



EDU406

Quiz 2

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Critical Thinking and Reflective Practices

EDU406_Critical Thinking and Reflective Practices
Quiz 2

1. _____ is defined as the systematic set of beliefs guiding teachers practices that are based on their prior life experience. (Personal Practice Theory)
2. One circle in the Venn Diagram represents which kind of experience? (Concrete)
3. Which of the following statement best describes connected reflection as a process of pedagogical thinking? (Links theory to practice and questions experience)
4. How many phases have John Model for Structured Reflection (2000)? (Two)
5. Which of the following is an important function of the mentor? (Sponsoring)
6. Which category best describes the concerns related to confidentiality, rights to privacy, informed consent? (Ethical)
7. What does not constitute professionalism? (Reflection)
8. Reflecting on _____ is very significant for the reflective practitioner because it informs the decisions that you make in the classroom. (Values)
9. Which of the following quadrants of conscious model relates when a professional practitioner is aware of the relevance of the skill? (Conscious incompetence)
10. Concepts bases teaching and learning required _____ to relate facts with concepts. (Deeper intellectual)
11. Which of these is necessary For the development of pedagogical understanding and professional identity? (Experience and critical reflection)
12. The Jo-Hari Window is a communication model used to improve understanding _____. (For individual and between individual)
13. _____ are beliefs that are behind the causal relation of our frames (Assumptions)
14. Which of these relationships are important for professional growth? (Collaborative)
15. The Jo-Hari Window has _____ quadrants (4)
16. Conceptual leaning is not about _____. (Working harder)
17. Absolute knowing' is a process of _____. (Learning from others)
18. The teacher making appropriate correct judgments about their role and responsibilities within the school is called _____ competence. (Ethical)
19. Open area in Johari window will expand _____ with feedback from others in your team. (Horizontally)
20. The reflection which relies on self-questioning and also develop awareness for the teacher of their own assumption is termed as _____. (Informal reflection)
21. Which one of these is the highest level of Bloom taxonomy? (Evaluation)
22. Which one of this process is referred to Informal reflection? (Cyclical)
23. Which of the following is the most important question a reflective practitioner can ask in the final step of Hegarty's framework for reflection? (What did you learn?)
24. Which of the following is called "light bulb moment"? (Critical incident)
25. Which of these quadrant of Jo-Hari Windows represents the things that you know about yourself? (Hidden area)
26. The reflective writing gets very skewed and not realistic when we look objectively at _____ experiences. (All)
27. Which of the following helps to reduce blind area and expand the open area of a person in a team context? (Feedback)

EDU406_Critical Thinking and Reflective Practices
Quiz 2

28. Occupation specific tasks are included in _____ competence.
(Functional)
29. Theories –in-use- means: (For exploring and developing ideas)
30. Trying to understand the ideas behind the fact NOT just looking at the facts is known as:
(Analysis)
31. Which of the following is an important function of the mentor? (Sponsoring)
32. A self-imposed barrier to reflective practice is _____. (Negative Ideas)
33. Which of these quadrant of Jo-Hari Windows represents the things that are unknown by you and are unknown by others? (Unknown area)
34. Complete change in perspective is referred to _____. (Paradigm shift)
35. The benefits of concept-based learning _____. (Depend on the intellectual level of thinking of the Reflective Practitioner)
36. New concepts emerge with the making of new _____. (Questions)
37. Which of the following is a written record of your experiences and feelings about planning, preparing and delivering lessons? (Professional Reflective Journal)
38. One code kind of learning is called _____ learning. (Single-loop)
39. _____ are beliefs that are behind the causal relation of our frames (Assumptions)
40. The final part of reflection include reflecting forward and _____. (Reflecting backwards)
41. Which one of these is the highest level of Bloom taxonomy? (Evaluation)
42. _____ process allows colleagues and others to share ideas and issues. (Participatory)
43. Frames are _____ (Structures of beliefs, perceptions, values and appreciations)
44. All are the questions related to inductive action planning expect: (How I will develop this concept?)
45. Reflection is a _____ process. (Cyclical)
46. A Reflective Practitioner needs _____. (To have a clear idea of what needs to be improved)
47. Pedagogical ability and the skills that we bring as a teacher into the classroom is professional _____. (Values and practice)
48. What is the most important aspect of professionalism? (Accountability)
49. A 'problem statement' _____. (Finds solutions to problems)
50. Which frames are used as weapons to attach with other frames to convince people that our frame is a good one? (Rhetorical frames)
51. The Reflective Practitioner uses 3-Dimensional instruction for development Except _____ (Develop a framework for personal growth)
52. The value judgment falls in _____. (Evaluation)
53. The concept of frames has been developed as a tool for _____. (Analysis)
54. Seeking the support of your head of department and engage yourself in some background research is an example of: (Who can support me?)
55. A pedagogical shift is _____. (A change in the way a teacher thinks about teaching)
56. The benefits of utilizing (MI) theory in educator professional are multifold except _____. (Different but narrow survey of experiences)
57. According to Habermas, reflection requires a level of detachment and _____. (Objectivity)

EDU406_Critical Thinking and Reflective Practices
Quiz 2

58. RP is the abbreviation of _____. (Reflective Practice)
59. What happened and what is being examined is a part of _____. (Description)
60. All of these are required for Conceptual learning Except s: _____. (Building knowledge from facts)
61. 'Being able to do things that you could not do before but needing to think these things through carefully' is _____. (Conscious competence)
62. Which of these process is based on Learning to learn? (Awareness rising)
63. Frames occurs at both levels: (Conscious and sub conscious)
64. Which of the following involves in reflective action plan? (Plan a program of discussion and observation over an extended period)
65. What title did Hegarty give to, 'become an active and reflective learner' as part of his three-step reflective framework? (Take notice)
66. As Reflective Practitioner we should Focus more on _____ experiences. (All)
67. There are many benefits of multiple intelligence theory Except _____. (Physical development)
68. What does "being committed to the profession" mean? (Continuing professional development)
69. Frames are influenced by _____. (Metaphors)
70. Which one of the following is crucial to shape pedagogical thinking? (Articulation of ideas)
71. The process of enlarging the open area in the Johari window involves: (Self-disclosure)
72. What is necessary to overcome personal challenges for effective reflective practice? (Misconceptions)
73. A reflective practice must demonstrate a commitment to a personal code of values. It includes: (All)
74. Being open-minded means the Reflective Practitioner should be all except _____. (Reflexive)
75. How many attributes are there for a teacher to become a critical thinker? (9)
76. Understanding and to make meaning from what is going on in our lives. (Reflection)
77. Professional knowledge relates to which of this kind of knowledge? (Subject)
78. The fact that different people with different experience are likely to approach problems in different ways depends on: (Reframing matrix)
79. 'Recognizing the gap in your knowledge' is _____. (Conscious incompetence)
80. SWOT analysis is used to identify: (Strengths and weaknesses)
81. Which one of the following frameworks supports the process of reflective writing? (What? What happened and what I do?)
82. Which one of the following is considered a widely accepted key feature of reflection? (Encourages to look at issues from different perspectives)
83. Reflective practitioner does NOT believe in: (One single truth/ one right way)
84. _____ is a part of interpretation in reflective writing (Comparing and contrasting)
85. Core beliefs are _____. (The very essence of how we see ourselves, other people, the world, and the future which become 'activated' in certain situations)
86. Which of these terms best describe the Reflective Practitioner? (To Think 'outside the box')
87. The third stage of reflective writing is _____. (Output)

EDU406_Critical Thinking and Reflective Practices
Quiz 2

88. Reflecting on what you have learned from the experience is reflecting on _____.
(Outputs)
89. A truthful colleague who can help you to see things clearly but can also give you a lot of support and encouragement at the same time is _____. (Critical Friend)
90. Which of the following is NOT an outcome of a critical incident? (Positive reinforcement of behaviors)
91. Which of the following is a characteristic of kinesthetic learning? (Practical)
92. When knowledge linked closely to functional/ personal competences and linked closely to Schon's 'reflection-in-action' is an aspect of _____. (Tacit/practical)
93. All of the following are the benefits of Multiple Intelligence (MI) Theory EXCEPT: (Generates narrow survey of experiences)
94. Which of the following is the part of behavior competence? (Vocational skills)
95. Professional competencies may be developed by: (Developing the cooperation and networking with colleagues)
96. Reflecting writing is more _____ than other kinds of academic writing. (Personal)
97. Whatever we believe and however we believe, our approach of teaching and learning should be to teach professional _____. (Values and practice)
98. Teaching and Learning is the focus area of professional _____. (Values and practice)
99. We can place the experience within a particular time frame i.e., by using words like previously, at time and initially in _____. (Interpretation)
100. The barrier to Reflective process is _____. (Organizational culture)
101. Which type of framework helps to develop reflective skills among teachers? (Self-assessment)
102. What happens when a teacher becomes reflective practitioner? Pedagogical understanding
103. What are three attitudes required in the process of reflective thinking? (Open-mindedness, whole-heartedness and responsibility)
104. How many types of intelligences are there in Multiple Intelligence Theory? (Nine)
105. Creating and maintaining a safe, interactive and challenging learning environment is part of _____. (Teaching and Learning)
106. Writing a personal diary is an example of _____ reflecting writing.
(Structured)
107. Reflective writing _____. (Links theory to practice)
108. What is the most significant barrier to reflective practice? (Lack of Knowledge)
109. Which of the following is NOT a function of mentoring? (Resourcing)
110. The most complex part of reflective writing is _____. (Interpretation)
111. Reflective practitioners need always to enhance and building on their knowledge and understanding of the subjects they teach, is the competency of professional _____.
(Knowledge and Understanding)
112. Which of the following is a characteristic of an effective action plan? (Precise)
113. How the teacher is looking at their own knowledge base and seeing how this can be transferred, applied, and how to use this in their teaching is called _____.
(Technical/theoretical)

EDU406_Critical Thinking and Reflective Practices
Quiz 2

114. Dimensional instruction includes _____. (Reframing concepts to improve the level of learning across multiple contexts)
115. Benjamin Bloom major work in is _____. (Cognitive)
116. Having pedagogical knowledge is called _____. (Professionalism)
117. The Jo-Hari Window is a communication model used to improve understanding _____. (For individuals and between individuals)
118. All are the barriers to the reflective practice EXCEPT _____. (Lack of critical thinking)
119. Making sound judgments in work-related situation is an attribute of _____. (competence)

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