

General Methods of Teaching



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General Methods of Teaching

Q.1: Lesson plan makes the work_____?

- A. Systematic
- B. Regular
- C. Systematic
- D. **a, b, c**

Q.2: Solo Taxonomy 'provides systematic way describing the learner's_____?

- A. Skill
- B. Ability
- C. Understanding
- D. **Performance**

Q.3: "Teaching is a form of interpersonal influence aime the changing the behaviour potential of another view presented by_____?

- A. M.C. Morrison
- B. Ned.A.Flanders
- C. **N.L. Gage**
- D. Stones

Q.4: The name of Heuristic method is derived from Greek word_____?

- A. **Heurises**
- B. Hervules
- C. Hero
- D. None of the above

Q.5: Lecture method is generally described as_____?

- A. Child Centered
- B. **Teacher Centered**
- C. Activity Centered
- D. None of the above

Q.6: The domain which deals with physical abilities coordination objectives is called_____?

- A. **Psychomotor Domain**
- B. Cognitive Domain
- C. Affective Domain
- D. Solo Taxonomy

Q.7: The fixation of correct information through rep caused by_____?

- A. **Drill Method**
- B. Lecture Method
- C. Demonstration method
- D. Activity Method

Q.8: Microteaching is a technique of teaching_____?

- A. **A narrow and specific skill**
- B. By more than one teacher
- C. In classroom
- D. Subject in detail

Q.9: "The students will be able to translate a paragraph c English into Urdu" This objective fits in the category cognitive domain_____?

- A. **Comprehansive**
- B. Knowledge
- C. Analysis
- D. Application

Q.10: Synthesis requires_____?

- A. **Formulation of new structural material**
- B. Use the material in new situation
- C. Judge the value of material
- D. Understanding the structure of the material

Q.11: The 'deep' category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of_____?

- A. Unistructural and Multistructural
- B. Prestructural and Unistructural
- C. **Relational and Extended Abstract**
- D. Multistructural and Relational

Q.12: The 'Surface' Category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of_____?

- A. **Unistructural and Multistructural**
- B. Prestructural and Unistructural
- C. Relational and Extended Abstract
- D. Multistructural and Relational

Q.13: The surface category in SOLO Taxonomy consists of ____?

- A. **Two Stages**
- B. Five Stages
- C. Four Stages
- D. Three Stages

Q.14: During discussion method, teacher passes/announces ____?

- A. Activity
- B. Exercise
- C. **Topic**
- D. Question

Q.15: A process in which a small group assembles communicate with each other, using speaking, listen and non-verbal processes in order to achieve instructional objectives is ____?

- A. Demonstration Method
- B. Lecture Method
- C. **Discussion Method**
- D. Question Answer Method

Q.16: A repeated performance of learning act until attainment of desired level of skill to do the act correctly is ____?

- A. **Drill Method**
- B. Demonstration Method
- C. Problem Solving Method
- D. Project Method

Q.17: Selection of different media for different students Done in

- A. **Individualized Instruction**
- B. Role Playing
- C. Computer Assisted Instruction
- D. Programmed Instruction

Q.18: An overall procedure which is adopted by a teacher to achieve certain goals is ____?

- A. Tactic
- B. Method
- C. Technique
- D. **Strategy**

Q.19: Teaching method based upon the assumption of Herbert Spencer that the learner should be told as little as possible is ____?

- A. Lecture Method
- B. **Heuristics Method**
- C. Demonstration Method
- D. Discussion Method

Q.20: In programmed learning, learning takes place under ____?

- A. **Controlled conditions**
- B. Natural conditions
- C. Artificial conditions
- D. None of the above

Q.21: Portfolio is the collection of ____?

- A. Teacher work
- B. School record
- C. Office work
- D. **Student work**

Q.22: Programmed learning was presented by ____?

- A. Benjamin Bloom
- B. J. S. Bruner
- C. John Dewey
- D. **B. F. Skinner**

Q.23: Which is not the step of project method ____?

- A. Evaluation
- B. Planning
- C. Execution
- D. **Analysis**

Q.24: Who says that project is a purposeful activity ____?

- A. **Kilpatrick**
- B. Dewey
- C. Stevenson
- D. Ballard

Q.25: Method based on Dewey's philosophy is ____?

- A. **Project method**
- B. Lecture method
- C. Demonstration method
- D. Inquiry method

Q.26: The steps to be taken in Problem Solving Method are ____?

- A. Three
- B. Two
- C. **Five**
- D. Four

Q.27: Discovery method is advanced method of ____?

- A. Inquiry method
- B. Heuristic method
- C. **Both a & b**
- D. None of a & b

Q.28: Herbert model for lesson planning has steps ____?

- A. Six
- B. Three
- C. four
- D. **Five**

Q.29: Demonstration means ____?

- A. To observe
- B. To perform
- C. To develop
- D. **To show**

Q.30: It is a learning log of student's achievement ____?

- A. Assignment
- B. Project
- C. Observation
- D. **Port Folio**

Q.31: The teaching method recommended for elementary school science in Pakistan is ____?

- A. Laboratory method
- B. Lecture method
- C. Project method
- D. **Activity method**

Q.32: First component of lesson planning is ____?

- A. Summary
- B. **Objectives**
- C. Presentation
- D. Homework

Q.33: Useful for higher classes is ____?

- A. Inquiry method
- B. **Lecture method**
- C. Demonstration method
- D. Project method

Q.34: Which one is the best for large group instruction ____?

- A. Inquiry method
- B. **Lecture method**
- C. Demonstration method
- D. Project method

Q.35: Inquiry method includes ____?

- A. Experiments
- B. Showing
- C. Observation
- D. **Questioning answering**

Q.36: Inquiry means ____?

- A. To find
- B. **To investigate**
- C. To learn
- D. To teach

Q.37: "Elaborate with example, the first law of motion indicates ____?"

- A. **Comprehension**
- B. Knowledge
- C. Evaluation
- D. Application

Q.38: "State first law of motion" indicates ____?

- A. Comprehension
- B. **Knowledge**
- C. Evaluation
- D. Application

Q.39: To identify the parts of the computer is ____?

- A. Goal
- B. Aim
- C. **Objective**
- D. All of the above

Q.40: To impart computer education is ____?

- A. **Goal**
- B. Aim
- C. Objective
- D. All of the above

Q.41: To promote science and technology is ____?

- A. Goal
- B. **Aim**
- C. Objective
- D. All of the above

Q.42: Objectives are at ____?

- A. Subject level
- B. Classroom level
- C. **National level**
- D. All of the above

Q.43: Goals are at ____?

- A. National level
- B. All of the above
- C. Classroom level
- D. **Subject level**

Q.44: Aims are ____?

- A. Learning expectations
- B. **National expectations**
- C. Institution expectations
- D. None of the above

Q.45: The ultimate result of scientific method is ____?

- A. Development of senses
- B. **Development of knowledge**
- C. Both a & b
- D. None of a & b

Q.46: Which is not the step of scientific method is ____?

- A. Experiment
- B. Observation
- C. prediction
- D. **interview**

Q.47: Which is the best method of teaching Science at school level?

- A. **Demonstration**
- B. Lecture
- C. Analytical
- D. Direct

Q.48: Which is the SECOND step in the problem solving method?

- A. Recognition and definition of problem
- B. Testing hypothesis
- C. Conclusion
- D. **Formulation of hypothesis**

Q.49: Which one is NOT the Psychological principle of teaching?

- A. **Proceed from complex to simple**
- B. Proceed from concrete to abstract
- C. Proceed from simple to difficult
- D. Proceed from known to unknown

Q.50: What is the first step in the Project method of teaching ____?

- A. **Determination of objectives**
- B. Determination of activities
- C. Distribution of work
- D. Planning

Q.51: The ultimate focus of scientific method is on ____?

- A. Experimentation
- B. Observations
- C. Hypothesis formulation
- D. **Formulation of a law/theory**

Q.52: Exhibition of Science fairs promote students ability of ____?

- A. Lower order skills
- B. Knowledge and comprehension
- C. **comprehension and application**
- D. Higher order skills

Q.53: Method based on the facts that students learn association, activity and cooperation is known as ____?

- A. Discussion
- B. Demonstration
- C. **Project**
- D. Problem-solving

Q.54: What is the merits of microteaching?

- A. It helps in self evaluation and teacher build confidence in them
- B. **All of the above**
- C. Feedback helps in the improvement of method of teaching
- D. Due to shortage of time you divide the lesson plan into small units and thus gain mastery over the skill

Q.55: Wragg has suggested how many numbers of students in a micro teaching class?

- A. **5 to 10**
- B. 35 to 40
- C. 15 to 20
- D. 25 to 30

Q.56: Which one is a standard for demonstration method?

- A. To keep accuracy of results the teacher should dictate the result
- B. Students should observe the demonstration and teacher should not tell important finding
- C. **Demonstration should be pre-tested to remove the weakness in demonstration**
- D. All of the above

Q.57: What is true about Science Text Book?

- A. Textbook does not help in the selection instructional activities
- B. There is no difference between textbook and curriculum
- C. **Our teachers take textbook as curriculum**
- D. Our teachers do not take textbook as a part of curriculum

Q.58: The most direct experience from the following is that of ____?

- A. Demonstration
- B. **Field trip**
- C. Motion pictures
- D. Visual symbol

Q.59: Interest can be created in students in specific topics of study by the use of ____?

- A. Bulletin board
- B. Flip chart
- C. Chalk board
- D. **All of the above**

Q.60: A field trip is arranged for ____?

- A. See other people doing things
- B. Making an excursion
- C. Note the meaning of action
- D. **All of the above**

Q.61: Mock up models are those which explain ____?

- A. Internal structure
- B. External structure
- C. **Principles or working of machine**
- D. None of above

Q.62: According to W. Thorpe, types of Models are ____?

- A. 2
- B. **3**
- C. 5
- D. 4

Q.63: How much knowledge is gained through the sense of taste?

- A. 13%
- B. 75%
- C. 6%
- D. **3%**

Q.64: How much knowledge is gained through the sense smell?

- A. **3%**
- B. 75%
- C. 13%
- D. 6%

Q.65: How much knowledge is gained through the sense touch?

- A. 3%
- B. 75%
- C. **6%**
- D. 13%

Q.66: How much knowledge is gained through the sense listening?

- A. 6%
- B. 3%
- C. 75%
- D. **13%**

Q.67: How much knowledge is gained through the sense seeing?

- A. 3%
- B. **75%**
- C. 13%
- D. 6%

Q.68: How many senses a person uses while observing film?

- A. **2**
- B. 1
- C. 4
- D. 3

Q.69: Which is not included in print media?

- A. Magazines
- B. Books
- C. **T.V**
- D. Diagrams

Q.70: Which one is exception?

- A. **T.V**
- B. Books
- C. Magazines
- D. Diagrams

Q.71: Which is more suitable in teaching of science?

- A. **Project method**
- B. Demonstration method
- C. Lecture method
- D. Discussion method

Q.72: Students find/explore the informations themselves in ____?

- A. **Discovery method**
- B. Both
- C. Lecture method
- D. None

Q.73: Which is vast in scope ____?

- A. **Teaching Strategy**
- B. Teaching Method
- C. Teaching Tactic
- D. Teaching Technique

Q.74: Bringing together scientific ideas to form a unique is ____?

- A. Evaluation
- B. Application
- C. Analysis
- D. **Synthesis**

Q.75: Objective related to affective domain is ____?

- A. Student can write a letter
- B. Student can paint a picture
- C. Student can draw a graph
- D. **Student values honesty**

Q.76: The right sequence of sub-groups of psychom domain is ____?

- A. Perception, Complex over response, Set, Gu response, Mechanism, Adaptation, Organization
- B. **Perception, Set, Guided response, Mechar Complex overt response, Adaptation, Origination**
- C. Guided response, Mechanism, Perception, Adaptation, Organization, Complex overt respons
- D. Set, Origination, Guided response, Mechar Complex overt response, Adaptation, Perception

Q.77: Microteaching focuses on the competency over ____?

- A. Contents
- B. Methods
- C. **Skills**
- D. None of above

Q.78: Microteaching started in ____?

- A. 1950
- B. 1980
- C. 1970
- D. **1960**

Q.79: What is the No. of students in micro teaching?

- A. 15-20
- B. 1-15
- C. **5-10**
- D. 10-15

Q.80: What is the time of presentation in Micro teaching?

- A. 15-20 min
- B. 1-5 min
- C. **5-10 min**
- D. 10 15 min

Q.81: Micro teaching is a ____?

- A. Motivational technique
- B. Teaching method
- C. **Teacher training technique**
- D. None of above

Q.82: Role of student is active in ____?

- A. Inquiry method
- B. Problem solving method
- C. Discovery method
- D. **All above**

Q.83: Teacher performs practically and explains in ____?

- A. Discovery method
- B. Lecture method
- C. **Demonstration method**
- D. Problem solving method

Q.84: The characteristic of behavioural objective is ____?

- A. **Observable and measurable**
- B. Observable and Immeasurable
- C. Non-observable and measurable
- D. None of above

Q.85: Psychomotor domain was divided by Simpson in ____?

- A. **Seven subgroups**
- B. Four subgroups
- C. Five subgroups
- D. Six subgroups

Q.86: Affective domain was divided into subgroups by Krathwhol in ____?

- A. **1964**
- B. 1954
- C. 1984
- D. 1974

Q.87: Psychomotor domain was classified by Simpson in ____?

- A. 1992
- B. **1972**
- C. 1962
- D. 1982

Q.88: Affective domain focuses on adoption of a value system as a part of life style in ____?

- A. Valuing
- B. Responding
- C. **Characterization**
- D. Organization

Q.89: Bringing together different values into a consistent value system is ____?

- A. **Organization**
- B. Attending / Receiving
- C. Responding
- D. Valuing

Q.90: Which sub-group of affective domain focuses on active participation in ____?

- A. Organization
- B. Attending/Receiving
- C. **Responding**
- D. Valuing

Q.91: Willingness to attend to particular phenomenon is ____?

- A. Organization
- B. **Attending/Receiving**
- C. Responding
- D. Valuing

Q.92: Right order of sub-groups of affective domain is ____?

- A. **Attending, Responding, Valuing, Organization Characterization**
- B. Attending, Valuing, Responding, Organization Characterization
- C. Attending, Responding, Valuing, Characterize Organization
- D. Attending, Responding, Characterization, Valu Organization

Q.93: Which is placed at the highest level of learning affective domain ____?

- A. **Characterization**
- B. Attending
- C. Responding
- D. Organization

Q.94: The lowest level of learning in affective domain is ____?

- A. Organization
- B. Responding
- C. Valuing
- D. **Attending**

Q.95: Affective domain is divided into ____?

- A. Seven subgroups
- B. Four subgroups
- C. **Five subgroups**
- D. Six subgroups

Q.96: The affective domain was classified by ____?

- A. Bruner
- B. Benjamin S. Bloom
- C. Simpson
- D. **Krathwhol**

Q.97: The focus of cognitive domain is ____?

- A. **intellectual Skills**
- B. Attitudes and Interests
- C. Physical and Motor Skills
- D. None of above

Q.98: Which domain is concerned with physical and motor skills?

- A. Affective Domain
- B. **Psychomotor Domain**
- C. Cognitive Domain
- D. None of above

Q.99: Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by ____?

- A. **Affective Domain**
- B. Cognitive Domain
- C. None of above
- D. Psychomotor Domain

Q.100: The intellectual skills are reflected by ____?

- A. Psychomotor Domain
- B. **Affective Domain**
- C. Cognitive Domain
- D. None of above

Q.101: To know the worth or value of material is ____?

- A. **Evaluation**
- B. Analysis
- C. Application
- D. Knowledge

Q.102: To put ideas together to form a new whole is ____?

- A. Application
- B. Evaluation
- C. **Synthesis**
- D. Analysis

Q.103: To break down material into component parts to know its organizational structure is ____?

- A. **Analysis**
- B. Application
- C. Comprehension
- D. Synthesis

Q.104: To use previous learned material in new situation is ____?

- A. Analysis
- B. Comprehension
- C. **Application**
- D. Knowledge

Q.105: To grasp the meaning of the material is ____?

- A. Synthesis
- B. **Comprehension**
- C. Application
- D. Knowledge

Q.106: Knowing/memorizing and recalling is concerned with ____?

- A. Evaluation
- B. Comprehension
- C. Application
- D. **Knowledge**

Q.107: The right sequence of subgroups of cognitive domain ____?

- A. Knowledge, comprehension, application, evaluation, analysis, synthesis
- B. Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Analysis, Evaluation
- C. **Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Analysis, synthesis, evaluation**
- D. Knowledge. Comprehension, Application, Analysis. Synthesis

Q.108: The highest level of learning in cognitive domain's ____?

- A. Synthesis
- B. **Evaluation**
- C. Analysis
- D. Application

Q.109: The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is ____?

- A. Synthesis
- B. Comprehension
- C. Application
- D. **Knowledge**

Q.110: Cognitive domain have ____?

- A. **Six subgroups**
- B. Three subgroups
- C. Four subgroups
- D. Five subgroups

Q.111: The classification of cognitive domain was presented by ____?

- A. Krathwhol
- B. **Benjamin S. Bloom**
- C. Skinner
- D. Krathwhol

Q.112: Taxonomy of educational objectives was presented in ____?

- A. 1976
- B. 1946
- C. **1956**
- D. 1966

Q.113: Educational objectives have been divided into ____?

- A. Four domains
- B. Five domains
- C. Two domains
- D. **Three domains**

Q.114: The process of determining the value or worth of anything is ____?

- A. **Evaluation**
- B. Test
- C. Measurement
- D. Assessment

Q.115: The highest level of cognitive domain is ____?

- A. Synthesis
- B. Comprehension
- C. **Evaluation**
- D. Analysis

Q.116: The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objectives is ____?

- A. Two
- B. Six
- C. **Three**
- D. Five

Q.117: Student can design a laboratory according to certain specification in which category of objective?

- A. **Synthesis**
- B. Analysis
- C. Knowledge
- D. Evaluation

Q.118: At the highest level of hierarchy is ____?

- A. **Evaluation**
- B. Analysis
- C. Understanding
- D. Application

Q.119: Example of cognitive domain is ____?

- A. Take responsibility for tools
- B. **Describe a topic**
- C. Develop an X-ray film
- D. Type a letter

Q.120: Ability to develop a life style based upon the pref value system is ____?

- A. **Characterizing**
- B. Responding
- C. Valuing
- D. Organizing

Q.121: Example of psychomotor domain is that student ____?

- A. **Performs an experiment**
- B. Can compare results of two experiments
- C. Demonstrates awareness environmental pollution
- D. Can narrate a story

Q.122: Which is not the mode of CAI ____?

- A. Drill mode
- B. Tutorial mode
- C. **Question mode**
- D. Simulation mode

Q.123: CAI stands for ____?

- A. **Computer assisted instruction**
- B. Computer analyzed instruction
- C. Computer analyzed interview
- D. Computer assisted interview

Q.124: The lephonandertrag sam touching is

- A. The single teacher cannot control the class
- B. Teachers teel bare while working alone
- C. Teacher are not competent
- D. **The best teachers in schools are shared by studenits**

Q.125: Which is not the advantage of team teaching ____?

- A. **Better financial benefits of teachers**
- B. Better utilization of resources
- C. Better planning
- D. Better use of teaching techniques

Q.126: Peer culture constitutes ____?

- A. Individualization
- B. **Socialization**
- C. Both a & b
- D. None of a & b

Q.127: The students like to spend the most of the time with ____?

- A. **Peers**
- B. Teachers
- C. Parents
- D. Relatives

Q.128: The essential characteristic of cooperative learning is ____?

- A. Division of labour
- B. Effective learning
- C. **Positive interdependence**
- D. Cooperation

Q.129: The number of students in cooperative learning groups are ____?

- A. 10-15
- B. **3-4**
- C. 5-6
- D. 8-10

Q.130: Cooperative learning is an alternative to

- A. Micro teaching
- B. **Competitive models**
- C. Teaching models
- D. Lesson plans

Q.131: Which one is accountable in cooperative learning ____?

- A. Group
- B. Individual
- C. **Both a & b**
- D. None of a & b

Q.132: Which is not the types of teleconferencing ____?

- A. Computer teleconferencing
- B. Audio teleconferencing
- C. Video teleconferencing
- D. **T.V teleconferencing**

Q.133: The main types of teleconferencing identified are ____?

- A. 2
- B. **3**
- C. 4
- D. 5

Q.134: Drama or role play is useful for teaching ____?

- A. Language
- B. **History**
- C. Science
- D. Malts

Q.135: Which is not the objective of Drama / role play

- A. **Do make rehearsals**
- B. Recreation and enjoyment
- C. Development of social skills
- D. Development of skills of conversation

Q.136: A good drama does not include ____?

- A. Subject full of feelings
- B. Interesting story
- C. Alive dialogues
- D. **Very long play**

Q.137: Which is not true about lesson plan____?

- A. **It saves from haphazard teaching**
- B. It develops confidence
- C. It helps in orderly delivery of contents
- D. It is developed by students

Q.138: Which one is not the type of lesson plans on the basis of objectives____?

- A. Psychomotor lesson plan
- B. **Micro lesson plan**
- C. Cognitive lesson plan
- D. Affective lesson plan

Q.139: American approach emphasizes____?

- A. Methods
- B. Teacher
- C. Content presentation
- D. **Learning objectives**

Q.140: In British approach of lesson planning, more emphasis is on____?

- A. **Teacher and content presentation**
- B. Activity
- C. Teacher
- D. Content presentation

Q.141: Duration of lessons in macro-lesson plans is____?

- A. 5-10 min
- B. **35-45 min**
- C. 10-20 min
- D. 20-30 min

Q.142: Which is not true about projects____?

- A. **It is teacher centred activity**
- B. It is a purposeful activity
- C. It is proceeded in social environment
- D. It is accomplished in real life

Q.143: The Socratic method is known as____?

- A. **Question Answer method**
- B. Lecture demonstration method
- C. Discussion method
- D. Inquiry method

Q.144: Practice is made in____?

- A. **Drill method**
- B. Discussion method
- C. Inductive method
- D. Deductive method

Q.145: We move from specific to general in____?

- A. Drill method
- B. Discussion method
- C. **Inductive method**
- D. Deductive method

Q.146: Activity involves____?

- A. Mental action
- B. Physical action
- C. **Physical and mental action**
- D. Many action

Q.147: According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are____?

- A. 5
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. **4**

Q.148: Arm strong was the exponent____?

- A. Problem Solving Method
- B. **Heuristic method**
- C. Project method
- D. Discussion method

Q.149: Demonstration men Heuristic means ____?

- A. to act
- B. **To investigate show**
- C. to show
- D. to do

Q.150: Symposion is a type of____?

- A. Discover method
- B. Lecture method
- C. Demonstration method
- D. **Discussion method**

Q.151: Students are passive in____?

- A. Inquiry method
- B. Project method
- C. Discovery method
- D. **Lecture method**

Q.152: SOLO taxonomy was presented by____?

- A. Simpson
- B. Krath whol
- C. Bloom
- D. **Biggs & Collis**

Q.153: To go beyond the given information is ____?

- A. Multistructural level
- B. Relational level
- C. Unistructural level
- D. **Extended abstract level**

Q.154: Integration is developed between two or more Aspects in ____?

- A. Extended abstract level
- B. Unistructural level
- C. **Relational level**
- D. Multistructural level

Q.155: Two or more aspects are understood in ____?

- A. Relational level
- B. Extended abstract level
- C. **Unistructural level**
- D. Multistructural level

Q.156: With reference to solo taxonomy one aspect of a task is understood in ____?

- A. Extended abstract level
- B. **Unistructural level**
- C. Multistructural level
- D. Relational level

Q.157: SOLO taxonomy consists of levels ____?

- A. **4**
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5

Q.158: SOLO stands for ____?

- A. System of the observed learning output
- B. System of the observed learning outcome
- C. Structure of the observed learning output
- D. **Structure of the observed learning outcome**

Q.159: The rules of presenting the contents to make them easy are called ____?

- A. Teaching strategies
- B. Methods of teaching
- C. **Maxims of teaching**
- D. Techniques of teaching

Q.160: The goal of teaching is ____?

- A. **Desirable change in behaviour**
- B. To give information
- C. to involve pupils in activities
- D. To impart knowledge

Q.161: Which is not the focal point of triangular process of Teaching ____?

- A. Contents
- B. **Teaching method**
- C. Teacher
- D. Pupil

Q.162: In teaching experienced member guide the immature one's for ____?

- A. Qualification
- B. spending time
- C. **Adjustment of life**
- D. Quality of life

General Methods of Teaching

(Answer Key)

1. D	2. D	3. C	4. A	5. B	6. A	7. A	8. A	9. A	10. A
11. C	12. A	13. A	14. C	15. C	16. A	17. A	18. D	19. B	20. A
21. D	22. D	23. D	24. A	25. A	26. C	27. C	28. D	29. D	30. D
31. D	32. B	33. B	34. B	35. D	36. B	37. A	38. B	39. C	40. A
41. B	42. C	43. D	44. B	45. B	46. D	47. A	48. D	49. A	50. A
51. D	52. C	53. C	54. B	55. A	56. C	57. C	58. B	59. D	60. D
61. C	62. B	63. D	64. A	65. C	66. D	67. B	68. A	69. C	70. A
71. A	72. A	73. A	74. D	75. D	76. B	77. C	78. D	79. C	80. C
81. C	82. D	83. C	84. A	85. A	86. A	87. B	88. C	89. A	90. C
91. B	92. A	93. A	94. D	95. C	96. D	97. A	98. B	99. A	100. B
101. A	102. C	103. A	104. C	105. B	106. D	107. C	108. B	109. D	110. A
111. B	112. C	113. D	114. A	115. C	116. C	117. A	118. A	119. B	120. A
121. A	122. C	123. A	124. D	125. A	126. B	127. A	128. C	129. B	130. B
131. C	132. D	133. B	134. B	135. A	136. D	137. A	138. B	139. D	140. A
141. B	142. A	143. A	144. A	145. C	146. C	147. D	148. B	149. B	150. D
151. D	152. D	153. D	154. C	155. C	156. B	157. A	158. D	159. C	160. A
161. B	162. C								