

4. What does **confidentiality** mean in professional practice?
 - A. Being responsible for one's actions and inactions.
 - B. Blaming others for your mistakes.
 - C. Taking responsibility for one's actions and decisions.
 - D. Using discretion when sharing information.

5. Teachers are considered as professionals because they
 - A. adhere to ethical standards and possess expertise in their field.
 - B. are allowed to work in any field of their choice.
 - C. have completed a specialized degree in education.
 - D. have the freedom to work independently without any oversight.

6. What role does ethical conduct play in teachers' professionalism? It
 - A. creates an impediment to the professional growth of teachers.
 - B. helps teachers maintain a positive image in society.
 - C. motivates teachers to contribute money to society.
 - D. only enables senior educators to be responsible.

7. The idea that learners construct their own knowledge and understanding of the world through experiences and interactions is central to
 - A. behaviourism.
 - B. cognitivism.
 - C. constructivism.
 - D. humanism.

8. Why is reflective practice important for teachers as professionals? It
 - A. allows teachers to blame students for any shortcomings.
 - B. helps teachers criticize their colleagues openly.
 - C. is required for securing promotions.
 - D. promotes continuous improvement and self-awareness.

9. A teacher who demonstrates familiarity with the education system and key policies guiding it is applying which domain of National Teachers Standards? Professional
 - A. development
 - B. knowledge
 - C. practice
 - D. values and attitudes

10. The body that provides a special service to the community based on accumulated knowledge and wisdom is called a/an
 - A. education.
 - B. instruction.
 - C. profession.
 - D. teaching.

11. Professional ethics for teachers emphasize the importance of maintaining
 - A. a culture of secrecy and concealment.
 - B. a lax and permissive classroom environment.
 - C. a strict teacher-student hierarchy.
 - D. high standards of honesty and integrity.

12. Which attitude is **most** aligned with effective teaching and professionalism?
- A. Demonstrating fairness and inclusivity in the classroom.
 - B. Discouraging students from asking questions.
 - C. Showing favouritism to the most talented students.
 - D. Treating all students the same way, regardless of their needs.
13. According to behaviourist learning theory, learning is primarily a result of
- A. internal cognitive processes.
 - B. intrinsic motivation of learners.
 - C. reinforcement and punishment.
 - D. social interactions of learners and teachers.
14. A teacher receives constructive feedback from a supervisor on their teaching methods. What is the **most appropriate** response as part of professional practice?
- A. Become defensive and argue against the feedback.
 - B. Disregard the feedback and warn the colleagues on the supervisor.
 - C. Ignore the supervisor's feedback and continue as usual.
 - D. Reflect on the feedback and consider how to improve teaching.
15. In professional practice, what does "differentiated instruction" mean?
- A. Avoiding any adjustments to teaching techniques
 - B. Ignoring students' learning preferences to complete the syllabus.
 - C. Modifying teaching methods to suit individual student needs.
 - D. Teaching the same way to all students to avoid biases.
16. As a teacher, what should be your approach to communication with parents or guardians?
- A. Establish open and positive lines of communication with parents.
 - B. Maintain a secretive attitude and avoid contact.
 - C. Only communicate with parents about disciplinary issues of their wards.
 - D. Share negative feedback only with parents or guardians.
17. Which learning theory emphasizes the role of observation and imitation in the learning process?
- A. Behaviourism
 - B. Cognitivism
 - C. Constructivism
 - D. Humanism
18. According to the constructivist theory of learning, learners actively build their knowledge through
- A. imitation and reinforcement.
 - B. passive reception of information.
 - C. personal experiences and reflection.
 - D. social interactions with peers.
19. What is the purpose of establishing clear and consistent rules in the classroom? To
- A. change the rules frequently to keep students on their toes.
 - B. create an environment of fear and submission.
 - C. provide students with structure and expectations.
 - D. stifle students' creativity and independence.

20. Which of the following strategies is beneficial for promoting student engagement and minimizing disruptions in the classroom?
- A. Allowing students to wander freely during class.
 - B. Incorporating interactive and hands-on activities into lessons.
 - C. Isolating students who struggle to engage with the material.
 - D. Keeping lessons as monotonous as possible.