



MEGA FILE EDU 301 AN. K Compilation

Mid term mcqs

1. Educators work to stimulate the spirit of **inquiry** and acquisition of knowledge.
3. **Facts or principles** that he has memorized by learning.
4. Every student has different **potential** of learning.
5. **Reflective practice** is a way of studying your own experiences to improve the way you work.
6. Zone of proximal concept was also established by **Vygotsky**.
7. This professional standard demands from us to create a climate that promotes the **Professional judgment**.
8. Teacher has the autonomy of how to teach in a **class**.
9. **Task analysis** model is a very important model of learning.
10. Idea of "Teaching is an Art", was developed by **William James** in 1891.
11. Knowledge about different facts is **stratified knowledge**.
12. Teaching has a very important **social** function.
13. Planning is important as there are **three** characteristics of master teachers.
14. **Intentionally inviting**: This is the highest level of your teaching development.
15. **Knowledge** is created, when we act and reflect.
16. Modes of presentation are **two** i.e. Inductive and deductive.
17. Nothing is learnt unless it is in **long term memory**.

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18. To achieve the learning outcomes of every **unit**, we have to construct some instructional objectives.
19. While writing performance objectives, we have to use an action word that exactly shows the **behavior**.
20. **In horizontal level**, planning includes selection of activities, resources, assessment and homework.
21. **In vertical level**, it includes link between standards, benchmarks, learning outcomes and instructional objectives
22. **Intellectual** growth cannot take place unless we do not provide opportunities to our students to think at high level.
23. There are **three** foundations of curriculum: sociological, philosophical and psychological.
24. "**Analysis** level questions are higher-order questions that require students to think critically and in depth.
25. **The art of developing logical plan for instructional activities is called 'sequencing'. Such a plan consists of interlink steps.**
26. The **taxonomy** has been widely used in curriculum and test construction.
From google
27. Learn skill of observation then actually **inductive mode** of presentation is better than deductive mode of presentation.
28. **Sequence** helps to make learning more manageable.
29. **Comprehension level** of cognitive "Describe two nation theory".
30. **Holistic vision** comes from curriculum planning while detailed implementation comes from **lesson planning**.
31. In curriculum planning, **assessment** is taken into consideration.
32. Asking question is a **skill**.
33. Questions of **students** are more important than the questions of teachers.
34. Curriculum documents are not available in all **schools**.
35. **Individual Education Plans** (IEP)
36. The common thing in Tyler's model and Bloom's taxonomy is that the teachers observe the.....
37. **Content** knowledge is a very important competency of a teacher.
38. **Processes** are also very important in teachers' considerations.
39. **Sequencing** has different principles; these principles are the introduction of simple concepts then concrete examples.
40. Writing Standards and benchmarks in a sequence in **Curriculum Planning**.
41. **Action** research is very effective research for teachers, because it aims at improvement.
42. **Origination** is the highest level of Simpson's hierarchy.
43. Lesson plan starts with the **subject**.
44. There are different **mechanics** to do different things.
45. **Good textbooks** provide a **structured** sequence of lessons.

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46. Working memory is our **conscious** memory.
47. **Sequencing** steps are in progression. They start from simple and go to **complex**.
48. **Origination** is the level where a child can originate things on his own.
49. Write performance objectives is **necessary**.
50. In order to teach a sequenced lesson teacher need to add **complexity** to the lesson.
51. **Unit planning** is the most important as well as the most time-consuming level of planning for each teacher. gave the idea by **Waish**
52. **Sentence formation** is a prerequisite for paragraph writing.
53. We have limited time to teach in a **class**.
54. Bloom's Taxonomy was **knowledge** level or recall level, where actually students recall their knowledge.
55. You will organize the experience in such a way that you will ask them **to first observe** and then record.
56. Teacher must come up with at least **one example** so that the students can understand the concept easily
57. Content forms are **three**: Facts, Concepts Generalizations
58. A lot of information can be communicated through a **picture**.
59. **Lesson plan** is actually detailed form of unit plan.
60. **Abstract** thinking is very important
61. Curriculum guides are planned by **Ministry of education** in Pakistan.
62. **Questioning** has a lot of significance value.
63. An important thing in inductive mode of presentation is **Process**.
64. **Enabling skills** are those skills which are required to achieve a certain goal.
65. The individualized part of IEP means that the plan has to be tailored specifically to your child's **special needs**.
66. **Content and Processes** are also very important in teachers' considerations.
67. Whenever we are sequencing, we need to know what a **prerequisite** for a particular terminal objective is.
68. The focus in IEP will be on the **needs** of the learners rather on the content to be taught.
69. In **debriefing teacher** tells the students to reflect what they have learnt through this process.
70. Elements of planning **11**.
71. **Simulations** are done in the virtual environments and are computer based.
72. **Discovery learning** is a learner-centered method.
73. Group processes and the **classroom goal**, task, reward and participation structures are more directly under the teachers' control.

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74. **Classroom structures** are the foundations that shape particular lessons and behaviors during those lessons. Three important structures include task, goal, and participation structure.
75. **Synthesis level** Summarize the story including its main idea.
76. There are **four** steps in Taylor's model of curriculum
77. Write an appropriate title for the text.. come from **Synthesis level**.
78. We need to sequence our **learning objectives**.
79. **Adding on** must not be confusing.
80. Instructional aims: **Student-oriented**.
- L81. If a teacher plans to take the students for **field trips**, then he needs to consider school resources.
82. **Abstractions** are something which is not tangible.
83. **Lesson** is a piece of a unit NOT a block of time.
84. Learning activities are those where **students** are actively involved.
85. Effective individual education plans (IEP) have key characteristics. They are Individualized and **child centered**.
86. **Girls** perform poor in mathematics and science.
87. **Teacher** is a person who is making lesson plan, unit plan and term plan.
88. A **lesson plan** is defined as "a systematic design for the development, implementation and evaluation of instruction".
89. What we do in schools, we never focus on the **higher level** of learning.
90. The common think in Tayler and Bloom taxonomy is that to teacher **the behaviors**.
91. Methods are also identified in **instructional planning**.
92. In evaluation, we discuss that there are **two** things; criteria and method.
93. Where there is silence, there is no **learning**.
94. **Metacognition**: is cognitive about cognition.
95. You have to create a check list for assessing **communication skills**.
96. The other name for Learning by reflection is **Socratic method**.
97. Master teacher **communicate** their instructional objectives effectively to the students.
98. Linear fashion focus on **goals**.
99. Nonlinear fashion focus on **process**.
100. **Negative reinforcement** occurs when something already present is removed (taken away) as a result of a person's behavior.
101. Gagne expand the steps of introducing and organizing experience to include a sequence of **nine** particular "Instructional events".
102. Teachers have to identify the **methods** to monitor the progress of the students.
103. whenever we are planning a unit, we really need to select these learning activities very carefully. And we need to make a match between **processes and learning activities**.
104. The interesting thing is that our emphasis is on **working memory**.
105. Lesson plan is part of the **unit plan** while activity schedule is part of the block Timetable.

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106. performance objectives, there are the **three** elements present i.e. performance condition and criterion.
107. **performance objective** we need to align our performance objectives with the **curriculum**.
108. **Subject/ topic** Unit subject is the title of the whole unit.
109. **Unit planning** is important because we need to know the reasons for dividing the whole thing into components. Most of the times, teachers' complaint for shortage of time.
110. **There are three levels of plans**.
111. Collegial context is not restricted to the schools rather now it has become **web based**
112. There are **6 levels** of Bloom's taxonomy of cognitive domain.
113. Feeling of **efficacy** is very important for the teachers
114. It is our assumption that **independent skills** are prerequisites, so students know them already.
115. Less planning leads to less learning. (**Walsh**, 1992).
116. Collegial context is something that emphasizes that power and decision-making should be shared among some or all members of the organization (**Bush**, 2003).
117. **Keeping notes** is a very important type of post lesson activity because a teacher can have the record of his/her teaching.
118. Knowledge forms are **Content, Process**.
119. Mechanism indicates that a child **is independent** to do a task by following its mechanics.
120. **unit planning** is very challenging and time consuming but the most important thing is that good unit planning is a guarantee to effective instruction and effective learning.
121. **schools'** policy is to cover the content as much as possible.
122. evaluate your teaching, come up with a judgement but provide sufficient **evidence** to support your statement.
123. **Declarative knowledge**: This is the knowledge that is declared in books, research papers, newspapers.
124. According to research, the best recognition is got from **students** and not from the government or the school administrators.
125. **Blind and Low Vision** - A condition of partial or total impairment of sight or vision that even with correction affects educational performance adversely.
126. **Active learning**: Active learning is where human mind is actively involved in constructing meaning of the experience.
127. Freire was a Brazilian educator and philosopher who was a leading ... Freire was born on September 19, 1921 to a middle-class family in Recife, Pernambuco, **Brazil**.
128. Teacher is more interested in **covering the syllabus** instead of bringing conceptual change in the students.
129. **Science** is an organized body of knowledge.
130. Answering some key questions to create an image of the classroom teaching and learning." **Reflective practice**:
131. **Reflective practice** is very important for a teacher.
132. **Nolan and Francis** (1992) believe that: Knowledge is actively constructed by learners.

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133. Learning is there when teachers try to help learners change **their cognitive structures** instead of focusing on their own teaching.
134. “Much human behavior is learnt by observing the behavior of others (Bandura 1978
135. Zone of Proximal Development (**ZPD**)
136. The gap between actual and potential level of a child is **Zone of Proximal Development**
137. Cognitive perspective is to develop **students’ academic and thinking** skills from a novice level to a more expert level.
138. **Speech** is a powerful psychological tool that lays the foundation for basic structures of thinking later in one’s development.
139. According to Vygotsky’s theory, language, learning and environment is a **social context**.
140. Creativity is also a part of **metacognition**
141. Learning depends **on prior learning**
142. Schools not only teach the students but also raise them. (Sausa,2003)
143. What students are taught in schools affects the ways they will thereafter see and treat others. (Schlesinger, 1993)
144. **CAP**: Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor
145. **Psychomotor domain** is the domain where your body movements are involved.
146. Perception means attending to a **stimulus**.
147. Set is a readiness for **action**.
148. Word ‘complex’ shows that here the child can do many things **independently**.
149. Adaptation comes from the word ‘Adapt’ which means to set **yourself** in the given situation.
150. Hierarchy of affective domain was developed by **Bloom and Krathwohl in 1964**.
151. In organization, you start showing that behavior but that is not a **consistent** behavior.
152. “Taxonomies may be used to decide what to teach, how to teach and how to evaluate teaching.” (Marzano, Pickering, and Pollock 2001)
153. Research shows that learning do not take place if presented in isolated items (Hohn,1995)
154. Taxonomies provide a **cognitive structure**.

Edu301 Quiz #3 Final term

1. Child’s rights convention of 1989 has mentioned that “**Education** is basic right of every child.”
2. **Shared** integration overlaps concepts as the organizer.
3. Teacher must ensure **holistic** development of children.
4. **Vygotsky’s** theory is very much applicable in early childhood education.
5. All **conclusions** must be considered relative or tentative, not final.
6. **Students** LOVE a integrated curriculum and thrive on its challenges.
7. Forms of integration (**Fogarty** & Stoehr’s 1995)
8. The **integrated** curriculum is a great gift to experienced teachers.

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9. Child is a natural discoverer. (Bruner)
10. Piaget have 4 stages.
11. Learning is defined as a permanent change in behavior.
12. There are 3 physical development milestones use in pre-schooling.
13. Child is a natural discoverer.
14. By the age three, a child has TWICE as many brain connections as an adult.
15. Bruner's work was very much influenced by Piaget's work.
16. Drawing conclusions based on observations come in Inferring.
17. Curriculum is a dead thing teacher's give life to it.
18. Learners can learn only 5-9 chunks of information at a time.
19. In school we do not have much time to deliver information so we must know the core concept.
20. Measuring is an inquiry process.
21. According to Kolb (1984), Learning is a process of a combination of grasping experience and transforming it.
22. In British English, pre-schooling is known as Nursery.
23. In pre-schools pictures and model are not sufficient way of learning.
24. Teachers want to teach in depth but want to cover the syllabus too.
25. Inductive inquiry is of two types.
26. Paper pencil tests can assess skill of the students.
27. Remarkable changes occur in the brain during the second decade of life.
28. Learning is the permanent change in behavior.
29. If we will use the connections our efficiency of doing any task will increase.
30. A 5 year old child has the vocabulary of 2000 words.
31. Through integration it will be easier for the children to ask essential questions.
32. Inquiry is not about memorizing facts.
33. Networked are created between the learners.
34. The Red Hat signifies feelings, hunches and intuition.
35. Inquiry method requires the learner to develop various processes associated with inquiry.
36. Teams are made up of high, average and low achieving students.
37. We do not teach personal skills in schools.
38. Cooperative goal structure: It occurs when students perceive that they can obtain their goal if, and only if, the other students with whom they work also obtain their goals. E.g. group games.
39. We can remember those things which are connected with our prior learning.
40. Assimilation leads to consideration of new options and points of view.
41. Roots of the research of all social sciences are based on scientific method.
42. Problem base learning is done on groups.
43. The brain thrives on connections.
44. Infusion: The process of planning, assessing and monitoring one's own thinking
45. In enactive stage child makes relationships with concrete objects and learns from them.
46. Reward systems are oriented to the group as well as the individual.
47. Cooperative learning methods are those in which more than one person work together.
48. The solutions, alternatives or responses provided by learners are not found in textbooks.
49. Knowledge can be assessed through written tests.
50. Vygotsky was a Russian psychologist.

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51. In problem based learning **students** try to clarify the problem.
52. Learners progress from specific observations to **inferences or generalizations**.
53. In **inductive method** we move from specific to general.
54. **Generative** topics are those which are linked with core concepts.
55. **Variables** are much important in scientific method.
56. **Problem solving** is very useful learner centered teaching and learning strategy.
57. Problem based learning also starts from **questions**.
58. Word scientific was devised in the **19th century**.
59. Originally the **scientific method** was called the experimental method.
60. Life is not divided into little blocks of **subjects**.
61. **Cooperative learning** it is a model which requires student cooperation and interdependence in its task, goal and reward structure.
62. **Beyer** says that “critical thinking has two important dimensions.
63. Beyer says that “critical thinking has **two** important dimensions.
64. **John Dewey** said that classroom is just like a laboratory.
65. It is said that **Galileo** is the father of scientific method.
66. Core concepts are **declarative knowledge**.
67. **Norris** (1985) agrees, stating that: Having a critical spirit is as important as thinking critically.
68. **Bruner** did not clearly divide these stages he kept them merged.
69. Inquiry May involve a Problem **Procedure** and Solution
70. The important thing in **jigsaw reading** is what we know we must share it with others.
71. It is common experience that poor children have more **problem solving skill** than other children.
72. Essential questions are related to the **lives** of people.
73. Integration means putting things **together**.
74. John dewy says that there is no such profession where **knowledge** is separable from doing or practice.
75. **Generative topics** need to be interesting for the teachers as well as for students.
76. A lot of information is not important **depth of** information is important.
77. We make the groups of students of **same interest**.
78. **Students** at all ages and levels have a genuine interest in discovering something new.
79. Inquiry May involve a **Problem**, Procedure and Solution.
80. In order to start working, the cells need to **communicate** with each other.
81. **Critical** thinking is a disciplined manner of thought that a person uses to assess the validity of something.
82. Fragmentation is said to be the very **primary** level of integration.
83. Different countries have different age levels of **formal** education.
84. Teachers get little assistance from **textbook** publishers.
85. **De Bono** present term “Six Thinking Hats”.
86. All children are **unique** they have their own **developmental** milestones.
87. The average weight gain of 6-12 years children in a year is **5-7 pound**.
88. we need to integrate knowledge with **practical** skills.
89. Brain develop very fast in the **first** year after birth.
90. **Children** construct their own knowledge.
91. Inquiry is actually **investigation** and it starts with questioning.

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92. **Experiences** are unique to every individual.
93. **Primary school** teacher should integrate two or three subjects so that we can save the time.
94. **Art** should be an essential component in pre-school education because it is directly related to physical development.
95. Learning depends upon the **environment**.
96. Our teachers do not focus on **core concepts**
97. Drawing conclusions based on observations **In Inferring**.
98. Teacher mostly concern about **the completion of syllabus**.
99. **Inquiry learning** complicates and expands the teacher's work.
100. According to Kolb (1984), Learning is a process of a combination of grasping **experience** and transforming it.
101. **Unguided inductive inquiry** teacher's role is minimized, the students' activity increases
102. Development of **Gross motor** skills is very important in preschool or early childhood education.
103. Ensure **holistic** development of children
104. The solutions, alternatives or responses provided by learners are not found in **textbooks**.
105. **Children** love integrated curriculum because it provides the context for learning.
106. We can do classifying in **preschool** children also.
107. In **American** books there is a lot of information than Japanese and German books.
108. **Teachers** are most important persons in the application of curriculum.
109. **essential Questions** Have no obvious right answer.
110. Developmental milestones of pre-school education are different from those of **formal education**.
111. Generative topics are generated from the **learned information**.
112. **core concept of Application in** new level is important
113. The Green Hat focuses on **creativity**: the possibilities, alternatives and new ideas.
114. Generative topics actually make **connections**.
115. In **Symbolic** stage child can think abstractly
116. In the context of preschool it includes **two** stages of Piaget's stages of cognitive development
117. Children are very good **problem solvers**.
118. Vygotsky's theory included **four** major ideas.
119. A lot of information is not important **depth** of information is important
120. Students must learn to modify their **conclusions** as new data are discovered.
121. Essential questions definitely ask for **divergent thinking**.
122. The most important part of integration is **assessment**
123. Through integration, teaching becomes **excited** of the experienced teachers.
124. Inquiry is about **investigating** things.
125. In our Pakistani schools we focus on only on the stage of **preoperational**
126. A fully integrated curriculum combines disciplines in a synergistic manner that makes the knowledge of one subject **inseparable** from that of another subject.

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- 127. Jumping is the example of **gross motor**.
- 128. bruner first stage he termed “ **Enactive**”.
- 129. **Story time** needs to be an integral part of early years of education.
- 130. **Learners** are responsible for planning, conducting and evaluating their own efforts.
- 131. All conclusions must be considered relative or tentative, not final **in inquiry** teaching.
- 132. Teaching is very exciting for **young and new teachers** because whenever we are going to do something new, so we are excited about that

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- 133. **Task analysis** model is used under the domain of direct instruction.
- 134. Curious observation is the start of the **inductive process**.
- 135. Teacher must give his **feedback** before moving on to the next student or question.
- 136. Teams are made up of **high, average and low** achieving students.
- 137. During guided inductive inquiry, the **teacher** plays the key role in asking questions, prompting responses and structuring the material and situations.
- 138. **Problem solving** is very useful learner centered teaching and learning strategy.
- 139. **Individualistic** goal structure occurs when achievement of the goal by one student is unrelated to the achievement of the goal by other students.
- 140. In **Enactive** stage child makes relationships with concrete objects and learns from them.
- 141. Kagan (1994) roles have been adapted by **Arends**.
- 142. To study a phenomenon is example of **Research Projects**.
- 143. Use **historical** drawings and painting to stimulate questions.
- 144. **Graphic** Use historical drawings and painting to stimulate questions.
- 145. Children produce their original work after **problem based learning**.
- 146. The cooperative learning model changes the **reward system** and consequently, requires a different approach to evaluation and recognition of achievement.
- 147. The primary goal of cooperative learning is **social** skill development.
- 148. The **hypothesis** is an educated guess about the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.
- 149. Cooperative learning help students make the **transition** from whole-class to cooperative learning groups.
- 150. Learners progress from **specific observations** to inferences or generalizations in GII.
- 151. **Coach**: helps members with lesson content.
- 152. In **IRE or Recitation Script** Teacher’s talk time is more than 50% of students talk time.
- 153. Last step of scientific method is **communicating results**.
- 154. Direct instruction lessons require the unique classroom **management skill** of gaining students.
- 155. **Performance assessment** can be used to measure students’ problem solving potential as well as group work.
- 156. **Heterogeneous** groups are spirit of cooperative learning.
- 157. Recitation is also called **monologic discourse pattern**.

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158. **Dialogic** discussion also called as interactive discussion.
159. Test item on these quizzes must be of an **objective type**, so they can be scored in class or soon after.
160. Group learning develops ideas and **social skills of the learners**.
161. The word scientific was devised in the **19th century**.
162. If the topic is **divergent** then the teacher must have less talk time.
163. The **reward structure** should be individualistic as well as group oriented.
164. **Guided inductive inquiry** Students investigate a teacher-presented question using student designed/selected procedures.
165. The objective of **inquiry teaching** is often as process.
166. The most important thing in thinking skills is to provide the **wait time**.
167. Piaget spend actually **50** years to work on constructivism.
168. Children produce their original work after **problem based learning**.
169. **Gatekeeper** equalizes participation.
170. **Information** inquiry is very widely used in our school settings.
171. The objective is to learn (or reinforce) the processes of **examining** events, objects, and data and then to arrive at appropriate sets of generalizations.
172. Usually problem base learning is done on **groups**.
173. **Limitations** Keeps students in passive roles.
174. **Group skills** are the skills with which students participate effectively in a group.
175. **Edison** invented the bulb.
176. The biggest limitation of Cooperative Learning is the **mindset**.
177. Projects tend to be **multidimensional**.
178. Most classroom **discourse** proceeds at too rapid a pace.
179. Heterogeneous groups are **spirit** of cooperative learning.
180. Collecting data is the **3rd** step of guided inductive inquiry.
181. Students work in teams to master learning **goal**.
182. U-shaped seating arrangements facilitates **classroom discussions**.
183. If more than **80%** of the researches say that cooperative learning helps in academic achievement of a student than essentially cooperative learning tasks must be provided to them.
184. **Students** at all ages and levels have a genuine interest in discovering something new.
185. Daily drill of anything is **distributed practice**.
186. Monologist discussion is **teacher** centered discussion.
187. **Neuroanatomical evidence** suggests that learning and positive experiences help build complex, adaptive brains.
188. Problem-solving skills will increase in complexity with patience, and practice will strengthen **neural connections**.
189. Dramatic changes occur within **10 to 15 year** old children as well.
190. Cooperative learning environment requires **attention**
191. The inquiry learning cannot be **rushed**.
192. Inquiry is not only **questioning**.
193. Making a classroom cookbook, is an example of **project learning**.
194. Learners progress from specific observations to **inferences or generalizations**.
195. Group learning will be more efficient for developing **the ideas**.

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196. Wait time is **thinking** time.
197. Aristotle talked about **logics** and he was one of the pioneers.
198. The **hypothesis** is an educated guess about the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.
199. In **communication** there is paraphrasing.
200. Identifying a problem' is the **1st** step of guided inductive inquiry.
201. Preparing a statement of research objects' is the **2rd** step of guided inductive inquiry.
202. Collecting data' is the **3rd** step of guided inductive inquiry.
203. Interpreting data' is the **4th** step of guided inductive inquiry.
204. Development tentative conclusion' is the **5th** step of guided inductive inquiry.
205. Replication' is the **6th** step of guided inductive inquiry.
206. Projects tend to be **multidimensional**.
207. Projects are product focused i.e. **product** at the end of the project.
208. Exploratory projects are those where children **explore** something.
209. Work on scientific method was started by **Aristotle** to Galileo.
210. Rubrics are **of two** types.
211. if projects are **structured properly**, they allow the learner or groups of learners to be immersed in one big idea, or to work towards one common goal.
212. Inquiry is not a **theoretical** technique.
213. Adventure projects may last for **weeks**.
214. Cooperative learning method can help students develop **leadership** skills.
215. If **errors** exist in the student's logics or inferences, teacher needs to point them out.
216. Project Based Learning allows **students** to reflect upon their own ideas and opinions.
217. **Skills** can be assessed through direct observation.
218. **Generalization** consists of two or more concepts.
219. A special challenge for cooperative learning teaching is how to **grade** for both team and individual efforts.
220. Classroom is a **learning** laboratory.
221. Aristotle promoted **deduction**.
222. problem base learning is done on **groups**.
223. Usually we do not **question** our tradition and authority.
224. Project Based Learning teaches students 21st century **skills** as well as content.
225. **Socratic method** is basically a discussion method.
226. A teacher is a classroom clarifier, guiding students to develop **logical** thinking skills.
227. Dialogic discussion promote **divergent thinking**.
228. Discourse is overall pattern.
229. 2. Teacher must give his feedback before moving on to the next student or question.
229. 2. Teacher must give his feedback before moving on to the next student or question.
230. 3. **Scientific** method is often used in research.
231. 4. In cooperative learning teachers have to be careful about their reward structure.

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232. 5. Question should be directive to the whole class.
233. 6. Gatekeeper: equalizes participation
234. 7. Cooperative learning teaching is how to grade for both team and individual efforts.
235. 8. We must be able to exhibit our feeling in the classroom.
236. 9. Bruner did not clearly divide these stages he kept them merged.
237. 10. Cooperative learning should have cooperative tasks, cooperative goals and cooperative rewards.
238. 11. Piaget spend actually 50 years to work on constructivism.
239. 12. Burner's first stage is enactive.
240. 13. In guided inquiry, students investigate a teacher-presented question.
241. 14. In pre schools pictures and model are not sufficient way of learning.
242. 15. Andragogy means how adults learn.
243. 16. Performance assessment can be used to measure students' problem solving potential as well as group work.
244. 17. Competitive goal structure: It occurs when students perceive that they can obtain their goal if, and only if, the other students with whom they work fail to obtain their goals.
245. 18. The most important thing in inquiry is evidence.
246. 19. The focus of project learning is product.
247. 20. Group skills are the skills with which students participate effectively in a group. E.g. readiness for action, sequencing a task, managing tasks, negotiation skills, communication skills, assessing skills or managing skills etc.
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QUIZ FIRST 27 May 2021

1. Dyslexia does not affect the ----- of a person. **intelligence**
2. ----- is also a conceptual change. **Teacher growth**
3. A teacher is responsible in the ----- development of a child. **cognitive**
4. ----- is a disorder in language formation that may be associated with neurological, psychological, sensory or physical factors. **speech impairment**
5. Teaching is a way of development certain ----- behaviors among students. **desirable**
6. ----- means that students may get any change in their behavior. **Behavioural perspective**
7. Where there is silence, there is no ----- **Learning**
8. Teacher must give ----- for every students. **feedback**
9. Which of the following is reflection on every action at the same moment when the action is being taken is ----- **reflection in action**
10. To the profession which of the following level must be to the range of every student. **commitment**
11. Which of the following degree that a person must get to join teaching Profession **B.ED/M.ED**
12. There are ----- domains of learning. **Three**
13. We are living in which of the following type of society? **Social stratified**
14. Which of the following level of functioning refers to, teachers intentionally don't want to share their ideas and don't ask for advice? **Intentionally Disinviting**
15. Which of the following is responsible for curriculum planning. **Planning wing**
16. According to whom "knowledge is created, when we act and reflect"? **Friere**

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17. Educational equity would be more common if we promote: **Diversity**
18. Learning is a ----- Process. **H... Social**
19. Learning to learn is: **Metacognition**
20. Metacognition is cognition about: **Cognition**
21. Why teaching is a social activity? **Teaching cannot be done in isolation**
22. How many types of reflection are there? **Two**
23. The theory of Zone of proximal development was given by: **Vygotsky**
24. What is the highest level of teaching development? **Intentionally Inviting**
25. _____ means that all students are treated equally well. **Equity**
26. Teachers want -----: **career growth**
27. In ----- education, no formal certification is given at the end... **Informal**
28. _____ plays an important role in child's learning. **language**
29. At first stage of zone of proximal development, a child gets assistance from **more knowledge other**
30. Master teachers ----- instructional objectives to the students. **Communicate**
31. A ----- education comprises of a basic education that a person receives at school **formal**
32. _____ profession has a body of **techniques**
33. Paulo Freire was born in. **1921**
34. complete formula for teacher growth . Knowledge + + Reflection = Growth... **Experience**
35. Which of the following is not the characteristic of formal education... **No age and time limit**
36. ----- cannot be separated from the social context in which it occurs. **Learning**
37. How many stages in Piaget's theory... **Four**

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38. Students' ----- must be considered before planning.... **Feedback**
39. ----- is a method which help to achieve the objective.. **strategy**
40. Developing questioning skills among students comes in which of the following. **Higher thinking level**
41. Schools not only teach the students but also ----- them. (Sausa,2003). **raise**
42. Recognition from which of the following is actually motivating for teachers..... **Students**
43. Dissection of frog comes in ----- knowledge **procedural**
44. The ----- knowledge and social context of learning as essential conditions of learning. **prior**
45. If you make people more independent; there will be more educational **Equity**
46. Which of the following is the major incentive, teachers like to have. **Self esteem**
47. Teacher must share ideas with the students so that they can work for a change in..... **Society**
48. Which of the following is created, when we act and reflect' **knowledge**
49. The ----- of our colleagues is the foundation of power.. **esteem**
50. Which of the following of speech describing figure something with implied terms. **metaphor**
51. learning disorder that is characterized by rate of educational disturbances ... **Autism**
52. Who gave the theory of multiple intelligence.. **Howard gardner**
53. A ----- education comprises of a basic education that a person receives at school.. **formal**
54. Kinesthetic learning is also known as ... **tactile learning**
55. Age is the element of ----- diversity. **physical**
56. **In which of the following state of functioning, teachers realize** that you didn't know everything and you need development. **Intentionally inviting**

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57. In which state of functioning, a teacher does not invite people to give you suggestions. There is no sharing of ideas. **Intentionally Disinviting**
58. How many key contexts are there in schooling? **3**
59. Which of the following education has a structured system of learning? **formal**
60. What is meant by professionals are ethically bound to follow some norms? **Self-Disciplined**
61. Learning can lead to **development**
62. A teacher is responsible in the ----- development of a child. **cognitive**
63. ----- knowledge is a step ahead of declarative knowledge. **Procedural knowledge**
64. Which of the following competency should be the most focused by Good teachers? **subject content**

FIRST QUIZ

1. social constructivism is present by _____ **Lev Vygotsky**
2. The domain encompasses objectives that deal with recall or recognition of knowledge. _____ **cognitive**
3. Which of the following is not metaphor for teacher? _____ **teacher Is a guider**
4.is not appropriate, if both sides of brain are not working appropriately. _____ **Learning**
5. Learning is there when teachers try to help learners change their -----instead of focusing on their own teaching. _____ **cognitive structures**
6. - is to teach certain content to the students. _____ **METHOD**
7. Teachers' complaint for shortage of time can be resolved through ----- . _____ **Unit planning**
8.are much economical and take less space in our working memory _____ **Images**
9. ----- is a short term planning. _____ **Lesson plan**
10. Holistic development means _____ **Complete development**
11. In this state of functioning, a teacher does not invite people to give you suggestions. There is no sharing of ideas _____ **Intentionally Disinviting**
12. A person with ----- need not have specialized knowledge of his trade. _____ **occupation**

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13. How many key context are there in schooling? _____ 3
14. Teaching is an activity to __ knowledge. _____ Impart
15. teachers want _____ career growth
16. complete formula for teacher growth . Knowledge ++ Reflection = Growth
_____ Experience
17. Schools follow a certain ----- . _____ curriculum
18. ____ means that students may get any change in their behavior. _behavioral perspective
19. "Society for Pakistani English Language Teachers" organize different workshops for -----.
_____ teachers
20. ----- education has no regular curriculum. _____ Informal
21. Reflective Practice was introduced by ----- . _____ Jean piajet
22. Teaching has a ----- function. _____ social
23. What is the highest level of teaching development ? _____ Intentionally Inviting
24. Pedagogy is a study of _____ teaching methods
25.can lead development _____ Learning
26. Learning can lead ----- . _____ development
27. Vygotsky's theory about prior learning and social context included ____ major ideas. _____ 4
28. Who believe that knowledge is actively constructed by learners? _____ Nolan and francis
29. ----- is not restricted to the schools. _____ Collegial context
30. Knowledge about different facts is ----- . _____ stratified knowledge
31. The warmth, respect and appreciation in the eyes of the ----- for the teacher are the actual recognition. _____ students
32. ____ is an ability to recall or recognize what has been learned or experienced
_____ Retention
33. In this state of functioning teacher realize that you didn't know everything and they need development. help and advice from your colleagues _____ Intentionally inviting
34. Paulo freire was born in _____ Brazil
35. Teaching is a way of development certain ____ behaviors among students. _____ desirable
36. ____ is an organized body of knowledge. _____ Science
37. Teacher must give _____ for every students. _____ feedback
38. Schooling is not about a single person, it is a ----- . _____ Group orientation
39. stratified knowledge is the Knowledge about _____ facts

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40. Knowledge is something that is learnt by reflecting, acting on something is called? _____ “Subjective knowledge”
41. Educators work to stimulate _____. _____ Spirit of inquiry
42. To ----- is to change. _____ Learn
43. Teacher must give ____ given from the teachers maximizes students learning. _____ Constructive feedback
44. performance objectives are also known as objectives _____ behavioral
45. Ais worth a thousand words _____ picture
- e 46. Teacher has the autonomy of how to teach in a _____ class
47. A ----- needs extensive training and specialized knowledge. _____ profession
48. The level ofto the profession must be to the range of every student _____ commitment
49. Teacher must share ideas with the students so that they can work for a change in --- _____ society
50. ----- is created when we act and reflect. _____ knowledge
51. Teacher is more interested in.....instead of conceptual change _____ covering the syllabus
52. Reflection is of ----- types. _____ 2
53. At second stage of zone of proximal development, a child gets assistance from ----- _____ self
54. The reflection on every action at the same moment when the action is being taken is -----
_____ reflection in action
55. A ----- education comprises of a basic education that a person receives at school. _____ formal
56. Different cultures have different perceptions about ----- _____ education
57. Precise statements written in the lesson plans about expectations from students are called _____ Performance objectives
58. If teacher play role like a gardener, and use the teaching strategies as a fertilizer than students grows like a: _____ Seed
59. Where there is silence, there is no ----- _____ learning
60. At ----- stage of zone of proximal development, a child gets assistance from more knowledgeable other. _____
61. A teacher make education attractive for students by using teacher learning strategies _____
62. One will have more chance of being successful as a teacher if _____
63. Which of the following competency should be the most focused by Good teachers? _____
64. Which of the following is responsible for curriculum planning? _____

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65. Curriculum guides actually give us a guideline about what to be taught in different ----
 _____ grade levels

Mid Grand Quiz

1. Demonstration method is a very good method forlearners _____ visual
2. Knowledge may be simply divided intoforms _____ two
3. Nolan and Francis (1992) says Knowledge is actively by learners _____ constructed
4. Which of the following is based on Gagne's model. _____ Hunter's model
5. it means that whatever you teach the students, the students get it well _____ Literal level
6. When teacher provide feedback, the studentstheir learning in mind _____ reinforce
7.are those which are prerequisite actually _____ Independent enabling skills
8. Holistic vision and detailed implementation are two main important component of which type of planning _____ instructional
9. Initial level of Psychomotor domain is _____ Perception
10. Gagne's plan include a sequence ofparticular "Instructional events". _____ nine
11. Which of the following is a commonly used teaching strategy which helps in developing space in working memory _____ elaboration
12. Students' tests indicate their _____ learning.
13. When teacher provides guidance to the students, this process is called _ semantic encoding.
14. an inferential statement that expresses a relationship between two or more concepts._
 _____ Generalization
15. is a learning disorder that is characterized by a disturbances in rate of educational development _____ Autism
16. which domain is concerned with physical and motor domain _____ Psychomotor
17.is basically intuition _____ Guessing
18. ----- means that the disposition or learning you are talking about, you must value that disposition. _____ valuing
19. ----- policy is to cover the content. _____ school
20. Schools not only teach the students but alsothem. (Sausa,2003) _____ raise
21. Educators work to stimulate the _____ spirit of inquiry
22.is actually detailed form of unit plan. _____ Lesson plan
23. The objects through which light could not past are ----- objects. _____ opaque
24.helps to make learning more manageable. _____ Sequence

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25. ____ means that students may get any change in their behavior. ____ **behavioral perspective**
26. The ----- focuses on what the learner will experience, rather than what the instructor will share or do. _____ **objective**
27. The statement "Write an appropriate title for the text" comes in the ----- **level of cognitive** domain. _____ **synthesis**
28. Every educational activity should have a ----- . _____ **goal**
29.is the gurantee of effective instruction and effective learning _____ **unit planning**
30. ____ is an organized body of knowledge. _____ **Science**
31. Much human behavior is learnt by observing the behavior of others
_____ **Bandura**
32. There are ----- types of education in our society. _____ **two**
33. Every student has different ----- of learning. _____ **Potential**
34. ----- is a condition of partial or total impairment of sight or vision that even with correction affects educational performance adversely. _____ **Blind and Low Vision**
35. A ----- education comprises of a basic education that a person receives at school. _____ **formal**
36. There are ----- modeling processes. _____ **Four**
37. The statement " Summarize the story including its main idea" comes in ----- **level of cognitive** domain. _____ **Synthesis**
38. ----- cannot be separated from the social context in which it occur. _____ **Learning**
39. ----- are skill oriented things where our motor muscles are involved. _____ **Psychomotor domain**
40. Mechanism indicates that a child is -- to do a task by following its mechanics ____ **independent**
41. ----- is a readiness for action. _____ **Set**
42. At ----- stage of zone of proximal development, a child gets assistance from more knowledgeable other. _____ **second**
43. Research shows that teachers mostly focus on -----hemisphere. _____ **left**
44. A teacher is responsible in the ----- development of a child. _____ **cognitive**
45. ----- thinking is outside the box thinking. _____ **Divergent**
46. ----- is also a conceptual change. _____ **Teacher growth**
47. In ----- education, no formal certification is given at the end. _____ **non-formal**
48. Dyslexia does not affect the ----- of a person. _____ **intelligence**
49. ----- activities are different from teaching activities. _____ **Learning**

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50. The ----- domain encompasses objectives that deal with the recall or recognition of knowledge. _____ **cognitive**
51. ----- perform poor in mathematics and science. _____ **Girls**
52. Teaching is a -----, _____ **profession**
53. Which type of diversity is related to Parental education, occupation and social status in the community? _____ **Socio economic**
54. Girls are less committed to ----, _____ **careers**
55. Learning that changes an existing conception is called ---- _____ **conceptual change**
56. The fast and foremost is consideration of a teacher being an/aof change. _____ **Agent**
57. Which is the broader term? _____ **curriculum**
58. Altering motor activities to meet demands of problematic situation is - _____ **Adaptation**
59. Objectives that represent the purposes of instruction of a teacher are called: _____ **Instructional Objective**
60. Different cultures have different perceptions about -----, _____ **education**
61. Affective domain was developed by Bloom and Krathwohl in -----, _____ **1964**
62. Schools follow a certain -----, _____ **curriculum**
63. Lev Vygotsky's was born in -----, _____ **Russia**
64. ----- is the name of degree that a person must get to join teaching profession. _____ **B.ED/M.ED**
65. You will organize the ----- in such a way that you will ask them to first observe and then record. _____ **assessment**
66. The objective "The student will judge the effectiveness of writing objectives using Bloom's taxonomy" is an example of ----- level of cognitive domain. _____ **Analysis**
67. Good curriculum planning has two major components holistic vision and _____ **Detailed implementation**
68. ----- is not restricted to the schools. _____ **Collegial context**
69. IEP is the abbreviation of -----, _____ **Individual Education Plan**
70. ----- is the domain where our body movements are involved. _____ **Psychomotor**
71. Teaching has a ----- function. _____ **social**
72. The term ----- is used while explaining multiple diversity among people. _____ **dyslexia**
73. ----- is the title of the whole unit. _____ **Unit/ subject**
74. The best teachers apply planning -----, _____ **flexibly**
75. ----- plays an important role in child's learning. _____ **Language**

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76. Vygotsky's theory of social constructivism includes ----- major ideas. _____ **Three**
77. Methods are also identified in -----, _____ **instructional planning**
78. What we do in schools, we never focus on the ----- level of learning. _____ **higher**
79. To write performance objectives is -----, _____ **necessary**
80. The process of sequencing of concept should be from: _____ **Simple to complex**
81. In this state of functioning, a teacher does not invite people to give you suggestions. There is no sharing of ideas. _____ **Intentionally Disinviting**
82. The action verbs that used for evaluation level questions are: _____ **Judge, verify, conclude**
83. ----- is basically an extended adaptation of a lesson plan. _____ **IEP**
84. The interesting thing is that our emphasis is on -----, _____ **working memory**
85. It is important for the broader curriculum to identify educational -----, _____ **experiences**
86. ----- is a fixed capacity. _____ **Intelligence**
87. Master teachers are ----- in their planning. _____ **well-organize**
88. You have to create a check list for assessing ----- skills. _____ **communication**
89. ----- is not appropriate, if both sides of brain are not working appropriately. _____ **Learning**
90. You must tell the students about the ----- processes they are learning. _____ **thought**
91. ----- is one of the famous models of curriculum development. _____ **Tyler's model**
92. Teacher must come up with at least ----- so that the students can understand the concept easily. _____ **one example**
93. Vygotsky was a ----- psychologist. _____ **Russian**
94. ----- is an ability to recall or recognize what has been learned or experienced. Retention
95. The warmth, respect and appreciation in the eyes of the ----- for the teacher are the actual recognition. _____ students
96. in -----, Bloom developed the taxonomy of cognitive domain. _____ **1956**
97. Individual educational plans are usually opposite to which of the following? _____ **Inclusion**
98. Detailed implementation comes from ----- planning. _____ **lesson**
99. The ----- of our colleagues is the foundation of power. _____ **esteem**
100. "Write an appropriate title for the text" is an example of ----- **level of cognitive** domain. _____ **Synthesis**
101. The concept of "Teaching is an Art", was developed byin 1891. _____ **William James**
102. At second stage of zone of proximal development, a child gets assistance from -----
_____. _____ **more knowledgeable other**

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103. Which of the following is the art of developing logical plan for instructional activities and has integrated steps? _____ **Sequencing**
104. Learning is a ----- process. _____ **social**
105. Age is the element of ----- diversity. _____ **physical**
106. ----- is change in behavior. _____ **Learning**
107. ----- is a teaching method where a teacher presents concepts and procedures. _____ **Presentation**
108. Teacher should remain relaxed while doing ----- . _____ **brainstorming**
109. Paulo Friere was born in ----- . _____ **1921**
110. Children construct their own ----- . _____ **knowledge**
111. First level of Affective Domain is ----- . _____ **Receiving**
112. Post lesson activities are related to ----- . _____ **evaluation**
113. Deductive and inductive are not only the modes of presentation but modes of ----- also. _____ **experiments**
114. It was ----- century in which perceptions about teaching, learning and education were developed. _____ **16th**
115. Curriculum guidelines are consists of ----- . _____ **Learning outcomes**
116. ----- are those skills which are required to achieve a certain goal. _____ **Enabling skills**
117. Idea of "teaching is an art" was developed by ----- . _____ **William James**
118. Sequencing steps are in progression, they start from simple to ----- . _____ **Complex**
119. Ministry of education has planned curriculum document till grade level: _____ **12**
120. The individualized part of IEP means that the plan has to be tailored specifically to your child's ----- --. _____ **special needs**
121. Immersion model was developed for ----- diversity. _____ **Language**
122. Procedural knowledge is gained through ----- . _____ **direct instruction**
123. Learning is there when teachers try to help learners change their ----- instead of focusing on their own teaching. _____ **cognitive structures**
124. In ----- level of cognitive domain, students recall their knowledge. _____ **Synthesis**
125. Hierarchy of Affective domain was developed by Bloom and Krathwohl in ----- . _____ **1964**
126. Who gave this statement" Less planning leads to less learning" _____ **Walsh**
127. While writing performance objectives, we have to use an action word that exactly shows the ----- ----. _____ **Behavior**

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128. In information processing theory working memory is also termed as which type of memory? _____ **Short term**
129. Teachers have to identify the ----- to monitor the progress of the students. _____ **methods**
130. ----- is also known as concept map. _____ **Graphic organizer**
131. instructional objective arethan goal _____
132. Which of the following is the focus of the Individual Educational Plan (IEP)? _____
133. The knowledge that consists of facts, concepts and generalization is termed as _____
134. In art class a student paints a new and original painting. Which will be cognitive level of this outcome according to Bloom's taxonomy? _____ -
135. Whenever there is evaluation, there must be ----- . _____
136. A ----- is a figure of speech describing something with implied terms. _____ -
137. The thinking process which requires focused attention as compared to others: _____
66. Educators work to stimulate the spirit of **inquiry** and acquisition of knowledge.
67. **Facts or principles** that he has memorized by learning.
68. Every student has different **potential** of learning.
69. **Reflective practice** is a way of studying your own experiences to improve the way you work.
70. Zone of proximal concept was also established by **Vygotsky**.
71. This professional standard demands from us to create a climate that promotes the **Professional judgment**.
72. Teacher has the autonomy of how to teach in a **class**.
73. **Task analysis** model is a very important model of learning.
74. Idea of "Teaching is an Art", was developed by **William James in 1891**.
75. Knowledge about different facts is **stratified knowledge**.
76. Teaching has a very important **social function**.
77. Planning is important as there are three characteristics of **master teachers**.
78. **Intentionally inviting**: This is the highest level of your teaching development.
79. Knowledge is created, when we **act and reflect**.
80. Modes of presentation are **two** i.e. Inductive and deductive.
81. Nothing is learnt unless it is in **long term memory**.
82. To achieve the learning outcomes of every unit, we have to construct **some instructional objectives**.

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83. While **writing performance** objectives, we have to use an action word that exactly shows the behavior.
84. In **horizontal level**, planning includes selection of activities, resources, assessment and homework.
85. In **vertical level**, it includes link between standards, benchmarks, learning outcomes and instructional objectives
86. **Intellectual growth** cannot take place unless we do not provide opportunities to our students to think at high level.
87. There are **three** foundations of curriculum: sociological, philosophical and psychological.
88. “**Analysis** level questions are higher-order questions that require students to think critically and in depth.
89. The art of developing logical plan for instructional activities is called ‘**sequencing**’. Such a plan consists of interlink steps.
90. The **taxonomy** has been widely used in curriculum and test construction. From google
91. **Learn skill of observation** then actually inductive mode of presentation is better than deductive mode of presentation.
92. Sequence helps to make learning more **manageable**.
93. **Comprehension level** of cognitive “Describe two nation theory”.
94. **Holistic vision** comes from curriculum planning while detailed implementation comes from lesson planning.
95. In **curriculum planning**, assessment is taken into consideration.
96. Asking question is a **skill**.
97. Questions of students are **more important than the questions of teachers**.
98. **Curriculum documents** are not available in all schools.
99. Individual Education Plans (**IEP**)
100. The common thing in Tyler's model and Bloom's taxonomy is that the teachers observe the **behaviors**
101. **Content knowledge** is a very important competency of a teacher.
102. **Processes are** also very important in teachers’ considerations.
103. **Sequencing** has different principles; these principles are the introduction of simple concepts then concrete examples.
104. Writing Standards and benchmarks in a sequence in **Curriculum Planning**.
105. **Action research** is very effective research for teachers, because it aims at improvement.
106. **Origination** is the highest level of Simpson’s hierarchy.
107. **Lesson plan** starts with the subject.

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108. There are different **mechanics** to do different things.
109. **Good textbooks** provide a structured sequence of lessons.
110. Working memory is our **conscious memory**.
111. Sequencing steps are in **progression**. They start from simple and go to complex.
112. **Origination** is the level where a child can originate things on his own.
113. Write performance objectives is **necessary**.
114. In order to teach a sequenced lesson teacher need to **add complexity** to the lesson.
115. **Unit planning** is the most important as well as the most time-consuming level of planning for each teacher. gave the idea by **Waish**
116. **Sentence formation** is a prerequisite for paragraph writing.
117. We have limited time to teach in a **class**.
118. **Bloom's Taxonomy** was knowledge level or recall level, where actually students recall their knowledge.
119. You will organize the experience in such a way that you will ask them **to first observe** and then record.
120. Teacher must come up with at least one example so that the students can **understand the concept easily**
121. **Content forms are three:** Facts, Concepts Generalizations
122. A lot of information can be communicated through a **picture**.
123. **Lesson plan** is actually detailed form of unit plan.
124. **Abstract** thinking is very important
125. Curriculum guides are planned by **Ministry of education** in Pakistan.
126. **Questioning** has a lot of significance value.
127. An important thing in inductive mode of presentation is **Process**.
128. **Enabling skills** are those skills which are required to achieve a certain goal.
129. The individualized part of IEP means that the plan has to be tailored specifically to your child's **special needs**.
130. **Content and Processes** are also very important in teachers' considerations.
131. Whenever we are **sequencing**, we need to know what a prerequisite for a particular terminal objective is.
132. **The focus in IEP** will be on the needs of the learners rather on the content to be taught.
133. In **debriefing teacher** tells the students to reflect what they have learnt through this process.

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134. Elements of planning **11**.
135. **Simulations are** done in the virtual environments and are computer based.
136. **Discovery learning** is a learner-centered method.
137. **Group processes** and the classroom goal, task, reward and participation structures are more directly under the teachers' control.
138. **Classroom structures** are the foundations that shape particular lessons and behaviors during those lessons. Three important structures include task, goal, and participation structure.
139. . **Synthesis level** Summarize the story including its main idea.
140. There are **four** steps in Taylor's model of curriculum
141. Write an appropriate title for the text.. come from **Synthesis level**.
142. We need to sequence our **learning objectives**.
143. Adding on must not be **confusing**.
144. Instructional aims: **Student-oriented**.
145. If a teacher plans to take the students for field trips, then he needs to consider school **resources**.
146. **Abstractions** are something which is not tangible.
147. Lesson is a piece of a unit NOT a **block of time**.
148. **Learning activities** are those where students are actively involved.
149. **Effective individual education plans** (IEP) have key characteristics. They are Individualized and child centered.
150. **Girls** perform poor in mathematics and science.
151. Teacher is a **person** who is making lesson plan, unit plan and term plan.
152. A lesson plan is defined as "a **systematic design** for the development, implementation and evaluation of instruction".
153. . What we do in schools, we never focus on the **higher level** of learning.
154. The common think in Tayler and Bloom taxonomy is that to teacher the **behaviors**.
155. Methods are also identified in **instructional planning**.
156. **In evaluation**, we discuss that there are two things; criteria and method.
157. Where there is silence, there **is no learning**.
158. **Metacognition**: is cognitive about cognition.
159. You have to create a check list for assessing **communication skills**.
160. The other name for Learning by reflection is **Socratic Method**.
161. **Master teacher** communicate their instructional objectives effectively to the students.

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162. Linear fashion focus on goals.
163. Nonlinear fashion focus **on process**.
164. **Negative reinforcement** occurs when something already present is removed (taken away) as a result of a person's behavior.
165. Gagne expands the steps of introducing and organizing experience to include a sequence of nine particular “**Instructional events**”.
166. Teachers have to identify the **methods to monitor** the progress of the students.
167. Whenever we are **planning a unit**, we really need to select these learning activities very carefully. And we need to make a match between processes and learning activities.
168. The interesting thing is that our emphasis is on **working memory**.
169. Lesson plan is part of the **unit plan** while activity schedule is part of the block timetable.
170. **Performance objectives**, there are the three elements present i.e. performance condition and criterion.
171. **Performance objective** we need to align our performance objectives with the curriculum.
172. **Subject/ topic Unit** subject is the title of the whole unit.
173. **Unit planning** is important because we need to know the reasons for dividing the whole thing into components. Most of the times, teachers’ complaint for shortage of time.
174. There are **three** levels of plans.
175. **Collegial context** is not restricted to the schools rather now it has become web based
176. There are **6 levels** of Bloom’s taxonomy of cognitive domain.
177. **Feeling of efficacy** is very important for the teachers
178. It is our assumption that independent skills are prerequisites, so students know them already.
179. Less planning leads to less learning. (**Walsh, 1992**).
180. **Collegial context** is something that emphasizes that power and decision-making should be shared among some or all members of the organization (**Bush, 2003**).
181. **Keeping notes** is a very important type of post lesson activity because a teacher can have the record of his/her teaching.
182. Knowledge forms are **Content, Process**.
183. **Mechanism indicates** that a child is independent to do a task by following its mechanics.
184. **Unit planning** is very challenging and time consuming but the most important thing is that good unit planning is a guarantee to effective instruction and effective learning.
185. **Schools’ policy** is to cover the content as much as possible.

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186. **Evaluate** your teaching, come up with judgments but provide sufficient evidence to support your statement.
187. **Declarative knowledge**: This is the knowledge that is declared in books, research papers, and newspapers.
188. 124. According to research, the best **recognition** is got from students and not from the government or the school administrators.
189. **Blind and Low Vision** – A condition of partial or total impairment of sight or vision that even with correction affects educational performance adversely.
190. **Active learning**: Active learning is where human mind is actively involved in constructing meaning of the experience.
191. **Freire** was a Brazilian educator and philosopher who was a leading ...
192. **Freire was born on September 19, 1921** to a middle-class family in Recife, Pernambuco, **Brazil**.
193. Teacher is more interested in **covering the syllabus** instead of bringing conceptual change in the students.
194. **Science** is an organized body of knowledge.
195. Answering some key questions to create an image of the classroom teaching and learning.”
Reflective practice:
196. **Reflective practice** is very important for a teacher.
197. **Nolan and Francis (1992) believe that**: Knowledge is actively constructed by learners.
198. Learning is there when teachers try to help learners change their cognitive structures instead of focusing on their own teaching.
199. “Much human behavior is learnt by observing the behavior of others (**Bandura 1978**)
200. Zone of Proximal Development (**ZPD**)
201. The gap between actual and potential level of a child is **Zone of Proximal Development**
202. **Cognitive perspective** is to develop students’ academic and thinking skills from a novice level to a more expert level.
203. Speech is a powerful psychological tool that lays the foundation for basic structures of thinking later in one’s development.
204. According to **Vygotsky’s theory**, language, learning and environment is a social context.
205. Creativity is also a part of **metacognition**
206. Learning depends on **prior learning**
207. Schools not only teach the students but also raise them. (**Sausa,2003**)
208. What students are taught in schools affects the ways they will thereafter see and treat others. (**Schlesinger, 1993**)

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209. **CAP**: Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor
210. **Psychomotor domain is** the domain where your body movements are involved.
211. Perception means **attending to a stimulus**.
212. Set is a readiness for **action**.
213. **Word 'complex'** shows that here the child can do many things independently.
214. 1Adaptation comes from the word '**Adapt**' which means to set yourself in the given situation.
215. **Hierarchy of affective** domain was developed by Bloom and **Krathwohi in 1964**.
216. In organization, you start showing that behavior but that is not a **consistent behavior**.
217. "Taxonomies may be used to decide what to teach, how to teach and how to evaluate teaching."
(**Marzano, Pickering, and Pollock 2001**)
218. Research shows that learning do not take place if presented in isolated items (**Hohn,1995**)
219. Taxonomies provide a **cognitive structure**

MIDS

220. Who presented the multiple intelligence theory? _____ **Harvard Gardner**
221. How many levels Bloom's taxonomy? _____ **6**
222. What is concept map? _____ **Graphic organization**
223.formation is a prerequisite for paragraph. _____ **Sentence**
224.identifies classroom assessment criteria. _____ **Teacher**
225. Art of developing logical plan for instructional activities is called? _____ **"Sequencing"**
226. Methods are also identified in... ? _____ **"Instructional planning"**
227. Good Textbooks provide sequence? _____ **"Structured sequence of lessons"**
228. Knowledge has forms? _____ **"Two"**
229. Knowledge is something that is learnt by reflecting, acting on something is called? _ **"Subjective"**
230. A child knows about own cogitation is called? _____ **"Metacognitive knowledge"**
231. 12. Memorized things in? _____ **"Facts"**
232. Task analysis model is a very important model as it helps the teacher to identify _ **prerequisites**.
233. The process of setting goals, developing strategies is _____ **planning**.
234. We discuss criteria and method in _____ **evaluation**.
235. The individualized part of IEP means that the plan has to be tailored specifically to your child's
_ **special needs**.
236. A unit plan is aof lesson plans. _____ **hierarchy**
237. Methods are also identified in instructional planning _____ **Student-oriented**.
238. is basically an extended adaptation of a lesson plan. _____ **IEP**

AN.K Compilation

239. We can remember those things which are connected with our _____ **prior learning**.
240. **Adolescence** is a time of profound brain growth.
241. Advance organizer model is based upon **deductive learning**.
242. Nonlinear fashion focus on **process**
243. Brainstorming is a common tool to **describe** a thing
244. The white hat in the De Bono's six thinking hats signifies **information known or needed**
245. **Teacher** model skill in direct instruction
246. **Network** integration is created among group of students
247. Teacher role is minimized in **unguided** inquiry
248. In United States, pre-school is named as **pre K**
249. **Gatekeeper** equalizes participation
250. Generative topics actually make **connections**
251. **Divergent** thinking is outside the box thinking
252. The learning of **core concepts** is lifetime
253. Different countries have different age levels of **formal** education
254. Children can come up with different ideas and teachings must **accept** all ideas
255. **Children** construct their own knowledge
256. Our teachers do not focus on **core concept**
257. Objects must be in the form that it can be **measured**
258. **British** preschool name Nursery School or simply "nursery"
259. **United States** preschool name pre-school and pre K
260. Child is a natural discoverer. **Bruner**
261. By the **three**, a child has TWICE as many brain connections
262. In order to start working, the cells need to **communicate** with each other
263. A research was conducted and it was reported that teachers mostly focus **hemisphere** of children.
264. For creativity **divergent** thinking is very important.
265. Different types of -functions occurs in the left and right hemisphere **Mental**
266. The networked methodology of integration is **Student centered**
267. Asking question is a **Skill**
268. Brain development continues till the age of **8**
269. We can remember those things which are concerned with our **Right side memory**

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270. Integration means putting things **Together**
271. Advance organizer model is based upon **Deductive learning**
272. **Case method** is a very good approach to know problem solving.
273. .Pedagogy means how to teach **Students/**
274. Core concepts are **declarative** knowledge
275. Development cannot be separated from the **social** context in which it occurs
276. Development of **gross motor** skills is very important in preschool or early childhood education
277. **Children** construct their own knowledge.
278. John dewy says that there is no such profession where **knowledge** is separable from doing or practice.
279. **Application** of core concepts in new level is important
280. In **left** hemisphere there is logical thinking. Verbal intelligence and convergent thinking
281. Teachers want to teach in **depth** but want to cover the syllabus too
282. **Curriculum** is a dead thing teacher's give life to it.
283. **Researchers** use the word discourse for discussion
284. Teachers must provide the students with opportunities to **discover** things
285. **Performance** assessment can be used to measure student's problem solving potential as well as group
286. Knowledge can be assessed through **written tests**
287. Usually we do not **question** our tradition and authority
288. Wait time is **thinking** time
289. The last level of Maslow's hierarchy of need is **Self-actualization**
290. **Socratic** Method is the example of discussion method
291. **Edison** invented the bulb
292. Projects tend to be **multidimensional**
293. Different types of **mental** functions occur in the left and right hemisphere.
294. Pedagogy means how to teach **children**.
295. Advance organizer model is based upon **Deductive learning**.
296. **Case method** is a very good approach to know problem solving.
297. Andragogy means how _ learn. **Adults**
298. Beyer says that critical thinking has **two** important dimensions.

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299. The inquiry learning cannot be **rushed**
300. **Learners** are responsible for planning. Conducting and evaluating their own effort
301. Process of **assimilation** leads to consideration of new options and points of view
302. **Assimilation** leads to consideration of new options and points of view
303. According to Kolb (1984), learning is a process of a combination of grasping **experience** and transforming it.
304. Curious observation is the start of the **inductive process**
305. **Students** love integrated curriculum
306. What type of goodwill message is most likely to use an RSVP? Condolence, **invitation**, appreciation, holiday greeting,
307. Generative topics actually make __ schemes, **connections**, procedure or assessments
308. Schooling average age.... **4/ 3**
309. We are concerned by student.... Achievement. **Team**
310. Understand is in.... Level. **First/ conceptual**
311. Focus discussion and disposition.
312. Scientific method.... Research. **Roots/Psychology/authentic**
313. **Theory** can be falsified.
314. **Perception** means attending to a stimulus

Past Grand Quiz

- We have limited time to teach in a ----- . **Class**
- means problems with reading, writing, spelling, symbols and numbers, because the brain misinterprets what it sees (visual) and hears (auditory). **Dyslexia**
- To write performance objectives is ----- . **necessary**
- Age is the element of ----- diversity. **physical**
- Teachers must communicate their ----- to the students. **Experiences**
- The term ----- is used while explaining multiple diversity among people. **dyslexia**
- The statement “The student will define the 6 levels of Bloom's taxonomy” is an example of ----- level of cognitive domain. **Knowledge**
- Who gave this statement: “Having a critical spirit is as important as thinking critically”. niam
- In -----, planning includes selection of activities. **horizontal level**

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in -----, Bloom developed the taxonomy of cognitive domain. **1956**

A teacher needs to know the ----- level of the students. **Motivational**

Objectives have a ----- purpose. **Limited**

----- is a readiness for action. **Set**

----- are intent of teaching. **Objectives**

The prescription of a minimally acceptable level of a performance on the part of a learner is called -----.
Criterion measure

Taxonomies provide a ----- **structure. cognitive**

While writing performance objectives, we focus on the ----- **action words**

In performance objectives, all the ----- elements must be present. **Three**

While writing performance objectives, we have to use an action word that exactly shows the -----.
Performance

----- is the highest level of Simpson's hierarchy. **Origination**

Curriculum documents are not available in all ----- **Schools**

----- is the guarantee of effective instruction and effective learning. **Unit planning**

While -----, you have to see the curriculum framework. **yearly planning**

The statement "Write an appropriate title for the text" comes in the ----- level of cognitive domain.
synthesis

Altering motor activities to meet demands of problematic situation is ----- **Adaptation**

A content is consisted of ----- **Facts Concepts Generalizations ALL**

The -----focuses on what the learner will experience, rather than what the instructor will share or do. **Objectives**

The term -----is actually a teacher who has expertise on his subject and he ensures the quality learning of the students. **Master teacher**

The last three levels of Bloom's taxonomy of cognitive domain are called as -----Higher level of learning

The statement of an observable behavior on the part of learner.... **Performance**

-----Methods are also identified in -----**Instructional planing**

Every educational activity should have a ----- **Goal**

The objective "The student will compare and contrast the cognitive and affective domains." is an example of goal -----level of cognitive domain **Comprehension**

The ----- has been widely used in curriculum and test construction. **taxonomy**

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You must tell the students about the ----- processes they are learning. **thought**

The prescription of a minimally acceptable level of a performance on the part of a learner is called -----.
Criterion measure

----- is a disorder in language formation that may be associated with neurological, psychological, sensory or physical factors. **Speech impairment**

Who gave this statement: "Schools not only teach the students but also raise them." **Sausa**

Who gave this statement "Less planning leads to less learning" **Walsh**

"Unit planning is the most important as well as most time consuming level of planning for each teacher" who gave the above statement? **Walsh**

Girls are less committed to --- **careers**

----- knowledge is a very important competency of a teacher. **Content**

___ plays an important role in child's learning. **language**

Information used as evidence or as part of a report or news article is called ___ fact

Students ___ indicate their learning. **tests**

Children construct their own ___. **Knowledge**

A teacher is responsible in the ___ development of a child. **cognitive**

Lev vygotsky's was born in ___. **Rusia**

Idea of "teaching is an art" was development by ___. **William james**

Teacher can manage different ___ in school for ethical development of a child. **Activities**

A profession has a body of ___. **techniques**

The role of a teacher is a changed from a lecturer to ___. **An agent of transformation**

Learning is a ___ process. **social**

development/learning cannot be separated from ___ in which it occur. **Social context**

Learning is a ___ endeavor. **social**

In ___ teachers do not have autonomy or the power of decision making. **pakistan**

Who gave the theory of multiple intelligence. **Howard gardner**

___ education has a structure systems of learning. **formal**

A view or opinion that is incorrect because based on faulty thinking or understanding is a ___.
misconception

___ model is an important way of learning. **Observational learning**

The role of a teacher is changed from a lecturer to ___. **An agent of transformation**

A profession allows ___. **autonomy**

Education that is not given in proper schools is ___. **Informal education**

___ greatly influences learning. **Prior knowledge**

Different cultures have different perception about ___. **education**

___ knowledge is acquired, if a child gets cognition about cognition. **metacognitive**

___ are something that is memorized. **Facts**

Who gave this statement "knowledge is created when we act and reflect"? **friere**

___ is the procedure to gain declarative knowledge. **lecturing**

Lev vygotsky died at the age of ___. **37**

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The first process in modeling is _____. **Alternation**
 Howard Gardner is very famous because of his _____. **Multiple intelligence theory**
 _____ is very important for a teacher. **Reflection in practice**
 _____ is important but it does require time. **Conceptual change**
 _____ context of school is "characterized by or having power and authority vested equally among colleagues." **collegial**
 Paulo freire was born in _____. **1921**
 The idea of "teaching is an art or science" was developed in _____ by William James. **1891**
 ----- activities are different from teaching activities. **Learning activities**

---- is a series of small action steps which are needed to achieve desired goals. **Objectives:**
 "Describe the two nation theory" comes in ----- level of cognitive domain. **Comprehension:**
 ----- means that a behavior becomes part of your life. **Characterization**
 ----- comes from curriculum planning. **Holistic vision**
 The objects through which light could not pass are ----- objects. **opaque**
 A unit plan is a ----- of lesson plans. **Series**
 There are ----- steps in Taylor's model of curriculum. **four**
 It is important for the broader curriculum to identify educational ----- . **experiences**
 ----- is the title of the whole unit. **Unit subject**

There are ----- necessary elements of planning. **11**
 A teacher needs to know the ----- level of the students. **motivation level**
 There are ----- types of communication disability. **2**
 Master teachers are ----- in their planning. **well-organized**
 Curriculum is a ----- term. **Broad**
 ----- is essentially a nested process with horizontal and vertical dimension. **Planning**
 Elements of physical diversity are ----- . **3**

----- is a planning of one year of a school. **Long term Planning**
 A teacher needs to know the ----- level of the students. **Motivational**
 Detailed implementation comes from ----- planning. **lesson planning**
 Students' ----- must be considered before planning. **feedback**
 Terms in revised Bloom's taxonomy were changed from noun to ----- . **adjectives**
 ----- is the highest level of Simpson's hierarchy. **Origination:**
 Teachers must communicate their ----- to the students. **Ideas**
 The prescription of a minimally acceptable level of a performance on the part of a learner is called ----- .
Criterion measure:
 We have limited time to teach in a ----- .
 There are ----- domains of learning. **three**
 Benchmarks and standards are written in a sequence in ----- . **instructional**
 We have to identify the facts, concepts and generalizations while planning a ----- . **a unit**
 Bloom's taxonomy was revised by ----- . **William**
 Teaching activities are there to teach ----- to the students. **content**

----- identifies classroom assessment criteria. **teacher**
 ----- is the guarantee of effective instruction and effective learning. **d unit planning**
 There are different ----- to do different things. **mechanics**

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The objective "The student will judge the effectiveness of writing objectives using Bloom's taxonomy" is an example of ----- level of cognitive domain. **Analysis**

----- planning is very challenging and time consuming. **unit planning**

"Abstract thinking leads to reasoning with symbols" this refers to ----- stage of Piaget's cognitive development. **Formal operational**

----- do not have attention span. **Children**

If we will use the connections our efficiency of doing any task will -----, **increase**

Questions in ----- also includes in essential questions. **induction**

In order to start working, the cells need to ----- with each other. **communicate**

Teacher must ensure ----- development of child. **holistic 1**

Brain develop very fast in the ----- year after birth. **first**

Learners can learn only ----- chunks of information at a time. **5-9**

Remarkable changes occur in the brain during the ----- decade of life. **second**

A teacher can teach higher order thinking skills through the ----- **process**.

----- is a time of profound brain growth. **Adolescent**

----- should be made clear to the students. **Core concepts**

A ----- year old child has the vocabulary of 2000 words.

The average weight gain of 6-12 years children in a year is -----, **5-7**

Fragmentation is said to be the ----- level of integration. **primary**

Core concepts are ----- knowledge. **declarative**

Teaching is very exciting for ----- teachers without integration also. **young**

In the context of preschool it includes ----- stages of Piaget's cognitive development. **2**

Children can come up with different ideas and teachers must ----- all ideas. **accept**

----- have no obvious right answer. **essential Questions**

John dewy says that there is no such profession where ----- is separable from doing or practise. **knowledge**

Generative topics actually make -----, **connections**.

Jumping is the example of -----, **Gross motor**

The networked methodology of integration is -----, **student-centered**

----- always identify their intent. **Teachers**

Teachers want to teach in ----- but want to cover the syllabus too. **depth**

Child's rights convention of 1989 has mentioned that "----- is basic right of every child."

Education

Form 1 is ----- integration.

The green hat in the De Bono's six thinking hats symbolizes -----, **creativity**

----- are those things that can be changed. **Variables**

Group learning will be more efficient for developing the -----, **idea**

Bruner's first stage is -----, **Enactive"**

'Collecting data' is the ----- step of Guided Inductive Inquiry.

According to Kolb (1984), ----- is a process of a combination of grasping experience and transforming it.), **Learning**

The word scientific was devised in the -----, **19**

The black hat in the De Bono's six thinking hats symbolizes -----, **judgment**

Usually we do not ----- our tradition and authority. **question**

----- invented the bulb. **Edison**

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Bruner's second stage is -----, "Iconic
 The red hat in the De Bono's six thinking hats symbolizes -----, feelings
 Problem based learning starts from -----, Analysis
 ----- characteristics of critical thinking are presented by Wade (1995).
 Inquiry is NOT about -----, memorizing facts
 During guided inductive inquiry, the ----- plays the key role in asking questions. teacher p
 Problem based learning also starts from -----, Questions
 There are ----- processes of inquiry. 13
 The term 'Six Thinking hats' was presented by -----De Bono
 The ----- is an educated guess about the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Hypothesis
 Students will make generalizations that are too -----, broad
 The solutions, responses provided by learners are not found in -----, textbooks
 Children produce their original work after -----, problem based learning
 Inquiry may involve -----, procedure and solution. Problem
 ----- are responsible for planning, conducting and evaluating their own efforts. Learners
 Scientific method can be used in ----- also, social sciences
 Roots of the ----- of all social sciences is based on scientific method. research

 In school we do not have much time to deliver information so we must know the -----.
 The most important part of integration is -----, assessment
 ----- thinking is a disciplined manner of thought that a person uses to assess the validity of something, critical thinking
 ----- talked about logics and he was one of the pioneers. Aristotle
 ----- of information is important, depth
 Inquiry is NOT a ----- technique. Hypothetical
 ----- love integrated curriculum because it provides the context for learning. Children
 Group learning develops ideas and -----.
 Learners progress from specific observations to -----, inferences
 The brain thrives on -----, connections
 During guided inductive inquiry, the ----- plays the key role in asking questions. teacher
 Inductive inquiry is of ----- types. 2
 According to Kolb (1984), Learning is a process of a combination of grasping ----- and transforming it. Experience
 Inquiry may involve problem, ----- and solution. procedure
 In -----, students investigate a teacher-presented question. Guided inductive
 Students must learn to modify their -----, conclusions
 ----- is a permanent change in behaviour. learning
 ----- are much important in scientific method. variables
 Paper pencil tests can assess the ----- of the students.
 Inquiry method requires the learner to develop ----- associated with inquiry. various processes
 ----- inquiry is widely used in our classroom settings. Information inquiry

 Learners progress from ----- observations to inference or generalizations in GIL. specific observations
 ----- is the domain where our body movements are involved. Psychomotor
 ----- is actively constructed by learners. Knowledge
 Idea of "teaching is an art" was developed by-----, William James
 is a learning style in which learning takes place by the student carrying out a physical activity. Kinesthetic

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learnin

growth cannot take place unless we do not provide opportunities to our students to think at high level.

Intellectual growth

The theory of Zone of proximal development was given by ----- . **Vygotsky**

A child is responding in the form of action but this action is not an independent action is a ----- . **Guided**

Response

means the knowledge about how to teach the students. **pedagogical knowledge**

There are ----- types of education in our society. **2**

Learning is ----- by nature. **social**

----- includes all intellectual skills. **Cognativbe domaon**

According to research, the best recognition teachers got is from the ----- . **students**

There are ----- types of intellectual disability.

Developing questioning skills among students comes in..... **Higher thinking levels**

means attending to a stimulus.... **Perception**

Who gave this statement: “Knowledge is created when we act and reflect”? **Friere:**

----- is the level where a child can originate things on his own. **origination**

“Write an appropriate title for the text” is an example of ----- level of cognitive domain. **Synthesis level**

Teaching is a ----- profession. **noble**

The objective “The student will construct an instructional objective for each level of Bloom's taxonomy” is an example of ----- **level of cognitive domain.**

A teacher is a ----- . Change agent is to teach certain content to the students METHOD cannot be separated from the social context in which it occur Learning

It was ----- century in which perceptions about teaching, learning and education were developed.

16th century education has a structured system of learning formal Knowledge is actively constructed by learners

A teacher must use ----- resources in a class. **Low cost**

An educator must work to stimulate the spirit of ----- among the students. **f inquiry**

What we do in schools, we never focus on the ----- level of learning. **higher level**

Hierarchical levels of Simpson' Psychomotor domain are **7**

The level of ----- to the profession must be to the range of every student. commitment is the mean of creating a dialogue reflection

----- is the knowledge that is declared in books, **Declarative knowledge** research papers or newspapers.

----- is the level of understanding. **Comprehension**

Teachers need to know the ----- **level of students.**

We must plan unit before ----- . **lessons.**

While evaluating teaching or students' learning, you should always come up with judgements based on --- ----- . **t evidence**

Planning serves a guide to ----- . **action.**

Lesson is a piece of a unit NOT a block of ----- . **time**

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The process of setting goals, developing strategies is ----- . **Planning**

In evaluation we discuss --- things. **two**

Process cannot be isolated from ----- . **All of above**

IEP is basically ----- adaptation of lesson plan. **extended**

If a teacher plans to take the students for field trips, then he needs to consider ----- . schools''
resources

Performance objectives must be aligned with ----- . **curriculum**

----- research is very effective research for teachers because it aims at improvement. **Action**

The learning of ----- is lifetime. **core concepts**

The average height growth of 6-12 years children in a year is ----- .

Learner can process only about one new idea or concept every ----- second. **ten**

In ----- books there is a lot of information than Japanese and German books. **American**

A preschool child of 36 months can now hold ----- different emotions in his mind at the same time. **two**

----- education is different from other education. **Pre-school and infant educations**

Generative topics are generated from ----- . **leant information**

----- need to be interesting for the teachers as well as for students Generative topics

----- integration method overlaps concepts as organizer. **shared**

"Child is a natural discoverer" who gave this statement. **Bruner**

----- are related to the lives of people. **Essential questions**

In United States, pre-schooling is named as ----- . **Pre-school**

Learning depends upon the ----- . **environment**

The idea in ----- thinking is that no idea is a stupid idea. divergent

Essential questions are related to the ---- of people. **lives**

Brain development continues till the age of ---- . **8**

----- teacher should integrate two or three subjects so that we can save the time. **Primary school**

Core concepts are central to the domain of ----- . **knowledge**

Integration means putting things ----- . **together**

Because of integration it will be easier to ask ----- . **essential questions**

----- are most important persons in the application of curriculum. **Teachers**

In British English, pre-schooling is known as ----- . **nursery**

----- construct their own knowledge. **Children**

There are ----- physical developmental milestones used in pre-schooling.

----- needs to be an integral part of early years of education. **Story time**

----- are unique to every individual. **Experiences**

Teachers mostly concern about ----- . **completion of syllabus**

Form 3 focuses on the integration of subject knowledge with ----- . **Student's Interest**

Bigger ideas are our assumptions and ----- . **belief**

.----- theory is very much applicable in early childhood education. **Vygotsky**

The ----- curriculum is a great gift to experienced teachers. **integrated**

passive roles Research has now determined that remarkable changes occur in the brain during the ----
decade of life. **second**

Development cannot be separated from the ----- context in which it occurs. **social**

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By the age -----, a child has TWICE as many brain connections as an adult.

Gross motor and fine motor development is involved in ----- . **Physical development**

M. Markus was a ----- who gave the definition of integration.

Which needs does a primary reinforcer satisfy? **Food oxygen warmth water**

Teachers get little assistance from ----- publishers. **textbook**

The brain is not complete at ----- . **birth**

Essential questions require ----- thinking. **divergent**

----- type of integration is related to shared integration. **sequenced**

Networked integration is created between the ----- . **learners**

----- is a dead thing teachers give life to it. **Curriculum**

We need to integrate the knowledge with ----- skills. **practical**

----- is a conceptual commitment. **Essential question**

Through ----- it will be easier for the children to ask essential questions. **integration**

Different countries use different names for pre-schooling, but the umbrella term for it is ----- .

Early Childhood Education

There are ----- stages of Piaget's cognitive development. **4**

Vygotsky's theory includes ----- major ideas. **four**

Our teachers do not focus on ----- . **core concepts.**

----- integration is created among group of students.

----- integration takes advantage of natural combinations. **Nested integration**

Development of ----- skills is very important in preschool or early childhood education. **Gross motor**

Forms of integration were presented by Fogarty and Stoehr in ----- . **1995**

Work on scientific method was started by ----- to Galileo. **Aristotle**

Cooperative learning method can help students develop ----- skills. **Communication**

Piaget spend actually----- to work on constructivism. **50 years**

The cooperative learning model changes the ----- . **reward system**

----- can be assessed through direct observation. **skills**

----- is a model which requires student cooperation and interdependence in its task, goal and reward structure. **Cooperative learning**

Cooperative learning methods are those in which more than ----- person work together. **one**

Teachers role is minimized in ----- inquiry.

In cooperative lessons, Students work ----- to master learning goal. **teams**

Cooperative learning requires ----- .

Assigning different roles is a good thing in ----- . **jigsaw technique**

Kagan (1994) roles have been adapted by ----- . **Arends**

cooperative learning help students make the ----- from whole-class to cooperative learning groups. **transition**

In cooperative learning, ----- are oriented to the group as well as the individual. **Reward system**

More than ----- of the researches says that cooperative learning helps in the academic achievement of the student.

A special challenge for cooperative learning teaching is how to ----- for both team and individual

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efforts. **grade**

Rubrics are actually instruments -----.

In ----- teacher talk time is more than 50% of students talk time. **Recitation**

----- functions are image and inform. **Concepts**

----- create productive learning communities. **Effective teachers**

Extended practice leads to -----, **Overlearning**

Teacher control is ----- process. **authoritative**

Peer tutoring is -----, **motivational strategy**

----- lose their significance after sometime. **External rewards**

----- discussion is a teacher-centered discussion. **Monologic**

----- is a teacher-centered method. **Presentation**

Direct instruction keeps ----- in passive role. **students**

Practice that is under the watchful eye of the teacher is called -----, **Guided practice**

----- method is the example of discussion method.

Teachers can obtain better classroom discourse by giving their students opportunities to think before they -----, **respond**

Feedback should be appropriate and -----, **constructive**

The base level of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs is -----, **Physiological needs**

Recitation is also called -----.

Presentation is a ----- centered method. **Teacher**

----- learning is a learner-centered method. **Discovery**

Monologic discussion is ----- centered discussion. **teacher**

Dialogic discussion promote ----- thinking. **divergent**

Discovery learning is a ----- centered method. **learner**

In democratic process ----- are involved. **children**

How many categories did Abraham Maslow believe that needs could be classified into? **5**

Crossword puzzles is an example of ----- learning. **2. Incidental learning:**

----- in classrooms does not flow just from the teacher. **Influence**

Direct instruction lessons require the unique classroom -----, **management**

Planning, implementation and evaluation comes in -----, **Teaching cycle**

In ----- there is paraphrasing. **communication**

----- is basically a discussion method.

For learning activities, ----- centered learning methods must be preferred. **students**

----- is very much teacher controlled method. **Direct Instruction**

Peer can be great ----- support.

----- is the adding of an aversive stimulus to decrease a certain behavior or response. **Positive punishment**

A ----- learning environment is a setting for learning that includes a controlled and often simplified copy of a real world system to be studied. **Simulation-based learning**

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The other name for presentation method is -----.

Lecture only gives ----- knowledge. **declarative**

----- are done in the virtual environments and are computer based. **Simulation**

Presentation is also known as ----- method.

The last level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs is ----- . **Self-actualization**

A lot of information is not important ----- information is important. **depth of**

Measuring is a ----- process. **inquiry**

----- has its intellectual roots in the Socratic Method. **Problem Based Learning**

Bruner's final stage is ----- . **Symbolic**

Life is not divided into little blocks of ----- . **subjects**

Inquiry may involve problem, procedure and ----- . **Solution**

Aristotle promoted ----- . **deduction**

----- is a condition of partial or total impairment of sight or vision that even with correction affects educational performance adversely. **Blind and Low Vision**

----- knowledge is acquired, if a child only learns facts and memorizes content. **Procedural**

Kinesthetic learning is also known as ----- . **tactile learning**

Teacher needs to have some perceptions and ideas if ----- . **political activity**

----- means the knowledge about how to teach the students. **Pedagogical knowledge**

Where there is silence, there is no ----- . **learning**

Lev Vygotsky died at the age of ----- . **37**

----- are something that is memorized. **Procedures**

Teaching is about bringing change in ----- . **society**

----- knowledge is acquired, if a child gets cognition about cognition. **Metacognition**

Holistic development means ----- . **complete development**

----- means that professionals are ethically bound to follow some norms. **Self-Disciplined**

Master teachers ----- instructional objectives to the students. **communicate**

There are ----- stages of Zone of Proximal Development.

----- means that students may get any change in their behavior. **Behaviour prospective**

Learners need ----- on everything they do. **feedback**

There are ----- categories of exceptionality. **27**

----- is something that emphasizes that power and decision-making should be shared among some or all members of the organization. **Collegial context**

----- is the procedure to gain declarative knowledge. **lecturing**

Every student has different ----- of learning. **Potential**

----- is also a conceptual change. **Teacher growth**

----- means social interaction among the students or the other people as well.

There are ----- types of instructional planning that are commonly used in schools.

Vygotsky was a ----- psychologist. **Rushinan**

----- is the mean of creating a dialogue. **reflection**

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----- are those objectives which need to be achieved by the end of lesson. **Instructional objective**

----- is a way of studying your own experiences to improve the way you work. **Reflective practice**

There are ----- kinds of diversity. 3

Teacher is more interested in ----- instead of conceptual change. **Covering syllabus**

Which educationist gave the below statement; "What students are taught in schools affects the ways they will thereafter see and treat others" **Saunders**

----- means that students may get any change in their behavior. **Direct instruction**

----- knowledge is a step ahead of declarative knowledge. **Procedural knowledge**

Gender diversity means ---- in gender. **Difference**

In -----, the student must be dissatisfied with the current understanding.

----- is the name of degree that a person must get to join teaching profession. **B Ed M Ed**

In ---- teachers do not have autonomy or the power of decision making.

Pakistan----- context of school is "Characterized by or having power and authority vested equally among colleagues:" **collegial**

According to Gagne, ----- knowledge is "knowing that..." **Metacognition**

The gap between actual and potential level of a child is ----- **Zone of proximal development**

Theory of multiple intelligences was presented by Howard Gardner in -----1983

----- knowledge comes in psychomotor domain. **procedural**

Different cultures have different perceptions about ----- **education**

Declarative knowledge is more or less equivalent to Bloom's -----category of learning outcomes.

----- is very famous because of his theory of multiple intelligences. **Howard Gardner**

The ----- of our colleagues is the foundation of power. **esteem**

At second stage of zone of proximal development, a child gets assistance from ----- **Direct instruction**

----- is where human mind is actively involved in constructing meaning of the experience. **Active learning**

----- perform poor in mathematics and science. **girls**

Teachers must give ----- to the students Constructive feedback to maximize learning.

----- is a fixed capacity. intelligence

The 'basics' of the ----- curriculum are mathematics, natural science, history, foreign language & literature.

----- plan is actually detailed form of unit plan. **lesson**

You have to create a check list for assessing----- skills. **Communication skill**

Being aware of or sensitive to the existence of certain ideas or phenomena and being willing to tolerate them is called ----- **receiving**

Teachers rarely plan in ----- as encouraged in textbooks. **Linear plan**

Mechanism indicates that a child is ----- to do a task by following its mechanics. **independent**

Precise statement means ----- statement. **An exact**

There are ----- elements of performance objectives. 3

Lesson plan starts with the ----- **subject**

When teacher provides guidance to the students, then there is ----- **semantic**

This is not true that if the learning cannot be ----- then there is no learning. **accessed**

You will organize the ----- in such a way that you will ask them to first observe and then record. **assessment**

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Curriculum guides are planned by -----, **Ministry of edu**

----- is one of the famous models of curriculum development. **Tyler**

In curriculum planning ----- is taken into consideration. **assessment**

The second name of performance objectives is -----, **behaviour**

Curriculum guidelines are consists of -----.

----- is defined as "a systematic design for the development, implementation and evaluation of instruction". **Lesson plan**

In ----- level of cognitive domain, students recall their knowledge. **synthesis**

While planning a unit a teacher needs to identify -----, **all**

Curriculum guides actually give us a guide line about what to be taught in different -----, **Grad level**

The first three levels of cognitive domain are called as -----, **lower**

----- policy is to cover the content. **school**

The common thing in Tyler's model and Bloom's taxonomy is that the teachers observe the -----.

The focus in IEP will be on the ----- of the learners rather on the content to be taught. **need**

To write ----- is necessary, especially when we are going to start teaching. **performance**

----- is basically an extended adaptation of a lesson plan. **IEP**

----- are usually assessed through analysis method or through observation. **process**

----- changes were made while revising Bloom's taxonomy.

Good textbooks provide ----- sequence of lessons. **structured**

----- means that the disposition or learning you are talking about, you must value that disposition. **valuing**

IEP is the abbreviation of -----, **Indiv edu plan**

Lesson plan is a part of ----- plan. **unit**

The best teachers apply planning -----, **flex**

The individualized part of IEP means that the plan has to be tailored specifically to your child's special ---
-----, **need**

----- is something which indicates division of time. **all**

Post lesson activities are related to -----, **evaluation**

We can do classifying in ----- children also.

Learning is a permanent change in -----, **Behaviour**

In ----- inquiry, students investigate topic-related questions that are student formulated through student designed/selected procedures.

Historical drawings and paintings are used in ----- inquiry to stimulate questions. **historical**

Andragogy means how ----- learns. **Children**

----- inquiry involves the processes of searching for information and applying information to answer questions. **Designing instruction**

Different countries have different age levels of ----- education. **informal**

The important thing in ----- is what we know we must share it with others. **Problem solving method**

Pedagogy means how to teach -----, **children**

By the -----, a child has TWICE as many brain connections as an adult. **three**

The solutions, alternatives or responses provided by learners are not found in --
-----, **textbook**

----- are those which are linked with core concepts.

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Piaget spend ----- years to work on constructivism. **50**
 Most classroom ----- proceeds at too rapid a pace. **discourse**
 ----- keeps students in passive roles. **Direct instruction method**
 If projects are ----- , they allow the learners to be immersed in one big idea. **Structured**
 In ----- the most important thing is assigning the tasks. **management**
 Roots of problem based learning are in ----- . **Dialogue**
 Inquiry is a ----- technique.
 ----- is very useful learner centered teaching and learning strategy. Problem solveing
 Aristotle talks about ----- . **2**
 In project learning, performance is assessed on ----- basis. **indivial**
 ----- is overall pattern.
 In ----- inquiry, teachers role is minimized. Unguided
 In cooperative lessons, ----- are oriented to the group as well as the individual.
 Inquiry may involve ----- , procedure and solution.
 Students work in teams to master learning ----- .
 Vygotsky was a ----- Psychologist. **russian**
 The most important thing in thinking skills is to provide the ----- . **Information.**

QUIZ 2

Humans can keep only ...unrelated pieces of information in their working memory at one time. _____ **5-9**

2. Which of the following is a commonly used teaching strategy which helps in developing space in working memory _____ **elaboration**
3. Brain develop very fast in theyear after birth _____ **first**
4.love integrated curriculum _____ **Students**
5. inductive mode of presentation is from.... _____ **Specific to general**
6. Teachers get little assistance from ----- publishers. _____ **textbook**
7. ----- type of integration is related to shared integration .____ _
8. The most important part of integration is ----- . _____ **assessment**
9. Advance organizer model is based upon which approach? _____ **Deductive**

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10. The ----- curriculum is a great gift to experienced teachers. _____ **integrated**
11. If we will use the connections our efficiency of doing any task will ----- **increase**
12. Children can come up with different ideas and teachers must ----- all ideas **accept**
13. Deductive and inductive are the modes of ----- **presentation**
14. "Child is a natural discoverer" who gave this statement. _____ **Bruner**
15. We make the groups of the students of ----- **same interest**
16. The average age for school-aged children is ----- **6 to 12 years**
17. ----- integration takes advantage of natural combinations. _____ **Nested**
18. in teachers don't need to follow all the things that are followed in concept analysis model. _____ **advance organizer**
19. ----- of information is important. _____ **Depth**
20. ----- are basically ideas. _____ **Concepts**
21. M. Markus was a ----- who gave the definition of integration. _____ **teacher**
22. In our Pakistani schools we focus only on the stage of ----- **Preoperational**

QUIZ NO3

1. The syntax of discovery learning includes ----- steps. _____ **six**
2. The white hat in the De Bono's six thinking hats signifies -. _____ **information known or needed**
3. Usually problem base learning is done on ----- **groups**
4. ----- model skills in direct instruction. _____ **Teacher**
5. Learners progress from specific observations to ----- **generalization**
6. 'Making a classroom cookbook' is an example of ----- **Project learning**
7. ----- talked about logics and he was one of the pioneers. _____ **Aristotle**
8. Aristotle talks about ----- **logics**

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9. ----- complicates and expands the teacher's work. _____ Inquiry learning
10. Dialogic discussion promote ----- thinking. _____ divergent
11. Beyer says that "critical thinking has ----- important dimensions. _____ two
12. Projects tend to be -----, _____ multidimensional
13. Sometimes people tend to use word ----- learning for activity based learning. _____ Discovery
14. It is said that ----- is the father of scientific method. _____ Galileo
15. ----- thinking is a disciplined manner of thought that a person uses to assess the validity of something _____ critical
16. ----- is basically a discussion method. _____ Socratic method
17.goal structure: It occurs when students perceive that they can obtain their goal if, and only if, the other students with whom they work fail to obtain their goals. _____ Competitive
18. ----- is permanent change in behavior. _____ Learning
19. The most important thing in thinking skills is to provide the _____ wait time
20. If ...exist in the student's logics or inferences, teacher needs to point them out. _____ errors
21. In ----- teacher talk time is more than 50% of students talk time. _____ Recitation
22. Kagan (1994) roles have been adapted by -----, _____ Arends
23. More than ----- of the researches says that cooperative learning helps in the academic achievement of the student. _____ 80%
24. We can do classifying in ----- children also _____ children
25. Lesson plan is a part of ----- plan. _____ unit
26. The individualized part of IEP means that the plan has to be tailored specifically to your child's special -----, _____ need
27. ----- is something which indicates division of time. _____ all
28. Post lesson activities are related to -----, _____ evaluation
29. Learning is a permanent change in -----, _____ Behaviour
30. Historical drawings and paintings are used in ----- inquiry to stimulate questions. _____ historical
31. Andragogy means how ----- learns. _____ Designing instruction
32. Different countries have different age levels of ----- education. _____ informal
33. The important thing in ----- is what we know we must share it with others.
_____ Problem solving method
34. Pedagogy means how to teach -----, _____ children
35. By the -----, a child has TWICE as many brain connections as an adult. _____ three

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36. The solutions, alternatives or responses provided by learners are not found in ----- . _textbook
37. Most classroom ----- proceeds at too rapid a pace. _ -----discourse
38. ----- keeps students in passive roles. -----Direct instruction method
39. If projects are ----- , they allow the learners to be immersed in one big idea. ___ Structured
40. In ----- the most important thing is assigning the tasks. ----- management
41. Roots of problem based learning are in ----- . -----Dialogue
42. ----- is very useful learner centered teaching and learning strategy. _____Problem solveing
43. In project learning, performance is assessed on ----- basis. -----individual
44. In ----- inquiry, teacher's role is minimized. ----- Unguided
45. The second name of performance objectives is ----- . -----behavior
46. ----- is defined as "a systematic design for the development, implementation and evaluation of instruction". -----Lesson plan
47. While planning a unit a teacher needs to identify ----- . -----all
48. Curriculum guides actually give us a guide line about what to be taught in different --_Grad level
49. The first three levels of cognitive domain are called as ----- . -----lower
50. The focus in IEP will be on the ----- of the learners rather on the content to be taught. _ need
51. To write ----- is necessary, especially when we are going to start teaching. ___performance
52. ----- are usually assessed through analysis method or through observation. _____process
53. ----- is a fixed capacity. -----intellangence
54. ----- plan is actually detailed form of unit plan. -----lesson
55. You have to create a check list for assessing----- skills. -----Communication skill
56. Being aware of or sensitive to the existence of certain ideas or phenomena and being willing to tolerate them is called ----- . -----receiving
57. Teachers rarely plan in ----- as encouraged in textbooks. -----Linear plan
58. Mechanism indicates that a child is ----- to do a task by following its mechanics.___independent
59. Precise statement means ----- statement. -----An exact
60. There are ----- elements of performnce objectives. -----3
61. Lesson plan starts with the ----- . -----subject
62. When teacher provides guidance to the students, then there is ----- . -----semantic
63. This is not true that if the learning cannot be ----- then there is no learning. _____accessed

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64. You will organize the ----- in such a way that you will ask them to first observe and then record.
_____assessment
65. ----- is one of the famous models of curriculum development. _____Tyler
66. In curriculum planning ----- is taken into consideration. _____Assessment
67. ----- context of school is “Characterized by or having power and authority vested equally among colleagues:” _____collegial
68. According to Gagne, ----- knowledge is “knowing that....” _____Metacognition
69. The gap between actual and potential level of a child is -----, _____Zone of prox dev
70. Theory of multiple intelligences was presented by Howard Gardener in -----, _____1983
71. ----- knowledge comes in psychomotor domain. _____procedural
72. Different cultures have different perceptions about -----, _____education
73. ----- is very famous because of his theory of multiple intelligences. _____Howard gardner
74. The ----- of our colleagues is the foundation of power. _____esteem
75. At second stage of zone of proximal development, a child gets assistance from _____Direct instr
76. ----- is where human mind is actively involved in constructing meaning of the experience.
_____Active learning
77. Teachers must give ----- to the students _____Constructive feedback
78. ----- are something that is memorized. _____Procedures
79. Teaching is about bringing change in -----, _____society
80. ----- knowledge is acquired, if a child gets cognition about cognition. _____Metacognition
81. Holistic development means -----, _____complete development
82. ----- means that professionals are ethically bound to follow some norms. _____Self-Disciplined
83. Master teachers ----- instructional objectives to the students. _____communicate
84. ----- means that students may get any change in their behavior. _____Behaviour prospective
85. Learners need ----- on everything they do. _____feedback
86. There are ----- categories of exceptionality. _____27
87. ----- is something that emphasizes that power and decision-making should be shared among some or all members of the organization. _____Collegial context
88. ----- is the procedure to gain declarative knowledge. _____lecturing
89. Every student has different ----- of learning. _____Potential
90. ----- is also a conceptual change. _____Teacher growth

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91. ----- is the mean of creating a dialogue. _____ reflection
92. ----- are thoes objectives which need to be achieve by the end of lesson. _____ Instructional objective
93. ----- is a way of studying your own experiences to improve the way you work. _____ Reflective practis
94. There are ----- kinds of diversity. _____ 3
95. Teacher is more interested in ----- instead of conceptual change. ____ Covering sylabur
96. Which educationist gave the below statement; "What students are taught in schools affects the ways they will thereafter see and treat others" _____ sausa
97. ----- means that students may get any change in their behavior. ____ Direct instrucion
98. ----- knowledge is a step ahead of declarative knowledge. ____ Procedural knwliedge
99. Gender diversity means ---- in gender. _____ Difference
100. In ----- teachers do not have autonomy or the power of decision making. _____ Pakistan
101. The last level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs is _____ Self-actualization
102. A lot of information is not important ----- information is important. _____ depth of
103. Measuring is a ----- process. _____ inquiry
104. ----- has its intellectual roots in the Socratic Method. ____ Problem Based Learning
105. Bruner's final stage is ----- . _____ Symbolic
106. Life is not divided into little blocks of ----- . _____ subjects
107. Inquiry may involve problem, procedure and _____ Solution
108. ----- is a condition of partial or total impairment of sight or vision that even with correction affects educational performance adversely. _____ Blind and Low Vision
109. ----- knowledge is acquired, if a child only learns facts and memorizes content. _____ Procedural
110. Kinesthetic learning is also known as ----- . _____ tactile learning
111. Teacher needs to have some perceptions and ideas if ----- . _____ political activity
112. ----- means the knowledge about how to teach the students. ____ Pedagogical knowledge
113. Where there is silence, there is no ----- . _____ learning
114. Lev Vygotsky died at the age of ----- . _____ 37
115. The word scientific was devised in the ----- . _____ 19
116. Usually we do not ----- our tradition and authority. _____ question
117. ----- invented the bulb. _____ Edison

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118. Bruner's second stage is -----, "-----Iconic
119. Problem based learning starts from -----, -----Analysis
120. ----- characteristics of critical thinking are presented by Wade (1995).
121. Inquiry is NOT about -----, -----memorizing facts
122. During guided inductive inquiry, the ----- plays the key role in asking questions. teacher p
123. Problem based learning also starts from -----Questions
124. There are ----- processes of inquiry. -----13
125. The term 'Six Thinking hats' was presented by -----De Bono
126. The ----- is an educated guess about the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. -----Hypothesis
127. Students will make generalizations that are too -----broad
128. The solutions, responses provided by learners are not found in -----, -----textbooks
129. Children produce their original work after -----, -----problem based learning
130. Inquiry may involve -----, procedure and solution. -----Problem
131. ----- are responsible for planning, conducting and evaluating their own efforts. --Learners
132. Scientific method can be used in ----- also. -----social sciences
133. Roots of the ----- of all social sciences is based on scientific method. -----research
134. The most important part of integration is ----, -----assessment
135. ----- of information is important. -----depth
136. Inquiry is NOT a ----- technique. -----Hypothetical
137. ----- love integrated curriculum because it provides the context for learning. -- Children
138. Learners progress from specific observations to -----inferences
139. The brain thrives on -----, -----connections
140. During guided inductive inquiry, the ----- plays the key role in asking questions. ---teacher
141. Inductive inquiry is of ----- types. -----2
142. ----- are much important in scientific method. _____variables
143. Inquiry method requires the learner to develop ---- associated with inquiry.
_____. Various processes
144. ----- inquiry is widely used in our classroom settings. _____Information inquiry
145. Learners progress from ----- observations to inference or generalizations in GIL.
_____. specific observations

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146. ----- is actively constructed by learners. ----- Knowledge
147. The theory of Zone of proximal development was given by ----- . ----- Vygotsky
148. A child is responding in the form of action but this action is not an independent action is a -----
----- Guided Response
149. Learning is ----- by nature. ----- social
150. ----- includes all intellectual skills ----- Cognative domaon
151. According to research, the best recognition teachers got is from the ----- . ____ students
152. Developing questioning skills among students comes in ----- Higher thinking levels:
153. Who gave this statement: "Knowledge is created when we act and reflect"? ----- Friere:
154. The objective "The student will construct an instructional objective for each level of Bloom's taxonomy" is an example of ----- level of cognitive domain
155. A teacher is a ----- . ----- Change agent
156. cannot be separated from the social context in which it occur ----- Learning
157. It was ----- century in which perceptions about teaching, learning and education were developed. ----- 16th century
158. education has a structured system of learning ----- formal
159. Knowledge is actively constructed by ----- learners
160. A teacher must use ----- resources in a class. ----- Low cost
161. An educator must work to stimulate the spirit of ----- among the students. ----f inquiry
162. What we do in schools, we never focus on the ----- level of learning. ----- higher level
163. Hierarchical levels of Simpson' Psychomotor domain are ----- 7
164. The level of ----- to the profession must be to the range of every student. ----commitment
165. is the mean of creating a dialogue ----- reflection
166. ----- is the knowledge that is declared in books, ----- Declarative knowledge
167. ----- is the level of understanding. ----- Comprehension
168. We must plan unit before ----- . ----- lessons.
169. While evaluating teaching or students' learning, you should always come up with judgements based on ----- . ----- t evidence
170. Planning serves a guide to ----- . ----- action.
171. Lesson is a piece of a unit NOT a block of ----- time
172. The process of setting goals, developing strategies is ----- . ----- Planning

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173. In evaluation we discuss --- things. ----- two
174. Process cannot be isolated from ----- All of above
175. IEP is basically ----- adaptation of lesson plan. -----extended
176. If a teacher plans to take the students for field trips, then he needs to consider ----- schools" ---
-----resources
177. Performance objectives must be aligned with -----curriculum
178. ----- research is very effective research for teachers because it aims at improvement. -----
-----Action
179. The learning of ----- is lifetime. -----core concepts
180. Learner can process only about one new idea or concept every ----- second. -----ten
181. A preschool child of 36 months can now hold ----- different emotions in his mind at the same time.
-----two
182. ----- education is different from other education. Pre-school and infant educations
183. Generative topics are generated from ----- leant information
184. ----- need to be interesting for the teachers as well as for students ---Generative topics
185. ----- integration method overlaps concepts as organizer. -----shared
186. "Child is a natural discoverer" who gave this statement. -----Bruner
187. ----- are related to the lives of people. -----Essential questions
188. In United States, pre-schooling is named as -----Pre-school
189. Learning depends upon the ----- environment
190. The idea in ----- thinking is that no idea is a stupid idea. -----divergent
191. Essential questions are related to the --- of people. -----lives
192. Brain development continues till the age of ----. -----8
193. ----- teacher should integrate two or three subjects so that we can save the time. -----
-----Primary school
194. Core concepts are central to the domain of _____ knowledge
195. Integration means putting things ----- together
196. Because of integration it will be easier to ask _____ essential questions
198. ----- are most important persons in the application of curriculum. _____ Teachers
199. In British English, pre-schooling is known as _____ nursery
200. ----- construct their own knowledge. _____ Children

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201. ----- needs to be an integral part of early years of education. -----Story time 202. ----
-- are unique to every individual. ----- Experiences
203. Teachers mostly concern about -----, ----- completion of syllabus
204. Form 3 focuses on the integration of subject knowledge with -----, --Student's Interest
205. Bigger ideas are our assumptions and -----, -----belief
206. ----- theory is very much applicable in early childhood education. -----Vygotsky
207. The ----- curriculum is a great gift to experienced teachers. -----integrated
208. passive rolesResearch has now determined that remarkable changes occur in the brain during the ----
- decade of life. -----second
209. Gross motor and fine motor development is involved in -----, ----Physical development
210. Which needs does a primary reinforcer satisfy? -----Food oxygen warmth watre
211. Teachers get little assistance from ----- publishers. -----textbook
212. The brain is not complete at -----, -----birth
213. Essential questions require ----- thinking. -----divergent
214. ----- type of integration is related to shared integration. -----sequenced
215. Networked integration is created between the -----learners
216. ----- is a dead thing teachers give life to it. -----Curriculum
217. We need to integrate the knowledge with ----- skills. -----practical
218. ----- is a conceptual commitment. -----Essential question
219. Through ----- it will be easier for the children to ask essential questions. -----integration
220. Different countries use different names for pre-schooling, but the umbrella term for it is
221. -----, -----Early Childhood
Education
222. There are ----- stages of Piaget's cognitive development. _____4
223. Vygotsky's theory includes ----- major ideas. -----four
224. Our teachers do not focus on -----, -----core concepts.
225. ----- integration takes advantage of natural combinations. -----Nested integration
226. Forms of integration were presented by Fogarty and Stoehr in -----, -----1995
227. Work on scientific method was started by ----- to Galileo. -----Aristotle
228. Cooperative learning method can help students develop ----- skills. =Communication
229. The cooperative learning model changes the -----reward system

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230. ----- can be assessed through direct observation. -----skills
231. ----- is a model which requires student cooperation and interdependence in its task, goal and reward structure. -----Cooperative learning
232. In cooperative lessons, Students work ----- to master learning goal. -----teams
233. Assigning different roles is a good thing in -----jigsaw technique
234. cooperative learning help students make the ----- from whole-class to cooperative learning groups. ----- transition
235. In cooperative learning, ----- are oriented to the group as well as the individual. -----
-----Reward system
236. A special challenge for cooperative learning teaching is how to ----- for both team and individual efforts. ----- grade
237. ----- functions are image and inform. -----Concepts
238. ----- create productive learning communities. -----Effective teachers
239. Extended practice leads to ----- . -----Overlearning
240. Teacher control is ----- process. -----authoritative
241. Peer tutoring is ----- . ----- motivational strategy
242. ----- lose their significance after sometime. -----External rewards
243. ----- discussion is a teacher-centered discussion. -----Monologic
244. ----- is a teacher-centered method. -----Presentation
245. Direct instruction keeps ----- in passive role. -----students
246. Practice that is under the watchful eye of the teacher is called ----- . ----Guided practice
247. ----- method is the example of discussion method.
248. Teachers can obtain better classroom discourse by giving their students opportunities to think before they ----- . -----respond
249. Feedback should be appropriate and ----- . -----constructive
250. The base level of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs is ----- . -----Physiological needs
251. Presentation is a ----- centered method. -----Teacher
252. ----- learning is a learner-centered method. -----Discovery
253. Monologic discussion is ----- centered discussion. ----- Teacher
254. We have limited time to teach in a ----- . -----class
255. ----- means problems with reading, writing, spelling, symbols and numbers, because the brain misinterprets what it sees (visual) and hears (auditory). -----Dyslexia

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256. To write performance objectives is -----, -----necessary
257. Age is the element of ----- diversity. -----physical
258. Teachers must communicate their ----- to the students. -----Experiences
259. The term ----- is used while explaining multiple diversity among people. -----dyslexia
260. The statement "The student will define the 6 levels of Bloom's taxonomy" is an example of ----- level of cognitive domain. -----Knowledge
261. Who gave this statement: "Having a critical spirit is as important as thinking critically". ---niam
262. In -----, planning includes selection of activities. -----horizontal level
263. in -----, Bloom developed the taxonomy of cognitive domain. -----1956
264. A teacher needs to know the ----- level of the students. -----Motivational
265. Objectives have a ----- purpose. -----Limited
266. ----- is a readiness for action. -----Set
267. ----- are intent of teaching. -----Objectives
268. Taxonomies provide a ----- structure. -----cognitive
269. While writing performance objectives, we focus on the ----- -----action words
270. In performance objectives, all the ----- elements must be present. -----three
271. While writing performance objectives, we have to use an action word that exactly shows the -----
---. -----performance
272. Curriculum documents are not available in all -----, -----schools
273. While -----, you have to see the curriculum framework. -----yearly planning
274. The statement "Write an appropriate title for the text" comes in the ----- level of cognitive domain.
-----synthesis
275. Altering motor activities to meet demands of problematic situation is -----, --Adaptation
276. A content is consisted of -----, Facts - Concepts - Generalizations -----ALL 2
77. The ----- focuses on what the learner will experience, rather than what the instructor will share or do. -----objective
278. The term ----- is actually a teacher who has expertise on his subject and he ensures the quality learning of the students. -----Master teacher
279. The last three levels of Bloom's taxonomy of cognitive domain are called as -----, -----
-----Higher level of learning
280. The statement of an observable behavior on the part of learner is -----, -----performance
281. Methods are also identified in -----, ----- instructional planning

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282. Every educational activity should have a -----, -----goal
283. The objective "The student will compare and contrast the cognitive and affective domains." is an example of ----- level of cognitive domain. -----Comprehension
284. The ----- has been widely used in curriculum and test construction. -----taxonomy
285. You must tell the students about the ----- processes they are learning. -----thought
286. ----- is a disorder in language formation that may be associated with neurological, psychological, sensory or physical factors. -----Speech impairment
287. Who gave this statement: "Schools not only teach the students but also raise them."---- Sausa
288. Who gave this statement" Less planning leads to less learning" -----Walsh
289. "Unit planning is the most important as well as most time consuming level of planning for each teacher" who gave the above statement? -----Walsh
290. Girls are less committed to --- -----careers
291. ----- knowledge is a very important competency of a teacher. -----Content
292. ____ plays an important role in child's learning. -----language
293. Information used as evidence or as part of a report or news article is called ____ -----fact
294. Students ____ indicate their learning. -----tests
295. Children construct their own _____. -----Knowledge
296. A teacher is responsible in the ____ development of a child. -----cognitive
297. Lev vygotsky's was born in _____. -----Rusia
298. Idea of "teaching is an art" was development by _____. -----William james
299. Teacher can manage different ____ in school for ethical development of a child. ---Activities
300. A profession has a body of _____. ----- techniques
301. The role of a teacher is a changed from a lecturer to _____. -----An agent of transformation
302. Learning is a ____ process. -----social
303. development/learning cannot be separated from ____ in which it occur. -----Social context
304. Learning is a____ endeavor. -----social
305. Who gave the theory of multiple intelligence. -----Howard gardner
306. ____ education has a structure systems of learning. -----formal
307. A view or opinion that is incorrect because based on faulty thinking or understanding is a _____. -----misconception
308. ____ model is an important way of learning. -----Observational learning

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309. The role of a teacher is changed from a lecturer to _____. -----An agent of transformation
310. A profession allows _____. -----autonomy
311. Education that is not given in proper schools is _____. -----Informal education
312. _____ greatly influences learning. -----Prior knowledge
313. Different cultures have different perception about _____. -----education
314. _____ knowledge is acquired, if a child gets cognition about cognition. -----metacognitive
315. _____ are something that is memorized. -----Facts
316. _____ is the procedure to gain declarative knowledge. -----lecturing
317. Lev vygotsky died at the age of _____. -----37
318. The first process in modeling is _____.-----Alternation
319. Howard Gardner is very famous because of his _____. -----Multiple intelligence theory
320. _____ is very important for a teacher. -----Reflection in practice
321. _____ is important but it does require time. -----Conceptual change
322. _____ context of school is “-----characterized by or having
323. power and authority vested equally among colleagues.” -----collegial
324. Paulo freire was born in _____. -----1921
325. The idea of “teaching is an art or science “was developed in ____ by william james. -----1891
326. ----- activities are different from teaching activities. -----Learning activities
327. ----- is a series of small action steps which are needed to achieve desired goals. ---Objectives:
328. "Describe the two nation theory" comes in ----- level of cognitive domain. ---Comprehension:
329. ----- means that a behavior becomes part of your life. -----Characterization
330. ----- comes from curriculum planning. -----Holistic vision
331. The objects through which light could not past are ----- objects. -----opaque
332. A unit plan is a ----- of lesson plans. -----Series
333. There are ----- steps in Taylor's model of curriculum. -----four
334. It is important for the broader curriculum to identify educational -----, -----experiences
335. ----- is the title of the whole unit. -----Unit subject
336. There are ----- necessary elements of planning. -----11
337. A teacher needs to know the ----- level of the students. -----motivation level
338. There are ----- types of communication disability. -----2
339. Master teachers are ----- in their planning. -----well-organized

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340. Curriculum is a ---- term. -----Broad
341. ----- is essentially a nested process with horizontal and vertical dimension. -----Planning
342. Elements of physical diversity are -----3
343. ----- is a planning of one year of a school. -----Long term Planning
344. A teacher needs to know the ----- level of the students. -----Motivational
345. Detailed implementation comes from ----- planning. -----lesson planning 346.
- Students' ----- must be considered before planning. -----feedback