

PREVIOUS YEAR EXAM QUESTIONS

EXAM YEAR 2021

[January 2021]

- Given below are two statements
Statement I: Operant conditioning was discovered by Thorndike.
Statement II: Classical conditioning was discovered by Ivan Pavlov.
 In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
 (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
 (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
 (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
 (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

[January 2021]

- Identify the correct phases of activity for the Advance Organiser Model.
 A. Presentation of curriculum embedding
 B. Presentation of advance organiser
 C. Presentation of study groups
 D. Presentation of learning task or material
 E. Strengthening cognitive organisation
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (1) A, B and C only (2) B, C and D only
 (3) B, D and E only (4) C, D and E only

[January 2021]

- Match List I with List II:

List 1. Human ability per Gardener's theory of Multiple Intelligence	List 2. Skills
A. Linguistic	1. Ability to appreciate and produce rhythm, tone, pitch and timbre
B. Logical-mathematical	2. Ability to handle long chains of reasoning
C. Musical	3. Ability to recognise plants and animals
D. Naturalist	4. Sensitivity to different functions of language

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3 (2) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
 (3) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2 (4) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

[January 2021]

- Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R
Assertion A: Quality questions promote deep learning.
Reason R: The quality of questions asked determines a teacher's level of success with a lesson.
 In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
 (3) A is true but R is false.
 (4) A is false but R is true.

[January 2021]

- What per cent of the children's brain development occurs prior to 6 years?
 (1) 25% (2) 45%
 (3) 65% (4) 85%

[January 2021]

- Given below are two statements
Statement I: Value development requires conscious, planned and deliberate attempts by the school and the teachers.
Statement II: Values needed for sustainable development cannot be taught in a school setting.
 In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
 (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
 (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
 (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
 (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

[January 2021]

- Match List I with List II:

List 1. Model of Teaching	List 2. Developer
A. Positive interdependence	1. Robert Slavin
B. Structured inquiry	2. Fannie Shaftel
C. Group investigation	3. Roger Johnson
D. Role playing	4. John Dewey

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4 (2) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3
 (3) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2 (4) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

[January 2021]

8. The theory of Zone of Proximal Development was proposed by:

(1) Bloom (2) Freud
(3) Piaget (4) Vygotsky

[January 2021]

9. Which tools will you use to prepare schedules and class time tables?

A. Microsoft Outlook
B. Trello
C. Google Calendar
D. Tally
E. Koha

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A, B and C only (2) A, C and E only
(3) B, C and D only (4) C, D and E only

[January 2021]

10. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: Being judgmental on the part of a teacher is a barrier to communication.

Reason R: For effective learning outcomes, the teacher should expose the ignorance of students.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A is false but R is true.
(2) A is true but R is false.
(3) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(4) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

[January 2021]

11. The level of teaching which demands the use of higher order thinking skills is:

(1) Memory level teaching
(2) Understanding level teaching
(3) Reflective level teaching
(4) Creativity level teaching

[January 2021]

12. Which of the following are NOT the characteristics of adult learners?

(A) They are matured learners
(B) They can act rationally
(C) They search for a reasonably stable identity
(D) They can make balanced choice
(E) Often question contemporary values

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) and (B) only (2) (A) and (D) only
(3) (C) and (E) only (4) (C) and (D) only

[January 2021]

13. Match List I with List II:

List 1. Factors influencing learning	List 2. Illustration
A. Psychological	1. Methods of teaching
B. Socio-Cultural	2. Faculty relationship
C. Institution	3. Intelligence
D. Teaching-learning	4. Family

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
(2) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
(3) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
(4) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

[January 2021]

14. The type of evaluation which gives feedback to students as well as teachers is:

(1) Placement evaluation
(2) Formative evaluation
(3) Summative evaluation
(4) Diagnostic evaluation

[January 2021]

15. The sequence of stages of active listening is:

(A) Understanding
(B) Remembering
(C) Responding
(D) Receiving
(E) Evaluating

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B), (C), (E), (D)
(2) (C), (A), (D), (B), (E)
(3) (D), (A), (E), (B), (C)
(4) (B), (C), (E), (D), (A)

[January 2021]

16. Which of the following methods are learner-centered teaching method,

(A) Active learning
(B) Co operative learning
(C) Inductive teaching end learning
(D) Passive learning

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options even below:

(1) (A), (B), (C) Only
(2) (B), (C), (D), Only
(3) (A), and, (D) Only
(4) (A), (C), (D) Only

[January 2021]

17. To characterize hazardous waste following characteristics are taken into account:

(A) Conductivity
(B) Ignitability
(C) Corrosivity
(D) Magnetic susceptibility
(E) Reactivity

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B), (C) and (E) only
(2) (B), (C) and (E) only
(3) (A), (C) and (D) only
(4) (B), (C), (D) and (E) only

[January 2021]

18. Match List I with List II:

List 1. Model of Teaching	List 2. Developer
A. Positive Interdependence	1. Fannie Sheftel
B. Structured inquiry	2. David Johnson
C. Role playing	3. Donal Oliver and James Shaver
D. Jurisprudential inquiry	4. Robert Slavin

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1 (2) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
(3) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2 (4) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4

[January 2021]

19. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: A Webinar allows a speaker from the hosting organization to share multimedia content with audiences that can be located anywhere.

Statement II: A Webinar allows speaker and participants to share multimedia content located anywhere.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

[January 2021]

20. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: The evaluation of an argument involves two steps namely evaluating the link between premises and conclusion and evaluating the truth of the premises.

Statement II: Deductive arguments in which the conclusion actually follows from the premises are said to be valid and those that also have true premises are said to be sound.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(3) Statement I is true but statement II is false
(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

[January 2021]

21. The principle "Students learn together, but perform alone" is an example of:

(1) Individual accountability
(2) Positive interdependence
(3) Face-to-face interaction
(4) Group processing

[January 2021]

22. Various kinds of thinking are enhanced by particular models of teaching. Concept formation is one such model which trains to solve problems inductively. Identify the correct sequence of stages for concept formation.

(A) Grouping items into categories with common attributes of members
(B) Identifying the topic / problem
(C) Developing labels for categories
(D) Enumerating the data relevant to topic / problem

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
(2) (B), (C), (A), (D)
(3) (B), (D), (A), (C)
(4) (D), (A), (C), (B)

[January 2021]

23. When a respondent is aware of being measured then its effect on his behaviour is identified as:

(1) Self – consciousness
(2) Reactivity
(3) Artificiality
(4) Identity effect

[January 2021]

24. Which among the following is not related to the characteristics of cooperative learning?

(1) Experiences that develop good learning and social skills
(2) Students feel overloaded with too much work in groups
(3) Building positive relationships with students
(4) Provide individual attention and assistance to one another

SOLUTIONS

EXAM YEAR 2021

1. **Solution: (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct**

Explanation: Classical conditioning involves associating an involuntary response and a stimulus, while operant conditioning is about associating a voluntary behavior and a consequence.

Important Points

Statement I: Operant conditioning was discovered by Thorndike.

B .F. Skinner is regarded as the father of Conditioning, but his work was based on Thorndike's (1898) law of effect. Skinner believed that the best way to understand behavior is to look at the causes of an action and its consequences.

- He called this approach operant conditioning. Skinner's theory of operant conditioning was based on the work of Thorndike (1905). Edward Thorndike studied learning in animals using a puzzle box to propose the theory known as the Law of Effect'
- Statement II: Classical conditioning was discovered by Ivan Pavlov.
- Classical conditioning is learning through association and was first demonstrated by Ivan Pavlov in 1897.
- Pavlov showed that dogs could be conditioned to salivate at the sound of a bell if that sound was repeatedly presented at the same time that they were given food. Therefore, based on the above information Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

2. **Solution: (3) B, D and E only**

Explanation: The Advance Organizer Model is given by David Ausubel who is one of the educational psychologists.

This theory of meaningful verbal learning deals with three concerns:-

How knowledge (curriculum content) is organized;

- How the mind works to process new information (learning)?
- How a teachers can apply these ideas about curriculum and learning when they present new material to students (instruction), This model is designed to strengthen students' cognitive structure.

The Advance Organizer Model has three phases of activity.

1. Phase one is the presentation of the advance organizer

2. Phase two is the presentation of the learning task or learning material
3. Phase three is the strengthening of cognitive organization. Phase three tests the relationship of the learning material to existing ideas to bring about an active learning process.

3. **Solution: (1) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3**

Explanation:

1. **Musical-Rhythmic:**

According to Gardner, people who possess a high degree of musical intelligence have good thinking in rhythms, sounds, or patterns. Therefore, a person with higher musical-rhythmic intelligence can be a good musician, conductor, composer, singer, etc.

2. **Visual-Spatial**

People who possess better visual-spatial intelligence can visualize objects better, such as images, illustrations, maps, charts, videos, and the like. A few examples of suitable professions for such people might include working as an architect, photographer, interior designer, etc.

3. **Verbal-Linguistic**

When we look at teachers, writers, public speakers, newscasters, and actors, we usually see people with a high degree of verbal-linguistic intelligence. This type of intelligence enables people to master the use of words, both verbally and in written form.

4. **Logical-Mathematical**

Some people can solve complex math problems in minutes or even seconds, whereas; others find it hard to grasp them even after spending a long time pondering how they work. A high degree of logical-mathematical intelligence makes it possible for some people to be good at logical and mathematical skills, ranging from scientists to mathematicians and accountants.

5. **Bodily-Kinesthetic**

Farmers, mechanics, carpenters, dancers, and athletes possess good hand-eye coordination and agility. According to Gardner's model, such people have high bodily-kinesthetic intelligence.

6. **Interpersonal**

People with good interpersonal intelligence are proficient at coaching, customer service, mental health counseling, sales, etc. This type of intelligence enables better public dealing, as these people can better

evaluate other people's emotions, moods, desires, and motivations.

7. Intrapersonal

People with better intrapersonal intelligence like to better understand and evaluate their own emotions, motivations, and relationship with others. Someone with a high degree of intelligence can be a good author, philosopher, or entrepreneur. Better intrapersonal intelligence leads to introspection. Self-evaluation can enable people to explore their philosophical side and explore things from a lens that gives them depth in understanding things.

8. Naturalistic

Biologists, gardeners, farmers, animal trainers, and geologists have an in-depth understanding of nature. These people have real intelligence that allows them to be in tune with nature.

4. **Solution: (2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.**

Explanation:

Assertion A: Quality questions promote deep learning

The most crucial aspect of the classroom is the relationship between the teacher and the students.

- Questions are critical in assisting learners in acquiring basic skills or better knowledge to solve problems, as well as engaging in higher-order thinking such as appraisal.

Questions can be asked by both students and teachers, and they are important tools for both teaching and learning.

- Therefore, quality questions asked by the student to the teacher show that the student has clearly understood the topic and the student has clearly understood the topic that promotes deep learning. Hence, this statement is correct.

Reason R: The quality of questions asked determines a teacher's level of success with a lesson.

- The quality of questions asked by the student determines that the teacher has successfully made the student understand the topic and the student is asking questions that are relevant to the topic taught.

Quality questioning is more than asking a good question: it is a research-based practice that facilitates high-level thinking and engages students in active listening. Hence, the reason is also correct, but not an explanation of the assertion.

Therefore, both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

5. **Solution: 85%**

Explanation: 85% of brain development happens prior to 6 years.

At birth, most neurons in the brain will have been present.

- By age 2, the brain is 80 % of its adult size.
- Each experience excites neural circuits. Neglect impedes brain development.
- Meaningful differences in performance between advantaged and disadvantaged kids show up as early as nine months old.
- Kids in low-income families enter preschool with a listening vocabulary of 3000 words compared to 20,000 words from middle financial gain kids. Intervening at an early enough age can raise I.Q. (At age 3, kids from the most vocabulary-rich families scored approximately 25 pts. higher on I.Q. tests.)

Hence, the correct answer is 85%.

6. **Solution: (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect**

Explanation: Statement I: Value development requires conscious, planned, and deliberate attempts by the school and the teachers.

- Teachers should have a healthy perspective and should possess made values. The four Pillars of education, specifically learning to live together and learning to be, are related to positive psychology and worth.

So, it's essential to integrate valuable attitudes ethical values, and social skills into the teaching and learning method in school and to make it a part of the total syllabus.

Hence, this statement is correct.

Statement II: Values needed for sustainable development cannot be taught in a school setting.

- Education for sustainable development is also needed by the youth. The two main recommendations of the National seminar on environmental higher education held at New Delhi from July 30th -31st 1981.

The environment is indivisible. It has no geographical or ideological frontiers and further it is common to all living organisms-man, animals, and plants.

There is no purely scientific-technological solution to environmental problems and pollution.

A human (or moral) dimension is an essential component to all such solutions.

- It was also recommended that environmental education should lead to the development of ecological ethics, i.e. a change in attitude towards man, society, and nature. Hence, this statement is incorrect.

7. **Solution: (3) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2****Explanation:**

Model of Teaching	
A. Positive interdependence	Johnson, Johnson, and Holubek identify positive interdependence as the first essential element for successful cooperative learning. Positive interdependence (cooperation) results in promotive interaction where individuals encourage and facilitate teammates' efforts to complete the task.
B. Structured inquiry	Robert E Salvin suggested a method of structured inquiry, in this method students, investigate a teacher-presented question through a prescribed procedure, and receive explicit step-by-step guidelines at each stage, leading to a predetermined outcome, similar to following a recipe.
C. Group investigation	Fannie R. Shafteel has been a contributor to Educational Leadership. She wrote her dissertation on the use of role-playing in teaching. Later, with her husband, she authored Role-Playing for Social Values. She also trained many future teachers in the use of role-playing in secondary education.
D. Role playing	Donald Oliver and James Shaver came out with a model of teaching called the Jurisprudential Inquiry Model of teaching. This model is designed to help students learn to think systematically about contemporary issues.

8. **Solution: (4) Vygotsky****Explanation:** The theory of Zone of Proximal Development was proposed by Vygotsky.

According to Vygotsky, (a Russian psychologist and a contemporary of Jean Piaget) ZPD (Zone of Proximal Development) is the difference between the present level of development attained without anyone's assistance and the potential level of development that can be attained under the guidance of MKO.

However, the level of provided knowledge should be appropriate according to the child's comprehensive ability.

- Language is the way that a child communicates with others after they are born and they continue to learn by interacting with those around them.

- Building on his idea of social interaction as the basis for learning, he broached the value of a mentor or teacher in the life of a student. Vygotsky has developed a sociocultural approach to cognitive development.
- He developed his theories at around the same time as Jean Piaget was starting to develop his ideas (1920's and 30's), but he died at the age of 38 and so his theories are incomplete - although some of his writings are still being translated from Russian. Hence, the correct answer is Vygotsky.

9. **Solution: (1) A, B and C only****Explanation:** Scheduling is the art of planning activities so that one can achieve the goals and priorities in the time that is available.

- During the learning hours of a given period, a timetable assures that each class has just one teacher. Use of Scheduler to identify the optimal time for everyone, send out invitations, reschedule appointments, find focus time, schedule across time zones, and add online meetings.
- Some examples of tools will you prepare for schedules and class timetables are Adobe Spark, Canva Course Hero, Trello, Microsoft Outlook, Google Calendar and Doodle.
- Trello is a popular, straightforward, and straightforward collaboration application that allows you to organize projects and everything associated with them into boards.
- Microsoft Outlook is used for Scheduling assistants and sends notifications through auto-generated mails.
- Google Calendar is a calendar scheduling and time management tool. It's Google's gift to folks who wish to get more organized and efficient with their time. So, the tools that can be used to prepare schedules and class timetables are Microsoft Outlook, Trello, and Google Calendar.

10. **Solution: (2) A is true but R is false.****Explanation:****Assertion A:** Being judgemental on the part of a teacher is a barrier to communication.

- Moralizing, being judgemental and comments of consolation are barriers to communication.
- Therefore, any parameter that limits the purpose or channel of communication between the transmitter and the receiver is a barrier to communication. Hence, this statement is correct.

Reason R: For effective learning outcomes, the teacher should expose the ignorance of students.

- **This statement is incorrect** as a teacher should not expose the ignorance of the students but rather work with their doubts and reasoning.
- Parents are responsible for keeping children flexible, creative, trained, and open to change.
- Parent send their children to school (most probably to some schools in particular but not to others), but then we also try to fill in their free remaining time slots with all sorts of lessons: sport, art, music, drama, religious doctrine, and so on and so forth.
- Students from different backgrounds have different educational levels and a teacher should consider the individual difference of the students in the classroom instead of exposing the fact.
- It will help students to improve for their future. Therefore, the correct answer is A is true but R is false.

11. Solution: (3) Reflective level teaching

Explanation: The level of teaching which demands the use of higher-order thinking skills is Reflective level teaching.

The reflective level is also known as the introspective level. Reflecting on something means giving careful thought to something over a period of time. Teaching at the reflective level enables the students to solve the real problems of life.

- Teaching at the memory level is considered to be the lowest level of teaching. At this level, the thinking ability does not play any role. Students only cram the facts, information, formulas, and laws that are taught to them.
- understanding level teaching is a more deliberate teaching method in which students interact with concepts and, as the name implies, comprehend the content.
- Creative level of teaching: Creative teaching focuses both on the methods a teacher uses to deliver learning and the overall effect those methods have on students and the outcomes produced.
Learn more in Integrating Creative Thinking Skills into the Higher Education Classroom

12. Solution: (3) (C) and (E) only

Explanation: An adult learner or, more commonly, a mature student, is a person who is older and is involved in forms of learning. Adult learners fall in a specific criterion of being experienced and do not always have a high school diploma. Many of the adult learners go back to school to finish a degree or earn a new one.

- There are 6 main characteristics of adult learners according to Malcolm Knowles (1980) who was one of the pioneers in this field.
 - o Adult learning is self-directed/autonomous
 - o Adult learning utilizes knowledge & life experiences
 - o Adult learning is goal-oriented
 - o Adult learning is relevancy-oriented
 - o Adult learning highlights the practicality
 - o Adult learning encourages collaboration
- They like options and choices in their learning environment.

Adult learners have matured learners who typically prefer a sense of control and self-direction. Adult learners can act rationally and can make a balanced choice in their life. Adult learners are sure of their identity and they generally follow contemporary values of society.

So except C and E, all others are characteristics of adult learners.

13. Solution: (4) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

Explanation:

Factors influencing learning	
A. Psychological	These factors directly affect the workings of the mind or psyche Few examples include Intelligence, personality, attitude, interest, aptitude, etc
B. Socio-Cultural	These are the larger-scale environmental forces within cultures and societies that affect the thoughts, feelings, and behaviors It including Few examples include Language, law, appearance, religion, values, attitudes, social organizations, family, community a person's role or status in society, etc
C. Institution the institutional factor is known to influence an academic career is organizational prestige.	Few examples include Poor funding, lack of frequent curricular review overpopulation, Poor relations between teacher and pupil, etc
D. Teaching-learning	Teaching-learning factors are those that influence learning due to inadequate or inappropriate teaching. A few examples include: Poor communication skills of the teacher, Overcrowding classroom, methods of teaching.

14. Solution: (2) Formative evaluation

Explanation: Evaluation is an integral part of any teaching and learning program. Formative evaluation gives feedback to students as well as teachers.

Formative evaluation:

- The formative evaluation provides the teacher feedback regarding the efficiency of the teaching methods so that the teaching can be improved. The main purpose of formative evaluation is improvement in learning. Formative evaluation is done continuously throughout the course period. It can be done by means of unit tests which can be given after teaching each unit, informal class tests, assignments, and other classroom activities. Unlike summative evaluation which is formal in nature, formative evaluation is informal and can be undertaken by using multiple techniques like observation, oral tests, written tests, etc.

15. Solution: (3) (D), (A), (E), (B), (C)

Explanation: Stages of active listening:

The Receiving Stage is the first stage of the listening process, which involves hearing and attending.

Hearing is the physiological process of registering sound waves as they hit the eardrum.

2. **The Understanding Stage** is the second stage during which the listener determines the context and meanings of the words that are heard through a process called decoding.

Understanding or comprehension occurs when the listener's determination of the context and meanings of the words matches the speaker's message.

3. **The Evaluating Stage is the third stage** of the listening process during which the listener assesses the information they received, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

- o Evaluating allows the listener to form an opinion of what they heard and, if necessary, to begin developing a response.

4. The Remembering Stage is the fourth stage that occurs as the listener categorizes and retains the information he or she has gathered from the speaker for future access.

- o If the listener has been attending, understanding, and evaluating, chances are the result will be stored memory— allowing the listener to record information about people, objects, and events for later recall. This happens both during and after the speaker's delivery.

5. The Responding Stage is the fifth stage of the listening process in which the listener provides verbal and/or

nonverbal reactions based on short- or long term memory.

16. Solution: (1) (A), (B), (C) Only

Explanation: Learner-centered teaching methods shift the focus of activity from the teacher to the learners.

Learner-centered teaching methods include:

- **Active learning**, in which students solve problems, answer questions, formulate questions of their own, discuss, explain, debate, or brainstorm during class.
- **Cooperative Learning** is an instructional method in which students work in small groups to accomplish a common learning goal under the guidance of the teacher.
- **Inductive learning**, also known as discovery learning, is a process where the learner discovers rules by observing examples. The inductive method of teaching and learning is an umbrella term that includes a range to instructional methods.

All the above methods are learner-centered or student-centered because they impose more responsibility on students for their own learning than the traditional classroom lecture-based deductive approach does.

17. Solution: (2) (B), (C), and (E) only.

Explanation:

To characterize hazardous waste, the following characteristics are taken into account:

- (A) **Conductivity - Not mentioned as one of the characteristics.**
- (B) **Ignitability - Included in the options.**
- (C) **Corrosivity - Included in the options.**
- (D) **Magnetic susceptibility - Not mentioned as one of the characteristics.**
- (E) **Reactivity - Included in the options.**

Therefore, the correct answer is (2) (B), (C), and (E) only, as these options correspond to the characteristics mentioned.

18. Solution: (2) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

Explanation: David Johnson, Deutsch's student in the study of social psychology, with his brother Roger Johnson, a science educator, and their sister, educator Edye Johnson Holubec, further developed positive interdependence theory as part of their research and work in teacher and professional training.

The success of one person is dependent on the success of the group; this is referred to as positive interdependence.

Robert E Salvin suggested a method of structured inquiry, in this method students, investigate a teacher-presented question through a prescribed procedure, and receive explicit step-by-step guidelines at each stage, leading to a predetermined outcome, similar to following a recipe.

Fannie R. Shaftel has been a contributor to Educational Leadership. She wrote her dissertation on the use of role-playing in teaching. Later, with her husband, she authored *Role-Playing for Social Values*. She also trained many future teachers in the use of role-playing in secondary education.

Donald Oliver and James Shaver came out with a model of teaching called the *Jurisprudential Inquiry Model* of teaching. This model is designed to help students learn to think systematically about contemporary issues.

19. Solution: (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

Explanation: **Statement I** accurately describes a **webinar**, stating that it allows a speaker from the hosting organization to share multimedia content with audiences that can be located anywhere. This is a typical characteristic of webinars where a speaker or presenter shares content with remote participants.

However, **Statement II is incorrect**. A webinar does not necessarily allow both the speaker and participants to share multimedia content located anywhere. In most webinars, the interaction is primarily one-way, with the speaker sharing content and the participants primarily listening or engaging through text-based chat or Q&A features. The ability for participants to share multimedia content may vary depending on the platform or specific setup of the webinar, but it is not a defining characteristic of webinars in general.

Therefore, the correct answer is that Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

20. Solution: (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

Explanation:

Statement I correctly identifies the two steps involved in evaluating an argument: evaluating the link between premises and conclusion, and evaluating the truth of the premises.

Statement II accurately describes **deductive arguments**. A deductive argument is considered valid when the conclusion logically follows from the premises. If a deductive argument is valid and also has true premises, it is referred to as sound.

Both statements are true and provide accurate information about the evaluation of arguments and deductive reasoning.

21. Solution: (1) Individual accountability

Explanation: Cooperative learning: It can be defined as a group learning process. Activities are organized in such a way that students are interacting with their fellow mates and work together to exchange knowledge with each other.

Five key elements of cooperative learning are:

Positive Interdependence — This state is created in the small group of learners when they are connected with each other and perceive that they "sink or swim together."

Individual Accountability — The essence of this principle lies in cooperative learning, which is "students learn together, but perform alone." Students and groups, both at their own levels are achieving their set targets.

Face-to-Face (Promotive) Interaction - Social interaction between the group members is at the core of cooperative learning.

Interpersonal and Small Group Social Skills — Discussions are important and healthy interaction with others develops social skills.

Group Processing — Students or learners should reflect on the process of learning and working with each other.

22. Solution: (3) (B), (D), (A), (C)

Explanation: A mental grouping and classification of events, ideas, or objects that share common properties with each other is known as Concept. Concept enables the people to store information as well as memories in an organized fashion.

- **Hilda Taba** was one of the most influential educationists. She developed a concept development strategy, also known as the "Inductive Model" or the "Concept Development Model (CDM)".
- Taba's model of Concept Formation:
- Identifying and enumerating
- Grouping according to common attributes
- Labeling categories
- Interpretation of Data

Hence, (B), (D), (A), (C) is the correct sequence.

23. Solution: (2) Reactivity

Explanation: When individuals alter their performance or behavior due to the awareness that they are being observed or measured such a phenomenon is known as Reactivity.