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Q1. People are especially good at quickly detecting facial expression of

- (a) love
- (b) anger
- (c) surprise
- (d) happiness

Q2. Expressing anger can be adaptive when you

- (a) retaliate immediately
- (b) have mentally rehearsed all the reasons for your anger
- (c) count to ten, then blow off steam
- (d) first wait until the anger subsides, then deal with the situation in a civilized manner

Q3. Which of the following are the methods of learning?

- 1. Teaching
- 2. Trial and Error
- 3. Imitation
- 4. Experimentation
- 5. Questioning
- 6. Reflection

Codes :

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 5
- (b) 2,3,4 and 6
- (c) 1, 3 and 5
- (d) All of the above

Q4. Which of the following statements applies in the context of online teaching methods?

- 1. Teacher does not help in construction of knowledge
- 2. There is more role of learners in the instructional process
- 3. The delivery of instruction is always verbal
- 4. There are more chances of self - learning and motivation
- 5. It is rigid in nature

Codes :

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
- (b) 2 and 4
- (c) 2,3 and 5
- (d) 1, 3 and 5

Q5. In the two lists given below, List - I provides the list of teaching methods, while List - II indicates the factors helpful in rendering them effective. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the code given below.

List - I (Teaching Methods)	List - II (Factors helpful in making them effective)
1. Expository method	A. Promotes student autonomy and enhance learning
2. Discovery method	B. Open - ended and collaborative exchange of ideas
3. Discussion method	C. Learning by doing
4. Personalised method	D. Systematic, step - by - step presentation

Codes :

- (a) 1 - C, 2 - D, 3 - B, 4 - A
- (b) 1 - D, 2 - C, 3 - A, 4 - B
- (c) 1 - D, 2 - C, 3 - B, 4 - A
- (d) 1 - D, 2 - B, 3 - C, 4 - A

Q6. Constructivist approach to teaching - learning process is being emphasized at all levels of education, Which of the following methods is mainly based on this approach?

- (a) Lecture Method
- (c) Discussion Method
- (b) Project Method
- (d) All of the above

Q7. Which of the following assists students in managing their own learning by modeling a problem - solving technique?

- (a) Drill and Practice
- (b) Mental Modeling
- (c) Discovery Learning
- (d) Direct instruction

Q8. Which one of the following is not correct in the context of class teaching or group teaching?

- (a) It gives motivation for doing group tasks
- (b) It enhances the teaching ability of the teacher
- (c) It saves money, time and space
- (d) It is not useful for dull students

Q9. The special feature of the play way method is that :

- (a) sports/games take the place of work (studies)
- (b) there is no importance of work (studies) in it
- (c) the monotony or boredom of work (studies) is removed by incorporating sports/games
- (d) education cannot be completed without sports/games

Q10. The word 'kindergarten' has been drawn from the German language. Its meaning is a

- (a) small garden
- (b) beautiful garden
- (c) flower garden
- (d) children's garden

Q11. In the kindergarten system of teaching, the status of the teacher is like that of a :

- (a) potter
- (b) gardener
- (c) (earthen) lamp
- (d) referee

Q12. The Montessori system of education :

- (a) teaches students the writing and reading skills through the psychological method
- (b) does not believe in the system of auto - education
- (c) does not develop self - discipline among students
- (d) does not give adequate importance to the interests and curiosity of students

Q13. The Montessori system of teaching is :

- (a) focused on the teacher
- (b) focused on the textbook
- (c) focused on the child
- (d) focused on the study material

Q14. Who was the pioneer of the Heuristic method of teaching?

- (a) Herbert Spencer
- (b) Professor Armstrong
- (c) John Adams
- (d) Monroe

Q15. In which system of education, was the teaching of senses emphasised upon?

- (a) Kindergarten System
- (b) Montessori System
- (c) Heuristic System
- (d) None of these

Q16. "This system trains the student to find the facts, rules and principles through his own efforts, organise the knowledge gained and define the general rules." The aforesaid statement is referred to the

- (a) Montessori system of teaching
- (b) Kindergarten system of teaching
- (c) Heuristic system of teaching
- (d) Play - way method of teaching

Q17. With whom, is the project teaching method associated?

- (a) Rousseau
- (b) Froebel
- (c) Devy and Kilpatric
- (d) Armstrong

Q18. The project method of teaching imparts practical knowledge to the student, because :

- (a) it accepts the personal diversities (of the students)
- (b) it develops the latent powers of the student
- (c) the basis of knowledge of the student is his personal experiences
- (d) it gives an opportunity to ponder over the logic and for debates

Q19. All the teaching methods of modern type, like Kindergarten, Montessori, Dalton Basic and project methods :

- (a) are based on the principle of activity method
- (b) are based on synthetic method
- (c) are based on the laboratory method
- (d) are not based on any one of these methods

Q20. The aim of education should be

- (a) To development vocation skills in the students
- (b) To development social awareness in the students
- (c) To prepare the students for examination
- (d) To prepare the students for practical life

Q21. A time bound testing programme for the student should be implemented in school so that

- (a) The progress of the students should be informed to their parents
- (b) A regular practice can be carried out
- (c) The students can be trained for final examinations
- (d) The remedial programme can be adopted on the basis of the feedback from the Results

Q22. The quality of schools education is exclusively depending upon

- (a) Infrastructural facilities
- (b) Financial provisions
- (c) International support
- (d) The quality of teacher education

Q23. The idea of Basic Education is propounded by

- (a) Dr. Zakir Hussain
- (b) Dr. Rajendra prasad
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

Q24. The most important indicator of quality of education in a school is

- (a) Infrastructural facilities of a school
- (b) Classroom system
- (c) Text – books and teaching- learning material
- (d) Student Achievement level

Q25. ‘Self – regulation’ of learners refers to

- (a) Their ability to monitor their own learning
- (b) Creating regulations for student behaviour
- (c) Rules and regulations made by the student body
- (d) Self – discipline and control

Q26. Learners should not be encouraged to:

- (a) Ask as many questions as possible both inside and outside the class
- (b) Actively interact with other learners in group work
- (c) Participate in as many co- curricular activities as possible
- (d) Memorize all the answers to questions which the teacher may ask

Q27. Critical pedagogy firmly believes that.

- (a) The learners need not reason independently
- (b) What children learn out of school is irrelevant
- (c) The experiences and perceptions of learners are important
- (d) The teacher should always lead the classroom instruction

Q28. Young learners should be encouraged to interact with peers in the classroom so that.

- (a) They can learn answers to questions from each other
- (b) The syllabus can be covered quickly
- (c) They learn social skills in the course of study
- (d) The teacher can control the classroom better

Q29. The word 'Compulsory' in the 'Right to free and compulsory education 2009' means

- (a) Parents are compulsorily forced to send their children to school to avoid punitive action
- (b) Compulsory education will be imparted through continuous testing
- (c) Central government will ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education
- (d) Appropriate governments will ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education

Q30. The 'Lab schools' advocated by John Dewey were examples of.

- (a) Factory Schools
- (b) Progressive Schools
- (c) Public Schools
- (d) Common Schools

Q31. Group project activity as prescribed by CBSE is a powerful means

- (a) Of facilitating social participation
- (b) Of alleviating the burden of teachers
- (c) Of relieving the stress caused due to routine teaching
- (d) To promote the concept of unity in diversity

Q32. An upper primary school constructivist classroom would foresee the following role of students in their own assessment

- (a) Make detailed guidelines for how marks would be correlated to students' achievement and prestige in class.
- (b) Students would be the sole determinants of their own assessment
- (c) Student would plan for assessment with the teacher
- (d) Denying that assessment has a role in teaching – tearing.

Q33. A child who can see partially

- (a) Should be put in a 'regular' school with no special provision
- (b) Should not be given education, since it is not of any use to him
- (c) Needs to be put in a separate institution
- (d) Should be put in a 'Regular' School while making special provisions

Q34. Education as a sub – system of society helps

- (a) To cater to the needs of knowledge society
- (b) To preserve the social customs and traditions
- (c) To transform society through scientific and technological advances.
- (d) all of the above

Q35. The teacher who has a student who stutters should

- (a) Help him by supplying the words he/she wants to say
- (b) Have him take part in all the oral activities of the class
- (c) Give him word drill on the words on which he stutters.
- (d) Provide special situations in which his / her sense of self worth is build up.

Q36. Generally the most effective approach to dealing with the child's aggressive behavior is

- (a) To channel his / her aggression into legitimate areas of competition.
- (b) To reward him / her for friendly behaviour and to ignore his / her aggressive behaviour.
- (c) To give him due punishments, when he shows aggressive tendencies.
- (d) To insist that he/ she apologies for his undesirable behaviour

Q37. The most important challenge for a teacher is

- (a) To maintain discipline in the classroom.
- (b) To make students do their homework.
- (c) To prepare the question-bank.
- (d) To make teaching process enjoyable.

Q38. Which of the following skills are needed for present day teacher to adjust properly with the classroom teaching?

1. Knowledge of technology
2. Use of technology in teaching learning
3. Knowledge of student's needs
4. Content mastery

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 2 and 4

Q39. Teachers should not give corporal punishment to learners because

- (a) It makes parents very angry
- (b) It is risky
- (c) It creates stress and fear in learners
- (d) It is only an emotional release for the teachers.

Q40. A teacher, because of his / her democratic nature, allows students to sit all over the class. Some sit together and discuss or do group reading. Some sit quietly and read themselves. A parent does not like it. Which of the following may be the best way to handle the situation ?

- (a) Parents should show trust in the teacher and discuss the problem with the teacher.
- (b) Parents should take away the child from that school.
- (c) Parents should complain against the teacher to the principle
- (d) Parents should request the principle to change the section of their ward.

Q41. A mentally healthy person is one.....

- (a) adapts himself to the changing conditions of the environment
- (b) can participate in social activities even in a state of emotional disturbances
- (c) does not get involved in any anti-social activities and abides by the law
- (d) All of the above

Q42. A learner whose IQ is is normally called mentally retarded.

- (a) below 70
- (b) between 80 and 100
- (c) above 70
- (d) None of the above

Q43. Which one of the following skills should be stressed more for mentally underdeveloped children?

- (a) Life skills
- (b) Adaptation skills
- (c) Communication skills
- (d) Numerical skills

Q44. The major frustration that children with hearing logs face in the classroom is

- (a) the inability to communicate or share information with others
- (b) the inability to take examinations with other students
- (c) the inability to read the prescribed textbook
- (d) the inability to participate in sports and games

Q45. Gifted student may be asked to spend more time on questions dealing with

- (a) Remembering
- (b) Understanding
- (c) Creating
- (d) Analyzing

Q46. In order to instill a positive environment in a primary class, a teacher should

- (a) Wish each child in the morning
- (b) Not discriminate and set the same goal for every child
- (c) allow them to make groups on their own on the basis of sociometry during group activities
- (d) Narrate stories with positive endings

Q47. The transmission of traits from parents to off-springs is called :

- (a) environment
- (b) genes
- (c) heredity
- (d) homeostasis

Q48. Who believed that the heredity plays an dominant part in identical twins ?

- (a) Pearson
- (b) Darwin
- (c) Galton
- (d) None of these

Q49. The unique interaction of ____ and _____ can result in different paths and outcomes of development.

- (a) exploration; nutrition
- (b) challenges; limitations
- (c) heredity; environment
- (d) stability; change

Q50. What is the narrow concept of heredity ?

- (a) Offspring of a man will be a child not a dog.
- (b) Offspring will have the same traits as those of parents
- (c) Offspring will not have the traits of parents
- (d) None of the above

Q51. A student with high intelligence is not doing well at studies. What is the best course of action for the teacher ?

- (a) Wait till he performs better
- (b) Find out reasons for his under achievement
- (c) Give him grace marks in the examination
- (d) Ask his parents to withdraw him from the school

Q52. “Level II” type of Intelligence given by

- (a) Spearman
- (b) Thorndike
- (c) Arthur Jenison
- (d) Binet

Q53. Sampling theory of Intelligence given by

- (a) Thurston
- (b) Thompson
- (c) Jensen
- (d) Spearman

Q54. Pass Model of Intelligence give by

- (a) Spearman
- (b) Arthur Jensen
- (c) Jack Naglieri and Kirby
- (d) Thorndike

Q55. Cognitive processing in the PASS model that involves integrating elements of the stimulus situation into composite and meaningful patterns is called.

- (a) Planning
- (b) Attention
- (c) Simultaneous
- (d) Successive

Q56. In PASS model of intelligence, it involves goal setting, strategy selection, and monitoring of goal – orientation is called.

- (a) Planning
- (b) Attention
- (c) Simultaneous
- (d) Successive

Q57. “Mental growth and development is controlled by which of the following factor?

- (a) Heredity
- (b) Heredity and environment factor
- (c) Environmental factor only
- (d) None of these

Q58. Thinking is mental activity in the _____ aspect.

- (a) Cognitive
- (b) Affective
- (c) Psychomotor
- (d) None of these

Q59. Intelligence is transmitted in future generations. The function of is to create conducive situation for the development of this innate ability.

- (a) The locality
- (b) The season
- (c) The environment
- (d) The climate

Q60. Characteristic of creativity is

- (a) Originality
- (b) Fluency
- (c) Flexibility
- (d) All of the above

Q61. Creative thinking is always

- (a) Destructive
- (b) Constructive
- (c) Convergent
- (d) Monotonous

Q62. Critical thinking is a rearrangement of concepts to _____ a situation.

- (a) Overcome
- (b) Derive
- (c) Produce
- (d) Evaluate

Q63. One of the process in the formation of concepts is abstraction. The other is

- (a) Perception
- (b) Typology
- (c) Generalisation
- (d) None of these

Q64. Which type of Intelligence used by “Counselors ”

- (a) Bodily – Kinesthetic Intelligence
- (b) Interpersonal
- (c) Intra personal
- (d) Existential



Q65. Which type of Intelligence used by “Social Worker”

- (a) Bodily – Kinesthetic Intelligence
- (b) Interpersonal
- (c) Intra personal
- (d) Existential

Q66. Which type of Intelligence used by “Philosophers”

- (a) Bodily – Kinesthetic Intelligence
- (b) Interpersonal Intelligence
- (c) Intra personal Intelligence
- (d) Existential Intelligence

Q67. Which type of Intelligence used by “Zoologists”?

- (a) Naturalistic Intelligence
- (b) Existential Intelligence
- (c) Linguistic Intelligence
- (d) Intrapersonal Intelligence

Q68. Which type of Intelligence used by “Bird Watchers”

- (a) Naturalistic Intelligence
- (b) Existential Intelligence
- (c) Linguistic Intelligence
- (d) Intrapersonal Intelligence

Q69. Which type of Intelligence used by “Botanists”

- (a) Naturalistic Intelligence
- (b) Existential Intelligence
- (c) Linguistic Intelligence
- (d) Intrapersonal Intelligence

Q70. The four contents is included in the Guilford’s model are

- (a) Figural, Symbolic, Semantic, Behavioural
- (b) Figural, Semantic, Behavioral, Symbolic
- (c) Semantic, Symbolic, Behavioral, Figural
- (d) Figural, Behavioural, Symbolic, Semantic

Q71. Which one is the part of “Operation” in the 3D theory

- (a) Transformation
- (b) Symbolic
- (c) Behavioural
- (d) None of these

Q72. Which one is the part of Content in 3D theory

- (a) Convergent Thinking
- (b) Cognition
- (c) Relation
- (d) Symbolic

Q73. Socialization includes cultural transmission and _____ .

- (a) Discourages rebellion
- (b) Development of individual personality
- (c) Fits children into labels
- (d) Provides emotional support.

Q74. Mass Media is becoming a very important agency of socialization. Which one of the following is the most appropriate statement?

- (a) Media is a very good way to advertise and sell products
- (b) Socialization is done by the parents and the family only.
- (c) Access to mass media is growing and mass media influences attitudes values and beliefs.
- (d) Children cannot directly interact with media.

Q75. Which one of the following is the primary agent of socialization ?

- (a) Family
- (b) Computer
- (c) Heredity
- (d) Political parties

Q76. Family plays _____ role socialization of the child.

- (a) A not – so – Important
- (b) An exciting
- (c) A primary
- (d) A secondary

Q77. Which of the following are secondary agents of socialization ?

- (a) School and immediate family members.
- (b) Family and relatives.
- (c) Family and neighborhood.
- (d) School and neighborhood.

Q78. Which of the following is true of school and socialization ?

- (a) School is an important agent of socialization.
- (b) School does not play any role in socialization.
- (c) School plays very little role in socialization.
- (d) School is the first primary agent of socialization.

Q79. Which of the following are agencies of social change ?

- (a) Family
- (b) School
- (c) National Army
- (d) National Calamity

Q80. “School is a community in miniature, a micro – society,” What do the terms “Community” and “Society” mean in the quote?

- (a) Community means uniformity
- (b) Community means Freedom
- (c) Society means control
- (d) Society means oneness

Q81. Which of the following does not represent an institution ?

- (a) A political party which is not recognized as a national party by the Election Commission
- (b) Students Union of an Arts College
- (c) An Anglican Church
- (d) Family

Q82. Schools are basically social institutions as

- (a) They preserve and instill the values of our culture in future generations.
- (b) They suggest ways and means for social progress.
- (c) They suggest solution to social problems.
- (d) They are established by the society.

Q83. Beginning with family as the lowest unit which of the following constitutes correctly sequenced hierarchy of social group?

- (a) Nation – Race – Class – Tribe – Family.
- (b) Family – Class – Tribe – Race – Nation.
- (c) Family – Tribe – Race – Class – Nation.
- (d) Family – Race – Class – Tribe – Nation.

Q84. Which one done indicate a healthy atmosphere for the social functioning of the class / School?

- (a) Democracy as a compromise between Laissez faire and Autocracy.
- (b) Democracy as a compromise between persuasion and Permission.
- (c) Laissez Faire
- (d) Democracy

Q85. Which of the following is an agent of positive social change?

- (a) Power
- (b) Education
- (c) Money
- (d) Calamity

Q86. Which of the following may not be a barrier in education for social change?

- (a) Caste and ethnicity
- (b) Language
- (c) Regionalism And religion
- (d) Scientific attitude

Q87. Which one of the following is not an active agency of socialization?

- (a) Community Centre
- (b) Family
- (c) Religious Institution
- (d) Railway Station

Q88. “Socialization” means

- (a) Following the social norms strictly
- (b) Adjusting in society
- (c) Revolting against social norms
- (d) Understanding social diversity

Q89. Socialization includes cultural transmission and_____.

- (a) Discourages rebellion.
- (b) Development of individual personality.
- (c) Fits children into labels.
- (d) Provides emotional support.

Q90. Process of socialization does NOT include:

- (a) Learning the customs and norms of a culture
- (b) Acquisition of skills
- (c) Acquiring values and beliefs
- (d) Genetic transmission

Q91. Caste system can create a

- (a) Closed society
- (b) Changing society
- (c) Dead society
- (d) Open Society

Q92. What does the term “Society” imply for governance?

- (a) Checks and Balances
- (b) Equalizing Educational Opportunities.
- (c) Mutual Help
- (d) Law – biding citizens

Q93. Which of the following will not form part of social system?

- (a) Values
- (b) Technology
- (c) Collectivities
- (d) Roles

Q94. In social change, alteration in social organization relates mainly to its

- (a) Structural aspects
- (b) Functional aspects
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q95. Upward social mobility of students and teachers is closely connected with

- A. Educational achievements
- B. Political ties
- C. Academic merit
- D. Religious affiliation

Choose the correct set of answers from the following alternatives.

- (a) A, B, and C
- (b) B, C and D
- (c) A, B, C and D
- (d) A, B, and D

Q96. The term 'social mobility' connotes:

- A. Movement from one stratum of society to another stratum of society on the higher level.
- B. The phenomenon of movement of a person within social space.
- C. Shifting of a person from one situation to another situation on the same level.
- D. Movement of a person from one position to another position at lower level.

Choose the correct set of answers from the following alternatives.

- (a) A, B, and C
- (b) A, B and D
- (c) A, B, C and D
- (d) B, C, and D

Q97. Which one of the following is not a component of the structure of a social system ?

- (a) Cultural Values
- (b) Regulative norms
- (c) Varieties of roles
- (d) Attainment of goals

Q98. The Fluid and Crystallized Intelligence theory was developed by -

- (a) Sternberg and Binet
- (b) Cattell and Horn
- (c) Binet and Simon
- (d) None of the above

Q99. Sociology of education includes

- (a) Social relations by which individuals gain experience
- (b) Social development in the country.
- (c) Society and its relationship with the individual
- (d) Communication of the individual with the society.

Q100. 'Socialization' is a process by which the individual is adapted to his

- (a) Classroom environment
- (b) Social environment
- (c) Political environment
- (d) Cultural environment

Q101. According to which school of philosophy of education exaltation of individuals, personality is a function of education?

- (a) Pragmatism
- (b) Idealism
- (c) Marxism
- (d) Idealism and Marxism both

Q102. Which is not Naturalism's aim of Education ?

- (a) Education is the notion of man's evolution from lower forms of life
- (b) To equip the individual or the nation for the struggle for existence so as to ensure survival
- (c) To help the pupil to learn to be in harmony with and well – adapted to their surroundings.
- (d) To inculcate ethical and moral values in the pupils

Q103. Which school held the view “God makes all things good man meddles with and they become evil?”

- (a) Marxism
- (b) Existentialism
- (c) Naturalism
- (d) Pragmatism

Q104. Which school maintained self – expression with the accompanying cries of “no interference” no “restraints” ?

- (a) Extreme form Naturalism
- (b) Most widely accepted form of Naturalism
- (c) Truest form of Naturalism
- (d) Most valid form of Naturalism

Q105. What is the goal of education according to Idealism ?

- (a) Perfect adaptation to the environment
- (b) Realisation of moral values
- (c) Satisfaction of human wants
- (d) Cultivation of dynamic adaptable mind which will be resourceful and enterprising in all situations

Q106. Who advocated removing children from their mother’s care and raising them as wards of the state ?

- (a) Plato
- (b) Socrates
- (c) Aristotle
- (d) John Locke

Q107. The famous book “ The Republic” was written by

- (a) Plato
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) Socrates
- (d) John Locke

Q108. “All who have meditated on the art of governing mankind have been convinced that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth.” This is the saying of

- (a) Plato
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) Socrates
- (d) John Locke

Q109. The philosopher how for the first time mentioned the importance of play (or sports) in education was

- (a) Plato
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) Socrates
- (d) John Locke

Q110. We calculate average marks of a student in the way as we calculate

- (a) Variance
- (b) Arithmetic mean
- (c) Geometric mean
- (d) Standard deviation

Q111. The idea of teaching the whole child in the philosophy of pragmatism in education” means teaching students to be good

- (a) Citizens
- (b) Thinkers
- (c) Learners
- (d) Scientists

Q112. The book “A Brief History of Time” is written by

- (a) Stephen Hawking
- (b) Robert Sternberg
- (c) John Dewey
- (d) Aristotle

Q113. Who is called the father of both Realism and the scientific method?

- (a) Plato
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) Socrates
- (d) Edward Thorndike

Q114. The philosopher who is called the father of Idealism is

- (a) Plato
- (b) Socrates
- (c) Aristotle
- (d) Edward Thorndike

Q115. The philosopher who for the first time taught logic as a formal discipline was

- (a) Plato
- (b) Socrates
- (c) Aristotle
- (d) Edward Thorndike

Q116. What creates a base for all future socialisation of a child ?

- (a) Primary socialization
- (b) Secondary socialization
- (c) Anticipatory socialization
- (d) Re – Socialisation

Q117. _____ occurs at schools, playgrounds and neighbourhood where a child learn learns how to behave in an appropriate manner to adjust to the situation.

- (a) Primary socialization
- (b) Secondary socialization
- (c) Anticipatory socialization
- (d) Re – Socialisation

Q118. Through _____, an individual learns the culture of a group he / she wishes to join.

- (a) Primary socialization
- (b) Secondary socialization
- (c) Anticipatory socialization
- (d) Re – Socialisation

Q119. Which type of socialisation usually takes place when the social role of an individual is completely changed ?

- (a) Primary socialization
- (b) Secondary socialization
- (c) Anticipatory socialization
- (d) Re – Socialisation

Q120. Which type of socialisation explains when males and females behave in different ways while performing different social roles ?

- (a) Group Socialisation
- (b) Gender Socialisation
- (c) Re – Socialisation
- (d) Anticipatory socialisation

Q121. When a criminal is rehabilitated, he / she needs to change his / her role as per legal norms. This is known as

- (a) Re – socialisation
- (b) Gender socialisation
- (c) Organisation socialisation
- (d) Anticipatory Socialisation

Q122. A group which has completely negative influence is

- (a) primary group
- (b) intermediate group
- (c) Secondary group
- (d) tertiary group

Q123. How many type of social processes involved in education?

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Q124. The functions of socialization include cultural transmission, social integration, and ____

- (a) Discouraging rebellion
- (b) Force - fitting people into positions
- (c) Development of individual personality
- (d) Providing emotional support

Q125. Social norms are

- (a) Descriptive
- (b) Prescriptive
- (c) Evaluative
- (d) Imperative

Q126. Values concentrate on different areas. These may be

- (a) general life values
- (b) family values
- (c) cultural & work values
- (d) all of the above

Q127. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Human infants are born with a culture
- (b) Human infants come into the world ready to learn a culture but are not born with one.
- (c) Socialisation and acculturation are synonymous.
- (d) (b) and (c) are true

Q128. The general process of acquiring culture is referred to as _____ .

- (a) socialisation
- (b) externalisation
- (c) internalisation
- (d) None of the above

Q129. Socialisation helps us to learn

- (a) the role we have to play in future.
- (b) the culture's norms.
- (c) the language.
- (d) All of the above

Q130. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Socialisation plays no part in personality formation in individuals.
- (b) Heteronormous societies follow some shared norms.
- (c) Successful socialisation can result in uniformity within a society.
- (d) (b) and (c) are true.

Q131. Who emphasized that education should be a social process?

- (a) Vivekananda
- (b) Rousseau
- (c) Dewey
- (d) Pestalozzi

Q132. Characteristics of Vivekananda's philosophy of education include

- (a) Idealism
- (b) Naturalism
- (c) Pragmatism
- (d) Naturalism idealism and pragmatism all

Q133. "Education is the process of natural development of the child into an enjoyable, rational, harmoniously balanced, useful and hence, natural life". Which school of philosophy of education believes that

- (a) Realism
- (b) Idealism
- (c) Naturalism
- (d) Existentialism

Q134. Ramanuja's theory of causation is known

- (a) Vivartavada
- (b) Asatkarayavada
- (c) Prakrati Parinamavada
- (d) Brahman Parinamavada

Q135. The existence of soul in Indian philosophy has not been accepted by the schools known as

- (a) The Buddhists
- (b) The Charvakas
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Q136. Man, according to Charvaka philosophy, is

- (a) The self
- (b) The physical body
- (c) The consciousness
- (d) None of these

Q137. Happiness and sorrow and other mental activities, according to Charvaka, are the attributes of

- (a) Self
- (b) Body
- (c) Consciousness
- (d) None of these

Q138. Charvaka philosophers have been classified into

- (a) Dhurta
- (b) Susikshit
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) None of these

Q139. Rebirth, according to Buddha, is connected with self as

- (a) Fundamental
- (b) Irrelevant
- (c) Relevant
- (d) None of these

Q140. Buddha's attitude towards self can be said to be

- (a) Sceptic
- (b) Agnostic
- (c) Dogmatic
- (d) Indifferent

Q141. Man, according to Buddha, can be said to be

- (a) Self
- (b) Body
- (c) Sanghat
- (d) None of these

Q142. The plurality theory of self of in India philosophy has been accepted by

- (a) The Jainas
- (b) The Mimamsa
- (c) The Samkhya
- (d) All of these

Q143. The unitary theory of self in Indian philosophy has been supported by

- (a) The Jainas
- (b) The Samkhya
- (c) The Mimamsa
- (d) Advaita Vedanta

Q144. Samkhya theory of self has been criticized on the basis of

- (a) Illogical
- (b) Proofs for practical self only
- (c) Confusion between Jiva and Atman
- (d) All of these

Q145. The most important theory of self in Indian philosophy has been advanced by

- (a) Jainas
- (b) Samkhya
- (c) Buddhists
- (d) Advaita Vedanta

Q146. In transfer of learning theory of ideals given by

- (a) Thorndike
- (b) Judd
- (c) Skinner
- (d) Bagleg

Q147. Which of the following is not a subordinate law given in 'trial and error'?

- (a) Law of Multiple response
- (b) Law of Attitude
- (c) Law of Exercise
- (d) Law of Response by analogy

Q148. A cricket player develops the skill of bowling, but it does not affect his skill of batting. It is known as

- (a) Positive transfer of training
- (b) Negative transfer of training
- (c) Zero transfer of training
- (d) none of the above

Q149. A pigeon is placed in a cage with two pellets containing grains. One of the pellets is round in shape and the other is square. If the pigeon pecks the round pellet, it is given a mild shock, .but it can eat the grains from the square pellet without any shock. Soon it learns to peck only from the square pellet. The above experiment is an example of

- (a) Classical conditioning
- (b) Escape behaviour
- (c) Stimulus generalization
- (d) Stimulus discrimination

Q150. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List - I	List - II
A. The theory which relies on the idea that the CS as a result of pairing with US, acquires the capacity to substitute for the US in evoking a response	1. Stimulus generalization
B. It is the process of learning to make one response to one stimulus and another response or no response to another stimulus It is the tendency	2. Stimulus substitution
C. It is a tendency to give conditioned responses to stimuli that are similar in some ways to the conditioned stimulus but have never been paired with the unconditioned stimulus	3. Classical condition
D. It is a process where the conditioned stimulus (CS) regularly precedes an unconditioned stimulus (US) that evokes an unconditioned response (UR) and after learning conditioned stimulus evokes the conditioned response (CR)	4. Discrimination

Codes :

A B C D

- (a) 2 1 4 3
- (b) 1 2 3 4
- (c) 2 4 1 3
- (d) 3 2 1 4

Q151. A rat is put into a box with two compartments (A and B) separated by a lower barrier and 'A' compartment has a floor made of metal rods which gives shocks to the animal's feet. Each trial begins with the presentation of a stimulus (a buzzer, for example that is on for a few seconds (5 seconds) before the floor of the shock compartment is electrified. If the rat jumps the hurdle between the compartments within the 5 second interval between buzzer onset and shock, the buzzer is turned off and shock is avoided because it is now in the 'safe' chamber. This is called _____ learning.

- (a) Escape
- (b) Avoidance
- (c) Extinction
- (d) Discrimination

Q152. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List - I	List - II
A. Stimulus	1. The tendency of stimuli similar to a conditioned response
B. Classical Conditioning	2. A physical event capable of affecting behaviour
C. Stimulus Generalisation	3. A basic form of learning in which one stimulus comes to serve as a signal for the occurrence
D. Flooding	4. Eliminating conditioned fears by exposing an individual to fear - inducing objects or events

Codes :

A B C D

- (a) 1 2 3 4
- (b) 2 3 1 4
- (c) 4 3 2 1
- (d) 3 4 2 1

Q153. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List - I	List - II
A. Instrumental conditioning	1. A process through which organisms learn to repeat behaviour that provide positive outcomes
B. Operant Conditioning	2. A process such as the application or removal of a stimulus that increases the frequency of specific behaviours
C. Reinforcement	3. Where an organism's opportunities to respond are limited, usually by an experimenter; once an opportunity has passed the organism cannot respond again until the next trial
D. Negative Reinforcement	4. Effect of aversive stimuli that strengthen responses that allow an organism to avoid or escape from them

Codes :

A B C D

(a) 3 1 2 4

(b) 1 2 3 4

(c) 4 3 2 1

(d) 1 4 2 3

Q154. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List - I	List - II
A. Positive Reinforcement	1. Organisms learn to perform responses that produce positive reinforcers
B. Negative Reinforcement	2. Organisms learn to suppress responses that lead to the removal of pleasant consequences
C. Punishment	3. Organisms learn to perform responses that permit them to avoid or escape from negative reinforcers
D. Omission Training	4. Organisms learn to suppress responses that lead to the removal of pleasant consequences sequences

Codes :

A B C D

(a) 1 2 3 4

(c) 3 4 2 1

(b) 1 3 4 2

(d) 4 3 1 2

Q155. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List - I	List - II
A. Positive Reinforcement	1. Weakens responses that precede their occurrence
B. Negative Reinforcement	2. Strengthens responses that precede their occurrence
C. Punishment	3. Strengthens responses that permit escape from or avoidance of such events
D. Omission Training	4. Weakens responses that precede their occurrence

Codes :

A B C D

(a) 1 2 3 4

(b) 2 3 1 4

(c) 4 3 1 2

(d) 2 3 4 1

Q156. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List - I	List - II
A. Omission Training	1. Application of undesirable (aversive) stimulus
B. Punishment	2. Removal or postponement of undesirable (aversive) stimulus
C. Negative Reinforcement	3. Removal of desirable (appetitive) stimulus
D. Positive Reinforcement	4. Application of desirable (appetitive) stimulus

Codes :

A B C D

(a) 1 2 3 4

(b) 2 1 3 4

(c) 3 1 2 4

(d) 4 3 2 1

Q157. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List - I	List - II
A. Shaping	1. A procedure that establishes a sequence of responses, which leads to a reward following the final response in the sequence
B. Chaining	2. A technique in which closer and closer approximations to desired behaviours are required for the delivery of positive reinforcement
C. Stimulus	3. Consistent occurrence Control of a behaviour in the presence of a discriminative stimulus
D. Discriminative	4. Stimulus that signals Stimulus the availability of reinforcement if a specific response is made

Codes :

A B C D

(a) 1 2 3 4

(b) 2 1 3 4

(c) 4 3 2 1

(d) 3 4 1 2

Q158. A student works hard to get first rank in his class. The type of motivation behind his hard work is :

(a) Intrinsic motivation

(b) Extrinsic motivation

(c) Zero motivation

(d) None of the above

Q159. Extrinsic motivation may include

I. Praise and blame

II. Rivalry

III. Rewards and punishment

IV. Knowledge of results

(a) I and III

(b) I, II and III

(c) Only II

(d) All of these

Q160. Which of the following characteristic is not true in reference to intrinsically motivated children ?

- (a) They like challenging tasks
- (b) They are always successful
- (c) They feel joy during the work
- (d) They express high level energy in difficult tasks

Q161. Intrinsic motivation is

- (a) Motivation to be in charge and exert influence over others
- (b) The desire to perform activities because they are rewarding in and of themselves
- (c) The desire to accomplish difficult tasks
- (d) The desire to work for others' benefit

Q162. _____ are powerful motivators of human behaviour and can be used to make workers more productive and satisfied and students more strongly motivated to learn.

- (a) Competence motivation and intrinsic motivation
- (b) Curiosity motivation and dominance motivation
- (c) Exploration motivation and achievement motivation
- (d) All the above

Q163. _____ refers to an individual's need to develop his or her potentialities.

- (a) Intrinsic motivation
- (b) Curiosity motivation
- (c) Competence motivation
- (d) Self - actualisation

Q164. _____ motivation is defined as a person's need for feeling competent and self determination in dealing with his environment

- (a) Extrinsic
- (b) Intrinsic
- (c) Effectance
- (d) Positive

Q165. To measure social motives, psychologists try to find _____ that run through samples of action and imagined action.

- (a) Common motives
- (b) Learned goals
- (c) Themes
- (d) None of the above

Q166. When a person seeks and enjoys cooperation with others he is said to have a / an

- (a) Affiliation motive
- (b) Dependence motive
- (c) Sentience motive
- (d) Achievement motive

Q167. To overcome weakness and maintain pride and self - respect on a high level is

- (a) Exhibition motive
- (b) Order motive
- (c) Aggression motive
- (d) Counteraction

Q168. A researcher might study a society's social motives in connection with its rise to a fall from leadership and power. This method of measuring social motives is

- (a) Projective techniques
- (b) Questionnaires
- (c) Observation of actual behaviour
- (d) None of the above

Q169. Motives which have a physiological basis, such as hunger, thirst and sleep are referred to as

- (a) Secondary motives
- (b) Primary motives
- (c) Negative primary motives
- (d) Negative secondary motives

Q170. The _____ are not based in the biological nature of the organism but are learned or acquired during the individual's lifetime.

- (a) Primary motives
- (b) Negative primary motives
- (c) Secondary motives
- (d) None of the above

Q171. Motive is a

- (a) General trait
- (b) Specific trait
- (c) Behaviour
- (d) Desire

Q172. The _____ motives are learned from the Interactions human beings have with one another.

- (a) Biological
- (b) Physiological
- (c) Environmental
- (d) Social

Q173. Freud constructed a model of personality with three parts : the Id, the ego and the

- (a) Libido
- (b) Super ego
- (c) Dynamic
- (d) Self

Q174. The can be thought of as a sort of storehouse of biologically based motives and instinctual reactions for satisfying motives.

- (a) Id
- (b) Ego
- (c) Super ego
- (d) Libido

Q175. The energy of the motives is

- (a) Id
- (b) Ego
- (c) Super ego
- (d) Libido

Q176. The id is usually bridled and managed by the

- (a) Id
- (b) Ego
- (c) Super ego
- (d) Libido

Q177. The consists of elaborate ways of behaving and thinking which constitute the "executive function of the person

- (a) Self
- (b) Behavioural analysis
- (c) Id
- (d) Ego

Q178. The consists mainly of prohibitions learned from parents and other authorities and is often overly strict.

- (a) Id
- (b) Ego
- (c) Super ego
- (d) Self

Q179. One of the main functions of the personality system is to maintain psychic energy or

- (a) Id
- (b) Ego
- (c) Libido
- (d) Homeostasis

Q180. Dreams are supposed to be disguised manifestations of motives.

- (a) Id's
- (b) Ego's
- (c) Super ego's
- (d) All of these

Q181. In everyday life, the existence of urges may be revealed by slips of the tongue or by selective forgetting.

- (a) Ego
- (b) Super ego
- (c) Id
- (d) Libido

Q182. The socially 'good' or 'proper' within Freudian theory is conceptually defined as the

- (a) Id
- (b) Ego
- (c) Super Ego
- (d) Archetype

Q183. In Freudian theory, which one of the following is reality-oriented?

- (a) Id
- (b) Ego
- (c) Superego
- (d) Repression

Q184. The employs a broad variety of defence mechanism to deal with anxiety.

- (a) Id
- (b) Ego
- (c) Super ego
- (d) None of these

Q185. Psychoanalytic theory has given us a number of interesting hypothesis about but it is not based on a firm experimental foundation.

- (a) Motives
- (b) Attitudes
- (c) Personality
- (d) Behaviour

Q186. The id, ego and the represent biological, psychological and social forces, respectively

- (a) Psychoanalysis
- (b) Human behaviour
- (c) Psychic energy
- (d) Super ego

Q187. The biological characteristics such as hunger, thirst, sleep, as well as reflexes, are inborn and they comprise what Freud has referred to

- (a) Ego
- (b) Super ego
- (c) Id
- (d) Libido

Q188. Freud described as "a cauldron of seething excitement."

- (a) Id
- (b) Ego
- (c) Super ego
- (d) Libido

Q189. The leads a person to act or refrain from acting according to what he has learned about the world rather than solely according to his biological impulses

- (a) Id
- (b) Ego
- (c) Super ego
- (d) None of these

Q190. The two divisions of are the ego - ideal and conscience.

- (a) Id
- (b) Ego
- (c) Super ego
- (d) Libido

Q191. The consists of primitive biological drives which may be constructive or destructive

- (a) Id
- (b) Ego
- (c) Super ego
- (d) All the above

Q192. Unconscious motives, energized by the are seen in dreams, slips of tongue, jokes and other behaviour

- (a) Id
- (b) Ego
- (c) Super ego
- (d) Libido

Q193. According to Freud, after the anal stage, children's interest turns to their

- (a) Sexual organs
- (b) Social system
- (c) Hetrosexual relations
- (d) None of the above

Q194. When a boy has a romantic feeling for his mother, it is and when a girl is attracted towards her father, it is called

- (a) Electra complex, Oedipus complex
- (b) Oedipus complex, Electra complex
- (c) Sexual identification, Homosexual identification
- (d) None of the above

Q195. Boys feel threatened by a jealous father and begin to construct psychic defences against anxiety. The defence that normally emerges

- (a) Oedipus complex
- (b) Electra complex
- (c) Fixation
- (d) Identification

Q196. In the phallic stage the girls are attracted towards the father and in the defence that emerges they identify with their

- (a) Father
- (b) Mother
- (c) Siblings
- (d) Brother

Q197. The begins at about age 6 and extends to approximately the onset of puberty.

- (a) Phallic stage
- (b) Genital stage
- (c) Latency stage
- (d) Infancy stage

Q198. In the latency period, the child's sexuality is largely, while the ego expands as the child learn more about the world.

- (a) Unconscious
- (b) Personal unconscious
- (c) Exhibitory
- (d) Repressed

Q199. The concept of sociology of education implies:

- (a) Use of sociology for making learning socially relevant.
- (b) Devising ways and means of education to reach all sections of society.
- (c) Consideration on the uses of education from sociological perspective.
- (d) Discussion on the implications of sociology for education.

Q200. Modernization is a type of social change in which society becomes_____.

- (a) More open
- (b) More stratified
- (c) Less orderly
- (d) More closed

Q201. The doing aspect of behaviour falls in the

- (a) Psychological domain of learning
- (b) conative domain of learning
- (c) Affective domain of learning
- (d) Cognitive domain of learning

Q202. A student is aggressive in his behavior towards his peer group and does not conform to the norms of the school. This students needs help in

- (a) Higher order thinking skills
- (b) Cognitive domain
- (c) Psychomotor domain
- (d) Affective domain

Q203. A science teacher asks students to give examples of solid, liquid and gas. Here giving examples is related to -

- (a) Knowledge objective
- (b) Understanding objective
- (c) Application objective
- (d) Skills objective

Q204. Taxonomy of educational aims / objective is given by -

- (a) Krathwohl
- (b) B. S. Bloom
- (c) Robert Meger
- (d) Gyane

Q205. A trainee teacher writes one of the instructional objectives as students shall be able to describe the meaning of democracy. In which domain shall this objective fall ?

- (a) Skill
- (b) Synthesis
- (c) Comprehension
- (d) Analysis

Q206. A child is able to compute the third side of a right – angled triangle if two sides are given. The above mentioned behavioral changes is related to -

- (a) Knowledge objective
- (b) Application objective
- (c) Skill objective
- (d) Attitude adjective

Q207. A teacher asked the students to pick out the perfect cubes from a given set of number. The objective achieved by this is -

- (a) Application
- (b) Understanding
- (c) Skill
- (d) Knowledge

Q208. If a child is able to identify the errors in science experiment and statement, then the achieved objective is -

- (a) Knowledge
- (b) Affective
- (c) Psychomotor
- (d) Skill

Q209. A trainee teacher writes, one of the instructional objectives as students shall be able to differentiate between Kharif and rabbi crops. The domain in which this objective will fall is -

- (a) Psychomotor
- (b) Affective
- (c) Cognitive
- (d) Skill

Q210. Give two examples of private sector industry the question is based on objective

- (a) Knowledge
- (b) Skill
- (c) Understanding
- (d) Application

Q211. A teacher asks the students to encircle perfect square number in a given set of numbers. The objective achieved by this is -

- (a) Knowledge
- (b) Application
- (c) Skill
- (d) Understanding

Q212. Which of the following is a domain of learning ?

- (a) Experiential
- (b) Affective
- (c) Spiritual
- (d) Professional

Q213. A student is aggressive in his behavior towards his family and does not conform to the norms of the society & family. This student's needs help in

- (a) Cognitive domain
- (b) Psychomotor domain
- (c) Higher order thinking skills
- (d) All of these

Q214. In the context of theory of multiple intelligences, which one of the following intelligences is required for an air force pilot?

- (a) Interpersonal
- (b) Linguistic
- (c) Kinesthetic
- (d) Intrapersonal

Q215. Bloom's taxonomy is a hierarchical organization of _____.

- (a) Achievement goals
- (b) Curricular declarations
- (c) Reading skills
- (d) Cognitive objectives

Q216. Which one of the following represents the domain evaluating in the Bloom's revised taxonomy ?

- (a) Creating a graph or chart using the data
- (b) Judging the logical consistency of a solution
- (c) Evaluating the pertinence of the data provided
- (d) Formulating a new way for categorizing objects

Q217. The emotional aspect of behaviour falls in

- (a) Cognitive domain of learning
- (b) Affective domain of learning
- (c) Conative domain of learning
- (d) Psychological domain of learning

Q218. Which of the following action verb is not of affective domain ?

- (a) Accept
- (b) Obey
- (c) Differentiate
- (d) Influence

Q219. Which of the following teaching _____ strategy fulfils learning objectives under cognitive, affective and psychomotor domain ?

- (a) Lectures
- (b) Group discussion
- (c) Role playing
- (d) Programmed instruction

Q220. Which one of the following questions is correctly matched with its specified domain?

- (a) Could you group your evaluating students on the basis of their achievement in mathematics? : Evaluating
- (b) What was the turning point in the cricket match telecasted last night? : Creating
- (c) Write down a new recipe to cook chicken by using herbs. : Application
- (d) Determine which of the given measures would most likely lead to achieve best results. : Analysing

Q221. Cognitive domain is related to development of intellectual capabilities of learners that functions at different levels. Which of the following level is making use of previously learned material in new situations according to Bloom's Classification of Teaching and Instructional objectives ?

- (a) Knowledge
- (b) Comprehension
- (c) Application
- (d) Analysis

Q222. The classification of cognitive domain was presented by

- (a) Benjamin S. Bloom
- (b) Skinner
- (c) Krathwohl
- (d) Simpson

Q223. To make use of previously learned material in new situation is

- (a) Comprehension
- (b) Application
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Analysis

Q224. The highest level of cognitive domain is

- (a) Synthesis
- (b) Analysis
- (c) Comprehension
- (d) Evaluation

Q225. The intellectual skills are reflected by

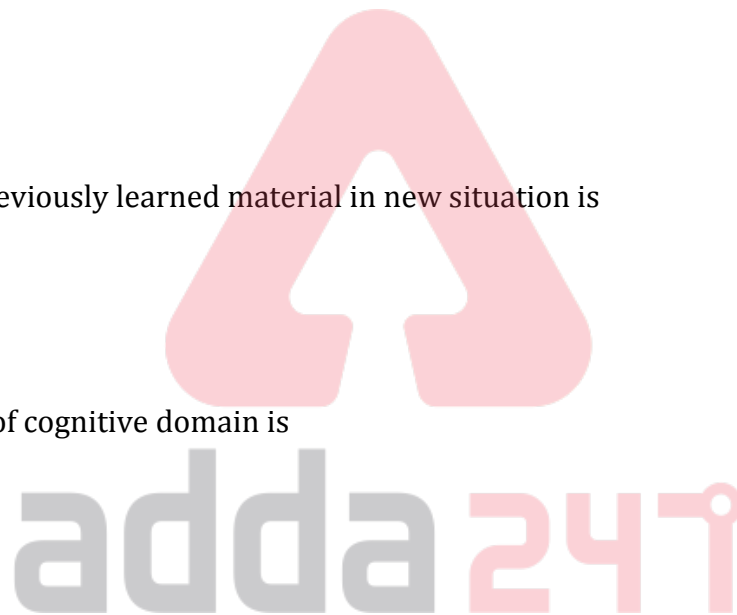
- (a) Cognitive domain
- (b) Affective domain
- (c) Psychomotor domain
- (d) None of the above

Q226. Attitudes, values and interests are reflected by

- (a) Cognitive domain
- (b) Affective domain
- (c) Psychomotor domain
- (d) None of the above

Q227. Which domain is concerned with physical and motor skills?

- (a) Cognitive domain
- (b) Affective domain
- (c) Psychomotor domain
- (d) None of the above



Q228. Which of the following can be cited as an example of cognitive domain?

- (a) Describe a specific topic
- (b) Develop a photographic film
- (c) Typing an essay
- (d) Take responsibility for maintenance

Q229. Which of the following can be taken as an example of psychomotor domain in the context of teaching?

- (a) Narrating a story
- (b) Performing an experiment in a lab
- (c) Computing results of two experiments
- (d) None of these

Q230. What does the cognitive domain of Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational Objectives affect in learners?

- (a) Thoughts
- (b) Emotions
- (c) Skills
- (d) All the above

Q231. In which domain does the following objective fall? At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to hit the football using the head.

- (a) Affective domain
- (b) Cognitive domain
- (c) Psychomotor domain
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

Q232. When some students are deliberately attempting to disturb the discipline of the class by making mischief, what will be your role as a teacher?

- (a) Expelling those students.
- (b) Isolate those students.
- (c) Reform the group with your authority.
- (d) Giving them an opportunity for introspection and improve their behaviour.

Q233. If a group of children learns a lot of arithmetic skills by way of completing a project on Celebration of Deepawali festival. This will be known as a kind of

- (a) Incident learning
- (b) Formal learning
- (c) Informal learning
- (d) Non - formal learning

Q234. A teacher engages her learners in a number of group activities such as group discussion, group, project, etc. The learning dimension it highlights is

- (a) Learning through recreations
- (b) Language - guided learning
- (c) Competition - based learning
- (d) Learning as a social activity

Q235. Which one of the following skills are the teacher trying to develop in the learners ?

- (a) Classification skills
- (b) Thinking skills
- (c) Emotional skills
- (d) Observation skills

Q236. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?

- (a) Identical element Theory – Theory
- (b) Theory of Generalization – C H Judd
- (c) Theory of Formal Discipline – Kohler
- (d) Theory of Specific and general Elements – Spearman

Q237. Parents should play a _____ role in the learning process of young children.

- (a) Sympathetic
- (b) Neutral
- (c) Negative
- (d) proactive

Q238. _____ are involved in thinking.

- (a) Image, language, imagination, proposition
- (b) Image, Imagination, concept, proposition
- (c) Imagination, language, concept proposition
- (d) Image, language, concept proposition

Q239. In the information Processing Model of thinking, the following steps are said to take place :

- A. Response execution
- B. Response selection
- C. Pre – Processing
- D. Categorization

The correct sequence of these steps is :

- (a) D, C, B, A
- (b) C, D, B, A
- (c) B, D, C, A
- (d) C, A, D, B

Q240. Suppose you are the Chairperson of a Board of School Education, how would you plan to improve the overall quality of education in the schools under your jurisdiction? This type of question is an example of :

- (a) Higher order convergent
- (b) Higher order divergent
- (c) Lower order convergent
- (d) Lower order divergent

Q241. 'Out - of - the - box' thinking is related to

- (a) Memory - based Thinking
- (b) Divergent Thinking
- (c) Convergent Thinking
- (d) Consistent Thinking

Q242. Which one of the following is related to creativity?

- (a) Divergent thinking
- (b) Convergent thinking
- (c) Emotional thinking
- (d) Egoistic thinking

Q243. Questions encouraging students to voice their individual opinions on issues and reflections while giving reasons for the same, promote :

- (a) Convergent thinking
- (b) Recall of information
- (c) Standardized assessment of children
- (d) Analytical and critical thinking

Q244. What is Creativity?

- (a) Ability to identify or prepare original and divergent solutions to problems.
- (b) Creativity is best defined as an IQ of above 200.
- (c) A form of intelligence that refers to skills that depend on accumulated knowledge and experience.
- (d) A form of intelligence that depends heavily on information processing skills including the speed of processing

Q245. To enable students to make conceptual changes in their thinking, a teacher should

- (a) Offer rewards for children who change their thinking
- (b) Discourage children from thinking on their own and ask them to just listen to her and follow that
- (c) Offer an explanation in a lecture mode
- (d) Make clear and convincing explanations and have discussions with the students

Q246. Teachers can encourage children to think creatively by :

- (a) Asking them recall - based questions
- (b) Giving them multiple choice questions
- (c) Asking them to think of different ways to solve a problem
- (d) Asking them to memorize answers

Q247. A child sees a crow flying past the window and says, a bird what does this suggest about the child's thinking?

- A. The child has previously stored memories.
- B. The child has developed the concept of a bird.
- C. The child has developed some tools of language to communicate her experience.

- (a) A, B and C
- (b) Only B
- (c) A and B
- (d) B and C

Q248. Which of the following terms the equivalent of transfer in learning experiments?

- (a) Stimulus discrimination
- (b) Extinction of response
- (c) Reinforcing stimulus
- (d) Stimulus or response generalization

Q249. When learning in one area helps in the learning of another area, is called

- (a) positive transfer of learning
- (b) Negative transfer of learning
- (c) Zero transfer of Learning
- (d) Absolute transfer of learning

Q250. A teacher told her students to have a poem ready to share it in break sometimes during the day. which component does it show of creativity ?

- (a) Flexibility
- (b) Fluency
- (c) Originality
- (d) Elaboration

Q251. Which of the following is/are a minority institution(s) ?

- (a) Punjabi University, Patiala
- (b) St. Stephens College, Delhi
- (c) Kashmir University, Srinagar
- (d) Osmania University, Hyderabad

Q252. Which of the following statements about the Union Public Service Commission are correct ?

- (a) It serves as an advisory body.
- (b) UPSC is a Constitutional body.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) It is called upon to advise the Government in regard to representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Civil Service.

Q253. An ASCII is a character - encoding scheme that is employed by personal computers in order to represent various characters, numbers and control keys that the computer user selects on the keyboard. ASCII -

- (a) American Standard Code for Isolated Information
- (b) American Standard Code for Information Integrity
- (c) American Standard Code for Intelligent Information
- (d) American Standard Code for Information Interchange

Q254. An unsolicited e - mail message sent to many recipient at once is a -

- (a) Virus
- (b) Worm
- (c) Spam
- (d) Threat

Q255. If the binary equivalent of the decimal number 48 is 110000, then the binary equivalent of the decimal number 51 is given by -

- (a) 110100
- (b) 110001
- (c) 110010
- (d) 110011

Q256. The process of copying files to a CD – ROM is known as -

- (a) Zipping
- (b) Ripping
- (c) Burning
- (d) Digitizing

Q257. Which of the following statements regarding the features of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is/are true ?

- (a) ICT are the main instruments for the creation of computer networks and the applications based on them.
- (b) ICT support the spread of information and knowledge, separating the content from the place where it belongs physically.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) The digital and virtual nature of most of ICT products allow the expenditure for them to be maximized.

Q258. The software used to navigate through the web is known as -

- (a) Website
- (b) Internet
- (c) Web Browser
- (d) World Wide Web

Q259. With regard to e - mail, what does Bcc : mean ?

- (a) Blind Carbon Copy : - The users specified in the Bcc : field will get the e - mail and see the addresses in the to : and cc : fields.
- (b) Blind Carbon Copy : The users specified in the Bcc : field will get the e - mail but will not see the addresses in the to : and cc : fields.
- (c) Blind Computer Communication : - The users specified in the Bec : field will get the e - mail and see the addresses in the to : and cc : fields.
- (d) Blind Computer Communication - The users specified in the Bcc : field will get the e - mail but it will be an audio file because this is how blind people get e - mail.

Q260. Random Access Memory (RAM), a form of computer storage, is a _____ memory.

- (a) Volatile
- (b) Permanent
- (c) Secondary
- (d) Non - volatile

Q261. In Computer Networking, HTTP is referred to as a stateless protocol as servers do not maintain any information about past client requests. HTTP is an acronym for -

- (a) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
- (b) Hyper Text Translation Protocol
- (c) High Terabyte Transfer Protocol
- (d) Hypervisor Test Translation Protocol

Q262. When IT Act 2000 came into effect ?

- (a) 2000 October 17
- (b) 2000 November 11
- (c) 2001 October 17
- (d) 2001 November 11

Q263. The Right to Education Act recently passed by our Parliament is an extension of the following article of our Constitution -

- (a) 13
- (b) 15
- (c) 45
- (d) 55

Q264. The title of the Report of Education Commission (1964 - 66) is -

- (a) Education and the People of India
- (b) Education and National Development
- (c) Learning without Burden
- (d) An Enlightened and Humane Society

Q265. The principal function of the NCERT is an extension work with the State Education departments centering around the improvement of -

- (a) school education
- (b) higher education
- (c) secondary education
- (d) technical education

Q266. I. A. S. Es in teacher education were started in -

- (a) 1981
- (b) 1986
- (c) 1990
- (d) 1992

Q267. Which is the following agency regulates and monitors special education programme in India ?

- (a) Ministry of Human Resource and Development
- (b) Rehabilitation Council of India
- (c) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- (d) National Council of Teacher Education

Q268. The right to free and compulsory education for children between age group of 6 to 14 has been inserted in Indian Constitution as -

- (a) Article 16
- (b) Article 21A
- (c) Article 45A
- (d) Article 46

Q269. As per the NCTE norms the man power re quired for starting up M.Ed. with a strength of 25 students is -

- (a) 1+ 4
- (b) 1 + 5
- (c) 1 + 8
- (d) 1 + 9

Q270. The National flagship programme of education (SSA) aims at -

- (a) Special Education in Primary Schools
- (b) Universalization of Elementary Education
- (c) Universalization of Secondary Education
- (d) Special Secondary Academic Programs

Q271. Who have signed MOU for recognition of Teacher Education in Special Education Programme in India ?

- (a) RCI and NCERT
- (b) NCTE and NAAC
- (c) RCI and NCTE
- (d) NCDS and RCI

Q272. Which of the following is the incorrect pair ?

- (a) Expanded programme of immunisation implemented in India - 1978
- (b) National iodine deficiency disorder control programme started in India - 1986
- (c) Child survival and safe mother hood programme launched in India - 1992 - 93
- (d) National nutritional policy was launched in India - 1992

Q273. The Bayley Scales of Infant Development :

- (a) Are the most widely used method of assessing infant developmental level
- (b) Indicates an infant's abilities relative to others of the same age
- (c) Measures mental and motor capacities
- (d) All of the above

Q274. An infant's tendency to attend to the more complex of two stimuli is the basis of the method called :

- (a) Preference paradigm
- (b) Habituation
- (c) Conditioned head turning
- (d) Contingency learning

Q275. The rate of habituation is an indication of :

- (a) Memory
- (b) Fundamental cognitive processes
- (c) Brain integrity
- (d) All of the above

Q276. The difference between classical conditioning and operant conditioning is :

- (a) Classical conditioning is based on consequences of an event while operant conditioning is based on repeated pairings of two events
- (b) Classical conditioning is based on repeated pairings of two events while operant conditioning is based on the consequences of an event
- (c) Whether or not the infant likes the reward
- (d) Classical conditioning is uses motor behavior but operant conditioning uses any behavior

Q277. Infants of mothers who are responsive :

- (a) Learn to expect this
- (b) Get upset when mothers are not responsive
- (c) Use their mothers for security
- (d) All of the above

Q278. Security of attachment to mother is typically measured by :

- (a) Separation - reunion procedure
- (b) Observation of mother - infant play
- (c) Questionnaire
- (d) All of the above

Q279. A 9 - 12 month milestone in social competence is :

- (a) Attending to books
- (b) Engaging in joint attention
- (c) Laughing while being bounced
- (d) Playing with mother

Q280. Cortisol is :

- (a) A hormone released by the pituitary gland in response to stress
- (b) A hormone released by the adrenal glands in response to sunlight
- (c) A hormone released by the adrenal glands in response to stress
- (d) A hormone produced in the liver and stored in the gall bladder

Q281. Stress reactivity refers to :

- (a) The initial behavioral and physiological response to a stressful event
- (b) The time that it takes to return to a calm state following a stressful event
- (c) A mother's response to an infant's distress
- (d) All of the above

Q282. Vagal tone has been used as a measure of physiological regulation because :

- (a) It measures the parasympathetic nervous system
- (b) it's non invasive
- (c) it's related to control by the brain of heart rate in response of arousal
- (d) All of the above

Q283. Good "research ethics" means -

- (a) Assigning a particular research problem to one Ph. D./ research student only
- (b) Submitting the same research manuscript for publishing in more than one journal
- (c) Not disclosing the holdings of shares/stocks in a company that sponsors your research
- (d) Discussing with your colleagues confidential data from a research paper that you are reviewing for an academic journal

Q284. Which of the following sampling methods is based on probability ?

- (a) Quota sampling
- (b) Stratified sampling
- (c) Judgement sampling
- (d) Convenience sampling

Q285. Identify the incorrect statement :

- (a) Scientific hypothesis is a scientific theory
- (b) Hypothesis is a proposed explanation for a phenomenon
- (c) A hypothesis is a basis for reasoning without any assumption of its truth
- (d) A hypothesis is made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigations

Q286. A research paper -

- (a) is a compilation of information on a topic
- (b) can be published in more than one journal
- (c) contains original research as deemed by the author
- (d) contains peer - reviewed original research or evaluation of research conducted by others

Q287. Which one of the following belongs to the category of good research ethics' ?

- (a) Publishing the same paper in two research journals without telling the editors
- (b) Trimming outliers from a data set without discussing your reasons in a research paper
- (c) Conducting a review of the literature that acknowledges the contributions of other people in the relevant field or relevant prior work
- (d) Including a colleague as an author on a research paper in return for a favor even though the colleague did not make a serious contribution to the paper

Q288. A workshop is -

- (a) a meeting for discussion on a topic
- (b) a conference for discussion on a topic
- (c) a class at a college or a university in which a teacher and the students discuss a topic
- (d) a brief intensive course for a small group emphasizing the development of a skill or technique for solving a specific problem

Q289. A working hypothesis is -

- (a) a scientific theory
- (b) not required to be tested
- (c) a proven hypothesis for an argument
- (d) a provisionally accepted hypothesis for further research

Q290. Which one of the following is not a type of experimental method ?

- (a) Single group experiment
- (b) Parallel group experiment
- (c) Rational group experiment
- (d) Residual group experiment

Q291. Which one of the following is not a non - parametric test ?

- (a) t - test
- (b) Run test
- (c) Sign test
- (d) Chi - square test

Q292. Identify the correct sequence of research steps :

- (a) Selection of topic, review of literature, interpretation of findings, data collection
- (b) Selection of topic, data collection, review of literature, interpretation of findings
- (c) Review of literature, selection of topic, data collection, interpretation of findings
- (d) Selection of topic, review of literature, data collection interpretation of findings

Q293. Student performance is compared with clearly defined learning tasks in ?

- (a) Essay Type Test
- (b) Standardized Test
- (c) Norm referenced test
- (d) Criterion reverenced test

Q294. Test that measure learning outcome of students is -

- (a) Aptitude test
- (b) Achievement test
- (c) Norm referenced test
- (d) Criterion reverenced test

Q295. The tests designed to predict future performance is ?

- (a) Aptitude test
- (b) Achievement test
- (c) Norm referenced test
- (d) Criterion reverenced test

Q296. The founder of modern intelligent tests was ?

- (a) Alfred Binet
- (b) Gulford
- (c) Stern
- (d) None

Q297. The formula to determine IQ was presented by ?

- (a) Alfred Binet
- (b) Gulford
- (c) Stern
- (d) None

Q298. I.Q of a student having same physical and mental age will be ?

- (a) 140
- (b) 120
- (c) 100
- (d) 50

Q299. The IQ of a student having twelve years mental age and ten years physical age will be?

- (a) 140
- (b) 120
- (c) 100
- (d) 90

Q300. The quality of test that measures “what it claims to measure” is ?

- (a) Validity
- (b) Reliability
- (c) Objectivity
- (d) Differentiability

Q301. The characteristic of a test to discriminate between high achievers and low achievers is?

- (a) Validity
- (b) Reliability
- (c) Objectivity
- (d) Differentiability

Q302. If the scoring of the test is not effected by any factor, quality of test is called ?

- (a) Validity
- (b) Objectivity
- (c) Reliability
- (d) Differentiability

Q303. Democracy in the classroom is best reflected through -

- (a) You will justify that most of the female students are more sincere towards their studies than male students.
- (b) You will justify to the male students that it is difficult for you refuse the request made by female students
- (c) Allowing students freedom to the observance of classroom rules and regulations
- (d) None of these

Q304. For knowledge lessons -

- (a) Herbart's five - stage system is used
- (b) Glover's scheme is used
- (c) Garry's scheme is used
- (d) None of these

Q305. What can a teacher do to develop integrated personalities of his Pupil ?

- (a) Life in schools should be so planned that children are able to express themselves fully.
- (b) They should be helped to build their Self - Esteem to develop a sense of worthiness and positive ego image.
- (c) Children should be encouraged and helped to set themselves well - defined goals and objectives which they can hope to achieve.
- (d) All of these

Q306. Of the following objectives of an Elementary Music Programme the one of lowest priority is -

- (a) To provide children with emotion outlets.
- (b) To prepare children for wise use of leisure time.
- (c) To develop a group of performers for Holiday Assemblies.
- (d) To expose children to a variety of musical compositions.

Q307. A backward child is a slow learner. He does not respond satisfactorily to the ordinary school curriculum and to the usual methods. The causes of this phenomena are -

- (a) Emotional disturbance
- (b) Physical defects and diseases
- (c) Poor intellectual ability and low intelligence
- (d) All of the above

Q308. You are a teacher of literature. A chapter of a book deals with a biography of a scientist and his works. In this situation, What would you do with chapter ?

- (a) You would consult other books concerning with the scientist and then teach the lesson to student
- (b) You would request the science teacher, to teach this chapter to the students
- (c) You would ask the students to read themselves.
- (d) Any one of them.

Q309. Which one is not the objective of Special Education ?

- (a) To develop realistic self - concept in handicapped children.
- (b) To develop motivational patterns in the handicapped that will produce achievements.
- (c) To pursue those curricular matters that strategically determine effective living for specific type of handicapped children.
- (d) All of these

Q310. The introduction of career courses in schools and colleges aims at -

- (a) Increasing G.K. in students.
- (b) Providing professional knowledge to students.
- (c) Developing the ability to make the intelligent choice of jobs.
- (d) All of the above

Q311. The test on the basis of which a teacher takes decision about the students is known as-

- (a) Revision Test
- (b) Institutional Test
- (c) Performance Test
- (d) Instructional Test

Q312. In your institution, a debate test would be held shortly then how would you support your students ?

- (a) You will tell students where to consult for Literature
- (b) You would tell students how to write a debate
- (c) By writing the debate
- (d) None of these

Q313. Select the alternative which consists of positive factors contributing to effectiveness of teaching :

- (a) Teacher's knowledge of the subject.
- (b) Communication skill of the teacher.
- (c) Teacher's competence in managing and monitoring the classroom transactions.
- (d) All of the above

Q314. The use of teaching aids is justified on the grounds of -

- (a) Optimizing learning outcomes of students.
- (b) Attracting student's attention in the class room.
- (c) Minimizing indiscipline problems in the classroom
- (d) Effective engagement of students in learning tasks.

Q315. Imagine you are working in an educational institution where people are of equal status. Which method of communication is best suited and normally employed in such a context ?

- (a) Cross communication
- (b) Vertical communication
- (c) Corporate communication
- (d) Horizontal communication

Q316. Identify the important element a teacher has to take cognizance of while addressing students in a classroom.

- (a) Fixed posture
- (b) Voice modulation
- (c) Repetitive pause
- (d) Avoidance of proximity

Q317. Which of the following set of statements reflects the basic characteristics of teaching? Select the correct alternative from the codes :

- (a) Teaching is related to learning.
- (b) One may teach without learning taking place.
- (c) Teaching is a 'task' word while learning is an 'achievement' word.
- (d) All of the above

Q318. Which of the following factors affect teaching ? Choose the correct code to indicate your answer.

- (a) Teacher's internal locus of control.
- (b) Learner - motivation.
- (c) Teacher's self efficacy.
- (d) All of the above

Q319. Which combination of methods of teaching is likely to optimise learning ?

- (a) Lecturing, discussions and seminar method
- (b) Lecturing, demonstrations and Power - Point based presentations
- (c) Interactive discussions, planned lectures and PowerPoint based presentations
- (d) Interactive lecture sessions followed by buzz sessions, brainstorming and projects

Q320. Which of the following learner characteristics are likely to influence the effectiveness of teaching aids and evaluation systems to ensure positive results ?

- (a) Learner's family background, age and habitation.
- (b) Learner's stage of development, social background and personal interests.
- (c) Learner's maturity level, academic performance level and motivational dispositions.
- (d) Learner's parentage, socio - economic background and performance in learning of the concerned subject.

Q321. Internal and external factors that affect message reception by the students in the classroom are referred to as -

- (a) noise
- (b) feedback
- (c) fragmentation
- (d) channelization

Q322. A teacher in a classroom has immediate control over -
(a) the audience, the noise and the reception.
(b) the feedback, the technology and the audience experience.
(c) the self, selected methods of communication and the message.
(d) the communication channel, other communicators, and external factors

Q323. Which party the Deobandis later opposed ?
(a) Religion - political
(b) All India National Congress
(c) Muslim League
(d) Socio - political

Q324. Name of the scholar who wrote the explanation of Holy Quran consisting on seven books was.
(a) Shibli
(b) Maulana Hali
(c) Shah Fazaul - ur Rehman Usmani
(d) Sir Syed Ahmad khan

Q325. What strategy Deobandis followed when the Congress adopted such policies and put forth demands which were openly against the Muslims ?
(a) Still remained with Congress
(b) Left Congress
(c) Joined Muslim League
(d) Applied new policies

Q326. When did the All India National Congress appear in its true Hinduised colour ?
(a) in 1930
(b) in 1935
(c) in 1932
(d) in 1931

Q327. In Sir Syed's opinion three basic factors were responsible for prevailing evils in the Muslim world the Hindu influence the corrupt and evil beliefs and practices and the absence of _____ .
(a) Modern education
(b) English language
(c) Western ways of life
(d) Religious trends

Q328. Which profession Sir Syed advised the Muslims to take up ?
(a) Art and craft
(b) Engineering
(c) Architecture
(d) Agriculture and trade

Q329. When did the Government of India pass a resolution on realizing the backwardness of the Muslims in the modern education ?
(a) Maulana Shibli
(b) Hazrat Sheikh Al Hind
(c) Maulana Shabeer Ahmad Usmani
(d) Haji Imdadullah Makki

Q330. _____ used to say that the object behind the creation of Deo Band institute was not to produce a group of Maulvis but to prepare a team of freedom fighters who will fight against the British.

- (a) Maulana Shibli
- (b) Hazrat Sheikh Al Hind
- (c) Maulana Shabeer Ahmad Usmani
- (d) Haji Imdadullah Makki

Q331. _____ was the root cause of most of the evils of the Muslim society.

- (a) Lethargy
- (b) Idleness
- (c) Illiteracy
- (d) Fatalism

Q332. On which point Sir Syed was different from Deo Bandis ?

- (a) Muslims should not rely on the Government for the establishment of education institutions
- (b) Rich Muslims should not give any help
- (c) Rich people should contribute towards such a noble cause
- (d) Both A and C

Q333. Why all universities are suffering from financial crisis ?

- (a) Federal Government does not have resources to fulfil their needs
- (b) Provincial Government does not have sources to fulfil their needs
- (c) The Higher Education Commission is running out of funds
- (d) None of the above mentioned

Q334. What should be done as regards teachers of the Universities ?

- (a) To make them get high qualification
- (b) To grant them higher pay so they can get training
- (c) To make them get free training
- (d) To grant them leave so they can get training from the country or abroad

Q335. In Which Education Policy, it was suggested to use the rooms of union council and community Centres for educational purposes ?

- (a) The Education Policy 1972 - 80
- (b) The Education Policy 197
- (c) Nur Khan Edu. Commission
- (d) The Edu. Conference 1947

Q336. What should be done to make the education of science and Technology common among the public ?

- (a) Free lectures must be delivered on the respective subjects
- (b) The establishment of a National Centre
- (c) Free training should be given in the respective fields
- (d) Both A and C

Q337. What should be done for the higher education of females ?

- (a) More facilities
- (b) Enactment of Post Graduate Classes
- (c) Funds
- (d) Establishment of more universities

Q338. How the objective, of making the individuals get the religious awareness, can be gained?

- (a) By inculcating in them the ideology of Pakistan
- (b) By promoting the education of Islamiyat and Arabic
- (c) By giving them free education of Islamiyat
- (d) Both A and B

Q339. How many Arabic centres were established to promote it as a language ?

- (a) 30
- (b) 20
- (c) 10
- (d) 15

Q340. What steps were taken to make Urdu an official language ?

- (a) Books of Science, Professional and technical subjects should be produced in Urdu
- (b) The selected books of important should be translated into Urdu
- (c) The scientific and Professional abilities should be introduced in Urdu
- (d) All of the above

Q341. What Kind of Education initiates the passion of patriotism, discipline national unity and international awareness ?

- (a) Scientific
- (b) Religious
- (c) Physical
- (d) International Affairs

Q342. Why second shift in schools was suggested in the Education Policy 1972 - 80 ?

- (a) To get rid of new expenditure
- (b) To not let education common
- (c) To make most of the population literate
- (d) All of the above mentioned

Q343. The education of young princes at Court had reached a high standard of excellence in the early period of.

- (a) Quraish
- (b) Abbasid
- (c) Islam
- (d) Umayyah

Q344. The development of scientific knowledge under _____ in the 2nd Century A. H naturally carried with it a corresponding advance in preparatory education.

- (a) Umayyah
- (b) Quraish
- (c) Abbasids
- (d) None of these

Q345. It is on the record that the deserving pupils of Elementary Schools were rewarded by.

- (a) Being carried through streets on camels
- (b) Having almonds thrown to them
- (c) Giving scholarship to them
- (d) Both A and B

Q346. The Fatimid administration, now established in Egypt, took steps towards founding academies in _____ where theological tenets of the Shi'ite School as well as writings of the Greeks and the Persians were studied.

- (a) Syria
- (b) Afghanistan
- (c) Cairo
- (d) Mecca

Q347. When the Fatimid dynasty was overthrown, the Ayyubids superseded their academies by high schools conducted on _____ principles and the wide spaces of the mosques were utilized for teaching purposes.

- (a) Shi'ite
- (b) Islamic
- (c) Sunni
- (d) Teaching

Q348. _____ advised the parents "Teach your children to swim and throw darts, change them that they must be able to mount a horse securely and make them recite verses.

- (a) Caliph Omar
- (b) Caliph Abu Bakr
- (c) Caliph Usman
- (d) Caliph Ali

Q349. Caliph _____ advised his sons tutor "Teach them to swim, and accustom them to sleep little.

- (a) Caliph Usman
- (b) Caliph Abdal Malik
- (c) Caliph Abu Bakr
- (d) Caliph Omar

Q350. In spreading the knowledge of _____ the teacher should have no other design than that of doing a work well - pleasing to God and thereby attaining nearness to Him.

- (a) Divine Things
- (b) Islamic Teachings
- (c) Verses of Quran
- (d) Science

Q351. Howard Gardner's theory of Multiple Intelligence (MI) suggests that:

- (a) Every child should be taught every subject in eight different ways in order to develop all of the intelligences
- (b) Intelligence is solely determined by IQ tests
- (c) Teachers should use MI as a framework for devising alternative ways to teach the subject matter
- (d) Ability is destiny and does not change over a period of time

Q352. Positive correlation is found between creativity and -

- (a) Intelligence
- (b) Achievement
- (c) Aesthetic values
- (d) None of the above

Q353. Which of the following is not a 'primary mental ability' according to Thurstone?

- (a) Arithmetic ability
- (b) Associative ability
- (c) Thinking speed
- (d) Inductive reasoning

Q354. Special Education Courses are controlled by

- (a) Special Education Council of India
- (b) Rehabilitation Council of Teacher Education
- (c) National Council of Teacher
- (d) Medical Council of India

Q355. Learning Disability is related to

- (a) Poor environment is a contributing factor to learning disability
- (b) Learning disabilities are related to mental retardation.
- (c) Learning disability is related to emotional disturbance.
- (d) Learning – disabled children have perceptual problems.

Q356. Inclusive Education refers to

- (a) Special teaching to disabled students
- (b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- (c) Equal educational opportunities for students
- (d) Special education in special schools

Q357. Special schools are required for equality of educational opportunities among

- (a) Talented students
- (b) Backward students
- (c) physically challenged students
- (d) SC /ST students

Q358. An emotionally stable student

- (a) Maintains cordial interrelationship with classmates
- (b) Does not interact effectively with other classmates
- (c) Does not contribute any new ideas
- (d) Does not respect the ideas given by other classmates

Q359. In a 40 minutes classroom how will you teach by catering the needs of all students & specially students with special needs?

- (a) by paying attention on individual
- (b) By making homogeneous group in the classroom
- (c) By arranging an activity for all students but paying attention to the students with special needs
- (d) By given responsibility to any talented student of the class

Q360. Inclusion in education refer

- (a) To provide education to physically disabled children
- (b) To provide education for mentally retarded children
- (c) To provide education to boys, girls & adults
- (d) Acceptance of all pupils within main stream education system

Q361. We all differ in terms of our intelligence, motivation, interest, etc. This principle refers to

- (a) Theories of Intelligence
- (b) Heredity
- (c) Environment
- (d) Individual difference

Q362. Regarding learner's individual difference, the teacher should:

- (a) Provide a variety of learning situations.
- (b) Solve the problem based on deductive method.
- (c) Most of the time use algorithms.
- (d) Provide facts to student to memorize them.

Q363. Presenting disconnected chunks of knowledge would:

- (a) Make it difficult for the learners to gain conceptual understanding
- (b) Make recall easier for the learners.
- (c) Help learners organize information on their own
- (d) Make the task of the teacher difficult and that of the learners easy.

Q364. Why do individual differ from one another?

- (a) Because of the impact of the environment
- (b) Due to the inborn characteristic
- (c) Due to the interplay between heredity and environment
- (d) Because each individual has received a different gene set from his/her parents.

Q365. To cater to individual differences in his classroom, a teacher should.

- (a) Engage in a dialogue with students and value their perspectives.
- (b) Impose strict rules upon his students.
- (c) Have uniform and standard ways of teaching and assessment.
- (d) Segregate and label children based on their marks.

Q366. Two students read the same passage yet construct entirely different interpretations of its meaning. Which of the following is true about them?

- (a) It is not possible and the students need to re-read the passage.
- (b) It is possible because the teacher has not explained the passage.
- (c) It is possible because different factors affect learning of individuals in varied ways.
- (d) It is not possible because learning is not meaning making.

Q367. One of the most significant implications of individual differences for organizing educational programme lies in using

- (a) Teacher centric approach
- (b) Content centered approach
- (c) Examination centered approach
- (d) Learner centric approach

Q368. Individual differences in creativity among school children will help the teacher at the time of

- (a) Conducting summative evaluation.
- (b) Organizing teaching-learning process.
- (c) Planning instructional act.
- (d) Judging the impact of teaching

Q369. Which of the following is not an example of inter-individual difference?

- (a) The child is black in colour.
- (b) The child is fat.
- (c) The child likes potato.
- (d) The nose of the child is sharp.

Q370. Individual difference will be more relevant in which of the following contexts:

- (a) Designing a teaching learning system
- (b) Assessing student's performance
- (c) Developing a remedial programme
- (d) Conducting a diagnosis

Q371. A teacher can effectively respond to the needs of the children from 'disadvantage sections' of society by:

- (a) Telling other children to treat the children from disadvantaged background with sympathy
- (b) Adapting her pedagogy to the needs of every child in the classroom
- (c) Ignoring their background and asking them to do chores in the school
- (d) Making them sit separately in the classroom so that they do not mix other children

Q372. Children with learning disability

- (a) Struggle with some aspects of learning
- (b) Are very active, but have a low IQ
- (c) Are very wise and mature
- (d) Cannot learn anything

Q373. Inclusion of children with special needs.

- (a) Will increase the burden on schools.
- (b) Requires a changing in attitude, content and approach to teaching
- (c) Is an unrealistic goal.
- (d) Is detrimental to children without disabilities.

Q374. A Child with hearing impairment.

- (a) Can do very well in a regular school if suitable facilitation and resources are provided.
- (b) Will never be able to perform on a par with classmates in a regular school.
- (c) Should be sent only to a school for the hearing impaired and not to a regular school.
- (d) Will not benefit from academic education only and should be given vocational training instead.

Q375. An effective teacher in a classroom, where students come from diverse backgrounds, would.

- (a) Push students from deprived background to work hard so that they can match up with their peers.
- (b) Focus on their cultural knowledge to address individual differences among the group.
- (c) Ignore cultural knowledge and treat all his students in a uniform manner.
- (d) Create groups of students with those from the same economic background put together

Q376. A teacher can address diversity in her class by.

- A. Accepting and valuing differences.
- B. Using socio cultural background of children as a pedagogic resource.
- C. Accommodating different learning styles.
- D. Giving standard instruction and setting uniform benchmarks for performance.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) A, B, C and D
- (b) A, B and C
- (c) B, C and D
- (d) A, B and C

Q377. A child uses a wheel chair

- (a) Should not be in the regular school.
- (b) Should study only in a special school.
- (c) Should be given education with non-disabled students in a regular school.
- (d) Should be given education in a regular school in a lower class.

Q378. Education as a sub-system society helps

- (a) To cater to the needs to knowledge society.
- (b) To preserve the social customs and traditions.
- (c) To transform society through scientific and technological advances.
- (d) All of the above.

Q379. Inclusive education is about

- (a) Making provision for all children
- (b) Welcoming and celebrating diversity
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q380. Howard Gardner's Theory of multiple intelligences emphasizes -

- (a) Conditioning skills in students
- (b) General intelligence
- (c) Common abilities required in school
- (d) The unique abilities of each individual

Q381. Impairment is disturbance at

- (a) Bodily level
- (b) Functional level
- (c) social level
- (d) Educational level

Q382. Irfan breaks toys and dismantles them to explore their components.

What would you do?

- (a) Never let Irfan play with toys
- (b) Always keep a close watch
- (c) Encourage his inquisitive nature and channelize his energy
- (d) Make him understand that toys should not be broken

Q383. Which statement is wrong about inclusive school setting?
(a) Develops feeling of equality
(b) Develops positive self-esteem
(c) Develops inferiority complex within the children with special need
(d) Boost the morale of special children

Q384. Learning disabilities include
(a) Hearing or motor disabilities
(b) mental retardation
(c) motional disturbances
(d) Disorder of understanding or using language (spoken or written)

Q385. Inclusive education means
(a) Meeting individual difference in general classroom.
(b) Meeting individual difference in different classroom.
(c) Meeting individual difference in special schools.
(d) Meeting individual difference in home based instruction.

Q386. PECS in method of teaching, which may be used for:
(a) Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder
(b) Children with Communication Impairment
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

Q387. "TEACCH" programme is mostly used to teach children with:
(a) Hearing impairment
(b) Gifted students
(c) Intellectual disability
(d) Autism

Q388. Which of the following is an example of Developmental Disorder?
(a) Blindness
(b) Deafness
(c) Intellectual disability
(d) Leprosy

Q389. There are five students having physical disability in a class. During the games period they should be
(a) Seated in a corner to that these children can enjoy watching the game
(b) Encouraged to take part in the games appropriate for them with other children
(c) Allowed to take part only in indoor games
(d) Forced to play with all the students of the class

Q390. If you get an opportunity to teach a visually challenged student along with normal students, what type of treatment would you like to give him/her in the class?
(a) Not giving extra attention because majority may suffer
(b) Take care of him sympathetically in the classroom
(c) You will think that blindness is his destiny and hence you can do nothing
(d) Arrange a seat in the front row and try to teach at a pace convenient to him

Q391. After reading a story on fish, if a teacher asks children to answer “Imagine you are a fish in a pond. What do you see around you?” this is an example of

- (a) Cloze type question
- (b) Open-ended question
- (c) Multiple choice question
- (d) Comprehension question

Q392. A punishment would have the expected effect only if:

- (a) it gives physical agony to the student who has committed the crime
- (b) it is such as should always remain in the memories of students
- (c) it has the inherent spirit of rectifying the student
- (d) the punished student feels insulated due to the crime committed by him

Q393. You give some instructions to the students of your class regarding a programme. If any student is not able to understand your instructions, what would you do?

- (a) You would not pay any attention to him
- (b) You would give instructions by speaking loudly
- (c) You would explain the instructions to him in a simple language and by dividing them in small parts
- (d) You would reprimand that student because of his inability

Q394. To evaluate reading comprehension at Class III level, students may be asked to

- (a) Retell a story in their own words or to summarize the main idea or the moral of the story
- (b) Take a short dictation of what they have read
- (c) Write a diary based on one of the characters
- (d) Use a set of identified vocabulary on their own

Q395. Which learning domain constitutes higher order thinking?

- (a) Remembering
- (b) Understanding
- (c) Application
- (d) Evaluation

Q396. To identify and measure the learners’ potential for his/her specific abilities and skills such as music, science, medicine, etc. the schools

- (a) Conduct proficiency test
- (b) Conduct aptitude tests
- (c) Keep record of various activities the learner was involved in
- (d) Seek opinion of various teachers teaching the learner

Q397. One of the main objectives of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation is

- (a) To conduct more and more tests in one academic year
- (b) To test every aspect of the learner’s development
- (c) De-emphasize memorization
- (d) To make sure the learners to not forget what they have learnt

Q398. Language evaluation must aim at

- (a) Assessing the achievement of the learner in terms of grades
- (b) Assessing the learner’s language proficiency
- (c) Assessing the learner’s knowledge of the rules of language
- (d) Assessing the learner’s ability to learn a new language

Q399. Language evaluation should

- (a) Measure the learner's language proficiency
- (b) Not be tied to achievement in particular syllabi
- (c) Use only written tests
- (d) Be to identify the learner's proficiency to translate from his mother tongue into English

Q400. Criteria of assessment is a/are

- (a) Guidelines with marking scheme
- (b) Questions-wise distribution of marks
- (c) General impression of a student's ability
- (d) Scoring key

Q401. In order to address learners from diverse backgrounds, a teacher should –

- (a) use standardized assessment for all.
- (b) use statements that strengthen negative stereotypes.
- (c) avoid talking about aspects related to diversity.
- (d) draw examples from diverse settings.

Q402. Problem - solving abilities can be facilitated by -

- (a) encouraging use of analogies.
- (b) generating fear among students.
- (c) focusing on drill and practice.
- (d) encouraging fixed process of solving the problems.

Q403. In order to address the needs of students who are facing learning difficulties, a teacher should NOT –

- (a) do individualized educational planning.
- (b) practice rigid structures for pedagogy and assessment.
- (c) use multiple audio - visual aids.
- (d) use constructive pedagogical approaches.

Q404. _____ is the primary identifying feature of creativity.

- (a) Hyperactivity
- (b) Inattentiveness
- (c) Low comprehension
- (d) Divergent thinking

Q405. Which of the following is most effective mode of teaching - learning ?

- (a) Observation without analysis
- (b) Imitation and repetition
- (c) Rote memorization of content
- (d) Exploration of relationships between concepts

Q406. A teacher should analyse the various errors made by students on a given task because-

- (a) she can segregate those who made more errors in comparison to others.
- (b) learning is solely based on correction of errors.
- (c) she can decide degree of punishment accordingly.
- (d) understanding of errors are meaningful in the teaching learning process.

Q407. Motivation to learn can be sustained by -

- (a) giving very easy tasks to children.
- (b) focusing on rote - memorisation.
- (c) punishing the child.
- (d) focusing on mastery – oriented goals.

Q408. Shame _____ .

- (a) is very effective to motivate the children to learn.
- (b) should be generated frequently in teaching - learning process.
- (c) has no relation to cognition.
- (d) can have negative impact on cognition.

Q409. Constructivist view of learning suggests that children _____ construction of their own knowledge.

- (a) play an active role in
- (b) are solely dependent on textbooks in
- (c) have no role to play in
- (d) are solely dependent on adults for

Q410. Which of the following belief is good for learning ?

- (a) Efforts don't make any difference.
- (b) Failure is uncontrollable.
- (c) Ability is improvable.
- (d) Ability is fixed.

Q411. Conceptual understanding among students is likely to improve in the settings which emphasise on-

- (a) frequent examinations.
- (b) inquiry and dialogue.
- (c) competitions.
- (d) textbook - centric pedagogy.

Q412. It is difficult for children to learn when

- (a) learning is socially contextualized.
- (b) content is represented through multiple ways.
- (c) information is presented in disconnected chunks.
- (d) they are intrinsically motivated.

Q413. Best state of learning is -

- (a) moderate arousal, no fear.
- (b) no arousal, no fear.
- (c) high arousal, high fear.
- (d) low arousal, high fear.

Q414. Individual differences in development of children can be attributed to -

- (a) neither heredity nor environment.
- (b) interplay of heredity and environment.
- (c) heredity only.
- (d) environment only.

Q415. During a task, Saina is talking to herself about ways she can proceed on the task. According to Lev Vygotsky's ideas on language and thought; this kind of private speech' is a sign of -

- (a) Ego - centricism.
- (b) Psychological disorder.
- (c) Cognitive immaturity.
- (d) Self - regulation.

Q416. Evaluation practices should aim at -

- (a) identifying students' needs and requirements.
- (b) identification of high - achievers for prize distribution.
- (c) labelling of students.
- (d) segregation of students for ability based groups.

Q417. After observing that students are struggling to proceed further on an ongoing activity, a teacher decides to provide cues and hints in form of what, why, how. According to Lev Vygotsky's theory, this strategy of teacher will -

- (a) cause withdrawal tendency among students.
- (b) be, meaningless in process of learning.
- (c) demotivate the children to learn.
- (d) act as a scaffold for learning.

Q418. After getting hurt during a play activity, Rohan started crying. Seeing this, his father responded, "Don't behave like girls, boys don't cry". This statement by the father -

- (a) reduces gender bias.
- (b) promotes gender equality.
- (c) reflects gender stereotype.
- (d) challenges gender stereotype.

Q419. In a progressive classroom -

- (a) ample opportunities should be provided for construction of knowledge.
- (b) students should be labelled on the basis of their academic scores.
- (c) a teacher should follow fixed curriculum.
- (d) the emphasis should be on competition among students.

Q420. According to Lawrence Kohlberg's theory, "Performing an act and doing something because others approves it", represents _____ stage of morality.

- (a) Post - conventional
- (b) Formal conventional
- (c) Pre - conventional
- (d) Conventional

Q421. Which of the following is correct in the context of socialization of children ?

- (a) Peers are primary socialization agents and family is a secondary socialization agent.
- (b) Family and mass - media both are secondary socialization agents.
- (c) School is a secondary socialization agent and family is a primary socialization agent.
- (d) School is a primary socialization agent and peers are secondary socialization agents.

Q422. Theory of multiple intelligence emphasizes that -

- (a) There are several forms of intelligences.
- (b) There are no individual differences in intelligence.
- (c) Intelligence Quotient (IQ) can be measured only by objective tests.
- (d) Intelligence in one domain ensures intelligence in all other domains.

Q423. Pre - operational stage in Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development characterizes

- (a) Hypothetico deductive thinking
- (b) Ability to conserve and seriate objects.
- (c) Development of abstract thinking
- (d) Centration in thought

Q424. Which of the following statement is correct in context of development ?

- (a) Development occurs only during the period of childhood.
- (b) Development is multi - dimensional.
- (c) Development has the same rate of growth across cultures for everyone.
- (d) Development occurs only through learning that takes place in school.

Q425. Lev Vygotsky's social - cultural perspective of learning emphasizes importance of _____ in the learning process.

- (a) Motivation
- (b) Equilibration
- (c) Cultural tools
- (d) Attribution

Q426. In his theory of cognitive development, Jean Piaget explains cognitive structures in terms of _____.

- (a) Zone of proximal development
- (b) Schemas
- (c) Psychological tools
- (d) Stimulus - response association

Q427. In an Inclusive classroom emphasis should be on -

- (a) segregation of students based on their social identity.
- (b) providing opportunities aiming at maximizing potential of individual children.
- (c) performance oriented goals.
- (d) undifferentiated instructions

Q428. According to Right of Persons with Disabilities Act (2016), which of the following term is appropriate to use ?

- (a) Student with physical disability
- (b) Student with crippled body
- (c) Retarded student
- (d) Handicapped student

Q429. Sequence of development among children from birth to adolescence is -

- (a) concrete, abstract, sensory.
- (b) abstract, concrete, sensory.
- (c) sensory, concrete, abstract.
- (d) abstract, sensory, concrete.

Q430. Individual differences in a progressive classroom should be treated as -

- (a) criteria for making ability - based groups.
- (b) important for planning of teaching - learning process.
- (c) a hindrance to the process of learning.
- (d) a failure on the part of teacher.

Q431. To promote meaningful learning in the classrooms, a teacher should -

- (i) help students to regulate their own emotions and motivation.
 - (ii) categorize and label students according to their performance and make ability - grouping.
 - (iii) promote dialogue and discussion among children to build multiple perspectives.
 - (iv) ignore diversity in the classroom and follow standard methods of instruction.
- (a) (i), (iii), (iv)
 - (b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - (c) (i), (iii)
 - (d) (ii), (iii)

Q432. Which of the following is NOT an effective strategy to address learners from disadvantaged and deprived backgrounds ?

- (a) Motivate the students to set moderately challenging goals and provide appropriate instructional support.
- (b) Form collaborative groups to work on activities and encourage students to support each other.
- (c) Talk to the learners to understand their needs and challenges faced by them.
- (d) Asking the learners to enroll for tuition outside of school so that the teacher does not have to pay much attention to them.

Q433. Physical and emotional health of children _____ their learning.

- (a) is not related to
- (b) has an insignificant role in
- (c) does not have any influence on
- (d) plays an important role in

Q434. It is important to create _____ learning environment in the classroom rather than _____ one.

- (a) fearful; facilitative
- (b) competitive; facilitative
- (c) collaborative; competitive
- (d) competitive; collaborative

Q435. Which of the following is an example of effective motivational strategy to encourage students to learn ?

- (a) Giving tasks that are very easy.
- (b) Creating a lot of opportunities for competition.
- (c) Providing scaffolding especially when students learn a new skill.
- (d) Emphasis on completion of work rather than learning.

Q436. Which of the following statements about children's thinking is NOT correct?

- (a) Children actively think about various phenomenon around them and have an urge to explore.
- (b) Children are born with curiosity to learn about the world around them.
- (c) Children construct their own theories about various phenomenon around them.
- (d) Children cannot think of concepts on their own and the primary role of teachers is to provide information.

Q437. Learning is a _____ and _____ process.

- (a) simple; individual
- (b) complex; passive
- (c) complex; active
- (d) simple; linear

Q438. A teacher should _____ the social, cultural, religious and linguistic diversity in her classroom to facilitate meaningful learning.

- (a) understand
- (b) neglect
- (c) dismiss
- (d) ignore

Q439. In a _____ classroom teachers adapt their pedagogy and vary assessment to cater to individual students.

- (a) textbook - centric
- (b) behaviouristic
- (c) teacher - centric
- (d) progressive

Q440. Children's failure in school -

- (a) proves that these children have genetic birth defects and hence should be pulled out from school.
- (b) signifies that parents have not been able to support their children to learn.
- (c) suggests that children from deprived backgrounds are not capable of learning.
- (d) indicates that school has not been able to cater to the needs and interests of these children.

Q441. By working in groups, teaching and helping each other, children -

- (a) get distracted and hence it is an ineffective pedagogical strategy.
- (b) develop competitive – tendencies that hinder learning.
- (c) are able to reflect on their own thought processes and shift to a higher level of cognitive activity.
- (d) can develop misconceptions which interferes with their learning.

Q442. School _____ socialization of children.

- (a) is a primary agency of
- (b) is a secondary agency of
- (c) does not play any role in
- (d) plays very little role in

Q443. Which of the following theorists proposed that children's thinking is qualitatively different from that of adults ?

- (a) Howard Gardner
- (b) Lawrence Kohlberg
- (c) Jean Piaget
- (d) Lev Vygotsky

Q444. Which of the following statements about development is correct?

- (a) Development occurs in a neat, orderly set of stages predetermined by genetic factors.
- (b) Development is simple and unidimensional.
- (c) There is a lot of cultural diversity in the development of children.
- (d) Children across the world follow the same sequence and exact time of development.

Q445. Which of the following is a major hallmark of the period of middle childhood ?

- (a) Rapid development of motor skills and overall physical growth.
- (b) Development of scientific reasoning and ability to think abstractly.
- (c) Emergence of make - believe play.
- (d) Development of logical thought that is concrete in nature.

Q446. According to Jean Piaget, children in formal operational stage

- (a) cannot conserve, classify and seriate.
- (b) begin to engage in make - believe and symbolic play.
- (c) are capable of hypotheticodeductive reasoning and propositional thought.
- (d) are bound by centration and irreversibly of thought.

Q447. At which stage of Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development do individuals believe that actively maintaining the current social system ensures positive human relationships and societal order?

- (a) The instrumental purpose orientation
- (b) The universal ethical principle orientation
- (c) The punishment and obedience orientation
- (d) The social - order maintaining orientation

Q448. During the period of childhood, development -

- (a) consists only of quantitative changes.
- (b) is disorderly and disjointed.
- (c) is slow and cannot be measured.
- (d) is multi - layered and complex.

Q449. 'Zone of proximal development' is -

- (a) the process where two individuals who begin with different understandings arrive at a shared understanding.
- (b) the process in which children learn to perform tasks as set by the elder members in a society.
- (c) the area between a child's current level of independent performance and the level of performance that the child could achieve with the help of adults and more skilled peers.
- (d) a range of tasks that the child should be able to do as per her age. but cannot.

Q450. In a progressive classroom, assessment of learners during the process of teaching - learning -

- (a) is helpful in identifying 'high', 'low' and 'non' achievers for the purposes of giving feedback to the parents.
- (b) is very important since it gives insights into children's understanding and helps the teacher to reflect on her pedagogy.
- (c) is not at all helpful in children's learning.
- (d) creates a hindrance in the process of children's learning.

Q451. Which of the following is a correctly matched pair of type of intelligence and end - state performance possibilities as per Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences ?

Types of Intelligence End - state performance possibility

- (a) Linguistic - Sculptor
- (b) Bodily - kinesthetic - Athlete
- (c) Spatial - Therapist
- (d) Intra - personal - Salesperson

Q452. According to Lev Vygotsky -

- (a) children's cognitive development occurs in stages.
- (b) maturation of schemas leads to cognitive development in children.
- (c) language plays an important role in cognitive development of children.
- (d) children learn language through a 'language acquisition device'.

Q453. A child - centered classroom is one in which -

- (a) the teacher uses rewards and punishments to direct children's behaviour.
- (b) the teacher is flexible and caters to needs of individual children.
- (c) the teacher uses the textbook as the only source of knowledge.
- (d) the teacher segregates the children based on their abilities.

Q454. According to which theorist 'cultural tools' play an important role in cognitive development of children ?

- (a) Albert Bandura
- (b) B. F. Skinner
- (c) Lev Vygotsky
- (d) Jean Piaget

Q455. An effective classroom strategy to reduce gender stereotyping and broadening developmental possibilities for all sexes is -

- (a) forming same - sex ability groupings.
- (b) forming mixed - sex activity groups and promote discussion.
- (c) to ignore and dismiss biological differences among the sexes.
- (d) to reinforce gender roles as portrayed in the society.

Q456. Multilingualism in a classroom needs to be understood as _____ by the teachers.

- (a) a problem
- (b) a systemic issue
- (c) an asset and resource
- (d) a hindrance

Q457. Needs of gifted and creative children can be addressed by -

- (a) providing specific instructions to solve problems.
- (b) administering memory based tests.
- (c) giving challenging tasks and activities to prevent boredom.
- (d) giving questions that require convergent thinking.

Q458. Children with 'dyslexia' can be identified by -

- (a) analyzing their reading and writing skills.
- (b) assessing their ability to solve complex higher - order problems.
- (c) finding out their social and cultural context.
- (d) a thorough physical health check - up.

Q459. Which of the following is NOT a suitable learning material for students who are partially sighted ?

- (a) Talking books, felt bulletin boards
- (b) Small - print worksheets
- (c) Large - print books
- (d) Three dimensional maps and charts

Q460. The underlying belief behind 'inclusive education' is -

- (a) provisioning of special education institutions for children with different handicaps.
- (b) the philosophy that all children have a right to get equal education in a regular school.
- (c) segregation of children on the basis of their abilities and provisioning of vocational training accordingly.
- (d) diagnostic labelling of children based on their handicaps for identification of their limitations.

Q461. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Dyslexia ?

- (a) Problems with reading accuracy, speed and comprehension
- (b) Certainty as to right or left handedness
- (c) Slow rate of writing
- (d) Difficulty in learning and remembering printed words

Q462. Powerful motivation is effective factor of learning.

- (a) Child becomes healthy
- (b) Does meditation
- (c) Learns rapidly
- (d) Feels happy

Q463. Craft education be given to -

- (a) Retarded child
- (b) Backward child
- (c) Common child
- (d) Gifted child

Q464. How will you eradicate stealing habit of the students ?

- (a) Giving rewards
- (b) Through example
- (c) Scolding
- (d) Punishment

Q465. In the identification of the gifted children we must give priority to -

- (a) The Parents' opinion
- (b) The result of objective tests
- (c) The teachers' opinion
- (d) The community's view point

Q466. Which is the indirect method of Tension reduction ?

- (a) Analysis and Decision
- (b) Removing the Barrier
- (c) Substitution of other goals
- (d) Sublimation

Q467. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 was applied in country

- (a) 1st April, 2009
- (b) 1st April, 2010
- (c) 1st November, 2009
- (d) 1 November, 2010

Q468. In NCF 2005 the objective of including Art Education in school is -

- (a) To appreciate cultural heritage.
- (b) To develop students, personality and mental health.
- (c) Only (a) is correct.
- (d) Both (a) and (b) correct.

Q469. When a test measures an individual's ability consistently accurately, then that test is known as -

- (a) Validity
- (b) Reliability
- (c) Objectivity
- (d) None of the above

Q470. In _____ the role of measurement is to provide an overview or achievement across a number of skills.

- (a) Formative evaluation
- (b) Summative evaluation
- (c) Diagnostic evaluation
- (d) None of the above

Q471. Research concerned with social problems carried on by the school personnel to improve school practices is -

- (a) Fundamental Research
- (b) Action Research
- (c) Social Research
- (d) None of the above

Q472. Achievement tests can be given in -

- (a) two ways
- (b) four ways
- (c) six ways
- (d) three ways

Q473. By motor development we mean the development of in the use of arms and legs.

- (a) Mind and Spirit
- (b) Learning and Education
- (c) Training and Learning
- (d) Strength and Speed

Q474. "The twentieth century has come to be designated as the century of the child." This definition is given by -

- (a) Murray
- (b) Adler
- (c) Crow and Crow
- (d) J. B. Watson

Q475. This stage is also called a period of Pseudo Maturity.

- (a) Infancy
- (b) Childhood
- (c) Adolescence
- (d) Maturity

Q476. The origin of human life can be traced to -

- (a) Two cells
- (b) A single cell
- (c) Many cells
- (d) No cell at all

Q477. Characteristic is not of infancy.

- (a) Rapidity in Physical development
- (b) Dependency on others
- (c) Full of morality
- (d) Rapidity in mental activities

Q478. What is thinking ?

- (a) Use of Symbols
- (b) Use of Language
- (c) Perceptual Process
- (d) Concept Learning

Q479. For which category of subjects are the detour problems used ?

- (a) Children
- (b) Adults
- (c) Birds
- (d) Animals

Q480. The name of the theory advocating sudden solution to the problem is -

- (a) Operant learning
- (b) Theory of insight
- (c) Trial and Error theory
- (d) Conditioning

Q481. "Sensation is a gateway of knowledge." This statement is -

- (a) Mental Development
- (b) Physical Development
- (c) Attention Development
- (d) Language Development

Q482. Which of the following is the correct levels of learning ?

- (a) Facts, Knowledge - how, Information, Comprehension, Wisdom.
- (b) Facts, Information, Comprehension, Knowledge - how, Wisdom.
- (c) Facts, Information, Knowledge - how, Comprehension, Wisdom.
- (d) Facts, Comprehension, Information, Knowledge - how, Wisdom.

Q483. Change in behaviour due to maturation etc. is also called learning,

- (a) No
- (b) Yes
- (c) Undecided
- (d) Sometimes

Q484. What is the number of personality traits analysed by Cattell ?

- (a) 13
- (b) 15
- (c) 16
- (d) 14

Q485. Murray created the history by constructing a test, what is that ?

- (a) Ink Blot Test
- (b) Sentence Completion Test
- (c) Thematic Apperception Test
- (d) Rating Scale

Q486. The Practical Intelligence is called -

- (a) Concrete intelligence
- (b) Abstract intelligence
- (c) Cognitive ability
- (d) Social intelligence

Q487. The number of factors of intelligence according to tridimensional theory is -

- (a) 90
- (b) 110
- (c) 135
- (d) 120

Q488. The object in the environment which an organism tries to attain is called -

- (a) Reinforcement
- (b) Motive
- (c) Stimulus
- (d) Incentive

Q489. In Individual difference we find -

- (a) Variability
- (b) Normality
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Q490. Meredith's study has shown that children of those families are in general _____ which are at a higher social level.

- (a) less healthy and developed
- (b) more healthy and developed
- (c) more healthy but less developed
- (d) not healthy but developed

Q491. _____ results from the differences in the structure and function of the brain.

- (a) Tension
- (b) Backwardness
- (c) Dyslexia
- (d) None of these

Q492. An individual whose mental quotient is _____ is normally spoken of as mentally retarded.

- (a) below 70
- (b) above 70
- (c) between 80 - 100
- (d) none of these

Q493. _____ children have ability to absorb abstract concept.

- (a) Backward
- (b) Gifted
- (c) Mentally retarded
- (d) None of these

Q494. Indirect methods of tension reduction are often known as _____ .

- (a) Problem solving method
- (b) Defence mechanism
- (c) Subjective technique
- (d) None of these

Q495. Which of the following is not the problem of the socially deprived ?

- (a) Lack of motivation for learning
- (b) No opportunities to develop creativity
- (c) Healthy conditions of their living
- (d) Facing discriminatory behaviour in the school

Q496. In Teaching Process student is _____ .

- (a) Dependent variable
- (b) Independent variable
- (c) Intervening variable
- (d) None of these

Q497. Which is not a type of Evaluation ?

- (a) Norms
- (b) Formative
- (c) Summative
- (d) CCE

Q498. NCF 2005 lays emphasis on _____ .

- (a) Learning by doing
- (b) Rote method
- (c) Solving the problem
- (d) All above

Q499. Which of the following is not the part of the triangle of Evaluation ?

- (a) Educational Objectives
- (b) Evaluation
- (c) Teaching Experiences
- (d) Learning Experiences

Q500. Which of the following statements is not true about the importance of Action Research?

- (a) The consumer is the researcher.
- (b) The solution of the problems can be achieved quickly.
- (c) The solution of the problems are put in practice and not evaluated.
- (d) None of these

Q501. A teacher of class VI in a writing assessment task asked students to write on : "If I were famous for something" This is assessment of a / an _____ answer.

- (a) narrative
- (b) Extrapolative
- (c) Factual
- (d) Descriptive

Q502. Kavya notes down the errors committed by learners of the class and discusses them one in a fortnight, what is this practice known as?

- (a) Providing feedback
- (b) Evaluation
- (c) Assessment
- (d) Error correction

Q503. Ria is unable to pronounce the words 'smile' and 'school' clearly. As her teacher, what will you do?

- (a) Make Ria repeat the words many times
- (b) Make Ria understand the meaning and sound pattern and get the class as a whole to listen to these words through an audio – visual medium
- (c) Humiliate Ria by isolating her and asking her to repeat the words
- (d) Asking Ria parents to make her practice at home

Q504. Ritu often makes errors in subject verb concord. The teacher can help her by

- (a) Taking up many examples for the entire class and paying special attention to Ritu
- (b) Explaining to her the rules of grammar
- (c) Asking Ritu to learn the rules and scolding her
- (d) Asking Ritu to write the rules ten times in her notebook.

Q505. In a diverse classroom, learners find it difficult to speak and write good second language and often lapse into their mother – tongue because

- (a) They are not motivated to learn
- (b) They lack enough competence and the structures of the two languages are different
- (c) They do not have the ability to learn English
- (d) They are slow learners

Q506. A child studying in Class – III says "I dranked the water." It indicates that the child

- (a) Has not learnt grammar rules properly
- (b) should memories the correct sentence
- (c) Has over genelized the rule for making past tense verbs, showing that learning is taking place
- (d) is careless and needs to be told that she should be conscious of such conscious of such errors

Q507. Children who are differently abled join a new school. Teachers give different reactions.

Which one reflects the concept of inclusive education?

- (a) "Oh! How can I teach children who cannot even read?"
- (b) "I'm worried that my class may not accept these children and some of the mischievous children may even harm the poor kids."
- (c) "Good, it will provide a good opportunity for the children to learn to help each other and be supportive."
- (d) "Such schools where they will learn better."

Q508. Which of the following is a value associated with an inclusive classroom?

- (a) Sympathy
- (b) Collaboration
- (c) Competition
- (d) Envy

Q509. An inclusive class is that in which

- (a) Differently abled learners study with normal students
- (b) Students from different nationalities study together
- (c) Students from different religions
- (d) Both boys and girls study together

Q510. Gender stereotypes and bias among learners can be discouraged by

- (a) Enabling all learners to cook and sew irrespective of gender
- (b) Using textbooks which do not perpetuate such beliefs
- (c) Creating an open and encouraging atmosphere in a mixed class
- (d) Pressuring girls to learn cooking

Q511. Following are the critical views about the 'Theory of Multiple intelligence', except

- (a) it is not research-based
- (b) Different intelligence demand different methods for different students
- (c) Gifted students usually excel in a single domain
- (d) it lacks of empirical support

Q512. "Theory of Multiple intelligence' cannot be legitimized as it

- (a) it not possible to measure different intelligence as there are no specific tests
- (b) Does not place equal importance on all seven intelligence
- (c) Is based only on sound empirical studies done by Abraham Maslow throughout his life
- (d) is not compatible with general intelligence 'g', which is most important

Q513. Meaningful learning is -

- (a) Active creation of knowledge structures from personal experience
- (b) Imitation of adults and more able peers
- (c) Pairing and association between the stimulus and the response
- (d) Passive receiving of the given information

Q514. Which one of the following is central to learning?

- (a) Conditioning
- (b) Rote memorisation
- (c) Imitation
- (d) Meaning making

Q515. Creativity is usually associated with -

- (a) Modelling
- (b) Imitations
- (c) Convergent thinking
- (d) Divergent thinking

Q516. Thinking is essentially -

- (a) A cognitive activity
- (b) A psychomotor process
- (c) A psychological phenomenon
- (d) An affective behaviour

Q517. When previous learning makes no difference at all to the learning in a new situation, it is called -

- (a) Zero transfer of learning
- (b) Absolute transfer of learning
- (c) Positive transfer of learning
- (d) Negative transfer of learning

Q518. The 'Laws of Learning' were given by -

- (a) Pavlov
- (b) Skinner
- (c) Thorndike
- (d) Kohler

Q519. In class teaching the step of introducing a lesson is based on which law of learning?

- (a) Law of effect
- (b) Law of analogy
- (c) Law of readiness
- (d) Law of association

Q520. A very useful principle of learning is that a new response is strengthened by -

- (a) Reinforcement
- (b) Discriminative stimulus
- (c) Punishment
- (d) Biofeedback

Q521. In Pavlov's experiments on the salivary conditioning of dogs, the CS was

- (a) The taste of food
- (b) Salivation to the taste of food
- (c) The sound of a bell
- (d) Salivation to the sound of bell

Q522. Which of the following theories is most quantitatively measurable?

- (a) Pavlov's
- (b) Skinner's
- (c) Hull's
- (d) None of these

Q523. Match the following List – I with List – II in correct order:

List – I	List – II
Classical conditioning	Kohler
Drive reduction	Hull
Sign Gestalt learning	Pavlov
Learning by insight	Skinner
	Tolman

Codes:

A B C D

- (a) iv ii v i
- (b) iii ii v i
- (c) iv ii i v
- (d) iii ii i v

Q524. In Gagne’s hierarchy, the assumption is that

- (a) Lower order learning runs parallel with other learning
- (b) Lower order learning occurs before higher order learning
- (c) Higher order learning goes together with other learning
- (d) Lower and higher order learning are not related

Q525. Which of the following set of statements appropriately differentiates between classical and operant conditioning paradigm?

- (i) Classical conditioning substitution whereas operant conditioning S-R conditioning where S is made contingent on R.
 - (ii) Classical conditioning is related to psycho-somatic behaviour while operant conditioning deals with reflexes.
 - (iii) In classical conditioning reinforcement precedes a response while in operant conditioning it follows a response.
 - (iv) Subject is relatively active in classical conditioning whereas it is a passive responder in operant conditioning.
 - (v) The association between two stimuli is a critical factor in learning through classical conditioning while the response and reinforcement contingency is important for learning in operant conditioning.
- (a) (i), (ii), and (iii)
 - (b) (i), (iii), and (v)
 - (c) (ii), (iii), and (iv)
 - (d) (i), (iv), and (v)

Q526. In backward conditioning, which of the following temporal relationship is studied?

- (a) The unconditioned stimulus follows the conditioned stimulus after a lapse of time.
- (b) The conditioned stimulus precedes the unconditioned stimulus by few seconds.
- (c) The unconditioned stimulus precedes the appearance of conditioned stimulus.
- (d) After termination of a one conditioned stimulus, another conditioned stimulus is presented.

Q527. A person had a blue car that was in the shop more than it was out. Since then the person could not think of owing a blue or green coloured car . The person’s aversion even to green cars is an example of

- (a) Discrimination
- (b) Generalization
- (c) Latent learning
- (d) The over justification effect

Q528. A form of conditioning in which the onset of the conditioned Stimulus (CS) precedes the onset of the unconditioned Stimulus (UCS) and the presentation of CS and UCS does not overlap is termed as

- (a) Backward conditioning
- (b) Delayed conditioning
- (c) Trace conditioning
- (d) Simultaneous conditioning

Q529. After several visits to the doctor for chemotherapy, Anita finds that she begins to feel nauseous just sitting in the waiting room. According to classical conditioning, Anita's feeling of nausea in the absence of chemotherapy is

- (a) An unconditioned stimulus
- (b) An unconditioned response
- (c) A conditioned stimulus
- (d) A conditioned response

Q530. Which of the following do not belong to laws of perceptual grouping?

- I. Law of figure and ground
- II. Law of good continuation
- III. Law of common fate
- IV. Law of closure
- V. Law of proximity

Codes:

- (a) I and V
- (b) II and IV
- (c) III and V
- (d) I and III

Q531. The manufacture of adrenalin and noradrenalin is controlled by.

- (a) Nervous system
- (b) Endocrine system
- (c) Regulatory system
- (d) Circulatory system

Q532. Repression is a common mode of resolving.

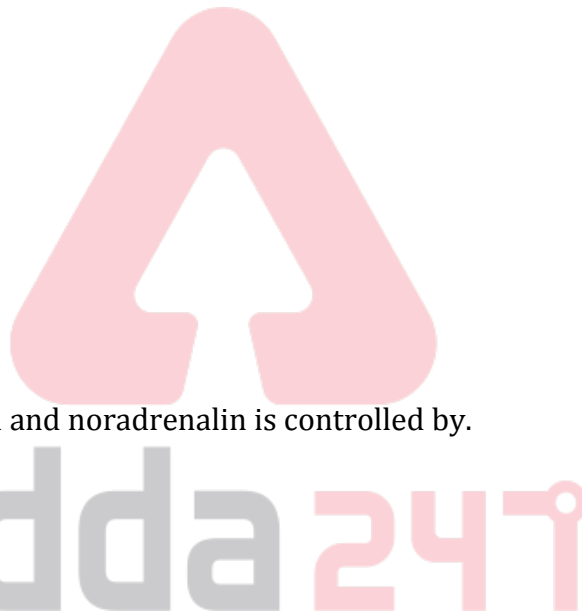
- (a) Anxieties
- (b) Tensions
- (c) Conflicts
- (d) Motives

Q533. The defence mechanisms are reactions to.

- (a) Anxiety
- (b) Psychosexual behaviour
- (c) Aggression
- (d) Goal – directed behaviour

Q534. Emotional intelligence may be associated with which domain of theory of Multiple Intelligence?

- (a) Intrapersonal and interpersonal intelligences
- (b) Naturalist intelligence
- (c) Visual-spatial intelligence
- (d) Existential intelligence



Q535. Both the terms “emotion” and “motivation” came from the same Latin root.

- (a) Movement
- (b) Move
- (c) Moment
- (d) “Movere”

Q536. According to Lewin, tensions are emotional states which accompany.

- (a) Needs
- (b) Motives
- (c) Goals
- (d) Anxieties

Q537. In avoidance – avoidance conflicts, the individual is compelled to choose between.

- (a) One positive and one negative alternative
- (b) Two negative alternatives
- (c) Two positive alternatives
- (d) Two negative alternatives and two positive alternatives

Q538. A releaser is a highly specific stimulus that “triggers” on initiates.

- (a) Response
- (b) Social Behaviour
- (c) Gregariousness
- (d) Species – specific behaviour

Q539. Who assumed that human motives are arranged in hierarchy of potency?

- (a) Neal Miller (1959)
- (b) Janis & Mann (1977)
- (c) Jerome Singer (1962)
- (d) A.H Maslow (1970)

Q540. Pick the correct order of the stages in development.

- (a) repression, denial, projection, isolation, regression
- (b) oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital
- (c) latency, oral, denial, anal, genital
- (d) birth, child, adult, die

Q541. Which of the following is not related to principles of growth and development?

- (a) Principle of continuity
- (b) Principle of classification
- (c) Principle of integration
- (d) Principle of individuality

Q542. Which of the following is a principle of development?

- (a) It is a discontinuous process
- (b) All processes of development are not inter-connected
- (c) It does not proceed at the same pace for all
- (d) Development is always linear

Q543. Which of the following is an internal factor of child development?

- (a) Intelligence
- (b) Physical ability
- (c) Heredity factor
- (d) All of these

Q544. Understanding the principles of development of a child helps a teacher in -

- (a) Effectively catering to the different learning styles of learners
- (b) Identifying the social status of learners
- (c) Identifying the economic background of the learners
- (d) Rationalizing why the learners ought to be taught

Q545. Gesell's theory of Maturation says that -

- (a) Maturity of a child depends on the environment
- (b) Maturity of a child depends on its heredity and the environment
- (c) All children mature at similar rates
- (d) All of the above

Q546. "Development is a sequential and slow process". Which among the following thinkers is associated with this thought?

- (a) Maslow
- (b) Skinner
- (c) Aristotle
- (d) Lovosky

Q547. "Development is a never ending process" _____ with which principle of child development can this thought be associated?

- (a) Development is correlated
- (b) Development is continuous
- (c) Development follows a pattern
- (d) Development involves change

Q548. Development of concepts is primarily a part of -

- (a) Intellectual development
- (b) Physical development
- (c) Social development
- (d) Emotional development

Q549. Growth of a child is mainly related to -

- (a) moral development
- (b) social development
- (c) physical development
- (d) emotional development

Q550. The feeling of shame and pride develops in _____ stage.

- (a) Infancy
- (b) Childhood
- (c) Adolescence
- (d) Adulthood

Q551. The nature-nurture debate refers to

- (a) Genetics and environment
- (b) Behaviour and environment
- (c) Environment and biology
- (d) Environment upbringing

Q552. In the context of 'nature-nurture' debate, which one of the following statements seems appropriate to you?

- (a) A child is like a blank slate whose character can be moulded by the environment into any shape.
- (b) Environmental influences only have a little value in shaping up a child's behavior which is primarily genetically determined.
- (c) Heredity and environment are inseparably interwoven and both influence development.
- (d) Children are genetically predisposed to what they would be like irrespective of whatever environment they grow up in.

Q553. What is meant by 'nature' in 'nature-nurture' controversy?

- (a) The environment around us
- (b) Biological givens or the hereditary information
- (c) Temperament of an individual
- (d) Complex forces of the physical and social world

Q554. Do children acquire language because they are genetically predisposed to do so or because parents intensively teach them from an early age? This Question essentially highlights:

- (a) The nature-nurture debate
- (b) The discussion on development as a multi-factor ability.
- (c) whether development is a continuous process or discontinuous
- (d) The influence of cognition on development of language

Q555. "Environmental factors do not play any role in shaping an individual, since growth of each individual is determined by his genetic makeup."

This statement is

- (a) Incorrect, since environmental factors contribute little in an individual's growth and development
- (b) incorrect, since there have been several researchers to prove that environment can have a major influence on development.
- (c) Correct, since genetic makeup of an individual is very strong
- (d) Correct, since there have been several researches to prove that genetic material alone predicts an individual's development.

Q556. Which of the following describes the extent of the effect of heredity upon development?

- (a) Heredity determines how far we will go.
- (b) Heredity determines how far we can go.
- (c) Heredity is the primary determinant of how far we will go.
- (d) Heredity is the primary determinant of how far we can go.

Q557. The real carriers of heredity are

- (a) The Chromosomes
- (b) The Genes
- (c) The Nucleus of the cell
- (d) DNA

Q558. The effect of relation of heredity and environment on the individual's growth, occurs in one of the following way

- (a) Heredity affects the individual
- (b) Environment affects the individual
- (c) Heredity + Environment affect the individual
- (d) Heredity \times Environment affects the individual

Q559. What is wrong about heredity in following statements?

- (a) Heredity determines the sex of the child
- (b) It contributes significantly towards physical constitution.
- (c) It contributes towards the birth of twins.
- (d) It includes interests, attitudes, likes, dislikes and emotional state of mind.

Q560. Which of the following determines the sex of a child?

- (a) The length of the mother's pregnancy
- (b) The length of time between ovulation and copulation
- (c) The presence of an X chromosome in an ovum
- (d) The presence of a Y chromosome in a sperm

Q561. Following are the critical views about the 'Theory of Multiple intelligence', except

- (a) it is not research-based
- (b) Different intelligence demand different methods for different students
- (c) Gifted students usually excel in a single domain
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- (c) Is based only on sound empirical studies done by Abraham Maslow throughout his life
- (d) is not compatible with general intelligence 'g', which is most important

Q563. An eleven-year-old child's score on Stanford - Binet intelligence scale is 130. By assuming $\mu = 100$ and $S = 15$ in a normal probability curve, calculate the percentage of 11 year old children this child has scored better than.

- (a) 98%
- (b) 88%
- (c) 78%
- (d) 80%

Q564. Which of the following observations supported Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence?

- (a) Damage to one part of the brain affects only a particular ability sparing others
- (b) Intelligence is an interaction of analytical, creative and practical intelligence
- (c) Different intelligence are hierarchical in nature
- (d) Teachers should follow one specific theory of educational innovation at the time of designing instruction

Q565. The following skills are involved in emotional intelligence, except

- (a) Awareness of emotions
- (b) Management of emotions
- (c) Criticism of emotions
- (d) Amicable relation with class fellows

Q566. Which one of the following is a form of Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of Intelligence?

- (a) Practical Intelligence
- (b) Experimental Intelligence
- (c) Resourceful Intelligence
- (d) Mathematical intelligence

Q567. Who developed the first modern intelligence test?

- (a) David Wechsler
- (b) Alfred Binet
- (c) Charles Edward Spearman
- (d) Robert Sternberg

Q568. Which of the following skills is associated with emotional intelligence?

- (a) Memorizing
- (b) Motor processing
- (c) Envisaging
- (d) Empathizing

Q569. In content of theory of multiple intelligence', which one of the following intelligence is required for an air force pilot?

- (a) Interpersonal
- (b) Linguistic
- (c) Kinesthetic
- (d) Intra personal

Q570. The factor 'g' in the spearman definition of intelligence stands from

- (a) Genetic intelligence
- (b) Generative intelligence
- (c) General intelligence
- (d) global intelligence

Q571. The statement 'Men are generally more intelligent than women'.

- (a) is true
- (b) May be true
- (c) Shows gender bias
- (d) is true for different domains of intelligence

Q572. A school gives preference to girls while preparing students for a State level solo-song competition. This reflects

- (a) Global trends
- (b) Pragmatic approach
- (c) Progressive thinking
- (d) Gender bias

Q573. A good textbook avoids

- (a) Gender bias
- (b) Gender sensitivity
- (c) Gender equality
- (d) Social responsibility

Q574. The best way to avoid gender discrimination in a school may

- (a) Selection of more boys than girls for a music competition.
- (b) Metacognition of their gender-biased behaviours by teachers
- (c) Recruitment of equal number of male and female teachers
- (d) Formation of a rule to shun gender discrimination in the school and enforce it strictly.

Q575. Knowledge of _____ will be most significant for a teacher dealing with a class comprising students of mixed age groups.

- (a) Cultural background
- (b) Development stages
- (c) Occupation of their parents
- (d) Social – economic background

Q576. In Science practical's, boys generally take control of apparatus and ask girls to record data or wash utensils. This tendency reflects that.

- (a) Girls being delicate prefer such less energy consuming tasks
- (b) Girls are excellent observers and record data flawlessly
- (c) Stereotyping of masculine and feminine roles takes place in schools also
- (d) Boys can handle equipments more efficiently as they are naturally endowed for doing such things.

Q577. How teachers and students _____ gender in the classroom, it _____ the learning environment.

- (a) Interpret; does not affect
- (b) Construct; impacts
- (c) Adapt; perturbs
- (d) Define; vitiates

Q578. In order to avoid gender stereotyping in class, a teacher should.

- (a) Try to put both boys and girls in non-traditional roles.
- (b) Appreciate student's good work by saying 'good girls' or 'good boy'
- (c) Discourage girls from taking part in wrestling
- (d) Encourage boys to take risk and be bold

Q579. Features assigned due to social roles and not due to biological endowment are called.

- (a) Gender to attitudes
- (b) Gender roles strain
- (c) Gender role stereotype
- (d) Gender role diagnosticity

Q580. Which one of the following is not related to other options?

- (a) Organizing question-answer sessions
- (b) Taking feedback from students
- (c) Conducting quiz
- (d) Modeling the skills of self-assessment

Q581. Who among the following described the intellectual development as age related development?

- (a) Jerme S. Burner
- (b) Jean Piaget
- (c) David Ausubel
- (d) Hilda Taba

Q582. Two-factor theory of intelligence is given by

- (a) Alfred Binnet and L. Simon
- (b) C.E. Spearman
- (c) J.P. Guilford
- (d) L.M. Terman

Q583. Children whose mental age is lower than chronological age are called

- (a) Gifted children
- (b) Normal children
- (c) Learning disabled
- (d) Retarded children

Q584. The four contents included in the Guilford's model are

- (a) Figural, Symbolic, Semantic, Behavioral
- (b) Figural, Semantic, Behavioral, Symbolic
- (c) Semantic, Symbolic, Behavioral, Figural
- (d) Figural, Behavioral, Symbolic, Semantic

Q585. Which of the following is an incorrect pair?

- (a) Multiple theory of intelligence - Guilford
- (b) Theory of classical conditioning - Pavlov
- (c) Psycho-Social theory - Erikson
- (d) Theory of meaningful verbal learning-Asubel

Q586. Army beta test is an example of

- (a) Individual verbal test of intelligence
- (b) Group non-verbal test of intelligence
- (c) Group verbal test of intelligence
- (d) Performance test

Q587. While measuring intelligence which tests assume that upto a certain chronological age intelligence reaches a peak?

- (a) Verbal and non - verbal tests
- (b) Emotional and social intelligence tests
- (c) Spiritual and ethical intelligence test
- (d) social and emotional intelligence tests

Q588. By arranging following concepts of intelligence in the order in which they appeared, select the correct code:

- I. Academic intelligence
- II. Emotional intelligence
- III. Spiritual intelligence
- IV Ethical intelligence

Codes:

- (a) IV, I, II, III
- (b) I, III, IV, II
- (c) I, II, III, IV
- (d) IV, III, I, II

Q589. A teacher intends to assess their students ability to cooperate and collaborated in 'Swachhata Abhiyan' being conducted as a school project which of the following 'Intelligence test' will be considered helpful to him/her in this task?

- (a) Group test of intelligence
- (b) Test of spiritual intelligence
- (c) Gardner's theory based test of intelligence
- (d) Scale of emotional intelligence

Q590. Match the two sets, Set-I theories of intelligence and set-II the special emphasis given in explaining and measuring intelligence. Choose the correct code for indicating your answer:

A. Guilford's Structure	i. Associative thinking and Self -motivation of intellect theory
B. Vernon's hierarchical	ii. Capacity to transcend structure theory
C. Gardner's multiple and	iii. General, broad and specific Emotional intelligence factors linked with ability Theory
D. Daniel Goleman's	iv. Abilities can be nurtured and emotional intelligence developed theory
	v. Abilities can be explained through basic mental processes, specific contents and products

Codes:

- (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (a) (v) (iii) (iv) (i)
- (b) (i), (ii) (iii) (iv)
- (c) (ii) (iii) (iv), (v)
- (d) (i) (iii) (iv) (v)

Q591. Which educator presents Law of Readiness, Law of Exercise and Law of Effect?

- (a) Hill Gard
- (b) Thorndike
- (c) Spencer
- (d) Rousseau

Q592. At the end of 19th century, which philosopher formulated laws of learning as a result of his experiments with animals?

- (a) Hill Gard
- (b) Watson
- (c) Edward Thorndike
- (d) John Dewey

Q593. Which one of the following is a form of Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of Intelligence?

- (a) Practical Intelligence
- (b) Social Intelligence
- (c) Resourceful Intelligence
- (d) Mathematical Intelligence

Q594. A teacher engages her learners in a number of group activities such as group discussions, group projects, etc. The learning dimension it highlights is

- (a) Learning through recreation
- (b) Language-guided learning
- (c) Competition-based learning
- (d) Learning as a social activity

Q595. A teacher always helps her learner link the knowledge they have derived in one subject area with the knowledge from other subject areas this helps to promote

- (a) Correlation and transfer of knowledge
- (b) Individual differences
- (c) Learner autonomy
- (d) Reinforcement

Q596. Which one the following skills are the teacher trying to develop in the learners?

- (a) Classification skills
- (b) Thinking skills
- (c) Emotional skills
- (d) Observation skills

Q597. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Identical element Theory-Thorndike
- (b) Theory of Generalization-C H Judd
- (c) Theory of Formal Discipline - Kohler
- (d) Theory of Specific and general Elements-spearman

Q598. Which of the following is not an associative theory of learning?

- (a) Classical conditioning theory
- (b) Gestalt theory
- (c) Stimulus-Response theory
- (d) Operant conditioning theory

Q599. Principle of reinforcement associated with.

- (a) Pavlov
- (b) Thorndike
- (c) Kohlberg
- (d) Skinner

Q600. Which of the following is most important in the process learning?

- (a) Heredity of child
- (b) Style of learning
- (c) Examination-result of the children
- (d) Economic condition of the child

Q601. Creative answers require -

- (a) Content based questions
- (b) Open ended questions
- (c) A highly disciplined classroom
- (d) Direct teaching and direct questions

Q602. Learning

- (a) Is not affected by a learner's emotions
- (b) Has very little connection with emotions
- (c) Is independent of a learner's emotions
- (d) Is influenced by a learner's emotions

Q603. Which one of the following statements about learning is correct?

- (a) Learning is facilitated by social actions.
- (b) Learning is a passive receptive process
- (c) Learning does not depend on learner's previous knowledge.
- (d) Learning is equivalent to acquisition of skills.

Q604. Which one of the following is an important activity to enable children to learn?

- (a) Instruction
- (b) Reward
- (c) Dialogue
- (d) Lecture

Q605. To enable students to think independently and become effective learners, it is important for a teacher to.

- (a) Offer rewards for each success achieved by the students.
- (b) Teach students how to monitor their own learning.
- (c) Give information in small units or chunks.
- (d) Present information in an organized manner to make it easier to recall.

Q606. Which of the following factors Affect learning?

- A. Motivation of the learner.
 - B. Maturation of the learner.
 - C. Teaching strategies.
 - D. Physical and emotional health of the learner
- (a) A, B, C, and D
 - (b) A and B
 - (c) A and C
 - (d) A, B and C

Q607. Meaningful learning is.

- (a) Pairing and association between the stimulus and the response.
- (b) Imitation of adults and more able peers.
- (c) Passive receiving of the given information.
- (d) Active creation of knowledge structures from personal experience.

Q608. Which of the following is not one of the primary tasks of a teacher for effective students learning?

- (a) Transmitting information to the students in a didactic manner.
- (b) Knowing the concepts that students bring to the classroom.
- (c) Requiring students to respond to higher order questioning.
- (d) Teaching students how to monitor and improve their own learning by effort.

Q609. Differences in 'Learning Styles' among learners may be attributed to

- (a) Socialization process of learner.
- (b) Thinking strategies adopted by learner.
- (c) Economic conditions of the family.
- (d) Parenting of the child

Q610. Concepts are important vehicles in

- (a) Learning communication
- (b) Thinking processes
- (c) Motivating the learner
- (d) Achievement of learner

Q611. The concept of indicates the level of intelligence achieved, but without reference to chronological age, it gives no indication of the brightness or dullness of the individual.

- (a) Intelligence Quotient
- (b) Mental age
- (c) Age scale
- (d) None of the above

Q612. The bright normal person has an IQ of-

- (a) 120-129
- (b) 110-119
- (c) 130-140
- (d) None of these

Q613. The skill of a person who inherits musical voice depends on-

- (a) Heredity
- (b) Environment
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q614. One way to select traits is to take a broad array of descriptions and simplify it by seeing which traits go together in clusters. This procedure is called-

- (a) Factor analysis
- (b) Dynamic approach
- (c) Behavioral approach
- (d) None of the above

Q615. According to whom, babies have a highly action-oriented intelligence ?

- (a) J. B. Watson
- (b) Jerome S. Bruner
- (c) Alfred Binet
- (d) None of these

Q616. refers to what you know, about what you know and how accurately you can assess your own cognitive processes.

- (a) Metacognition
- (b) Cognition
- (c) Epistemology
- (d) Meta components

Q617. Spearman's theory of intelligence explained intelligence in terms of general intelligence and abilities.

- (a) Reasoning
- (b) Particular
- (c) Specific
- (d) Regular

Q618. Sternberg's componential sub-theory is called-

- (a) The contextual sub-theory
- (b) The two-facet sub-theory
- (c) The triarchic theory
- (d) All the above

Q619. Assertion (A): Sternberg's theory of intelligence is called triarchic theory of intelligence.

Reason (R) : His componential sub-theory is supplemented by a contextual sub-theory and a two-facet sub-theory.

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Q620. 'Intelligence is said to be constituted of a multitude of separate factors, or elements, each one being, minute element of ability.' Who is the speaker?

- (a) Thurstone
- (b) Vernon
- (c) Thorndike
- (d) Guilford

Q621. Child is working very hard for her examination. Her behavior is an indicator of her

- (a) Sharp cognitive abilities
- (b) High achievement motivation
- (c) Very busy schedule
- (d) Desire to impress her parents

Q622. A child was pricked by the thorn of a red rose and got hurt. Later on he/she started expressing fear towards a red dress and now anything red in colour. This is an example of

- (a) A stimulus generalization
- (b) A response generalization
- (c) Both a stimulus and a response generalization
- (d) Neither a stimulus generalization nor a response generalization

Q623. “The responses which are followed by satisfying after-effects tends to be learned”, is

- (a) The law of exercise
- (b) The law of effect
- (c) The law of readiness
- (d) The law of relativity

Q624. Law of exercise enables students to

- (a) Diligence
- (b) Intelligence
- (c) Insight
- (d) Problem solving

Q625. Which of the following subordinate laws of learning developed by Thorndike is related to classical conditioning of Pavlov?

- (a) Multiple responses
- (b) Prepotency of elements
- (c) Associative shifting
- (d) Response by analogy

Q626. Match the two sets by selecting the correct code:

Set-I (Types of conditioning)	Set-II (Temporal relations between CS and US)
A. Forward conditioning	i. US precedes CS
B. Simultaneous conditioning	ii. CS and US commence and terminate at the same time
C. Trace conditioning	iii. CS precedes US
D. Backward conditioning	iv. US is presented after the termination of CS
	v. US is presented with delay

Codes:

- (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (b) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
- (c) (ii), (i), (iv), (v)
- (d) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)

Q627. Which of the following steps of learning process is out of place?

- (a) Motivation
- (b) Obstacle
- (c) Response
- (d) Goal

Q628. The evidence on latent learning became the basis of formulating which theory/model of learning?

- (a) Bruner's discovery learning model
- (b) Tolman's sign-gestalt theory
- (c) Lewin's cognitive field theory
- (d) Kohler's theory of insight learning

Q629. A teacher has to enhance the readiness level of his students. Which will be the best way to do so?

- (a) By organizing a creational activity in classroom related to the particular topic
- (b) By organizing an indoor game in classroom
- (c) By storytelling method
- (d) By giving monitoring to one of the student of the class

Q630. It is difficult for teachers to assess pupils' readiness for a learning task because

- (a) All the elements of readiness do not mature at same time.
- (b) Many elements of readiness are not outwardly visible
- (c) Parents force their children to achieve.
- (d) Teachers are poor in judging pupils' overt behavior.

Q631. In America during world war 1st, the testing of the intelligence of individuals began in

- (a) Experience
- (b) As a whole
- (c) Combination
- (d) Groups

Q632. "Give me a dozen of healthy children I can make them Doctor, Judge, Begger and even a Thief" – Comment made by

- (a) J.B. Watson
- (b) Hulf
- (c) Jung
- (d) Guthrie

Q633. Ability to recognize and classify all varieties of animals, minerals and plants, according to multiple intelligence theory, is called

- (a) Naturalist intelligence
- (b) Linguistic intelligence
- (c) Spatial intelligence
- (d) Logical – mathematical intelligent

Q634. The statement Majority of the people are average, a few very bright and a few very full is based on the established principle of

- (a) Distribution of intelligence
- (b) Growth of intelligence
- (c) Intelligence and sex differences
- (d) Intelligence and racial differences

Q635. If a child's chronological age is 12 years and he can take the intelligence test meant for 15 years old child, then his I.Q will be -

- (a) 150
- (b) 100
- (c) 125
- (d) 120

Q636. The concept of mental age was introduced for the first time in -

- (a) Binet – Simon Scale - 1905
- (b) Binet – Simon Scale - 1908
- (c) Binet – Simon Scale - 1911
- (d) Binet – Simon Scale - 1916

Q637. A teacher makes use of a variety of tasks to cater to the different learning styles of her learners. She is influenced by

- (a) Kohlberg's moral development theory
- (b) Gardner's multiple intelligence theory
- (c) Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory
- (d) Piaget's cognitive development theory

Q638. "Logical mathematical intelligence" is associated with

- (a) Two – factor theory
- (b) Group factor theory
- (c) Hierarchical theory
- (d) Multiple intelligence theory

Q639. A child of 16 years scores 75 in an IQ test; his mental age will be ----- years.

- (a) 8
- (b) 14
- (c) 15
- (d) 12

Q640. IQ scores are generally _____ correlated with academic performances.

- (a) perfectly
- (b) Highly
- (c) Moderately
- (d) Least

Q641. In your class you find that some student cannot understand a topic because of the wide gap in their previous knowledge. What would you do?

- (a) Arrange extra classes to help them
- (b) Ask the parents to arrange help at home
- (c) Continue with your classes
- (d) Seek Principal's help

Q642. A group of young children have become inattentive in the class, which of the following strategies is more appropriate to regain their attention?

- (a) A brief physical activity
- (b) Suspending the class for that period
- (c) Asking children to be attentive
- (d) Sending the class out for games

Q643. Raj is extremely unwilling and prefers solitary activity the indicates that he is

- (a) A popular child
- (b) A rejected child
- (c) A jealous child
- (d) A happy child

Q644. A teacher should have

- (a) Knowledge of his subject
- (b) Knowledge of teaching methods
- (c) Knowledge of students
- (d) All the above

Q645. What is the aim of group activity in classroom teaching?

- (a) To reduce the workload of the teaching
- (b) To make most children participate in learning
- (c) To clarify the concepts effectively
- (d) To provide freedom to students

Q646. Which principle states that Best learning takes place when the teacher is successful in arousing the interest of a student?

- (a) Principle of motivation
- (b) Principle of stimulation
- (c) Principle of goal setting
- (d) Principle of association

Q647. Which of the following may be the LEAST APPROPRIATE activity to start a day in school?

- (a) Quiz
- (b) Assemble
- (c) Giving homework
- (d) Physical training

Q648. Seven years old student is unable to read as per the class level. The teacher should.

- (a) Give him reading exercise of a lower level
- (b) Inform the parents
- (c) Detain him in the same class
- (d) send him home

Q649. Which is the most unreliable predictor of the level of a child's educational achievement?

- (a) Background of the parents
- (b) Class behavior
- (c) Socio economic status
- (d) Height and weight of child

Q650. Teachers are closely associated with the process.

- (a) Study
- (b) Learning
- (c) Evaluation
- (d) Observing

Q651. Theory of multiple intelligence implies the following except

- (a) Disciplines should be presented in a numbers of ways
- (b) Learning could assessed through a variety of means
- (c) Emotional intelligence is not related to IQ
- (d) Intelligence is a distinct set of processing operations used by an individual to solve problems.

Q652. One of the identical twin brothers is adopted by a socio-economically rich family and the other by a poor family. After one year, which one of the following may be most likely observed about their IQ scores?

- (a) The boy with rich social-economic family will score greater than the boy with poor family
- (b) Both of them will score equally
- (c) The boy with poor family will score greater than the boy with rich socio-economy family
- (d) Social-economic level does not affect the IQ score

Q653. Which one of the following could be an end stage of a child possessing bodily-kinesthetic intelligence?

- (a) Orator
- (b) Political leader
- (c) Surgeon
- (d) Poet

Q654. Classification of students in different groups on the basis of their IQ tends to _____ their self-esteem and _____ their academic performance.

- (a) Increase ; decrease
- (b) Increase ; increase
- (c) Decrease ; decrease
- (d) Decrease ; has no effect on

Q655. Raven's progressive matrices test is an example of _____ test.

- (a) Verbal IQ
- (b) Culture free IQ
- (c) Non-group IQ
- (d) Personality

Q656. The word 'Comprehensive' in the scheme of Continuous and Comprehensive valuation is supported by the following except

- (a) Theory of multiple intelligence
- (b) Theory of information processing
- (c) J.P. Guilford's theory of structure of intellect
- (d) L.L. Thurstone's theory of primary mental abilities

Q657. The following three aspects of intelligence dealt by Steinberg's triarchic theory except

- (a) Componential
- (b) Social
- (c) Experiential
- (d) Contextual

Q658. How Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence emphasizes

- (a) General intelligence
- (b) Common abilities required in school
- (c) The unique abilities of each individual
- (d) Conditioning skills in students.

Q659. Which one of the following is a critique of theory of multiple intelligence?

- (a) Multiple intelligence are only the 'talents' present in intelligence as a whole.
- (b) Multiple intelligence provides students to discover their propensities.
- (c) It overemphasizes practical intelligence.
- (d) It cannot be supported by empirical evidence at all.

Q660. Intelligence incorporates the mental processes involved in intelligence (i.e. meta - components) and the varied forms that intelligence can take (i.e. creative intelligence)

- (a) Spearman's 'g' factor
- (b) Steinberg's triarchic theory of intelligence
- (c) Savant theory of intelligence
- (d) Thurstone's primary mental

Q661. In a child-centered classroom, children generally learn

- (a) Mainly from the teacher
- (b) Individually
- (c) In groups
- (d) Individually and groups

Q662. Child-centred education was advocated by which of the following thinkers?

- (a) B.F. Skinner
- (b) John Dewey
- (c) Eric Erickson
- (d) Charles Darwin

Q663. Classrooms after the implementation of RTE Act 2009 are

- (a) Age-wise more homogeneous
- (b) age-wise more heterogeneous
- (c) Unaffected as RTE Act 2009 does not affect the average age of a class in a school
- (d) Gender - wise more homogeneous

Q664. In an effective classroom.

- (a) The children fear the teacher since the teacher used verbal and physical punishment
- (b) The children don't have any regard for the teacher and do as they please.
- (c) The children look up to the teacher for guidance and support to facilitate their learning.
- (d) The children are always anxious and kept on their toes since the teacher keeps on giving regular tests to assess their ability for recall.

Q665. Which one of the following situation is illustrative of a child-centered classroom?

- (a) A class in which the teacher dictates and the students are asked to memorize the notes
- (b) A class in which the textbook is the only resource the teacher refers to
- (c) A class in which the students are sitting in groups and the teacher takes turns to go to each group
- (d) A class in which the behavior of students is governed by the reward and punishments the teacher would give them

Q666. Learning – centered approach means

- (a) Traditional expository methods
- (b) Use of methods in which teacher is the main actor
- (c) Methods where learner's own initiative and efforts are involved in learning
- (d) That teachers draw conclusions for the learners

Q667. Progressive education entails that the classroom is

- (a) Free for all with the teacher absent from it
- (b) In full control of the teacher, who is dictatorial
- (c) Democratic and there is space given to children for understanding
- (d) Authoritarian, where the teacher dictates and the students follow meekly

Q668. In a progressive classroom setup, the teacher facilitates by providing an environment that.

- (a) Discourages inclusion
- (b) Encourage repetition.
- (c) Promoted discovery
- (d) it restrictive

Q669. Child-centred pedagogy means.

- (a) The teacher dictating the children what should be done?
- (b) Giving primary to children's experiences and their voices.
- (c) Enabling the children to follow prescribed information
- (d) The teacher leading all the learning in the classroom.

Q670. According to the right to education act, 2009, children with special needs should study.

- (a) At home with their parents and caregivers providing necessary support.
- (b) In special schools created exclusively for them.
- (c) In inclusive education setups with provisions to cater to their individual needs.
- (d) In vocational training centres which would prepare them for life skills

Q671. A teacher engages her learners in a fun activity before beginning a new lesson. The purpose of this activity is to:

- (a) Divert the attention of the learners.
- (b) Motivate and energize the learners
- (c) Reduce the workload of the teacher
- (d) Discipline the learner before the lesson

Q672. The example of specification of understanding objective is-

- (a) Able to classify
- (b) Able to identify
- (c) Able to differentiate
- (d) All of the above

Q673. There are four below average students in a class. Which one of the following strategies will be most effective to bring them at par with the other students?

- (a) Make them sit in the front row and supervise their work consistently
- (b) Identify their weak areas of learning and provide remedial measures accordingly
- (c) Ensure that they attend the school regularly
- (d) Give them additional assignments to do at home

Q674. Doing activities with children will be effective only if.

- (a) The teacher does not know why she is doing it
- (b) The teacher conducts them to complete her lesson plan.
- (c) The teacher does them as pretense to obey her principal's directions for activity based learning
- (d) She believes that activity based education will help the child in understanding the concepts

Q675. In order to promote the process of co-operative learning, the teacher should.

- (a) Allot individual assignment to each student
- (b) Assign group projects
- (c) Engage students in debate and discussion
- (d) Divide the class into groups of homogenous ability

Q676. In the teaching process has an important position.

- (a) Principal
- (b) Management
- (c) Teacher
- (d) Text – book

Q677. The emphasis from teaching to learning can be shifted by:

- (a) Adopting child centered pedagogy
- (b) Encouraging rote learning
- (c) Adopting frontal teaching
- (d) Focusing on examination results

Q678. A teacher never gives answers to question herself. She encourages her students to suggest answers, have group discussion and adopt collaborative learning. This approach is based on the principle of

- (a) proper organization of instruction material
- (b) Setting a good example and being a role-model
- (c) Readiness to learn
- (d) Active Participation

Q679. Which of the following is a teacher – related factor affective learning?

- (a) Proper seating arrangement
- (b) Availability of teaching learning resources
- (c) Nature of the content of learning experiences
- (d) Master over the subject – matter

Q680. when a child gets bored while doing a task, it is sign that

- (a) The task may have become mechanically repetitive
- (b) The child is not intelligent
- (c) The child is not capable of learning
- (d) The child needs to be disciplined

Q681. Motivation is the purpose of evaluation.

- (a) Basic
- (b) Primary
- (c) Optional
- (d) Individual

Q682. According to theories of motivation, a teacher can enhance learning by:

- (a) Setting uniform standards of expectations
- (b) Not having any expectations
- (c) Setting extremely high expectations
- (d) Setting realistic expectations from students

Q683. A teacher can motivate the students by:

- (a) Giving suitable prizes
- (b) Giving proper guidance
- (c) Giving examples
- (d) Delivering speech in class

Q684. Hunger, thirst, need for sleep all aremotives.

- (a) Artificial
- (b) Acquired
- (c) Social
- (d) primary

Q685. The inappropriate method of motivation is-

- (a) Punishment
- (b) Praise and Blame
- (c) Knowledge of progress
- (d) Competition

Q686. Motivation, in the process of learning,

- (a) Makes learners think unidirectional
- (b) Creates interest for learning among young learners
- (c) Sharpens the memory of learners
- (d) Differentiates new learning from old learning

Q687. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of intrinsically motivated children?

- (a) They always succeed
- (b) They enjoy doing their work
- (c) They display a high level of energy while working
- (d) They like challenging tasks

Q688. A student works hard to clear an entrance test for admission into a medical college. The student is said to be motivated

- (a) Intrinsically
- (b) Extrinsically
- (c) Individually
- (d) Experientially

Q689. How the students should be motivated to get success in life ?

- (a) Selected study
- (b) Incidental study
- (c) Intensive study
- (d) Learning by recitation

Q690. Main characteristic of the 'emotionally motivated children' is their.

- (a) Over reactive nature
- (b) Introvert nature
- (c) Balanced way of presenting their view point
- (d) Melancholic demeanor

Q691. Which of the following is not considered a project aid?

- (a) Slide Projector
- (b) Black Board
- (c) Overhead Projector
- (d) Epidiascope

Q692. During educational tours, What should NOT be expectations from children?

- (a) Children should enjoy the tour
- (b) Children should observe and ask questions
- (c) Children should not ask any questions
- (d) Children should observe and note questions in their diaries

Q693. What do you think is the best tool to motivate students?

- (a) Use audio – visual aids
- (b) Make lesson most interesting
- (c) Seek cooperation of students
- (d) Meet parents regularly

Q694. Teachers use teaching – aids for

- (a) Impressing the students
- (b) Making teaching interesting
- (c) Making students attentive
- (d) just to show facility in schools

Q695. Studying a material at a stretch is known as.

- (a) Distributed learning
- (b) Massed learning
- (c) Spaced learning
- (d) None of these

Q696. In making occupational field – trips the pupils should:

- (a) Be accompanied by the teacher at all the time
- (b) Be prepared to ask questions from their guide
- (c) Discuss their visits upon returning to school
- (d) All these

Q697. If you are planning to write a book for schools, children which of the following should be your main consideration ?

- (a) It should provide the latest material on the subject
- (b) It should be examinations oriented
- (c) It should logically cover the entire field of the subject
- (d) It should be of the questions answer type

Q698. For writing on the Black Board, which of the following methods be correct for a teacher?

- (a) Writing the matter first and then asking students to read it
- (b) Writing fast and clearly as possible
- (c) Putting a question to students and then writing the answer as stated by them
- (d) Turning towards the Black Board and teaching along with writing at the same time.

Q699. The black – board can be utilized best by a teacher for.

- (a) Putting the matter of teaching in black and white
- (b) Making the students attentive
- (c) Writing the important and notable points
- (d) Highlighting the teacher himself

Q700. Which of the following does not belong to a projected aid?

- (a) Overhead Projector
- (b) Black Board
- (c) Epidiascope
- (d) Slide projector

Q701. Reinforcement is a part of which of the following process?

- (a) Teaching
- (b) Learning
- (c) Instructions
- (d) None of the above

Q702. You have Introduced 'weekly quiz' in your class to assess students progress. You are using which schedule of reinforcement

- (a) Fixed Ratio
- (b) Variable Ratio
- (c) Fixed Interval
- (d) Variable Interval

Q703. Which of the following is not true about negative reinforcement?

- (a) It increases desirable behaviour.
- (b) It is not similar to punishment.
- (c) It never increases desirable behaviour
- (d) It can be used for children with Special Needs.

Q704. Through conditioning a neutral stimulus acquires the power of a reinforcer, is known as:

- (a) Primary reinforce
- (b) Secondary reinforcer
- (c) Neutral reinforcer
- (d) None of the above

Q705. The application of an 'aversive stimulus' is:

- (a) Negative reinforcement
- (b) Punishment
- (c) Reward
- (d) Shaping

Q706. Reinforcing each small step of progress toward a desired goal until it is learnt completely, is known as:

- (a) Chaining
- (b) Shaping
- (c) Cuing
- (d) Modelling

Q707. Application of abstract knowledge learnt in one situation to a different situation can be termed as :

- (a) Negative Transfer
- (b) High Road Transfer
- (c) Zero Transfer
- (d) None of the above

Q708. The teacher said Rekha that she is not allowed to participate in Game period as she has not completed her home work. It is an example of:

- (a) Negative reinforcement
- (b) Punishment
- (c) Positive reinforcement
- (d) Tangible reward

Q709. Providing salary to the teacher at the end of every month, which schedule of reinforcement it reflects?

- (a) Fixed Ratio
- (b) Variable Ratio
- (c) Fixed Interval
- (d) Variable Interval

Q710. After occurrence of a desirable behaviour, the teacher says 'very good' to the child. She has used:

- (a) Primary reinforcer
- (b) Secondary reinforcer
- (c) Negative reinforcement
- (d) None of the above

Q711. For whom, is non-formal education relevant?

- (a) For those who have left school before completing their education
- (b) For those children who are working in some occupations
- (c) For those children who do not go to school
- (d) All of these

Q712. In primary schools, Operation Blackboard:

- (a) has been promoted to raise the educational standards
- (b) is related to giving mid-day meals to students
- (c) is related to increasing the (physical) facilities in primary school
- (d) is related to training of teachers

Q713. Which of the following is the incorrect pair?

- (a) Theory of Instinct -Freud
- (b) Drive Reduction Theory - Hall
- (c) Social urges Theory - Adler
- (d) Self Actualization Theory – Maslow

Q714. Which one of the following is not true in the context of Navodaya Vidyalayas?

- (a) Navodaya Vidyalayas are there for giving the best and most modern education (through the latest methods) to the intelligent students
- (b) These vidyalayas are run by the Navodaya School Committee
- (c) During the Seventh Five Year plan, the target of opening at least one Navodaya Vidyalaya in every district was set
- (d) Female and urban students cannot take admission in these schools

Q715. Which Institution is responsible for the spread of university education, coordination and maintenance of standards of education in Universities?

- (a) NCERT
- (b) UGC
- (c) Education Advisory Board
- (d) The Ministry of Education

Q716. The best argument of Education intelligence test is that it:

- (a) treats all the children equally
- (b) provides the teachers with diagnostic information
- (c) is less tension – producing than an individual test
- (d) is the least expensive method to determine the IQ

Q717. The term “identical elements” is closely associated with:

- (a) group instruction
- (b) transfer of learning
- (c) jealousy between twins
- (d) similar test questions

Q718. The evaluation of personality is best made through the use of a/an:

- (a) inventory test
- (b) preference test
- (c) survey test
- (d) projective test

Q719. The greatest advantage of programmed instruction is that student:

- (a) can gain knowledge here without the help of the teacher through self study
- (b) is guided here by reinforcement
- (c) does not have to think here what he has to do further
- (d) None of the above

Q720. Which of the following is an example of oral communication?

- (a) Vijay recited a poem loudly while standing on terrace
- (b) Signal became red from green on the crossing
- (c) Baby was crying to draw the attention of the mother
- (d) Sunil read the letter for Anil

Q721. Black-board in which group/category of teaching-aids ?

- (a) Audio-aids
- (b) Visual-aids
- (c) Audio-visual aids
- (d) None of the above

Q722. Which of the following is related with teaching skill ?

- (a) Black-board writing
- (b) Solving questions
- (c) Asking questions
- (d) All the above

Q723. Which of the following is true about modern evaluation system in secondary school?

- (a) Encourages rote learning
- (b) Continuous evaluation system
- (c) Product oriented evaluation
- (d) Traditional exams

Q724. "Stress should be laid on principle of Co-operative activity, flowing accuracy, initiative and individual responsibility in learning" has been stated by:

- (a) Gandhiji
- (b) Tagore
- (c) Aurobindo
- (d) Nehru

Q725. Teachers who are enthusiastic in the classroom teaching:

- (a) Simply dramatize to hold the student's attention
- (b) Involve the students in the teaching-learning process
- (c) Often lack proficiency in the subjects
- (d) All of the above

Q726. Which of the following provides more freedom to the learner to interact?

- (a) Large group discussion
- (b) Seminar
- (c) Lecture by experts
- (d) Small group discussion

Q727. An effective teaching aid is one which

- (a) Is colourful and good looking
- (b) Activates all faculties
- (c) Is visible to all students
- (d) Easy to prepare and use

Q728. The essence of an effective classroom environment is

- (a) A variety of teaching aids
- (b) Lively student-teacher interaction
- (c) Pin-drop silence
- (d) Strict discipline

Q729. Which one of the following is the most important quality of a good teacher?

- (a) Punctuality and sincerity
- (b) Content mastery
- (c) Content mastery and interactive
- (d) Content mastery and sociable

Q730. Why do teachers use teaching aid?

- (a) To make learning interesting
- (b) To teach within understanding level of students
- (c) For students's attention
- (d) To make students attentive

Q731. Factors affecting learning that deal with the innate aspects of an individual and are unique to his/her are called

- (a) Personal factors
- (b) Parental factors
- (c) Language factors
- (d) Social factors

Q732. Match the following—

(Curriculums)	(Characteristics)
(i) Official curriculum	(a) This is learning the rules of behaviour need to function in formally organized groups
(ii) Social curriculum	(b) This curriculum often reinforces but what was learned in the family but it can also challenge family socialization
(iii) Hidden curriculum	(c) reinforces and deep-ends gender role socialization started in the family and continued in the peer group

(i) (ii) (iii)

- (a) a c b
- (b) a b c
- (c) c b a
- (d) b c a

Q733. Which of the following does not belong to the four main institutions in society which combine their practice and reinforce the ideology of the social construction of gender?

- (a) The school
- (b) The state
- (c) The Family or household
- (d) The Market

Q734. Which of the following does not belong to the categories of coping strategies that women commonly engage in?

- (a) Adaptation
- (b) Revolution
- (c) Acceptance
- (d) Resistance

Q735. Which of the following intelligence gives one of the ability to manipulate and create mental images in order to solve problems and is not limited to visual domains?

- (a) Musical Intelligence
- (b) Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence
- (c) Spatial Intelligence
- (d) Linguistic Intelligence

Q736. Intelligence is the ability to understand and discern the feelings and intentions of others while Intelligence is the ability to understand one's own feelings and motivations.

- (a) Interpersonal, social
- (b) Social, intrapersonal
- (c) Interpersonal, intrapersonal
- (d) Intrapersonal, interpersonal

Q737. The theory of 'forms' which described the idea of thought and language having meaning as stemming from abstract definitions or concepts called "forms" and which all the "entities and qualities designated thereby can be subsumed" was given by—

- (a) Humboldt
- (b) Plato
- (c) John Locke
- (d) Sapir

Q738. Who among the following equated language and thought as inseparable, as language completely determining thought, in a hypothesis known as the Weltanschauung (world view) hypothesis—

- (a) Humboldt
- (b) Plato
- (c) John Locke
- (d) Sapir

Q739. In the context 'of language does not influence thought' there are three main points that researchers use to dispute the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis, which of the following is not among the three.

- (a) Differences between linguistic and non-linguistic events
- (b) Universals
- (c) Translatability
- (d) Transferability

Q740. In the context of Gender Role, In order to sustain a better living,

- (a) A person should chose a role which is left to his/her
- (b) A person should chose a role which suits his/her qualification.
- (c) A person's free will should be the sole determinant of his or her role
- (d) A person should follow the norms of society

Q741. Which is not the focal point of triangular process of teaching?

- (a) Teaching method
- (b) Teacher
- (c) Pupil
- (d) contents

Q742. Duration of lessons in macro- lesson plans is

- (a) 10 min
- (b) 20 min
- (c) 30 min
- (d) 45 min

Q743. Which one is not the type of lesson plans on the basis of objectives?

- (a) Micro lesson plan
- (b) Cognitive lesson plan
- (c) Affective lesson plan
- (d) Psychomotor lesson plan

Q744. Which is not true about lesson plan?

- (a) It develops confidence
- (b) It helps in orderly delving of contents
- (c) It is developed by students
- (d) It saves from haphazard teaching

Q745. Wragg has suggested how many numbers of students in a micro teaching class?

- (a) 33 to 40
- (b) 25 to 30
- (c) 15 to 20
- (d) 5 to 10

Q746. What are the merits of microteaching?

- (a) Feedback helps in the improvement of method of teaching
- (b) Due to shortage of time you divide the lesson plan into small units and thus gain mastery over the content
- (c) It helps in self evaluation and teacher build up confidence in them
- (d) all of the above

Q747. Micro teacher is a

- (a) Teacher method
- (b) Teaching training technique
- (c) Motivational technique
- (d) none of above

Q748. What is the time of presentation in Micro teaching?

- (a) 1-5 min
- (b) 5-10 min
- (c) 10-15 min
- (d) 15-20 min

Q749. Which of the following represent events of instruction that, when appropriate, should be described in a lesson plan?

- (a) Planning
- (b) Gaining attention
- (c) Providing feedback
- (d) Assessing the behavior

Q750. Which of the following could be considered ways of assessing student behavior at the end of a lesson or unit?

- (a) Tests and quizzes
- (b) Homework assignments
- (c) Portfolio submission
- (d) Lab assignment

Q751. Which one of the following optimizes motivation to learn?

- (a) Extrinsic factor
- (b) Motivation to avoid failure
- (c) Tendency to choose very easy or difficult goals
- (d) Personal satisfaction in meeting targets

Q752. Mohit likes to teach children and is preparing hard for the entrance examination for B. Ed. He is _____ motivated.

- (a) intrinsically
- (b) Extrinsically
- (c) Actively
- (d) Intellectually

Q753. For an intrinsically motivated student,

- (a) Reward are not at all required
- (b) External rewards are not enough to keep him/her motivated
- (c) The level of motivation is known than on extrinsically motivation student
- (d) There is no need of former education

Q754. Achievement motivation is

- (a) The tendency to persist and challenging tasks
- (b) The tendency to avoid failure
- (c) Willingness to accept success and failure equally
- (d) Tendency to act impulsively

Q755. Which term is often used interchangeably with the term “motivation”?

- (a) Incentive
- (b) Emotion
- (c) Need
- (d) Inspiration

Q756. Which of the following is properly sequenced in the context of motivation cycle?

- (a) Arousal, Drive, Need Achievement, Goal-directed behavior, Reduction of arousal
- (b) Drive, Need, Arousal, Goal- directed behavior, Achievement, Reduction of arousal
- (c) Need, Goal-directed behaviour, Drive, Arousal
- (d) Need, Drive, Arousal, Goal - directed behaviour, Achievement, Reduction of arousal

Q757. A teacher wants to ensure that her students are motivated intrinsically She would

- (a) Specify uniform standard of achievement for all children
- (b) Focus of the processes of learning of individual children rather than on the final outcome.
- (c) Offer tangible rewards.
- (d) Plan learning activities which encourage convergent thinking

Q758. Which one of the following strategies should a primary school teacher adopt to motivate her students ?

- (a) Encourage competition for marks amongst individual student.
- (b) Use incentives, rewards and punishment as motivating factors for each activity.
- (c) Help children set goals as per their interests and support them in working towards the same
- (d) Set standard goals for the entire class and have rigid parameters to assess achievement of those goals

Q759. Which one of the following statement about motivate and learning is correct ?

- (a) Learning is effective only when the students are extrinsically motivated – motivated by external factors.
- (b) Motivation does not have any role to play in learning.
- (c) Learning is effective only when the students are motivated using external rewards.
- (d) Learning is effective only when the students have intrinsic motivation desire to learn from inside

Q760. What should a teacher tell her students to encourage them to do tasks with intrinsic motivation?

- (a) Complete the task fast and get a toffee.
- (b) Try to do it you will learn.
- (c) Come on finish it before she does.
- (d) Why can't you be like him ? See he has done it perfectly.

Q761. Which of the following perception should be taken by a teacher for presentation of content along with demonstration?

- (a) Use of examples
- (b) Presentation of right questions
- (c) Vivid pronunciation and proper language fluency
- (d) All of the above

Q762. The defect of lecture-cum-demonstration method is that:

- (a) It is not child- centered
- (b) It creates obstacles in the development of scientific attitude
- (c) It neglects direct experiences
- (d) All of the above

Q763. Which one of the following is appeared to be a defect of Heuristic method?

- (a) It treated child as a father of man
- (b) It teaches child through play way
- (c) It assumes child as a little scientist
- (d) None of the above

Q764. You want to ensure participation of more students in class. Which of the following methods of teaching would you adopt?

- (a) Demonstration
- (b) Discussion
- (c) Recitation
- (d) Role-play

Q765. _____ is the process in which you identify the common aspects or basic relationships in a variety of specific situations?

- (a) Abstraction
- (b) Generalization
- (c) Problem Solving
- (d) Reasoning

Q766. Which one of the most fundamental of the guidance activities should be executed first?

- (a) Evaluation
- (b) Selection of Learning Activities
- (c) Determination of Learning Process
- (d) Selection of Curriculum

Q767. Which of the following lists contains a methodology not used in educational psychology?

- (a) None of these
- (b) Interviews, questionnaires, standardised tests, observations, case studies and ethnographic studies
- (c) Programme evaluation, action research, teachers as researchers and ethnographic research
- (d) Ethnographic studies, experimental studies, case studies and quasi-experimental studies

Q768. A scoring guide use to evaluate the quality of students is called

- (a) rubrics
- (b) checklists
- (c) inventories
- (d) rating scales

Q769. The best method of evaluate the achievements of the students is the

- (a) weekly examination
- (b) monthly examination
- (c) annual examination
- (d) fortnightly examination

Q770. In comparing lecture and demonstration lessons, which one of the following is not true?

- (a) Slow children derive benefit from a lecture than brighter one
- (b) There are more activities for the students in a demonstration lesson
- (c) The lecture method is more conducive and useful for larger group
- (d) It is difficult to ascertain students's learning in a lecture session

Q771. Which area was NOT one of Vygotsky's main focuses in child development?

- (a) Language
- (b) Attention
- (c) Memory
- (d) Social Cognition

Q772. Which option is key while incorporating Vygotsky's theories in your classroom?

- (a) Scaffolding
- (b) Hands-on activities
- (c) Learning Styles
- (d) Discovery Learning

Q773. The zone of proximal development is:

- (a) The most a child can learn in a given day
- (b) The gap between what the child can do on their own and what they cannot do without assistance
- (c) What the child already knows
- (d) The intelligence level the child is projected to be at given point

Q774. Which is a theory of Vygotsky's?

- (a) Cognitive Learning Theory
- (b) Guided Discovery
- (c) The More Knowledgeable Other
- (d) Multiple Intelligences

Q775. What are Theories of Egocentric, or Private, Speech according to Vygotsky?

- (a) Represents internal thought; its function is to communicate with their family
- (b) Vygotsky suggested that children's cognitive development is fostered by interactions with people who are more capable or advanced in their thinking—people such as parents and teachers
- (c) Represents externalized thought; its function is to communicate with the self for the purpose of self-guidance and self-direction.
- (d) Represents externalized thought; its function is not to communicate with the self for the purpose of self-guidance and self-direction.

Q776. Both Piaget and Vygotsky emphasized the importance of social interactions in cognitive development, but Piaget saw a different role for interaction. Piaget believed that the most helpful interactions were those between peers, because peers are on an equal basis and can challenge each other's thinking. Vygotsky, on the other hand...

- (a) Vygotsky believed that children's cognitive development is fostered by interactions with other children with the same problem.
- (b) Vygotsky suggested that children's cognitive development is fostered by interactions with people who are more capable or advanced in their thinking—people such as parents and teachers
- (c) Vygotsky suggested that children's cognitive development is fostered by interactions with their grandparents.
- (d) Vygotsky suggested that children's cognitive development is fostered by interactions with his/her family who are not capable or advanced in their thinking—people such as parents, grandparents, brothers or sisters.

Q777. According to Vygotsky, What are the two functions that would appear in a child's cultural development?

- (a) first, on the cultural level and later on the group level
- (b) first, on the social-individual level and later on the familiar level
- (c) first, on the SOCIAL level between people (inter-psychological) and later on the INDIVIDUAL level, inside the child (into psychological)
- (d) first, on the INDIVIDUAL level between people (inter-psychological) and later on the SOCIAL level, inside the child (into psychological)

Q778. ZPD: The role of learning and development. Vygotsky believed that the learning is

- (a) Construction and believed that cognitive development has to come before learning—the child had to be cognitively "ready" to learn
- (b) An active construction of knowledge and learning as the passive formation of associations
- (c) An active process that does not have to wait for readiness.
- (d) Need for cognitive development to precede learning

Q779. Vygotsky's beliefs about the role of private speech in cognitive development fit with the notion of the ZPD. Often, an adult uses verbal prompts and structuring to help a child solve a problem or accomplish a task. This type of support has been called:

- (a) Scaffolding
- (b) ZPD
- (c) The role of learning
- (d) Private Speech

Q780. Mutterings play an important role in cognitive development because they move children in stages toward self-regulation: the ability to plan, monitor, and guide your own thinking and problem-solving.

- (a) Technical Tools
- (b) Psychological Tools
- (c) Private Speech
- (d) Role of Language

Q781. In the study of personality which sequence is most appropriate:

- (a) Personality type, Personality trait, Psychoanalytic
- (b) Personality train, Personality type, Psychoanalytic
- (c) Psychoanalytic, personality type, personality trait
- (d) Psychoanalytic, personality train, personality type

Q782. A class teacher administered thematic apperception Test to a group of students to assess their

- (a) Achievement
- (b) Awareness
- (c) Personality
- (d) Attitude

Q783. Defense mechanisms are used by the

- (a) Ego of a person knowingly
- (b) Superego of a person knowingly
- (c) Id of a person unknowingly
- (d) Ego of a person unknowingly

Q784. A student who fails in an examination makes a complaint that the examiner was strict. He/she is using a defense mechanism of

- (a) Sublimation
- (b) Regression
- (c) Rationalization
- (d) Reaction formation

Q785. A student suffering from depression and sadness can be classified as

- (a) Sanguine type
- (b) Phlegmatic
- (c) Choleric
- (d) Melancholic

Q786. A student with high anxiety level and depression comes to a teacher for guidance. Which of the following personality assessment techniques will be appropriate in such a situation?

- (a) Personality Inventory
- (b) Interview schedule
- (c) Questionnaire
- (d) Projective test

Q787. Defense mechanisms are used by a normal person.

- (a) Consciously in his/her support.
- (b) Unconsciously for adjustment.
- (c) Consciously to defer the problem.
- (d) Unconsciously to create embarrassment

Q788. What is Rorschach's projective test designed to measure?

- (a) Unconscious intentions
- (b) Dreams
- (c) Conscious desires
- (d) All of the above

Q789. According to Freud, super Ego is properly developed during

- (a) Latency period
- (b) Anal period
- (c) Phallic period
- (d) None of these

Q790. The Rosarch Inkblot test consists

- (a) Five black and five colouring cards
- (b) Ten black and ten white cards
- (c) Five black and white & five multi-coloured cards
- (d) Ten multi-colored cards

Q791. "Personality is the dynamic organisation with in the individual of those Pyscho physical system that determine his unique adjustment to his Environment." who said this ?

- (a) Woodwarth
- (b) Allport
- (c) Eyesenck's
- (d) None

Q792. Who classify the 'Pyknic' in personality?

- (a) Krecteschmer's
- (b) Sheldon
- (c) Spranger's
- (d) Jung

Q793. Who classify the term 'Endomorphic, mesomorphic and Ectomorphic in personality?

- (a) Krecteschmer's
- (b) Sheldon
- (c) Spranger's
- (d) Jung

Q794. Who classify the term “theoretical, political, Religious, Economic and Social” in personality ?

- (a) Krecteschmer’s
- (b) Sheldon
- (c) Spranger’s
- (d) Jung

Q795. Who classify the term “Introvert, Extrovert and ambivert” ?

- (a) Krecteschmer’s
- (b) Sheldon
- (c) Spranger’s
- (d) Jung

Q796. Type ‘A’ and Type ‘B’ of personality given by

- (a) Hippocrates
- (b) Jung
- (c) Freedman
- (d) Allport

Q797. Choose the correct pair

- (a) Sanguine – Allport
- (b) Extrovert – Hippocrate’s
- (c) Athletic – Sheldon
- (d) Endomorph – Sheldon

Q798. Common, Unique, surface and Source traits in personality defined by

- (a) Raymond B Cattels
- (b) Eyesenck’s
- (c) Allport
- (d) Sheldon

Q799. “Neuroticism VS Emotional Stability” in Personality defined by

- (a) Jung
- (b) H. J Eysenks
- (c) Cattle
- (d) Allport

Q800. Correct the formation of Psychosexual theory

- (a) Oral, Anal, Phallic, Genial, Latency stage
- (b) Oral, Anal, Latency, Phallic, Genital
- (c) Oral, Phallic, Anal, Latency, Genital
- (d) Oral ,Anal, Phallic, Latency, Genital Stage

Q801. What is meant by the term socialization ?

- (a) Participation in social service.
- (b) Teaching rural masses how to keep their homes and streets clean.
- (c) Process of interaction among members of the society and imbibing social values.
- (d) Influence exerted on the illiterate, rural masses by social organizations to send their children to school.

Q802. The son of a rickshaw puller struggles and becomes an engineer. This is an example of

- (a) Social change
- (b) Social stratification
- (c) Social mobility
- (d) socials Cohesion

Q803. An example of Social Stratification is

- I. People with different status living in an area
- II. A society divided into different social status.
- III. A separate colony in which only class III government employees live.
- IV. A Society consisting of upper and lower caste.

- (a) All the above statements are correct.
- (b) Statements I, II and IV are correct.
- (c) Statements I, II and III are correct.
- (d) Statements II, III and IV are correct.

Q804. Equality of opportunities in education implies that each student

- (a) passes examination with first division.
- (b) Gets equal number of books and stationery.
- (c) Gets facilities according to his abilities and interests.
- (d) Gets facilities according to his potential and level in the society.

Q805. Disadvantaged sections of society consist of

- I. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- II. Women
- III. Physically handicapped
- IV. Rural people

- (a) All the above
- (b) Only I, II and III
- (c) Only II, III and IV
- (d) Only I, II and IV

Q806. What is the subject matter of Educational Sociology?

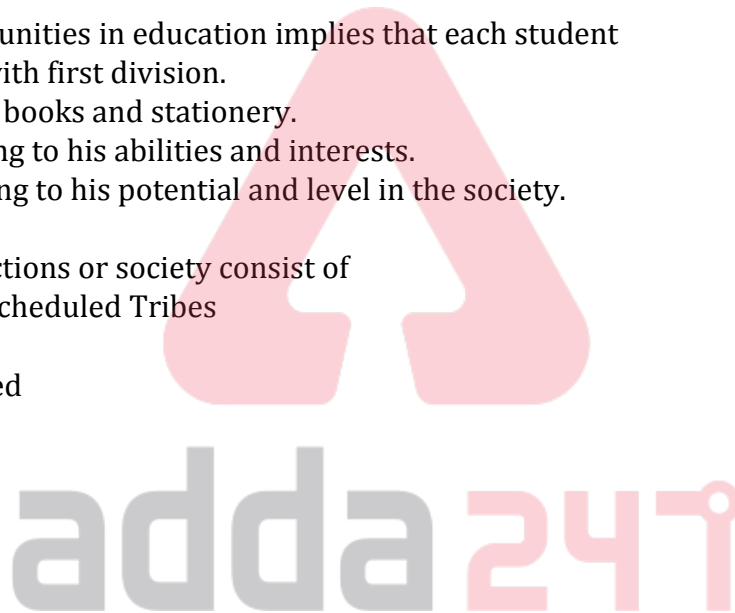
- I. Social Processes and Social change
- II. Social Behaviour and Social Control
- III. Social Institutions and Social Problems
- IV. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary

Codes:

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) IV, I and II
- (c) III, IV and I
- (d) II, III and IV

Q807. Application of general principles of sociology in the process of education is known as

- (a) Educational Sociology
- (b) Social foundations of education
- (c) Sociology of education
- (d) Educational foundations of education



Q808. Articles (36) to (51) of the Constitution of India deal with

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Fundamental duties
- (c) Introduction
- (d) Directive Principles

Q809. Which of the following is not a domain of Bloom's taxonomy?

- (a) Cognitive
- (b) Affective
- (c) Objective
- (d) Psychomotor

Q810. _____ intelligence is the ability to understand and discern the feelings and intentions of others while _____ intelligence is the ability to understand one's own feelings and motivations.

- (a) Interpersonal, Intrapersonal
- (b) Intrapersonal, interpersonal
- (c) Interpersonal, social
- (d) Social, intrapersonal

Q811. 'Learning in communion with nature' was propagated by:

- (a) Swami Vivekananda
- (b) Sri Aurobindo
- (c) Rabindranath Tagore
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Q812. The founder of Pragmatism was

- (a) John Dewey
- (b) William James
- (c) Kilpatrick
- (d) Charles Sanders Peirce

Q813. Rousseau's conception of 'Freedom' was not accepted by

- (a) Pestalozzi
- (b) Jean Paul Sartre
- (c) Paulo Freire
- (d) John Dewey

Q814. "Discipline through direct consequence" was propagated by?

- (a) Existentialist
- (b) Pragmatist
- (c) Idealist
- (d) Realist

Q815. The School of Philosophy which upholds the primacy of 'Mind over Matter' is:

- (a) Existentialism
- (b) Realism
- (c) Pragmatism
- (d) Idealism

Q816. The teacher is very much concerned with epistemology because his aim is to promote:

- (a) Value
- (b) Truth
- (c) Knowledge
- (d) Skills

Q817. Which School of Philosophy maintain that the 'universe is an expression of intelligence and will'?

- (a) Pragmatism
- (b) Realism
- (c) Idealism
- (d) Existentialism

Q818. "Education according to interest rather than the caste, creed, race or religion" was propagated by:

- (a) Vedantic Education
- (b) Islamic Education
- (c) Jainistic Education
- (d) Buddhistic Education

Q819. Which book was written by Plato on Education?

- (a) 'The Republic'
- (b) 'Educational Philosophy'
- (c) 'Educational of Plato'
- (d) 'Emile'

Q820. Existentialism believes more in _____ than in _____.

- (a) Essence, Existence
- (b) Existence, Essence
- (c) Action, Intuition
- (d) Intuition, Action

Q821. Which of the following implications cannot be derived from the Piaget's theory of cognitive development?

- (a) Sensitivity to children's readiness to learn
- (b) Acceptance of individual differences
- (c) Discovery learning
- (d) Need of verbal teaching

Q822. Which of the following is a characteristic of Kohlberg's stages of moral development?

- (a) Variable sequence of stages
- (b) Stages are isolated responses and not general pattern
- (c) Universal sequences of stages across all cultures
- (d) Stages proceed in a non-hierarchical manner

Q823. Nowadays, there is a tendency to refer to 'wrong concepts' of children as 'alternative conceptions'. This could be attributed to

- (a) recognition that children are capable of thinking and their thinking is different from that of adults
- (b) children understanding being nuanced and their being passive in their own learning
- (c) using fancy terms to describe children's errors
- (d) children being thought of an adult like in their thinking

Q824. “Thought not only determines language, but also precedes it” was the idea put forwarded by

- (a) Jean Piaget
- (b) Kohlberg
- (c) Vygotsky
- (d) Pavlov

Q825. Which of the following statements is correct in relation to ‘concept formation’ by a child ?

- (a) Concepts are emotionally ordered
- (b) There is a set pattern of concept development
- (c) Concepts are not hierarchical in nature
- (d) Concepts are not individual

Q826. Renzulli is known for his ____ definition of giftedness.

- (a) Four tiered
- (b) Four level
- (c) Three circle
- (d) Three sided

Q827. According to Kohlberg, ‘Children approach thinking about right and wrong’

- (a) differently at different ages
- (b) in the same fashion at different stages
- (c) as per the context
- (d) as per the instructions given by the parents

Q828. ‘Emotional catharsis’ means

- (a) suppression of emotions
- (b) feeling highly depressed
- (c) bringing out emotional repression
- (d) increasing the ability to tolerate emotional repression

Q829. According to Piaget, which one of the following factors plays an important role in influencing development ?

- (a) Language
- (b) Reinforcement
- (c) Experience with the physical world
- (d) Imitation

Q830. The cognitive ability that comes in the pre-operational period is

- (a) ability for abstract thinking
- (b) hypothetic-deductive thinking
- (c) ability of goal-directed behaviour
- (d) ability to take other’s perspective

Q831. A student has a problem. He / She comes to the teacher and asks, “What shall I do?” The teacher should

- (a) Tell the student the course of action after considering the student’s abilities and interest
- (b) Tell the student what he / she (the teacher) would do if he / she were in student’s place
- (c) Ask questions to the student, which will develop the information needed for an intelligent decision.
- (d) Tell the student to figure out himself / herself to find solution to him / her problem

Q832. Which one of the following statements best describes the mental health of a teacher?

- (a) A teacher handles student problems without creating fuss.
- (b) A teacher deals with students in a friendly manner.
- (c) A teacher controls his / her emotions in the class.
- (d) A teacher persuades his / her students to follow the rules.

Q833. A teacher should

- (a) Treat errors committed by students as blunders and take serious note of each error
- (b) Measure success as the number of times students avoid making mistakes
- (c) Not correct students while they're trying to communicate ideas
- (d) Focus more on lecturing and provide a foundation for knowledge

Q834. A method in which the skill and expertise of many teachers is combined to teach a class is called as

- (a) Panel discussion
- (b) Group discussion
- (c) Team teaching
- (d) Tutorial method

Q835. Most important challenge in teaching a resource teacher is

- (a) Identification and assessment of the disabled children
- (b) Teaching plus curricular activities
- (c) Sensitization of public, parents and peer groups.
- (d) Establishing resource room and supplying assistive devices.

Q836. When the children become mischievous and disobedient in the classroom, the teacher should examine

- (a) Home background of the students
- (b) Influence of outside elements in class
- (c) Teaching methods and subject knowledge
- (d) Co - curricular and other attractions in the school

Q837. The most important single factor of success for a teacher in the beginning of teaching career is

- (a) Personality and ability to adjust to classroom
- (b) Positive attitude and outlook towards life
- (c) Verbal fluency and organizational ability
- (d) Competence and professional ethics

Q838. The responsibility of managing an Educational Institution lies with

- (a) Principal
- (b) The Administrator
- (c) Every Teacher
- (d) All the above

Q839. Errors made by students in classes above 5 must be considered as indicators of

- (a) Their lack of learning skills
- (b) Their learning steps
- (c) Their learning disabilities
- (d) Their ignorance towards learning

Q840. Teaching becomes much more effective provided
(a) Student are given autonomy and control to work on their own
(b) Students learning is directed and controlled by the teacher
(c) Teacher plays a central role in explaining the facts
(d) Teacher directs learning

Q841. The student will be able to explain what happens during each stage of labor.
(a) evaluation
(b) knowledge
(c) comprehension
(d) application

Q842. The student will be able to differentiate fact from opinion.
(a) analysis
(b) evaluation
(c) synthesis
(d) comprehension

Q843. The student will be able to illustrate the main idea of the story.
(a) Knowledge
(b) comprehension
(c) application
(d) analysis

Q844. The student will be able to transfer the main characters of a story to a new setting.
(a) knowledge
(b) application
(c) analysis
(d) synthesis

Q845. The student will be able to write a recommendation of whether a book should/ shouldn't be read.
(a) comprehension
(b) application
(c) analysis
(d) evaluation

Q846. The student will be able to recite their ABCs.
(a) knowledge
(b) comprehension
(c) application
(d) analysis

Q847. The student will be able to identify which formula to use to solve a math problem.
(a) comprehension
(b) application
(c) analysis
(d) synthesis

Q848. The student will be able to use the quadratic formula.

- (a) analysis
- (b) knowledge
- (c) comprehension
- (d) application

Q849. The student will be able to transfer a main character to a new setting.

- (a) knowledge
- (b) comprehension
- (c) application
- (d) analysis

Q850. The student will be able to use a Venn Diagram to compare/contrast characters in a story.

- (a) application
- (b) analysis
- (c) synthesis
- (d) evaluation

Q851. A good classroom teacher

- (a) Nurtures learner's natural curiosity
- (b) Encourages learners to engage in dialogue
- (c) Involves learners in real world situations
- (d) All of these

Q852. Students have following characteristic for learning and teaching

- (a) Activeness in learning
- (b) Students have abilities to learn
- (c) Students construct knowledge through self activity in relation to new experiences
- (d) All of the above

Q853. If a student gives wrong answer to a question put up by you. You will

- (a) Put up another question so that he himself realizes that his answer was wrong
- (b) Tell him why his answer was wrong
- (c) Ask some other student to answer
- (d) Tell the correct answer

Q854. Teachers should do while teaching

- (a) Transmit knowledge verbally
- (b) Encourage inquiry
- (c) Teach through textbook in the classroom
- (d) None of the above

Q855. As a teacher, how would you deal with those students sitting in the backseats and talking to each other?

- (a) By ignoring them
- (b) Ask them to keep quiet or leave the class
- (c) Get them out from the class
- (d) Ask them why they are not paying attention

Q856. For adaptive and positive behaviour a student needs following life skills

- (a) Effective interpersonal communication
- (b) Decision making ability
- (c) Coping with emotions and stress
- (d) All of the above

Q857. The speed of teacher's speech may interfere with a student's comprehension of the task if it is too fast or too slow. What a teacher should not do to avoid this?

- (a) To maintain student's attention by variation of speed
- (b) To present a new information, use a faster speed of speech
- (c) To rephrase often, when a teacher's speed is fast
- (d) Have pauses between major segments of information's

Q858. The teaching method, in which two or more teachers make a plan of the subjects co-operatively carry it out, & always evaluate its effect on the student periodically, is called

- (a) Audio - Visual teaching
- (b) Team teaching
- (c) Visual teaching
- (d) Individual teaching

Q859. In a classroom a teacher is using student centered approach for teaching. The method is not suitable for

- (a) Group Discussion
- (b) Project method
- (c) Demonstration
- (d) Question - answer

Q860. In a group situation generally the performance of a student

- (a) Remains same
- (b) Became better
- (c) Deteriorate
- (d) None of these

Q861. Bloom's taxonomy is a hierarchical organization of _____

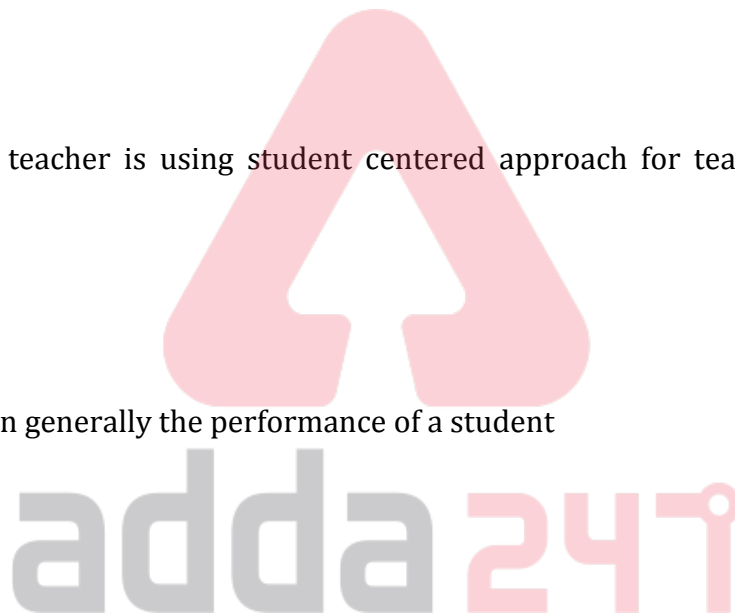
- (a) Achievement goals
- (b) Curricular declarations
- (c) Reading skills
- (d) Cognitive objectives

Q862. The student will be able to write a commercial to sell a new product.

- (a) application
- (b) analysis
- (c) synthesis
- (d) evaluation

Q863. The student will be able to create a puppet show over a topic of study.

- (a) application
- (b) evaluation
- (c) synthesis
- (d) knowledge



Q864. The most complex skill in cognitive domain of Bloom's taxonomy is _____?

- (a) characterizing
- (b) understanding
- (c) evaluating
- (d) synthesizing

Q865. The field of study concerned with the construction of thought processes, including remembering, problem solving, and decision-making is called_____?

- (a) Education
- (b) Pedagogy
- (c) Cognitive Development
- (d) Epistemology

Q866. According to the law of effect, if a stimulus results in a positive outcome, the S-R bond is_____?

- (a) strengthened
- (b) weakened
- (c) stabilized
- (d) unsterilized

Q867. The mental process that activates and/or directs behavior and action is called

- (a) Cognitive Domain of learning
- (b) Affective domain of learning
- (c) Conative domain of learning
- (d) Psychological domain of learning

Q868 Which of the following teaching _____ strategy fulfills learning objectives under cognitive, affective and psychomotor domain?

- (a) Lectures
- (b) Group discussion
- (c) Role playing
- (d) Programmed instruction

Q869. Bloom's taxonomy is a hierarchical organisation of

- (a) achievement goals
- (b) curricular declarations
- (c) reading skills
- (d) cognitive objectives

Q870. Which one of the following represents the domain 'evaluating' in Bloom's revised taxonomy?

- (a) Evaluating the pertinence of the data provided
- (b) Formulating a new way for categorizing objects
- (c) Creating a graph or chart using the data
- (d) Judging the logical consistency of a solution

Q871. Pavlov mastered in—

- (a) Verbal rote learning
- (b) Classical conditioning
- (c) Perceptual process
- (d) None of the above

Q872. Learning is the dominant activity of any—

- (a) Thought
- (b) Area
- (c) Time
- (d) Moment

Q873. stands for a relatively permanent change in a behavioural tendency which occurs as a result of reinforced practice.

- (a) Actions
- (b) Memory
- (c) Learning
- (d) Thinking

Q874. “Motivational changes are learning.” State whether it is correct or not.

- (a) Correct
- (b) Incorrect
- (c) Partly correct
- (d) Invalid

Q875. Pavlov enunciated his ideas while studying the physiology of digestive system in—

- (a) Birds
- (b) Monkeys
- (c) Dogs
- (d) Humans

Q876. theory of operant conditioning is an extension of theories of Pavlov.

- (a) Watson’s
- (b) Skinner’s
- (c) Ebbinghaus’s
- (d) Freud’s

Q877. The other stimulus is called in classical conditioning.

- (a) SR
- (b) US
- (c) UR
- (d) CS

Q878. Perceptual learning is learning of—

- (a) Reorganization of functional whole
- (b) S. R. connections
- (c) Stimulus that immediately follows response
- (d) Physical movements

Q879. Three factors affect learning. Name them.

- (a) Physiological, environmental and psychological motivation.
- (b) Cultural, environmental and social motivation
- (c) Social, economic and cultural motivation
- (d) Economic, physiological and environmental motivation

Q880. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List-I (Types of Learning)

- A. Classical conditioning
- B. Operant conditioning
- C. Insight learning
- D. Acquisition and retention

List-II (Psychologists)

- 1. Gestalt
- 2. Ebbinghaus
- 3. Pavlov
- 4. Skinner

Codes:

- (a) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- (b) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
- (c) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3
- (d) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2

Q881. Great thinkers shorten _____ which saves their energy and increases their efficiency.

- (a) Forms and skip logical sequences
- (b) Images and the connected imagery
- (c) Talking and increase silence
- (d) None of the above

Q882. Heuristics are _____ which are used as rules in problem solving.

- (a) Strategies
- (b) Explanations
- (c) Motivations
- (d) Calculative images

Q883. Ideas are constructed by the interaction of images and

- (a) Concepts
- (b) Words
- (c) Verbal thinking
- (d) Images

Q884. According to motor theory of verbal thinking, we _____ to ourselves when we think.

- (a) Talk
- (b) Suggest
- (c) Classify information to keep
- (d) Experiment

Q885. Through abstraction, man is able to recognize that a number of objects is in some way alike and in other ways

- (a) Similar
- (b) Partially dissimilar
- (c) Different
- (d) Essential

Q886. One of the stages of creative thinking is evaluation, it involves

- (a) Insight experience
- (b) Testing of apparent solution to see if it is a satisfactory solution
- (c) New solution
- (d) None of the above

Q887. In thinking, _____ kinds of symbols are of special importance.

- (a) Three
- (b) Five
- (c) Eight
- (d) Nine

Q888. Rearrangement of concepts to overcome a difficulty is known as

- (a) Reasoning
- (b) Problem solving
- (c) Critical thinking
- (d) None of these

Q889. _____ is a conflict or difference between an existing situation and a goal.

- (a) Difficulty
- (b) Solution
- (c) Problem
- (d) Crisis

Q890. The result of _____ thinking is usually a solution that has been previously arrived at by someone else.

- (a) Critical
- (b) Convergent
- (c) Creative
- (d) Autistic

Q891. Concentration is the narrowest path of-

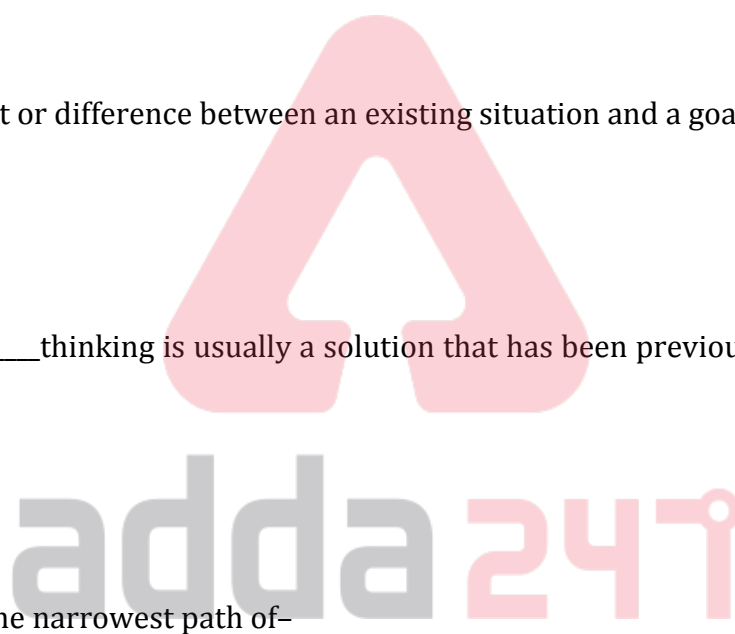
- (a) Aggression
- (b) Arousal
- (c) Activation
- (d) Attention

Q892. Whose name is associated with conditioned reflex learning ?

- (a) John Dewey
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) Rousseau
- (d) Pavlov

Q893. Concurrent feedback is provided to the learner-

- (a) After the activity
- (b) During the activity
- (c) Before the activity
- (d) None of the above



Q894. Achievement motivation relates to–

- (a) Need of the person
- (b) Knowledge of the person
- (c) Experience of the person
- (d) Aptitude of the person

Q895. When catching a ball, your hand knows when to grasp because ?

- (a) Your parasympathetic nervous system is active
- (b) Alpha waves are being generated by your brain
- (c) Participating muscles receive efferent signals from the brain
- (d) Afferent signals inform your hand that the ball is about to make contact

Q896. Body assumes a 'fight' condition preparing for emergency situations, when the nervous system is active.

- (a) Central
- (b) Somatic
- (c) Sympathetic
- (d) Parasympathetic

Q897. In psychological testing, norm is defined as–

- (a) Record of performance
- (b) Unique performance of a team
- (c) Average performance of the team
- (d) Highest performance of athlete

Q898. That the things most recently learned are best remembered refers to–

- (a) Law of intensity
- (b) Law of effect
- (c) Law of Primacy
- (d) Law of recency

Q899. Which is the lowest level of learning ?

- (a) Rote learning
- (b) Understanding
- (c) Application
- (d) Correlation

Q900. Emotional stability, anxiety, sadness and built ability are attributes of which personality dimension ?

- (a) Extroversion
- (b) Agreeableness
- (c) Neuroticism
- (d) Openness

Q901. Which of the following is not an attribute of agreeableness personality dimension ?

- (a) Altruism
- (b) Complexity
- (c) Trust
- (d) Affection

Q902. The law of effect is also known as-

- (a) Law of use and disuse
- (b) Law of satisfaction
- (c) Law of recency
- (d) Law of frequency

Q903. Which of the following somatotypes has not been mentioned by Sheldon ?

- (a) Omomorph
- (b) Ectomorph
- (c) Endomorph
- (d) Mesomorph

Q904. What makes the administration and organisation of physical education most efficient?

- (a) Infrastructure
- (b) Highly qualified personnel in sports
- (c) Teacher's personality
- (d) Technical knowledge and skills

Q905. Motor qualities are the foundation stone of-

- (a) Behaviour
- (b) Habits
- (c) Sports skill
- (d) Communication skill

Q906. Man became a "homosapien" animal because he developed-

- (a) A high brain
- (b) An upright posture
- (c) A solid set-up
- (d) A superior nervous system

Q907. The Plato is father of-

- (a) Realism
- (b) Pragmatism
- (c) idealism
- (d) Naturalism

Q908. The age in the years, months and days is known as-

- (a) Anatomical age
- (b) Chronological age
- (c) Psychological age
- (d) None of the above

Q909. Under conditions of the stress the athlete's performance is likely to-

- (a) Be inferior to his normal
- (b) Be superior to his usual
- (c) Be of the same standard as his usual
- (d) Vary in quality relative to his usual

Q910. Conditioned response theory was put forward by-

- (a) Thorndike
- (b) Pavlov
- (c) Jung
- (d) Mcdougal

Q911. No teacher can ignore text book strategy because

- (a) books are the means to acquire all sorts of knowledge
- (b) comprehension power can be developed in students
- (c) pupils have to answer questions in written form
- (d) presentation of books is very systematic

Q912. We can make lecture strategy a success by

- (a) presenting the content in a logical sequence with force
- (b) making the language of the content easy
- (c) aiding visual aids to the lecture
- (d) All of the above

Q913. The stage in which a child begins to think logically about objects and events is known as

- (a) Sensori-motor stage
- (b) Formal operational stage
- (c) Pre-operational stage
- (d) Concrete operational stage

Q914. A teacher can not avoid which of the following strategies at any cost?

- (a) Lecture
- (b) Exposition
- (c) Text book
- (d) Both '1' and '2'

Q915. Which of the following strategies is most suitable for introducing a lesson?

- (a) Lecture
- (b) Questioning
- (c) Narration
- (d) Demonstration

Q916. Best learning is that which

- (a) is given by a knowledgeable teacher
- (b) the pupils learn themselves
- (c) is given by using educational technology
- (d) None of the above

Q917. Project strategy can be used in the class only occasionally because

- (a) it is very much time consuming
- (b) every type of subject matter can not be taught through this method
- (c) evaluation of individual performance of pupils is not possible here
- (d) All of the above

Q918. Due to uses of various methods in teaching

- (a) teaching is simple
- (b) students pay more attention
- (c) teaching becomes interesting
- (d) All of the above

Q919. Which types of person should enter in the field of teaching?

- (a) Devoted and laborious persons
- (b) General persons
- (c) Meritorious persons
- (d) Economical weak persons

Q920. Adolescents show their emotions of love for

- (a) their friends
- (b) their country
- (c) their heroes
- (d) All of these

Q921. How should be the sitting arrangement in the classroom ?

- (a) It should be according to the activities being conducted in the classroom
- (b) It should be same everyday
- (c) To make children sit in one line
- (d) it should be in such a way so that they cannot talk to each other

Q922. Inter-personal intelligence means

- (a) to recognize the strength and weakness of self
- (b) skill to motivate others
- (c) skill to understand different people
- (d) skill to communicate with others

Q923. In the present time the role of a teacher is as

- (a) knowledge giver
- (b) facilitator
- (c) friends
- (d) manager

Q924. In your class, you feel that some students are learning very fast and some are learning very slow. What would you do in this situation?

- (a) Let the fast learners to continue their learning
- (b) Do not pay any attention to slow learners
- (c) Ignore this thing
- (d) Take help of fast learners to teach slow learners

Q925. In view of teaching-learning process a good teacher is one who

- (a) succeeds to stop talking in classroom
- (b) punishes talkers
- (c) is neutral
- (d) thinks that talking can be used as learning resources

- Q926.** Children of 6 to 14 year who have never gone to school or have not completed their school education, the Right to Education Act, 2009 has done a provision to mainstream them with education by
- (a) emphasized on implementing, special syllabus
 - (b) emphasized on implementing special training
 - (c) open separate schools for them
 - (d) appoint teachers for them

Q927. Match the following .

List I	List II
A. Unifactor theory	1. Guilford
B. Multifactor theory	2. Binet
C. Group factor theory	3. Thorndike
D. Three-dimensional theory	4. Thurstone

Codes

A B C D

- (a) 4 3 2 1
- (b) 4 1 2 3
- (c) 3 4 2 1
- (d) 1 2 3 4

Q928. If a child of your class remains quiet often, then what will you do ?

- (a) Do not pay any attention to him
- (b) Take him to a psychologist
- (c) Try to find out the reason of his quietness
- (d) Talk to his parents

Q929. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation means

- (a) to take monthly tests regularly
- (b) to assess scholastic and co-scholastic areas regularly during the process of learning
- (c) to organise various activities in the classroom regularly
- (d) to assign marks or grades

Q930. What is not included in child centered education ?

- (a) Assigning homework
- (b) Motivate child to ask question
- (c) Giving priority to child's experience
- (d) Appreciate the creativity of the child

Q931. If any student asks wrong questions in the class then your reaction will be

- (a) give threaten and ask to sit
- (b) point out the mistakes by giving example
- (c) correct the questions with other students
- (d) tell the effect of wrong answer

Q932. Errors of learners often indicate

- (a) how they learn
- (b) the need for mechanical drill
- (c) absence of learning
- (d) socio-economic status of the learners

Q933. Which of the following is not the goal of inclusive education?

- A. Recognizing education for all children as a fundamental right.
 - B. To ensure that no child is denied admission in mainstream education.
 - C. To provide for home based learning for persons with severe, multiple and intellectual disability.
 - D. To emphasize job-training and job-oriented vocational training.
 - E. To facilitate access of girls with disabilities and disabled students from rural areas to government hostels.
- (a) Only A
(b) A and E
(c) Only E
(d) None of these

Q934. Which of the following are the external factors affecting the interest of students in classroom?

- (a) Emotions, sentiments and complexes
- (b) Attitude of students
- (c) Goals and motives
- (d) Culture and training

Q935. Which one is not an important factor of creativity?

- (a) Originality
- (b) Discipline
- (c) Fluency
- (d) Flexibility

Q936. Mental retardation caused by birth injuries or fetal damage is called

- (a) organic retardation
- (b) familial retardation
- (c) incidental retardation
- (d) medical retardation

Q937. Which one of the following is not among the major interventions for promoting education among backward minorities?

- A. Area intensive programme educational backward minorities.
 - B. Modernization of Madarsas and Maktabas.
 - C. Community polytechnics.
 - D. Coaching classes for competitive examinations.
- (a) B and C
(b) A, B and C
(c) C and D
(d) All of these

Q938. Concept of curriculum flexibility was introduced to benefit

- (a) disabled children
- (b) madarsas and maktabas
- (c) scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and others backward sections
- (d) All of the above

Q939. Programme for awareness generation among parents and community especially among women and girls

- (a) Mahila Shakti
- (b) Mahila Samridhi
- (c) Mahila Smakhya
- (d) Mahila Sankalp

Q940. Creativity is usually associated with

- (a) imitation
- (b) convergent thinking
- (c) divergent thinking
- (d) modelling

Q941. 'Project Method' is founded by

- (a) Durkheim
- (b) Plato
- (c) Kilpatrick
- (d) Socrates

Q942. Three important points of evaluation process are

- (a) objectives, learning experiences and tools of evaluation
- (b) student, teacher and objectives
- (c) student, society and learning experiences
- (d) student, examination and result

Q943. The classroom environment should be

- (a) quiet
- (b) full of noise
- (c) disciplined
- (d) Friendly

Q944. Hardware approach is based on which principle ?

- (a) Industrial
- (b) Engineering
- (c) Professional
- (d) Instruction

Q945. What type of problems are faced by children in adolescent stage ?

- (a) Adjustment with physical and mental changes
- (b) Adjustment with peer groups
- (c) Adjustment with parents
- (d) Study related adjustment

Q946. What type of questions should be asked to students in the examination ?

- (a) Memory and understanding based
- (b) Objective and subjective
- (c) Understanding and application based
- (d) Only objective

Q947. There are multilingual students in a class; this situation creates

- (a) hindrance in teaching-learning process
- (b) problem of co-ordination among the students
- (c) frustration in teachers
- (d) rich resource of learning

Q948. While teaching in a class you feel that suddenly students have started taking disinterest, then what will you do ?

- (a) Do not pay attention and continue teaching
- (b) Stop teaching
- (c) Ask students to concentrate
- (d) Try to find out the reason

Q949. Formula of Achievement Quotient is

- (a) $A. Q. = \frac{M.A.}{C.A.} \times 100$
- (b) $A. Q. = \frac{C.A.}{E.A.} \times 100$
- (c) $A. Q. = \frac{E.A.}{C.A.} \times 100$
- (d) $A. Q. = \frac{E.A.}{M.A.} \times 100$

Q950. Which level of teaching uses a higher level of cognitive abilities as specified in Bloom's taxonomy?

- (a) Memory level
- (b) Understanding level
- (c) Reflective level
- (d) Autonomous development level

Q951. To be an effective teacher it is important to

- (a) Emphasize dictating answers from the book.
- (b) Focus on individual learning rather than group activity.
- (c) Avoid disruption caused due to questioning by students.
- (d) Be in touch with each and every child.

Q952. What kind of support can a school provide to address the individual differences in students?

- (a) Follow a child-centered curriculum and provide multiple learning opportunities to students
- (b) Apply every possible measure to remove the individual differences in students
- (c) Refer slow learners to special schools
- (d) Follow same level of curriculum for all students

Q953. Which one of the following is true about the role of heredity and environment in the development of a child?

- (a) The relative contributions of peers and genes are not additive.
- (b) Heredity and environment do not operate together.
- (c) Propensity is related to environment while actual development requires heredity.
- (d) Both heredity and environment contribute 50% each in the development of a child.

Q954. Cognitive apprenticeships and instructional conversations -

- (a) emphasize on systematic organization of textual material
- (b) highlight the need of practical training to achieve efficiency
- (c) conceive learning as a social activity
- (d) are based on application of inductive reasoning

Q955. Determinants of individual differences in human beings relate to -

- (a) Differences in environment
- (b) Differences in heredity
- (c) Interaction between heredity and environment
- (d) Both heredity and environment interacting separately

Q956. Kristina is already in her senior year of high school. After attending their symposium or career choices, Christina is still confused with her career plan, whether to take Teaching or Physical Therapy. How would you assist her?

- (a) Tell her to choose a course that is close to her heart
- (b) Tell her to take an aptitude test to know about her strengths.
- (c) Tell her that you are a model in teaching.
- (d) Let her see a career guidance counselor.

Q957. When should a teacher and a pupil hold a case conference?

- (a) As need arises
- (b) Before the start of the school year
- (c) At the end of the semester
- (d) At the close of the day's work

Q958. Which test should be administered if the teachers/counselor's purpose is to identify the individual's hidden/inner feelings prejudice, desires and thoughts?

- (a) Interest inventories
- (b) Aptitude tests
- (c) Projective tests
- (d) Achievement tests

Q959. In a class there are children who usually get out of the social circle. How do you describe these children?

- (a) Aggressive type
- (b) Friendly type
- (c) Quarrelsome type
- (d) Shy type

Q960. There are individual differences in the rate of motor development, yet the sequence of motor development is from -

- (a) Gross motor development to fine motor development
- (b) Fine motor development to gross motor development
- (c) Cephalocaudal to proximodistal
- (d) Proximodistal to cephalocaudal

Q961. Assessment is purposeful if:

- (a) It induces fear and stress among the students
- (b) It serves as a feedback for the students as well as the teachers
- (c) It is done only once at the end of the year
- (d) Comparative evaluations are made to differentiate between the student's achievements

Q962. As a teacher, who firmly believes in social constructivist theory of Lev Vygotsky, which of the following methods would you prefer for assessing your students?

- (a) Collaborative projects
- (b) Standardized tests
- (c) Fact-based recall questions
- (d) Objective multiple-choice type questions

Q963. Which one of the following is not a suitable formative assessment task?

- (a) Open-ended questions
- (b) Project
- (c) Observation
- (d) Ranking the students

Q964. In learning, assessment is essential for

- (a) Grades and Marks
- (b) Screening test
- (c) Motivation
- (d) Fostering of the purpose of segregation and ranking

Q965. School-based assessment is primarily based on the principle that

- (a) Students should at all costs get high grades
- (b) Schools are more efficient than external bodies of examination
- (c) Assessment should be very economical
- (d) Teachers know their learners's capabilities better than external examiners

Q966. The lowest level of cognitive achievement is -

- (a) Knowledge
- (b) Understanding
- (c) Application
- (d) Analysis

Q967. A teacher should -

- (a) Treat errors committed by students as blunders and take serious note of each error
- (b) Measure success as the number of times students avoid making mistakes
- (c) Not correct students while they're trying to communicate ideas
- (d) Focus more on lecturing and provide a foundation for knowledge

Q968. Which of the following is appropriate for environment conducive to thinking and learning in children?

- (a) Passive listening for long periods of time
- (b) Home assignments given frequently
- (c) Individual tasks done by the learners
- (d) Allowing students to take some decisions about what to learn and how to learn

Q969. Academic achievement of a learner includes -

- (a) Knowledge and understanding
- (b) Skills and learning attitudes
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 and 2

Q970. Failure of a child to perform well in class tests leads us to believe that
(a) assessment is objective and can be used to clearly identify failures.
(b) there is a need to reflect upon the syllabus, pedagogy and assessment processes.
(c) some children are deemed to fail irrespective of how hard the system tries.
(d) children are born with certain capabilities and deficits.

Q971. Which one of the following is not an element of language?

- (a) Pragmatics
- (b) Semantics
- (c) Linguistics
- (d) Grammar

Q972. Which psychologists or linguists suggested that thought is totally determined by language?

- (a) Piaget and Vygotsky
- (b) Skinner and Chomsky
- (c) Chomsky and Vygotsky
- (d) Sapir and Whorf

Q973. Which theory of language claims that language is a product of conditioning?

- (a) The behaviorism theory
- (b) The constructivism theory
- (c) The functionalism theory
- (d) The humanism theory

Q974. The sounds th, ph, ch are

- (a) Morphemes
- (b) Graphemes
- (c) Lexemes
- (d) Phonemes

Q975. Aarjav says that language development is influenced by one's innate predisposition while Sonali feels that it is because of the environment. This discussion between Aarjav and Sonali is about

- (a) Critical and Sensitive feeling
- (b) Stability and Instability argument
- (c) Continuous and Discontinuous learning
- (d) Nature and Nurture debate

Q976. Phonological awareness refers to the ability to

- (a) Reflect and manipulate the sound structure
- (b) Speak fluently and accurately
- (c) Know, understand and write
- (d) Master the rules of grammar

Q977. Purpose of evaluative phase of teaching is:

- (a) To know to what extent objectives are realized
- (b) To know the shortcoming of the teacher
- (c) To know the effectiveness of strategies
- (d) All of the above

Q978. Which psychologist formulated the theory in which interaction is considered the most important in language development of a child?

- (a) Jean Piaget
- (b) Lev Vygotsky
- (c) BF Skinner
- (d) Noam Chomsky

Q979. Language _____ thought processes.

- (a) Totally governs our
- (b) Has an influence on our
- (c) Cannot determine the
- (d) Does not influence the

Q980. Which of the following is not a social factor affecting language development?

- (a) Interactions with parents
- (b) Interactions with peers
- (c) Interactions with the educational environment
- (d) Interactions with the socio-economic conditions

Q981. Vygotsky emphasized the significance of the role played by which of the following factors in the learning of children?

- (a) Moral
- (b) Physical
- (c) Social
- (d) Hereditary

Q982. "Readiness for learning" refers to

- (a) General ability level of students
- (b) Present cognitive level of students in the learning continuum
- (c) Satisfying nature of the act of learning
- (d) Thorndike's Law of Readiness

Q983. When children learn a concept and use it, practice helps in reducing the errors committed by them. This idea was given by

- (a) E.L. Thorndike
- (b) Jean Piaget
- (c) J.B. Watson
- (d) Lev Vygotsky

Q984. According to the theory of social learning of Albert Bandura, which of the following is true?

- (a) Play is essential and should be given priority in school.
- (b) Modelling is a principal way for children to learn
- (c) An unresolved crisis can harm a child.
- (d) Cognitive development is independent of social development

Q985. According to Kohlberg, a teacher can instill moral values in children by

- (a) Laying clear rules of behavior
- (b) Involving them in discussions on moral issues
- (c) Giving strict instructions on 'how to behave'
- (d) Giving importance to religious teachings

Q986. 'Active Participation' has the elements except -

- (a) reading books to find answers
- (b) encouraging to find answers
- (c) group discussions
- (d) collaborative learning

Q987. The factor 'g' in the Spearman definition of intelligence stands for -

- (a) Genetic intelligence
- (b) Generative intelligence
- (c) General intelligence
- (d) Global intelligence

Q988. According to Piaget theory, which one out of the following will not influence one's cognitive development?

- (a) Language
- (b) Social experiences
- (c) Maturation
- (d) Activity

Q989. In Vygotsky's theory, which aspect of development gets neglected

- (a) Social
- (b) Cultural
- (c) Biological
- (d) Linguistic

Q990. Which one of the following is a form of Sternberg's Triarchic Theory of Intelligence?

- (a) Practical Intelligence
- (b) Experimental Intelligence
- (c) Resourceful Intelligence
- (d) Mathematical Intelligence

Q991. Micro teaching is

- (a) Scaled down teaching
- (b) Effective teaching
- (c) Evaluation teaching
- (d) Real teaching

Q992. Which step is prominent in the syntax of teaching model of memory level and understanding level?

- (a) Planning
- (b) Exploration
- (c) Generalization
- (d) Presentation

Q993. If a teacher finds a problematic child in the class, what should he does?

- (a) Send the child back to home immediately
- (b) Ignore the child
- (c) Punish the child
- (d) Provide counselling to the child

Q994. Who is basically linked with FIACS?

- (a) Flander
- (b) Morrison
- (c) Herbert
- (d) Lippitt

Q995. When the development of the same subject is studied over a period of time, then the study is called?

- (a) Life history study
- (b) Survey study
- (c) Cross sectional study
- (d) Longitudnal study

Q996. Understanding Human Growth and Development enables a teacher to

- (a) gain control of learners' emotions while teaching.
- (b) be clear about teaching diverse learners.
- (c) tell students how they can improve their lives.
- (d) practice her teaching in an unbiased way.

Q997. Among the following which aspect is not related to physical development –

- (a) Nervous system
- (b) Body structure
- (c) Endocrine glands
- (d) Perception

Q998. ----- believed that cognitive development occurs in a socio-cultural context -

- (a) Piaget
- (b) Erikson
- (c) Vygotsky
- (d) Freud

Q999. Total time taken in Indian Model of Micro Teaching is

- (a) 30 minute
- (b) 40 minute
- (c) 36 minute
- (d) 45 minute

Q1000. ___ is a very detailed and specific plan consisting of intended learning outcomes, description of teaching- learning strategies and activities and actual tool for assessment of learning outcome.

- (a) Unit plan
- (b) Yearly plan
- (c) Lesson plan
- (d) Both A and C

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

S2. Ans.(d)

S3. Ans.(d)

S4. Ans.(b)

S5. Ans.(c)

S6. Ans.(a)

S7. Ans.(b)

S8. Ans.(b)

S9. Ans.(c)

S10. Ans.(d)

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. The gardener takes care of his plants very attentively. Same is the role of the teacher in K.G. system where teacher looks after children very seriously and takes every measure not to get them spoiled.

S12. Ans.(a)

S13. Ans.(c)

S14. Ans.(b)

S15. Ans.(b)

S16. Ans.(c)

S17. Ans.(c)

S18. Ans.(c)

S19. Ans.(a)

S20. Ans.(d)

S21. Ans.(d)

S22. Ans.(d)

The logo for 'adda247' is displayed in a light pink color. It features a large, stylized number '7' with a small circle at its top right corner, positioned above the text 'adda247'. The text 'adda' is in a grey font, and '247' is in a pink font.

S23. Ans.(c)

S24. Ans.(d)

S25. Ans.(a)

S26. Ans.(d)

S27. Ans.(c)

S28. Ans.(c)

S29. Ans.(d)

S30. Ans.(b)

S31. Ans.(a)

S32. Ans.(c)

S33. Ans.(d)

S34. Ans.(d)

S35. Ans.(d)

S36. Ans.(a)

S37. Ans.(d)

S38. Ans.(c)

S39. Ans.(c)

S40. Ans.(a)

S41. Ans.(d)

Sol. A mentally healthy person is one

- (a) adapts himself to the changing conditions of the environment
- (b) can participate in social activities even in a state of emotional disturbances
- (c) does not get involved in any anti-social activities and abides by the law

S42. Ans.(a)

Sol. A learner whose IQ is below 70 is normally called mentally retarded

S43. Ans.(b)

S44. Ans.(a)



S45. Ans.(c)

S46. Ans.(d)

Sol. In order to instill a positive environment in a primary class, a teacher should narrate stories with positive endings

S47. Ans.(c)

Sol. The transmission of traits from parents to off-springs is called heredity

S48. Ans.(c)

Sol. Galton

S49. Ans.(c)

Sol. The unique interaction of heredity and environment can result in different paths and outcomes of development.

S50. Ans.(a)

Sol. Offspring of a man will be a child not a dog.

S51. Ans.(b)

S52. Ans.(c)

S53. Ans.(b)

S54. Ans.(c)

S55. Ans.(c)

S56. Ans.(a)

S57. Ans.(b)

S58. Ans.(a)

Sol. Thinking is mental activity in the cognitive aspect.

S59. Ans.(c)

S60. Ans.(d)

S61. Ans.(b)

S62. Ans.(d)

Sol. Evaluate

S63. Ans.(c)

Sol. Generalisation



S64. Ans.(b)

S65. Ans.(b)

S66. Ans.(c)

S67. Ans.(a)

S68. Ans.(a)

S69. Ans.(a)

S70. Ans.(a)

S71. Ans.(d)

S72. Ans.(d)

S73. Ans.(b)

Sol. Socialization includes cultural transmission and development of individual personality

S74. Ans.(c)

Sol. Access to mass media is growing and mass media influences attitudes values and beliefs.

S75. Ans.(a)

Sol. Family is the primary agent of socialization

S76. Ans.(c)

Sol. Family plays primary role socialization of the child

S77. Ans.(d)

Sol. School and neighborhood are secondary agents of socialization

S78. Ans.(a)

Sol. School is an important agent of socialization.

S79. Ans.(a)

Sol. Family

S80. Ans.(c)

Sol. Society means control

S81. Ans.(a)

Sol. A political party which is not recognized as a national party by the Election Commission

S82. Ans.(a)

Sol. Schools are basically social institutions as they preserve and instill the values of our culture in future generations.

S83. Ans.(b)

Sol. Family – Class – Tribe – Race – Nation.

S84. Ans.(b)

Sol. Democracy as a compromise between persuasion and Permission.

S85. Ans.(b)

Sol. Education is an agent of positive social change

S86. Ans.(d)

Sol. Scientific attitude

S87. Ans.(d)

Sol. Railway Station

S88. Ans.(b)

Sol. “Socialization” means adjusting in society

S89. Ans.(b)

Sol. Socialization includes cultural transmission and development of individual personality.

S90. Ans.(d)

S91. Ans.(a)

Sol. Caste system can create a Closed society

S92. Ans.(a)

S93. Ans.(b)

S94. Ans.(c)

S95. Ans.(c)

Sol. Upward social mobility of students and teachers is closely connected with

- A. Educational achievements
- B. Political ties
- C. Academic merit
- D. Religious affiliation

S96. Ans.(a)

Sol. . The term ‘social mobility’ connotes:

- A. Movement from one stratum of society to another stratum of society on the higher level.
- B. The phenomenon of movement of a person within social space.
- C. Shifting of a person from one situation to another situation on the same level.

S97. Ans.(d)



S98. Ans.(b)

Sol. Raymond Cattell and John Horn developed the Fluid and crystallized intelligence theory, also known as three stratum theory. They said that intelligence consists of two parts, fluid intelligence and crystallized intelligence.

S99. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sociology of education includes Society and its relationship with the individual

S100. Ans.(b)

Sol. 'Socialization' is a process by which the individual is adapted to his Social environment

S101. Ans.(d)

S102. Ans.(d)

S103. Ans.(c)

S104. Ans.(a)

S105. Ans.(b)

S106. Ans.(a)

S107. Ans.(a)

S108. Ans.(b)

S109. Ans.(b)

S110. Ans.(b)

S111. Ans.(a)

S112. Ans.(a)

S113. Ans.(b)

S114. Ans.(a)

S115. Ans.(c)

S116. Ans.(a)

Sol. As the child starts learning attitudes, values and actions related to a particular culture, his / her primary socialisation also gets started. The main agents for primary socialisation are family and friends.

S117. Ans.(b)

Sol. Secondary socialisation includes learning the behaviour that is considered appropriate within a community.



S118. Ans.(c)

Sol. Anticipatory socialisation refers to a type of socialisation where an individual practices for future positions and social relationship, By learning beliefs, values and norms of an anticipated group, the individual knows how to act in the new role.

S119. Ans.(d)

Sol. Re – socialisation is a type of socialisation that discards former behaviour patterns of an individual's life and accepts new ones as a part of transition.

S120. Ans.(b)

Sol. Gender socialisation aims to determine a set of behaviours, attitudes and personality characteristics that are expected from an individual depending on his / her gender.

S121. Ans.(a)

Sol. Re – Socialisation discards the former behaviour patterns of an individuals life an accepts new ones as part of the transition. It usually takes place when the social role of an individual is completely changed.

S122. Ans.(b)

S123. Ans.(c)

S124. Ans.(c)

Sol. The functions of socialization include cultural transmission, social integration, and development of individual personality

S125. Ans.(c)

Sol. Social norms are Evaluative

S126. Ans.(d)

Sol. Values concentrate on different areas. These may be

- general life values
- family values
- cultural & work values

S127. Ans.(d)

Sol. The general process of acquiring culture is referred to as socialisation

S128. Ans.(a)

S129. Ans.(d)

Sol. Socialisation helps us to learn

- the role we have to play in future.
- the culture's norms.
- the language.

S130. Ans.(d)

S131. Ans.(c)

S132. Ans.(d)

S133. Ans.(b)

S134. Ans.(d)

S135. Ans.(c)

S136. Ans.(b)

S137. Ans.(b)

S138. Ans.(c)

S139. Ans.(a)

S140. Ans.(b)

S141. Ans.(c)

S142. Ans.(d)

S143. Ans.(d)

S144. Ans.(c)

S145. Ans.(b)

S146. Ans.(d)

S147. Ans.(c)

S148. Ans.(c)

S149. Ans.(b)

Sol. Escape behaviour

S150. Ans.(c)

Sol. A - 2, B - 4, C - 1, D - 3

S151. Ans.(b)

Sol. Avoidance

S152. Ans.(b)

Sol. A - 2, B - 3, C - 1, D - 4

S153. Ans.(a)

Sol. A - 3, B - 1, C - 2, D - 4



S154. Ans.(c)

Sol. A – 1, B – 3, C – 4, D – 2

S155. Ans.(d)

Sol. A – 2, B – 3, C – 4, D – 1

S156. Ans.(c)

Sol. A – 3, B – 1, C – 2, D – 4

S157. Ans.(b)

Sol. A – 2, B – 1, C – 3, D – 4

S158. Ans.(a)

S159. Ans.(d)

S160. Ans.(b)

S161. Ans.(b)

Sol. The desire to perform activities because they are rewarding in and of themselves

S162. Ans.(a)

Sol. Competence motivation and intrinsic motivation

S163. Ans.(d)

Sol. Self – Actualisation

S164. Ans.(b)

Sol. Intrinsic

S165. Ans.(c)

Sol. Themes

S166. Ans.(a)

Sol. Affiliation motive

S167. Ans.(d)

Sol. Counteraction

S168. Ans.(d)

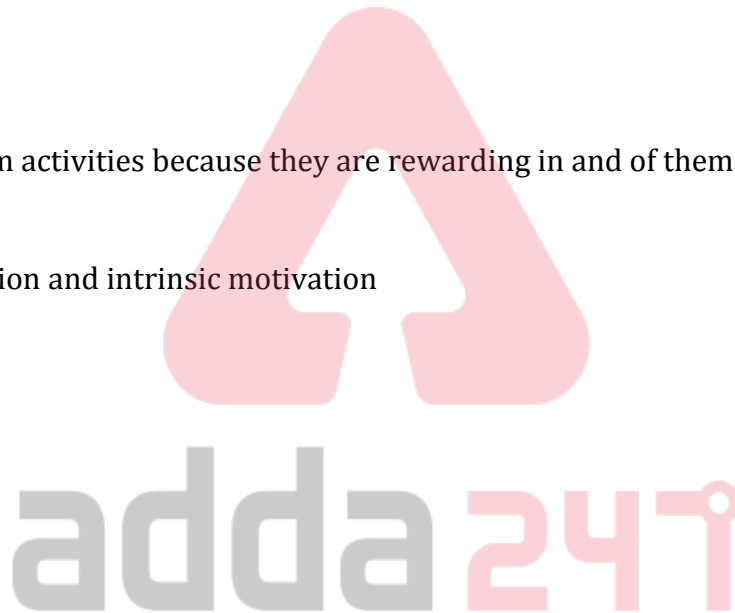
Sol. None of the above

S169. Ans.(b)

Sol. Primary motives

S170. Ans.(c)

Sol. Secondary motives



S171. Ans.(d)

Sol. Desire

S172. Ans.(d)

Sol. social

S173. Ans.(b)

Sol. Super Ego

S174. Ans.(a)

Sol. Id

S175. Ans.(d)

Sol. Libido

S176. Ans.(b)

Sol. Ego

S177. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ego

S178. Ans.(c)

Sol. Super Ego

S179. Ans.(c)

Sol. Libido

S180. Ans.(a)

Sol. Id's

S181. Ans.(c)

Sol. Id

S182. Ans.(c)

Sol. Super ego

S183. Ans.(b)

Sol. Ego

S184. Ans.(b)

Sol. Ego

S185. Ans.(c)

Sol. Personality

S186. Ans.(d)

Sol. super Ego



S187. Ans.(c)

Sol. Id

S188. Ans.(a)

Sol. Id

S189. Ans.(b)

Sol. Ego

S190. Ans.(c)

Sol. Super ego

S191. Ans.(a)

Sol. Id

S192. Ans.(d)

Sol. Libido

S193. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sexual organs

S194. Ans.(b)

Sol. Oedipus complex, Electra complex

S195. Ans.(d)

Sol. Identification

S196. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mother

S197. Ans.(c)

Sol. Latency stage

S198. Ans.(d)

Sol. Repressed

S199. Ans.(c)

Sol. The concept of sociology of education implies use of sociology for making learning socially relevant.

S200. Ans.(a)

Sol. Modernization is a type of social change in which society becomes more open

S201. Ans.(b)

Sol. Conation is defined as the mental process that activates and/or directs behavior and action. Various terms used to represent some aspect of conation include intrinsic motivation, goal-orientation, volition, will, self-direction, and self-regulation.



S202. Ans.(d)

Sol. The affective domain is one of the three domains in Bloom's Taxonomy. It involves feelings, attitudes, and emotions. It includes the ways in which people deal with external and internal phenomenon emotionally, such as values, enthusiasms, and motivations.

S203. Ans.(b)

Sol. A science teacher asks students to give examples of solid, liquid and gas. Here giving examples is related to Understanding objective

S204. Ans.(b)

S205. Ans.(c)

Sol. The definition of comprehension refers to your ability to understand something, or your actual understanding of something.

S206. Ans.(b)

Sol. Application objective is related to apply the learned knowledge or skill.

S207. Ans.(b)

Sol. A teacher asked the students to pick out the perfect cubes from a given set of number. The objective achieved by this is Understanding

S208. Ans.(a)

Sol. If a child is able to identify the errors in science experiment and statement, then the achieved objective is Knowledge

S209. Ans.(c)

Sol. A trainee teacher writes, one of the instructional objectives as students shall be able to differentiate between Kharif and rabbi crops. The domain in which this objective will fall is - Cognitive

S210. Ans.(c)

Sol. Give two examples of private sector industry the question is based on Understanding objective

S211. Ans.(d)

Sol. A teacher asks the students to encircle perfect square number in a given set of numbers. The objective achieved by this is Understanding

S212. Ans.(b)

Sol. Affective: The affective domain is one of the three domains in Bloom's Taxonomy. It involves feelings, attitudes, and emotions. It includes the ways in which people deal with external and internal phenomenon emotionally, such as values, enthusiasms, and motivations.

S213. Ans.(d)

S214. Ans.(c)

Sol. In the context of theory of multiple intelligences, Kinesthetic intelligences is required for an air force pilot. Bodily-kinesthetic is a learning style often referred to as 'learning with the hands' or physical learning. And surgeon uses their hands while doing surgery. Basically, people with bodily-kinesthetic intelligence can learn more easily by doing, exploring, and discovering.

S215. Ans.(d)

S216. Ans.(b)

Sol. Assessing, making judgments and drawing conclusions from ideas, information, or data. Students can justify a stand or decision. Creating - Putting elements together or reorganizing them into a new way, form or product. Students can create a new product.

S217. Ans.(b)

Sol. Affective domain of learning

S218. Ans.(c)

S219. Ans.(c)

S220. Ans.(d)

Sol. According to Bloom's Taxonomy, there are six domains of learning, which are knowledge, Comprehension. Application. Analysis, Synthesis and Evaluation, Analysis is the fourth Stage of evaluation in the taxonomy

S221. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Bloom's taxonomy was created in 1956 under the leadership of an educational psychologist Dr. Benjamin Bloom in order to promote higher forms of thinking in education, such as analysing and evaluating concepts, processes, procedures and principles, rather than just remembering facts (rote learning). It is most often used when designing educational training and learning programmes.

S222. Ans.(a)

S223. Ans.(b)

S224. Ans.(d)

Sol. Bloom identified six levels within the cognitive domain, from the simple recall or recognition of facts, as the lowest level, through increasingly more complex and abstract mental levels, to the highest order which is classified as evaluation.

S225. Ans.(a)

S226. Ans.(b)

S227. Ans.(c)

S228. Ans.(a)

S229. Ans.(b)

S230. Ans.(a)

S231. Ans.(c)

S232. Ans.(d)

S233. Ans.(a)

S234. Ans.(d)

S235. Ans.(d)

S236. Ans.(c)

S237. Ans.(d)

S238. Ans.(d)

S239. Ans.(b)

S240. Ans.(a)

S241. Ans.(d)

S242. Ans.(a)

S243. Ans.(d)

S244. Ans.(c)

S245. Ans.(a)

S246. Ans.(d)

S247. Ans.(a)

S248. Ans.(d)

S249. Ans.(d)

S250. Ans.(c)

S251. Ans.(b)

Sol. St. Stephens College, Delhi

S252. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both (a) and (b)

S253. Ans.(d)

Sol. American Standard Code for Information Interchange



S254. Ans.(c)

Sol. Spam

S255. Ans.(d)

Sol. 110011

S256. Ans.(c)

Sol. Burning

S257. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both (a) and (b)

S258. Ans.(c)

Sol. Web Browser

S259. Ans.(a)

Sol. Blind Carbon Copy : - The users specified in the Bcc : field will get the e - mail and see the addresses in the to : and cc : fields.

S260. Ans.(a)

Sol. Volatile

S261. Ans.(a)

Sol. Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

S262. Ans.(a)

Sol. 2000 October 17

S263. Ans.(c)

Sol. 45

S264. Ans.(b)

Sol. Education and National Development

S265. Ans.(a)

Sol. school education

S266. Ans.(d)

Sol. 1992

S267. Ans.(b)

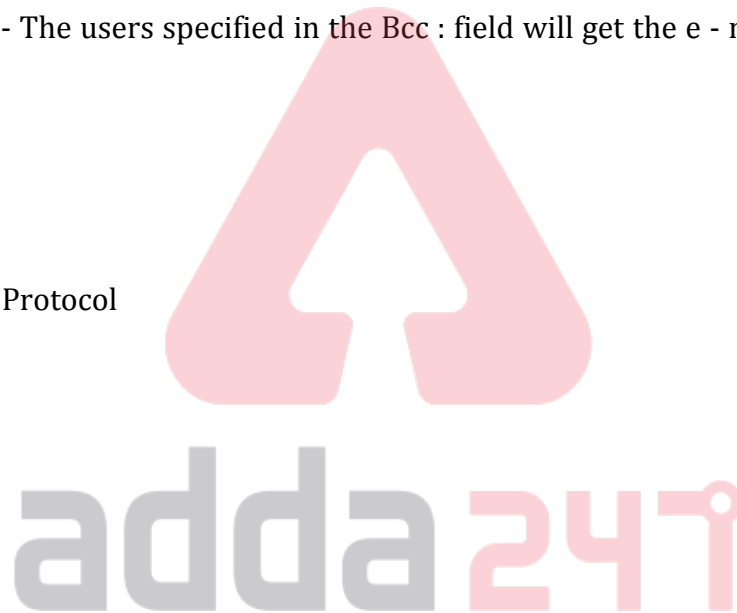
Sol. Rehabilitation Council of India

S268. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 21A

S269. Ans.(a)

Sol. 1 + 4



S270. Ans.(b)

Sol. Universalization of Elementary Education

S271. Ans.(c)

Sol. RCI and NCTE

S272. Ans.(d)

Sol. National nutritional policy was launched in India - 1992

S273. Ans.(d)

Sol. All of the above

S274. Ans.(a)

Sol. Preference paradigm

S275. Ans.(d)

Sol. All of the above

S276. Ans.(b)

Sol. Classical conditioning is based on repeated pairings of two events while operant conditioning is based on the consequences of an event

S277. Ans.(d)

Sol. All of the above

S278. Ans.(a)

Sol. Separation - reunion procedure

S279. Ans.(b)

Sol. Engaging in joint attention

S280. Ans.(c)

Sol. A hormone released by the adrenal glands in response to stress

S281. Ans.(a)

Sol. The initial behavioral and physiological response to a stressful event

S282. Ans.(d)

Sol. All of the above

S283. Ans.(a)

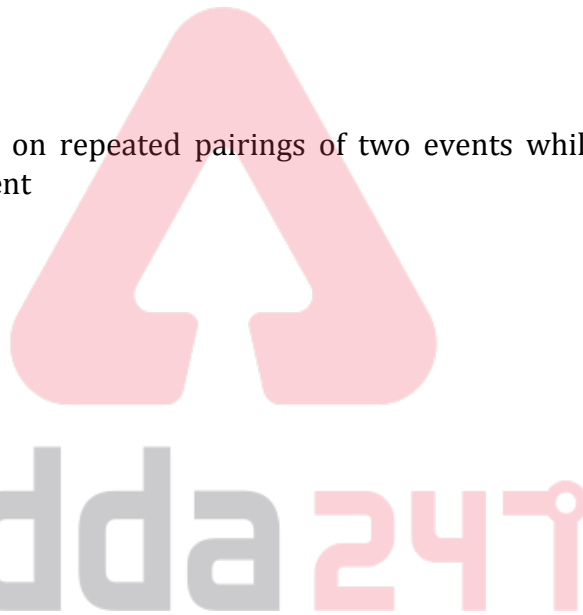
Sol. Assigning a particular research problem to one Ph. D./ research student only

S284. Ans.(b)

Sol. Stratified sampling

S285. Ans.(a)

Sol. Scientific hypothesis is a scientific theory



S286. Ans.(d)

Sol. contains peer - reviewed original research or evaluation of research conducted by others

S287. Ans.(c)

Sol. Conducting a review of the literature that acknowledges the contributions of other people in the relevant field or relevant prior work

S288. Ans.(d)

Sol. a brief intensive course for a small group emphasizing the development of a skill or technique for solving a specific problem

S289. Ans.(d)

Sol. a provisionally accepted hypothesis for further research

S290. Ans.(d)

Sol. Residual group experiment

S291. Ans.(a)

Sol. t - test

S292. Ans.(d)

Sol. Selection of topic, review of literature, data collection interpretation of findings

S293. Ans.(d)

Sol. Criterion referenced test

S294. Ans.(b)

Sol. Achievement test

S295. Ans.(a)

Sol. Aptitude test

S296. Ans.(a)

Sol. Alfred Binet

S297. Ans.(c)

Sol. Stern

S298. Ans.(c)

Sol. 100

S299. Ans.(b)

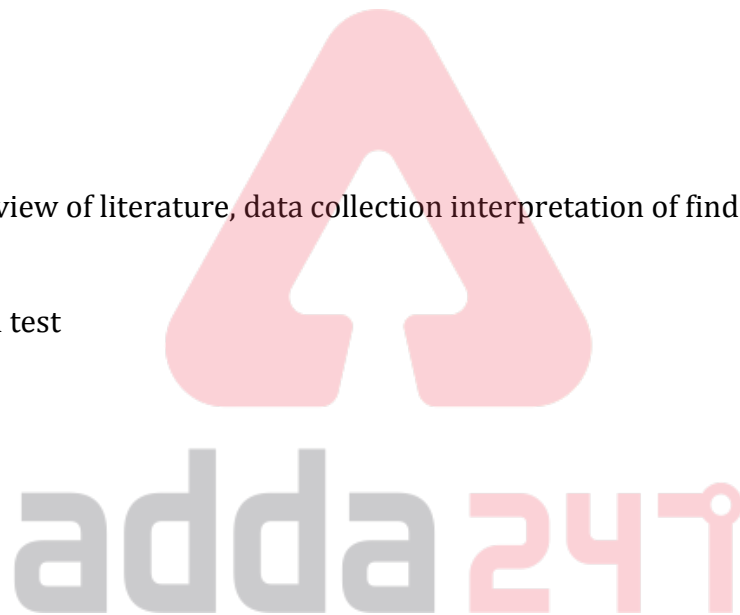
Sol. 120

S300. Ans.(a)

Sol. Validity

S301. Ans.(d)

Sol. Differentiability



S302. Ans.(b)

Sol. Objectivity

S303. Ans.(a)

Sol. You will justify that most of the female students are more sincere towards their studies than male students.

S304. Ans.(a)

Sol. Herbart's five - stage system is used

S305. Ans.(d)

Sol. All of these

S306. Ans.(c)

Sol. To develop a group of performers for Holiday Assemblies.

S307. Ans.(d)

Sol. All of the above

S308. Ans.(a)

Sol. You would consult other books concerning with the scientist and then teach the lesson to student

S309. Ans.(d)

Sol. All of these

S310. Ans.(b)

Sol. Providing professional knowledge to students.

S311. Ans.(c)

Sol. Performance Test

S312. Ans.(a)

Sol. You will tell students where to consult for Literature

S313. Ans.(d)

Sol. All of the above

S314. Ans.(d)

Sol. Effective engagement of students in learning tasks.

S315. Ans.(d)

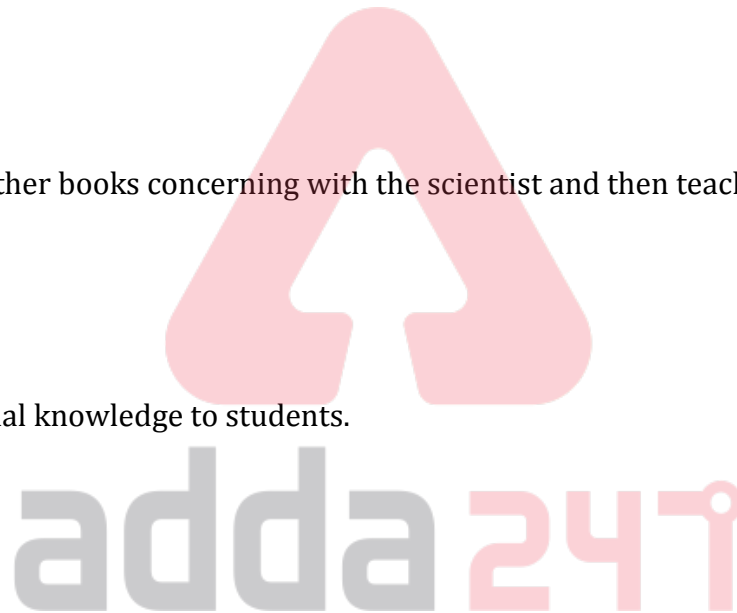
Sol. Horizontal communication

S316. Ans.(b)

Sol. Voice modulation

S317. Ans.(d)

Sol. All of the above



S318. Ans.(d)

Sol. All of the above

S319. Ans.(d)

Sol. Interactive lecture sessions followed by buzz sessions, brainstorming and projects

S320. Ans.(c)

Sol. Learner's maturity level, academic performance level and motivational dispositions.

S321. Ans.(a)

Sol. noise

S322. Ans.(c)

Sol. the self, selected methods of communication and the message.

S323. Ans.(c)

Sol. Shah Fazaul - ur Rehman Usmani

S324. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sir Syed Ahmad khan

S325. Ans.(a)

Sol. Still remained with Congress

S326. Ans.(b)

Sol. in 1935

S327. Ans.(a)

Sol. Modern education

S328. Ans.(d)

Sol. Agriculture and trade

S329. Ans.(b)

Sol. Hazrat Sheikh Al Hind

S330. Ans.(b)

Sol. Hazrat Sheikh Al Hind

S331. Ans.(c)

Sol. lliteracy

S332. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both A and C

S333. Ans.(b)

Sol. Provincial Government does not have sources to fulfil their needs



S334. Ans.(d)

Sol. To grant them leave so they can get training from the country or abroad

S335. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Education Policy 1972 - 80

S336. Ans.(b)

Sol. The establishment of a National Centre

S337. Ans.(b)

Sol. Enactment of Post Graduate Classes

S338. Ans.(b)

Sol. By promoting the education of islamiat and Arabic

S339. Ans.(a)

Sol. 30

S340. Ans.(d)

Sol. All of the above

S341. Ans.(c)

Sol. Physical

S342. Ans.(a)

Sol. To get rid of new expenditure

S343. Ans.(d)

Sol. Umayyah

S344. Ans.(c)

Sol. Abbasids

S345. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both A and B

S346. Ans.(c)

Sol. Cairo

S347. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sunni

S348. Ans.(a)

Sol. Caliph Omar

S349. Ans.(b)

Sol. Caliph Abdal Malik



S350. Ans.(a)

Sol. Divine Things

S351. Ans.(c)

Sol. The theory of Multiple Intelligence was proposed by Howard Gardner.

- Gardener defined intelligence as “Intelligence is a bio-psychological potential to process information that can be activated in a cultural setting to solve problems or create products that are of value in a culture”.
- Multiple intelligence (MI) should not restrict them to one modality of learning.
- The teacher should use MI as a framework for devising alternative ways to teach the subject matter.

S352. Ans.(a)

Sol. Positive correlation is found between creativity and intelligence.

S353. Ans.(c)

Sol. Thinking speed is not a ‘primary mental ability’ according to Thurstone. Louis thurstone’s theory of primary mental abilities focused on seven different abilities which are

S354. Ans.(b)

Sol. Rehabilitation Council of Teacher Education

S355. Ans.(d)

Sol. Learning – disabled children have perceptual problems.

S356. Ans.(c)

Sol. Equal educational opportunities for students

S357. Ans.(c)

Sol. physically challenged students

S358. Ans.(a)

Sol. Maintains cordial interrelationship with classmates

S359. Ans.(c)

Sol. By arranging an activity for all students but paying attention to the students with special needs

S360. Ans.(d)

Sol. Acceptance of all pupils within main stream education system

S361. Ans.(d)

Sol. We all differ in terms of our intelligence, motivation, interest, etc. This principle refers to Individual difference

S362. Ans.(a)

Sol. Regarding learner’s individual difference, the teacher should provide a variety of learning situations.

S363. Ans.(a)

Sol. Presenting disconnected chunks of knowledge would Make it difficult for the learners to gain conceptual understanding,

S364. Ans.(c)

Sol. Individual differ from one another Due to the interplay between heredity and environment

S365. Ans.(a)

Sol. To cater to individual differences in his classroom, a teacher should engage in a dialogue with students and value their perspectives

S366. Ans.(c)

Sol. Two students read the same passage yet construct entirely different interpretations of its meaning. It is possible because different factors affect learning of individuals in varied ways.

S367. Ans.(d)

Sol. Learner centred teaching is an approach that places the learner at the centre of the learning. This means that the learner or student is responsible for learning while the tutor is responsible for facilitating the learning. This is also known as student-centred learning.

S368. Ans.(b)

Sol. Individual differences in creativity among school children will help the teacher at the time of Organizing teaching-learning process.

S369. Ans.(c)

Sol. Inter-individual differences are differences that are observed between people, whereas intra-individual differences are differences that are observed within the same person when they are assessed at different times or in different situations.

S370. Ans.(c)

Sol. Individual difference will be more relevant in which of the following contexts Developing a remedial programme

S371. Ans.(b)

Sol. It is important for every teacher is a school to treat every child equally and to fullfill the needs of children by adapting her/his teaching skills.

S372. Ans.(a)

Sol. Children with learning disability struggle with some aspects of learning but with appropriate support and intervention, they can achieve success.

S373. Ans.(b)

Sol. Inclusion of children with special needs requires a changing in attitude, content and approach to teaching

S374. Ans.(a)

Sol. A Child with hearing impairment can do very well in a regular school resources are provided.

S375. Ans.(b)

Sol. An effective teacher in a classroom, where students come from diverse backgrounds, would focus on their cultural knowledge to address individual differences among the group.

S376. Ans.(d)

Sol. A, B and C

A. Accepting and valuing differences.

B. Using socio cultural background of children as a pedagogic resource.

C. Accommodating different learning styles.

S377. Ans.(c)

Sol. Should be given education with non-disabled students in a regular school.

S378. Ans.(d)

Sol. All of the above.

S379. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both (a) and (b)

S380. Ans.(c)

Sol. Theory of Multiple Intelligence which describes eight different kinds of intelligence is propounded by an American cognitive psychologist 'Howard Gardner'. This theory emphasizes that:

- intelligence can't be tied to a single domain.
- each individual has his/her own unique abilities.
- intelligence is of several kinds and not dominated by a general factor.

This theory suggests that if a teacher faces difficulty to make learning easy for a learner in a traditional way, he/she must adopt different ways according to the unique abilities and intelligence of the learner.

S381. Ans.(b)

Sol. a functional impairment is a loss of functional capacity affecting a person's ability to work that results from the person's medical condition.

S382. Ans.(c)

Sol. Encourage his inquisitive nature and channelize his energy

S383. Ans.(c)

Sol. Develops inferiority complex within the children with special need

S384. Ans.(d)

Sol. Learning disabilities are neurologically-based processing problems. These processing problems can interfere with learning basic skills such as reading, writing and/or math.

S385. Ans.(a)

Sol. Inclusive education means Meeting individual difference in general classroom.

S386. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Picture Exchange Communication System, or PECS, allows people with little or no communication abilities to communicate using pictures. People using PECS are taught to approach another person and give them a picture of a desired item in exchange for that item. This method used for both child i.e. Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder & Children with Communication Impairment

S387. Ans.(d)

Sol. TEACCH (Treatment and Education of Autistic and Communication related handicapped CHildren) is an evidence-based service, training, and research program for individuals of all ages and skill levels with autism spectrum disorders.

S388. Ans.(c)

Sol. Examples of developmental disabilities include autism, behavior disorders, brain injury, cerebral palsy, Down syndrome, fetal alcohol syndrome, intellectual disability, and spina bifida.

S389. Ans.(b)

Sol. There are five students having physical disability in a class. During the games period they should be Encouraged to take part in the games appropriate for them with other children

S390. Ans.(d)

Sol. If you get an opportunity to teach a visually challenged student along with normal students, a teacher should Arrange a seat in the front row and try to teach at a pace convenient to him

S391. Ans.(b)

Sol. Open-ended question

S392. Ans.(c)

Sol. it has the inherent spirit of rectifying the student

S393. Ans.(c)

Sol. You would explain the instructions to him in a simple language and by dividing them in small parts

S394. Ans.(a)

Sol. Retell a story in their own words or to summarize the main idea or the moral of the story

S395. Ans.(d)

Sol. Evaluation

S396. Ans.(b)

Sol. Conduct aptitude tests

S397. Ans.(b)

Sol. To test every aspect of the learner's development

S398. Ans.(b)

Sol. Assessing the learner's language proficiency

S399. Ans.(a)

Sol. Measure the learner's language proficiency

S400. Ans.(c)

Sol. General impression of a student's ability

S401. Ans.(d)

Sol. In order to address learners from diverse backgrounds, a teacher should draw examples from diverse settings.

S402. Ans.(a)

Sol. Problem - solving abilities can be facilitated by encouraging use of analogies

S403. Ans.(b)

Sol. In order to address the needs of students who are facing learning difficulties, a teacher should NOT practice rigid structures for pedagogy and assessment.

S404. Ans.(d)

Sol. Divergent thinking is the primary identifying feature of creativity

S405. Ans.(d)

Sol. Exploration of relationships between concepts

S406. Ans.(d)

Sol. A teacher should analyse the various errors made by students on a given task because she can decide degree of punishment accordingly understanding of errors are meaningful in the teaching learning process

S407. Ans.(d)

Sol. Motivation to learn can be sustained by focusing on mastery – oriented goals.

S408. Ans.(d)

Sol. Shame can have negative impact on cognition

S409. Ans.(a)

Sol. Constructivist view of learning suggests that children play an active role in construction of their own knowledge.

S410. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ability is improvable

S411. Ans.(b)

Sol. Conceptual understanding among students is likely to improve in the settings which emphasise on inquiry and dialogue.

S412. Ans.(c)

Sol. It is difficult for children to learn when information is presented in disconnected chunks.

S413. Ans.(a)

Sol. Best state of learning is moderate arousal, no fear

S414. Ans.(b)

Sol. Individual differences in development of children can be attributed to interplay of heredity and environment

S415. Ans.(d)

S416. Ans.(a)

S417. Ans.(d)

S418. Ans.(c)

S419. Ans.(a)

S420. Ans.(d)

S421. Ans.(c)

S422. Ans.(a)

S423. Ans.(d)

S424. Ans.(b)

S425. Ans.(c)

S426. Ans.(b)

S427. Ans.(b)

S428. Ans.(a)

S429. Ans.(c)

S430. Ans.(b)

S431. Ans.(c)

S432. Ans.(d)

S433. Ans.(d)

S434. Ans.(c)

S435. Ans.(c)

S436. Ans.(d)

S437. Ans.(c)

S438. Ans.(a)



S439. Ans.(d)
S440. Ans.(d)
S441. Ans.(c)
S442. Ans.(b)
S443. Ans.(c)
S444. Ans.(c)
S445. Ans.(d)
S446. Ans.(c)
S447. Ans.(d)
S448. Ans.(d)
S449. Ans.(c)
S450. Ans.(b)
S451. Ans.(b)
S452. Ans.(c)
S453. Ans.(b)
S454. Ans.(c)
S455. Ans.(b)
S456. Ans.(c)
S457. Ans.(c)
S458. Ans.(a)
S459. Ans.(b)
S460. Ans.(b)

S461. Ans.(b)

Sol. The primary reading and spelling characteristics of dyslexia are as follows:

- Difficulty reading real words in isolation;
- Difficulty accurately decoding nonsense words;
- Slow, inaccurate, or labored oral reading (lack of reading fluency);
- Difficulty with learning to spell.



S462. Ans.(c)

Sol. Learns rapidly

S463. Ans.(a)

Sol. Craft education be given to retarded child

S464. Ans.(b)

Sol. Through example

S465. Ans.(b)

Sol. In the identification of the gifted children we must give priority to the result of objective tests

S466. Ans.(d)

Sol. Substitution of other goals

S467. Ans.(b)

Sol. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 was applied in country 1st April, 2010

S468. Ans.(d)

Sol. In NCF 2005 the objective of including Art Education in school is -

(a) To appreciate cultural heritage.

(b) To develop students, personality and mental health.

S469. Ans.(b)

Sol. When a test measures an individual's ability consistently accurately, then that test is known as Reliability

S470. Ans.(b)

Sol. Formative evaluation is typically conducted during the development or improvement of a program or course. Summative evaluation involves making judgments about the efficacy of a program or course at its conclusion.

S471. Ans.(b)

Sol. Action research is a means of conducting research that focuses on solving a problem. Action researchers partner with those working in settings, such as organizations or schools, so that, together, they can better understand how people are interacting and identify means for improvement.

Fundamental research is defined as basic and applied research in the areas of science and engineering where the resulting information is intended to be published and shared broadly within the scientific community with no governmental restrictions

S472. Ans.(d)

Sol. Achievement tests can be administered in different period of time. When it is based on time or period factor, the test is summative test, daily test, weekly test, fortnightly test, monthly test, quarterly test, half yearly test, annual test or final examination at the end of course of study of an academic year.

S473. Ans.(d)

Sol. By motor development we mean the development of Strength and Speed in the use of arms and legs.

S474. Ans.(c)

Sol. "The twentieth century has come to be designated as the century of the child." This definition is given by Crow and Crow

S475. Ans.(b)

Sol. Late Childhood extends from the age of 6 years to 12 years, beginning with the child's entry into formal schooling and ending in the advent of puberty. This is the period of excellence and pseudo - maturity.

S476. Ans.(b)

Sol. . The origin of human life can be traced to a single cell

S477. Ans.(c)

Sol. Full of morality

S478. Ans.(a)

Sol. Use of Symbols

S479. Ans.(b)

Sol. Adults

S480. Ans.(b)

Sol. The name of the theory advocating sudden solution to the problem is Theory of insight

S481. Ans.(a)

Sol. "Sensation is a gateway of knowledge." This statement is Mental Development

S482. Ans.(c)

Sol. levels of learning - Facts, Information, Knowledge - how, Comprehension, Wisdom.

S483. Ans.(a)

S484. Ans.(c)

Sol. Cattell analyzed the T-data and Q-data using a mathematical technique called factor analysis to look at which types of behavior tended to be grouped together in the same people. He identified 16 personality traits / factors common to all people. Cattell made a distinction between source and surface traits. Cattell (1957) identified 16 factors or dimensions of personality: warmth, reasoning, emotional stability, dominance, liveliness, rule-consciousness, social boldness, sensitivity, vigilance, abstractedness, privateness, apprehension, openness to change, self-reliance, perfectionism, and tension

S485. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Thematic Apperception Test, or TAT, is a type of projective test that involves describing ambiguous scenes. Popularly known as the "picture interpretation technique," it was developed by American psychologists Henry A. Murray and Christina D. Morgan at Harvard University in the 1930s. The TAT is a widely used projective test for the assessment of children and adults. It is designed to reveal an individual's perception of interpersonal relationships. Thirty-one picture cards serve as stimuli for stories and descriptions about relationships or social situations.

S486. Ans.(a)

Sol. Practical intelligence is the ability that individuals use to find the best fit between themselves and the demands of the environment.

S487. Ans.(d)

Sol. Guilford proposed a three-dimensional structure of intellect. According to Guilford, intellectual activity or traits has three dimensions—“Operations”, “Contents”, and “Product”.

S488. Ans.(b)

Sol. The object in the environment which an organism tries to attain is called Motive

S489. Ans.(c)

Sol. In Individual difference we find Variability and Normality

S490. Ans.(b)

Sol. Meredith’s study has shown that children of those families are in general more healthy and developed which are at a higher social level.

S491. Ans.(c)

Sol. Dyslexia results from the differences in the structure and function of the brain.

S492. Ans.(a)

Sol. An individual whose mental quotient is below 70 is normally spoken of as mentally retarded.

S493. Ans.(b)

Sol. Gifted children have ability to absorb abstract concept.

S494. Ans.(b)

Sol. Indirect methods of tension reduction are often known as Defence mechanism

S495. Ans.(c)

Sol. Healthy conditions of their living

S496. Ans.(a)

Sol. In Teaching Process student is Dependent variable

S497. Ans.(a)

S498. Ans.(a)

Sol. NCF 2005 lays emphasis on Learning by doing

S499. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Triangle Evaluation Model proposes simultaneous measurement of structure, process, and outcome variables in all evaluations of the impact of health information technology on healthcare quality and safety.

S500. Ans.(c)

Sol. The solution of the problems are put in practice and not evaluated.

S501. Ans.(b)

Sol. Extrapolation : When you make an extrapolation, you take facts and observations about a present or known situation and use them to make a prediction about what might eventually happen.

S502. Ans.(a)

Sol. Kavya notes down the errors committed by learners of the class and discusses them one in a fortnight, what is this practice known as Providing feedback

S503. Ans.(b)

Sol. Make Ria understand the meaning and sound pattern and get the class as a whole to listen to these words through an audio – visual medium

S504. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ritu often makes errors in subject verb concord. The teacher can help her by taking up many examples for the entire class and paying special attention to Ritu

S505. Ans.(b)

Sol. They lack enough competence and the structures of the two languages are different

S506. Ans.(c)

Sol. Has over generalized the rule for making past tense verbs, showing that learning is taking place

S507. Ans.(c)

Sol. “Good, it will provide a good opportunity for the children to learn to help each other and be supportive.”

S508. Ans.(b)

Sol. Collaboration

S509. Ans.(a)

Sol. An inclusive class is that in which differently abled learners study with normal students

S510. Ans.(a)

Sol. Gender stereotypes and bias among learners can be discouraged by enabling all learners to cook and sew irrespective of gender

S511. Ans.(c)

Sol. Gifted students usually excel in a single domain

S512. Ans.(a)

Sol. Multiple intelligences refers to a theory describing the different ways students learn and acquire information. These multiple intelligences range from the use of words, numbers, pictures and music, to the importance of social interactions, introspection, physical movement and being in tune with nature.

S513. Ans.(a)

Sol. It is the active creation of knowledge structures from personal experience. When meaningful learning occurs, it produces a series of changes within our entire cognitive structure, modifying existing concepts and forming new linkages between concepts.

S514. Ans.(a)

Sol. Conditioning is central to learning. It process of modifying one's behavior with the help of some preparation or training. Behaviourism theory is an idea which states that learning takes place owing to conditioning.

S515. Ans.(d)

Sol. The word divergent is partly defined as “tending to be different or develop in different directions.” Divergent thinking refers to the way the mind generates ideas beyond proscribed expectations and rote thinking—what is usually referred to thinking outside the box, and is often associated with creativity.

S516. Ans.(a)

Sol. Thinking is a higher cognitive process. In the literature, it has been defined primarily in two ways; one category of definition considers thinking as a problem-solving activity. While the other class of definition considers it as a mechanism of an internal representation of the external world.

S517. Ans.(a)

Sol. Zero transfer just means that previous skills or information have zero effect on learning new skills or information. In other words, in this case the old information neither helps nor hurts the new information or skill.

S518. Ans.(c)

Sol. Thorndike's theory consists of three primary laws: (1) law of effect - responses to a situation which are followed by a rewarding state of affairs will be strengthened and become habitual responses to that situation, (2) law of readiness - a series of responses can be chained together to satisfy some goal which will result in annoyance if blocked, and (3) law of exercise - connections become strengthened with practice and weakened when practice is discontinued.

S519. Ans.(c)

Sol. A law which states that learning is dependent upon the learner's readiness to act, which facilitates the strengthening of the bond between stimulus and response. Thus, an athlete who is highly motivated and eager to learn is more likely to be receptive to learning than one who is poorly motivated.

S520. Ans.(a)

Sol. Reinforcement learning is a machine learning training method based on rewarding desired behaviors and/or punishing undesired ones. In general, a reinforcement learning agent is able to perceive and interpret its environment, take actions and learn through trial and error.

S521. Ans.(c)

Sol. The dogs salivating for food is the unconditioned response in Pavlov's experiment. A conditioned stimulus is a stimulus that can eventually trigger a conditioned response. In the described experiment, the conditioned stimulus was the ringing of the bell, and the conditioned response was salivation.

S522. Ans.(c)

Sol. Hull's

S523. Ans.(b)

Sol. The drive reduction theory of motivation became popular during the 1940s and 1950s as a way to explain behavior, learning, and motivation. The theory was created by behaviorist Clark Hull and further developed by his collaborator Kenneth Spence. According to the theory, the reduction of drives is the primary force behind motivation.

- **Sign Learning (E. Tolman)** Tolman's theorizing has been called purposive behaviorism and is often considered the bridge between behaviorism and cognitive theory. According to Tolman's theory of sign learning, an organism learns by pursuing signs to a goal, i.e., learning is acquired through meaningful behavior.
- **Insight, in learning theory**, immediate and clear learning or understanding that takes place without overt trial-and-error testing. Insight occurs in human learning when people recognize relationships (or make novel associations between objects or actions) that can help them solve new problems

S524. Ans.(b)

Sol. In Gagne's hierarchy, the assumption is that Lower order learning occurs before higher order learning

S525. Ans.(b)

Sol. The following are the set of statements appropriately differentiates between classical and operant conditioning paradigm

- Classical conditioning substitution whereas operant conditioning S-R conditioning where S is made contingent on R.
- In classical conditioning reinforcement precedes a response while in operant conditioning it follows a response.
- The association between two stimuli is a critical factor in learning through classical conditioning while the response and reinforcement contingency is important for learning in operant conditioning.

S526. Ans.(c)

Sol. The unconditioned stimulus precedes the appearance of conditioned stimulus.

S527. Ans.(b)

Sol. The person's aversion even to green cars is an example of Generalization

S528. Ans.(c)

Sol. A form of conditioning in which the onset of the conditioned Stimulus (CS) precedes the onset of the unconditioned Stimulus (UCS) and the presentation of CS and UCS does not overlap is termed as Trace conditioning

S529. Ans.(d)

Sol. After several visits to the doctor for chemotherapy, Anita finds that she begins to feel nauseous just sitting in the waiting room. According to classical conditioning, Anita's feeling of nausea in the absence of chemotherapy is A conditioned response

S530. Ans.(d)

Sol. The five laws of perceptual organization are as follows: the Law of Similarity, the Law of Pragnanz, the Law of Proximity, the Law of Continuity, and the Law of Closure (Cherry, Gestalt Laws of Perceptual Organization)

S531. Ans.(a)

Sol. Adrenaline and noradrenaline are two separate but related hormones and neurotransmitters. They are produced in the centre (medulla) of the adrenal glands and in some neurons of the central nervous system.

S532. Ans.(c)

S533. Ans.(a)

Sol. Defense mechanisms are psychological strategies that are unconsciously used to protect a person from anxiety arising from unacceptable thoughts or feelings.

S534. Ans.(a)

Sol. Emotional intelligence may be associated with Intrapersonal and interpersonal domain of theory of Multiple Intelligence.

S535. Ans.(d)

Sol. The common Latin root word of emotion and motivation, "movere" (to move)

S536. Ans.(a)

Sol. When a need arise there is a state of tension. tensions are emotional states which accompany needs.

S537. Ans.(b)

Sol. The avoidance-avoidance conflict refers to making a decision between two equally undesirable choices. A simple example of this could be making a decision between doing a homework assignment or doing housework. This type of conflict would normally be settled by an assessment of the relative importance of the two tasks.

S538. Ans.(d)

S539. Ans.(d)

Sol. Maslow hypothesized that within every human being there exists a hierarchy of five needs. These needs are physiological, safety, love and belongingness, ego or self esteem and self – actualization.

S540. Ans.(b) Freud proposed that psychological development in childhood takes place during five psychosexual stages: oral, anal, phallic, latency and genital.

S541. Ans.(b)

Sol. Principles of development include:

- Principle of integration
- Principle of interrelation
- Principle of interaction
- Principle of predictability
- Principles of Continuity
- Principle of individual differences
- Principle of uniformity of pattern
- Principle of lack of uniformity in the rate of development.
- Principle of proceeding from general from specific responses.

S542. Ans.(c)

Sol. Development does not proceed at the same pace for all. It varies from one individual to another. It is also known as Principle of lack of uniformity in the rate of development.

S543. Ans.(d)

Sol. All those factors which lie within the individual are called internal factors. These factors include heredity, biological or constitutional factors, intelligence, emotional factors, social nature. It affects his/her social behaviour, moral judgment and emotional growth.

S544. Ans.(a)

Sol. The principle of development allows the teacher to know about the varied learning styles and the pattern of the development. Knowledge of this enables the teacher how she/he can cater to the different learning styles in her/ his classroom.

S545. Ans.(c)

Sol. Gesell asserted that all children go through the same stages of development in the same sequence, although each child may move through these stages at their own rate Gesell's Maturational

S546. Ans.(b)

Sol. Development is a sequential and slow process". Skinner is associated with this thought.

S547. Ans.(b)

Sol. Development refers to an increase in structure for **better and enhanced functioning of organs**. It is a wide and continuous process, thus there are **some principles** that need to be followed for a better understanding of the concept.

The above-mentioned idea is associated with the "**Principle of Continuity**". This principle defines that development is a continuous process from the **womb to the tomb** and **continues gradually until reaching its maximum growth**.

S548. Ans.(a)

Sol. Development of concepts is primarily a part of Intellectual development.

S549. Ans.(c)

Sol. Growth refers to the physical development, i.e, increase in weight, height and changes in body proportions.

S550. Ans.(c)

Sol. Adolescence is a transitional stage of physical and psychological development that generally occurs during the period from puberty to legal adulthood. Adolescence is usually associated with the teenage years, but its physical, psychological or cultural expressions may begin earlier and end later. It is a stage where child develops the feeling of shame and pride.

S551. Ans.(a)

S552. Ans.(c)

S553. Ans.(b)

S554. Ans.(a)

S555. Ans.(b)

S556. Ans.(d)

S557. Ans.(b)

S558. Ans.(d)

S559. Ans.(d)

S560. Ans.(d)

S561. Ans.(c)

Sol. Gifted students usually excel in a single domain

S562. Ans.(a)

Sol. Multiple intelligences refers to a theory describing the different ways students learn and acquire information. These multiple intelligences range from the use of words, numbers, pictures and music, to the importance of social interactions, introspection, physical movement and being in tune with nature.

S563. Ans.(a)

Sol. $Z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{130 - 100}{15} = 2 = 97.7\% = 98\%$

According to the Stanford Binet Intelligence Scale index 2 of Z refers to 97.7% which is approx. 98%.

S564. Ans.(a)

Sol. Gardner theorizes that people do not have just an intellectual capacity, but have many kinds of intelligence, including musical, interpersonal, spatial-visual, and linguistic intelligences.

S565. Ans.(c)

S566. Ans.(a)

Sol. The triarchic theory describes three distinct types of intelligence that a person can possess. Sternberg calls these three types practical intelligence, creative intelligence, and analytical intelligence.

S567. Ans.(b)

Sol. The first modern intelligence test in IQ history was developed in 1904, by Alfred Binet (1857-1911) and Theodore Simon (1873-1961).

S568. Ans.(d)

Sol. Skills is associated with emotional intelligence: self awareness, selfregulation, empathy, social skills, motivation

S569. Ans.(c)

Sol. Theory of multiple intelligence are:

- Linguistic intelligence
- Logical-mathematical intelligence
- Spatial intelligence
- Bodily-Kinesthetic intelligence
- Musical intelligence
- Interpersonal intelligence
- Intrapersonal intelligence
- Naturalist intelligence

S570. Ans.(c)

Sol. General intelligence, also known as g factor, refers to the existence of a broad mental capacity that influences performance on cognitive ability measures.

According to Spearman, this g factor was responsible for overall performance on mental ability tests.

S571. Ans.(c)

S572. Ans.(d)

S573. Ans.(a)

S574. Ans.(b)

S575. Ans.(b)

S576. Ans.(c)

S577. Ans.(c)

S578. Ans.(a)

S579. Ans.(c)

S580. Ans.(d)

S581. Ans.(b)

Sol. Piaget divides this developmental period into four stages. Each stage is reached or attained by an individual at a particular age. In other words, cognitive development of every individual is age and stage bound.

S582. Ans.(b)

Sol. Charles Spearman developed his two-factor theory of intelligence using factor analysis. His research not only led him to develop the concept of the g factor of general intelligence, but also the s factor of specific intellectual abilities.



S583. Ans.(d)

Sol. Children whose mental age is lower than chronological age are called Retarded children

S584. Ans.(a)

Sol. Five content dimensions (broad areas of information to which the human intellect applies operations) in the Guilford's model are :

- Visual : information perceived through seeing
- Auditory : information perceived through hearing
- Symbolic : information perceived as symbols or signs that stand for something else (arabic numerals, letters of an alphabet, musical and scientific notations)
- Semantic : concerned with verbal meaning and ideas
- Behavioral : information perceived as acts of people

S585. Ans.(a)

Sol. The theory of multiple intelligences was developed in 1983 by Dr. Howard Gardner, professor of education at Harvard University. It suggests that the traditional notion of intelligence, based on I.Q. testing, is far too limited. Instead, Dr. Gardner proposes eight different intelligences to account for a broader range of human potential in children and adults.

S586. Ans.(b)**S587. Ans.(a)****S588. Ans.(c)****S589. Ans.(d)**

Sol. The Emotional Intelligence Scale (EIS) addressed four domain of emotional intelligence, namely, Self-Awareness, Self-Management, Social-Awareness and Social-Skills. Accordingly these four domains were selected for the construct.

S590. Ans.(a)

Sol. Daniel Goleman's model (1998) focuses on EI as a wide array of competencies and skills that drive leadership performance, and consists of five areas: Self-awareness, self regulation, social skill, empathy, motivation.

S591. Ans.(b)

Sol. Edward Thorndike developed the first three laws of learning: readiness, exercise, and effect. He set also the law of effect which means that any behavior that is followed by pleasant consequences is likely to be repeated, and any behavior followed by unpleasant consequences is likely to be avoided.

S592. Ans.(c)

Sol. Edward Thorndike had a powerful impact on reinforcement theory and behavior analysis, providing the basic framework for empirical laws in behavior psychology with his law of effect. In his experiment, a cat was placed in a series of puzzle boxes in order to study the law of effect in learning.

S593. Ans.(a)

Sol. The triarchic theory describes three distinct types of intelligence that a person can possess. Sternberg calls these three types practical intelligence, creative intelligence, and analytical intelligence.

S594. Ans.(d)

Sol. A teacher engages her learners in a number of group activities such as group discussions, group projects, etc. The learning dimension it highlights is Learning as a social activity

S595. Ans.(a)

Sol. A teacher always helps her learner link the knowledge they have derived in one subject area with the knowledge from other subject areas this helps to promote Correlation and transfer of knowledge

S596. Ans.(d)

Sol. Observation skills are the teacher trying to develop in the learners

S597. Ans.(c)

Sol. It was once thought that taking courses such as Latin would lead a person to think more logically. This assumption is called the " Theory of Formal Discipline." Thorndike (1923) studied it and concluded that the expectation of any large difference in general improvement of the mind from one study to another was false

S598. Ans.(b)

Sol. Associative learning is a form of conditioning, a theory that states behavior can be modified or learned based on a stimulus and a response. Associative learning occurs when you learn something based on a new stimulus. Two types of associative learning exist: classical conditioning, such as in Pavlov's dog; and operant conditioning, or the use of reinforcement through rewards and punishments.

S599. Ans.(d)

Sol. Skinner theorized that if a behavior is followed by reinforcement, that behavior is more likely to be repeated, but if it is followed by some sort of aversive stimuli or punishment, it is less likely to be repeated

S600. Ans.(b)

Sol. Style of learning is most important in the process learning

S601. Ans.(b)

Sol. Open-ended questions! Open-ended questions are an effective way to challenge your students and learn more about how they think. They encourage extended responses and allow your students to reason, think, and reflect. Some examples of open-ended question include, "What do you think... ?" and "How did you decide... ?"

S602. Ans.(d)

Sol. Learning is influenced by a learner's emotions

S603. Ans.(a)

Sol. Learning is facilitated by social actions.

S604. Ans.(c)

Sol. Reward is an important activity to enable children to learn

S605. Ans.(b)

Sol. To enable students to think independently and become effective learners, it is important for a teacher to teach students how to monitor their own learning.

S606. Ans.(a)

Sol. Factors Affect learning:

- Motivation of the learner.
- Maturation of the learner.
- Teaching strategies.
- Physical and emotional health of the learner

S607. Ans.(d)

Sol. Meaningful learning is active creation of knowledge structures from personal experience.

S608. Ans.(a)

Sol. Transmitting information to the students in a didactic manner.

S609. Ans.(b)

Sol. Differences in 'Learning Styles' among learners may be attributed to thinking strategies adopted by learner.

S610. Ans.(b)

Sol. Concepts are important vehicles in Thinking processes.

S611. Ans.(b)

Sol. The concept of Mental age indicates the level of intelligence achieved, but without reference to chronological age, it gives no indication of the brightness or dullness of the individual.

S612. Ans.(b)

Sol. The bright normal person has an IQ of 110-119

S613. Ans.(c)

Sol. The skill of a person who inherits musical voice depends on heredity and environment

S614. Ans.(a)

Sol. One way to select traits is to take a broad array of descriptions and simplify it by seeing which traits go together in clusters. This procedure is called Factor analysis. Factor analysis is a multivariate statistical technique for data reduction. It has many applications in psychology. In this technique, several variables are reduced to few latent variables for explaining group characteristics. Factor analysis technique is used for both explorative and confirmative studies.

S615. Ans.(b)

Sol. Jerome S. Bruner

S616. Ans.(a)

Sol. Metacognition refers to what you know, about what you know and how accurately you can assess your own cognitive processes.

S617. Ans.(c)

Sol. Spearman's theory of intelligence explained intelligence in terms of general intelligence and Specific abilities.

S618. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sternberg's componential sub-theory is called the triarchic theory. Psychologist Robert Sternberg defined intelligence as "mental activity directed toward purposive adaptation to, selection, and shaping of real-world environments relevant to one's life"; Sternberg proposed what he referred to as "successful intelligence," which involves three different factors:

- Analytical intelligence: Your ability to evaluate information and solve problems
- Creative intelligence: Your ability to come up with new ideas
- Practical intelligence: Your ability to adapt to a changing environment

S619. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

S620. Ans.(d)

Sol. Guilford

S621. Ans.(b)

Sol. Child is working very hard for her examination. Her behavior is an indicator of her High achievement motivation

S622. Ans.(a)

Sol. A child was pricked by the thorn of a red rose and got hurt. Later on he/she started expressing fear towards a red dress and now anything red in colour. This is an example of A stimulus generalization. In the conditioning process, stimulus generalization is the tendency for the conditioned stimulus to evoke similar responses after the response has been conditioned.

S623. Ans.(b)

Sol. "The responses which are followed by satisfying after-effects tends to be learned", is The law of effect. The law of effect principle developed by Edward Thorndike suggested that responses closely followed by satisfaction will become firmly attached to the situation and, therefore, more likely to reoccur when the situation is repeated.

S624. Ans.(d)

Sol. Law of exercise enables students to Problem solving. The law of exercise simply states that drill or practice helps in increasing efficiency and durability of learning..... This law does not take into account the individual student's skill level when first taking on a new task.

S625. Ans.(c)

Sol. The law of response by analogy refers to responses that occur due to similarity to a prior experience. Also called the law of transfer or the theory of identical elements.

S626. Ans.(d)

Sol. A-(iii),B-(ii),C-(iv),D-(i)

S627. Ans.(d)

Sol. Goal

S628. Ans.(b)

Sol. According to Tolman's theory of sign learning, an organism learns by pursuing signs to a goal, i.e., learning is acquired through meaningful behavior. Tolman emphasized the organized aspect of learning: "The stimuli which are allowed in are not connected by just simple one-to-one switches to the outgoing responses. Rather the incoming impulses are usually worked over and elaborated in the central control room into a tentative cognitive-like map of the environment.

S629. Ans.(a)

Sol. By organizing a creational activity in classroom related to the particular topic

S630. Ans.(a)

Sol. It is difficult for teachers to assess pupils' readiness for a learning task because. All the elements of readiness do not mature at same time.

S631. Ans.(d)

Sol. In America during world war 1st, the testing of the intelligence of individuals began in groups

S632. Ans.(a)

Sol. "Give me a dozen of healthy children I can make them Doctor, Judge, Begger and even a Thief" – Comment made by J.B. Watson

S633. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Naturalist intelligence focuses on how people relate to their natural surroundings. Naturalists have a special ability to grow plants, vegetables and fruit.

S634. Ans.(a)

Sol. The statement Majority of the people are average, a few very bright and a few very full is based on the established principle of distribution of intelligence

S635. Ans.(c)

Sol. IQ stands for intelligence quotient. It is a value that can be calculated with the formula of $IQ = (\text{intelligence age}/\text{chronological age}) \times 100 = (15/12) \times 100 = 125$

S636. Ans.(b)

Sol. The concept of mental age was introduced for the first time in Binet – Simon Scale - 1908

S637. Ans.(b)

Sol. A teacher makes use of a variety of tasks to cater to the different learning styles of her learners. She is influenced by Gardner's multiple intelligence theory

S638. Ans.(d)

Sol. "Logical mathematical intelligence" is associated with Multiple intelligence theory

S639. Ans.(d)

Sol. $IQ = (\text{intelligence age}/\text{chronological age}) \times 100$.

$75 = (\text{intelligence age}/16) \times 100$

intelligence age = 12

S640. Ans.(b)

Sol. IQ scores are generally highly correlated with academic performances.

S641. Ans.(a)

Sol. Arrange extra classes to help them

S642. Ans.(a)

Sol. A brief physical activity

S643. Ans.(b)

Sol. A rejected child

S644. Ans.(d)

Sol. A teacher should have

- Knowledge of his subject
- Knowledge of teaching methods
- Knowledge of students

S645. Ans.(b)

Sol. To make most children participate in learning

S646. Ans.(b)

Sol. a learning theory that organisms tend to learn those responses that result in a preferred level of stimulation or excitation. Also called optimal stimulation principle.

S647. Ans.(c)

Sol. Giving homework

S648. Ans.(a)

Sol. Give him reading exercise of a lower level

S649. Ans.(d)

Sol. Height and weight of child

S650. Ans.(b)

Sol. Teachers are closely associated with the Observing process.

S651. Ans.(c)

S652. Ans.(d)

S653. Ans.(c)

S654. Ans.(d)

S655. Ans.(b)

S656. Ans.(c)

S657. Ans.(b)

S658. Ans.(c)

S659. Ans.(a)

S660. Ans.(b)

S661. Ans.(d)

Sol. In a child-centered classroom, children generally learn Individually and groups

S662. Ans.(b)

Sol. John Dewey

S663. Ans.(a)

Sol. Classrooms after the implementation of RTE Act 2009 are Age-wise more homogeneous

S664. Ans.(c)

Sol. In an effective classroom, The children look up to the teacher for guidance and support to facilitate their learning.

S665. Ans.(c)

Sol. A class in which the students are sitting in groups and the teacher takes turns to go to each group

S666. Ans.(c)

Sol. Learning – centered approach means Methods where learner’s own initiative and efforts are involved in learning

S667. Ans.(c)

Sol. Progressive education is a reaction to the traditional style of teaching. It’s a pedagogical movement that values experience over learning facts at the expense of understanding what is being taught. Progressive education entails that the classroom is Democratic and there is space given to children for understanding

S668. Ans.(c)

Sol. In a progressive classroom setup, the teacher facilitates by providing an environment that Promotes discovery

S669. Ans.(b)

Sol. Child-centred pedagogy means:

- A. the teacher leading all the learning in the classroom.
- B. the teacher dictating the children what should be done.
- C. giving primacy to children’s experiences and their voices.
- D. enabling the children to follow prescribed information.

S670. Ans.(c)

Sol. According to the right to education act, 2009, children with special needs should study In inclusively education setups with provisions to cater to their individual needs.

S671. Ans.(b)

Sol. A teacher engages her learners in a fun activity before beginning a new lesson. The purpose of this activity is to motivate and energize the learners

S672. Ans.(d)

Sol. The example of specification of understanding objective is able to classify, identify and differentiate .

S673. Ans.(b)

Sol. Identify their weak areas of learning and provide remedial measures accordingly

S674. Ans.(d)

Sol. Doing activities with children will be effective only if she believes that activity based education will help the child in understanding the concepts

S675. Ans.(b)

Sol. In order to promote the process of co-operative learning, the teacher should assign group projects

S676. Ans.(c)

Sol. In the teaching process teacher has an important position

S677. Ans.(a)

Sol. The emphasis from teaching to learning can be shifted by adopting child centered pedagogy

S678. Ans.(d)

Sol. A teacher never gives answers to question herself. She encourages her students to suggest answers, have group discussion and adopt collaborative learning. This approach is based on the principle of Active Participation

S679. Ans.(b)

Sol. Availability of teaching learning resources

S680. Ans.(a)

Sol. when a child gets bored while doing a task, it is sign that the task may have become mechanically repetitive.

S681. Ans.(a)

Sol. Motivation is the basic purpose of evaluation.

S682. Ans.(d)

Sol. According to theories of motivation, a teacher can enhance learning by setting realistic expectations from students

S683. Ans.(a)

Sol. A teacher can motivate the students by giving suitable prizes

S684. Ans.(d)

Sol. Primary motives come to action when the physio-logical balance of the body is upset. This balance is called homeostasis.

S685. Ans.(a)

Sol. The inappropriate method of motivation is Punishment

S686. Ans.(b)

Sol. Motivation, in the process of learning, creates interest for learning among young learners

S687. Ans.(a)

Sol. They always succeed

S688. Ans.(a)

Sol. A student works hard to clear an entrance test for admission into a medical college. The student is said to be motivated intrinsically

S689. Ans.(c)

S690. Ans.(c)

Sol. Main characteristic of the 'emotionally motivated children' is their balanced way of presenting their view point.

S691. Ans.(b)

Sol. An object (such as a book, picture, or map) or device (such as a dvd or computer) used by a teacher to enhance or enliven classroom instruction audiovisual teaching aids.

S692. Ans.(c)

Sol. Children should not ask any questions

S693. Ans.(b)

Sol. Make lesson most interesting

S694. Ans.(b)

Sol. Making teaching interesting

S695. Ans.(b)

Sol. Distributed learning is a general term used to describe a multi – media method of instructional delivery that includes a mix of Web – based instruction, streaming video conferencing, face – to – face classroom time, distance learning through television or video, or other Combinations of electronic and traditional educational models.

1. Massed practice refers to conditions in which individuals practice a task continuously without rest.
2. Spaced Learning is a learning method in which highly condensed learning content is repeated three times, with two 10 – minute breaks during which distractor activities such as physical activities are performed by the students. Spaced Practice refers to conditions in which individuals are given rest intervals within the practice sessions.

S696. Ans.(d)

S697. Ans.(c)

Sol. It should logically cover the entire field of the subject

S698. Ans.(c)

Sol. Putting a question to students and then writing the answer as stated by them

S699. Ans.(c)

Sol. Writing the important and notable points

S700. Ans.(b)

Sol. The epidiascope is an instrument which can project images or printed matter or small opaque objects on a screen or it can project images of a 4" × 4" slide. With the help of any epidiascope, any chart, diagram, map, photo – graph and picture can be projected on the screen without tearing it off from the book. No slide is needed for this purpose.

S701. Ans.(b)

S702. Ans.(c)

Sol. Interval schedules may specify a fixed time period between reinforcers (Fixed Interval schedule) or a variable time period between reinforcers (Variable Interval schedule).

Ratio schedule require a certain number of operant responses (e.g., 10 responses) to produce the next reinforcer. The required number of responses may be fixed from one reinforcer to the next (Fixed Ratio schedule) or it may vary from one reinforcer to the next (Variable Ratio schedule).

S703. Ans.(c)

Sol. In negative reinforcement, a response or behavior is strengthened by stopping, removing, or avoiding a negative outcome or aversive stimulus.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. Primary reinforcer - stimulus that naturally strengthens any response that precedes it (e.g., food, water, sex) without the need for any learning on the part of the organism. These reinforcers are naturally reinforcing.

Secondary/conditioned reinforcer - a previously neutral stimulus that acquires the ability to strengthen responses because the stimulus has been paired with a primary reinforcer.

S705. Ans.(b)

Sol. An aversive stimulus suppresses behavior it follows (punishment) and increases behavior which allows a person to escape or avoid it (negative reinforcement).

S706. Ans.(b)

Sol. Shaping is used in teaching a complex behavior or chain of behaviors.

S707. Ans.(b)

Sol. High-road transfer involves cognitive understanding; purposeful and conscious analysis; mindfulness; and application of strategies that cut across disciplines.

S708. Ans.(b)

S709. Ans.(c)

S710. Ans.(b)

S711. Ans.(d)

Sol. The objective of non-formal adult education is, by taking a point of departure in the courses and activities, to increase the individual's general and academic insight and skills and enhance the ability and desire to take responsibility for their own life, as well as taking an active and engaged part in society.

S712. Ans.(c)

Sol. Operation Blackboard is a centrally sponsored programme which was started in 1987 immediately after the Rajiv Gandhi National Policy on Education of 1986 was released to supply the bare minimum crucial facilities to all primary schools in the country. The objective of the scheme is providing students studying in primary settings with the necessary institutional equipment and instructional material to facilitate their education.

S713. Ans.(a)

Sol. Theory of Instinct - M.C. Dougal

S714. Ans.(d)**S715. Ans.(b)**

Sol. The University Grants Commission of India is a statutory body set up by the Indian Union government in accordance to the UGC Act 1956 under Ministry of Human Resource Development, and is charged with coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of higher education.

S716. Ans.(b)**S717. Ans.(b)****S718. Ans.(d)**

Sol. In projective technique, the subject does not know what he is giving about his personality to others.

S719. Ans.(a)**S720. Ans.(d)****S721. Ans.(b)**

Sol. Black-board in Visual-aids group/category of teaching-aids

S722. Ans.(d)

Sol. Teachers who are skilled at communication, classroom management and appropriate discipline techniques create a positive learning environment. Although being well versed in your subject area is important, being able to communicate necessary skills and concepts in a way students can understand is crucial.

S723. Ans.(b)

Sol. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) refers to a system of school-based evaluation of students that covers all aspects of students development. It is a developmental process of assessment which emphasizes on two fold objectives. These objectives are continuity in evaluation and assessment of broad based learning and behavioural outcomes on the other. In this scheme the term `continuous` is meant to emphasise that evaluation of identified aspects of students `growth and development` is a continuous process rather than an event, built into the total teaching-learning process and spread over the entire span of academic session. It means regularity of assessment, frequency of unit testing, diagnosis of learning gaps, use of corrective measures, retesting and for their self evaluation.

S724. Ans.(a)

Sol. “Stress should be laid on principle of Co-operative activity, flowing accuracy, initiative and individual responsibility in learning” has been stated by Gandhiji

S725. Ans.(b)

Sol. Teachers who are enthusiastic in the classroom teaching involve the students in the teaching-learning process

S726. Ans.(d)

Sol. Small-group discussion allows presenters to announce a topic or idea for group discussion among participants. A small-group discussion follows democratic guidelines and allows everyone to contribute many ideas for others to discuss and reflect upon.

S727. Ans.(b)

Sol. An effective teaching aid is one which activates all faculties

S728. Ans.(b)

Sol. The essence of an effective classroom environment is lively student-teacher interaction

S729. Ans.(c)

Sol. Content mastery and interactive

S730. Ans.(a)

Sol. Teaching aids are an integral component in any classroom. The many benefits of teaching aids include helping learners improve reading comprehension skills, illustrating or reinforcing a skill or concept, differentiating instruction and relieving anxiety or boredom by presenting information in a new and exciting way.

S731. Ans.(a)

S732. Ans.(a)

S733. Ans.(a)

Sol. These 4 institutions are: (i) The Family or household (ii) The Market (iii) The community and (iv) The state.

S734. Ans.(b)

S735. Ans.(c)

S736. Ans.(c)

S737. Ans.(b)

S738. Ans.(a)

Sol. A world view or worldview is the fundamental cognitive orientation of an individual or society encompassing the whole of the individual’s or society’s knowledge and point of view. Weltanschauung is a German word that often is translated as “worldview” or “world outlook” but just as frequently is treated as a calque or left untranslated. A Weltanschauung is a comprehensive conception or theory of the world and the place of humanity within it.

S739. Ans.(c)

Sol. In linguistics, the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis states that there are certain thoughts of an individual in one language that cannot be understood by those who live in another language. The hypothesis states that the way people think is strongly affected by their native languages. It is a controversial theory championed by linguist Edward Sapir and his student Benjamin Whorf.

S740. Ans.(c)

S741. Ans.(a)

Sol. Education is a triangular process of teachers, students and contents.

S742. Ans.(a)

Sol. Macro Lesson Plan: A Macro Lesson Plan is a teaching strategy and curriculum formulated by teacher for a specific subject to teach for a long period such as a semester, year, month, etc. It incorporates all the various topics that to be taught in a subject. Macro teaching occurs when a teacher provides instruction to the entire class at one time for an extended period of time, usually longer than 10 minutes. Micro Lesson Plan: A Micro Lesson Plan is a daily teaching strategy formulated by teachers for a specific day for a specific lesson/ subject. It incorporates a specific topic that needs to be taught for a particular period. Micro teaching occurs when a teacher works with a small group of students for a short period of time. Time duration for the microteaching-

- Teach : 6 Minutes.
- Feedback : 6 Minutes.
- Re-Plan :12 Minutes.
- Re-Teach : 6 Minutes.
- Re-Feedback : 6 Minutes.

S743. Ans.(a)

Sol. the type of lesson plans on the basis of objectives:

- Cognitive lesson plan
- Affective lesson plan
- Psychomotor lesson plan

S744. Ans.(c)

Sol. It is developed by students

S745. Ans.(d)

Sol. Wragg has suggested 5 to 10 students in a micro teaching class

S746. Ans.(d)

Sol. the merits of microteaching:

- Feedback helps in the improvement of method of teaching
- Due to shortage of time you divide the lesson plan into small units and thus gain mastery over the content
- It helps in self evaluation and teacher build up confidence in them

S747. Ans.(b)

Sol. Micro teacher is a Teaching training technique

S748. Ans.(b)

Sol. 5-10 min is the time of presentation in Micro teaching. Time duration for the microteaching-

- Teach : 6 Minutes.
- Feedback : 6 Minutes.
- Re-Plan :12 Minutes.
- Re-Teach : 6 Minutes.
- Re-Feedback : 6 Minutes.

S749. Ans.(a)

Sol. Planning

S750. Ans.(a)

Sol. Tests and quizzes can be considered ways of assessing student behavior at the end of a lesson or unit.

S751. Ans.(d)

Sol. Personal satisfaction in meeting targets

S752. Ans.(a)

Sol. Intrinsic motivation refers to behavior that is driven by internal rewards. In other words, the motivation to engage in a behavior arises from within the individual because it is naturally satisfying to you.

S753. Ans.(b)

Sol. External rewards are not enough to keep him/her motivated

S754. Ans.(a)

Sol. Achievement motivation is The tendency to persist and challenging tasks. Achievement Motivation is defined as behaviors dedicated to developing and demonstrating higher abilities.

S755. Ans.(c)

Sol. Need is often used interchangeably with the term “motivation”

S756. Ans.(d)

Sol. The process of motivation cycle i.e. Need, Drive, Arousal, Goal - directed behaviour, Achievement, Reduction of arousal

S757. Ans.(b)

Sol. A teacher wants to ensure that her students are motivated intrinsically She would focus of the processes of learning of individual children rather than on the final outcome.

S758. Ans.(c)

Sol. Help children set goals as per their interests and support them in working towards the same

S759. Ans.(d)

Sol. Learning is effective only when the students have intrinsic motivation desire to learn from inside

S760. Ans.(b)

Sol. Try to do it you will learn.

S761. Ans.(d)

Sol. Use of examples, Presentation of right questions and Vivid pronunciation and proper language fluency should be taken by a teacher for presentation of content along with demonstration.

S762. Ans.(d)

Sol. The defect of lecture-cum-demonstration method is that:

- It is not child- centered
- It creates obstacles in the development of scientific attitude
- It neglects direct experiences

S763. Ans.(c)

Sol. A heuristic method is an approach to finding a solution to a problem that originates from the ancient Greek word 'eurisko', meaning to 'find', 'search', or 'discover'. It is about using a practical method that doesn't necessarily need to be perfect.

S764. Ans.(b)

Sol. Discussion methods are a variety of forums for open-ended, collaborative exchange of ideas among a teacher and students or among students for the purpose of furthering students thinking, learning, problem solving, understanding, or literary appreciation.

S765. Ans.(b)

Sol. Generalization is the process in which you identify the common aspects or basic relationships in a variety of specific situations.

S766. Ans.(d)

Sol. Selection of Curriculum

S767. Ans.(a)

Sol. All of the techniques listed can be used in educational psychology so the correct answer is 'none of these'.

S768. Ans.(a)

Sol. A scoring guide use to evaluate the quality of students is called rubrics. A rubric is a scoring tool that explicitly represents the performance expectations for an assignment or piece of work. A rubric divides the assigned work into component parts and provides clear descriptions of the characteristics of the work associated with each component, at varying levels of mastery.

S769. Ans.(a)

Sol. The best method of evaluate the achievements of the students is the weekly examination

S770. Ans.(a)

Sol. Slow children derive benefit from a lecture than brighter one

S771. Ans.(d)

Sol. Social cognition

S772. Ans.(a)

Sol. Scaffolding

S773. Ans.(b)

Sol. The gap between what the child can do on their own and what they cannot do without assistance

S774. Ans.(c)

Sol. The More Knowledgeable Other

S775. Ans.(c)

Sol. Represents externalized thought; its function is to communicate with the self for the purpose of self-guidance and self-direction.

S776. Ans.(b)

Sol. Vygotsky suggested that children's cognitive development is fostered by interactions with people who are more capable or advanced in their thinking—people such as parents and teachers

S777. Ans.(c)

Sol. first, on the SOCIAL level between people (inter-psychological) and later on the INDIVIDUAL level, inside the child (into psychological)

S778. Ans.(c)

Sol. An active process that does not have to wait for readiness.

S779. Ans.(a)

Sol. Scaffolding

S780. Ans.(c)

Sol. Private Speech

S781. Ans.(a)

Sol. In the study of personality which sequence is most appropriate: Personality type, Personality trait, Psychoanalytic

S782. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Thematic Apperception Test is a type of projective test that involves describing ambiguous scenes. It was developed by psychologist Henry A. Murray and artist and lay psychoanalyst Christina D. Morgan during the 1930s. A class teacher administered thematic apperception Test to a group of students to assess their Personality. The Thematic Apperception Test, or TAT, is a projective measure intended to evaluate a person's patterns of thought, attitudes, observational capacity, and emotional responses to ambiguous test materials.

S783. Ans.(d)

Sol. We use defense mechanisms to protect ourselves from feelings of anxiety or guilt, which arise because we feel threatened, or because our id or superego becomes too demanding. Defense mechanisms operate at an unconscious level and help ward off unpleasant feelings (i.e., anxiety) or make good things feel better for the individual. Ego- defense mechanisms are natural and normal. When they get out of proportion (i.e., used with frequency), neuroses develop, such as anxiety states, phobias, obsessions, or hysteria.

S784. Ans.(c)

Sol. A student who fails in an examination makes a complaint that the examiner was strict. He/she is using a defense mechanism of Rationalization. Rationalization is a defense mechanism proposed by Anna Freud involving a cognitive distortion of "the facts" to make an event or an impulse less threatening.

S785. Ans.(d)

Sol. Melancholic individuals tend to be analytical and detail-oriented, and they are deep thinkers and feelers. They are introverted and try to avoid being singled out in a crowd. A melancholic personality leads to self-reliant individuals who are thoughtful, reserved, and often anxious. The Phlegmatic is the most stubborn of all the temperaments when it comes to making changes. Sanguine people are typically poor at tolerating boredom and will seek variety and entertainment. Naturally, this trait can sometimes negatively affect their romantic and other relationships. Choleric people are very savvy, analytical, and logical. Extremely practical and straightforward, they aren't necessarily good companions or particularly friendly.

S786. Ans.(d)

Sol. Projective test -a projective test is a personality test designed to let a person respond to ambiguous stimuli, presumably revealing hidden emotions and internal conflicts projected by the person into the test.

S787. Ans.(b)

Sol. Defense mechanisms are used by a normal person Unconsciously for adjustment.

S788. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Rorschach test is a psychological test in which subjects' perceptions of inkblots are recorded and then analyzed using psychological interpretation, complex algorithms, or both. Some psychologists use this test to examine a person's personality characteristics and emotional functioning.

S789. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to Freud, super Ego is properly developed during Latency period

S790. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Rorschach Inkblot Test is a projective psychological test consisting of 10 inkblots printed on cards (five in black and white, five in color) created in 1921 with the publication of Psychodiagnostik by Hermann Rorschach.

S791. Ans.(b)

Sol. By Allport, "Personality is the dynamic organisation within the individual of those Psycho physical system that determine his unique adjustment to his Environment."

S792. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ernest Kretschmer's Classification:

- Pyknic type
- Asthenic type
- Athletic type
- Dysplastic type

S793. Ans.(b)

Sol. William Sheldon's Classification: Sheldon has proposed a theory of personality correlating temperament and body type. He has divided people into three types:

- Endomorph
- Ectomorph
- Mesomorph

S794. Ans.(c)

Sol. Spranger evaluated personalities in terms of six ideals or value orientations; theoretical, economic, aesthetic, social political and religious "types" of personality traits.

S795. Ans.(d)

Sol. CG Jung's Classification: CG Jung has classified personality on the basis of sociability character as Introvert, Extrovert and ambivert

S796. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Type A and Type B types were first introduced during the 1950s by cardiologists Rosenman and Friedman, who were interested in how an individual's personality might serve as a predictor for heart disease later on in life.

S797. Ans.(d)

Sol. Hippocrates Classification: Sanguine Choleric, phlegmatic, Melancholic

- Kretschmer's Classification: Pyknic,
- Athletic, Asthenic, Dysplastic
- Jung's Classification: Introvert, Ambivert and Extrovert
- Fridman and Rosenman's Classification: type A and type B
- William Sheldon's Classification: Endomorph, Ectomorph and Mesomorph

S798. Ans.(a)

Sol. Common, Unique, surface and Source traits in personality defined by Raymond B Cattels

S799. Ans.(b)

Sol. Emotional stability or neuroticism is one of the five personality traits of the Big Five personality theory. Emotional stability refers to a person's ability to remain stable and balanced. At the other end of the scale, a person who is high in neuroticism has a tendency to easily experience negative emotions.

S800. Ans.(d)

Sol. Freud proposed that psychological development in childhood takes place during five psychosexual stages: oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital.

S801. Ans.(c)

Sol. Process of interaction among members of the society and imbibing social values.

S802. Ans.(c)

Sol. The son of a rickshaw puller struggles and becomes an engineer. This is an example of Social mobility. Social mobility is the movement of individuals, families, households, or other categories of people within or between social strata in a society. It is a change in social status relative to one's current social location within a given society.

S803. Ans.(b)

Sol. Social stratification refers to a society's categorization of its people into rankings of socioeconomic tiers based on factors like wealth, income, race, education, and power.

Example :

- People with different status living in an area
- A society divided into different social status.
- A Society consisting of upper and lower caste.

S804. Ans.(c)

Sol. Equality of opportunities in education implies that each student Gets facilities according to his abilities and interests.

S805. Ans.(a)

Sol. Disadvantaged sections or society consist of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Women, Physically handicapped and Rural people

S806. Ans.(a)

Sol. the subject matter of Educational Sociology

- Social Processes and Social change
- Social Behaviour and Social Control
- Social Institutions and Social Problems

S807. Ans.(a)

Sol. Application of general principles of sociology in the process of education is known as Educational Sociology

S808. Ans.(d)

Sol. Article 36 to 51 of Indian Constitution deals with Directive Principle of State Policy. It is in part IV of Indian Constitution

S809. Ans.(c)

Sol. Bloom's taxonomy is a classification system used to define and distinguish different levels of human cognition—i.e., thinking, learning, and understanding. The original taxonomy was organized into three domains: Cognitive, Affective, and Psychomotor.

S810. Ans.(a)

Sol. Interpersonal intelligence is the ability to understand and discern the feelings and intentions of others while Intrapersonal intelligence is the ability to understand one's own feelings and motivations.

S811. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'Learning in communion with nature' was propagated by Rabindranath Tagore

S812. Ans.(d)

Sol. Pragmatism is a philosophical tradition that began in the United States around 1870. Its origins are often attributed to the philosopher Charles Sanders Peirce. Peirce later described it in his pragmatic maxim: 'Consider the practical effects of the objects of your conception.'

S813. Ans.(d)

Sol. Rousseau addresses freedom more than any other problem of political philosophy and aims to explain how man in the state of nature is blessed with an enviable total freedom. This freedom is total for two reasons. First, natural man is physically free because he is not constrained by a repressive state apparatus or dominated by his fellow men. Second, he is psychologically and spiritually free because he is not enslaved to any of the artificial needs that characterize modern society.

S814. Ans.(d)

Sol. "Discipline through direct consequence" was propagated by Realist

S815. Ans.(d)

Sol. The School of Philosophy which upholds the primacy of 'Mind over Matter' is Idealism

S816. Ans.(c)

Sol. The teacher is very much concerned with epistemology because his aim is to promote knowledge

S817. Ans.(c)

Sol. Idealism

S818. Ans.(a)

Sol. "Education according to interest rather than the caste, creed, race or religion" was propagated by Vedantic Education

S819. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'The Republic' was written by Plato on Education

S820. Ans.(b)

Sol. Existentialism believes more in Existence than in Essence.

S821. Ans.(d)

Sol. Need of verbal teaching

S822. Ans.(c)

Sol. Universal sequences of stages across all cultures

S823. Ans.(a)

Sol. Nowadays, there is a tendency to refer to 'wrong concepts' of children as 'alternative conceptions'. This could be attributed to recognition that children are capable of thinking and their thinking is different from that of adults

S824. Ans.(c)

Sol. "Thought not only determines language, but also precedes it" was the idea put forwarded by Vygotsky

S825. Ans.(c)

Sol. Concepts are not hierarchical in nature

S826. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Three Ring Conception of Giftedness is a developmental approach which includes: Above Average Ability, Creativity and Task Commitment.

S827. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to Kohlberg, 'Children approach thinking about right and wrong' differently at different ages

S828. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'Emotional catharsis' means bringing out emotional repression

S829. Ans.(c)

Sol. Experience with the physical world

S830. Ans.(c)

Sol. The cognitive ability that comes in the pre-operational period is ability of goal-directed behaviour.

S831. Ans.(c)

Sol. The teacher should Ask questions to the student, which will develop the information needed for an intelligent decision.

S832. Ans.(a)

Sol. A teacher handles student problems without creating fuss.

S833. Ans.(c)

Sol. A teacher should not correct students while they're trying to communicate ideas

S834. Ans.(c)

Sol. A method in which the skill and expertise of many teachers is combined to teach a class is called as Team teaching

S835. Ans.(b)

Sol. Most important challenge in teaching a resource teacher is Teaching plus curricular activities

S836. Ans.(c)

Sol. When the children become mischievous and disobedient in the classroom, the teacher should examine Teaching methods and subject knowledge

S837. Ans.(a)

Sol. The most important single factor of success for a teacher in the beginning of teaching career is Personality and ability to adjust to classroom

S838. Ans.(d)

Sol. The responsibility of managing an Educational Instruction lies with Principal, The Administrator and Every Teacher

S839. Ans.(b)

Sol. Errors make by students in classes above 5 must be considered as indicators of Their learning steps

S840. Ans.(a)

Sol. Teaching becomes much more effective provided student are given autonomy and control to work on their own.

S841. Ans.(c)

Sol. Comprehension “refers to a type of understanding or apprehension such that the individual knows what is being communicated and can make use of the material or idea being communicated without necessarily relating it to other material or seeing its fullest implications.”

S842. Ans.(a)

Sol. Analysis represents the “breakdown of a communication into its constituent elements or parts such that the relative hierarchy of ideas is made clear and/or the relations between ideas expressed are made explicit.”

S843. Ans.(b)

Sol. comprehension: can recall, but can do a little more (e.g. paraphrase, define, discuss to some extent)

S844. Ans.(b)

Sol. Application refers to the “use of abstractions in particular and concrete situations.”

S845. Ans.(d)

Sol. Evaluation engenders “judgments about the value of material and methods for given purposes.”

S846. Ans.(a)

Sol. Knowledge “involves the recall of specifics and universals, the recall of methods and processes, or the recall of a pattern, structure, or setting.”

S847. Ans.(a)

Sol. Comprehension -Understand the meaning, translation, interpolation, and interpretation of instructions and problems. State a problem in one’s own words. Establish relationships between dates, principles, generalizations or values

S848. Ans.(c)

Sol. Analysis - Separates material or concepts into component parts so that its organizational structure may be understood. Distinguishes between facts and inferences.

S849. Ans.(c)

Sol. Application - Use a concept in a new situation or unprompted use of an abstraction. Applies what was learned in the classroom into novel situations in the workplace. Facilitate transfer of knowledge to new or unique situations.

S850. Ans.(b)

Sol. analysis: can break down a communication into its constituent parts, revealing the relationships among them.

S851. Ans.(d)

Sol. A good classroom teacher

- Nurtures learner’s natural curiosity
- Encourages learners to engage in dialogue
- Involves learners in real world situations

S852. Ans.(d)

Sol. Students have following characteristic for learning and teaching

- Activeness in learning
- Students have abilities to learn
- Students construct knowledge through self activity in relation to new
- experiences

S853. Ans.(d)

Sol. If a student gives wrong answer to a question put up by you. You will tell the correct answer

S854. Ans.(b)

Sol. Teachers should do while teaching encourage inquiry

S855. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ask them why they are not paying attention

S856. Ans.(d)

Sol. For adaptive and positive behaviour a student needs following life skills

- Effective interpersonal communication
- Decision making ability
- Coping with emotions and stress

S857. Ans.(b)

Sol. To present a new information, use a faster speed of speech

S858. Ans.(b)

Sol. The teaching method, in which two or more teachers make a plan of the subjects co – operatively carry it out, & always evaluate its effect on the student periodically, is called Team teaching

S859. Ans.(c)

Sol. In a classroom a teacher is using student centered approach for teaching. The method is not suitable for Demonstration

S860. Ans.(b)

Sol. In a group situation generally the performance of a student Became better.

S861. Ans.(d)

Sol. Bloom's taxonomy is a classification system used to define and distinguish different levels of human cognition—i.e., thinking, learning, and understanding. The original taxonomy was organized into three domains: Cognitive, Affective, and Psychomotor.

S862. Ans.(c)

S863. Ans.(c)

S864. Ans.(c)

Sol. Bloom identified six levels within the cognitive domain, from the simple recall or recognition of facts, as the lowest level, through increasingly more complex and abstract mental levels, to the highest order which is classified as evaluation.

S865. Ans.(c)

Sol. Field of study concerned with the construction of thought processes, including remembering, problem solving, and decision-making is called Cognitive Development.

S866. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to the law of effect, if a stimulus results in a positive outcome, the S-R bond is strengthened.

S867. Ans.(c)

Sol. The mental process that activates and/or directs behavior and action (a) is called Conative domain of learning

S868. Ans.(c)

Sol. Role playing strategy fulfills learning objectives under cognitive, affective and psychomotor domain.

S869. Ans.(d)

S870. Ans.(d)

S871. Ans.(b)

S872. Ans.(d)

S873. Ans.(c)

S874. Ans.(b)

S875. Ans.(c)

S876. Ans.(b)

S877. Ans.(b)

S878. Ans.(a)

S879. Ans.(a)

S880. Ans.(b)

S881. Ans.(a)

Sol. Forms and skip logical sequences

S882. Ans.(a)

Sol. Strategies

S883. Ans.(b)

Sol. Words



S884. Ans.(a)

Sol. Talk

S885. Ans.(c)

Sol. Different

S886. Ans.(b)

Sol. Testing of apparent solution to see if it is a satisfactory solution

S887. Ans.(a)

Sol. Three

S888. Ans.(b)

Sol. Problem solving

S889. Ans.(c)

Sol. Problem

S890. Ans.(b)

Sol. Convergent

S891. Ans.(d)

Sol. Concentration is the narrowest path of attention

S892. Ans.(d)

Sol. A conditioned reflex, also known as a conditioned response, is an acquired response in which the subject (which can be a human or other animal) learns to associate a previously unrelated neutral stimulus with a different stimulus that elicits some kind of reaction.

S893. Ans.(b)

Sol. Concurrent feedback is provided to the learner during the activity

S894. Ans.(a)

Sol. Achievement motivation typically refers to the level of one's motivation to engage in achievement behaviors, based on the interaction of such parameters as need for achievement, expectancy of success, and the incentive value of success.

S895. Ans.(c)

Sol. When catching a ball, your hand knows when to grasp because participating muscles receive efferent signals from the brain

S896. Ans.(c)

Sol. Body assumes a 'fight' condition preparing for emergency situations, when the sympathetic nervous system is active.

S897. Ans.(c)

Sol. In psychological testing, norm is defined as average performance of the team

S898. Ans.(d)

Sol. That the things most recently learned are best remembered refers to Law of recency

S899. Ans.(a)

Sol. Rote learning is the lowest level of learning

S900. Ans.(c)

Sol. Neuroticism is a trait characterized by sadness, moodiness, and emotional instability. Individuals who are high in this trait tend to experience mood swings, anxiety, irritability, and sadness. Those low in this trait tend to be more stable and emotionally resilient.

S901. Ans.(b)

Sol. This agreeableness personality dimension includes attributes such as trust, altruism, kindness, affection, and other prosocial behaviors.

S902. Ans.(b)

S903. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sheldon's "somatypes" and their associated physical and psychological traits were characterized as follows:

- Ectomorph: characterized as linear
- Mesomorph: characterized as hard
- Endomorph: characterized as round

S904. Ans.(b)

S905. Ans.(c)

S906. Ans.(a)

S907. Ans.(c)

S908. Ans.(b)

S909. Ans.(a)

S910. Ans.(b)

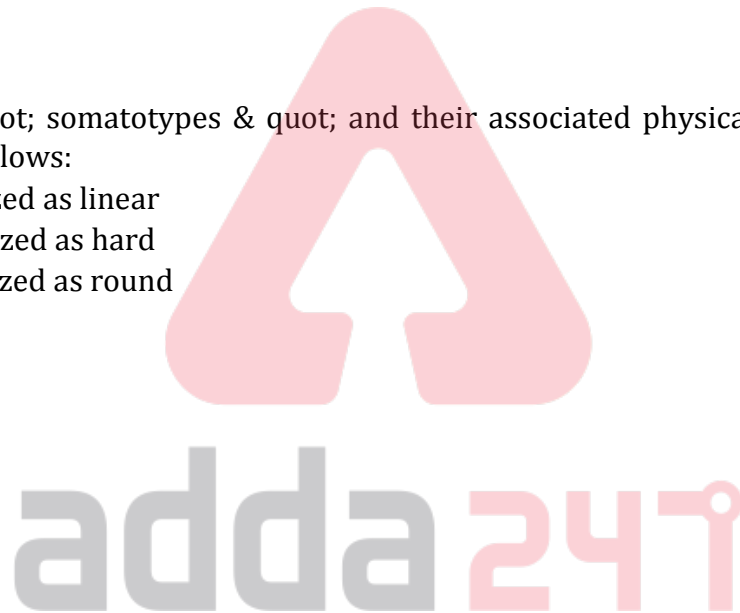
S911. Ans.(a)

S912. Ans.(d)

S913. Ans.(d)

S914. Ans.(d)

S915. Ans.(b)



S916. Ans.(b)

S917. Ans.(d)

S918. Ans.(a)

S919. Ans.(a)

S920. Ans.(d)

S921. Ans.(a)

S922. Ans.(c)

S923. Ans.(b)

S924. Ans.(d)

S925. Ans.(d)

S926. Ans.(b)

S927. Ans.(c)

S928. Ans.(c)

S929. Ans.(b)

S930. Ans.(a)

S931. Ans.(d)

Sol. If any student asks wrong questions in the class then your reaction will be tell the effect of wrong answer

S932. Ans.(b)

Sol. Errors of learners often indicate the need for mechanical drill

S933. Ans.(d)

Sol. The following are the goal of inclusive education

- A. Recognizing education for all children as a fundamental right.
- B. To ensure that no child is denied admission in mainstream education.
- C. To provide for home based learning for persons with severe, multiple and intellectual disability.
- D. To emphasize job-training and job-oriented vocational training.
- E. To facilitate access of girls with disabilities and disabled students form rural areas to government hostels.

S934. Ans.(d)

Sol. Culture and training



S935. Ans.(b)

Sol. Discipline

S936. Ans.(a)

Sol. Mental retardation caused by birth injuries or fetal damage is called organic retardation. Familial Retardation, also called socio-cultural or cultural-familial retardation, refers to a state of mild mental retardation that is believed to be the result of environmental factors, usually related to some types of psychosocial disadvantages; lack of prenatal care, impoverished circumstances, poor diet, lack of intellectual stimulation and opportunity, etc. rather than an identifiable physiological or neurological reason. This type of retardation, generally noted as an all-around slowness is not usually noted prior to a child starting school.

S937. Ans.(d)

S938. Ans.(a)

Sol. Concept of curriculum flexibility was introduced to benefit disabled children

S939. Ans.(c)

Sol. Programme for awareness generation among parents and community especially among women and girls Mahila Smakhya

S940. Ans.(c)

Sol. Creativity is usually associated with divergent thinking.

S941. Ans.(c)

Sol. Project Method' is founded by Kilpatrick. The project method is a teacher-facilitated collaborative approach in which students acquire and apply knowledge and skills to define and solve realistic problems using a process of extended inquiry. Projects are student-centered, following standards, parameters, and milestones clearly identified by the instructor.

S942. Ans.(a)

Sol. Three important points of evaluation process are objectives, learning experiences and tools of evaluation

S943. Ans.(d)

Sol. The classroom environment should be friendly

S944. Ans.(b)

S945. Ans.(a)

Sol. Adjustment with physical and mental changes

S946. Ans.(c)

Sol. Understanding and application based

S947. Ans.(b)

Sol. There are multilingual students in a class; this situation creates problem of co-ordination among the students

S948. Ans.(d)

Sol. Try to find out the reason

S949. Ans.(c)

Sol. E.A- Education Age, M.A- mental Age

S950. Ans.(c)

Sol. Memory level refers to drilling, recalling, and memorization. Hence, we may say that the level of teaching which uses a higher level of cognitive abilities as specified in Bloom's taxonomy is the reflective level.

S951. Ans.(d)

Sol. To be an effective teacher it is important to be in touch with each and every child.

S952. Ans.(a)

Sol. Individual difference refers to the difference which distinguishes an individual from another on the basis of psychological characteristics. A school should address individual differences of students by:

- providing multiple learning opportunities.
- following a child-centred and flexible curriculum.
- observing and diagnosing the learner's individual needs.
- working with specific and collaborative teaching models.
- using different pedagogy to meet learner's diverse needs.

S953. Ans.(a)

Sol. Heredity and environment have an interactive influence on intelligence. Heredity provides the basis for the development of human personality. Heredity is what a person is born with. It is a specific combination of genes we inherit and is shown in characteristics like height and certain habits.

Environment includes all aspects of the surroundings i.e. human and non-human such as parents, family, friends, school, neighborhood, work place and socio-economic conditions to which the individual is exposed since birth. These factors influence the development of an individual.

S954. Ans.(c)

Sol. Cognitive apprenticeship is a theory of process where a master of a skill teaches that skill to an apprentice and instructional conversation is a methodology recommended for use with culturally and linguistically diverse teachers. Both conceive learning as a social activity.

S955. Ans.(c)

Sol. The determinants of individual differences in human is related to the interaction between heredity and environment. So, to understand individual differences in development it is important to consider both inherited characteristics as well as environmental factors and their interplay.

S956. Ans.(b)

Sol. Tell her to take an aptitude test to know about her strengths.

S957. Ans.(a)

Sol. When should a teacher and a pupil hold a case conference as need arises.

S958. Ans.(c)

Sol. Projective test should be administered if the teachers/counselor's purpose is to identify the individual's hidden/inner feelings prejudice, desires and thoughts.

S959. Ans.(d)

Sol. In a class there are children who usually get out of the social circle, these are shy type children.

S960. Ans.(a)

Sol. Gross motor skills pertain to skills involving large muscle movements, such as independent sitting, crawling, walking, or running. Fine motor skills involve use of smaller muscles, such as grasping, object manipulation, or drawing.

S961. Ans.(b)

Sol. Assessment is considered to be the best and purposeful when it provides a feedback to the students and to the teacher as well about the student's performance so that both, the teachers and students can help in improving the performance of the students and even the teacher can work upon her/his teaching strategies.

S962. Ans.(a)

Sol. Four principles are applied in any Vygotskian classroom.

- Social, collaborative activity that includes Learning and development.
- The Zone of Proximal Development that primarily serve as a guide for curricular and lesson planning.
- Learning in school premises should occur in a meaningful context and should not be segregated from learning and gaining of knowledge from the "real world".
- Out of experiences that are gained in school should be related to the child's school experience.

S963. Ans.(d)

Sol. Formative assessment is a range of formal and informal assessment procedures conducted by the teacher during the learning process in order to modify teaching and learning activities to improve student's attainment. Ranking the students is not a suitable formative assessment.

S964. Ans.(c)

Sol. Assessment is a key component of learning because it helps students learn. When students are able to see how they are doing in a class, they are able to determine whether or not they understand course material. Assessment can also help motivate students.

S965. Ans.(d)

Sol. School-based assessment ensures all-round development of the learner by including both scholastic and co-scholastic aspects of their growth.

It is primarily based on the principle that teachers know their learners' capabilities better than external examiners.

It refers to the process of assessing students on a regular basis by the teachers in the school.

It makes assessment an integral part of learning by stimulating continuous evaluation and giving immediate feedback to the learners.

- School Based Assessment emphasizes:
- making assessment an integral part of learning.
- diagnosing student's difficulty with proper guidance.
- stimulating continuous and comprehensive evaluation.
- helping the learners to make them learn more through diagnosis.

S966. Ans.(a)

Sol. Knowledge represents the lowest level of learning outcomes in the cognitive domain. Verbs: arrange, define, duplicate, label, list, memorize, name, order, recognize, relate, recall, repeat, reproduce state. Comprehension is defined as the ability to grasp the meaning of material.

S967. Ans.(c)

Sol. A teacher should not correct students while they're trying to communicate ideas.

S968. Ans.(d)

Sol. Conducive learning and thinking environment refer to the environment that is free of distraction and disruption. It introduces a new dimension to educational experiences.

Conducive learning environment could be made more constant and enlivening by allowing students to take some decision about what and how to learn as it will:

- Promote the child-centered approach to education.
- Get students to focus on you now and then by not keeping slides up for too long.
- Give primacy to children's experiences and needs.
- Allow children to work at their own pace freely and willingly.
- Provide them opportunities to foster their own strategy of learning.

S969. Ans.(c)

Sol. Academic achievement of a learner includes knowledge and understanding and skills and learning attitudes.

S970. Ans.(b)

Sol. The assessment helps in finding the reason behind the failure of a child.

Failure of a child to perform well in class tests leads us to believe that there is a need to reflect upon the syllabus, pedagogy, and assessment processes.

The system of Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation (CCE) recommended to identify the learning needs, difficulties, and conceptual gaps to provide timely and appropriate interventions to reduce stress and anxiety and enhance learning to help all children progress.

S971. Ans.(c)

Sol. Linguists have identified five basic components (phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics) found across languages.

Semantics – it is the study of words and their meaning.

Grammar – it refers to the rules used to describe the structure of the language.

Pragmatics – it is the study of how people use language to communicate effectively.

S972. Ans.(d)

Sol. Two researchers, Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf, began this investigation in the 1940s. They wanted to understand how the language habits of a community encourage members of that community to interpret language in a particular manner (Sapir, 1941/1964). Sapir and Whorf proposed that language determines thought.

S973. Ans.(a)

Sol. The behaviorist theory believes that “infants learn oral language from other human role models through a process involving imitation, rewards, and practice. When a child attempts oral language or imitates the sounds or speech patterns they are usually praised and given affection for their efforts.

S974. Ans.(d)

Sol. A phoneme is a basic unit of a language's phonology, which is combined with other phonemes to form meaningful units such as words or morphemes. Hence, the sounds th, ph, ch are phonemes.

S975. Ans.(d)

Sol. Heredity and environment are inseparably interwoven and both influence development.

Nature refers to the genetic influence or the traits inherited by a child from its parents. Nurture is all about the upbringing of a child or the environment in which a child grows.

S976. Ans.(a)

Sol. Phonological awareness is the foundation for learning to read. It's the ability to recognize and work with sounds in spoken language. Phonological awareness refers to an individual's awareness of the phonological structure, or sound structure, of words. Phonological awareness is an important and reliable predictor of later reading ability and has, therefore, been the focus of much research.

S977. Ans.(d)

Sol. Evaluation plays an enormous role in the teaching-learning process. It helps teachers and learners to improve teaching and learning. Evaluation is a continuous process and a periodic exercise. It helps in forming the values of judgement, educational status, or achievement of student.

S978. Ans.(b)

Sol. Two specific cognitive activities influenced by engagement with parents are play and language skills. The classic theory of cognitive development proposed by Lev Vygotsky underscores how social interaction can facilitate the development for play, language, and other cognitive skills, such as attention and memory.

S979. Ans.(b)

Sol. Languages don't limit our ability to perceive the world or to think about the world, rather, they focus our attention, and thought on specific aspects of the world. There are so many more examples of how language influences perception, like with regards to gender and describing events.

S980. Ans.(c)

Sol. Specific social factors that can affect second language acquisition include age, gender, social class, and ethnic identity. Situational factors are those which vary between each social interaction.

S981. Ans.(c)

Sol. Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory of Learning:

- According to him, learning occurs when children interact with people and the environment.
- He believed that children learn best in the company of the More Knowledgeable Other (MKO) who can be a parent, a teacher, or even a peer.
- Adult assistance is provided wherever necessary which is called scaffolding.
- He stressed Collaborative problem solving wherein a group of peers work together to create meanings in new and unique ways is a part of the learning process.
- The focus needs to be more on collaborative assignments rather than individual ones. Such a process is mediated by the teacher with less focus on direct instruction.

S982. Ans.(b)

Sol. Readiness for learning refers to the present cognitive level of students in the learning continuum. It implies the degree of inquisitiveness of an individual to learn. 'Law of readiness' is one of them and it also implies that students learn best when they are ready to learn.

S983. Ans.(a)

Sol. When children learn a concept and use it, practice helps in reducing the errors committed by them. This idea was given by E.L. Thorndike.

S984. Ans.(c)

Sol. An unresolved crisis can harm a child. Social learning theory, proposed by Albert Bandura, emphasizes the importance of observing, modelling, and imitating the behaviors, attitudes, and emotional reactions of others. Social learning theory considers how both environmental and cognitive factors interact to influence human learning and behavior.

S985. Ans.(b)

Sol. A teacher can instil moral values in children by involving students in discussions on moral issues (Kohlberg). Kohlberg's theory proposes that there are three levels of moral development, with each level split into two stages. Kohlberg suggested that people move through these stages in a fixed order, and that moral understanding is linked to cognitive development.

S986. Ans.(a)

Sol. Active learning is an approach to instruction that involves actively engaging students with the course material through discussions, problem solving, case studies, role plays and other methods.

S987. Ans.(c)

Sol. General intelligence, also known as g factor, refers to the existence of a broad mental capacity that influences performance on cognitive ability measures. It refers to a general mental ability that, according to Spearman, underlies multiple specific skills, including verbal, spatial, numerical and mechanical.

S988. Ans.(c)

Sol. According to Piaget theory, maturation will not influence one's cognitive development.

S989. Ans.(c)

Sol. Vygotsky's main work was in developmental psychology, and he proposed a theory of the development of higher cognitive functions in children that saw reasoning as emerging through practical activity in a social environment. During the earlier period of his career, he argued that the development of reasoning was Moderateiated by signs and symbols, and therefore contingent on cultural practices and language as well as on universal cognitive processes. Vygotsky's neglected Biological aspect of development.

S990. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sternberg's theory identifies three types of intelligence: practical, creative, and analytical.

S991. Ans.(a)

Sol. Micro teaching is a scaled down teaching encounter in which a teacher teaches a small but to a group of 5 pupils for a small period of 5 to 20 minutes. Such a situation offers a helpful setting for an experienced or inexperienced teacher to acquire new teaching skills and to refine old ones.

S992. Ans.(d)

Sol. Presentation step is prominent in the syntax of the teaching model of memory level and understanding level. It is the most important step as it gives the major status to the subject matter.

S993. Ans.(d)

Sol. Teachers carry a huge responsibility to shape and mold future generations and contribute to their student's successes.

They have to tackle many problems associated with students as children with numerous problems of behavior are found in every educational programme.

In the above-mentioned situation, the teacher should provide counselling to the child as it will help the teacher to:

- Become more vigilant towards the child.
- Recognize the root of the child's problem.
- Better relate to child's unacceptable behavior.
- Assist the child with proper guidance in the right way.

S994. Ans.(a)

Sol. Flander Interaction Analysis Category System (FIACS) records what teachers and students say during teaching and learning process. Besides that, the technique allows the teachers see exactly what kind of verbal interaction that they use and what kind of response is given by the students.

S995. Ans.(d)

Sol. A longitudinal study is a type of correlational research study that involves looking at variables over an extended period of time. This research can take place over a period of weeks, months, or even years. In some cases, longitudinal studies can last several decades.

S996. Ans.(b)

Sol. Understanding of human's growth and development enables a teacher to:

- understand the sociology of learning.
- be clear about teaching diverse learners.
- be aware of principles of child psychology.
- use specific pedagogy to meet learner's learning needs.
- be conscious about the importance of individual difference.

S997. Ans.(d)

Sol. Perception.

S998. Ans.(c)

Sol. Vygotsky's approach to child development is a form of social constructivism, based on the idea that cognitive functions are the products of social interactions. Vygotsky believed everything is learned on two levels. First, through interaction with others, and then integrated into the individual's mental structure.

S999. Ans.(c)

Sol. Micro-teaching is defined as teaching in miniature where it is scaled down in size of the class time and task with focus on a specific teaching skill.

The concept of micro-teaching is a training concept that can be applied at various pre-service and in-service stages in the professional development of teachers.

Micro Teaching is as under:

- Teach - 6 minutes
- Feedback - 6 minutes
- Re-plan - 12 minutes
- Re-teach - 6 minutes
- Re-feedback - 6 minutes
- Total - 36 minutes

S1000. Ans.(d)

Sol. A lesson plan and unit plan is for a particular period and may be of 30/40 minutes as per your school schedule. It is a very detailed and specific plan consisting of intended learning outcomes, a description of teaching-learning strategies and activities, and an actual tool for assessment of the learning outcomes.

