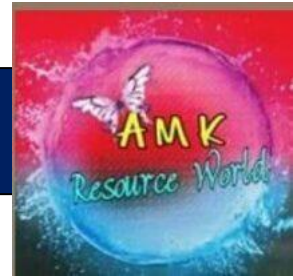


AMK Resource World



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TALP – MCQs

1. TALP stands for:
A. Technical Access to Learning Platform
B. Technology Assisted Learning Program
C. Training and Learning Platform
D. Teaching Aided Learning Program
2. TALP is an initiative by:
A. NITI Aayog
B. NCERT
C. Department of School Education
D. CBSE
3. The primary objective of TALP is to:
A. Replace teachers
B. Enhance classroom teaching using technology
C. Promote online shopping
D. Train only engineers
4. TALP is designed to help:
A. IT professionals
B. Students and teachers in government schools
C. College professors
D. Private company employees
5. TALP aims to bridge:
A. The digital divide in education
B. The employment gap
C. Language barrier
D. Gender inequality
6. Which of the following is a component of TALP?
A. Digital content creation
B. Political training
C. Banking services
D. Rural employment
7. TALP focuses on which level of education?
A. University
B. School education (primary to secondary)
C. Technical diploma
D. Pre-primary
8. A major goal of TALP is:
A. Book distribution
B. Improving learning

- outcomes using technology**
C. Teacher recruitment
D. Career counselling
9. TALP encourages the use of:
A. Smart classrooms, e-content, projectors
B. Paper only
C. Exams only
D. Sports equipment
10. TALP helps in:
A. Giving punishments
B. Personalizing learning based on student needs
C. Removing subjects
D. None
11. TALP is mostly implemented in:
A. Urban private schools
B. Private tuition centres
C. Government schools, especially in rural areas
D. Coaching centres
12. TALP includes the use of:
A. Tablets, TVs, computers, and online apps
B. Radio only
C. Whiteboard only
D. None of the above
13. Who are trained under TALP for content delivery?
A. Students
B. Politicians
C. Teachers
D. Parents
14. Monitoring of TALP is done by:
A. Panchayat
B. School principal only
C. Education Department and designated monitoring officers
D. Anganwadi
15. TALP provides digital content mostly in:
A. French
B. Latin
C. Local/regional languages and English
D. Chinese
16. TALP improves:
A. School timings
B. Engagement and conceptual understanding
C. Dropout rate
D. Staff salary
17. One of the key benefits of TALP is:
A. Fewer teachers
B. Equal access to quality education for all
C. Replacing schools
D. Expensive fees
18. TALP promotes:
A. ICT-based education
B. Offline-only classrooms
C. Homework reduction only
D. Syllabus removal
19. Digital content in TALP is aligned with:
A. Foreign curriculum
B. State and national curriculum frameworks
C. Corporate syllabus
D. Coaching syllabus
20. Who benefits directly from TALP?
A. Government clerks
B. Students and teachers

- C. Vendors
D. Accountants
21. Which of the following is used in TALP classrooms?
A. Traditional chalkboard
B. Interactive flat panels/projectors
C. Typewriters
D. Radio only
22. What is the use of DIKSHA in TALP?
A. To entertain
B. To provide digital learning resources
C. To conduct elections
D. To train politicians
23. Which app is a part of TALP digital resources?
A. PayTM
B. Instagram
C. DIKSHA
D. Uber
24. Digital content in TALP is designed to be:
A. Complicated
B. Age-appropriate and interactive
C. Lengthy
D. Paid only
25. TALP promotes the use of:
A. QR codes in textbooks for video-based learning
B. Black and white boards
C. Punch cards
D. None
26. TALP is part of which national program?
A. PMGSY
B. Midday Meal
C. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
D. Digital India Mission (only)
27. The funding for TALP is provided under:
A. Municipal budget
B. Private donations
C. Centrally Sponsored Schemes
D. WHO grants
28. The content developed under TALP is:
A. Sold
B. Provided free of cost to schools
C. Restricted to cities
D. Available only in print
29. Which policy emphasizes TALP-type initiatives?
A. NEP 1968
B. NEP 2020 (National Education Policy 2020)
C. Industrial Policy 1991
D. Sports Policy 2019
30. TALP aims to build:
A. Government offices
B. Digital infrastructure in schools
C. Banks
D. Police stations
31. What kind of monitoring does TALP use?
A. Annual offline meetings only
B. Real-time dashboards and teacher feedback
C. No monitoring
D. Student votes

32. Evaluation of TALP effectiveness is based on:
A. Media coverage
B. Learning outcomes and student performance
C. Number of emails
D. Teacher complaints
33. Who supports the creation of content for TALP?
A. Police
B. SCERT, NCERT and other expert bodies
C. Farmers
D. Traders
34. Periodic teacher training in TALP ensures:
A. Effective classroom implementation
B. Syllabus change
C. Staff promotion
D. Leave allotment
35. What tool is often used for feedback in TALP?
A. Letter
B. Online survey forms and mobile apps
C. Telephones
D. Telegram
36. A major challenge in TALP is:
A. Student interest
B. Power and internet availability in rural areas
C. Syllabus size
D. Blackboards
37. One way to overcome digital divide in TALP is:
A. Community digital centres and mobile labs
B. School closure
C. Removing exams
D. Distributing books
38. Regular content updates in TALP are done to:
A. Match foreign curriculum
B. Align with latest syllabus and learning needs
C. Please teachers
D. Confuse students
39. Teachers are encouraged to:
A. Integrate technology into lesson planning
B. Ban phones
C. Use old methods
D. Skip technology
40. Smart classrooms under TALP have:
A. No electricity
B. Digital boards, internet, and audio-visual tools
C. Manual typewriters
D. Card readers only
41. NEP 2020 supports TALP by focusing on:
A. Only exams
B. Use of technology to improve access and equity in education
C. Reducing budget
D. Private coaching
42. The principle behind TALP in NEP is:
A. Rote learning
B. Personalized and flexible learning through technology
C. Centralized dictation
D. Reducing teacher roles

43. As per NEP 2020, students must:
- A. Write essays
 - B. Learn through experiential and digital methods**
 - C. Attend only offline classes
 - D. Avoid screens
44. NEP promotes which platform alongside TALP?
- A. Wikipedia
 - B. DIKSHA**
 - C. YouTube
 - D. TikTok
45. Use of artificial intelligence in TALP can help in:
- A. Personalized learning paths**
 - B. Punishment
 - C. Automation of fees
 - D. Uniform marks
46. Who develops the e-content used in TALP?
- A. Students
 - B. NCERT/SCERT/NGOs/Educational Experts**
 - C. Shopkeepers
 - D. Police
47. Students with no internet access benefit through:
- A. Preloaded content on devices or offline resources**
 - B. YouTube only
 - C. Paid coaching
 - D. SMS service
48. Teachers are supported by:
- A. Newspapers
 - B. Online training modules and helplines**
 - C. Bank loans
 - D. Sports day
49. One future goal of TALP is to:
- A. End classroom teaching
 - B. Blend technology with pedagogy across all schools**
 - C. Stop exams
 - D. Teach foreign languages only
50. TALP success depends on:
- A. Teacher training, infrastructure, and monitoring**
 - B. Student uniforms
 - C. Stationery kits
 - D. Media coverage

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