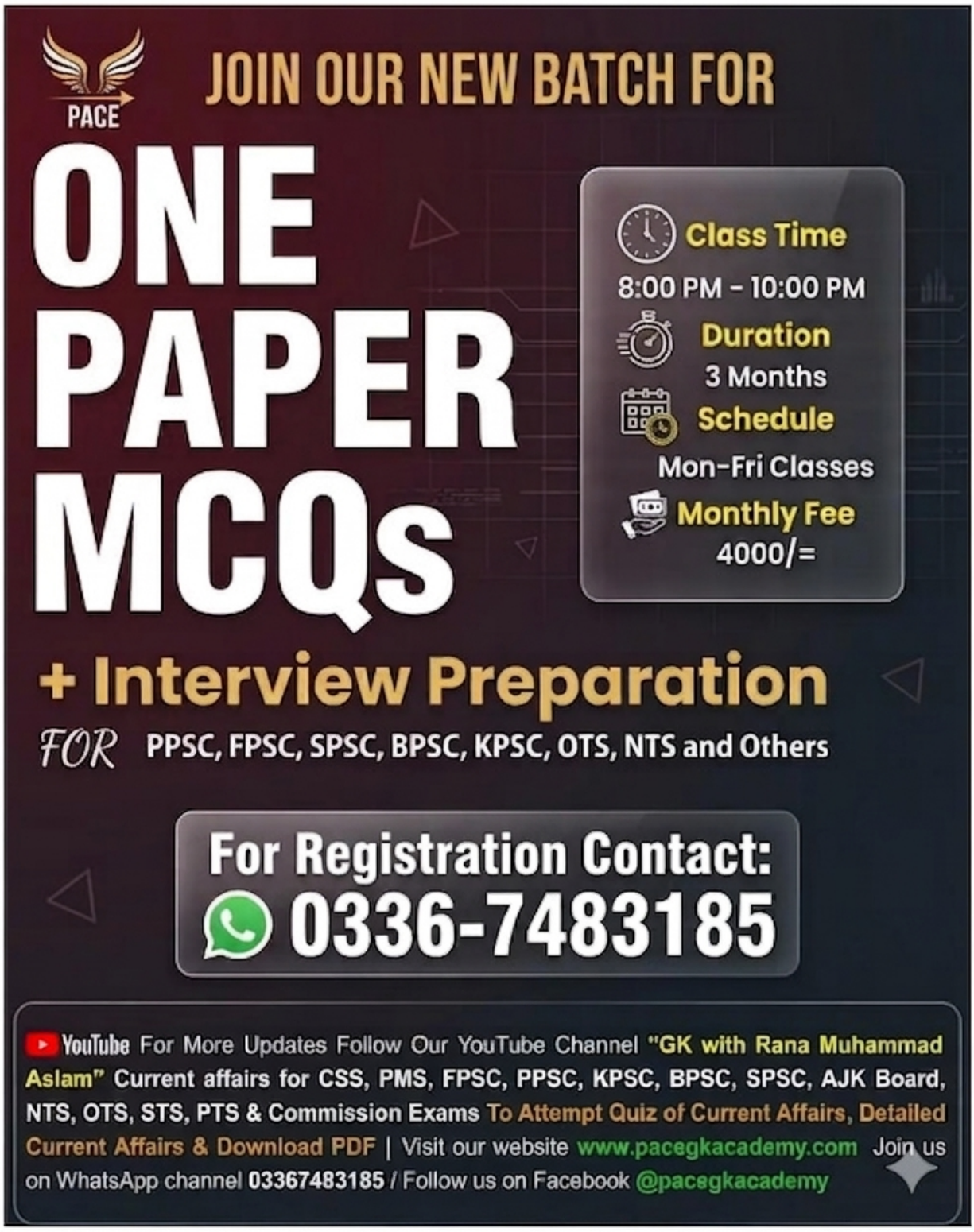
Instructional Technology



Instructional Technology

Q.1: CAI stands for what?_____?
A. Computer after instruction
B. Computer assisted innovation
C. Instruction and computer
D. **Computer aided instruction**

Q.2: CAL stands for what?
A. **Computer assisted Learning**
B. Computer at Learning
C. Computer and Learning
D. Call and Learning

Q.3: CAL stands for what?
A. **Computer assisted Learning**
B. Computer at Learning
C. Computer and Learning
D. Call and Learning

Q.4: PC stands for what?
A. **Personal Computer**
B. Program Counter
C. Popular Computer
D. Processor Computer

Q.5: Copying data from internet to computer is called____?
A. **Down-loading**
B. Uploading
C. Pasting
D. Transferring

Q.6: Information Technology is a term which means_____?
A. Internet
B. Telecommunication & Computer
C. Computer
D. **Telecommunication**

Q.7: Computer programs that control and coordinate the physical parts of the computer are called_____?
A. Windows software
B. **System software**
C. Application software
D. Disk operating system software

Q.8: Computer Assisted Learning (CAL) programs are developed basically for the use of_____?
A. Group instruction of students
B. Students record keeping
C. **Individual students**
D. Teachers for classroom teaching

Q.9: Internet is a_____?
A. **Large area network**
B. Number of smaller network
C. Local area network
D. Network within country

Q.10: Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) programs are oriented to the activities of_____?
A. Teacher
B. Syllabus
C. **Student**
D. Content

Q.11: Which is not Internet-application?
A. News group
B. **Word processors**
C. E-mail
D. Chat messengers

Q.12: Technology_____?
A. Guarantees effective learning
B. Increase I.Q.
C. **Facilitates development of skills**
D. Causes learning

Q.13: What makes up an entire computer system____?
A. Software
B. Hardware
C. Monitor & Mouse
D. **Hardware & Software**

Q.14: The combination of text, sound and video to display Du information in the meaningful way is called_____?
A. Opaque projector
B. Slide projector
C. Over head projector
D. **Multimedia**

Q.15: Which of the following is different from the other?
A. CD drive
B. Floppy disk drive
C. **Printer**
D. Hard disk drive

Q.16: Which of the following is different from the other?
A. Monitor
B. Plotter
C. Printer
D. **Scanner**

Q.17: Which of the following is different from the other?
A. **Keyboard**
B. Scanner
C. Mike
D. Speaker

Q.18: An operating system is_____?
A. Computer
B. **Window 2000**
C. Compller
D. High level language

Q.19: Which of the following is a type of CAI_____?
A. **Disk**
B. Dialogue
C. Digital
D. Discrete

Q.20: What is the greatest contribution of present day technology and its use in education_____?
A. Atom Bomb
B. Teaching machines
C. Television
D. **Computer**

Q.21: For what "e" stands for in e-mail?
A. Electricity
B. Electronic
C. Electronically
D. **Early**

Q.22: The system software is_____?
A. SPSS
B. MS Excel
C. MS Word
D. **Windows 98**

Q.23: Conversation of raw data into useful information is called___?
A. Data organization
B. Data processing
C. **Data verification**
D. Data base

Q.24: A person who writes instructions for a computer to solve a particular problem is called___?
A. Computer instructor
B. Computer expert
C. Computer engineer
D. **Computer programme**

Q.25: Personal computer consists of___?
A. Data, programme, storage access
B. Software
C. Hardware
D. **All of the above**

Q.26: The word E-mail stands for_____?
A. Exceptional mail
B. Erroneous mail
C. Extraordinary mail
D. **Electronic mail**

Q.27: Computer give results after_____?
A. Programming
B. Priming
C. **Processing**
D. Printing

Q.28: The name of Heuristic method is derived from the Greek word_____?
A. Hero
B. **Heurises**
C. Hervules
D. None of the above

Q.29: Lecture method is generally described as_____?
A. Child Centered
B. **Teacher Centered**
C. Activity Centered
D. None of the above

Q.30: During discussion method, teacher passes/announces a_____?
A. Question
B. Activity
C. **Topic**
D. Exercise

Q.31: A process in which a small group assembles to communicate will each other, using speaking, listening and non-verbal processes in order to achieve instructional objectives is_____?
A. Question Answer Method
B. Demonstration Method
C. Lecture Method
D. **Discussion Method**

Q.32: A repeated performance of learning act until attainment of desired level of skill to do the act correctly is
A. Problem Solving Method
B. **Drill Method**
C. Demonstration Method
D. Project Method

Q.33: Selection of different media for different students is done in____?
A. **Individualized Instruction**
B. Computer Assistant Instruction
C. Role Playing
D. Programmed Instruction

Q.34: An overall procedure which is adopted by a teacher to achieve certain goals is_____?
A. Technique
B. **Strategy**
C. Method
D. Tactic

Q.35: Teaching method hased upon the assumption of Herbert Spencer that the learner should be told me tittle a possible is_____?
A. Demonstration Method
B. Discussion Method
C. Lecture Method
D. **Heuristics Method**

Q.36: Je programmed boaren learning kes place under____?
A. Artificial conditions
B. **Controlled conditions**
C. Natural conditiona
D. None of the shore

Q.37: Portfolio is the collection of____?
A. Teacher work
B. Office work
C. School record
D. **Student work**

Q.38: Programmed learning was presented by____?
A. John Dewey
B. **B. F. Skinner**
C. J. S. Bruner
D. Benjamin Bloom

Q.39: Which is not the step of project method
A. Evaluation
B. Planning
C. Execution
D. **Analysis**

Q.40: Who says that project is a purposeful activity____?
A. Stevenson
B. Dewey
C. **Kilpatrick**
D. Ballard

Q.41: Method based on Dewey's philosophy is_____?
A. Demonstration method
B. **Project method**
C. Lecture method
D. Inquiry method

Q.42: The steps to be taken in Problem Solving Method are_____?
A. Three
B. **Five**
C. Two
D. Four

Q.43: Discovery method is advanced method of____?
A. Inquiry method
B. Heuristic method
C. **Both a & b**
D. None of a & b

Q.44: Herbert model for lesson planning has steps___?
A. Four
B. **Five**
C. Three
D. Six

Q.45: Demonstration means_____?
A. To develop
B. To perform
C. To observe
D. **To show**

Q.46: It is a learning log of student's achievement_____?
A. Assignment
B. Observation
C. **Port Folio**
D. Project

Q.47: The teaching method recommended for element school science in Pakistan is_____?
A. **Project method**
B. Laboratory method
C. Lecture method
D. Activity method

Q.48: First component of lesson planning is_____?
A. Homework
B. Presentation
C. Summary
D. **Objectives**

Q.49: Useful for higher classes is_____?
A. Demonstration method
B. **Lecture method**
C. Inquiry method
D. Project method

Q.50: Which one is the best for large group instruction_____?
A. Demonstration method
B. **lecture method**
C. Inquiry method
D. Project method

Q.51: Inquiry method includes_____?
A. Experiments
B. Showing
C. Observation
D. **Questioning answering**

Q.52: Inquiry means_____?
A. To learn
B. To teach
C. **To investigate**
D. To find

Q.53: 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.54: Which is not the step of scientific method_____?
A. Experiment
B. Observation
C. **Interview**
D. Prediction

Q.55: Which is the best method of teaching Science at school level?
A. Analytical
B. **Demonstration**
C. Lecture
D. Direct

Q.56: Which is the SECOND step in the problem solving method?
A. Recognition and definition of problem
B. **Formulation of hypothesis**
C. Testing hypothesis
D. Conclusion

Q.57: 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.58: 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.59: The ultimate focus of scientific method is on_____?
A. Observations
B. **Formulation of a law/theory**
C. Hypothesis formulation
D. Experimentation

Q.60: Exhibition of Science fairs promote students ability of_____?
A. **Comprehension and application**
B. Lower order skills
C. Knowledge and comprehension
D. Higher order skills

Q.61: Method based on the facts that students learn association, activity and cooperation is known as_____?
A. **Project**
B. Discussion
C. Demonstration
D. Problem-solving

Q.62: 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.63: What is true about Science Text Book?
A. Textbook does not help in the selection of instructional activities
B. Our teachers do not take textbook as a part curriculum
C. **Our teachers take textbook as curriculum**
D. There is no difference between textbook and curriculum

Q.64: The most direct experience from the following is that of_____?
A. Visual symbol
B. Demonstration
C. Motion pictures
D. **Field trip**

Q.65: Interest can be created in students in specific topics of study by the use of_____?
A. Fellalin
B. Bulletin board
C. **All of the above**
D. Chalk board

Q.66: A field trip is arranged for_____?
A. See other people doing things
B. Note the meaning of action
C. Making an excursion
D. **All of the above**

Q.67: Mock up models are those which explain_____?
A. **Internal structure**
B. External structure
C. Principles or working of machine
D. None of above

Q.68: According to W. Therber, types of Models are_____?
A. 3
B. **2**
C. 4
D. 5

Q.69: How much knowledge is gained through the sense of taste?
A. **13%**
B. 6%
C. 3%
D. 75%

Q.70: How much knowledge is gained through the sense of smell?
A. 6%
B. 13%
C. 75%
D. **3%**

Q.71: How much knowledge is gained through the sense of Frock?
A. 13%
B. 73%
C. **6%**
D. 3%

Q.72: How many senses a person uses while observing film?
A. **2**
B. 3
C. 4
D. 1

Q.73: How much knowledge is gaine gh the sense of listening?
A. **13%**
B. 3%
C. 75%
D. 6%

Q.74: How much knowledge is gained through the sense of seeing?
A. **2**
B. 4
C. 4
D. 1

Q.75: Which is not included in print media?
A. Diagrams
B. Magazines
C. **T.V**
D. Books

Q.76: Which one is exception?
A. Diagrams
B. Magazines
C. **T.V**
D. Books

Q.77: Which is more suitable in teaching of science?
A. Demonstration method
B. Lecture method
C. **Project method**
D. Discussion method

Q.78: Role of student is active in_____?
A. Inquiry method
B. Problem solving method
C. Discovery method
D. **All above**

Q.79: Teacher performs practically and explains in____?
A. **Demonstration method**
B. Problem solving method
C. Lecture method
D. Discovery method

Q.80: Students find/cxplore the informations themselves in_____?
A. Both
B. **Discovery method**
C. Lecture method
D. None

Q.81: CAI stands for_____?
A. **Computer assisted instruction**
B. Computer analyzed interview
C. Computer analyzed instruction
D. Computer assisted interview

Q.82: The number of students in cooperative learning groups are ____?
A. 5-6
B. **3-4**
C. 10-15
D. 8-10

Q.83: Cooperative learning is an alternative to_____?
A. Teaching models
B. Micro teaching
C. **Competitive models**
D. Lesson plans

Q.84: Which one is accountable in cooparative learning_____?
A. Group
B. Individual
C. **Both a & b**
D. None of a & b

Q.85: Which is not the types of teleconferencing_____?
A. Computer teleconferencing
B. **T.V teleconferencing**
C. Audio teleconferencing
D. Video teleconferencing

Q.86: The main types of teleconferencing identified are_____?
A. **3**
B. 2
C. 4
D. 5

Q.87: Drama or role play is useful for teaching _____?
A. Science
B. Malts
C. **History**
D. Language

Q.88: Which is not the objective of Drama/role play_____?
A. Development of social skills
B. Development of skills of conversation
C. Recreation and enjoyment
D. **Do make rehearsals**

Q.89: A good drama does not include_____?
A. Alive dialogues
B. Subject full of feelings
C. Interesting story
D. **Very long play**

Q.90: Which is not true about projects_____?
A. It is proceeded in social environment
B. It is accomplished in real life
C. It is a purposeful activity
D. **It is teacher centred activity**

Q.91: The Socratic method is known as_____?
A. Discussion method
B. **Question Answer method**
C. Lecture demonstration method
D. Inquiry method

Q.92: Practice is made in_____?
A. Deductive method
B. Discussion method
C. Inductive method
D. **Drill method**

Q.93: We move from specific to general in_____?
A. Drill method
B. **Inductive method**
C. Discussion method
D. Deductive method

Q.94: Activity involves_____?
A. Many action
B. Mental action
C. Physical action
D. **Physical and mental action**

Q.95: According to Kilpatrick, the types of projects are_____?
A. 5
B. **4**
C. 3
D. 2

Q.96: Arm strong was the exponent of_____?
A. Project method
B. Discussion method
C. **Heuristic method**
D. Problem solving method

Q.97: Heuristic means_____?
A. To show
B. To act
C. **To investigate**
D. To do

Q.98: Symposium is a type of_____?
A. Lecture method
B. **Discussion method**
C. Demonstration method
D. Discovery method

Q.99: Students are passive in_____?
A. Discovery method
B. **Lecture method**
C. Inquiry method
D. Project method

Q.100: The rules of presenting the contents to make them easy are called_____?
A. **Maxims of teaching**
B. Teaching strategies
C. Methods of teaching
D. Techniques of teaching

Q.101: The goal of teaching is_____?
A. **Desirable change in behaviour**
B. to involve pupils in activities
C. To impart knowledge
D. To give information

Q.102: Which is not the focal point of triangular process of teaching
A. Teacher
B. Pupil
C. Contents
D. **Teaching method**

Q.103: In teaching experienced members guide the immaturs one's for_____?
A. Qualification
B. **Adjustment of life**
C. Spending time
D. Quality of life

Q.104: The oldest strategy originated from the philosophy of idealism is_____?
A. Project strategy
B. Heuristics
C. Demonstrations
D. **Lecture strategy**

Q.105: Child centered style which emphasizes on the creativity of the learner and develops all aspects of behaviour is_____?
A. **Permissive style**
B. Autocratic style
C. Both a & b
D. Neither a nor b

Q.106: Content centered style of teaching in which teacher is active and students interests and abilities are not cared. belongs to_____?
A. Permissive style
B. Democratic style
C. **Autocratic style**
D. a & b

Q.107: The teaching strategy classified under permissive style is_____?
A. Lecture method
B. Tutorials
C. **Role playing**
D. Demonstration method

Q.108: The teaching strategy classified under autocratic style is _____?
A. Project method
B. Computer assisted instruction
C. **Programmed instruction**
D. Heuristic method

Q.109: Graphic aids include_____?
A. Globes
B. Comics
C. Cartoons
D. **a, b and c**

Q.110: The projector is which transparencies are used and the projected material falls behind and over the teacher on the screen for full view of the students is_____?
A. **Overhead projector**
B. Multimedia
C. Slide projector
D. Opaque projector

Q.111: When opaque objects are projected, it is called_____?
A. Diascope
B. Motion pictures
C. **Epidiascope**
D. over head proejctor

Q.112: In multimedia, digitized audio and video segments can be mixed with_____?
A. Graphics
B. Text
C. **Both a & b**
D. None of a & b

Q.113: A slide projector is also known as_____?
A. Magic lantern
B. Diascope
C. None of a & b
D. **Both a & b**

Q.114: A film strip usually consists of_____?
A. 50-150 separate pictures
B. 40-100 separate pictures
C. 1-20 separate pictures
D. **20-40 separate pictures**

Q.115: Projected aids include_____?
A. Cartoons
B. Microscope
C. Telescope
D. **Epidiascope**

Q.116: Aids where a bright light is passed through transparent picture, and by means of a lens, an enlarged picture is thrown on the screen is_____?
A. Graphic aids
B. **Projected aids**
C. 3-dimensional aids
D. Audiovisual aids

Instructional Technology (Answer Key)

1. **D**	2. **A**	3. **A**	4. **A**	5. **A**	6. **D**	7. **B**	8. **C**	9. **A**	10. **C**
11. **B**	12. **C**	13. **D**	14. **D**	15. **C**	16. **D**	17. **A**	18. **B**	19. **A**	20. **D**
21. **D**	22. **D**	23. **C**	24. **D**	25. **D**	26. **D**	27. **C**	28. **B**	29. **B**	30. **C**
31. **D**	32. **B**	33. **A**	34. **B**	35. **D**	36. **B**	37. **D**	38. **B**	39. **D**	40. **C**
41. **B**	42. **B**	43. **C**	44. **B**	45. **D**	46. **C**	47. **A**	48. **D**	49. **B**	50. **B**
51. **D**	52. **C**	53. **B**	54. **C**	55. **B**	56. **B**	57. **A**	58. **A**	59. **B**	60. **A**
61. **A**	62. **C**	63. **C**	64. **D**	65. **C**	66. **D**	67. **A**	68. **B**	69. **A**	70. **D**
71. **C**	72. **A**	73. **A**	74. **A**	75. **C**	76. **C**	77. **C**	78. **D**	79. **A**	80. **B**
81. **A**	82. **B**	83. **C**	84. **C**	85. **B**	86. **A**	87. **C**	88. **D**	89. **D**	90. **D**
91. **B**	92. **D**	93. **B**	94. **D**	95. **B**	96. **C**	97. **C**	98. **B**	99. **B**	100. **A**
101. **A**	102. **D**	103. **B**	104. **D**	105. **A**	106. **C**	107. **C**	108. **C**	109. **D**	110. **A**
111. **C**	112. **C**	113. **D**	114. **D**	115. **D**	116. **B**				