

MUHAMMAD IMRAN	EDU406 - Critical Thinking and reflective Practice
Lecture No. 1 to 6 (Topic 01 to 36).	QUIZ NO 1
30-12, 2020	to 01-12, 2020

- Teacher reflect upon the larger context of education particularly with ethical and moral issues is an attribute of _____ **reflection.**
- What is the trickiest pedagogic task according to Stephan Brookfield? _____ **Getting inside student's heads**
- Re-theorising is the means by which Reflective Practitioners _____ **Critically examine practice and theories in the light of theories**
- The reflection which focuses on the investigating questions and clarifying the assumptions behind teaching activities is called as _____ **Practical action**
- Teachers mostly do not take what they did in class _____ **action**
- Which model encourages the teachers to think about a given situation and establish and action plan for dealing _____ **Gibbs reflective cycle**
- To increase our understanding, we need to _____ **respect evidence and reason**
- According to schon reflection in action and reflection on action all the mechanism reflective practitioners use that permit them to _____ **continually develop and learn from their experience or meet organizational and national standards**
- The term selective practice is derived from the work of _____ **Dewey**
- Critical reflection involves which of the following _____ **Analysing and evaluating**
- All the practices of formal instruction expect _____ **it develops its own assumptions**
- in which type of reflection historic political and critical values frame practical problems _____ **critical reflection**
- What does a lack of conceptual clarity mean? _____ **the educational community has different interpretations of reflection**
- A benefit of the green away model of reflection is _____ **It is cyclical**
- Which of the following assumptions does not underline action research?
- Which of the following best describes the benefits of reflective practice?** **It determines what counts as knowledge.**
- Teachers should value their reflection and their practice** _____
- In professional setting what is not considered as a characteristic of reflection _____
- According to sandwell's view giving emphasis on only individual reflection lead to _____
- Q23.According to Stephen Brook, reflective practice is?** **Empowers the teacher to appreciate the bigger picture surrounding teaching**
- Q47: Rapid reflection is all but** _____
- Q5: A common strand of reflecting-in-action and reflecting-on- practice is** **Connecting with feelings in relation to applications of theory**
- Which reflection requires models or framework which provide a specific and structured approach? _____
- Which one statement is the example of core best practice? **Teachers provides an enriched environment**
- What is reflective practice?** **Process of action to improve the professional role**
- What type of reflection allows teachers to modify his/her teaching strategy based on students responses? **All the above**
- All are the ways for a teacher to develop reflective practice strategies except _____
- Dialogic reflection has less intense approach and involve individuals _____
- Reflection on action deals with the happened **Outside the classroom**
- Lather stressed on the use of appropriate language in reflective practice to avoid: **All of above**

31. Q7: Bloom's model which guides the lowest level of reflection might use all the following except **Did I give enough time for individual activity?**
32. Which of the following is NOT a skill which underpins reflexivity? **Existential phenomenology**
33. Reflective practice helps teachers to generate new knowledge and ideas by _____
34. A critical friend can be defined as **A trusted person who asks provocative questions, provides data to examined through another lens, and offers critiques of a person's work as a friend**
35. What leads to the lacks in conceptual clarity of teachers is reflective practice process _____
36. Q13. What does the idea of reflective practice dismiss? Select the correct option **Teachers view**
37. What is the main characteristics of informal reflection _____
38. Q31. Which of the following is not a reason for reflective practice? Select the correct option **It is a professional requirement correct**
39. One of the principles of reflective practice is based on _____ research _____
40. Reflection is the ability to reflect on question ... to improve practice _____
41. In reflective practice, practitioner engage in a continuous cycle of self-observation and -----
----- **Self- evaluation**
42. Whose theory does not acknowledge the problematic nature of language and discourse within practice environment _____
43. Reflection can be described as ----- **A reconstruction mental review**
44. How critical reflection helps to deal with different perspective _____
45. Culture of reflective practice in your workplace shows _____
46. In reflective practice, practitioner engage in a continuous cycle of self-observation and _____.
47. What is question/ analysis in the reflective cycle?
48. The most basic level of reflection is called as:
49. All statements belong to technical reflection, except:
- 50.
- 51.
- 52.

Which of the following about teacher's teacher's professional knowledge and understanding is true?
Teachers need to develop reflection and evaluation to support their own and others practice

1. Reframing helps the reflective practitioner....? **Both a and b**
2. Personal attributes of critical thinkers include: **changing with the experiences**
3. A reflective practitioner plans his/her teaching through practical activities to develop knowledge and skills so that students can learn inductively and deductively in : **3-dimensional instruction**
4. Which one is called an example of critical thinking? **Questioning**
5. a Limitations of self-reflection are..... **the difference between perception and reality**
6. Frames are influenced by **Metaphors**
7. Which of the following is not the attribute of reflective practice? **It challenge and change practice**
8. Kolb's reflective cycle..... **Emphasizes the role experience play in learning**
9. The first step in the reflective practice process is : **make a list of teaching strategies that you used in previous week**
10. Personal attributes of critical thinkers includes : **all of above**

Linguistic refers to **Learning through spoken and written word**

11. Interpretation is the skills of **Understanding and transmitting**
12. Which reflective practice is done badly, ineffectively or inappropriately, it give rise to -----
----- concerns. **Professional**
13. Unreflective thinker is: **Unaware of the determining role of thinking**
14. Reflecting logically allows teachers to take control of their learning and helps them to develop overall----- **Competencies**
15. Epistemic stances **Change with the experiences**
16. All were the critiques on the Reflective practice movement except **Helps to improve teachers practice**
17. Critically reflective learning is nurtured by relationships between teacher and ----- **Learner**
18. The 4Ps reframing matrix are productive, planning potential and-----

People perspective

19.What act as catalyst to challenging the reflective practitioner to think at more advance levels?

Problem solving learning

Conceptual learning

Factual learning

Critical learning

20.One of the pedagogic concern raised by reflective teaching is called

Development readiness

Conceptual understanding

Instructional planning

None of the above

21.Critical Reflection helps to support or challenge our views, practices and feelings by providing

Observation

Experience

Evidences

Experiments

22.Critical Reflection involves which of the following?

Analysing and conceptualising

Analysing and evaluating

Reasoning and evaluating

Conceptualizing and describing

23.In what type of instructions, teacher uses inductive teaching to draw the statement of conceptual understanding from students?

In 3- dimensional instructions

In 2- dimensional instructions

In 1- dimensional instructions

In 4- dimensional instructions

24.Single loop learning has ----- strategies.

Automatic

Explanatory

Rigid

Singular

25.The cognitive process is characterized as essential to:

Lower order thinking

Logical thinking

Higher order thinking

Reflective thinking

26.The name of the Schon (1983) book is -----

The reflective practice

The reflective practitioner

The reflection

The critical reflection

27.----- quadrant of Jo-Han windows represent the things that are unknown by you and are unknown by others

Open area

Blind area

Hidden area

Unknown area

28.Concept is looked or understood differently by reframing core belief based on

Core belief

New supporting beliefs

Opposite supporting beliefs

Intuitions

29.A reflective practitioner is able to

Question assumptions and values

Think outside the box

Question other people's assumptions

All of the above

30. What is the evidence of reflecting thinking?

Reflective writing

Making judgments

Analyzing questions

Linking theory to practice

31. In 5-step model of critical thinking, the first step is:

Practice before your assess

Gather and review feedback

Learn through seeking answer

Determining goals/objectives

32. Theory that commands the thinking the action is known as

Theory in action

Theory in reaction

Critical theory

Theory in use

33. Micro- Outcomes involves:

The broad overall results of professional activity

The outcomes of very specific activities

The result of a partially completed activity

All of these

34. Reflective practice is important because it is used to:

Improve teacher's practice

Enhance the quality of learners

Promote school culture

Motivate teachers and students

35. Emancipatory phase of critical reflective enquiry helps to ----- in the class.

Maintain discipline

Promote rote learning

Encourage different ways of thinking

Discourage values, beliefs and practice.

1. Reflective practices focuses on.....

a)improvement

b)change

c)theories

d)intrepretation

2. Looking is the part of the reflective process which.....

a) occurs before teaching

b) occurs after teaching

c) occurs as a precondition for reflection

d) occurs as a response to experiences

3. Frames are influenced by.....

a)Metaphors

b) Individual interests

c) Perceptions

d)Experiences

3) Lather stressed on the use of appropriate language in reflective practice to avoide.....

a) Teaching students and teachers as objects

b) Manipulating students and teachers in reflection

c) confronting students and teachers as a thing in reflection

d) All of the above

4. which of the following do not transfer but are locked in time, place or a situation.....

a) concepts

b)ideas

c)facts

d)beliefs

5) Comprehensive account of the situation either verbally or in writing is termed as.....

a) Reflection

b)Description

c) Synthesis

d)Analysis

6. Reflective action plan involves being helped to.....

a) select a specific target

b)Planned a programme of discussion and observation over a fixed period

c)Evaluate your effectiveness

d)All of the above

7. core critical thinking skills are

a) Analysis

b) Inference

c)self regulation

d)All of these

8. Epistemic stances

a) Are the ways to organize knowledge

b)Never changes with the experiences

c) changes with the experiences

d) Are used to describe facts

9. what is the trickiest pedagogic task according to Stephen Brookfield?

a) Being fair with students task

b) Getting inside students' heads

c) Maintaining professional relation with colleagues

d) Participating in promoting school culture

10. A reframing matrix is a tool used because different people have different.....

a) Experiences to approach the problems

b))pace to cope up with the issue

c)protocols in the institution

d)Limitations to think

11. Reflective practice has been embraced by teachers, researchers, teachers and educators since last

a) two decades

b)three decades

c)four decades

d)five decades

12. When a professional practitioner is aware of the relevance of the skill it is called.....

a)conscious incompetence

b)conscious competence

c)in conscious competence

d)inconscious incompetence

13. A product for a teacher might include.....

a) Relationship with students

b) Approaches to assessment

c)strategies for behaviour management

d)All of these

14. Learning to learn is

a) An ability to pursue in learning

b) Identifying available opportunities

c) Building on prior learning and experience

d)All of the above

15. what are the indicators of a reflective practitioner?

a) Intellectual quality

b)Higher order thinking

c)Meta language

d) All of the above

16. Reframing helps to reflective practitioner.....

a) see alternative solutions and actions

b)see things from other perspective

c)both a and b

d)None of the above

17. Which of the following helps to reduce blind area and expand open area of a person in team context.....

a) feedback

- b) support
- c) Information
- d) reflection

18. Personal attributes of critical thinkers include:

- a) Honesty about emotions
- b) Evaluation disposition brone from open- mindness
- c) Personal awareness specially relating to personal bias
- d) All of the above

19. Reflecting logically allows teachers to take control of their learning and helps them to develop overall

- a) Personality
- b) Competencies
- c) Practices
- d) Performance

1. Which frames are used as a weapon to attach with other frames to convince people that our frame is a good one?

Rhetorical frames

2. The 4Ps in reframing matrix are Productive planning potential and____
People perspective

3. All are the barriers to the reflective practice except.
Lack of Critical thinking

4. Reflective practice is important because it is used to:
Enhance the quality of the learners

5. In reflecting writing it is important to select the most_____ part of the event only.
Significant

6. Double loop learning involves_____.
All of the above

7. A reframing matrix is a tool used because different peoples have different
Experience to approach problem

8. Exploring practice using inductive action planning requires_____
Clearly defined and expressed success criteria

9. Cognitive shortcuts that people use to help make sense of complex information is known as:
Concept map

10. Reflective teachers are more likely to develop _____ learners.
Reflective

11. In which type of reflection historic, political and cultural values frame practical problems?
Critical reflection

12. Which beliefs are behind to make the casual relation of frames?
Assumptions

13. Multiple intelligence theory benefits in_____
Development of strategies

14. According to Habermas, reflection requires a level of detachment and _____
Objectivity

15. A benefit of the greenaway model of reflection is_____
It is cyctical

16. A reflective practitioner is able to_____
Question assumption and values

17. The term reflective practice is derived from the work of _____
Schon

18. Criteria that is used for deciding if a situation is desirable or undesirable or if the idea is good one or a bad one is called as:
Value

19. According to a Brookfield, which is the most powerful lens for teachers?

The self lens

20. Looking in is the part of reflective process which _____

Occur before teaching

21. Synergistic thinking is

None of the above

22. Key feature of reflection are:

All of these

23. A reflective action plan involves being helped to:

All of these

24. What happened when the original starting point causes a dilemma that needs to be addressed?

Transformation

25. _____ include in personal challenges to effective reflective practice.

Pride

26. The major concern for a reflective practitioner is to be aware with their _____

Underlying beliefs and assumptions

27. The theorem is a formal method of speculation developed by the _____

Greeks

28. _____ activities are the translation of naturalistic intelligence for reflective practitioner

Categorizing, contrasting, classifying, organizing

29. Concept-based learning means the reflective practitioner _____

Work with deeper levels of conceptual understanding

1) which of the following is an example of warm feedback.

Warm feedback consists of supportive, appreciative statements

2) The critical lenses refer to

None of above

3) The practitioner accounts are considered non-problematic for all reasons except

No effort is made to foster reflection on language

4) making sound judgments in work-related situation is an attribute of

Ethical

5) The cognitive processes are characterized as essential to

Higher order thinking

6) The most basic level of reflection is called as

Technical

7) which of the following best describes a 'regular learning network':

A place for a teacher to come together and discuss matters and concerns

8) Technical rationing in reflection deals with the

Behavior and skills

9) critical reflection involves which of the following

Analysing and evaluating

10) quadrant of Johari windows represents the things that you are not aware of but are known by others

Blind area

11) reflective practitioner does not believe in

One single truth/one right way

12) learning + reflection = Experience Is known as

Boud's triangular representation

The first step in the reflective practice process is:

Examine teaching occasion particular that went bad

.....allows teachers to analyze what they have been learning and how they learned to take control of their development.

Critical reflection

In reflective practice, practitioners engage in a continuous cycle of self-observation and.....

Self evaluation

A 'product' for a teacher might include.....

All of the above

Absolute knowing is a process of

Learning from others

The stage-6 of critical thinking development is called as the thinker.

Accomplished

Which of the following is NOT a 'best' practice?

Follow the next closely to ensure coverage of the curriculum

Core Critical Thinking Skills are:

All of these

Reframing helps the Reflective Practitioner.....

Both 'a' and 'b'

In reflective writing the two source of evidence are: **your and academic reflection**

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Q1: To operationalize a best practice approach teachers must

Be committed to professional dialogue with other teachers

Be open-minded and committed to professionalism

See practice as a process of analysis

Be focused on technical proficiency

Q2: What is the impact of reflective practices on the teacher?

It leads higher quality practice

It leads to greater independence for the teacher

It sustains inclusive environments

Q3. Within a critical thinking framework, 'reasoning' is conducted from

A logical framework

An objective perspective

Both 'a' and 'b'

None of the above

Q4. The 'critical lenses' refer to

The perspectives that a teacher uses to generate different viewpoints

The focus given to the Reflective Practitioner by taking the 0 different viewpoints necessary to reflect on practice

A set of different viewpoints

None of the above

Q6.In a school a critical friend can be all of the following except

A teacher

A retired principal

A new teacher who started working in the school shortly after you

A friend from another school

Q8. According to Brookfield, which is the most powerful lens for teachers? Select the correct option

The Self Lens

The Student Lens

The Peers Lens

The Theory Lens

Q9: Double loop learning involves

Changing personal assumptions

Changing personal approaches

Both a and 'b'

None of the above

Q10. The Reflective Practitioner must _____.

Manage workloads as part of their role in planning and leading the profession

Ensure a suitable work-life balance

Both „a“ and „b“

none of above correct

Q11. Benjamin Bloom major work in is Select the correct option

Affective

Management

Cognitive

Psychomotor

Q12.Conceptual innovation is Select the correct option

Like re-framing

The same as re-framing

Not re-framing

Identifying new questions

Q14. What are the major mechanisms involved in critical thinking for the reflective practitioner? Select the correct option

Self-regulation

interpretation

both a and b

None of the above

Q15.What is question/ analysis in the reflective cycle? Select the correct option. **Taking on the role of researcher**

Q16. one of the four steps in action research.

Identifying the research problem

Q17. What do systematic reflexivity and epistemic reflexivity focus on? Select the correct option **Suppositions, theories, beliefs and assumptions**

Q18. Which of the following not a component of the process involved in reflective practice? Select the correct option **Subject Knowledge**

Q19. Which of the following is NOT a best practice? Select the correct option

Educates the whole child

Follows the text closely to ensure coverage of the curriculum

Students' active participation in learning

Challenging environments

Q20. Looking out is a combination of Select the correct option

A range of viewpoints about experiences

Looking around and looking back

Perspectives which direct the focus of attention

None of the above

Q21. One part of learning from reflection relies on teachers being open minded These characteristics include all but Select the correct option

Accepting consequences of their decisions

Viewing situations from multiple perspectives

Searching for alternative explanations for classroom events

Using evidence to support or evaluate a decision or position

Q22. What does evidence suggest as being most important for a long-term commitment to Reflective Practice?

Reflection is more effective when conducted collaboratively

Collaborating with colleagues encourages the Reflective Practitioner to focus on what values inform his/her teaching

Guidance and structure are key factors for Reflective Practitioners

When the Reflective Practitioner knows what is best for children

Q23. What does „a lack of conceptual clarity“ mean?

The educational community has different interpretations of reflection

It confuses perceptions about what happens in the classroom

It includes too many viewpoints and so becomes confusing for the individual

does not account for students' perspectives

Q24. Creative Thinking is not critical thinking because

It is not logical

It is not problem-centred

It is emotive

It is not based on „black-and-white“ thinking

Q25. Reflection-on-action can be described as _____

Thinking about what to do

A reconstructive mental review

Problem resolution

Weighing the pros and cons of alternatives

Q26.

Critical thinking is _____.

Select correct option:

A biological process

A psychological and cognitive process

A communication process

All of the above

Q29. Critical Reflection involves which of the following?

Select correct option:

Analysing and conceptualising

Analysing and evaluating

Reasoning and evaluating

Conceptualizing and describing

Q30. What factor makes reflection seem time-consuming?

Select correct option:

Regular learning networks are very time-consuming

Lack of leadership for Reflective Practice

Regular learning networks are very time-consuming

Staff is too busy

Q32. Self-regulation is Select the correct option

A metacognitive process correct

A creative process

A psychological process

A communication process

Q33. Learning from reflection can also be known as Select the correct option

Discussion-based learning

Enhancement-oriented learning

Professional development-based learning

Q34.To increase our 'understanding' we need to Select the correct option

Dismiss reasoning

R espect evidence and reason

Think critically

None of the above

1. The Reflective Practitioner must _____.

- Manage workloads as part of their role in planning and leading the profession
- Ensure a suitable work-life balance
- Both 'a' and 'b'
- None of the above

2. Reflection is NOT _____.

- A simple 'tick box' activity
- A routine activity for a teacher
- Both 'a' and 'b'
- None of the above

3. : Deductive learning is _____.

- From general to specific
- Rule base
- From unknown to known
- All the above

4. The Reflective Practitioner has adapted _____.

- Ways of knowing
- Patterns of reasoning
- Both 'a' and 'b'
- None of the above

5. Reflective writing focuses _____.

- On all aspects of an experience
- Critical incidences
- Specific details within an experience
- Ideas, concepts and opinions

6. : The Reflective Practitioner is concerned with _____.

- Using a wider range of experiences and research to underpin the approach to teaching
- Using a wider range of pedagogies as a means to realize excellence in teaching
- Both 'a' and 'b'
- None of the above

7. : Working inductively means to _____ .

- Identify a goal and explore strategies to achieve it
- Plan a programme of discussion and observation to improve
- Reflect in an exploratory and trial-and-error fashion
- None of the above

8. : By having an open-minded attitude, the Reflective Practitioner is _____.

- More reflective
- Adaptable to changing conditions
- Able to review experiences critically
- Is open to many new ideas

9. : Reflection can be negatively influenced by _____.

- A lack of objectivity
- The Reflective Practitioner ignoring the truth
- None of the above
- Both 'a' and 'b'

10.: The Professional Development Journal is _____.

- A personal diary
- An on-going discourse
- **A subjective dialogue**
- A list of critical incidents

11.: We understand frames through the use of _____.

- Metaphors providing explain them
- Metaphors to clarify them
- **Metaphors to communicate logic**
- None of the above

12.: The study of parts of the community fall in _____.

- Evaluation
- Synthesis
- Analysis
- **Knowledge**

13.: Concept-based learning means the Reflective Practitioner _____.

- Transfers learning to new concepts easily
- Makes meaning and process information more deeply
- Has a more thorough working knowledge of theories-in-use
- **Works with deeper levels of conceptual understanding**

14.: Being committed to the profession means _____.

- **Being responsible for continuing professional development**
- Being responsible for managing change
- Being responsible for changing policy and practice
- None of the above

15.: Concepts determine _____.

- How a Reflective Practitioner's perceptions are explained
- How a Reflective Practitioner's beliefs are explained
- **The frames for perception**
- The ways a Reflective Practitioner explains experience

16.: A Reflective Practitioner is able to _____.

- Question assumptions and values
- **Think 'outside the box'**
- Question other people's assumptions
- All of the above

17.: We develop theories-in-use as Reflective Practitioners to _____.

- Understand theories as we apply them
- Predict what will happen when we apply theory to practice
- **Explain situations**
- Generate schemas for translating theory into practice

18.: Exploring practice using inductive action planning requires _____.

- Clearly defined and expressed success criteria
- **Clearly identified evidence sources**
- Both 'a' and 'b'
- None of the above

19.: An effective action plan is _____.

- Developmental
- **Precise**
- Shared
- All of the above

20.: Professional knowledge relates to _____.

- **Subject knowledge**
- Communication skills
- Social interaction
- All of the above

21.: A reflective action plan provides the Reflective Practitioner with _____.

- **Targets, planning, evaluation**
- Specific target-setting, identification of actions, evaluation of success
- Specific targets, activities, success criteria
- None of the above

22.: Reflective writing _____.

- Is personal
- **Links theory to practice**
- Questions experience

23. Our assumption can be **Perceptual**.

24. Our assumptions can be **revealed and explored through four lenses**.

25. A product for a teacher might include. **All of above**

26. A paradigm shift is. **Brings a new set of concepts**

27. Reframing for new learning is. **Focused on inventing new strategies**

28. Concept formation involves. **Perception, abstraction, generalization**

29. The highest level of Bloom taxonomy is. **Evaluation**

30. Using a reflective action plan is valuable. **To set targeted action points**

31. The Professional development Journal supports the RP to. **Reflect on experiences**

32. Inductive learning is. **Specific to general**

84: We can make theory-in-use visible by..

a) Construction someone's theory-in-use from observations of behavior

- b) Clues for discovering the theory-in-use
- c) Developing ideas
- d) Exploring concepts

85: A 'problem statement'

a) Is not too specific

- b) Find solutions to problems
- c) Does not find solutions to problems
- d) Is not too general

87: The benefits of concept-based learning..

- a) Depend on the experience of the reflective practitioner
- b) **Depend on the intellectual level of thinking of the reflective practitioner**
- c) Depend on the emotional engagement of the reflective practitioner
- d) Depend on the psychological engagement of the reflective practitioner

88: The reflective practitioner uses 3-dimensional instruction to

- .. b) Develop understanding of connection between topics/subject
- c) Build use multiple intelligence in their teaching

d) all of the above

89: critically reflective teaching is .

- . a) responsible for highly effective pedagogies
- B) responsive and adaptable to meet learners' needs
- c) a social process involving family and community
- d) all of the above**

According to moon what are the key aspects of reflective practice.

- A). reflective practice is a form of mental processing**
- b. Relies of a cognitive re processing of experience
- c. aims to understand complexity and confusion in experience
- d. All of the above.**

10. Which of the following is not the best practice?

ANS. **Follows the text closely to ensure coverage of the curriculum**

11. One part of learning from reflection relies on teachers being open minded . these characteristics include all but.?

Ans. **Using evidence to support or evaluate a decision or position.**

12. What is hyper reflexivity?

Ans. **Deconstructing applications of knowledge in the classroom.**

13. The most significant part of the model is...? **Ans learning from experience**
14. DATA refers to...? **The four steps analytical process necessary for guiding reflection**

Which of the following about teacher's teacher's professional knowledge and understanding is true?
Ans. Teachers need to develop reflection and evaluate to support their own practice

20) Personal attributes of critical thinkers include:
Honesty about emotions
Evaluation disposition borne from open-mindedness
Personal awareness especially relating to personal bias
All of the above

Kolb's reflective cycle:
Emphasis the role experience plays in learning
Illustrates the developmental nature of reflection
Both a, b
None of the above

Which of following is not the reason of reflective practice:
Reflective practice helps students learn
It encourages us to understand our learners and their needs
It is a professional requirement
Reflective Practitioners models reflective learning

What are three levels of reflection:
Technical, empirical, practical
Technical, practical, Critical
Rational, Technical, Critical
Rational, Practical, Critical

Processes in participatory reflection include all of the following except
Careful description
Thoughtful listening
Extending thinking
None of the above

knowing in action is described by Schon as:
Our knowing is ordinarily implicit in our patterns of action
When we cannot say what we know
When we go about spontaneous, intuitive performance of the actions of every day life
All of the above

Learning from reflection can also be known as
Professional development based learning

Which of the following assumptions does not underline action research
Teachers and other education professionals can and will engage in systematic research only if they are given adequate time and additional pay

Interpretation is the skill of
Understanding and transmitting
Cognition and communication
Thinking and talking
Receiving and sending information

When we think habitually, we _____
Ans: Ignore Data

A learning 'hub' which challenges practice and policy.

Looking in is the part of the reflective process which _____
Ans: Occurs as a response to experiences

Which of the following is an example of warm feedback?
Ans: Warm feedback consists of supportive, appreciative statements

Self-regulation is _____
Ans: A metacognitive process

One principle of reflection in the Roth Model is that _____
Ans: It uses ‘what’, ‘why’ and ‘how’ questions

Question 1:
Which of the following about teacher's professional knowledge and understanding is true?

- Once reflection becomes a habit you will not need to develop your reflective skills further
- Everyone always learns from experience
- **Teachers need to develop reflection and evaluation of their practice**

Question No.2:
According to Stephen Brook, reflective practice is?

- Locates teaching within the context of the school agenda
- Empowers the teacher to appreciate the bigger picture surrounding teaching
- **a way for teaches to understand their problems**
- None of the above

Question 3:
Which of the following is NOT a ‘best’ practice? Pg.19

- Educates the whole child
- **Follows the text closely to ensure coverage of the curriculum**
- Students’ active participation in learning

Question No.4:
What does evidence suggest as being most important for a long-term commitment to Reflective Practice? Pg294

- Reflection is more effective when conducted collaboratively
- **Collaborating with colleagues encourages the Reflective Practitioner to focus on what values inform his/her teaching**
- Guidance and structure are key factors for Reflective Practitioners
- When the Reflective Practitioner knows what is best for children

Challenging environments

Question 5:
Which of the following is considered the least effective form of teacher development?

- **Certificated Courses**
- Workshops
- n-school mentoring
- Communities of Practice

Question 6:
Knowing-in-action is described by Schon as _____.

- Our knowing is ordinarily implicit in our patterns of action
- **When we cannot say what we know**
- When we go about the spontaneous, intuitive performance of the actions of everyday life
- All of the above

Question 7:
What are the major mechanisms involved in critical thinking for the reflective practitioner?

- Self-regulation
- interpretation
- **both ‘a’ and ‘b’**
- None of the above

question 8:
Creative Thinking is not critical thinking because

- It is not logical
- It is not problem-centred
- **It is emotive**
- it is not based on ‘black-and-white’ thinking

Question 9:
‘Looking out’ is a combination of _____.

- **A range of viewpoints about experiences**
- Looking around’ and ‘looking back’
- Perspectives which direct the focus of attention
- None of the above

Question 10:
Which of the following assumptions does NOT underlie action research?

- Teachers and other education professionals have authority to make decisions
- Teacher and other education professionals want to improve their practice

- Teachers and other education professionals can and will engage in systematic research only if they are given adequate time and additional pay
- Teachers and other education professionals are committed to continued professional development

DATA refers to pg.40

- The analysis of an event
- The teacher describing, analysing, thinking and acting
- The four steps analytical process necessary for guiding reflection

3:

What is reflective practice?

- A process to evaluate teaching
- Process leading to activity in response to any aspects of the professional role
- Process of action to improve the professional role
- none of these

4:

What is the impact of reflective practices on the teacher

- It leads higher quality practice
- It changes teacher’s values and beliefs
- It leads to greater independence for the teacher
- It sustains inclusive environments

5:

Which of the following about teacher's teacher’s professional knowledge and understanding is true?

Once reflection becomes a habit you will not need to develop your reflective skills further

- Everyone always learns from experience
- Teachers need to develop reflection and evaluation of their practice
- teachers need to develop reflection and evaluation to support their own and others practice

6

What does ‘a lack of conceptual clarity’ mean?

- The educational community has different interpretations of reflection
- It confuses perceptions about what happens in the classroom
- It includes too many viewpoints and so becomes confusing for the individual
- does not account for students’ perspectives

7

According to Brookfield, which is the most powerful lens for teachers?

- The Self Lens
- The Student Lens
- the peers lens, the theory lens

8

Which of the following is an example of ‘warm’ feedback?

- Warm feedback extends thinking and raises concerns about teaching
- Warm feedback consists of supportive, appreciative statements
- Warm feedback raises questions
- none

9

Which of the following is not reflection in a professional setting?

- Deliberate
- Theory-focused
- Object-led
- Purposeful

10

The ‘critical lenses’ refer to

- The perspectives that a teacher uses to generate different viewpoints
- The focus given to the Reflective Practitioner by taking the different viewpoints necessary to reflect on practice
- A set of different viewpoints
- None

2:

Reflection-on-action can be described as _____

- Thinking about what to do
- A reconstructive mental review
- Problem resolution
- Weighing the pros and cons of alternatives

3:

Which of the following is NOT a principle of Reflective Practice? Pg.8

Select correct option:

- It is problem-oriented
- It is based on action research
- It is data-driven
- It is research-led

4:
Which of the following is NOT one of the four steps in action research?

- Select correct option:
- Identifying the research problem
 - **Developing a professional measurement instrument**
 - Obtaining the necessary information to answer the question
 - Developing a plan of action

6:
Critical thinking is _____.

- Select correct option:
- A biological process
 - A psychological and cognitive process
 - A communication process
 - **All of the above**

7:
What are three levels of reflection?

- Select correct option:
- Technical, empirical and practical
 - **Technical, practical and critical**
 - Rational, technical and critical
 - Rational, practical and critical

8
What is question/ analysis in the reflective cycle?

- Select correct option:
- **Taking on the role of researcher**
 - Using quantitative data to make decisions
 - Describing a situation
 - Asking many questions

1:
Interpretation is the skills of _____.

- Select correct option:
- **Understanding and transmitting**
 - Cognition and communication
 - Thinking and talking
 - Receiving and sending information

2
Critical Reflection involves which of the following?

- Select correct option:
- Analysing and c
 - **Analysing and evaluating**
 - Reasoning and evaluating
 - Conceptualising and describing

2:
Which of the following is NOT one of the four steps in action research?

Select correct option:
Action Research is...Process, Collaboration, Improvement, Practice, Communication

pg.250

3
What is part of the analytical process for the practitioner?

- Select correct option:
- The identification of own assumptions
 - The examination of the underlying values base
 - Both 'a' and 'b'
 - None of the above

4
Why reflective practice is so important?

- Select correct option:
- Research highlights the importance of reflective practice for changing personal values biases
 - **Research shows that reflective practice is essential for developing our understanding about teaching and learning**
 - Research shows that students grades increase when they are taught by a reflective practitioner
 - Research shows that reflective practitioners are more profession

5
The most significant part of the model is _____.

- Select correct option:
- Learning from experience
 - **Learning from reflecting**
 - Learning from information
 - Learning from knowledge

6
What do systematic reflexivity and epistemic reflexivity focus on?

Select correct option:

- Beliefs, values and assumptions
- Methods and theories
- Suppositions, theories, beliefs and assumptions
- Praxis, values, theories and beliefs

7

When we think habitually, we _____.

Select correct option:

- Dismiss reasoning
- Have a fixed focus which distracts attention
- Ignore data
- None of the above

8

Double loop learning involves _____.

Select correct option:

- Changing personal assumptions
- Changing personal approaches pg.51
- Both ‘a’ and ‘b’
- None of the above

9

What factor makes reflection seem time-consuming?

Select correct option:

- Regular learning networks are very time-consuming
- Lack of leadership for Reflective Practice
- Regular learning networks are very time-consuming
- Staff is too busy

1. Is not reflection in a professional setting? Object-led
2. Best practice approach teachers must . Be committed to professional dialogue with other teachers
3. Critical reflection facilitates_____ learning. Fosters transformational learning
4. Why reflective practice is so important? Research shows that reflective practice is essential for developing our understanding about teaching and learning.
5. True about teacher’s professional knowledge and understanding?
6. What is reflection practice? Process of action to improve the professional role
7. Best describes a regular learning network. A learning “hub” which challenge practice and policy
8. According to Moon. What are the key aspects of reflective practice? Reflection is a form of mental processing

Self-regulation is _____. EDU406

Creative Thinking is not critical thinking because _____. EDU406

Does critical Reflection involve which of the following? EDU406

Kolb’s reflective cycle _____. edu406

Within a critical thinking framework, ‘reasoning’ is conducted from _____. EDU406

What factor makes reflection seem time-consuming? EDU406

According to Moon, what are the key aspects of reflective practice? EDU406

What is the impact of reflective practices on the teacher? edu406