



Sr. No	Statement	Answer
1.	Enactive learning is the learning by_____.	Doing and experiencing consequences of actions
2.	Who are change agents?	Teachers
3.	SMARTER stands for_____.	specific, measurable, realistic, timed, energizing and relevant
4.	Development of practice is greatly increased if teachers	Share their experiences
5.	Effective team members are good at five C's in team composition. One of them is	Communicating
6.	Learning occurs when we tried to close the gap between which one of these?	What we think we know and what we actually know
7.	Which of the following are the stages the reflective practitioner has to go through while maintaining dialogic diaries?	Uncertainty, enthusiasm, lack of enthusiasm and habit
8.	Inter-professional learning happens at the level of the timetable and allocation of resources within the timetable and_____.	Curriculum
9.	Written reflection is positive and useful because	It is possible to evident all the experiences
10.	How many levels of task interdependence in team organization?	3
11.	The role of reflecting team in collaborating observation is to	Listen to the dialogue without interruption and take notes
12.	What is norming stage in team development?	People take on their roles efficiently
13.	Which of the following is an issue related to difference in mentoring?	Perspective
14.	The pastoral role of teacher is intended to provide students	care and attention

15.	Teamwork can assist in the development and promotion of inter-professional:	Communication
16.	In an organization, which of the following is the biggest barrier to reflective practice?	Lack of training
17.	Which of the following is a characteristic of self-regulated teacher?	Able to think about the way they are thinking
18.	An academic portfolio is an evolving collection of	Experiences and experiments over time
19.	Self-regulation is a _____ process	Cyclical
20.	Which of the following is NOT Interpersonal discourse?	Skeptical
21.	Force the reflective practitioner to consider data and information over time to see that information is consistent , relates to_____.	Questions of consistency
22.	What is Peer monitoring?	Professional relationship between reflective practitioner and colleague
23.	Within the domain there are_____ proficiencies that the reflective practitioner can focus on.	3
24.	In which of these areas peer observation focuses?	Planning, Teaching Strategies, Management, Assessment
25.	Communities of practice share specific domains and this/these numbers of domains is/are:	3
26.	Which of the following is closer to Vygotsky's sociocultural learning theory?	Experiences shared with a community of professionals
27.	COP is a group of people that work together for:	Common knowledge
28.	How many components teacher competency framework has?	6
29.	Why does group thinking act as a barrier to reflective practice?	It creates stereotyped views
30.	What is Peer monitoring?	Professional relationship between reflective practitioner and colleague
31.	In which of the following, dialogue can be a self-assessment tool for reflective practitioner?	
32.	Sharing knowledge and resources can lead to many benefits but NOT	Information gathering
33.	A community of practice can be described as a group of _____ working together to achieve a common goal	People

34.	The term team means a group of people working _____	Together with a common goal
35.	Team work can contribute to which one of these?	Job satisfaction
36.	In asynchronous discussion teacher	Reflect on theories learnt about teaching
37.	COP stands for which one of these?	Community of Practice
38.	Who are change agents?	Teachers
39.	Which of the following is an effect of situated learning on teachers?	Think critically and originally
40.	Which of the following is closer to Vygotsky's sociocultural learning theory?	Experiences shared with a community of professionals
41.	The question that reflective practitioner can ask at this _____ of Socratic method is What do you already think at this point.	Eliciting
42.	RP stands for?	Reflective practice
43.	What type of skill reflective practitioner needs to develop_____.	Flexible
44.	Which of the following option is suitable when teacher collaborating is a means for reflective practitioner to get feedback?	Focused, evidence-based, constructive, timely
45.	There are some particular drivers of inter-professional learning for reflective practitioner like Implement policies Modify negative attitude and perception Improve services	All of the above
46.	Which of the following is NOT a critical element of the dialogic process in terms of reflection?	
47.	Which of these is the main focus of lesson study?	Student learning
48.	Which of the following are the stages the reflective practitioner has to go through while maintaining dialogic diaries?	uncertainty, enthusiasm, lack of enthusiasm and habit
49.	Force the reflective practitioner to consider data and information over time to see that information is consistent , relates to_____.	Questions of consistency
50.	The goal of lesson study is to improve the:	Experiences provided to the students
51.	Which of the following is a characteristic of storming stage of team development for reflective practices?	understand how to work towards achieving a common goal
52.	Which one is a NOT a part of Specific domains shared by Communities of practice?	Success stories
53.	As an observer what do you need the most?	Give structured feedback
54.	What is the non-directive role of a mentor?	

55.	The conversation in the 7 C's model of supervision can create new understanding for	
56.	In which of these peers observation helps you?	Identify your own professional development needs
57.	Which of the following are processes for the creation of academic portfolio?	Collection Reflection Connections Selection
58.	Which of the following is NOT a critical element of the dialogic process in terms of reflection?	Observation

