

BSTC Teaching Aptitude 30 Questions

Q1. In the field of child development, the concept of 'brain plasticity' suggests

- (a) Entire period of childhood and adolescence is a sensitive period of cognitive development.
- (b) Development proceeds at same rate among all individuals.
- (c) Only heredity influences development, not environment.
- (d) Development in one domain doesn't influence development in another domain.

Q2. Factors related to heredity of an individual and sources from environmental contexts

- (a) have no influence on development.
- (b) interact in complex ways to shape development.
- (c) never interact or impact development.
- (d) have very minimal impact on development.

Q3. A child acquires the earliest socialisation lessons from

- (a) School
- (b) Media
- (c) Parents
- (d) Newspapers

Q4. As per Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, in which of the following stage do children begin to use symbols to represent objects ?

- (a) Sensorimotor
- (b) Preoperational
- (c) Concrete operational
- (d) Formal operational

Q5. According to Jean Piaget, organised structures of knowledge in the brain are called

- (a) Operations
- (b) Schemas
- (c) Reflexes
- (d) Concepts

Q6. 'Zone of Proximal Development' concept in learning is discussed by

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

Q7. While describing the process of thinking, Lev Vygotsky categorically emphasized on the importance of:

- (a) Culture
- (b) Maturation
- (c) Negative feedback
- (d) Reinforcement

Q8. Who among the following proposed a sequence of development stages to describe moral reasoning among children and adults ?

- (a) B. F. Skinner
- (b) Howard Gardner
- (c) Lawrence Kohlberg
- (d) Lev Vygotsky

Q9. Assertion (A): A teacher should provide a range of teaching-learning materials and educational resources in the classroom and should encourage students to explore them.

Reason (R) : Students are capable of constructing knowledge in a conducive classroom environment.

Choose the correct option :

- (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 the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) Both (A) and (R) false

Q10. Intelligence Quotient (IQ) tests are often criticised for :

- (a) biased norms
- (b) doing qualitative assessment
- (c) being culturally sensitive
- (d) incorporating social context of children

Q11. As per Lev Vygotsky, language _____

- (a) hinders thinking
- (b) facilitates thinking
- (c) has no role in facilitating thinking
- (d) has very slight impact on thinking

Q12. Practice of limiting the optional choice of 'Home Science' for girls and 'Physical Education' for boys is grounded in

- (a) Gender stereotypes
- (b) Inclusive approach
- (c) Gender equality
- (d) Discovery approach

Q13. Diversity in a classroom is a _____ for teaching-learning process.

- (a) Problem
- (b) Resource
- (c) Hinderance
- (d) Barrier

Q14. Which of the following kind of assessment becomes 'Assessment as learning' for students ?

- (a) Assessment done by the teacher at the end of session
- (b) Assessment done by special educator before the session
- (c) Self-assessment by students
- (d) Assessment done through standardised tests

Q15. Assertion (A): A teacher should encourage students to revise questions and clarify doubts while learning about a new concept.

Reason (R) : Raising questions creates a block in development of critical thinking.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false

Q16. For successful inclusion of students belonging to disadvantaged groups, which of the following is likely to cause hinderance ?

- (a) Celebration of cultural and religious diversity
- (b) Acknowledgment of role models from their social groups
- (c) Highlighting differences in various practices and creating hierarchies among them
- (d) Inculcating a shared national identity and promoting a feeling of belongingness

Q17. Students with learning difficulties

- (a) are all alike in academic characteristics.
- (b) should be taught in a special school.
- (c) are always hyperactive.
- (d) are likely to differ in their academic strengths and challenges.

Q18. For successful inclusion of students with low vision, it is important to

- (a) have appropriate assistive devices in the class
- (b) practice segregation of these students
- (c) fix their seat far from the board
- (d) deliver lessons only through visual presentation

Q19. Students having Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are likely to

- (a) have persistent pattern of impulsivity.
- (b) stay in assigned seat for long period.
- (c) have high patience level to listen to everyone.
- (d) be very organised with their actions.

Q20. Which of the following strategy is likely to be effective in catering to the needs of students with giftedness ?

- (a) Giving additional time to comprehend information
- (b) Assigning simple and easy questions
- (c) Giving choice of self-initiated higher order thinking tasks
- (d) Keeping low expectations of success from them

Q21. To gain non-innate learnings such as playing a flute, playing chess

- (a) some form of explicit instructions and intrinsic motivation are required.
- (b) any kind of explicit instructions or motivation are not required.
- (c) explicit instruction is required but any kind of motivation is not needed.
- (d) explicit instruction from any source is not required at all.

Q22. Students learn best

- (a) through text-books only
- (b) by repeating words of the teacher only
- (c) by interacting with their surroundings
- (d) through passive imitation

Q23. Pedagogies which are dominantly _____ yield to _____ of knowledge. by students.

- (a) child-centric, construction
- (b) teacher-centric, construction
- (c) child-centric, mere reproduction
- (d) teacher-centric, destruction

Q24. Which of the following type becomes a barrier to students' engagement in learning process ?

- (a) Assignment related to students lives.
- (b) Assignment based on students interest.
- (c) Assignment that are too easy for students.
- (d) Assignment giving value to students opinions.

Q25. Learning should be _____.

- (a) meaningful and contextualised
- (b) decontextualised and meaningless
- (c) meaningful and decontextualised
- (d) contextualised and meaningless

Q26. While the process of problem-solving involves a lot of back and forth, yet typically the first step in the process of problem-solving process is _____.

- (a) finding appropriate solution
- (b) representing the problem
- (c) identifying the problem
- (d) evaluating the solution implemented

Q27. Even before entering formal education, children develop fairly rich understanding of their surroundings including the objects and events they encounter in their everyday life. A teacher should \

- (a) Ignore their understandings completely.
- (b) Attempt to replace it with standardized school curriculum
- (c) Give importance to this understanding for advancing their knowledge
- (d) Consider this understanding faulty and irrelevant for learning.

Q28. Assertion (A): Schools should ignore the emotional side of learning.

Reason (R) : Emotions and cognition are not related. Choose the correct option :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false

Q29. Education should aim at motivating students for _____.

- (a) Competition
- (b) Rote memorisation
- (c) Independent thinking
- (d) Passive knowledge reproduction

Q30. Learning can be facilitated by

- (a) promoting entity view of ability
- (b) not sharing the objectives of task with learners
- (c) increasing competition among students
- (d) providing opportunities for reflection

Solutions

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. Brain plasticity refers to the brain's ability to change and adapt as a result of experience, which is especially significant during childhood and adolescence. This period is considered a sensitive time for cognitive development.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. Factors related to heredity and environmental contexts interact in complex ways to influence an individual's development. Both genetic and environmental factors play a significant role in shaping a person's development.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Parents are the primary source of early socialization for a child. They play a critical role in teaching social norms, values, and behaviors to their children.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, children in the preoperational stage (ages 2 to 7) begin to use symbols to represent objects.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. Jean Piaget referred to organized structures of knowledge in the brain as 'schemas'. These are mental representations or frameworks that help individuals understand and respond to the world.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. The concept of 'Zone of Proximal Development' was discussed by Lev Vygotsky. It refers to the difference between what a learner can do without help and what they can achieve with guidance and encouragement from a skilled partner.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. Lev Vygotsky emphasized the importance of culture in the process of thinking. He believed that cognitive development is largely a result of social interactions and cultural influences.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. Lawrence Kohlberg proposed a sequence of development stages to describe moral reasoning among children and adults. His theory focuses on the progression of moral reasoning through different stages.

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). Providing various teaching-learning materials supports the construction of knowledge, which aligns with the assertion that students can construct knowledge in a conducive environment.

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Intelligence Quotient (IQ) tests are often criticized for being based on biased norms, which may not accurately reflect the intelligence of people from diverse backgrounds.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. According to Lev Vygotsky, language facilitates thinking. It plays a crucial role in cognitive development and in the process of learning.

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. The practice of limiting 'Home Science' for girls and 'Physical Education' for boys is based on gender stereotypes. It reflects traditional views about gender roles and abilities.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Diversity in a classroom is a resource for the teaching-learning process. It brings varied perspectives and experiences, enriching the learning environment.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. Assessment as learning' occurs when students engage in self-assessment. It helps them to understand and reflect on their own learning process.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. (A) is true but (R) is false. Encouraging students to raise questions and clarify doubts actually promotes the development of critical thinking, not blocks it.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. Highlighting differences in various practices and creating hierarchies among them is likely to hinder the successful inclusion of students belonging to disadvantaged groups.

S17. Ans.(d)

Sol. Students with learning difficulties are likely to differ in their academic strengths and challenges. They do not all share the same characteristics and require individualized approaches.

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol. For successful inclusion of students with low vision, it is important to have appropriate assistive devices in the class. This helps in accommodating their specific needs.

S19. Ans.(a)

Sol. Students having Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are likely to exhibit a persistent pattern of impulsivity, among other characteristics.

S20. Ans.(c)

Sol. Providing opportunities for self-initiated higher-order thinking tasks is effective in catering to the needs of students with giftedness. It challenges them and supports their advanced learning needs.

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. To gain non-innate learnings such as playing a flute or playing chess, some form of explicit instructions and intrinsic motivation are required. These elements facilitate the learning process.

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. Students learn best by interacting with their surroundings. Active engagement with the environment promotes deeper learning and understanding.

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. Pedagogies that are dominantly child-centric lead to the construction of knowledge by students, as they encourage active participation and critical thinking.

S24. Ans.(c)

Sol. Assignments that are too easy for students can become a barrier to their engagement in the learning process as they do not challenge or stimulate them enough.

S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. Learning should be meaningful and contextualized. It is important that learning is relevant and connected to real-life situations and contexts.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. The first step in the process of problem-solving typically involves identifying the problem. Recognizing and understanding the problem is crucial before finding solutions.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Teachers should give importance to children's pre-existing understanding of their surroundings for advancing their knowledge. This approach values their experiences and integrates them into the learning process.

S28. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both (A) and (R) are false. Emotions play a significant role in learning, and there is a strong relationship between emotions and cognition.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. Education should aim at motivating students for independent thinking. This fosters critical thinking skills and promotes intellectual autonomy.

S30. Ans.(d)

Sol. Providing opportunities for reflection is an effective way to facilitate learning. It allows students to think deeply about their learning and understand concepts better.

