

QUIZ NO 2 __ 25th of January, 2021

QUIZ NO 1



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**
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**
40. Knowledge is something that is learnt by reflecting, acting on something is called? _____ **"Subjective knowledge"**
41. Educators work to stimute _____. _____ **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. A is worth a thousand words _____ **picture**
46. Teacher has the autonomy of how to teach in a _____ **class**
47. A ----- needs extensive training and specialized knowledge. _____ **profession**
48. The level of to 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? _____
65. Curriculum guides actually give us a guideline about what to be taught in different --- _____ **grade levels**

MID TERM GRAND QUIZ/ 2020

1. Demonstration method is a very good method for learners _____ **visual**
2. Knowledge may be simply divided into forms _____ **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 students their 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 of particular "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**
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**

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**
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 by ----- in 1891. ----- **William James**
102. At second stage of zone of proximal development, a child gets assistance from -----
----- **more knowledgeable other**
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**
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 are ----- than 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: ____

QUIZ NO 2

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**.
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.
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.
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.
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.
71. **Performance objective** we need to align our performance objectives with the curriculum.
72. **Subject/ topic** Unit subject is the title of the whole unit.
73. **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.
74. 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.
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**)
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 **Krathwohl 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**.

MID TERM

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**
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**
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.
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
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.	objective
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 is -----.	performance
Methods are also identified in -----.	instructional planning
Every educational activity should have a -----.	goal
The objective “The student will compare and contrast the cognitive and affective domains.” is an example of ----- level of cognitive domain.	Comprehension
The ----- has been widely used in curriculum and test construction.	taxonomy
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
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 past 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 gurantee of effective instruction and effective learning.	d unit planning

There are different ----- to do different things.	mechanics
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 I
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
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 GII.	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 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

The process of setting goals, developing strategies is -----.	Planning
In evaluation we discuss --- things.	two
Process cannot be isolated from -----.	All of abouve
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 rolesResearch 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

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 watre
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 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
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
----- are thoes objectives which need to be achieve by the end of lesson.	Instructional objective
----- is a way of studying your own experiences to improve the way you work.	Reflective practis
There are ----- kinds of diversity.	3
Teacher is more interested in ----- instead of conceptual change.	Covering sylabur
Which educationist gave the below statement; "What students are taught in schools affects the ways they will thereafter see and treat others"	sausa
----- means that students may get any change in their behavior.	Direct instrucation
----- knowledge is a step ahead of declarative knowledge.	Procedural knwliedge
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 orf prox dev
Theory of multiple intelligences was presented by Howard Gardener in -----.	1983
----- knowledge comes in psychomotor domain.	procedural
Different cultures have different perceptions about -----.	eduucation
Declarative knowledge is more or less equivalent to Bloom’s ----- category of learning outcomes.	
----- is very famous because of his theory of multiple intelligences.	hHoward 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 instr
----- is where human mind is actively involved in constructing meaning of the experience.	Active learning
----- perform poor in mathematics and science.	girls
-----	method
Teachers must give ----- to the students	Constructive feedback

to maximize learning.	
----- is a fixed capacity.	intellangence
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 performnce 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.	accessment
Curriculum guides are planned by -----.	Ministray 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 -----.	flax
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 -----.	evelatiton
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.	
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

FINAL TERM

1. **Discourse** is overall pattern.
2. Teacher must give his **feedback** before moving on to the next student or question.
3. **Scientific** method is often used in research.
4. In **cooperative learning** teachers have to be careful about their reward structure.
5. **Question** should be directive to the whole class.
6. **Gatekeeper**: equalizes participation
7. **Cooperative learning** teaching is how to grade for both team and individual efforts.
8. We must be able to exhibit our **feeling** in the classroom.
9. **Bruner** did not clearly divide these stages he kept them merged.
10. Cooperative learning should have cooperative tasks, cooperative **goals** and cooperative rewards.
11. Piaget spend actually **50 years** to work on constructivism.
12. Burner's first stage is **enactive**.
13. In **guided inquiry**, students investigate a teacher-presented question.
14. In **pre schools** pictures and model are not sufficient way of learning.
15. Andragogy means how **adults** learn.
16. **Performance assessment** can be used to measure students' problem solving potential as well as group work.
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.
18. The most important thing in inquiry is **evidence**.
19. The focus of project learning is **product**.
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.
21. **Guided inquiry** involves the processes of searching for information and applying information to answer questions.
22. Having a critical spirit is as important as thinking critically. **Norris**
23. **Problem Based Learning** has its intellectual roots in the Socratic Method

24. Inquiry may involve problem, **procedure** and solution.
25. The **hypothesis** is an educated guess about the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.
26. The blue hat in the De Bono's six thinking hats symbolizes **thinking process**.
27. The green hat in the De Bono's six thinking hats symbolizes **creativity**.
28. According to Kolb (1984), Learning is a process of a combination of grasping **experience** and transforming it.
29. **Assimilation** leads to consideration of new options and points of view.
30. In **project learning** the focus is on ultimate outcome and product.
31. Students investigate topic-related questions that are student formulated through student designed/selected procedures. **Unguided inquiry**
32. In cooperative learning, **Reward systems** are oriented to the group as well as the individual.
33. The biggest limitation of cooperative learning is the **mindset**.
34. **Objective** type of items can be scored soon after.
35. Discussion is the exchange of **ideas**.
36. U-shaped seating arrangements facilitates **classroom discussions**.
37. Adventure projects may last for **weeks**.
38. The most important thing in thinking skills is to provide the **wait time**.
39. **Researchers** use word discourse with discussion method.
40. Recitation is **teacher centered** script.
41. If projects **are structured** properly, they allow the learner or groups of learners to be immersed in one big idea,
42. Teams are made up of **high, average and low achieving students**.
43. Students work in teams to master learning **goal**.
44. Learning is a **permanent** change in behavior.
45. Learners progress from specific observations to **inferences or generalizations**.
46. **Student Teams Achievement Division (STAD):** a cooperative learning classroom technique.
47. Knowledge can be assessed through **written tests**.
48. **Generative topics** are those which are linked with core concepts.
49. Whenever a particular behaviour is __ after a behaviour and the behaviour increases as a result, positive reinforcement has occurred.
50. Assigning different roles is a good thing in **jigsaw technique**
51. **Children** do not have attention span
52. Detailed implementation comes from **lesson planning**.
53. The last three level of Bloom taxonomy cognitive domain are called as.... **higher level of learning**

54. ... is a learning style in which learning takes place by the student carrying out physical activity. **Kinesthetic learning**
55. Mechanism indicate that child a....to do task by the following its mechanism. **Independent**
56. Who gave the theory of multiple intelligence **Harvard Gardner's**
57. Is the knowledge that is declared in books, research paper or newspaper **Declarative knowledge**
58. The term Is used while explaining multiple diversity among people **dyslexia**
59. The objective students will compare and contrast the cognitive and affective domain is an example of...is the level of cognitive domain **analysis level**
60. In education no formal certification is given at the end. **Informal**
61. means problems with reading, writing spelling symbols and numbers because the brain misinterupts what it sees (visual) and hears **Dyslexia means**
62. Teaching is aprofession. **Noble**
63. There aretypes of instructional planning that are commonly used in school. **Six**
64. ."Write an appropriate tile for the text is an example ofcognitive domain. **Synthesis level**
65. Delecrative knowledge is more or less equivalent to Bloom category of learning outcome. **compehension**
66. Teacher is more interested in.... instead of conceptual change **covering the syllabus**
67. A teacher must useresources in a class **low cast**
68. Is knowledge is a step ahead of declarative knowledge **Procedural knowledge:**

Quiz no 2

The online quiz will be opened on 25th of January, 2021 and will be closed on 26th of January, 2021

1. 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**
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.