

EDU406
GRAND QUIZ FILE
DEVELOPED WITH THE HELP OF
GROUP: B.ed (1.5) VU SEMESTER 1

1. One part of learning from reflection relies on teachers being open-minded. These characteristics include all but.....
 - a) Accepting consequences of their decisions
 - b) Viewing situations from multiple perspectives
 - c) Searching for alternatives explanations for classroom events
 - d) Using evidence to support or evaluate a decision or position**
2. What is hyper-reflexivity?
 - a) Reflecting on the components parts of changing practice
 - b) Deconstructing applications of knowledge in the classroom**
 - c) Deconstructing meaning acquired from experiences in the classroom
 - d) Acquiring meaning from experiences in the classroom
3. Kolb's reflective cycl
 - a) Emphasises the role experience plays in learning
 - b) Illustrates the developmental nature of reflection
 - c) Both 'a' and 'b'**
 - d) None of the above
4. Which of the following is not a reason for reflective practice?
 - a) Reflective practice helps students learn
 - b) It encourages us to understand our learners and their needs
 - c) It is a professional requirement
 - d) Reflective practitioner models reflective learning**
5. To operationalize a best practice approach teachers must
 - a) Be committed to professional dialogue with other teachers**
 - b) Be open-minded and committed to professionalism
 - c) See practice as a process of analysis
 - d) Be focused on technical proficiency
6. Rapid reflection is all but
 - a) Contemplative**
 - b) Immediate
 - c) On-going
 - d) automatic
7. Processes in participatory reflection include all of the following except
 - a) Careful description
 - b) Thoughtful listening
 - c) Extending thinking
 - d) None of the above**
8. A critical friend can be defined as
 - a) Someone who assume a directive role
 - b) A trusted person who asks provocative questions, provides data to be examined through another lens, and others critiques of a person's work as a friend**
 - c) A colleague who provides solutions to problems
 - d) Judges actions and behaviors as part of feedback

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9. Bloom's model which guides the lowest level of reflection might use all the following except

- a) Was my explanation clear enough for the students?
- b) Was the lesson complete on time?
- c) Did I give enough time for individual activity?
- d) What instructional strategies were used?**

10: 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**
- Teachers need to develop reflection and evaluation to support their own and other practice

11: 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**
- Is a way for teachers to understand their problems
- None of the above**

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

- a) Educates the whole child
- b) Follows the text closely to ensure coverage of the curriculum**
- c) Students' active participation in learning
- d) Challenging environments

13: 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 Challenging environments

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

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

15: 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

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

- Self-regulation
- interpretation
- both 'a' and 'b'**

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- None of the above

17: 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

18: in a school, a critical friend can be all of the following except

- a) A teacher
- b) A retired principal
- c) A new teacher who started working in the school shortly after you
- d) **A friend from another school**

19: '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

20: 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

21. Personal attributes of critical thinkers include

- a) Honesty about emotions
- b) Evaluative disposition borne from open-mindedness
- c) Personal awareness especially relating to personal bias
- d) **All of the above**

22. DATA refers to

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

23: 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

24: 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

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

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

- 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

26 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

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

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

28 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 of the above

29 Within a critical thinking framework, 'reasoning' is conducted from

- a) A logical framework
- b) An objective perspective
- c) **Both 'a' and 'b'**
- d) None of the above

30: Which of the following not a component of the process involved in reflective practice

- a) E diss
- b) **Subject knowledge**
- c) Interpersonal relationship
- d) Personality values

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

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

32 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**

33: Learning from reflection can also be known as

- a) Discussion-based learning
- b) Enhancement-oriented learning
- c) **Professional development-based learning**
- d) Inquiry-oriented learning

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34: 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

35: Which of the following is NOT a principle of Reflective Practice?

Select correct option:

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

36: 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

37: Re-theorising is the means by which Reflective Practitioners _____.

Select correct option:

- Critically examine practice
- Critically examine theories
- **Critically examine practice and theories in the light of theories**
- Critically examine data and research in the light of theories

38: Critical thinking is _____.

Select correct option:

- A biological process
- A psychological and cognitive process
- A communication process
- **All of the above**

39: 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

40 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**

41: Interpretation is the skills of _____.

Select correct option:

- Understanding and transmitting
- **Cognition and communication**

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- Thinking and talking
- Receiving and sending information

42 Critical Reflection involves which of the following?

Select correct option:

- Analysing and c
- **Analysing and evaluating**
- Reasoning and evaluating
- Conceptualising and describing

43 : According to Schon, reflection-in-action and reflection-on-action are the mechanisms reflective practitioners use that permit them to.....

- a) Continually develop and learn from their experience
- b) Meet organizational/ national standards
- c) **Both 'a' and 'b'**
- d) None of the above

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

Select correct option:

- a) Identifying the research problem
- b) **Developing a professional measurement instrument**
- c) Obtaining the necessary information to answer the equation
- d) Developing a plan of action

45: 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

46: 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

47: The most significant part of the model is ____.

Select correct option:

- **Learning from experience**
- Learning from reflecting
- Learning from information
- Learning from knowledge

48: What do systematic reflexivity and epistemic reflexivity focus on?

Select correct option:

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

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- Praxis, values, theories and beliefs

49: When we think habitually, we ____.

Select correct option:

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

50: Double loop learning involves ____.

Select correct option:

- Changing personal assumptions
- Changing personal approaches
- **Both 'a' and 'b'**
- None of the above

51: What factor makes reflection seem time-consuming?

Select correct option:

- a) Regular learning networks are very time-consuming
- b) Lack of leadership for Reflective Practice
- c) Regular learning networks are very time-consuming
- d) Staff is too busy**

52: Which of the following best describes the benefits of reflective practice?

- a) It changes the balance of power
- b) It determines what counts as knowledge**
- c) It provides opportunity for knowledge sharing which empowers teachers
- d) It determines foundation to more egalitarian perspectives

53: What does the idea of reflective practice dismiss?

- a) Patriarchal views
- b) Teachers view
- c) Greater involvement of teacher in setting the education agenda
- d) Fixed perception of the nature of the learning**

54: To operationalize a best practice approach teachers must

- a) Be committed to professional dialogue with other teachers**
- b) Be open-minded and committed to professionalism
- c) See practice as a process of analysis
- d) Be focused on technical proficiency

55. Looking in 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 experience

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56: Which of the following Best describes a ‘regular learning network’?

- a) A learning “hub” which challenge practice and policy
- b) A leaning hub of reflective practice
- c) A hub for sustained improvement in the lives of teachers
- d) A placed for teachers to come together and discuss matters of concern**

57: According to Moon. What are the key aspects of reflective practice?

- a) Reflection 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**

58: 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

59: Reflection is NOT _____.

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

60 :Deductive learning is _____.

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

61: The Reflective Practitioner has adapted _____.

- Ways of knowing
- Patterns of reasoning
- Both ‘a’ and ‘b’**
- None of the above

62: Reflective writing focuses _____.

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

63: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

64: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

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

- More reflective
- Adaptable to changing conditions**
- Able to review experiences critically

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- Is open to many new ideas

66: Reflection can be negatively influenced by _____.

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

67: The Professional Development Journal is _____.

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

68: We understand frames through the use of _____.

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

69: The Reflective Practitioner has adapted _____.

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

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

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

71: 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**

72: 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

73: 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

74: A Reflective Practitioner is able to _____.

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

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

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- **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

77: Effective writing in a Professional Development Journal _____.

- May include diagrams and drawings
- Is short and precise
- **Both 'a' and 'b'**
- None of the above

78: 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

79: An effective action plan is _____.

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

80: Professional knowledge relates to _____.

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

81: 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

82: Reflective writing _____.

- Is personal
- Links theory to practice
- Questions experience
- **All of the above**

83: Benjamin Bloom major work in is....

- a) Affective

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- b) Management
 - c) Cognitive**
 - d) Psychomotor
- 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
- 86: Professional knowledge relates to
- a) Subject knowledge
 - b) Communication skills
 - c) Social interaction
 - d) All of the above**
- 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
- a) Develop skills for concept-based teaching
 - 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**
- 90: a paradigm shift is
- a) brings a new set of concepts
 - b) provides the opportunity to understand and manage changing
 - c) support reflection through a simple frame work related to rule
 - d) all of the above**
- 91: our assumptions can be
- a) perceptual
 - b) situational**
 - c) Rhetorical
 - d) instructional
- 92: Reframing for new learning is
- a) process for improving understanding
 - b) focused on inventing new strategies

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- c) based on solving conflicts
- d) **all of the above**

93: Being committed to the profession means

- a) **being responsible for continuing professional development**
- b) being responsible for managing change
- c) being responsible for changing policy and practice
- d) none of the above

94: which of the following best support the reflective practitioner to categorise the interpretation of an experience?

- a) Meaningful
- b) Significant
- c) Relevant
- d) **All of the above**

95: concept formation involves

Ans: Perception, abstraction, generalization

96: inductive learning is

Ans: from specific to general

97: the highest level of bloom taxonomy is

Ans: evaluation

98: using a reflective action plan is valuable

Ans: to set targeted action points

99: we understand frame through the use of

Ans: metaphors to communicate logic

100: the professional development journal supports the reflective practitioner to

Ans: reflect on experience

101: a limitation of reflection is

Ans: the difference between perception and reality