



**Oriental Education Society's
Oriental College of Education & Research, Andheri (W)
Affiliated to University of Mumbai.
CC 3 - Learning And Teaching (MCQ'S And Short Answer)**

Q.1 Choose the correct option:

A) Metacognition is

- 1) one's ability to think about his or her own thoughts
- 2) thinking about homework,
- 3) understanding others' thoughts
- 4) a lack of awareness of thoughts

B) The first step involved in problem solving is

- 1) Awareness of the Problem
- 2) Evaluation of the hypotheses
- 3) Understanding the Problem
- 4) Formulation of Hypotheses

C) Problem Solving And Creative Thinking are two main forms of

- 1) Direct thinking
- 2) Realistic Thinking
- 3) Artistic Thinking
- 4) Image Thinking

D) Academic freedom is

- 1) an inherent right granted to faculty
- 2) a protection guaranteed to those who have a faculty contract
- 3) a privilege granted to faculty by individual institution
- 4) a right to enjoy all the rights

E) The role of a Teacher in a classroom should be

- 1) a Democratic leader
- 2) a Director
- 3) a Dictator
- 4) a Passive Leader

F) Learning objectives mean

- 1) Learning experience
- 2) Concise outcomes
- 3) Academic achievements
- 4) Intended learning outcomes

G) “ Reinforcement ” refers to any consequence that..... the likelihood of a particular behavioral response;

- 1) Decreases
- 2) Increases
- 3) Retains
- 4) Changes

H) “punishment ” refers to a consequence that the likelihood of this response.

- 1) Increases
- 2) Decreases
- 3) Retains
- 4) Changes

I) “ Workers are often offered with the incentives and bonus in return of completing their targets in time or for regular attendance”, is the example of.....

- 1) Positive Punishment
- 2) Negative Punishment
- 3) Positive Reinforcement
- 4) Negative Reinforcement

J) “ After hitting a classmate, a student is made to sit alone in the class, and no one is allowed to talk to him or sit with him.”- is the example of

- 1) Positive Punishment
- 2) Negative Punishment
- 3) Positive Reinforcement
- 4) Negative Reinforcement

K) “ A driver is fined to some amount, and his driving license is ceased for not following the traffic rules.”- is the example of

- 1) Positive Punishment
- 2) Negative Punishment
- 3) Positive Reinforcement
- 4) Negative Reinforcement

L) According to Bandura's social learning theory, learning occurs through with other people.

- 1) Learning and teaching
- 2) Teaching and debating
- 3) Observations and interactions
- 4) Learning and debating

M) The Social Learning Theory combines or acts as a bridge between Learning theories.

- 1) Social and Behavioral
- 2) Behavioral and Cognitive
- 3) Social and Cognitive
- 4) Social and Political

N) is the ability to actively process specific information in the environment while tuning out other details.

- 1) Motivation
- 2) Concentration
- 3) Attention
- 4) Emotion

O) When you focus on two or more things at the same time, you're using attention.

- 1) Alternating
- 2) Divided
- 3) Sustained
- 4) Selective attention

P) attention is the ability to focus on something for long periods of time without being distracted.

- 1) Alternating
- 2) Divided
- 3) Sustained
- 4) Selective attention

Q) needs are biological requirements for human survival.

- 1) Safety
- 2) Physiological
- 3) Love and belongingness
- 4) Self-actualization

R) needs are the highest level in Maslow's hierarchy.

- 1) Safety needs
- 2) Physiological
- 3) Love and belongingness
- 4) Self-actualization

S) motivation means that the individual's motivational stimuli are coming from within.

- 1) Intrinsic
- 2) Extrinsic
- 3) Achievement
- 4) Incentive

T) According to Gates and others," is the modification of behavior to through experiences."

- 1) Teaching
- 2) Learning
- 3) Practicing
- 4) Training

U) Students who are strong in Intelligence are often good with directions as well as maps, charts, videos, and pictures.

- 1) musical
- 2) visual-spatial
- 3) logical-mathematical
- 4) linguistic-verbal

V) People who are strong in intelligence are able to use words well, both when writing and speaking.

- 1) logical-mathematical
- 2) visual-spatial
- 3) linguistic-verbal
- 4) musical intelligence

W) People who are strong in intelligence are good at reasoning, recognizing patterns, and logically analyzing problems.

- 1) logical-mathematical
- 2) visual-spatial
- 3) linguistic-verbal
- 4) musical intelligence

X) People who have strong intelligence are good at thinking in patterns, rhythms, and sounds.

- 1) logical-mathematical
- 2) visual-spatial
- 3) linguistic-verbal
- 4) musical intelligence

Y) Following are Four Stages learning cycle of Kolb's Model, arrange it in proper sequence:

- (a) used to test a hypothesis in future situations, resulting in new experiences
 - (b) having a concrete experience followed by
 - (c) the formation of abstract concepts (analysis) and generalizations (conclusions)
 - (d) observation of and reflection on that experience
- 1) a, b, c, d
 - 2) b, d, c, a
 - 3) a, b, d, c
 - 4) c, d, a, b

Z) thinking means taking the bigger picture and understanding all of its consequences.

- 1) Convergent
- 2) Divergent
- 3) Reflective
- 4) Critical

D) "Have you ever missed the bus and then thought next time I'll leave the house 5 minutes earlier?" -This is the example of thinking.

- 1) Convergent
- 2) Divergent
- 3) Reflective
- 4) Critical

II) is thinking about things in certain ways so as to arrive at the best possible solution in the circumstances that the thinker is aware of.

- 1) Convergent
- 2) Divergent
- 3) Reflective
- 4) Critical

III) " analysis, interpretation, inference, explanation, self-regulation, open-mindedness, and problem-solving"- are the keys thinking skills.

- 1) Convergent

- 2) Divergent
- 3) Reflective
- 4) Critical

IV) The definition of is the ability to come up with new and exciting ideas.

- 1) Problem Solving
- 2) Creativity
- 3) Convergent Thinking
- 4) Divergent Thinking

Answer Key

Q.no.	Ans.	Q.no.	Ans.	Q.no.	Ans.
A	1	K	2	U	2
B	1	L	3	V	3
C	2	M	2	W	1
D	3	N	3	X	4
E	1	O	2	Y	2
F	4	P	3	Z	3
G	2	Q	2	I	3
H	2	R	4	II	4
I	3	S	1	III	4
J	1	T	2	IV	2

Short Answer Questions

Q.2 Write the short Answers.

Q. 1 Explain types of Motivation.

Q.2 Explain Kolb's learning styles

Q.3 Explain the steps involved in the modeling process proposed by Bandura

Q.4 Explain three stages of cognitive representation identified by Bruner.

Q.5 Explain in brief Life-Long, Life-Wide, and Life-Deep Learning.

Q.6 Write the main stages in the process of group development given by Bruce Tuckman.

Q.7 Explain the needs of Inclusive Education.

Q.8 Explain the ways of Multicultural Education may play out in schools.

Q.9 Explain the role of the Teacher in Fostering Creativity.

Q. 10 Explain the importance of academic freedom in teaching professor.
