National Testing Agency

Question Paper Name:	Design and Facilitation of E Learning Courses 09th November 2019 Shift 1
Subject Name:	Design and Facilitation of E Learning Courses
Creation Date:	2019-11-09 15:06:29
Duration:	180
Total Marks:	100
Display Marks:	Yes

Design and Facilitation of E Learning Courses

Group Number :	1
Group Id :	709597260
Group Maximum Duration :	0
Group Minimum Duration :	120
Revisit allowed for view? :	No
Revisit allowed for edit? :	No
Break time:	0
Group Marks:	100

Design and Facilitation of E Learning Courses

Section Id :	709597337
Section Number :	1
Section type :	Online
Mandatory or Optional:	Mandatory
Number of Questions:	100
Number of Questions to be attempted:	100
Section Marks:	100
Display Number Panel:	Yes
Group All Questions:	No

Sub-Section Number:	1
Sub-Section Id:	709597432
Question Shuffling Allowed :	Yes

Question Number : 1 Question Id : 70959723586 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Behaviourism is concerned with:

1. Processing the information.
2. Observable and measurable behaviour.
3. Internal process of learning.
4. Unobservable processes.

Question Number : 2 Question Id : 70959723587 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

For Behavioural psychologists –

1. Learning is the modification of behaviour brought about by experience.
2. Learning is the ability to perform new behaviours
3. Learning is the changing or reorganization of cognitive structures,
4. Learning is the elaboration of concepts and processing information.

Question Number : 3 Question Id : 70959723588 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Ivan Pavlon is associated with

1. Stimulus – response
2. Connectionism.
3. Classical conditioning.
4. Operant Conditioning.

Question Number : 4 Question Id : 70959723589 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The most important claim of Watson in behaviouristic theory is –

1. Association of stimuli and responses.
2. Stimulus producing an automatic response.
3. Effect of consequences of behaviour on subsequent behaviour.
4. Strengthening the connection between stimulus and response.

Question Number : 5 Question Id : 70959723590 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Thorndike propounded which laws of learning –

1. The law of readiness.
2. The law of effect.
3. The law of exercise.
4. All the above.

Question Number : 6 Question Id : 70959723591 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Who had propounded the theory of operant conditioning?

1. B. F. Skinner.
2. Edward L. Thorndike
3. John b. Watson
4. E. R. Guthrie.

Question Number : 7 Question Id : 70959723592 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Scaffolding is a form of –

1. Teaching – learning process.
2. Change in behaviour of a learner.
3. Facilitation of learning.
4. Simultaneous occurrence of stimulus and response.

Question Number : 8 Question Id : 70959723593 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Contiguity is the basic conditions of learning that refers −

1. Simultaneous occurrence of stimulus and response.
2. Biological change that refers to learning.
3. Constructing knowledge acquired through experience.
4. None of the above.

Question Number : 9 Question Id : 70959723594 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The term feedback refers to −

1. A complex learning behaviour.
2. Any information that permits learners to judge the quality of a learner's performance.
3. A relatively change in behaviour.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 10 Question Id : 70959723595 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Theories of learning explain −

1. The mechanism of behaviour involved in the learning process.
2. Development of e-learning content.
3. Understanding the process of designing e-learning materials
4. The concept of instruction.

Question Number : 11 Question Id : 70959723596 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Cognitivists emphasize that -

1. Involves acquision of knowledge.
2. Facilitates transformation of new knowledge.
3. Recognisation of cognitive structures.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 12 Question Id : 70959723597 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Constructivism refers to −

1. Learner constructing both the knowledge acquired.
2. Learner constructs a new version of reality from his or her own unique experience.
3. Uses information to construct new experience.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 13 Question Id : 70959723598 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Robert M. Gagne's instructional events involve −

1. Six steps
2. Seven steps
3. Eight steps
4. Nine steps.

Question Number : 14 Question Id : 70959723599 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which one of the following psychologist is not a behaviourist?

1. Pavolove.
2. Watson.
3. Ausubel.
4. Thorndike.

Question Number : 15 Question Id : 70959723600 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The reinforcement which is applied externally is known as –

1. Extrinsic reinforcement.
2. Interinsic reinforcement.
3. Direct reinforcement.
4. Reinforcement.

Question Number : 16 Question Id : 70959723601 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

How many major categories of human capabilities stated by Gagne.

1. Three
2. Four
3. Five
4. Six

Question Number : 17 Question Id : 70959723602 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives was developed in the year –

1. 1954
2. 1958
3. 1975
4. 1956

Question Number : 18 Question Id : 70959723603 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Programmed instruction is based exclusively on –

1. Operant conditioning.
2. Classical conditioning.
3. Unconditioned response.
4. Theory of connectivity.

Question Number : 19 Question Id : 70959723604 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

What are the different types of human behaviour?

1. Cognitive
2. Affective
3. Psycho-motor
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 20 Question Id : 70959723605 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Cognitive theorists stress the importance of —

1. Unobservable mental processes.
2. Observable human behaviour.
3. Reinforcement of learning.
4. Stimulus generalization.

Question Number : 21 Question Id : 70959723606 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Cognitivism is an internal process of learning that involves —

1. Thinking.
2. Memory.
3. Perceptions.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 22 Question Id : 70959723607 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

According to cognitive theorists learning involves —

1. Ability to demonstrate behaviours
2. Associations established through contiguity and repetition.
3. Associations between stimulus and response.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 23 Question Id : 70959723608 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The meaning of cognition refers to —

1. Transferring.
2. Creating.
3. Motivation.
4. Knowing.

Question Number : 24 Question Id : 70959723609 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The major historical roots of modern cognitive theories of learning are based on —

1. Pavlov's conditioning
2. Gestalt Psychology
3. Skinner's operant condition
4. Bandura's social learning

Question Number : 25 Question Id : 70959723610 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Identify different phases of the information processing —

1. Acquiring new information.
2. Retaining new information.
3. Retrieving information from memory.
4. All of above.

Question Number : 26 Question Id : 70959723611 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The information processing model involves –

1. Sensory Register.
2. Short-term memory.
3. Long term memory.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 27 Question Id : 70959723612 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Piaget considered schema –

1. A mental structure.
2. Newly acquired knowledge.
3. Organized experience.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 28 Question Id : 70959723613 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

According to Jean Piaget what are the processes associated with learning –

1. Assimilation.
2. Accommodation.
3. Organisation.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 29 Question Id : 70959723614 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Assimilation refers to –

1. Interpret the external world.
2. Organise the experience.
3. Include new information.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 30 Question Id : 70959723615 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Disequilibrium is a state of –

1. Rearrangement and linking together of schemas.
2. Conflict between one's existing Knowledge and new experience.
3. Interconnected cognitive structure.
4. None of the above.

Question Number : 31 Question Id : 70959723616 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Jerome S. Bruner's major stages of intellectual development are –

1. Enactive stage.
2. Iconic stage.
3. Symbolic stage
4. All of the above

Question Number : 32 Question Id : 70959723617 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

In enactive stage the learners –

1. Learn about the work around them by acting on objects.
2. Experience the objects
3. Develop the capacity to think.
4. None of the above.

Question Number : 33 Question Id : 70959723618 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Jerome Bruner suggested a curriculum named as –

1. Special curriculum.
2. Spiral curriculum.
3. Hidden curriculum.
4. Child-centered curriculum.

Question Number : 34 Question Id : 70959723619 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Jerome S. Bruner calls discovery learning as –

1. Mastering an inductive process of discovering knowledge.
2. Understanding the fundamental cognitive structures of a subject.
3. Using iterative as well as analytical reasoning.
4. All off the above.

Question Number : 35 Question Id : 70959723620 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The concept of the zone of Prominal Development (ZPD) was stated by –

1. Lev. S. Vygotsky
2. G. Salomon
3. J.S. Bruner
4. B. S. Bloom

Question Number : 36 Question Id : 70959723621 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

When assessment takes place in the zone of proximal development, its object is –

1. Learner's progress.
2. Learner's responsiveness.
3. Learning and teaching processes.
4. None of the above.

Question Number : 37 Question Id : 70959723622 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The essential features Formative assessment are –
1. It involves learners in self-assessment.
2. It provides feedback which leads to learners recognizing their strength and weaknesses while learning.
3. It is embedded in the teaching learning process.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 38 Question Id : 70959723623 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0
Self-assessment refers to –
1. A learner's reflection on own learning.
2. A learner is assessed by a tutor.
3. A learner is assessed by a peer.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 39 Question Id : 70959723624 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0
Peer – assessment refers to –
1. Development of group collaboration activity.
2. Helps in assessing group work.
3. Improvising individual's performance through group collaboration.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 40 Question Id : 70959723625 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0
What are the purposes of assessment for learning?
1. Collect the evidence.
2. Communicate it to the learners.
3. Making decisions about the learner's progress.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 41 Question Id : 70959723626 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0
What are the components of internal conditions of learning as stated by R. M. Gagne?
1. Attention
2. Motivation
3. Recall
4. All of the above

Question Number : 42 Question Id : 70959723627 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0
According to Robert M. Gagne Learning to be improved and retention made more certain what situations are needed –
1. Stimulus situation and its response need to be repeated.
2. An activity is to be practiced.
3. Strengthening learned connection.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 43 Question Id : 70959723628 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Internal processes of learning involves –

1. Reception of stimuli.
2. Registration of information
3. Response generation.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 44 Question Id : 70959723629 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which one is not an event of instruction according to R. M. Gagne?

1. Contributions of memory.
2. Gain attention.
3. Informing learners of the learning objectives.
4. Guidance of learning.

Question Number : 45 Question Id : 70959723630 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Intellectual skills permit the learner –

1. Learners exercise control over their own learning processes.
2. To carry out symbolically controlled procedures.
3. Organised knowledge of the world.
4. Attempt to achieve purposeful actions.

Question Number : 46 Question Id : 70959723631 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

What is information – processing analysis?

1. A form of instructional analysis.
2. It is designed to reveal the mental operations used by a learner.
3. Application of appropriate skills and strategies.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 47 Question Id : 70959723632 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

How many categories of learning outcomes were stated by R. M. Gagne?

1. Three.
2. Four.
3. Five.
4. Six.

Question Number : 48 Question Id : 70959723633 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

What are the different types of intellectual skills suggested by R. M. Gagne?

1. Problem solving.
2. Higher order rules.
3. Concrete concepts.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 49 Question Id : 70959723634 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

What are the strategies, involved for problem solving?

1. Conceptions of the given situation.
2. Classifying action sequences.
3. Choosing actions at any given state of the problem.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 50 Question Id : 70959723635 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Formative evaluation provides data for –

1. Dissemination of information.
2. Studying the effectiveness of e-learning.
3. Revising and improving e-learning materials.
4. None of the above.

Question Number : 51 Question Id : 70959723636 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

What is need and importance of the taxonomy in designing e-learning materials?

1. Help to group specific objectives of a similar native together.
2. Defines a unique performance expected as an out come of the instruction.
3. For identifying the conditions of learning.
4. To assess the adequacy of coverage in content learning materials.

Question Number : 52 Question Id : 70959723637 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

According to Weinstein and Mayer (1986) which of the follow are considered as cognitive strategies: -

1. Rehearsal strategies.
2. Elaboration strategies.
3. Organising strategies.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 53 Question Id : 70959723638 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Cognitive Load Theory (CLT) is referred to –

1. The total amount of mental activity imposed on working memory.
2. Assist in the presentation of information.
3. Provide guidelines to process information.
4. None of the above.

Question Number : 54 Question Id : 70959723639 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

What are the types of cognitive load?

1. Intrinsic cognitive load.
2. Extraneous cognitive load, and
3. Germane Cognitive load.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 55 Question Id : 70959723640 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Total cognitive load can be shown as –

1. Germane – Extraneous + Intrinsic.
2. Extraneous – Intrinsic – Germane.
3. Intrinsic – Germane + Extraneous.
4. Intrinsic + Germane+ Extraneous.

Question Number : 56 Question Id : 70959723641 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

According CLT learning can be enhanced by.

1. Reducing the levels of extraneous cognitive load.
2. Controlling the elements of cognitive load.
3. Increasing the extraneous cognitive load.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 57 Question Id : 70959723642 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Cognitive Flexibility Theory (CFT) in relation to hyper text refers as-

1. Focus as on the way the learners construct knowledge.
2. Computer-based texts are read in a non-linear fashion.
3. Motivates learner to construct their own knowledge.
4. None of the above.

Question Number : 58 Question Id : 70959723643 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The processes involved in learning content are:

1. Memory.
2. Encoding.
3. Retrieval.
4. All of the above.

Question Number : 59 Question Id : 70959723644 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Teacher- centered strategies in Assure model include –

1. Discovery
2. Problem-based learning
3. Simulations
4. All of the above

Question Number : 60 Question Id : 70959723645 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

What is learning style?
1. An approach to learning
2. A way of how to learn
3. A preferred set of learning behaviours
4. All of the above

Question Number : 61 Question Id : 70959723646 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Assure model is similar to which theory of Instruction?
1. Component Display theory
2. Elaboration theory
3. R.M. Gagne's Theory
4. None of the above

Question Number : 62 Question Id : 70959723647 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

What are the characteristics of ID Models
1. Compatibility with theories of learning
2. Resources committed to the development efforts
3. Team individual efforts
4. All of the above

Question Number : 63 Question Id : 70959723648 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

What are the general characteristics of a learner?
1. Previous experience
2. Socio-economic status
3. Cultural identification
4. All of the above

Question Number : 64 Question Id : 70959723649 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The **analysis phase of PIE approach,** the instructional problem is clarified, the
instructional goals and objectives are established and the learning environment and
learner's existing knowledge and skills are identified.

Below are some of the questions that are **NOT** addressed during the analysis phase:

1. Who is the audience and what are their characteristics?
2. What are visual designs (graphic design) and their user interfaces?
3. What types of learning constraints exist?
4. What are the delivery options?

Question Number : 65 Question Id : 70959723650 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The **analysis phase of PIE approach,** the instructional problem is clarified, the instructional goals and objectives are established and the learning environment and learner's existing knowledge and skills are identified.

Below are some of the questions that are **NOT** addressed during the analysis phase:

1. What are the online pedagogical considerations?
2. What are the child/adult learning theory considerations?
3. What is the timeline for project completion?
4. What are visual designs (graphic design) and their user interfaces?

Question Number : 66 Question Id : 70959723651 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The **analysis phase of PIE approach,** the instructional problem is clarified, the instructional goals and objectives are established and the learning environment and learner's existing knowledge and skills are identified.

Below are some of the questions that are **NOT** addressed during the analysis phase:

1. What types of learning constraints exist?
2. What are the delivery options?
3. What are the online pedagogical considerations?
4. What are designs of user interfaces?

Question Number : 67 Question Id : 70959723652 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The **design phase of PIE approach** deals with learning objectives, assessment instruments, exercises, content, subject matter analysis, lesson planning and media selection. The design phase is where the instructional strategies are designed and media choices are made. The design phase should be systematic and specific. Systematic means a logical, orderly method of identifying, developing and evaluating a set of planned strategies targeted for attaining the project's goals. Specific means each element of the instructional design plan needs execution with attention to details.

Which one the following step is used for the design phase:

1. Prototype creation
2. Identify the behavioral outcome
3. Identify the audience
4. List out the delivery outcomes

Question Number : 68 Question Id : 70959723653 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The **design phase of PIE approach** deals with learning objectives, assessment instruments, exercises, content, subject matter analysis, lesson planning and media selection. The design phase is where the instructional strategies are designed and media choices are made. The design phase should be systematic and specific. Systematic means a logical, orderly method of identifying, developing and evaluating a set of planned strategies targeted for attaining the project's goals. Specific means each element of the instructional design plan needs execution with attention to details.

Which one the following step is used for the design phase:

1. Identify the behavioral outcome
2. Identify the audience
3. List out the delivery outcomes
4. Applying instructional strategies according to the intended behavioural outcomes by domains (cognitive, affective, and psychomotor).

Question Number : 69 Question Id : 70959723654 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Albert Bandura's (1997) social cognitive model of learning highlights, ... are highly powerful components of human learning.

1. Observation and Reflection
2. Only observation

3. Only reflection

4. none of the above

Question Number : 70 Question Id : 70959723655 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The third part of the R2D2 model forces learners to represent what they have learned or are in the process of learning through ...., depictions, or overviews.
1. Graphs
2. Visual representations
3. Drawings
4. Image

Question Number : 71 Question Id : 70959723656 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

As an online instructor you might use an .... in synchronous communications with learners using arrows and different colours, notations, and highlights.
1. Simple board
2. Whiteboard
3. Interactive whiteboard
4. none of the above

Question Number : 72 Question Id : 70959723657 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The .... is increasingly offering hands-on experiences or activities for online learners, especially in the science areas.
1. Computer
2. Internet
3. Software
4. Devices

Question Number : 73 Question Id : 70959723658 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

An idea for placing students in the real world is to have them conduct ....and interesting educational research using online polls and surveys.
1. Market research
2. Survey
3. Experimental research
4. All the above

Question Number : 74 Question Id : 70959723659 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Learning theories do not provide solutions but they.................. to those variables that

are crucial in finding solutions.

1. Divert our attention

2. Direct our attention

3. Disturb our attention

4. Distribute our attention

Question Number : 75 Question Id : 70959723660 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Instruction means any............... to facilitate a learners' acquisition of a goal.

1. Deliberate arrangement of events

2. Inattentive arrangement of events

3. Making serial arrangement of events

4. None of the above

Question Number : 76 Question Id : 70959723661 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

An instructional theory offers.................... on how to better help people learn and

develop.

1. Unorganized guidance

2. Explicit guidance

3. Solvable guidance

4. All the above

Question Number : 77 Question Id : 70959723662 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Behaviourism focuses on the objectively............ aspects of learning.

1. Observable
2. Traceable
3. Explanatory
4. Descriptive

Question Number : 78 Question Id : 70959723663 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Constructivism views learning as a process in which the learner.................. new ideas

or concepts.

1. Inattentively constructs
2. Actively constructs or builds
3. Theoretically constructs
4. All the above

Question Number : 79 Question Id : 70959723664 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The trainer shows the learners a short movie clip which demonstrates the practice of "Stop, Drop and Roll" if clothing catches fire. The trainer is:

1. Presenting stimulus material to the learners
2. Providing feedback to the learners
3. Enhancing learner retention of the instruction
4. Providing learner guidance

Question Number : 80 Question Id : 70959723665 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Assume you are the trainer. You have each of the students demonstrate the "Stop, Drop, and Roll" technique in front of the group. You ask the learners to pay careful attention to each other's performances and to be ready to offer helpful hints to make things better. You are:

1. Enhancing retention of the instruction
2. Recalling information learned previously
3. Presenting stimulus material
4. Eliciting Performance

Question Number : 81 Question Id : 70959723666 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Assume you are a trainer. On the next class day, you have the students perform the "Stop, Drop, and Roll" technique for you. You also ask the learners to list five important reminders about Fire Safety. You are:

1. Assessing performance
2. Providing feedback
3. Presenting stimulus material
4. Recalling information

Question Number : 82 Question Id : 70959723667 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

You assist the learners in designing posters that will help them to teach their family members the "Stop, Drop, and Roll" technique. As posters are designed, you make sure that the students understand each step in the process. You are:

1. Providing feedback to the learners
2. Providing learner guidance
3. Assessing learner performance
4. gaining attention of the learners

Question Number : 83 Question Id : 70959723668 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

At the knowledge level students will:

1. Argue the point
2. Recall information
3. Categorize topics
4. Calculate distances

Question Number : 84 Question Id : 70959723669 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Infer, follow, interpret, summarize, demonstrate, cite and interpolate are all verbs representing what level of Bloom's taxonomy

1. Application
2. Knowledge
3. Synthesis
4. Comprehension

Question Number : 85 Question Id : 70959723670 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

If learners construct a model to show how something works they are

1. Evaluating
2. Applying
3. Synthesizing
4. Don't Know

Question Number : 86 Question Id : 70959723671 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

If a learner does a visual presentation on a updated version or angle connected to a topic, he or she is

1. Comprehending
2. Applying
3. Synthesizing
4. Analyzing

First the learners will make a prediction of what will happen in the story. Then the learners must make a list of the main events in the story. Lastly, will write a review of the story. What skills are being used?

1. Application, Synthesis and Evaluation
2. Comprehension, Knowledge and Analysis
3. Comprehension, Knowledge and Synthesis
4. Evaluation, Knowledge and Synthesis

Bloom (1956) has provided us with his taxonomy to assist us to compose questions on different levels of thinking. This taxonomy ranges from lower to higher levels of cognitive thinking. These levels are:

1. (1)Knowledge, (2)Comprehension, (3) Application, (4) Analysis, (5)Synthesis and (6) Implement
2. (1)Knowledge, (2)Comprehension, (3) Application, (4) Analysis, (5)Synthesis and (6) Assessment
3. (1)Knowledge, (2)Comprehension, (3) Application, (4) Analysis, (5)Synthesis and (6) Evaluation
4. (1)Knowledge, (2)Comprehension, (3) Application, (4) Analysis, (5)Synthesis and (6) Re-Think

Portfolio is a...............collection of materials.

1. Group
2. Personalized
3. Memorable
4. None of the above

The study materials provide....................questions and answers which enable the learners to evaluate their progress frequently and provide immediate feedback.

1. Self-assessment
2. Practical
3. Simple
4. Activity

Question Number : 91 Question Id : 70959723676 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

The ....in open and distance education is done through tutor marked assignments.

1. Terminal assessment
2. Continuous assessment
3. Theoretical assessment
4. Summative assessment

Question Number : 92 Question Id : 70959723677 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Assignment is an important device through which ....communication takes place in a distance education system.

1. One way
2. Different ways
3. Two way
4. None of the above

Question Number : 93 Question Id : 70959723678 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Assessment results may be used as a source of information for ....

1. Evaluation
2. Calculation
3. Termination
4. Test

Question Number : 94 Question Id : 70959723679 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

A concept map is...

1. A map to the subdivision.
2. A visual representation of a concept or idea.
3. A foldable map for driving.
4. A survey of the topographical area.

Question Number : 95 Question Id : 70959723680 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following does NOT apply to concept mapping?

1. Never contains misconceptions
2. Builds Critical Thinking
3. Demonstrates Understanding
4. Shows Connections Between Concepts

Question Number : 96 Question Id : 70959723681 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following are advantages to concept mapping.

1. Can be individual or group work.
2. Active and interactive learning.
3. Can enhance or demonstrate understanding.
4. All the above

Question Number : 97 Question Id : 70959723682 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is not an element of a concept map?

1. Legend
2. Node
3. Arrows
4. Links

Question Number : 98 Question Id : 70959723683 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Concept maps can help build critical thinking in online education by...

1. Determining priority client needs
2. Showing a new way to look at client data
3. Builds relationships between data/concepts
4. All of the above

Question Number : 99 Question Id : 70959723684 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Diagnosing someone as an alcoholic in order to explain their compulsive behavior does

not really explain why he or she is an alcoholic. This is an example of what?

1. Explanatory fiction
2. Trial-and-error learning
3. Consequences
4. Contiguity

Question Number : 100 Question Id : 70959723685 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 1 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of these is not a basic assumption of behaviorism?

1. Learning can be studied objectively by focusing on stimuli and responses
2. Principles of learning apply equally to different species
3. Internal cognitive processes are largely included in scientific study
4. Organisms are born as "blank slates", shaped and influenced by the environment