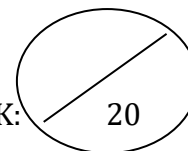


SECOND SEMESTER EXAM IN EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY



FULL NAME: GROUP: MARK:

Choose the correct answer and put a circle round the corresponding letter.

1. Which of the following is NOT a key component of effective teaching?
a. Clear learning objectives b. Engaging instructional strategies
c. Formative assessment **d. Teacher-centered instruction**
2. What is the primary purpose of formative assessment?
a. To assign grades to students
b. To measure student achievement at the end of a unit
c. To provide feedback to improve student learning
d. To compare student performance to national standards
3. Which instructional strategy promotes student-centered learning and critical thinking?
a. Lecture **b. Problem-based learning** c. Rote memorization d. Direct instruction
4. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of incorporating technology into the classroom?
a. Increased student engagement b. Access to a wider range of resources
c. Reduced teacher workload d. Development of digital literacy skills
5. The best way to handle minor disruptive behavior is to:
a. Yell at the student in front of the class.
b. Ignore the behavior.
c. Provide non-verbal cues or quietly address the student.
d. Publicly humiliate the student.
6. What is pre-assessment or pre-testing primarily used for?
a. Assigning grades **b. Identifying previous knowledge**
c. Evaluating instruction d. Monitoring progress
7. What is a key aspect of critical thinking ?
a. Accepting information without analysis
b. Blindly following authority figures
c. Evaluating evidence and arguments logically
d. Avoiding questioning assumptions
8. Which of the following reflects the nature of teaching?
a. It is an art. b. It is a science. **c. It is an art as well as science.** d. It is neither art nor science.
9. What does it mean to think critically?
a. To criticize things for their shortcomings
b. To think actively, with an awareness of potential problems in the information you encounter
c. To consider things in a logical manner
d. To imagine what it would be like to be criticized
10. Teacher centered classrooms are...
a. traditional and out of style b. the best c. functional d. authoritative

11. What is the primary reason for assessment in a classroom?
a. To create instructional materials
b. **To monitor student progress**
c. To promote teacher evaluation
d. To design curriculum
12. What term is used for a systematic collection of information to make inferences about individuals or objects ?
a. Assessment
b. Examination
c. Evaluation
d. **Test**
13. At the elementary level, which type of test is preferred due to students' proficiency in writing ?
a. Essay based tests
b. **Multiple-choice tests**
c. Open-ended tests
d. Long-form tests
14. Which one of the following is an example of meta-cognition?
a. **remembering what items you bought in a shop yesterday**
b. remembering what items you needed to buy when you actually go shopping
c. forgetting what items you needed to buy when you actually go shopping
d. knowing you will forget some of the items you need to buy if you don't write a shopping list
15. Storage is
a. the stage of memory where information is interpreted and transferred
b. the stage of memory where information is committed
c. the stage of memory most affected by direct manipulation in experiments
d. **the stage of memory between presentation of stimuli and before test**
16. The process of problem solving and learning are highly unique and individual. This principle means
a. students can adapt alternative problem solving models.
b. students can modify their own personal learning styles.
c. each student becomes aware of how learning styles can be changed.
d. **each student has his/her own distinctive style of learning and solving problems.**
17. The most effective classroom management strategies are:
a. Punitive and focused on obedience.
b. **Preventive and focused on creating a positive learning environment.**
c. Rigid and inflexible.
d. Based solely on teacher authority.
18. _____ memory is that part of long-term memory containing factual information.
a. episodic
b. semantic
c. **declarative**
d. procedural
19. Which of the following would be an example of short-term memory?
a. remembering the letters of the alphabet
b. **looking up a phone number and remembering it while you dial**
c. remembering your name
d. remembering how to ride a bicycle
20. When responding to disruptive behavior, it's most effective to:
a. Publicly shame the student involved.
b. **Address the behavior privately and calmly.**
c. Ignore the behavior and hope it goes away.
d. Yell at the student to stop the disruption.

BEST WISHES