

JST Pedagogy Mega Mock Test 2026

100 Solved MCQs with Answers & Explanations

STS IBA Sukkur Pattern - Practice Material

This is an original practice test prepared by Sindh Study Hub for JST (BPS-14) candidates. It is not an official STS / IBA Sukkur paper. Answers and explanations are given at the end of each part and in the full answer key, so you can first attempt the questions honestly and then check yourself.

Online version (timed, with instant score): sindhstudyhub.com - JST Pedagogy Mega Mock Test 2026

Part 1 - Questions 1 to 25: Foundations

Q1. According to Jean Piaget, during which stage do children develop 'Object Permanence'?

- A) Pre-operational
- B) Sensorimotor
- C) Concrete Operational
- D) Formal Operational

Q2. Vygotsky's 'Scaffolding' is best defined as:

- A) A permanent physical structure
- B) Rigid classroom discipline
- C) Temporary support tailored to a student's needs
- D) A type of final assessment

Q3. Which level of Bloom's Taxonomy involves 'breaking down information into component parts'?

- A) Analyze
- B) Apply
- C) Evaluate
- D) Understand

Q4. In Operant Conditioning (Skinner), 'Negative Reinforcement' refers to:

- A) Presenting a painful stimulus
- B) Removing an unpleasant stimulus to increase behavior
- C) Ignoring the student
- D) Taking away a privilege

Q5. A teacher uses a 'Checklist' during a lab experiment to track student progress. This is:

- A) Summative Assessment
- B) Placement Evaluation
- C) Formative Assessment
- D) Standardized Testing

Q6. The 'Heuristic Method' of teaching was popularized by:

- A) John Dewey
- B) B.F. Skinner
- C) H.E. Armstrong
- D) Jerome Bruner

Q7. Which domain of learning deals with attitudes, values, and emotions?

- A) Cognitive
- B) Affective
- C) Psychomotor
- D) Reflective

Q8. The term 'Curriculum' is derived from a Latin word 'Currere' which means:

- A) To teach
- B) To learn
- C) To run a race/course
- D) To evaluate

Q9. A 'Hidden Curriculum' primarily teaches students about:

- A) Science and Math

- B) Social norms, values, and authority
- C) Digital literacy
- D) Exam techniques

Q10. In an 'Inclusive Classroom', the teacher should focus on:

- A) Separating gifted children
- B) Adapting instruction for all learners
- C) Ignoring slow learners
- D) Following one strict method

Q11. Maslow's 'Hierarchy of Needs' places which of these at the very base?

- A) Self-actualization
- B) Safety Needs
- C) Physiological Needs
- D) Esteem Needs

Q12. The 'Inductive Method' of teaching moves from:

- A) General rules to specific examples
- B) Specific examples to general rules
- C) Simple to complex only
- D) Theory to practice only

Q13. SLOs (Student Learning Outcomes) are primarily useful because they are:

- A) Written in the textbook
- B) Easy for parents to read
- C) Clear and measurable for assessment
- D) Decided by the government

Q14. Which teaching aid is considered 'Audio-Visual'?

- A) Tape Recorder
- B) Green Board
- C) Television/Video
- D) Printed Chart

Q15. What is the primary role of a teacher in a 'Student-Centered' classroom?

- A) Dictator
- B) Facilitator
- C) Information Transmitter
- D) Observer only

Q16. If a test measures what it is actually intended to measure, it is said to have:

- A) Reliability
- B) Validity
- C) Objectivity
- D) Usability

Q17. A student works hard on a project because they love the subject. This is:

- A) Extrinsic Motivation
- B) Intrinsic Motivation
- C) Social Motivation
- D) Fear-based Motivation

Q18. Micro-teaching is a technique used for:

- A) Teaching small children

- B) Teacher training and skill refinement
- C) Online classes
- D) Group study

Q19. Bruner's 'Spiral Curriculum' suggests that concepts should be:

- A) Taught only once
- B) Revisited at increasing levels of complexity
- C) Taught in isolation
- D) Memorized alphabetically

Q20. Which is the most effective way to handle a disruptive student?

- A) Shout at them
- B) Identify the cause of behavior privately
- C) Give them extra homework
- D) Expel them immediately

Q21. Summative assessment is best characterized by:

- A) Daily quizzes
- B) A final term-end examination
- C) Teacher's oral feedback
- D) Classroom observation

Q22. The 'Zone of Proximal Development' was introduced by:

- A) Piaget
- B) Erikson
- C) Vygotsky
- D) Kohlberg

Q23. Bloom's Revised Taxonomy (2001) replaced 'Synthesis' with:

- A) Applying
- B) Creating
- C) Remembering
- D) Evaluating

Q24. A teacher's 'Reflective Practice' involves:

- A) Correcting student papers
- B) Thinking critically about their own teaching performance
- C) Following the textbook strictly
- D) Setting high exam fees

Q25. Peer tutoring is a strategy where:

- A) The teacher teaches students
- B) A student teaches another student
- C) The principal observes class
- D) Parents teach at home

Answers & Explanations

Q1. Answer: B - Sensorimotor. Object permanence typically develops during the Sensorimotor stage (birth to 2 years).

Q2. Answer: C - Temporary support tailored to a student's needs. Scaffolding is the temporary assistance provided until a child can perform a task independently.

Q3. Answer: A - Analyze. Analysis involves breaking complex information into simpler parts to understand its structure.

Q4. Answer: B - Removing an unpleasant stimulus to increase behavior. Negative reinforcement increases behavior by removing an aversive or unpleasant stimulus.

Q5. Answer: C - Formative Assessment. Formative assessment occurs during the learning process to provide feedback and improve performance.

Q6. Answer: C - H.E. Armstrong. H.E. Armstrong developed the Heuristic method, which puts the student in the place of an independent discoverer.

Q7. Answer: B - Affective. The Affective domain focuses on emotional growth, feelings, and values.

Q8. Answer: C - To run a race/course. Currere means 'to run', referring to the course of study a student follows.

Q9. Answer: B - Social norms, values, and authority. Hidden curriculum includes the unwritten and unintended lessons students learn through the school environment.

Q10. Answer: B - Adapting instruction for all learners. Inclusive education requires modifying teaching strategies to meet diverse student needs in one setting.

Q11. Answer: C - Physiological Needs. Physiological needs (food, water, sleep) must be met before any other higher-level needs can be addressed.

Q12. Answer: B - Specific examples to general rules. Inductive reasoning builds a general conclusion based on specific observations or examples.

Q13. Answer: C - Clear and measurable for assessment. SLOs provide clear targets that allow teachers to measure exactly what a student has learned.

Q14. Answer: C - Television/Video. Television and video engage both the senses of hearing and sight.

Q15. Answer: B - Facilitator. In student-centered learning, the teacher facilitates and guides the student's active inquiry.

Q16. Answer: B - Validity. Validity refers to the accuracy of a test in measuring the specific concept it was designed for.

Q17. Answer: B - Intrinsic Motivation. Intrinsic motivation comes from internal satisfaction and personal interest.

Q18. Answer: B - Teacher training and skill refinement. Micro-teaching is a teacher training method where a teacher practices a specific skill in a short time with few students.

Q19. Answer: B - Revisited at increasing levels of complexity. A spiral curriculum revisits topics over time with more depth as the student matures.

Q20. Answer: B - Identify the cause of behavior privately. Understanding the underlying cause and dealing with it privately is the most pedagogical approach to discipline.

Q21. Answer: B - A final term-end examination. Summative assessment evaluates student learning at the end of an instructional unit or term.

Q22. Answer: C - Vygotsky. Lev Vygotsky is the psychologist behind the ZPD and social constructivism.

Q23. Answer: B - Creating. In the 2001 revision, 'Synthesis' was changed to 'Creating' and placed at the highest level.

Q24. Answer: B - Thinking critically about their own teaching performance. Reflection allows teachers to analyze their own methods to improve future student outcomes.

Q25. Answer: B - A student teaches another student. Peer tutoring involves students teaching and supporting each other's learning process.

Part 2 - Questions 26 to 50: Advanced Standards

Q26. The philosophy of education that focuses on 'Universal Truths' and classic literature is:

- A) Progressivism
- B) Perennialism
- C) Existentialism
- D) Essentialism

Q27. Which assessment tool is best for tracking a student's 'holistic progress' over an entire year?

- A) Pop Quiz
- B) Final Exam
- C) Portfolio
- D) Oral Test

Q28. The 'Socratic Method' is primarily known for:

- A) Lecture delivery
- B) Rote memorization
- C) Questioning and inquiry
- D) Silent reflection

Q29. In the VARK model, a student who learns best by 'doing' and 'touching' is a:

- A) Visual learner
- B) Kinesthetic learner
- C) Auditory learner
- D) Read/Write learner

Q30. A teacher uses a 'Table of Specifications' (TOS) mainly to achieve:

- A) Test Reliability
- B) Test Validity
- C) Test Objectivity
- D) Test Speed

Q31. Which psychologist proposed the '8 Stages of Psychosocial Development'?

- A) Jean Piaget
- B) Erik Erikson
- C) Lev Vygotsky
- D) B.F. Skinner

Q32. The term 'Tabula Rasa' (Blank Slate) is associated with:

- A) Plato
- B) John Locke
- C) Socrates
- D) Aristotle

Q33. A 'Diagnostic Test' is conducted:

- A) At the end of a chapter
- B) To identify learning gaps before instruction
- C) For final certification
- D) To reward students

Q34. Reliability in a test means:

- A) It measures what it claims to measure

- B) The results are consistent over time
- C) The test is very easy
- D) The test is very long

Q35. Who is considered the 'Father of Kindergarten'?

- A) Maria Montessori
- B) Friedrich Froebel
- C) John Dewey
- D) Edward Thorndike

Q36. The 'Inductive Method' of teaching moves from:

- A) General rules to specific examples
- B) Simple tasks to complex tasks
- C) Specific examples to general rules
- D) Abstract ideas to concrete facts

Q37. Which IQ range is generally considered 'Average'?

- A) 70 - 80
- B) 90 - 110
- C) 120 - 140
- D) Above 140

Q38. A teacher rewards a student with a star for good behavior. This is:

- A) Negative reinforcement
- B) Positive reinforcement
- C) Punishment
- D) Extinction

Q39. The 'Cognitive Domain' of Bloom's Taxonomy was revised in 2001 by:

- A) Benjamin Bloom
- B) Lorin Anderson
- C) David Krathwohl
- D) Howard Gardner

Q40. What is the main advantage of 'Peer Tutoring'?

- A) Reduces teacher's work
- B) Builds social skills and reinforces knowledge
- C) Saves school money
- D) Makes exams easier

Q41. A 'Rubric' is an assessment tool used specifically for:

- A) Marking MCQs
- B) Grading subjective or complex tasks
- C) Checking attendance
- D) Measuring height

Q42. In Sindh, the 'SMC' (School Management Committee) must include:

- A) Only government officials
- B) Parents and local community members
- C) Only students
- D) Only teachers

Q43. The 'Project Method' of teaching was developed by:

- A) William Kilpatrick

- B) John Dewey
- C) Maria Montessori
- D) Jean Piaget

Q44. Which type of motivation is driven by 'external rewards'?

- A) Intrinsic
- B) Extrinsic
- C) Natural
- D) Cognitive

Q45. A 'Laissez-faire' teacher is one who:

- A) Is very strict
- B) Gives students complete freedom with no guidance
- C) Balances authority and freedom
- D) Uses only technology

Q46. The 'Law of Effect' in learning was proposed by:

- A) Ivan Pavlov
- B) Edward Thorndike
- C) B.F. Skinner
- D) Albert Bandura

Q47. Which of the following is a 'Synchronous' learning tool?

- A) Email
- B) Recorded Video
- C) Live Zoom Class
- D) Discussion Forum

Q48. The primary purpose of 'Lesson Planning' is to:

- A) Impress the Principal
- B) Ensure systematic delivery of content
- C) Keep students silent
- D) Calculate teacher's salary

Q49. What is 'Objectivity' in a test?

- A) The test has many goals
- B) The scoring is free from personal bias
- C) The test is very difficult
- D) The test is only for science

Q50. According to Kohlberg, 'Conventional' morality is based on:

- A) Fear of punishment
- B) Social order and approval
- C) Universal ethics
- D) Personal gain

Answers & Explanations

Q26. Answer: B - Perennialism. Perennialism emphasizes teaching things that are of everlasting pertinence to all people everywhere.

Q27. Answer: C - Portfolio. A portfolio is a systematic collection of student work that shows progress over time.

Q28. Answer: C - Questioning and inquiry. Socrates used guided questioning to help students discover ideas themselves.

Q29. Answer: B - Kinesthetic learner. Kinesthetic learners prefer physical experience and practice.

Q30. Answer: B - Test Validity. TOS ensures the test covers all intended content areas (Validity).

Q31. Answer: B - Erik Erikson. Erik Erikson's theory covers development from infancy to old age.

Q32. Answer: B - John Locke. John Locke proposed that the mind is a blank slate at birth, filled by experience.

Q33. Answer: B - To identify learning gaps before instruction. Diagnostic tests find 'why' a student is struggling before the actual teaching begins.

Q34. Answer: B - The results are consistent over time. Reliability refers to the consistency of test scores.

Q35. Answer: B - Friedrich Froebel. Froebel created the first Kindergarten in Germany in 1837.

Q36. Answer: C - Specific examples to general rules. Inductive reasoning builds a rule after observing specific examples.

Q37. Answer: B - 90 - 110. An IQ score between 90 and 110 is considered average intelligence.

Q38. Answer: B - Positive reinforcement. Positive reinforcement adds a reward to increase a desired behavior.

Q39. Answer: B - Lorin Anderson. Lorin Anderson, a former student of Bloom, led the 2001 revision.

Q40. Answer: B - Builds social skills and reinforces knowledge. Peer tutoring benefits both the tutor and the tutee academically and socially.

Q41. Answer: B - Grading subjective or complex tasks. Rubrics provide clear criteria for grading essays, projects, or performances.

Q42. Answer: B - Parents and local community members. SMCs are designed to involve the community in school improvement.

Q43. Answer: A - William Kilpatrick. William Heard Kilpatrick, a student of Dewey, formalized the project method.

Q44. Answer: B - Extrinsic. Extrinsic motivation comes from outside, like grades, money, or praise.

Q45. Answer: B - Gives students complete freedom with no guidance. Laissez-faire (leave it be) is a 'hands-off' leadership style.

Q46. Answer: B - Edward Thorndike. Thorndike's Law of Effect states that behaviors followed by satisfaction are likely to be repeated.

Q47. Answer: C - Live Zoom Class. Synchronous learning happens in real-time (live).

Q48. Answer: B - Ensure systematic delivery of content. A lesson plan ensures the teacher achieves specific learning objectives in time.

Q49. Answer: B - The scoring is free from personal bias. Objectivity ensures that different markers would give the same score to the same paper.

Q50. Answer: B - Social order and approval. At the conventional level, people care about following rules and pleasing others.

Part 3 - Questions 51 to 75: Bloom's Taxonomy, Scaffolding & Domains

Q51. Which level of Bloom's Taxonomy involves breaking information into parts to understand relationships?

- A) Remember
- B) Understand
- C) Analyze
- D) Create

Q52. A teacher asks students to design a science model. This belongs to:

- A) Remember
- B) Understand
- C) Apply
- D) Create

Q53. Scaffolding in teaching means:

- A) Punishment
- B) Providing temporary support to learners
- C) Testing students
- D) Ignoring students

Q54. Zone of Proximal Development emphasizes:

- A) Independent learning only
- B) Teacher assistance in learning
- C) Punishment
- D) Exams

Q55. Operant conditioning is based on:

- A) Punishment only
- B) Reinforcement and consequences
- C) Observation
- D) Memory

Q56. Reinforcement strengthens:

- A) Weak behavior
- B) Desired behavior
- C) Punishment
- D) Exams

Q57. Negative reinforcement means:

- A) Punishment
- B) Removing unpleasant stimulus
- C) Rewarding students
- D) Ignoring students

Q58. Learning by observing others is:

- A) Behaviorism
- B) Social learning
- C) Constructivism
- D) Lecture

Q59. Albert Bandura is known for:

- A) Behaviorism
- B) Social learning theory
- C) Cognitive theory
- D) Constructivism

Q60. Attention, retention, reproduction and motivation are parts of:

- A) Bloom taxonomy
- B) Social learning theory
- C) Curriculum
- D) Assessment

Q61. Microteaching helps in:

- A) Testing students
- B) Improving teaching skills
- C) Punishment
- D) Exams

Q62. Feedback in teaching is important because:

- A) It confuses students
- B) It improves performance
- C) It punishes students
- D) It ends lesson

Q63. Learning objectives should be:

- A) Unclear
- B) Measurable and specific
- C) Long
- D) Difficult

Q64. Cognitive domain deals with:

- A) Emotions
- B) Thinking and knowledge
- C) Skills
- D) Behavior

Q65. Affective domain relates to:

- A) Knowledge
- B) Emotions and attitudes
- C) Skills
- D) Memory

Q66. Psychomotor domain focuses on:

- A) Thinking
- B) Physical skills
- C) Emotions
- D) Memory

Q67. Curriculum development starts with:

- A) Evaluation
- B) Objectives
- C) Teaching
- D) Exams

Q68. Syllabus is:

- A) Full curriculum
- B) Part of curriculum
- C) Exams
- D) Lesson plan

Q69. Teaching strategy should depend on:

- A) Teacher mood
- B) Student needs
- C) Punishment
- D) Exams

Q70. Individual differences mean:

- A) All students same
- B) Students differ in abilities
- C) Only intelligence
- D) Only behavior

Q71. Continuous assessment means:

- A) Final exam
- B) Ongoing evaluation
- C) Punishment
- D) Homework

Q72. ICT in education helps:

- A) Reduce learning
- B) Improve access to knowledge
- C) Punishment
- D) Exams

Q73. E-learning means:

- A) Classroom learning
- B) Online learning
- C) Homework
- D) Exams

Q74. Student-centered learning focuses on:

- A) Teacher control
- B) Student participation
- C) Punishment
- D) Silence

Q75. Best classroom environment is:

- A) Fear-based
- B) Supportive and interactive
- C) Strict only
- D) Silent

Answers & Explanations

Q51. Answer: C - Analyze. Analysis involves breaking down material into constituent parts to understand its organizational structure.

Q52. Answer: D - Create. Creating is the highest level, involving putting elements together to form a novel, coherent whole.

Q53. Answer: B - Providing temporary support to learners. Scaffolding is the temporary support given to a student by a teacher or more capable peer.

Q54. Answer: B - Teacher assistance in learning. Vygotsky's ZPD is the distance between what a learner can do alone and what they can do with help.

Q55. Answer: B - Reinforcement and consequences. Skinner's theory posits that behavior is determined by its consequences (rewards/punishments).

Q56. Answer: B - Desired behavior. Reinforcement is any event that strengthens or increases the behavior it follows.

Q57. Answer: B - Removing unpleasant stimulus. It strengthens behavior by stopping or removing an adverse outcome or unpleasant stimulus.

Q58. Answer: B - Social learning. Social learning (Bandura) emphasizes the importance of observing, modeling, and imitating behaviors.

Q59. Answer: B - Social learning theory. Bandura's Social Learning Theory integrated social and cognitive variables.

Q60. Answer: B - Social learning theory. These are the four mediational processes proposed by Bandura for observational learning.

Q61. Answer: B - Improving teaching skills. Microteaching is a teacher training technique for learning teaching skills by practicing on a small scale.

Q62. Answer: B - It improves performance. Feedback allows students to understand their mistakes and adjust their learning strategies.

Q63. Answer: B - Measurable and specific. Effective objectives follow the SMART criteria: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound.

Q64. Answer: B - Thinking and knowledge. Cognitive domain involves knowledge and the development of intellectual skills.

Q65. Answer: B - Emotions and attitudes. Affective domain includes the manner in which we deal with things emotionally (feelings, values, etc.).

Q66. Answer: B - Physical skills. Psychomotor domain includes physical movement, coordination, and use of the motor-skill areas.

Q67. Answer: B - Objectives. Defining the goals and objectives is the first logical step in the curriculum development process.

Q68. Answer: B - Part of curriculum. Syllabus is a descriptive list of topics to be covered in a specific course, making it a subset of curriculum.

Q69. Answer: B - Student needs. The choice of strategy should align with learners' abilities, needs, and the learning objectives.

Q70. Answer: B - Students differ in abilities. No two students are identical; they vary in cognitive, social, and emotional traits.

Q71. Answer: B - Ongoing evaluation. It involves evaluating student progress periodically throughout the learning process.

Q72. Answer: B - Improve access to knowledge. Information and Communication Technology expands the reach and variety of educational resources.

Q73. Answer: B - Online learning. E-learning is learning conducted via electronic media, typically on the Internet.

Q74. Answer: B - Student participation. It shifts the focus of instruction from the teacher to the student.

Q75. Answer: B - Supportive and interactive. A supportive environment encourages risk-taking and deeper engagement.

Part 4 - Questions 76 to 100: Exam Preparation & Teaching Ethics

Q76. Group problem-solving is a main feature of:

- A) Lecture
- B) Cooperative learning
- C) Drill
- D) Memorization

Q77. Problem-solving method primarily aims to develop:

- A) Rote learning
- B) Critical thinking
- C) Silence
- D) Punishment

Q78. The Project Method was introduced by:

- A) Skinner
- B) Kilpatrick
- C) Piaget
- D) Pavlov

Q79. Project method is based on the principle of:

- A) Memorization
- B) Learning by doing
- C) Lecture
- D) Punishment

Q80. Reflective teaching involves a teacher:

- A) Ignoring mistakes
- B) Thinking about their own teaching
- C) Punishing students
- D) Giving exams

Q81. The Teacher-centered approach is focused on:

- A) Student activity
- B) Teacher control
- C) Group work
- D) Inquiry

Q82. Student-centered approach encourages:

- A) Passive learning
- B) Active participation
- C) Memorization
- D) Silence

Q83. Formative assessment is usually conducted:

- A) At the end
- B) During the teaching process
- C) After the course
- D) Final stage

Q84. A Portfolio assessment is defined as a:

- A) Final exam

- B) Collection of student work
- C) Homework list
- D) Test paper

Q85. Rubrics are tools used for setting:

- A) Punishment
- B) Assessment criteria
- C) Lecture notes
- D) Homework

Q86. Inclusive education means teaching:

- A) Separate classes
- B) All students together
- C) Only gifted
- D) Online only

Q87. Special education provides instruction for:

- A) All students
- B) Students with special needs
- C) Teachers only
- D) Parents

Q88. Differentiated instruction means:

- A) Same for all
- B) Teaching to specific student needs
- C) Punishment
- D) Lecturing

Q89. Which factor most influences academic success?

- A) Discipline only
- B) Motivation
- C) Exams
- D) Punishment

Q90. The base of Maslow's hierarchy of needs is:

- A) Safety
- B) Physiological needs
- C) Love
- D) Esteem

Q91. Guidance and counseling helps students with:

- A) Punishment
- B) Academic and personal issues
- C) Exams
- D) Homework

Q92. In an effective classroom, communication should be:

- A) One-way
- B) Two-way
- C) Silent
- D) Strict

Q93. To be most effective, feedback should be:

- A) Delayed

- B) Immediate and constructive
- C) Harsh
- D) Ignored

Q94. Teaching aids include items like:

- A) Books only
- B) Charts, models, and videos
- C) Exams
- D) Punishment

Q95. The main purpose of Evaluation is to:

- A) Punish
- B) Measure learning outcomes
- C) Ignore students
- D) Stop lessons

Q96. Which is a common E-learning tool?

- A) Blackboard
- B) Online platforms and apps
- C) Exams
- D) Homework

Q97. Critical thinking involves the process of:

- A) Memorization
- B) Analyzing and evaluating
- C) Silence
- D) Punishment

Q98. Creative thinking is characterized by:

- A) Copying
- B) Generating new ideas
- C) Memorization
- D) Exams

Q99. Professionalism in teaching includes:

- A) Punishment
- B) Ethics and responsibility
- C) Strictness
- D) Silence

Q100. Effective teaching is a combination of:

- A) Lecture only
- B) Planning, management, and assessment
- C) Punishment
- D) Exams

Answers & Explanations

Q76. Answer: B - Cooperative learning. Cooperative learning emphasizes teamwork to solve academic problems.

Q77. Answer: B - Critical thinking. It encourages students to analyze, test, and find logical solutions.

Q78. Answer: B - Kilpatrick. William Heard Kilpatrick developed this student-centered method.

Q79. Answer: B - Learning by doing. It involves active participation in a social environment.

Q80. Answer: B - Thinking about their own teaching. It is the process of self-observation to improve performance.

Q81. Answer: B - Teacher control. The teacher acts as the primary source of all information.

Q82. Answer: B - Active participation. Students take responsibility for their own learning journey.

Q83. Answer: B - During the teaching process. It provides ongoing feedback to improve learning results.

Q84. Answer: B - Collection of student work. A portfolio shows a student's progress and effort over time.

Q85. Answer: B - Assessment criteria. Rubrics provide clear standards for grading assignments.

Q86. Answer: B - All students together. All students learn in the same room regardless of disability.

Q87. Answer: B - Students with special needs. It is tailored to the specific needs of disabled learners.

Q88. Answer: B - Teaching to specific student needs. Adjusting teaching styles to match individual student abilities.

Q89. Answer: B - Motivation. Motivation is the internal drive that leads to learning.

Q90. Answer: B - Physiological needs. Basic biological needs (food, water) must be met first.

Q91. Answer: B - Academic and personal issues. It supports the social and emotional growth of students.

Q92. Answer: B - Two-way. Interaction ensures students understand the concepts properly.

Q93. Answer: B - Immediate and constructive. Immediate feedback corrects errors before they become habits.

Q94. Answer: B - Charts, models, and videos. Visual aids help clarify complex abstract ideas.

Q95. Answer: B - Measure learning outcomes. Evaluation judges how well the objectives were achieved.

Q96. Answer: B - Online platforms and apps. Digital tools like Google Classroom support online learning.

Q97. Answer: B - Analyzing and evaluating. It is disciplined thinking that is clear and rational.

Q98. Answer: B - Generating new ideas. It involves original thinking to solve problems.

Q99. Answer: B - Ethics and responsibility. Teachers must uphold high moral and professional standards.

Q100. Answer: B - Planning, management, and assessment. Success requires preparation, environment, and evaluation.

Quick Answer Key (All 100)

1-B	2-C	3-A	4-B	5-C
6-C	7-B	8-C	9-B	10-B
11-C	12-B	13-C	14-C	15-B
16-B	17-B	18-B	19-B	20-B
21-B	22-C	23-B	24-B	25-B
26-B	27-C	28-C	29-B	30-B
31-B	32-B	33-B	34-B	35-B
36-C	37-B	38-B	39-B	40-B
41-B	42-B	43-A	44-B	45-B
46-B	47-C	48-B	49-B	50-B
51-C	52-D	53-B	54-B	55-B
56-B	57-B	58-B	59-B	60-B
61-B	62-B	63-B	64-B	65-B
66-B	67-B	68-B	69-B	70-B
71-B	72-B	73-B	74-B	75-B
76-B	77-B	78-B	79-B	80-B
81-B	82-B	83-B	84-B	85-B
86-B	87-B	88-B	89-B	90-B
91-B	92-B	93-B	94-B	95-B
96-B	97-B	98-B	99-B	100-B

Prepared by Sindh Study Hub (sindhstudyhub.com) - free practice material for JST (BPS-14) candidates. Always confirm test patterns and schedules on the official STS / IBA Sukkur announcements.