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Book 406

FINAL TERM 2021

QUIZ 3+4

**Past + cURRENT
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1. A Mnemonic is a _____ **learning technique**
2. The most important feature of becoming a reflective practitioner is the focus on _____ **why to learn**
3. An objective is a clearly defined target that has the following characteristics
_____ **SMART specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, timed**

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4. The lowest level of cognitive domain in Bloom's Taxonomy is _____ **knowledge**
5. SMARTER stands for _____ **specific, measurable, realistic, timed, energizing and relevant**
6. The pastoral role of teacher is intended to provide students _____ **care and attention**
7. The most significant factors that affect work based learning are _____ **accreditation and assessment**
8. Which of the following about teacher's professional knowledge and understanding is true? **Teachers need to develop reflection and evaluation of their practice**
9. According to Stephen Brook, reflective practice is? **a way for teaches to understand their problems**
10. Which of the following is NOT a 'best' practice? **Follows the text closely to ensure coverage of the curriculum**
11. What does evidence suggest as being most important for a long-term commitment to Reflective Practice? **Collaborating with colleagues encourages the Reflective Practitioner to focus on what values inform his/her teaching**
12. Which of the following is considered the least effective form of teacher development? **Certificated Courses**
13. Knowing-in-action is described by Schon as **When we cannot say what we know**
14. What are the major mechanisms involved in critical thinking for the reflective practitioner? **both 'a' and 'b'**
15. Creative Thinking is not critical thinking because **It is emotive**
16. 'Looking out' **is a combination of A range of viewpoints about experiences**
17. Which of the following assumptions does NOT underlie action research? **Teachers and other education professionals can and will engage in systematic research only if they are given adequate time and additional pay**
18. DATA refers to **the four steps analytical process necessary for guiding reflection**
19. What is reflective practice? **Process of action to improve the professional role**
20. What is the impact of reflective practices on the teacher **It leads higher quality practice**
21. Once reflection becomes a habit you will not need to develop your reflective skills further **Teachers need to develop reflection and evaluation of their practice**
22. What does 'a lack of conceptual clarity' mean? **The educational community has different interpretations of reflection**
23. According to Brookfield, which is the most powerful lens for teachers? **The Student Lens**
24. Which of the following is an example of 'warm' feedback? **Warm feedback consists of supportive, appreciative statements**
25. Which of the following is not reflection in a professional setting? **Object-led**
26. The 'critical lenses' refer to **the focus given to the Reflective Practitioner by taking the different viewpoints necessary to reflect on practice**
27. Reflection-on-action can **be described as Thinking about what to do**
28. Which of the following is NOT a principle of Reflective Practice? **None**
29. Which of the following is NOT one of the four steps in action research? **Developing a professional measurement instrument**
30. Re-theorising is the means by which **Reflective Practitioners critically examine practice and theories in the light of theories**
31. Critical thinking is _____. **All of the above**

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32. What are three levels of reflection? **Technical, practical and critical**
33. What is question/ analysis in the reflective cycle? **Taking on the role of researcher**
34. Interpretation is the skills of **Understanding and transmitting**
35. Critical Reflection involves which of the following? **Analyzing and evaluating**
36. Action Research is **Process, Collaboration, Improvement, Practice, Communication**
37. Why reflective practice is so important? **Research shows that reflective practice is essential for developing our understanding about teaching and learning**
38. The most significant part of the model is **Learning from reflecting**
39. What do systematic reflexivity and epistemic reflexivity focus on? **Beliefs, values and assumptions**
40. When we think habitually, **we ignore data**
41. Double loop learning involves **Changing personal approaches**
42. What factor makes reflection seem time-consuming? **Regular learning networks are very time-consuming**
43. Is not reflection in a professional setting? **Object-led**
44. Best practice approach teachers must. **Be committed to professional dialogue with other teachers**
45. Critical reflection facilitates _____ learning. Fosters **transformational** learning
46. Why reflective practice is so important? **Research shows that reflective practice is essential for developing our understanding about teaching and learning.**
47. What is reflection practice? **Process of action to improve the professional role**
48. Best describes a regular learning network. **learning "hub" which challenge practice and policy**
49. According to Moon. What are the key aspects of reflective practice? **Reflection is a form of mental processing**
50. The Reflective Practitioner must _____. **None of the above**
51. Reflection is NOT _____. **simple 'tick box' activity**
52. The Reflective Practitioner has adapted _____. **Both 'a' and 'b'**
53. Reflective writing focuses _____. **On all aspects of an experience**
54. The most important feature of becoming a reflective practitioner is the focus on _____ **how to learn.**
55. An objective is a clearly defined target that has the following characteristics **specific and measureable.**
56. Socratic Method is about _____ **questioning.**
57. The most significant are that affect work based learning _____ **accreditation and assessment.**
58. The Reflective Practitioner is concerned with **Using a wider range of pedagogies as a means to realize excellence in teaching**
59. Working inductively means to _____ **identify a goal and explore strategies to achieve it**
60. By having an open-minded attitude, the Reflective _____ **Practitioner is more reflective**
61. Reflection can be _____ **negatively influenced by A lack of objectivity**
62. The Professional _____ **Development Journal is A subjective dialogue**
63. We understand _____ **frames through the use of Metaphors to communicate logic**
64. The Reflective _____ **Practitioner has adapted Ways of knowing**
65. The study of parts of the _____ **community fall in Knowledge**

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66. Concept-based learning means _____
_____ **the Reflective Practitioner Works with deeper levels of conceptual understanding**
67. Being committed _____
_____ **to the profession means being responsible for continuing professional development**
68. Concepts determine _____ **the frames for perception**
69. A Reflective Practitioner is able to _____ **Think 'outside the box'**
70. We develop theories-in-use as Reflective Practitioners _____ **to Explain situations**
71. Effective writing in a Professional Development Journal _____ **May include diagrams and drawings**
72. Exploring practice using inductive action planning requires _____ **Clearly identified evidence sources**
73. An effective action plan is _____ **Precise**
74. Professional knowledge relates to _____ **Communication skills**
75. A reflective action plan provides the Reflective Practitioner with _____ **Targets, planning, evaluation**
76. Reflective writing _____ **Links theory to practice**
77. Our assumption can _____ **be Perceptual.**
78. A product for a teacher might include. _____ **All of above**
79. A paradigm shift is. _____ **Brings a new set of concepts**
80. Reframing for new learning is. _____ **Focused on inventing new strategies**
81. Concept formation involves. _____ **Perception, abstraction, generalization**
82. The highest level of Bloom taxonomy is. _____ **Evaluation**
83. Using a reflective action plan is valuable. _____ **To set targeted action points**
84. The Professional development Journal supports the RP to. _____ **Reflect on experiences**
85. Inductive learning is. _____ **None of the above**
86. SOAR stands for _____ **strengths, opportunities, aspirations and results**
87. Which of the following are not the similarities between AI and critical Inquiry? **Rationality and reason**
88. Appreciative inquiry (AI) is **the study and exploration of what gives life to human system when they function at their best**
89. How many principles of AI _____ **5**
90. Social skill in Gibb's model include **Accepting responsibility**
91. AI cycle consists of **4** elements
92. Which of the following are the internal barriers of Boud's model? **Previous negative experiences**
93. Which of the following is not the component of Dewey's inquiry cycle _____ **implement**
94. How many stages of Boud's triangular representation of reflective learning _____ **three**
95. All the following are correct with reference to class room management EXCEPT: **promoting a culturally biased classroom**
96. Within the domain there are _____ proficiencies that the reflective practitioner can focus on _____ **3**
97. Teacher competence framework has **4** components
98. **Interpersonal** learning through feeling, values and attitudes
99. The teacher competency model enables teachers to develop their _____ **identity**
100. According to **critical philosophy perspective** teaching practice is viewed as a form of social life in which different forms of domination
101. The teacher also must possess interpersonal skill that foster _____ **peer collaboration**
102. There are **9** characteristics of high performing schools.

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103. Professional identity is **a more or less conscious apprehension of what constitutes good and professional teaching and learning** The symptoms of **conscious of their interaction**
104. The lowest level of cognitive domain in Bloom's Taxonomy is _____ **knowledge**
105. The benefits of utilizing (MI) theory are _____ **it generates a broad survey of experiences across levels and disciplines**
106. Change can also be **Evaluative** i.e. how we go about and think about work and even the outcomes can also be looked at from a change perspective
107. **Ripple model** can be used by the reflective practitioner to consider how to consider how their teaching addresses certain questions
108. SMARTER stands for _____ **specific, measurable, restrict, timed, energizing and relevant**
109. Which of the following is not the component of Dewey's inquiry cycle _____ **implement.**
110. Boud's formulated the model in _____ **1985.**
111. How many stages of Boud's Triangular Representation of Reflective Learning _____ **three.**
112. In his 1933 work, "How We Think", Dewey distinguishes between **four** different modes of thinking.
113. How many phases of reflection are? _____ **Six**
114. Gibbs reflective cycle has **six** stages.
115. How many Principles of AI? _____ **Five**
116. The Objects of Action Research Enquiry Are _____ **All of these**
117. Action research engages teachers in a cycle of _____ **experience, critical reflection and action.**
118. The _____ **'a' and 'b'**



1. 'Fairness' in terms of professionalism mean _____ **supporting all students regardless of their problems**
2. How many levels does Bloom's taxonomy has _____ **three**
3. A Mnemonic is _____ **a learning technique**
4. The pastoral role of teacher is intended to provide students _____ **care and attention**
5. Socratic Method is about _____ **questioning**
6. Teacher competence framework has _____ components _____ **4**
7. Group thinking act as a barrier to reflective practice because it _____ **creates stereotyped views**
8. The biggest challenge of work-based learning are _____ **communication gap**
9. The teacher competency model enables teachers to develop _____ **their identity**
10. Team cohesiveness is based around a number of factors of team and the way team works. FOR example _____ **All of the above**
11. Self-regulation is a _____ process. _____ **linear one-way**
12. SMARTER goals are _____ specific, measurable, realistic, timed, energizing and relevant
13. The term team means _____ **a group of people working together**
14. Questions of Assumption- force the reflective practitioner to _____ **understand and reflect on information.**
15. Heterogeneous teams are more creative in nature because team member _____ **have more conflicts**
16. The lowest level of cognitive domain in Bloom's Taxonomy is _____ **knowledge**
17. The teacher also must possess interpersonal skill that foster _____ **peer collaboration**
18. The Norming stage in the team development is where _____ **People take on their roles efficiently**
19. How many domains of teacher identity _____ **three**
20. How many continuums of work based learning are _____ **2**
21. The most significant factors that affect work based learning are _____ **accreditation and assessment**
22. Which one of the following is not related to work based learning _____ **Professional Failure**

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23. The four steps in Socratic Method are _____
24. Effective team members are good at five C's in team composition. One of them is _____ **Communicating**
25. Within the domain there are _____ proficiencies that the reflective practitioner can focus on. _____ **3**
26. Learning from day to day chaos means _____ **learning from day to day experience**

QUIZ NO 3

1. The reflective practitioner has to go through the four stages _____ while maintaining dialogic diaries which are _____ **Uncertainty, enthusiasm, lack of enthusiasm and habit**
2. Lesson study focuses more on _____ **Student learning**
3. Change can also be _____ i.e. how we go about and think about our work and even the outcomes can also be looked at from a change perspective _____ **Evaluative**
4. A _____ is somebody who is working along-side students in the classroom, supporting and encouraging vast challenges and cheer leading the successes of students. _____ **Teacher**
5. The question that reflective practitioner can ask at this _____ of Socratic method is What do you already think at this point. _____ **Eliciting**
6. The reflective practitioner needs to engage with one key understanding that is _____ **professionalism.**
7. Written reflection is positive and useful because _____ **It is possible to evident all the experiences**
8. Can you form a new proposition given what you have just learned? This question is related to the stage _____ **Decide**
9. How many steps in Socratic questioning are _____ **6**
10. Peer monitoring is a _____ **Professional relationship between reflective practitioner and colleague**
11. Enactive learning is the learning by _____ **Doing and experiencing consequences of actions**
12. Situated learning focuses on teacher learning to make them to _____ **Think critically and originally**
13. Reflecting with colleagues is very important because _____ **only helps us integrate in school and feel valued with other professionals**
14. Questions of Assumption is _____ **force us to define our task**
15. Which one of the following is the higher level of blooms taxonomy _____ **Knowledge**
16. _____ types of questions are often used to develop thinking from lower to higher order _____ **3**
17. What type of skill reflective practitioner needs to develop _____ **flexible**
18. Asynchronous discussion allows: _____ **dialogue occurs sometimes after experience**
14. A _____ is somebody who is working along-side students in the classroom, supporting and encouraging vast challenges and cheer leading the successes of students. _____ **Mentor**
15. The question that reflective practitioner can ask at this _____ of Socratic method is What do you already think at this point. _____ **Eliciting**
16. Supervision in education is made up of: _____ **Collaborative Observation and Feedback**
17. _____ types of questions are often used to develop thinking from lower to higher order. _____ **Three**
18. Dialogue can be a self-assessment tool for reflective practitioner in: _____ **Assessing knowledge and Practice**
19. Which of the following are the primary processes of Socratic Method _____? **The constructive process**
20. Lesson study focuses more on: _____ **student learning**
21. Enactive learning is the learning by _____ **Doing and experiencing consequences of actions**
22. Written reflection is positive and useful because _____ **It is possible to evident all the experiences**
23. The role of reflecting team in collaborating observation is to: _____ **Listens to the dialogue without interrupting**

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24. Which one of the following is the lower level of blooms taxonomy _____

Evaluation

25. Mentor can take on different roles for reflective practitioner like a: _____ **All of these**

26. The conversation in the 7 C's model for supervision can create understanding for: **Students**

27. The reflective practitioner needs to engage with one key understanding that is _____ **professionalism**

28. In asynchronous discussion teacher: _____ **Reflect on theories learnt about teaching**

29. The reflective practitioner ensure that inter-professional learning is effective at many levels like: _____ **all of the above**

30. Reflecting with colleagues is very important because: _____ **helps us integrate in school and feel valued with other professionals**

31. There are _____ characteristics of high performing schools: _____ **9**

32. There are some particular drivers of inter-professional learning for reflective Practitioner like: _____ **all of these**

33. There are some principles involved in inter-professional learning which: _____ **Increase professional satisfaction**

34. Questions of Assumption- **force the reflective practitioner to look at information understand it and then to reflect internally and what assumptions we have which are affecting the information.**

35. What type of skill reflective practitioner needs to develop _____? **flexible**

36. How many levels of bloom taxonomy are: _____ **6**

37. An academic portfolio is an evolving collection of: **Experience and experiments over time**

38. Peer observation helps you to: _____ **Provide evidence**

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39. Changes can also be _____ i.e., how we go about and think about our work and even the outcomes can also be looked at from a change perspective. _____ **Evaluative**

40. The goal of lesson study is to improve the: _____ **experience provided to the students**

41. As an observer you need to: _____ **do all the above**

42. Which one of the following is the higher level of blooms taxonomy _____? **Knowledge**

43. A community of practice can be described as a group of _____ working together to achieve a common goal. _____ **People**

44. Teacher collaborating is a means for reflective practitioner to get feedback which should be

45. Peer coaching in differentiated supervision is where: _____ **Two teachers work as a team**

46. Situated learning focuses on teacher learning to make them to: _____ **Think critically and originally**

47. Peer observation focuses on four key areas which are: _____ **Planning, teaching strategies, management, assessment**

48. Force the reflective practitioner to consider data and information over time to see that information is consistent, relates to _____ **questions of consistency**

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1. The reflective practitioner has to go through the four stages while maintaining dialogic diaries which are _____ Uncertainty, enthusiasm, lack of enthusiasm and habit

2. Lesson study focuses more on _____ Student learning

3. Change can also be _____ i.e. how we go about and think about our work and even the outcomes can also be looked at from a change perspective _____ Evaluative

4. A _____ is somebody who is working along-side students in the classroom, supporting and encouraging vast challenges and cheer leading the successes of students. _____
Teacher

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5. The question that reflective practitioner can ask at this _____ of Socratic method is What do you already think at this point. _____
Eliciting
6. The reflective practitioner needs to engage with one key understanding that is _____ professionalism.
7. Written reflection is positive and useful because _____ It is possible to evident all the experiences
8. Can you form a new proposition given what you have just learned? This question is related to the stage _____.
Decide
9. How many steps in Socratic questioning are _____ 6
10. Peer monitoring is a _____ Professional relationship between reflective practitioner and colleague
11. Enactive learning is the learning by _____ Doing and experiencing consequences of actions
12. Situated learning focuses on teacher learning to make them to _____
_____ Think critically and originally
13. Reflecting with colleagues is very important because _____
_____ only helps us integrate in school and feel valued with other professionals
14. Questions of Assumption is _____. _____ force us to define our task
15. Which one of the following is the higher level of blooms taxonomy _____.
Knowledge
16. _____ types of questions are often used to develop thinking from lower to higher order _____ 3
17. What type of skill reflective practitioner needs to develop _____ flexible 18.

5 February Quiz 3

1. Socratic Method is about **questioning**

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2. How many steps in Socratic Questioning are **2**
3. Question of Assumption is **force the reflective practitioner to look at information understand it and then to reflect internally and what assumptions we assumptions we have which are affecting the information.**
4. An objective is a clearly defined target that has the following characteristics. **All of above**
5. The lowest level of cognitive domain in Bloom's Taxonomy is **Knowledge.**
6. Which of the following is the lower level of blooms taxonomy **Application**
7. Reflecting with colleagues is very important **because it helps in professional growth**
8. The most important feature of becoming a reflective practitioner is the focus on **how to learn**
9. Learning from day to day chaos means **learning from day to day experience.**
10. The four steps in Socratic Method are **eliciting, clarifying, testing, deciding**
11. Which of the following are the primary processes of Socratic Method **Constructive**
12. How many domains of teaching identity **3.**
13. Gayle's process of development is divided into. **Three parts**
14. Teacher competency framework has **6** components.
15. Fairness in terms of professionalism mean **supporting all students regardless of their problem.**
16. Change can also be **Evaluative** i.e. how we go about and think about our work and even the outcomes can also be looked at from a change.
17. The pastoral role of teacher is intended to provide students **care and attention**
18. Which of the following is not related to the work based learning **Professional Failure**
19. Smarter Goals are **specific, measurable, realistic, timed, energizing and relevant**

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20. A Mnemonic is **a learning technique**
21. The term 'team' means **a group of people working together with a common goal**
22. Force the reflective practitioner to consider data and information over time to see that information is consistent , relates to **Questions of consistency**
23. The teacher also must possess interpersonal skills that foster **Peer Collaboration**
24. How many levels does Bloom Taxonomy has **6**
25. The most significant factor that affect work based learning are **accreditation and assessment**
26. Within the domain there are **3** proficiencies that the reflective practitioner can focus on.
27. The question that reflective practitioner can ask at this **Eliciting** Socratic Method is what do you already think at this point.
28. What type of skill reflective practitioner needs to develop **Flexible**
29. Teacher competency model enable teachers to develop **their identity**
30. Highest performing schools have **nine characteristics**
31. Questions of Assumption force the reflective practitioner to **understand and reflect on information**
32. The biggest challenge of work based learning are **communication gap.**

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CURRENT MCQs 2021 FINAL TERM

1. Grounded theory can be described as ..._____ inductive theory
2. Vital for the teaching professional is _____ the ability to become adaptive
3. During evaluation theory and experience should be _____
Evaluated
4. Involved in reflection is _____ all of the above
5. How many domains of teaching identity
_____ 3

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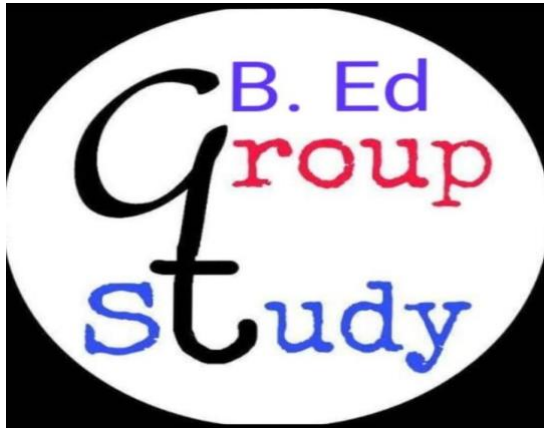
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6. Knowledge is only useful when it is _____ reflected upon
7. The benefits of peer mentoring include _____ all of the above
8. Goals should be _____ realistic
9. The most important feature of becoming a reflective practitioner is focus on _____ why to learn
10. Reflection investigates _____ Pedagogy and content
11. A team has _____ all of the above
12. Engaging is systematic reflective means making it an integral part of Practice _____ daily
13. Reflective practice is becoming more widely used supported by _____ new understandings about how people learn
14. The educational environment for the reflective practitioner comprise _____ team dynamic
15. Dewey explains that reflection should be _____ all of the above
16. The creation level of bloom's taxonomy relates to _____ both a and b
17. Reflection on antecedents _____ influences theory and antecedents
18. The process of becoming a reflective practitioner cannot be _____ prescribed
19. How many levels does blooms taxonomy has _____ six
20. The reflective practitioner uses dialogic reflection for _____ Identify the professional role
21. The supervisor _____ Investigates
22. The initial phases of Gibb's cycle can include description of _____ Own action
23. The dimensions of professionalism describe _____ the teacher career of other
24. Schon provides _____ A schema for improved ways of thinking

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25. According to the boud model _____ Reflection occurs at both an emotional level an
26. Which of the following phase in 5D appreciative inquiry approach is sometimes referred to as _____ Design
27. Taking time helps teachers to accept such feelings that are a natural part of the change _____ solitary
28. A key word which describes peer mentoring is _____ Mutuality
29. John's model includes stages of _____ all of the above
30. Reflective practice provides _____
31. There are Characteristics of evaluation instrument _____
32. The most important feature of work based learning is the focus on _____
33. We can reflective with students by _____
34. Which of the following is the sixth step involved in each _____ COMPILATION



Tuesday 3 August 2021 (QUIZ BY AN. K) QUIZ NO 3

- 1) Which of the following is a characteristic of storming stage of team development for reflective practices?

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People take on their roles efficiently

Conflict arises in the group (not sure)

People understand how to work to achieve a common goal

People start to know each other

2) How many parts Ghayle's process of development can be divided into?

Four parts

Three parts

Five parts

Two Parts

3) Which of the following is a characteristic of self-regulated teacher?

Critically analyze other's work

Regulate instructions for others

Able to think about the way they are thinking

Control over work role of others

4) Which of the following is a characteristic of self-regulated teacher?

Critically analyze other's work

Regulate instructions for others

Able to think about the way they are thinking

Control over work role of others

5) Which of the following is the most important feature of work based learning?

Teacher training

Work related learning

How to learn

Professional growth

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6) Effective team members are good at five C's in team composition. One of them is

Comparing

Communicating

Controlling

Completing

7) The term team means a group of people working

For their individual goals

Together with a common goal

Together

Individually

8) what is norming stage in team development?

People start to know each other

People take on their roles efficiently

People understand how to work to achieve a common

Conflict arises in the group

9) Which of the following is the most important feature of work based learning?

Teacher training

Work related learning

How to learn

Professional growth

IN Socratic method, how many types of questions are used to develop thinking from lower to high order?

6 Six

2

8

4

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Which of the following is considered a valuable outcome of work-based learning?

Disciplined mind

Better communication

Self-directed learning

Increased productivity

How many levels of task interdependence in team organization?

2

4

5

3

Monday 16 August 2021 QUIZ#4

Theory building operates on both levels: abstract and

Empirical

Horizontal

Vertical

Real

Force the reflective practitioner to consider data and information over time to see that information is consistent relates to

Questions of consistency

Questions of Logic

Questions of Precision

Questions of Relevance

In Socratic method questions of assumption force the reflective practitioner to look at the information and

Evaluate

Remember

Analyze

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Understand

Which is NOT included in Grounded Theory comparison?

Knowledge

Events

People

Places

GT stands for **Grounded Theory**

Which of the following is closer to Vygotsky's sociocultural learning theory?

Experiences shared with a community of professionals

Experiences shared to the community practitioners

Experiences shared through reflection

Experiences communicated to the community of learners

Development of practice is greatly increased if teachers

Start reading newspaper

Make strict decisions

Share their experiences (conceptual not sure)

Obey heads

Within the domain there are proficiencies that the Reflective practitioner can focus on.

3

1

4

2

Highly skilled dialogue helps mentor and RP to

Support interaction of ideas

Execute one's perspective

Develop a power gap

Show the authority of mentor

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Teamwork can assist in the development and promotion of interprofessional.

Interests

Interactions

Harmony

Communication

Which of the following is an effect of situated learning on teachers?

Implement the existing practices

Develop connection between teacher and student

Think critically and originally

Implement the model strategies

Team work can contribute to which one of these?

Individual development

Job satisfaction

Stoical development

National Progress

What does learning from day to day chaos means?

Learning from others

Learning alone

Learning from day to day experience

Learning throughout the year

According to Halliday's social-semiotic perspective which of the following macro functions a language perform?

Cohesiveness, textual and identical

Identical, intrapersonal and textual

Ideational experiential), interpersonal and textual

Interpersonal, textual and communication

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Which of these required for effective schooling?

Individual efforts

Stoical efforts

Coordinated efforts Effective schooling requires coordinated and concerted efforts from teachers

National efforts

Which one of these is a characteristic of narrative research?

Interesting

Identifiable

Explanatory

Justifiable

What does a reflective practitioner expects from mentor?

Dedication

Trust

Political support

Friendship

Which of the following option is suitable when teacher collaborating is a means for reflective practitioner to get feedback?

Focused, evidence-based, constructive, timely

Evidence-based, frequent, timely, useful

Focused, every day, evidence-based, varied

Focused, frequent, varied, useful

Which makes predictions about future or other events?

Construct

Generalization

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Validity

Replication

Which of the following is a characteristic of best peer mentoring?

Listen to the reflective Practitioner

Honest in terms of the exchange of information ,

Be one of many influences

Remain open to the share experience

Which of the following is a phase of reflective space?

Re-evaluation

Implication analysis

Storing

Normings

IPL stands for **Inter Professional Learning**

RP stands for **reflective practice**

Which of the following are processes for the creation of academic portfolio?

Connection, selection reflection collection

Identification reflection , connection collection

Observation collection, reflection selection

Reflection selection collection, evaluation

Which of the following is NOT a critical element of the dialogic process in terms of reflection?

Understanding

Observation...

Trust

Empathy

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'Does this all make sense together? This question belongs to which type of Socratic questioning?

Precision

Relevance

Equity

Logic

NOT considered to be category of Knowledge?

Can be transmitted through social interactions and socialization

Tacit knowledge

Cultural knowledge

Previous Knowledge

Which one of the following is the reason of creativity in a heterogeneous team?

Better at working together

Have higher pace of work

Efficient coordination

Have more conflicts (which I understand by handouts)

In which of the following, dialogue can be a self-assessment tool for reflective practitioner?

Observing teacher's behavior

Assessing class discourse critically

Observing student's behavior

Assessing knowledge and practice

In 1900 who provide one coding?

Strauss

Glaser

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Corbin

Strauss and Corbin

Repeated and similar findings is known as

Select the correct option

Validity

Constructs

Replication

Generalization

Refined category of data analysis includes which kind of interview?

Fourth

Third

First

Second

How many levels of task interdependence in team organization? **Three**

What is the non-directive role of a mentor?

Researcher

Counselor

Guardian

Observer

What are the four steps involved in Socratic method?

Question, clarify, experience, review

Elicit, clarify, test, decide

Plan, formulate, implement, evaluate

Design, discuss, apply, reflect

How many stages are there while considering situated learning to support reflective practice. **4**

Theory building attempt to construct and... **Evaluate**

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In which of these peers observation helps you?

Identify your own professional development needs

Provide evidence of student learning experience

Explaining teaching skills to your colleagues

Maintain class discipline

Effective team members are good at five C's in team composition. One of them is

Comparing

Controlling

Communicating

Completing

Which of the following is an issue related to difference in mentoring?

Insight

Perspective

Implication analysis

Framing

Which is NOT relevant to Grounded Theory?

Deductive

Experiences.

Inductive

Phenomenon

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When differentiated supervision is occurred in peer coaching?

Two teachers work as a team

Which of the following is a characteristic of best peer mentoring?

Honest in terms of the exchange of information

The goal of lesson study is to improve the: **Experiences provided to the students**

Can you form a new proposition given what you have just learned? This question is related to the stage _____. **Decide**

The conversation in the 7 C's model of supervision can create new understanding for:

Students

Theory building operates on both levels: abstract

and _____. **Empirical** Team work can contribute

to which one of these? **Job satisfaction**

Reflecting with colleagues is very important because: **helps us integrate in school and feel valued with other professionals**

In 1900 who provide one coding? **Strauss and Corbin**

Inter-professional learning happens at the level of the timetable and allocation of resources within the timetable and

_____. **Curriculum**

Learning occurs when we tried to close the gap between which one of these? **What we think we know and what we actually know**

Which of the following is NOT Interpersonal discourse? **Skeptical**

An academic portfolio is an evolving collection of: **Experiences and experiments over time**

Force the reflective practitioner to consider data and information over time to see that information is consistent, relates to _____. **Questions of consistency**

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Basic means of human knowledge

acquisition are _____. **3**

Theory building attempt to construct

and _____. **Evaluate**

Which one is a NOT a part of Specific domains shared by Communities of practice?

Success stories

The process of knowledge management fits with the notion of which of these practitioner?

Reflective

In terms of goal setting, what does the acronym SMARTER stand for? **specific, measurable, action-oriented, realistic, time-bound, energizing and relevant**

Effective team members are good at five C's in team composition. One of them is:

Communication