1. What is the main focus of morality in the university setting?
a) Establishing professional codes of conduct
b) Guiding individuals in determining right from wrong
c) Defining legal obligations of students and staff
d) Promoting workplace productivity

2. Ethics in a university context involves:
a) Following national laws and policies
b) Conducting research without strict guidelines
c) Adhering to academic norms like avoiding plagiarism
d) Placing personal beliefs above professional duties

3. Which of the following best describes deontology in an academic environment?
a) It focuses on creating personal values
b) It is a set of specific rules tied to professional obligations
c) It is a guideline for personal and social conduct
d) It encourages creative freedom in research

4. The primary difference between ethics and deontology is that ethics:
a) Focuses on laws and regulations outside the university
b) Concerns broader principles of right and wrong
c) Emphasizes specific professional responsibilities
d) Deals with enforcing student disciplinary actions

5. Which concept requires universities to ensure a safe and lawful environment for all members?
a) Morality
b) Deontology
c) Law
d) Professional Values

6. Professional values in the academic sphere promote which of the following?
a) Placing academic success above all else
b) Encouraging responsible learning and respect
c) Bypassing confidentiality in student matters
d) Engaging in competitive, individual-focused work

7. Which of these concepts emphasizes duty over personal gain in academic roles?
a) Ethics
b) Morality
c) Professional Values
d) Deontology

8. Law in the university context includes:
a) Informal principles of justice
b) National and international agreements regulating operations
c) Rules set exclusively by university administrators
d) Students' personal interpretation of rules

9. A student or educator who upholds morality is likely to demonstrate:

a) High academic achievement

b) A strong sense of respect, honesty, and fairness

c) A focus on national law adherence

d) Minimal engagement with professional codes

10. Professional values for educators include:

a) Impartial teaching and research mentorship

b) Prioritizing academic awards over student well-being

c) Avoiding collaboration with other staff

d) Exerting authority over students without accountability

11. Which of the following best describes "learning"?

a) A process by which students passively receive knowledge

b) A process of acquiring knowledge, skills, attitudes, or values through study, teaching, or experience

c) A process of providing information from teacher to student

d) A method used only in classroom settings

12. Behavioral learning theories suggest that learning occurs through:

a) Active problem-solving

b) Observation of mental processes

c) Changes in behavior in response to external stimuli

d) Group discussions and collaboration

13. Which theory emphasizes the role of mental processes and understanding in learning?

a) Behavioral Theory

b) Cognitive Theory

c) Constructivist Theory

d) Traditional Theory

14. According to constructivist theories, learning is most effective when:

a) Learners passively receive information

b) Learners build their own understanding through interaction with the world

c) Knowledge is memorized

d) The teacher controls all classroom activities

15. Which teaching approach involves students learning through interactive group activities?

a) Direct Teaching

b) Inquiry-Based Teaching

c) Collaborative Teaching

d) Passive Learning

16. Differentiation as a teaching strategy means:

a) Teaching all students in the same way regardless of their levels

b) Adapting teaching methods to meet diverse learning styles and levels of students

c) Encouraging only high-achieving students

d) Using only traditional lecture methods

17. Didactics primarily focuses on:

a) The general science of teaching

b) The overall approach to managing a classroom

c) The specific methods and content for teaching a particular subject

d) Encouraging social interactions among students

18. According to Chevallard, the "didactic triangle" consists of which three elements?

a) Teacher, student, and subject matter

b) Teacher, society, and curriculum

c) Student, community, and government

d) Teacher, parents, and education policy

19. In pedagogy, which approach is characterized by learning through memorization and teacher authority?

a) Traditional Pedagogy

b) Active Pedagogy

c) Differentiated Pedagogy

d) Collaborative Pedagogy

20. What is the main difference between didactics and pedagogy?

a) Pedagogy focuses on content structure, while didactics is about the general approach to teaching

b) Didactics involves teaching methods for specific subjects, while pedagogy is about general teaching practices

c) Didactics applies only to elementary education, while pedagogy applies to higher education

d) Pedagogy is a subset of didactics