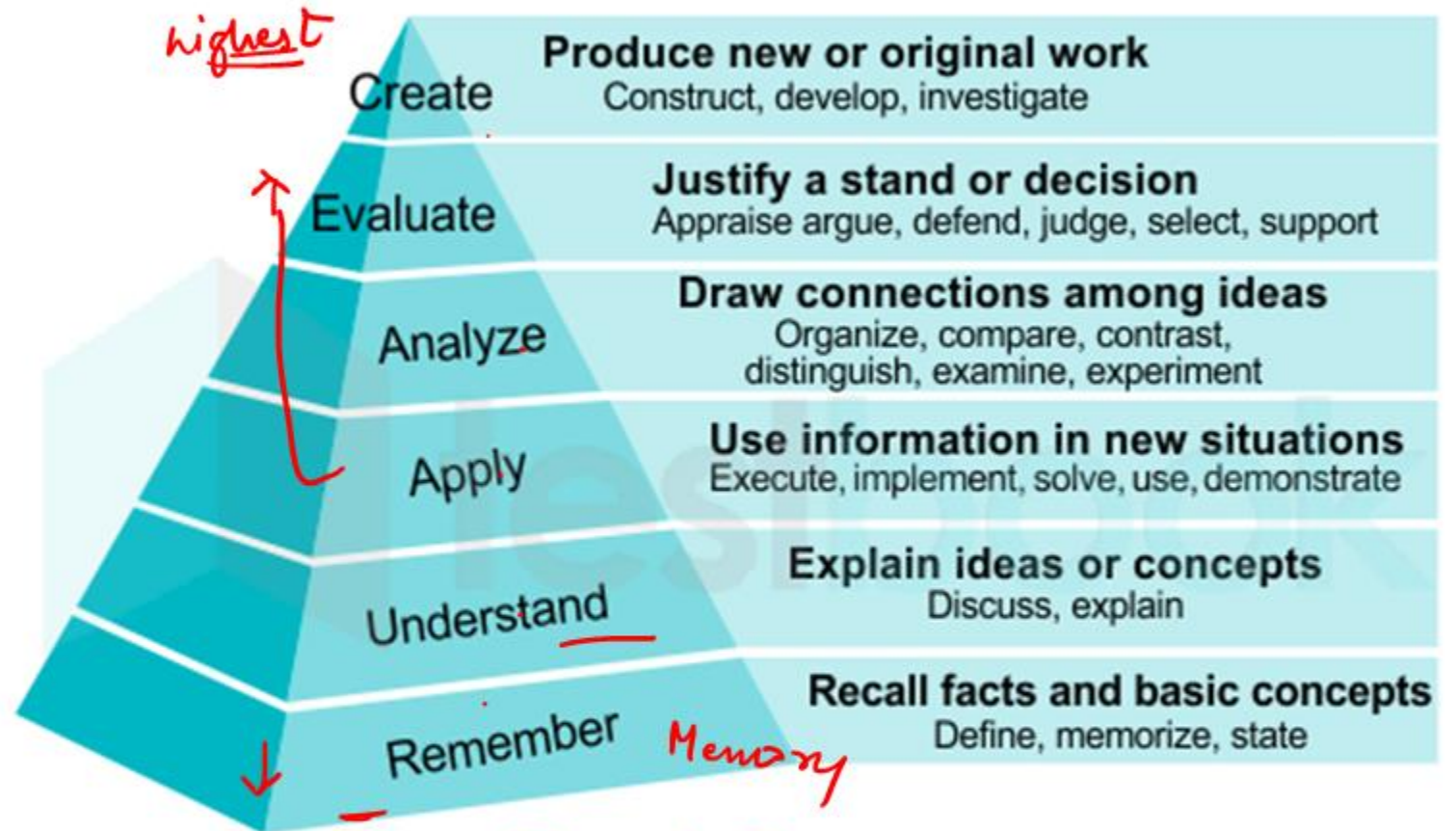2. Concise outcomes

3. Academic achievement *overall*

4. Intended learning outcomes

Ans: 4

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The Extra Step

highest

Create	**Produce new or original work** Construct, develop, investigate
Evaluate	**Justify a stand or decision** Appraise argue, defend, judge, select, support
Analyze	**Draw connections among ideas** Organize, compare, contrast, distinguish, examine, experiment
Apply	**Use information in new situations** Execute, implement, solve, use, demonstrate
Understand	**Explain ideas or concepts** Discuss, explain
Remember	**Recall facts and basic concepts** Define, memorize, state

Memory

Bloom's Taxonomy

SUBSCRIBE

- Based on this taxonomy, teaching is carried out at three levels, keeping in mind the developmental stage of the learners to achieve the desired objectives.
- According to Bloom, recalling of previously learnt information reflects one's **memory level** (least thoughtful teaching),
- **Learning of concepts by way of giving various examples related to it facilitates understanding in learners** (Thoughtful teaching),
- Isolating and organizing information into parts involves analyzing and generation or construction of new ideas reflects one's **reflective level** (upper thoughtful level) as understood from the diagram shown below:

Domains of Learning	Mode of Learning	Example Abilities
Cognitive Domain	*Thoughts/ Thinking*	*Memorizing, Reasoning etc.*
Affective Domain	*Emotions/ Feeling*	*Appreciation, Motivation etc.*
Psychomotor Domain	*Actions/ Doing*	*Typing, Playing etc.*

Figure 3: Gagne's Nine Events of Instruction. From hsc.unt.edu

Five Types of Learning

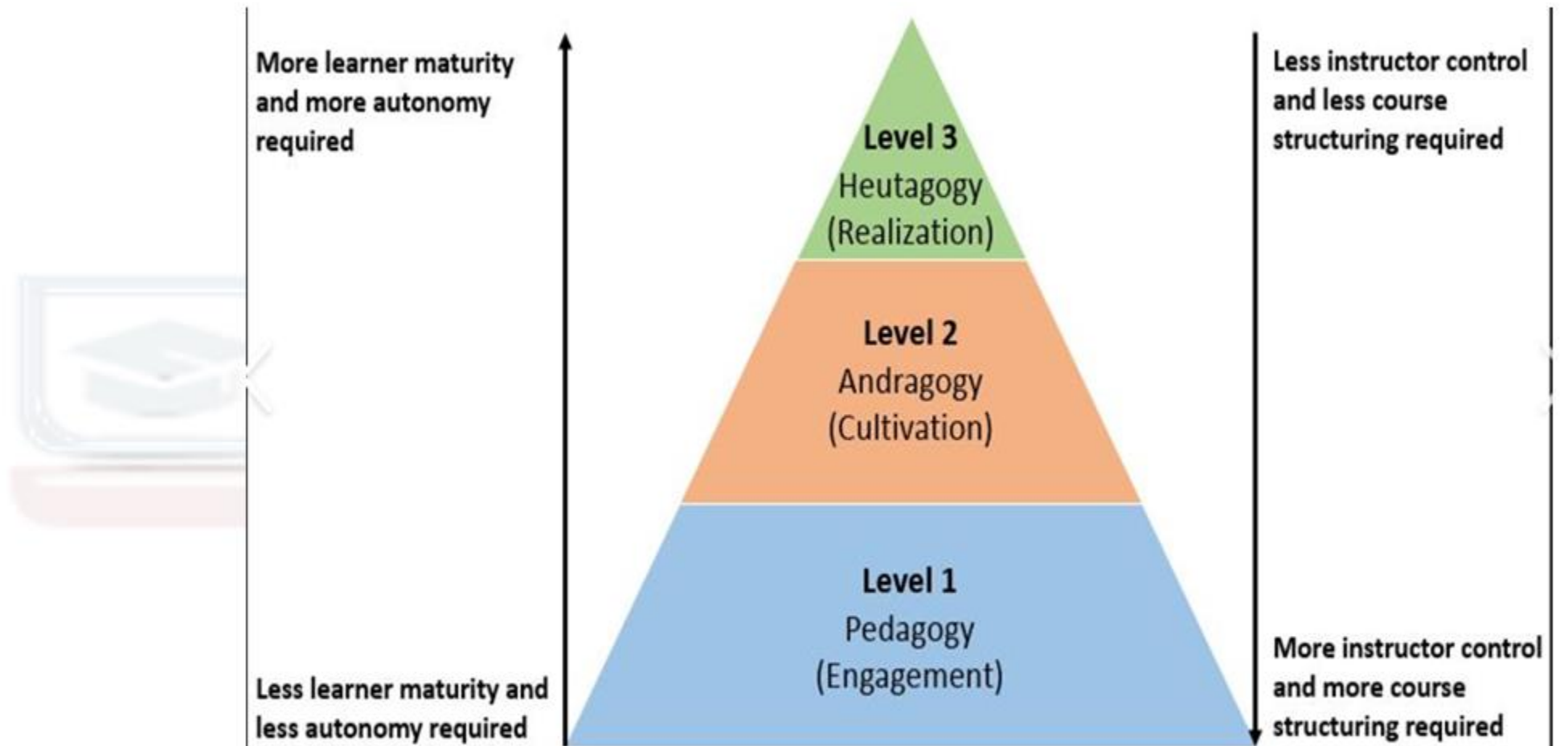| Intellectual Skills | • Problem solving, discriminations, concepts, principles |
Cognitive Strategy	• Meta-cognition - strategies for problem solving and thinking
Verbal Information	• Facts of knowledge
Attitude	• Actions that a person chooses to complete
Motor Skills	• Behavioral physical skills

Gagne's Taxonomy of Learning (adapted from R. M. Gagne, 1985)
arcmit01.uncw.edu

Comparison of Pedagogy, Andragogy & Heutagogy

	Pedagogy	Andragogy	Heutagogy
Dependence	Learner is dependent	Adults are independent	Learners are interdependent
Learning Resources	Teacher-driven and controlled	Adult and Teacher controlled	Teacher and learner provided. Learner negotiates path
Learning Reasons	Gaining next level	Drive to increase performance	Learning potential, unplanned, non-linear
Learning Focus	Subject-centred, prescribed	Task- or problem-centred	Proactive and problem-oriented
Motivation	External motivation	Internal motivation	Self-efficacy driven
Teaching Role	Process-designer, imposer, knowledge-holder & director	Enabler, collaborator	Capability-builder

More learner maturity and more autonomy required

Less learner maturity and less autonomy required

Less instructor control and less course structuring required

More instructor control and more course structuring required

Level 3
Heutagogy
(Realization)

Level 2
Andragogy
(Cultivation)

Level 1
Pedagogy
(Engagement)

CombineCS
The Extra Step

Piaget's Preoperational Stage of Cognitive Development

AI-T

Birth to 02 Years of Age

Sensorimotor Stage

First stage of child's mental development which mainly involves sensation and motor skills such as hear, sight, feel, taste, move, manipulate, bite, chew and so on

2 to 7 Years of Age

Preoperational Stage

In this stage children use their mental ability to represent events and objects in a various ways like using symbols, gestures and even communication, and so on thus their logical reasoning are not yet organized or developed

7 to 11 Years of Age

Concrete-Operational Stage

At this stage the child becomes more stable, think operationally and use logical reasoning rather than intuitive thought

11 Years of Age Through Adulthood

Formal-Operational Stage

Where children become more systematic and reasonable and they can not only reason of tangible objects and events but also they possess capability of reasoning and thinking in more abstract, hypothetical and idealistic ones

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The Extra Step

Bloom's Taxonomy

Q9

Which of the following are the highest taxonomic categories in the cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains of learning?

(A)   Analysis

(B)   Evaluation

(C)   Awareness

(D)   Characterization

(E)   Naturalization

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1)   (A), (B) and (C) only

(2)   (B), (D) and (E) only

(3)   (B), (C) and (D) only

(4)   (C), (D) and (E) only

SUBSCRIBE

CombineCS
The Extra Step

Bloom's

KCAASE

Which of the following are the highest taxonomic categories in the cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains of learning?

Affective

IMPAN

1. A, B, and C

(A) Analysis

(B) Evaluation

(C) Awareness

(D) Characterization

(E) Naturalization   least

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A). (B) and (C) only

(2) (B). (D) and (E) only

(3) (B). (C) and (D) only

(4) (C). (D) and (E) only

SUBSCRIBE

Pedagogy (Teaching)

Q10

Q) Given below are two statements

Piaget

Statement I: The ability to form and use symbols (words, gestures, signs, images, and so on) are accomplished in the preoperational period.

Statement II: According to Piaget, preoperational children do not have a tendency to be egocentric.

In light of the above statements, choose the most Correct **appropriate answer from the options given below:**

1. **Both Statements I and II are correct.**
2. **Both Statements I and II are incorrect.**
3. **Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect**
4. **Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct**

CombineCS
The Extra Step

Q) Given below are two statements

True

Statement I: The ability to form and use symbols (words, gestures, signs, images, and so on) are accomplished in the preoperational period.

False Statement II: According to Piaget, preoperational children do not have a tendency to be egocentric.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

Ans: 3

1. Both Statements I and II are correct.

2. Both Statements I and II are incorrect.

3. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

4. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

SUBSCRIBE

Moderate   Tough

1)

Q) Given below are two statements :

Statement I : One of the basic principles of progressive view of teaching is that education should be life itself rather than a preparation for living.

Statement II : According to reconstructionist view of education the new social order must be 'genuinely democratic'.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

CombineCS
The Extra Step

+ve
-ve

open

easy

guill)

Q) Given below are two statements :

Statement I : One of the basic principles of progressive view of teaching is that education should be life itself rather than a preparation for living.

Statement II : According to reconstructionist view of education the new social order must be 'genuinely democratic'.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Ans: 1

(1)   **Both Statement I and Statement II are true.**

(2)   **Both Statement I and Statement II are false.**

(3)   **Statement I is true but Statement II is false.**

(4)   **Statement I is false but Statement II is true.**

SUBSCRIBE

TRADITIONAL	PROGRESSIVE
Teacher-centered experiences	Experience of, for, by the child
High student : teacher ratio	High teacher : student ratio
Methodologies pictorial & abstract	Methodologies progress from concrete, pictorial, abstract
Emphasis on wide fact base and skills learned in isolation	Emphasis on developing concepts (big ideas) and application of skills
Product is emphasized	Process and product are emphasized
Predominance of summative assessment	Use of summative and formative assessment
External discipline	Positive discipline

www.explorationspreschool.org

Combine CS
The Extra Step

What is reconstructionism?

- Also known as SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTIONISM, this theory claims to be the true successor of progressivism and declares that the chief purpose of education is to "RECONSTRUCT" society in order to meet the cultural crisis brought about by social, political, and economic problems.

nation social cultural

new type

A Functionalist view of Education

⌘ Functionalists view education in terms of the "functions" it performs in society. This implies a non conflict view of society

⌘ Functionalists believe there are four main functions of education

⌘ *the transmission of cultural values*

⌘ *social control*

⌘ *economic training*

⌘ *social selection*

CombineCS
The Extra Step

The Social Reconstruction Philosophy

- Schools are responsible for creation of new social order, working to solve problems of society

- Teachers are the engineers of a social revolution modeled after schools in the Soviet Union

- Curriculum is focused on *socially useful* group projects. The focus was on *collective* action for the betterment of society.

- De-emphasis of individual needs and desires.

- Curriculum should be *service-driven* with the content incidental to that ideal.

SUBSCRIBE

Q.12   new type   paper-1

List I	List II
Thinking Hat System	Concepts and Ideas
A. White Hat	I. Judgement and caution-the logical negative
B. Red Hat	II. Data gathering-facts, figures, information needs and gaps
C. Black Hat	III. Provocations, alternatives and creativity-proposals
D. Green Hat	IV. Intuition and emotions

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A -III , B -II , C -IV , D -I |

2. A -II , B -IV , C -I , D -III |

3. A -IV , B -I , C -III , D -II |

4. A -I , B -III , C -II , D -IV |

List I	List II
Thinking Hat System	Concepts and Ideas
A. White Hat	I. Judgement and caution-the logical negative
B. Red Hat	II. Data gathering-facts, figures, information needs and gaps
C. Black Hat	III. Provocations, alternatives and creativity-proposals
D. Green Hat	IV. Intuition and emotions

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Ans: 2

1. A -III , B -II , C -IV , D -I
2. A -II , B -IV , C -I , D -III
3. A -IV , B -I , C -III , D -II
4. A -I , B -III , C -II , D -IV

traffic

trick

Red – X
Yellow – Restart
Green – Go

Blue Hat - Process
Thinking about thinking.
What thinking is needed?
Organizing the thinking.
Planning for action.

PROCESS

Green Hat - Creativity
Ideas, alternatives, possibilities.
Solutions to black hat problems.

CREATIVITY

White Hat - Facts
Information and data.
Neutral and objective.
What do I know?
What do I need to find out?
How will I get the information I need?

FACTS

Yellow Hat - Benefits
Positives, plus points.
Why an idea is useful.
Logical reasons are given.

BENEFITS

Red Hat - Feelings
Intuition, hunches, gut instinct.
My feelings right now.
Feelings can change.
No reasons are given.

FEELINGS

Black Hat - Cautions
Difficulties, weaknesses, dangers.
Spotting the risks.
Logical reasons are given.

CAUTIONS

CombineCS
The Extra Step

12

Q) What is the name for the technique which uses images that are often more evocative than words, and more precise and potent in triggering a wide range of associations and thinking?

1. **Brain Storming**
2. **Story Boarding**
3. **Synectics**
4. **Mind mapping**

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CombineCS
The Extra Step

Q) What is the name for the technique which uses images that are often more evocative than words, and more precise and potent in triggering a wide range of associations and thinking?

1. **Brain Storming**
2. **Story Boarding**
3. **Synectics**
4. **Mind mapping**

Ans: 4

SUBSCRIBE

Q13

During teaching, a teacher's statements that encourage students to elaborate on an answer, either their own or that of others will be called,

1. Structuring

2. Instructional variety

3. Engagement in the learning process

4. Probing

CombineCS
The Extra Step

2021

During teaching, a teacher's statements that encourage students to elaborate on an answer, either their own or that of others will be called,

Classroom teaching
+ve

1. Structuring   content

2. Instructional variety   Instruction

3. Engagement in the learning process

4. Probing

Ans: 4

SUBSCRIBE

Interview

answer
↓

Next

Probing: -ve way → student the target

- It is a **teaching skill**
- Teacher pertain to ask question to the question in response to the answer of the student
- The question against the initial answer of the student encourages the student to elaborate on the concept
- Student required to articulate more attribute about the topic
- It focuses more on the student's response
- Probing is a tool that one can use to invite participants to add rich details to their descriptions and explanations
- **For example**: 'Why do you think it is important?', 'What are the social impacts of it?"

Q13 simple

p48

Q14

Match List I with List II

	List I		List II
	Helping behavior of effective teaching		Description
(A)	Using student ideas of contributions	(I)	Warm and nurturing relationship with learners
(B)	Structuring	(II)	Teacher statements to encourage students to elaborate on an answer
(C)	Probing	(III)	Teacher comments for the purpose of organizing what is to come
(D)	Teacher affect	(IV)	Taking a student's response and repeating or applying it

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

(2) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(3) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

(4) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Match List I with List II

	List I Helping behavior of effective teaching		List II Description
(A)	Using student ideas of contributions	(I)	Warm and nurturing relationship with learners
(B)	Structuring	(II)	Teacher statements to encourage students to elaborate on an answer
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(1)   (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

(2)   (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(3)   (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

(4)   (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Ans: 1

CombineCS
The Extra Step

MCQ
A & R
St 1 & St 2   Q15

A & B   easy

Student- Centric Classroom is mean for _____

1. Addressing individual differences

2. Reducing teacher-oriented lectures

3. Recalling the previous knowledge

4. Engaging the entire class

SUBSCRIBE

CombineCS
The Extra Step

NEP

Inclusive learning

1, 3, 4   +ve

{2019
2020}

Student- Centric Classroom is mean for _____

hap

1. Addressing individual differences   Nta

2. ✗Reducing teacher-oriented lectures

Ans: 1

3. Recalling the previous knowledge

4. Engaging the entire class

SUBSCRIBE

Student-centered (Learner-centered) approach in the teaching-learning process:

- In this approach, the **'learner'** or 'child' and not the 'teacher' is the **main focus of the educational program**.
- It **emphasizes 'learning' rather than 'teaching'**
- The overall **goal** of education, according to this approach is **the all-round development of the child** and not only that of acquiring knowledge.
- **Curriculum,** according to this approach, should be **based upon needs, interests, aptitudes, and abilities of learners** at different levels so that it enables them to acquire the necessary skills, knowledge, attitudes, and values for realizing their full potential.

CombineCS

Open-ended concept

Q16

Identify the factors affecting teaching related to a positive learning environment in an institution school, classroom

(i) The extent to which teachers make a clear presentation

(ii) The scope for sharing and open discussions within the classroom and the institution as such

(iii) Teachers mastery of the content as reflected in answering student& questions

(iv) Frequent use of positive reinforcers either in the institution or classroom

(v) Availability of teacher and his/her guidance

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (i) and (iii)

2. (ii) and (iii)

3. (iv) and (v)

4. (ii) and (iv)

SUBSCRIBE

CombineCS

3 Tips

classroom
School

16 Identify the factors affecting teaching related to a positive learning environment in an institution

(i) The extent to which teachers make a clear presentation

(ii) The scope for sharing and open discussions within the classroom and the institution as such

(iii) Teachers mastery of the content as reflected in answering student& questions

(iv) Frequent use of positive reinforcers either in the institution or classroom

(v) Availability of teacher and his/her guidance

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (i) and (iii)

2. (ii) and (iii)

3. (iv) and (v)

4. (ii) and (iv)

Ans: 4

SUBSCRIBE

CombineCS
The Extra Step

Q17

Which of the following will be called behavioral rather than "attitude and beliefs" related competencies for becoming an effective teacher?

A. Locus of control

B. Communicating

C. Managing and monitoring

D. Teacher enthusiasm

E. Evaluating and providing feedback

Choose the correct answer to the options given below:

1. A, B and C only

2. B, C and D only

3. B, C and E only

4. C, D and E only

SUBSCRIBE

CombineCS
The Extra Step

Tough

4 TIpy

CS

Which of the following will be called behavioral rather than "attitude and beliefs" related competencies for becoming an effective teacher?

A. Locus of control – Behaviour

B. Communicating

C. Managing and monitoring] 100% True

Behavior D. Teacher enthusiasm

E. Evaluating and providing feedback

Choose the correct answer to the options given below:

1. A, B and C only

Ans: 2

2. B, C and D only

3. B, C and E only

4. C, D and E only

SUBSCRIBE

Teacher

- The educational qualification of a teacher highly affects learning. There is a huge difference between a teacher with a professional teaching degree and without a professional teaching degree.
- The teacher should have the mastery of skills like communication, use of teaching aids, selection of appropriate teaching method, passion for teaching, etc.
- The experience of a teacher is important because it is required to deal with different learners with different pace of learning and cognitive levels.

Learner

- Psychological differences in learners play an important role in the teaching-learning process.
- Learner's attitude, aptitude, motivation, mental health, and goals in life highly affect the learning.

Learning environment

Is sure   Neat & Clean

- **Interaction of learners with teachers and other peers is important for active participation in classroom learning that has to be maintained by both teacher and learner.**
- The social and economic background of the teacher and learner, directly and indirectly, affect their thinking.
- **Motivation in the classroom is important. The teacher is an important person inside the classroom to motivate the child and provide rewards to induce interest in the learner.**

Effective teaching:

- It is should be an effective way of teaching
- **The teacher tries to ensure students achievement to motivate them**
- It includes some steps like- **design, content selection, delivery, assessment, and reflection**
- The teacher has complete knowledge of the subject matter as well as how to **transfer** it for the students.
- Teaching aim to bring changes in learner and motivate learner by helping them **how to think**

Qualities of a teacher to become an effective teacher:

- Motivate student in learning
- Teaching tries to facilitate learning from every aspect
- Consider individual differences in the class
- **Self-organized and enthusiastic**
- Have strong **communication skill**
- A good listener to all the problems and ideas of student
- Adaptable to the changing environment
- Warmth and affectionate about students
- Value real-world learning
- Have patience
- Focus on collaboration
- Have good **management skill**

Which of the following teacher competency belongs to the domain of personality and attitude?

(1) Locus of control and self-efficacy

(2) Managing and Monitoring

(3) Planning and instructing

(4) Personalising and contextualizing

20   ambiguous

Which of the following teacher competency belongs to the domain of personality and attitude?

CS

(1)   Locus of control and self-efficacy

(2)   Managing and Monitoring

(3)   Planning and instructing

(4)   Personalising and contextualizing

P4Q

$T + R + C$
$+ ML + PDE$

2. Managing and Monitoring

$RC + MR + DI$

(15)/15

35^+

Q19

multiple Intelligence

Which is not among Gardner's list of intelligences?

1. Spatial

2. Naturalist

3. Physical

4. Intrapersonal

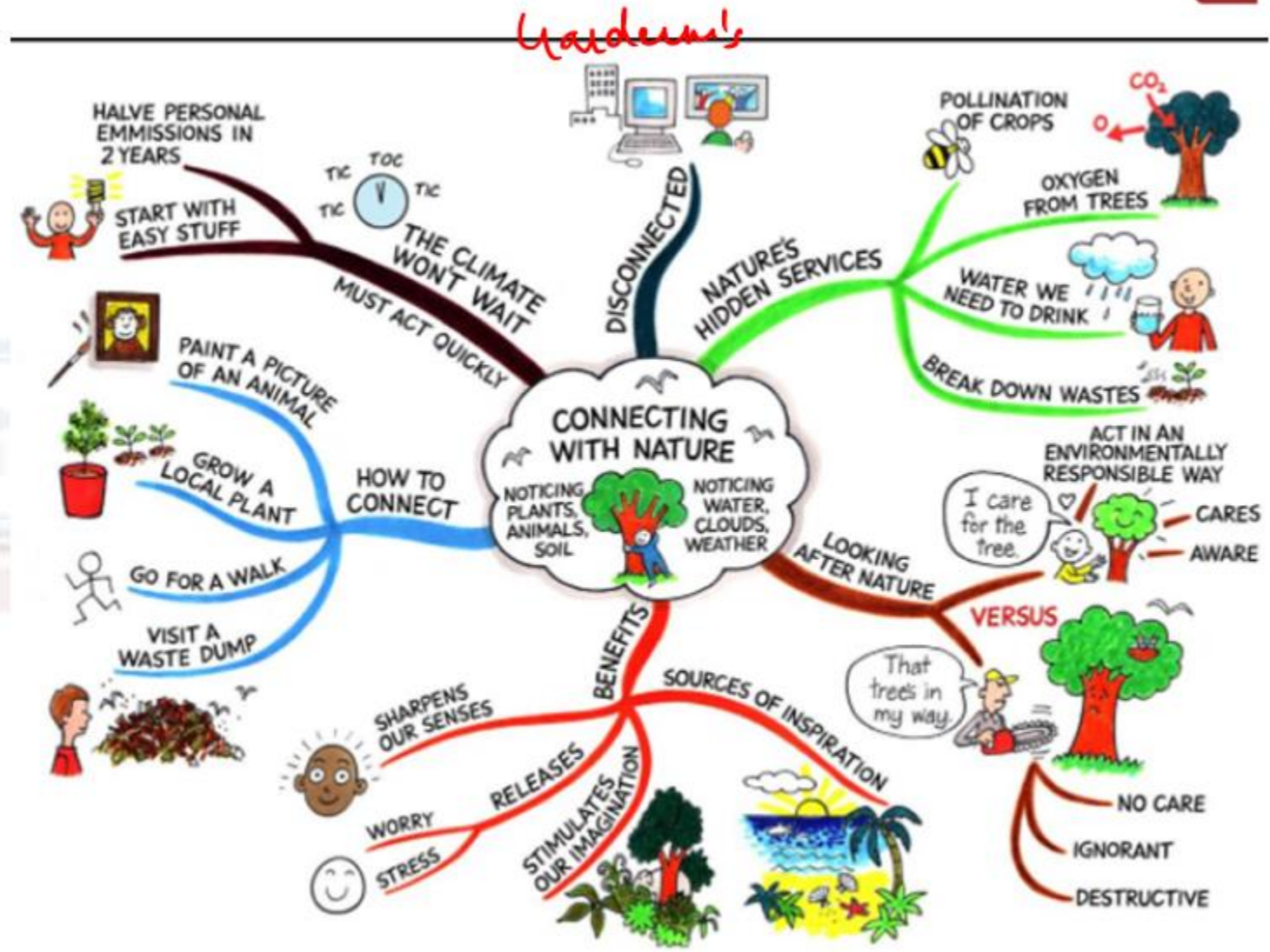## Which is not among Gardner's list of intelligences?

1. Spatial

    Ans: 3

2. Naturalist

3. Physical

4. Intrapersonal

Resolution

CombineCS
The Extra Step

Methods

Q20

Traditional   Project

Below is given a list of teaching methods and approaches. Which among them are individualized approaches?

(i) Demonstration method

(ii) Modular approach based teaching

(iii) Programmed learning

(iv) Personalized teaching

(v) Collaborative method

Select your answer from the options given below:

1. (i), (ii) and (iii)

2. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

3. (iii), (iv) and (v)

4. (i), (iii) and (v)

SUBSCRIBE

Keywords

Paper1 +
paper2

Q20

batch

10 sec

F

Group

~T
~T
T

100% F
100% T

Below is given a list of teaching methods and approaches. Which among them are individualized approaches?

(i) Demonstration method
(ii) Modular approach based teaching
(iii) Programmed learning
(iv) Personalized teaching
(v) Collaborative method

Select your answer from the options given below:

1. (i), (ii) and (iii)

2. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

3. (iii), (iv) and (v)

4. (i), (iii) and (v)

Ans: 2

Modular Approach-based Teaching:

- A module is a subsystem of an instructional program where the whole curriculum is divided into meaningful units.
- An **instructional module is a self-contained unit of instruction** for the learner with a set of pre-determined objectives which help each learner **develop in tune with his abilities and learning style and reach the fullest potential**.

Programmed Instruction:

- It is an innovative step whose goal is the individualization of instruction.
- It consists of **a planned sequence of learning activities for achieving mastery.**
- This type of instruction works on the principle of **logical steps, active responding, immediate feedback, and self-pacing.**

Personalized Teaching:

- The personalized system of instruction refers to training that is based on **self-pacing and mastery learning**.
- In this method of teaching, the **learners work on their own** and are only assisted by teachers.
- These are personalized according to the needs and abilities of individual learners.

CS

Q2)

2,3

Questions

TA

From the list given below, identify those questions which are called process rather than content-based questions?

(i) Convergent questions

(ii) Divergent questions

(iii) Fact-based questions

(iv) Concept-based questions

(v) Open questions

(vi) Closed questions

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (i), (ii) and (iii)

2. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

3. (iv), (v) and (vi)

4. (ii), (iv) and (v)

CS

From the list given below, identify those questions which are called process rather than content-based questions?

(i) Convergent questions

(ii) Divergent questions

(iii) Fact-based questions

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(v) Open questions

(vi) Closed questions

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (i), (ii) and (iii)

2. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

3. (iv), (v) and (vi)

4. (ii), (iv) and (v)

Process-based Questions:

- They are designed to test the mastery of a subject as well as the ability to analyze the various processes of a system.
- They use cue words such as describe, explain, list out, analyze, etc.
- The type of process-based questions may include:
    1. **Concept-based questions:** These questions are designed to focus on transferable understandings that help students to make sense of their learning.
    2. **Divergent questions:** These questions stimulate children to think independently. They are encouraged to do use their **higher-order cognitive ability by combining original and known ideas into new ideas** or explanations. Questions that students answer by analysis, synthesis, or evaluation using their related knowledge of a question, a problem, or a situation are referred to as divergent questions.
    3. **Open-ended questions:** They may **have multiple answers.** Open questions are those that encourage divergent and evaluative thinking processes.

Content-based Questions:

- The content-based questions are designed to test the superficial knowledge of facts and information that doesn't require any higher level of cognitive abilities.
- They used cue words such as state, define, identify, etc.
- The type of content-based questions may include:

  1. **Fact-based questions:**
     - Fact is anything that is absolute truth and universally applicable.
     - These questions are designed to simply check the knowledge of facts memorized by the students.
  2. **Convergent questions:**
     - These questions assist in problem-solving and are useful for basic processes such as measuring, communicating, comparing, and contrasting.
     - These questions are also referred to as **closed-ended questions** as students are not expected to contribute to an original idea.
  3. **Close-ended questions**: These are questions that **only accept one correct answer**.

TM

Formative evaluation	Summative evaluation
Evaluation is performed to determine how well students have mastered various element.	Evaluation is performed simply to grade the students at the end of course
Deals with only a segment	Deals with the whole in detailed manner.
Test can be administered after completion of the units.	Test can be given after the completion of the course/program
Immediate feedback	Feedback not possible immediately
Diagnostic and progress test can be possible	Achievement examination can be possoble.
Weakness and strenghts of the students can be understand	Success and failure of the students will be possible.

Dimension	CRT	NRT
Score Interpretation	Each individual is compared with a preset standard for acceptable achievement. The performance of other examinees is irrelevant. A student's score is usually expressed as percentage. Student achievement is reported for individual skills. Assessment against fixed standards or criterion **Example:** Driving test LET Citizenship Test Classroom Assessment Competency Based Assessment	Each individual is compared with other examinees. A score---usually expressed as percentile, a grade equivalent score, or a stanine. Student achievement is reported for broad skill areas, although some norm referenced tests do report student achievement for individual skills. Competitive, compares individuals with each other and ranks them . **Example:** Olympics

Q22

Given below are two statements :

Statement I : In norm-referenced testing of students, test data helps us determine a students place or rank.

Statement II : In Criterion-referenced testing, the test data tells us about a student's level of proficiency.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1)   Both Statement I and Statement II are true

(2)   Both Statement I and Statement II are false

(3)   Statement I is true but Statement II is false

(4)   Statement I is false but Statement II is true

Batch

cud

Assignment

Given below are two statements :

Statement I : In norm-referenced testing of students, test data helps us determine a students place or rank.

Statement II : In Criterion-referenced testing, the test data tells us about a student's level of proficiency.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true

(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

Ans: 4

Q 23 Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Indirect instruction is an approach to teaching and learning in which the process is inquiry, the content involves concept and the context is a problem.

Statement II : In NRT test data tell us about a student's level of proficiency in mastery of some skills or set of skills.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1)   Both Statement I and Statement II are true

(2)   Both Statement I and Statement II are false

(3)   Statement I is correct but Statement II is false

(4)   Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is true

Given below are two statements :

Statement I :   Indirect instruction is an approach to teaching and learning in which the process is inquiry, the content involves concept and the context is a problem.

Statement II :   In NRT test data tell us about a student's level of proficiency in mastery of some skills or set of skills.

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1. Both Statements I and Statement II are true

(1)   Both Statement I and Statement II are true

(2)   Both Statement I and Statement II are false

(3)   Statement I is correct but Statement II is false

(4)   Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is true

CombineCS
The Extra Step

List I	List II
A. Formative Evaluation	I. Percentile rank and standard scores are used for reporting
B. Summative Evaluation	II. Standards indicative of mastery
C. Criterion reference test	III. The intention of using it is to identify scope and potential for improvement.
D. Norm referenced test	IV. Its intention is to judge learning standards.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A - III, B - IV, C - II, D - I

2. A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV

3. A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III

4. A - IV, B - III, C - I, D - II

SUBSCRIBE

List I	List II
A. Formative Evaluation	I. Percentile rank and standard scores are used for reporting
B. Summative Evaluation	II. Standards indicative of mastery
C. Criterion reference test	III. The intention of using it is to identify scope and potential for improvement.
D. Norm referenced test	IV. Its intention is to judge learning standards.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A - III, B - IV, C - II, D - I

Ans: 3

2. A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV

3. A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III

4. A - IV, B - III, C - I, D - II

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

(1) Formative assessment

(2) Summative assessment

(3) Portfolio assessment

(4) Performance assessment

2019 CS

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

(1)   Formative assessment

(2)   Summative assessment

(3)   Portfolio assessment

(4)   Performance assessment

1. Formative Assessment

Q26

easy

Q) In which level of teaching promotion of critical thinking is the hall mark?

10 sec.

(1) Memory level

(2) Understanding level

(3) Reflective level

(4) Autonomous development level

CombineCS
The Extra Step

Q) In which level of teaching promotion of critical thinking is the hall mark?

(1) **Memory level**

(2) **Understanding level**

(3) **Reflective level**

(4) **Autonomous development level**

Ans:3

SUBSCRIBE

Q 27

In which level of teaching, the teacher's role is more active rather than being interactive?

(1)   Memory level

(2)   Understanding level

(3)   Reflective level

(4)   Autonomous development level

In which level of teaching, the teacher's role is more active rather than being interactive?

(1)   Memory level

(2)   Understanding level

(3)   Reflective level

(4)   Autonomous development level

1. Memory Level

Which of the following level of teaching lays stress on critical sifting of ideas at the highest cognitive level?

(1)   Memory level

(2)   Understanding level

(3)   Reflective level

(4)   Autonomous development level

Which of the following level of teaching lays stress on critical sifting of ideas at the highest cognitive level?

(1)   Memory level

(2)   Understanding level

(3)   Reflective level

(4)   Autonomous development level

3. Reflective Level

Q.29

Which of the learning outcomes are intended in teaching organized at understanding level?

(1)   Longer recall and retention of facts   *Memory*

(2)   Seeking of relationships and patterns among facts

(3)   Creative construction and critical interpretation of ideas   *Reflective*

(4)   Mastery of facts and information   *Memory.*

Which of the learning outcomes are intended in teaching organized at understanding level?

(1)   Longer recall and retention of facts

(2)   Seeking of relationships and patterns among facts

(3)   Creative construction and critical interpretation of ideas

(4)   Mastery of facts and information

2. Seeking of relationships and patterns among facts.

Q 30   easiest   2021

Choose the person who has control over self, mode of communication and method of delivery in class room from the following :

(1)   Student

(2)   Teacher

(3)   Audience

(4)   Visitor

Choose the person who has control over self, mode of communication and method of delivery in class room from the following :

(1)   Student

(2)   Teacher

(3)   Audience

(4)   Visitor

2. Teacher

831

Which among the following is NOT a component of effective teaching?

(1)   Questioning to check for the understanding of students

(2)   Providing students with feedback

(3)   Being flexible about how long it takes to learn

(4)   Reactive mode of student's behaviour

Which among the following is NOT a component of effective teaching?

(1)   Questioning to check for the understanding of students

(2)   Providing students with feedback

(3)   Being flexible about how long it takes to learn

(4)   Reactive mode of student's behaviour

4. Reactive mode of student's behaviour

Q32 new

Which among the following factors doesn't contribute to assessment bias?

(1)   When language of the test and the tester is different from the languages of the students

(2)   Answers that support middle – class values

(3)   If assessment procedures are flexible and diverse to make disadvantaged students comfortable

(4)   Objective test for assessing abstract reasoning of the student.

CombineCS
The Extra Step

Q 32

Which among the following factors doesn't contribute to assessment bias?

(1)   When language of the test and the tester is different from the languages of the students

(2)   Answers that support middle – class values

(3)   If assessment procedures are flexible and diverse to make disadvantaged students comfortable

(4)   Objective test for assessing abstract reasoning of the student.

3. If assessment procedure are flexible and diverse to make disadvantaged students comfortable

SUBSCRIBE

bineCS

Which of the following statements differentiate teaching from learning?

Q.33

(a)   Teaching is a social act while learning is a personal act

(b)   Teaching implies learning

(c)   Teaching is like selling while learning is like buying

(d)   Teaching can occur without learning taking place

(e)   In teaching, influence is directed towards learning and learner, while in learning it is usually towards oneself

Choose the correct answer from the following options :

(1)   (a), (c) and (e)   (2)   (a), (b) and (c)

(3)   (b), (c) and (d)   (4)   (c), (d) and (e)

SUBSCRIBE

Characteristic of Teaching

Which of the following statements differentiate teaching from learning?
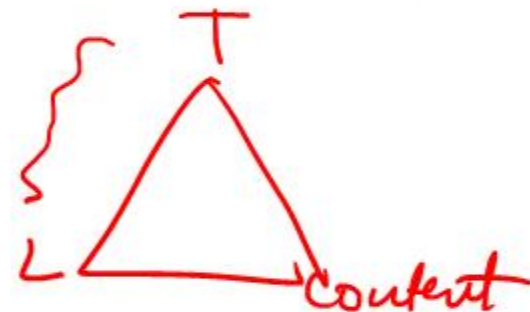
(a)   Teaching is a social act while learning is a personal act T

(b)   Teaching implies learning T

(c)   Teaching is like selling while learning is like buying

(d)   Teaching can occur without learning taking place

(e)   In teaching, influence is directed towards learning and learner, while in learning it is usually towards oneself

Q 33

Choose the correct answer from the following options :

(1)   (a). (c) and (e)

(2)   (a). (b) and (c)

(3)   (b). (c) and (d)

(4)   (c). (d) and (e)

2. a, b, c

SUBSCRIBE

Q 34

Which of the following are classroom related factors that influence effectiveness of teaching?

(a) Prior task related behaviour of students

(b) Adherence to linear pattern of communication by the teacher

(c) Socio-economic status of the family to which learners belong

(d) Inappropriate use of technological resources by the teacher

(e) Cultural background of students

Choose your answer from the following options :

(1) (a), (b) and (c)

(2) (b), (c) and (d)

(3) (a), (b) and (d)

(4) (c), (d) and (e)

CombineCS
The Extra Step

Q34 Which of the following are classroom related factors that influence effectiveness of teaching?

(a)   Prior task related behaviour of students

(b)   Adherence to linear pattern of communication by the teacher

(c)   Socio-economic status of the family to which learners belong

(d)   Inappropriate use of technological resources by the teacher

(e)   Cultural background of students

Choose your answer from the following options :

(1)   (a), (b) and (c)

(2)   (b), (c) and (d)

(3)   (a), (b) and (d)

(4)   (c), (d) and (e)

3. a, b and d

SUBSCRIBE

Q35

In which of the following types of learning materials, the presentations are highly structured and individualised?

(1)   Textbooks prescribed by the universities

(2)   Journals and the articles recommended for readings

(3)   Writings of great thinkers selected for reflective readings

(4)   Programmed instructional and modular learning material

Q35

In which of the following types of learning materials, the presentations are highly structured and individualised?   personalized

(1)   Textbooks prescribed by the universities ✓

(2)   Journals and the articles recommended for readings

(3)   Writings of great thinkers selected for reflective readings

(4)   Programmed instructional and modular learning material   new techniques

4. Programmed instructional and modular learning material

Q36 Identify the factors that do not contribute to the effectiveness of teaching from the options given below :

(a) Socio – economic background of Teacher

(b) Teacher's skill in pleasing the students

(c) Teacher's subject knowledge

(d) Teacher's personal contact with students

Choose the correct option :

(1) (a), (c) and (d)

(2) (b), (c) and (d)

(3) (a), (b) and (c)

(4) (a), (b) and (d)

Q 36

Identify the factors that do not contribute to the effectiveness of teaching from the options given below :

(a) Socio – economic background of Teacher

(b) Teacher's skill in pleasing the students

(c) Teacher's subject knowledge

(d) Teacher's personal contact with students

4. a, b and d

Choose the correct option :

(1) (a), (c) and (d)

(2) (b), (c) and (d)

(3) (a), (b) and (c)

(4) (a), (b) and (d)

SUBSCRIBE

Q37

T+ ICT

Given below are two statements - one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other is labeled as Reason (R):

moderate

Assertion (A) :   Through on-line teaching a large number of students can be taught by very competent faculty.

Reason (R) :   On-line teaching helps students in developing critical thinking more than the Off –line teaching can do.   open-ended

In the light of the above two statements choose the correct option :

(1)   Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(2)   Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(3)   (A) is true, but (R) is false

(4)   (A) is false, but (R) is true

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The Extra Step

Given below are two statements - one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other is labeled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A) :   Through on-line teaching a large number of students can be taught by very competent faculty.

Reason (R) :   On-line teaching helps students in developing critical thinking more than the Off –line teaching can do.

3. A is true, but R is false

In the light of the above two statements choose the correct option :

(1)   Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(2)   Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(3)   (A) is true, but (R) is false

(4)   (A) is false, but (R) is true

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Q38

Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) :   Modern and ICT based teaching support requires some technical knowledge on the part of the teacher and learner.

Reasons (R) :   Both teachers and learners have to be provided orientation in use of the various support tools and techniques in an intelligent way.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

(1)   Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(2)   Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)

(3)   (A) is true but (R) is false

(4)   (A) is false but (R) is true

Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : Modern and ICT based teaching support requires some technical knowledge on the part of the teacher and learner.

Reasons (R) : Both teachers and learners have to be provided orientation in use of the various support tools and techniques in an intelligent way.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

Ans: 1

(1)	Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(2)	Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)

(3)	(A) is true but (R) is false

(4)	(A) is false but (R) is true

Q39

Identify the teaching strategies which are employed during indirect instruction :

(A)   Emphasizing direct and indirect exemplars

(B)   Presenting the stimulus material

(C)   Inquiry based question-answer session

(D)   Presenting, asking and providing feed back

(E)   Promoting problem solving approach

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1)   (A), (B) and (C) only

(2)   (B), (C) and (D) only

(3)   (C), (D) and (E) only

(4)   (A), (C) and (E) only

Identify the teaching strategies which are employed during indirect instruction :

(A)   Emphasizing direct and indirect exemplars

(B)   Presenting the stimulus material

(C)   Inquiry based question-answer session

(D)   Presenting, asking and providing feed back

(E)   Promoting problem solving approach

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1)   (A), (B) and (C) only

(2)   (B), (C) and (D) only

(3)   (C), (D) and (E) only

(4)   (A), (C) and (E) only
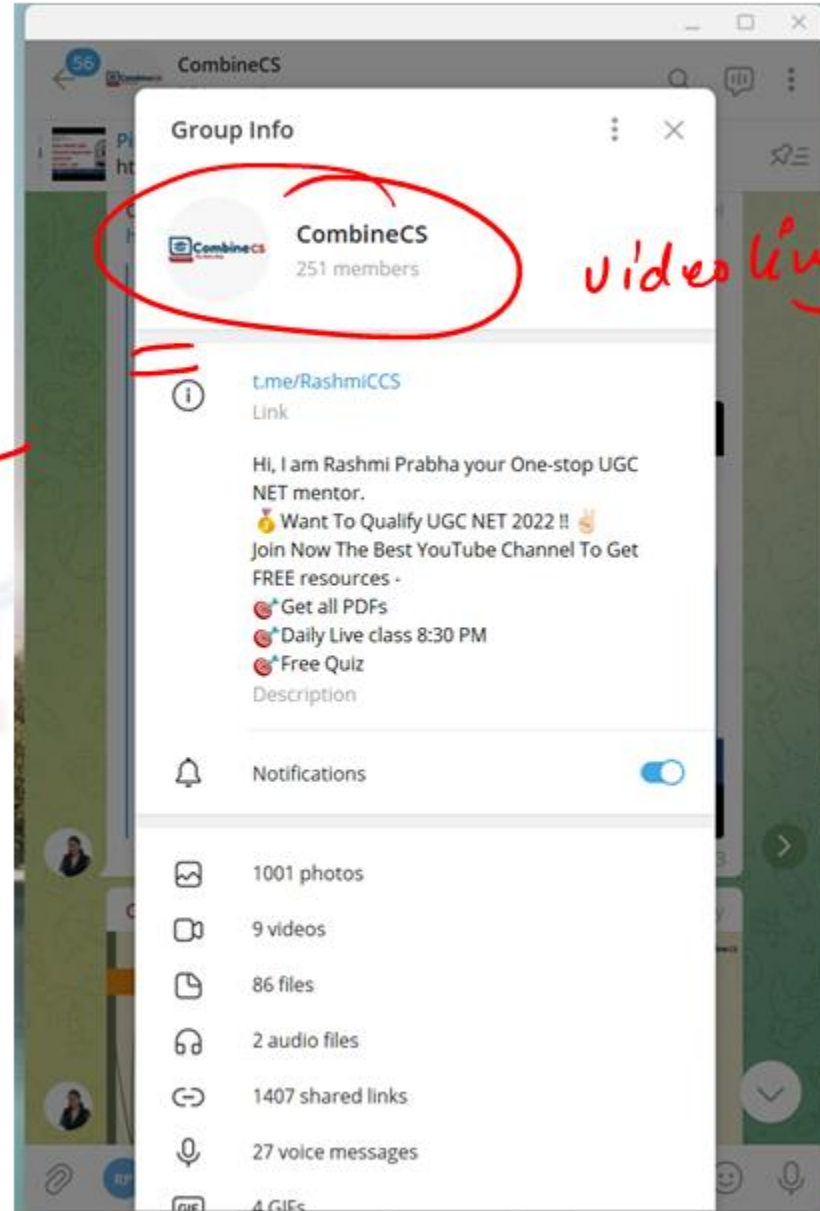
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Way to JRF 2022	4:00 pm - 5:00 pm	7-8 pm
Monday		
Tuesday, 31st May 2022	Practice MCQ Teaching	Practice PYQ AI
Wednesday, 1st June 2022	Practice MCQ Research	Practice Expected MCQ AI
Thursday, 2nd June 2022	Practice MCQ Communication	Practice PYQ SE
Friday, 3rd June 2022	Practice MCQ ICT	Practice Expected MCQ SE
Saturday, 4th June 2022	Practice MCQ LR	Practice PYQ DBMS
Sunday, 5th June 2022	Practice MCQ HE	Practice Expected Bigdata + NoSQL
Monday, 6th June 2022	Practice MCQ PDE	Practice Expected Data Mining
Tuesday, 7th June 2022	Practice MCQ Indian Logic	Practice SQL
Wednesday, 8th June 2022	Practice PYQ TOC + Compiler	Practice PYQ TOC + Compiler
Thursday, 9th June 2022	Practice PYQ CN	Practice PYQ CN
Friday, 10th June 2022	Practice PYQ OS	Practice PYQ OS
Saturday, 11th June 2022	Practice PYQ Discrete Math	Practice PYQ Discrete Math
Sunday, 12th June 2022	Practice DSA	Practice DSA
Monday, 13th June 2022	Practice COA	Practice COA
Tuesday, 14th June 2022	Practice CG	Practice CG
Wednesday, 15th June 2022	Practice Cloud Computing	Practice Web Programming

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