

TOP 300 Child Development & Pedagogy Questions

Q1. Observant learning is very common in

- (a) Plants
- (b) Monkey children
- (c) Human children
- (d) Birds

Q2. Pavlov enunciated his ideas while studying the physiology of digestive system in

- (a) Birds
- (b) Monkeys
- (c) Dogs
- (d) Humans

Q3. _____ theory of operant conditioning is an extension of theories of Pavlov.

- (a) Watson's
- (b) Skinner's
- (c) Ebbinghaus'
- (d) Feud's

Q4. ____ is the key term for understanding operant conditioning.

- (a) Recall
- (b) Reinforcement
- (c) Retention
- (d) None of these

Q5. The other stimulus is called _____ in classical conditioning.

- (a) SR
- (b) US
- (c) UR
- (d) CS

Q6. Skinner's experiment was conducted upon _____ and other animals.

- (a) Pigeons
- (b) Fishes
- (c) Trees
- (d) None of these

Q7. The apparatus which was specially designed for Skinner's experiments was known as Skinner's

- (a) Platform
- (b) Pigeon
- (c) Rods
- (d) Box

Q8. The other name for Pavlovian conditioning is

- (a) Operant conditioning
- (b) Chimpanzee conditioning
- (c) Classical conditioning
- (d) Clinical approach

Q9. _____ to learn is related to motivational aspects of learning

- (a) Intent
- (b) Dignity
- (c) Insight
- (d) Psychic power

Q10. Perceptual learning is learning of

- (a) Reorganisation of functional whole
- (b) S. R. connections
- (c) Stimulus that immediately follows response
- (d) Physical movements

Q11. Distinguishing the call of birds is an example of

- (a) Conditioning
- (b) Perceptual learning
- (c) Verbal learning
- (d) None of these

Q12. Three factors affect learning. Name them.

- (a) Physiological, environment and psychological motivation
- (b) Cultural, environmental and social motivation
- (c) Social, economic and cultural motivation
- (d) Economic, physiological and environmental motivation

Q13. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List I	List II
(types of Learning)	(psychologists)
A. Classical conditioning	1. Gestalt
B. Operant conditioning	2. Ebbinghaus
C. Insight learning	3. Pavlov
D. Acquisition and retention	4. Skinner

Codes:

A B C D

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

Q14. Man learns by _____ whereas animals learn by _____.

- (a) Doing, Observing
- (b) Observing, Doing
- (c) Doing, Eating
- (d) Speech, Observing

Q15. The nationality of Ebbinghaus is

- (a) German
- (b) Russian
- (c) American
- (d) French

Q16. Similarly of material hinders learning in

- (a) Proactive inhibition only
- (b) Retroactive inhibition only
- (c) Both kinds of inhibitions
- (d) None of the above

Q17. Several factors influence forgetting. One of these is

- (a) Rate of original learning
- (b) Trace aggregates
- (c) Measures of retention
- (d) Nature of reinforcement

Q18. Motivation explains

- (a) Social behaviour
- (b) Child behaviour
- (c) 'Why' of behaviour
- (d) Aggressive behaviour

Q19. Skinner in his study of operant conditioning experimented with

- (a) Rabbits
- (b) Dogs
- (c) Rats
- (d) Pigeons

Q20. Learning is modification of _____ thought and experience.

- (a) Emotions
- (b) Behaviour
- (c) Motivation
- (d) Physiological drives

Q21. Full form of RtE Act is

- (a) Right to Free Education Act
- (b) Right to Compulsory Education Act
- (c) Right to Free and Compensatory Education Act
- (d) Right of children to free and compulsory Education Act

Q22. RtE - 2009 Act is based on which article of constitution of India

- (a) Article 43
- (b) Article 45
- (c) Article 75
- (d) Article 35

Q23. How many sections RtE - 2009 Act has?

- (a) 40
- (b) 39
- (c) 38
- (d) 37

Q24. The RtE Act has been extended to whole of India, except -----State.

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) J&K
- (d) None of the above.

Q25. According to the act , children of which age group will be provided free and compulsory education

- (a) 7 years to 14 years
- (b) Up to 14 years
- (c) 6 years to 14 years
- (d) Up to 10 years

Q26. Elementary education covers education from class -- to class ---.

- (a) 1 to class 5
- (b) 6 to class 8
- (c) 1 to class 8
- (d) All of the above

Q27. As per the act, private and specified category schools shall admit , ___% children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group , in class I.

- (a) 20%
- (b) 30%
- (c) 40%
- (d) 25%

Q28. In order to improve learning of children admitted in the age appropriate classes and bring them to level of their class mates , there is a provision of

- (a) Remedial teaching
- (b) Special training
- (c) Multi-grade teaching
- (d) All of the above

Q29. In a SMC the % of the actual parents will comprise at least

- (a) 50
- (b) 75
- (c) 85
- (d) None of the above

Q30. If SMC of a school has 16 members , then the number of women members in the SMC will be

- (a) 10
- (b) 4
- (c) 8
- (d) 12

Q31. Which of the following are the functions of SMC

- (a) Monitor the working of school
- (b) Prepare and recommend school development plan
- (c) Monitor the utilization of the grants
- (d) All of the above

Q32. The duties of a teacher is / are

- (a) Maintain regularity and punctuality in attending school
- (b) Conduct and complete the curriculum in time.
- (c) Assess the learning ability of each child
- (d) All of the above

Q33. If a teacher is not professionally qualified, after how many years of RtE implementation he will have to possess the required qualification?

- (a) 3 years
- (b) 2 years
- (c) 5 years
- (d) None of the above

Q34. Which statement is correct? That no teacher will engage in

- (a) Taking private tuition
- (b) Inflicting corporal punishment on children
- (c) Gender or social discrimination in the class
- (d) All of the above

Q35. If a primary school has a total enrollment of 98 students , then how many teachers have to be provided by the government in that school

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 4 + 1 Head Teacher
- (d) 2

Q36. For class 7 there has to be one teacher for every

- (a) 30 children
- (b) 35 children
- (c) 40 children
- (d) 45 children

Q37. Number of working days in an academic year for class 3 are

- (a) 225
- (b) 250
- (c) 200
- (d) 220

Q38. The number of instructional hours in an academic year for class 8 are

- (a) 800
- (b) 880
- (c) 1020
- (d) 1000

Q39. Minimum number of working hours per week for a teacher are

- (a) 50
- (b) 42
- (c) 45
- (d) 40

Q40. As per age appropriate education , a child of age 10 years whose has never been to school , is eligible for admission to _____ class

- (a) One
- (b) Three
- (c) Five
- (d) None of the Above

Q41. Which one of the following types of evaluation assesses the learning progress to provide continuous feedback to both teachers and students during instruction?

- (a) Placement evaluation
- (b) Formative evaluation
- (c) Diagnostic evaluation
- (d) Summative

Q42. Identify the category of evaluation that assesses the learning progress to provide continuous feedback to the students during instruction.

- (a) Placement
- (b) Diagnostic
- (c) Formative
- (d) Summative

Q43. Arrange the following teaching process in order:

- (i) Relate the present knowledge with previous one
 - (ii) Evaluation
 - (iii) Reteaching
 - (iv) Formulating instructional objectives
 - (v) Presentation of instructional materials
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)
(b) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv), (v)
(c) (v), (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
(d) (iv), (i), (v), (ii), (iii)

Q44. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a good achievement test?

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

Q45. By which of the following methods the true evaluation of the students is possible?

- (a) Evaluation at the end of the course.
- (b) Evaluation twice in a year.
- (c) Continuous evaluation.
- (d) Formative evaluation

Q46. Diagnostic evaluation ascertains

- (a) Students performance at the beginning of instructions.
- (b) Learning progress and failures during instructions.
- (c) Degree of achievement of instructions at the end.
- (d) Causes and remedies of persistent learning problems during instructions.

Q47. Which one of the following statements is correct in the context of multiple-choice questions?

- (a) They are more subjective than short answer types questions.
- (b) They are more subjective than true-false type questions.
- (c) They are more objective than true-false questions.
- (d) They are less objective than essay type questions.

Q48. What are the characteristics of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation?

- (i) It increases the workload on students by taking multiple tests.
- (ii) It replaces marks with grades
- (iii) It evaluates every aspect of the student
- (iv) It helps in reducing examination phobia.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (d) (ii) and (iv)

Q49. The main objectives of student evaluation of teachers are:

- (i) To gather information about student weaknesses.
- (ii) To make teachers take teaching seriously
- (iii) To help teachers adopt innovating methods of teaching.
- (iv) To identify the areas of further improvement in teacher traits.

Identify, the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
- (b) (i) only
- (c) (i) and (ii) only
- (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

Q50. Match the items of the first set with that of the second set in respect of evaluation system.

Choose the correct code:

Set-1

- A. Formative evaluation
- B. Summative evaluation
- C. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation
- D. Norms and criterion referenced tests
- (i) Evaluating cognitive and co-cognitive aspects with regularity
- (ii) Tests and their interpretations based on a group and certain yardsticks
- (iii) Grading the final learning outcomes
- (iv) Quizzes and discussions

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| (a) | (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) |
| (b) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (c) | (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) |
| (d) | (i) | (iii) | (iv) | (ii) |

Q51. Which of the following is/are not part of a quality learning environment?

- (a) It includes Summative Assessment
- (b) It taken into consideration the beliefs, attitudes, skills and knowledge of the learners
- (c) It helps learners to become knowledgeable by learning in ways that lead to understand
- (d) It allows learners, teachers and administrators feel connected to the community as a whole

Q52. The main purpose of conducting a diagnostic test is for identifying

- (a) the general area of weakness in the performance of the class
- (b) the specific nature of remedial programme needed
- (c) the causes underlying academic difficulties
- (d) specific nature of student difficulties

Q53. Which of the following refers to criterion referenced evaluation?

- (a) It measures student performance against a fixed set of learning standards
- (b) It informs about how test takers have performed when compared to an average student
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q54. The main purpose of conducting evaluation is

- (a) to label children as either slow learners or gifted
- (b) to identify children who need remediation
- (c) to diagnose learning difficulties and problem areas
- (d) to provide feedback on the extent to which we have been successful in imparting education for a productive life

Q55. 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 questions is an example of

- (a) lower order convergent
- (b) lower order divergent
- (c) higher order convergent
- (d) higher order divergent

Q56. Students in a class are asked to assemble various artifacts of their work in a notebook, to demonstrate what they can do for their society. What kind of activity is this?

- (a) Essay type assessment
- (b) Anecdotal records
- (c) Problem solving assessment
- (d) Portfolio assessment

Q57. 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) children are born with certain capabilities and deficits
- (c) there is a need to reflect upon the syllabus, pedagogy and assessment processes
- (d) some children are deemed to fail irrespective of how hard the system tries

Q58. 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) denying that assessment has a role in teaching-learning
- (c) students would be the sole determinants of their own assessment
- (d) students would plan for assessment with the teacher

Q59. As an upper primary school Mathematics teacher you believe that

- (a) students' errors provide insights into their thinking
- (b) students need to possess procedural knowledge even if they don't understand conceptual basis
- (c) not all children have the ability to study mathematics in upper primary school
- (d) boys will learn mathematics without much effort since they are 'born with it' and you need to pay more attention to girls

Q60. Which one of the these statements do you agree with?

- (a) A child fails because the government is not giving enough technological resources in schools.
- (b) A child's failure is primarily due to lack of parent's education and economic status
- (c) A child's failure can be attributed directly to the genetic material he/she has acquired from his/her parents
- (d) A child's failure is a reflection on the system and its inability to respond to the child

Q61. Teaching performed by a group of teacher is-

- (a) Team teaching
- (b) Teacher teaching
- (c) Written teaching
- (d) Oral teaching

Q62. Team Teaching was used for the first time in-

- (a) India
- (b) Russia
- (c) America
- (d) Britain

Q63. Who developed a Teaching Model in which teacher was replaced by computer.

- (a) Asuwel
- (b) Denial Davis
- (c) Queens
- (d) Jonrads

Q64. The computer based teaching model has been developed by-

- (a) Gilbert - (1962)
- (b) Stolurow and Davis (1965)
- (c) Robert Gagne (1965)
- (d) Mecner (1965)

Q65. Programmed learning was propounded by

- (a) Sydney Pressy
- (b) Normal A. Crowder
- (c) Skinner
- (d) E. L. Thorndike

Q66. Instruction includes-

- (a) Teaching
- (b) Providing informations
- (c) Make learn
- (d) None of above

Q67. Which one has been provided by programmed Instruction

- (a) Behavioural Technology
- (b) Educational Technology
- (c) Instructional Technology
- (d) Instructional format

Q68. The principle of programmed learning is

- (a) Presenting the subject matter in small frames
- (b) Continuing the learning process
- (c) Continuous Evaluation
- (d) All of these

Q69. Which technology is used to achieve the educational aims incase these aims have not been achieved?

- (a) Educational Technology
- (b) Instructional Technology
- (c) Behavioural Technology
- (d) Instructional Format

Q70. Computer was developed in India in

- (a) 1961
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1951
- (d) 1965

Q71. Father of software approach is

- (a) Laith
- (b) Maikin
- (c) Skineer
- (d) Jonthan

Q72. Instructional Technology was first used in

- (a) 1925
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1930
- (d) 1926

Q73. 'Team teaching'

- (a) involves teams of teachers to optimize resources, interest & expertise.
- (b) is a way out to manage with the shortage of teachers
- (c) encourage healthy competition among teams of teachers in a school
- (d) involves small teams of students as per their ability.

Q74. 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 students periodically is called

- (a) Audio-Visual teaching
- (b) Team teaching
- (c) Visual teaching
- (d) Individual teaching

Q75. In a computer Aided Learning (CAL) class, a teacher ran a programme on screen about 'Triangle' and sat behind in class as an observer. This type of computer aided learning based on programmed learning may be disadvantageous as

- (a) students may feel lost due to absence of teacher- pupil interaction
- (b) students get every information in sequential manner
- (c) Students get a chance to understand at their own pace.
- (d) Students are responsible for their own learning

Q76. Which of the following methods is use for teaching science in the present era of technology?

- (a) Programmed Instruction
- (b) Team Teaching
- (c) Computer Assisted Teaching
- (d) All of these

Q77. Which one of the following is not one of the advantages of 'Team Teaching Method'?

- (a) It helps in sharing the best faculty by more students
- (b) It involves optimum use of teaching techniques and devices
- (c) It improves the teaching quality
- (d) It affects the socio-economic conditions of the pupils

Q78. If some students are not in a mood to study in the class. You will

- (a) force them to study
- (b) tell those students to leave the class
- (c) warn them that they must study or else you will report the matter to the principal
- (d) tell them some interesting things related to their interest or your own subject.

Q79. Which of the following is a teacher-related factor affecting learning?

- (a) Proper seating arrangement
- (b) Availability of teaching-learning resources
- (c) Nature of the content or learning experiences
- (d) Mastery over the subject-matter

Q80. Parents should play a role in the learning process of young children.

- (a) sympathetic
- (b) neutral
- (c) negative
- (d) proactive

Q81. Kohlberg's theory of moral development as a follow-up of Piaget's theory was a result of

- (a) observing children in action
- (b) Creating game-like situations
- (c) Creating moral dilemmas for people
- (d) talking to parents

Q82. According to Kohlberg, at which level in morality externally controlled?

- (a) Pre-conventional level
- (b) Conventional level
- (c) Post-conventional level
- (d) None of the above

Q83. Which one of the following is not a part of a stage proposed by Kohlberg in his Theory of Moral Development ?

- (a) Self-interest and reward
- (b) Relationships with others
- (c) Social contract and social rights
- (d) Following universal ethical principles

Q84. Sameera returned the book she took from Malti's bag because she was afraid of being punished if she was caught. This illustrates Kohlberg's

- (a) pre-conventional level
- (b) conventional level
- (c) post-conventional level
- (d) pre-operational level

Q85. Children in primary schools follow which of the following stages as proposed by Lawrence Kohlberg?

- A. Obedience and Punishment Orientation
 - B. Individualism and Exchange
 - C. Good Interpersonal Relationships
 - D. Social Contract and Individual Rights
- (a) B and A
 - (b) B and D
 - (c) A and D
 - (d) A and C

Q86. Which of the following is a characteristic of Kohlberg's stages of moral development ?

- (a) Universal sequences of stages across all cultures
- (b) Stages proceed in non-hierarchic manner
- (c) Variable sequence of stages
- (d) Stages are isolated responses and not general pattern

Q87. What is a major criticism of Kohlberg's theory ?

- (a) Kohlberg proposed a theory without any empirical basis
- (b) Kohlberg did not give clear cut stages of moral development
- (c) Kohlberg proposed that moral reasoning is developmental
- (d) Kohlberg did not account for cultural differences in moral reasoning of men and women

Q88. A child reasons 'You do this for me and I'll do that for you.' In which stage of Kohlberg's moral reasoning would this child fall ?

- (a) The 'good boy-good girl' orientation
- (b) The social-contract orientation
- (c) The instrumental purpose
- (d) The punishment and obedience orientation

Q89. Which one of the following is a correctly matched pair ?

- (a) Good boy and good girl orientation : One earns approval by being nice
- (b) Law and order orientation : Ethical principles are self-chosen on the basis of the value of human rights
- (c) Social contract orientation : Physical consequences of an action determine whether it is good or bad
- (d) Punishment and obedience orientation : Laws are not fixed, but can be changed for the good of society

Q90. Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral reasoning has been criticized on several counts. Which of the following statements is correct in the context of this criticism?

- (a) Kohlberg has duplicated Piaget's methods of arriving at his theoretical framework
- (b) Kohlberg has not given typical responses to each stage of moral reasoning
- (c) Kohlberg theory does not focus on children's responses.
- (d) Kohlberg has based his study primarily on a male sample

Q91. According to Kohlberg, in which stage of moral development people approach moral problems as members of society?

- (a) State-3
- (b) State-4
- (c) State-5
- (d) State-6

Q92. According to Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development and his various stages of moral development which one of the following is not a state proposed by him

- (a) Individualism and Exchange
- (b) Interpersonal Relationships
- (c) Social Contract and Social Rights
- (d) Universal Principles

Q93. The most primitive sentiment expressed by the child in the early childhood is

- (a) his love for his own self
- (b) his love for his toys
- (c) his love for his parents
- (d) All of the above

Q94. According to Kohlberg, a teacher can instill moral values in children by

- (a) giving strict instructions on 'how to behave'
- (b) given importance to religious teachings
- (c) laying clear rules of behavior
- (d) involving them in discussions on moral issues

Q95. Brandi is a six-year-old first grader. When you ask her about the rules in her classroom, she lists several, including, "Listen to the teacher," "Be respectful to others," and "Keep your hands to yourself." You then ask her why the rules are important, and she responds, "Because teacher says so, and you don't want to get a note sent home to Mom." Which level of moral development is Brandi demonstrating?

- (a) Punishment and obedience orientation
- (b) Autonomous morality
- (c) Social-relational perspective
- (d) Concrete, individualist orientation

Q96. In looking at Kohlberg's views of morality, Gilligan argues that men and women have different "voices" in relation to moral decision making. She labels these differences as the morality of _____ for men and morality of _____ for women.

- (a) Justice; Caring
- (b) Caring; Justice
- (c) Superiority; Inferiority
- (d) Giving; Receiving

Q97. The level of development in which the child's morality is controlled by the fear of punishment is called, according to Kohlberg,

- (a) morality level
- (b) convention morality level
- (c) self-accepted moral principle level
- (d) pre-moral level

Q98. According to Kohlberg, thinking process involved in judgements about questions of right and wrong is called

- (a) morality co-operation
- (b) moral reasoning
- (c) moral realism
- (d) moral dilemma

Q99. Jai Singh does not pay income tax despite legal procedures and expenses. He thinks that he cannot support a corrupt government which spends millions of rupees in building unnecessary dams. He is probable in which state of Kohlberg's stages of moral

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

Q100. As a teacher you firmly believe in 'saying no to ragging and bullying' and put up posters and form committees in schools. The young adolescents who join you with strong beliefs, are at which of the following stages?

- (a) The conventional level
- (b) The pre- conventional level
- (c) The post- conventional level
- (d) Social order maintaining level

Q101. A child cannot distinguish between 'saw' and 'was', 'nuclear' and 'unclear'. He/she is suffering from

- (a) dysmorphia
- (b) dyslexia
- (c) word jumbling disorder
- (d) ADHD

Q102. Gifted students are

- (a) independent in their judgements
- (b) independent of teachers
- (c) introvert in nature
- (d) non-assertive of their needs

Q103. Group activities are the best source for

- (a) improving the performance of children & become socialized
- (b) deteriorating the performance of children
- (c) diverting children
- (d) influencing them in a certain way

Q104. Orthopedically impaired children are likely to have

- (a) Poliomyelitis
- (b) dysthymia
- (c) dyscalculia
- (d) dyslexia

Q105. Which of the following is an example of a specific learning disability?

- (a) Mental retardation
- (b) Dyslexia
- (c) Attention deficit hyper disorder
- (d) Autism

Q106. Which of the following would be the most appropriate way to encourage disadvantaged children to attend school regularly?

- (a) Paying Rs. 5 per day to attract children
- (b) Opening residential schools
- (c) Not allowing children to attend school may be made a legally punishable offence
- (d) A child collector employed by the school, must bring children from their homes everyday

Q107. Which of the following statements about creativity is not true?

- (a) intelligent children might be creative but the vice versa is not correct.
- (b) They are very social in personal relations.
- (c) They are risk takers, enthusiastic and dedicated to the pursuit of their own ideas.
- (d) None of the above

Q108. Successful inclusion requires the following except.

- (a) Capacity building
- (b) Sensitization
- (c) Segregation
- (d) Involvement of parents

Q109. Which one of the following is the most crucial factor for a differently abled child?

- (a) Controlling his/her behaviour
- (b) Improving his/her grades
- (c) Enhancing his/her skills
- (d) Reducing his/her suffering

Q110. Teaching methods for gifted children should promote

- (a) abstract thinking
- (b) problem solving skill
- (c) both A & B
- (d) None of the above

Q111. The objective of Inclusive education is

- (a) to uncover and minimize barriers to learning
- (b) to change attitudes, behaviors, teaching methods, curricular and environments
- (c) to promote constantly the local cultures and content of various communities of the society
- (d) All these

Q112. A teacher in the class should keep the pitch of his voice

- (a) High enough
- (b) Low
- (c) Moderate
- (d) Sometime low and sometime high

Q113. Primary function of the school as an agent of society is to

- (a) Maintain social stability
- (b) Develop an adequate level of vocational competence in children
- (c) Prepare the child for life
- (d) Provide children with an understanding of their environment

Q114. In the context of education, socialization means

- (a) Always following social norms
- (b) Adjusting and adapting to social environment
- (c) Respecting elders in society
- (d) None of these

Q115. Inclusive Education

- (a) Celebrates diversity in the classroom
- (b) Encourages strict admission procedures
- (c) Includes indoctrination of facts
- (d) Includes teachers from marginalized groups

Q116. Which one of the following is least important in an inclusive classroom ?

- (a) Lesser stress on competition and grades
- (b) More co-operative and collaborative activity
- (c) More choice for students
- (d) More effort by teachers to “cover” course

Q117. An inclusive school

- (a) Is committed to improve the learning outcomes of all students irrespective of their capabilities
- (b) Differentiate between students and sets less challenging achievement targets for specially abled children
- (c) Committed particularly to improve the learning outcomes of specially abled students
- (d) Decides learning needs of students according to their disability

Q118. Inclusion in school primarily focuses on

- (a) Making subtle provisions for special category children
- (b) Fulfilling the needs of children with disabilities only
- (c) Meeting the need of the disabled child at the expense of entire class
- (d) Including the educational needs of illiterate parents in schools

Q119. An inclusive classroom is that where

- (a) Assessments are repeated till the time every learner achieves minimum grades
- (b) Teachers teach from only prescribed books to lessen the burden of the students
- (c) There is an active involvement of children in solving as many problems as possible
- (d) Teachers created diverse and meaningful learning experiences for every learner

Q120. The rationale behind inclusive education is that

- (a) Society is heterogeneous and schools need to be inclusive to cater to heterogeneous society.
- (b) We need to take pity on special children and provide them access to facilities.
- (c) It is not cost-effective to provide for separate schools for special children.
- (d) The benchmarks for performance of each child should be uniform and

Q121. The ____ aids us to divide people into types.

- (a) Faculty theory
- (b) Two factor theory
- (c) Hierarchic theory
- (d) None of the above

Q122. Intelligence is said to be constituted of a multitude of separate factors, or elements, each one being, a minute element of ability, is suggested by

- (a) Thurstone
- (b) Vernon
- (c) Thorndike
- (d) Guilford

Q123. The CAVD test consists of four parts, namely, sentence completion, arithmetical reasoning, vocabulary and

- (a) Memory
- (b) Abstract thinking
- (c) Following directions
- (d) None of the above

Q124. It was in ____ that Spearman published his correlations between sensory tests and estimates of intelligence.

- (a) 1901
- (b) 1902
- (c) 1903
- (d) None of these

Q125. Spearman developed the ____ technique to prove that no significant factors other than 'g' and specifics are present.

- (a) Primary mental abilities
- (b) Abstract intelligence
- (c) Tetrad difference
- (d) None of the above

Q126. Spearman's statistical techniques were strongly criticized by

- (a) Thomson
- (b) Thorndike
- (c) Thurstone
- (d) Vernon

Q127. "Superior intelligence is accompanied by superior physical vigour" was said by

- (a) Sir Francis Galton
- (b) Charles Darwin
- (c) Alfred Binet
- (d) None of the above

Q128. Intelligent activity is not an expression of innumerable highly specific factors as stated by

- (a) Group factor theory
- (b) Two-factor theory
- (c) Monarchic theory
- (d) Faculty theory

Q129. Thurstone's primary factors include number factor, verbal factor and

- (a) Space factor
- (b) Word fluency factor
- (c) Reasoning factor
- (d) All the above

Q130. The mind can be pictured as a kind of hierarchy or genealogical tree, where the general mental ability factor is the most prominent component. It is the

- (a) Hierarchic theory
- (b) Two-factor
- (c) Group factor theory
- (d) None of the above

Q131. The structure of intellect model was propounded by

- (a) Thorndike
- (b) Vernon
- (c) J.P. Guilford
- (d) Cattell

Q132. The only theory which considers creativity (Divergent production) along with intelligence (Convergent production) in the same model is

- (a) Group factor theory
- (b) Multifactor theory
- (c) Structure of intellect model by Guilford
- (d) Hierarchic theory

Q133. Under the common underlying factor of 'g' abilities tend to fall in two major groups verbal educational factor (V : ed) and

- (a) Mathematical factor (M)
- (b) Spatial-mechanical-perceptual factor (K : m)
- (c) Vocabulary factor
- (d) Space factor

Q134. Guilford's major strategy adopted in the construction of SI model tests was to define

- (a) Factors
- (b) Intelligence
- (c) Components of intelligence
- (d) Values

Q135. Measurement is a process of assigning symbols to ____ dimension in known standards.

- (a) Arithmetical
- (b) Verbal
- (c) Psychological
- (d) All of these

Q136. When a test measures what it claims to measure, it is known as ___ test.

- (a) Valid
- (b) Reliable
- (c) Standardised
- (d) None of these

Q137. A ____ of behaviour is supposed to be the representative of the total behavior which the individual shows in all the possible life situations.

- (a) Collection
- (b) Set
- (c) Test
- (d) Sample

Q138. A task where a synonym or antonym has to be chosen is known as

- (a) Vocabulary task
- (b) Verbal analogies task
- (c) Digit span task
- (d) None of the above

Q139. The psychologies Binet was a

- (a) German
- (b) Russian
- (c) French
- (d) Dutch

Q140. Bhatia's intelligence test and Koli's block design test are

- (a) Individual tests
- (b) Group tests
- (c) Verbal tests
- (d) None of these

Q141. Which one of the following is best suited for emotional development of children?

- (a) No involvement of the teachers as it is the task of the parents
- (b) Passive classroom environment
- (c) Authoritarian classroom environment
- (d) Democratic classroom environment

Q142. According to Piaget, a child between 2 and 7 years is in the ____ stage of cognitive development.

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

Q143. According to Piaget, children's thinking differs more in ___ from adults than in ___.

- (a) amount; kind
- (b) size; correctness
- (c) kind; amount
- (d) size; type

Q144. According to Piaget, during the first stage of development (birth to about 2 years age), a child learns best

- (a) by using the senses
- (b) by comprehending natural words only
- (c) by thinking in an abstract fashion
- (d) by applying newly acquired knowledge of language

Q145. The stage of cognitive development, according to Piaget, in which a child displays 'object permanence' is

- (a) sensorimotor stage
- (b) pre-operational stage
- (c) concrete operational stage
- (d) formal operational stage

Q146. According to Piaget's cognitive theory of learning, the process by which the cognitive structure is modified is called

- (a) Assimilation
- (b) Schema
- (c) Perception
- (d) Accommodation

Q147. 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

Q148. "Thought not only determines language, but also precedes it" was the idea put forwarded by

- (a) Jean Piaget
- (b) Kohlberg
- (c) Vygotsky
- (d) Pavlov

Q149. 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

Q150. 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

Q151. 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

Q152. In a constructivist classroom as envisioned by Piaget and Vygotsky, learning

- (a) is constructed by the students themselves who play an active role
- (b) is offering of reinforcement by the teacher
- (c) is dictated by the teacher and the students are passive recipients of the same
- (d) happen by pairing of a stimulus and a response.

Q153. In the context of envisioned by language development, which of the following areas are underestimated by Piaget?

- (a) Heredity
- (b) Social Interaction
- (c) Egocentric speech
- (d) Active construction by the child

Q154. At which of the following ages would you expect clock-time concepts to be mastered initially by a child?

- (a) Two years
- (b) Three years
- (c) Four years
- (d) Between five and six years

Q155. During the third to the eighth week of pregnancy, the developing child can be accurately referred to as the—

- (a) Prenate
- (b) Zygote
- (c) Embryo
- (d) Foetus

Q156. Which is the correct sequence of Piaget's stages of cognitive development?

- (a) Sensori-motor, concrete operational, formal operational, post-operational
- (b) Pre-operational, concrete operational, formal operational, sensori-motor
- (c) Sensori-motor, pre-operational, concrete operational, formal operational
- (d) Pre-operational, informal operational, formal operational, post-operational

Q157. During the formal operations stage, children begin to

- (a) Accurately use concepts of time, space and number
- (b) Think primarily about concrete objects or situations
- (c) Develop the concept of object permanency
- (d) Think in terms of abstract principles and hypothetical situations

Q158. A child is largely nonverbal, is learning to coordinate purposeful movements with sense information, and is developing the concept of object permanence. The child is in Piaget's stage.

- (a) Sensori-motor
- (b) Preoperational
- (c) Concrete-operational
- (d) Formal operations

Q159. According to Piaget, adaptation is the process of adjusting schemes in response to the environment by means of Assimilation and

- (a) Schemes
- (b) Disequilibrium
- (c) Constructivism
- (d) Accommodation

Q160. According to Vygotsky, young children use what mechanism to turn shared knowledge into their personal knowledge?

- (a) Conservation of energy
- (b) Private speech
- (c) Autonomous morality
- (d) Sensori-motor behaviour

Q161. _____ is one of the best methods to study the growth and development of the child.

- (a) Psychoanalytic methods
- (b) Comparative methods
- (c) Developmental method
- (d) Statistical method

Q162. Developmental task is a concept, first used by _____.

- (a) Herbart
- (b) Bruner
- (c) Havighurst
- (d) Hurlock

Q163. Children in pre-primary get satisfaction from being allowed to discover. They become distressed, when they are discouraged. They do so due to their motivation to

- (a) reduce their ignorance
- (b) affiliate with the class
- (c) create disorder in the class
- (d) exercise their power

Q164. Which of the following is not related to the infancy period ?

- (a) Growth occurs from bilateral to unilateral trend in motor organs
- (b) Growth occurs from general to specific trend in motor organs
- (c) Emotional and social development that is not a part of motor development
- (d) Steady mental growth

Q165. Identify the incorrect statement about growth and development.

- (a) Growth denotes to quantitative changes, while development refers to qualitative changes.
- (b) Growth is a function of the environment.
- (c) Growth is possible without development.
- (d) Growth is governed by intrinsic and genetic factors.

Q166. In _____ stage of development, a child appears self-centered.

- (a) infancy
- (b) early childhood
- (c) adolescence
- (d) adulthood

Q167. Who said, "Development is not limited to growing layer. Instead it consists of a progressive series of changes towards the goal of maturity."

- (a) Erikson
- (b) Jersild, Telford and Sawrey
- (c) Piaget
- (d) Hurlock

Q168. Developmental perspective of teaching demands teachers to

- (a) be strict disciplinarians as children experiment quite frequently
- (b) adapt instructional strategies based on the knowledge of developmental factors
- (c) treat children in different developmental stages in an equitable manner
- (d) provide learning that results in the development of only the cognitive domain

Q169. Which one of the following statements about development is correct ?

- (a) Developmental changes go forward in a straight line.
- (b) Development proceeds from birth to adolescence in a forward manner and then it goes backward.
- (c) Development occurs at a different rate among different individuals.
- (d) Development occurs at a very fast pace from birth till adolescence and then it stops.

Q170. Which of the following theorists would be of the opinion that students study hard for their personal growth and development ?

- (a) Bandura
- (b) Maslow
- (c) Skinner
- (d) Piaget

Q171. The Social Learning theory proposed by Miller and Dollard said that

- (a) people learn by watching what others do
- (b) human thought processes are central to understanding personality
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q172. Naresh and Mukesh are in the same age group. They show differences in social and mental development. It is due to which of the following?

- (a) Principle of Modifiability
- (b) Principle of Definite and Predictable Pattern
- (c) Principle of Individuality
- (d) Principle of Uniform Pattern

Q173. Which one of the following is a true statement corresponding to Cephalocaudal Principle of child's development?

- (a) Development is from head to foot
- (b) Development is from foot to head
- (c) Development is from middle to periphery
- (d) None of the above

Q174. Which of the following is an external factor of development?

- (a) Economic conditions
- (b) Social condition
- (c) Life experiences
- (d) All of the above

Q175. "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

Q176. A mother observes that one her twins has learnt to walk faster than the other. This difference in learning is related to which principle of development?

- (a) Development proceeds from head to toe
- (b) Development proceeds stage by stage
- (c) Development proceeds at different place for different people
- (d) Development proceeds from general to specific

Q177. Why is it important for the teachers to know about the various stages of child development?

- A. To produce a comfortable environment for teaching and learning process.**
- B. To know and understand the problems faced by a child.**
- C. To establish an effective communication with the child.**

- (a) Only A
- (b) Only B
- (c) Both A and C
- (d) All of these

Q178. Understanding the principles of development of a child helps a teacher in

- (a) identifying the economic background of the learner
- (b) rationalizing why the learner ought to be taught
- (c) effectively catering to the different learning styles of learners
- (d) identifying the social status of the learner

Q179. The statement: “An important precondition for the proper development of a child is ensuring her/his healthy physical development”

- (a) may be incorrect as development varies from individual to individual
- (b) is true because physical development occupies the topmost place in the sequence of development
- (c) is true because physical development is interrelated with other domains of development
- (d) is untrue as physical development does not affect other domains of development in any way

Q180. Match the following principles of development with their correct descriptions

Principle

- A. Proximodistal trend
- B. Cephalocaudal trend
- C. Inter-individual differences
- D. Intra-individual differences

Description

- 1. Different children develop at different rates
- 2. Head to toe sequence
- 3. In a single child, the rate of development can vary from one domain of development to other
- 4. From the centre of the body to outwards
- 5. Progression from simple to complex

Codes

- A B C D
- (a) 2 4 1 3
- (b) 4 2 1 3
- (c) 2 4 3 1
- (d) 4 2 1 5

Q181. Human behavior is a result of stimulus.

- (a) physiological
- (b) environmental
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q182. Which of the following factors is not related to motivation?

- (a) Interest
- (b) Objectives of life
- (c) Physical fitness
- (d) Mental health

Q183. Abraham Maslow explained theory of motivation in 1954 in the perspective of

- (a) needs
- (b) rewards
- (c) expectancy
- (d) objectives

Q184. As soon as the process of motivation stops

- (a) activity of the person also stops
- (b) need of the activity becomes dead
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

Q185. Goals of life also become a motivating force because

- (a) goals become the need of the person
- (b) goals stimulate internal process of the person involved
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

Q186. The theory similar to Maslow's theory of motivation is

- (a) drive theory
- (b) social theory
- (c) instinct theory
- (d) None of these

Q187. Which point is taken into account by the teacher while selecting a particular technique of motivation?

- (a) Learning-objectives and its level
- (b) Learning structure
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

Q188. Motivation technique can work only upto the

- (a) application level of cognitive objectives
- (b) comprehension level of objectives
- (c) highest level of cognitive domain
- (d) None of the above

Q189. Techniques of motivation are most useful for realising

- (a) cognitive objectives
- (b) affective objectives
- (c) psychomotor objectives
- (d) All of the above

Q190. With reference to activities relating to the issue of motivation, match the two columns.

Key Elements

- (i) Intrinsic motivation
- (ii) Extrinsic motivation
- (iii) Expectation for C. success

Action

- A. Begin with some unconditional positive praise: 'You did that well'
- B. The teacher and/or the pupils reconnect with the lesson overview and specific objectives and with agreed personal goals and targets
- C. Encourage learners to identify their own reasons for taking part in the lesson

Codes

- (i) (ii) (iii)
- (a) B A C
- (b) C A B
- (c) A B C
- (d) A C B

Q191. "Our action and behavior is motivated by the desire for getting pleasure and avoiding pain."

This is the opinion by-

- (a) Thomas Hobbes
- (b) Descartes
- (c) Kant
- (d) John Locke

Q192. Fundamental instincts of humans are inherited rather than acquired. These instincts are the spring of human behavior. The above opinion was held by

- (a) Charles Darwon
- (b) Mc Dougal
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these

Q193. Instinct theory of behavior was rejected by psychologists on which of the following grounds?

- (a) Adult behavior is guided by experience and learning also. It is not always guided by instinct
- (b) Human behavior is affected by the cultural factors also
- (c) Human being is a rational animal. He is not supposed to be directed by instincts only
- (d) All of these

Q194. Achievement motive in a child can be developed by

- (a) Proper guidance and high expectation from the child
- (b) Telling the stories of great men to the child
- (c) Setting a realistic goal for the child
- (d) All of these

Q195. is considered a sign of motivated teaching.

- (a) Maximum attendance in the class
- (b) Remedial work given by the teacher
- (c) Questioning by students
- (d) Pin drop silence in the class

Q196. Which of the following is not needed for students to be motivated to learn?

- (a) Skills and knowledge required for satisfactory learning
- (b) Giving praise and encouragement while learning is going on
- (c) Involving students in activities which make them work with each other
- (d) None of the above

Q197. A student works hard to clear an entrance test for admission into a medical college. The student is said to be motivated

- (a) experientially
- (b) intrinsically
- (c) extrinsically
- (d) individually

Q198. Which one of the following optimizes motivation to learn?

- (a) Tendency to choose very easy or difficult goals
- (b) Personal satisfaction in meeting targets
- (c) Extrinsic factor
- (d) Motivation to avoid failure

Q199. The news of 'a woman selling her child to obtain food' may be understood best on the basis of

- (a) Psychosocial theory
- (b) Theory of reinforced contingencies
- (c) Psychoanalytical theory
- (d) Theory of hierarchical needs

Q200. The Government of India has started Mid-day Meal Scheme for the elementary schools. Which of the following theories of motivation supports his scheme?

- (a) Cognitive
- (b) Humanistic
- (c) Behaviourist
- (d) Socio-cultural

Q201. Learning theory has been criticised as failing to explain underlying ____ in individual behavior patterns.

- (a) Motives
- (b) Social structure
- (c) Executive functions
- (d) Consistencies

Q202. The self as _____ and self as a process, are seen in most theories which employ any kind of self construction.

- (a) Image
- (b) Object
- (c) Ego
- (d) None of these

Q203. In _____ theory, the ego comprises the personality's executive functions.

- (a) Maslow's
- (b) Erikson's
- (c) Spearman's
- (d) Psychoanalytic

Q204. ____ are also prominent in phenomenological theories: those which build upon the perceived, subjective world of one's immediate experience.

- (a) Clients
- (b) Experiences
- (c) Parents
- (d) Self-concepts

Q205. The ____ is the individual's frame of reference and may or may not correspond with external reality.

- (a) Phenomenal field
- (b) Self-concepts
- (c) Learning
- (d) Ego

Q206. Out of the _____, there gradually develops a portion which is the self.

- (a) Phenomenal field
- (b) Learning through conditioning
- (c) Id
- (d) Super ego

Q207. According to Rogers, in addition to the present self, there is also a/an

- (a) Self-image
- (b) Ideal self
- (c) Preconscious self
- (d) Unconscious self

Q208. Symbolised experience may not match external reality. This is called

- (a) Congruence
- (b) Incongruence
- (c) Self-actualisation
- (d) Peak experience

Q209. In Rogers notion, in mature adjusted people there will be ____ between the organism and the self.

- (a) Incongruence
- (b) An ideal self
- (c) Congruence
- (d) None of these

Q210. If the reaction to a child's behavior is disapproving, the child will regard the action as unworthy and tend to

- (a) Exclude it
- (b) Reinforce it
- (c) Do it more frequently
- (d) None of the above

Q211. ____ helped to popularise the Q technique in personality research, a method of self-description which is particularly easy to analyse statistically.

- (a) Erikson
- (b) Maslow
- (c) Jenson
- (d) Rogers

Q212. Maslow's _____ theory stresses the positive tendency to fulfill one's basic potentialities.

- (a) Humanistic psychology
- (b) Self
- (c) Self-actualisation
- (d) Psychoanalysis

Q213. Truly self-actualised people are rare but _____ which most of us have had, are moments of self-actualisation.

- (a) Distortion of image
- (b) Peak experiences
- (c) Incongruences
- (d) None of the above

Q214. Erikson's trust-versus-mistrust stage occurs during

- (a) Middle childhood
- (b) Early adulthood
- (c) Infancy
- (d) Early childhood

Q215. Maslow (1967) found that his group of people or the self-actualised people had some distinct characteristics like

- (a) They were open to experience
- (b) They were in tune with themselves
- (c) They resisted conformity to culture
- (d) All the above

Q216. All the self-theories share a view of personality which relies heavily on

- (a) Situational variations
- (b) Social interaction
- (c) Classical and operant conditioning
- (d) Introspection

Q217. _____ seek to discover individuals' characteristic behaviours and do not have right or wrong answers.

- (a) Intelligence tests
- (b) Mental ability tests
- (c) Personality tests
- (d) None of the above

Q218. Pencil and paper tests which ask questions or give simple statements to be marked "yes" or "no" are called

- (a) Thematic Apperception Test
- (b) Mental Ability Test
- (c) Differential Ability Test
- (d) Questionnaires

Q219. There is no known _____ for some of the tests made up by individuals or "testing agencies" for use in selecting executives or employees in industry.

- (a) Validity
- (b) Reliability
- (c) Consistency
- (d) Uniformity

Q220. Most questionnaires in magazines designed to tell us whether we are good husbands, introverts, successful executives and so forth are

- (a) Valid
- (b) Not valid
- (c) Apparent
- (d) Deceptive

Q221. 'Mirambaka'- The school based on ideas of free progress education was advocated by

- (a) M. K. Gandhi
- (b) Vivekananda
- (c) John Dewey
- (d) Aurobindo

Q222. The most important single factor of success for a teacher in the beginning of teaching career is

- (a) Verbal fluency and organization ability.
- (b) Positive attitude and outlook towards life.
- (c) Personality and ability to adjust to classroom.
- (d) competence and professional ethics.

Q223. For a teacher in higher educational institution, which of the following is the best option to do in leisure time?

- (a) Taking rest in teacher's room
- (b) Reading magazines in library
- (c) Talking to administrative staff
- (d) Doing research

Q224. What are the components of Tyler's model of curriculum?

- (a) Aims, subject content, teaching, evaluation.
- (b) Purpose, educational experiences, effective organization of experiences, verification of goal.
- (c) Aims of education, organization of content, testing, feedback.
- (d) Subject content, teaching, learning, testing.

Q225. The experienced teachers do not require the detailed lesson plan of a topic because

- (a) They can teach more effectively without its help.
- (b) There are just few curious students in the class
- (c) The teacher is not likely to face any challenges from students even if they are wrong.
- (d) They can equip themselves with brief outline as they gain specialization in it through experience.

Q226. The ideal teacher

- (a) Covers the whole syllabus in class.
- (b) helps his students in learning.
- (c) Is a friend, philosopher and guide
- (d) Is a strict disciplinarian.

Q227. The field of education is permeated by conflicts and misconceptions because

- (a) Subjectivity of interpretation
- (b) Problem are not amenable to rigorous scientific investigation.
- (c) Lack of good teaching methods.
- (d) All the above

Q228. In the introduction part of a lesson plan, a teacher aims to get student's

- (a) Assignments
- (b) Aptitude
- (c) Attention
- (d) Abilities

Q229. With the development of technology, the role of teacher in future will be

- (a) to provide information
- (b) to development new textbooks
- (c) to guide students
- (d) to use the internet in teaching

Q230. Which of the following is not a level of teaching learning?

- (a) Differentiation level
- (b) Memory level
- (c) Reflective level
- (d) Understanding level

Q231. What does the cognitive domain of Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational Objective affect in learners?

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

Q232. Integral education concept is propounded by

- (a) Sri Aurobindo
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Swami Dayanand
- (d) Swami Vivekananda

Q233. The standard of education can be raised by

- (a) Appointing good teachers
- (b) Providing physical facilities in schools
- (c) Reforming examination system
- (d) Providing computer in schools

Q234. Which of the following skills are needed for the present-day teacher to adjust effectively with classroom teaching?

- I. Knowledge of technology
- II. Use of technology in teaching learning
- III. Knowledge of student's needs
- IV. content mastery

Codes :

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) II, III, and IV
- (d) II and IV

Q235. The primary duty of a teachers is to

- (a) Raise the intellectual standards of students
- (b) Improve the physical standards of students
- (c) Help in all-round development of students
- (d) Imbibe value system in students

Q236. 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 reactive
- (d) content mastery and sociable

Q237. The primary responsibility for the teacher's adjustment lies with

- (a) The children
- (b) The principal
- (c) The teacher himself
- (d) The community

Q238. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Syllabus is an annexure to the curriculum.
- (b) Curriculum is the same in all educational institutions.
- (c) Curriculum includes both formal and informal education.
- (d) Curriculum does not include method of evaluation

Q239. A successful teacher is one who is

- (a) compassionate and disciplinarian
- (b) quite and reactive
- (c) Tolerant and dominating
- (d) Passive and active

Q240. The most important quality of a good teacher is

- (a) sound knowledge of subject matter
- (b) good communication skills
- (c) concern for students welfare
- (d) effective leadership qualities

Q241. If a student asks questions on some unrelated topic in the class, as teacher you will

- (a) Allow him to ask unrelated questions.
- (b) Not allow him to ask unrelated questions.
- (c) Answer the question after the class.
- (d) consider it as an act of indiscipline.

Q242. A guardian never comes to see you in school. As a teacher, you will

- (a) Ignore the child
- (b) write a letter to the guardian
- (c) Go to meet him yourself if possible
- (d) Start punishing the child

Q243. To maintain interest among students in class, a teacher should

- (a) make maximum use of teaching instructional facilities
- (b) discuss
- (c) Ask question intermittently
- (d) All the above

Q244. A teacher asks the questions in the class to

- (a) keep students busy
- (b) Maintain discipline
- (c) Attract student's attention
- (d) Teach

Q245. To keep a check on the habit of absenteeism among students

- (a) The principal and parents should get worried
- (b) the officials should put notice against absentee students on the notice board.
- (c) the teachers should take it as a serious problem
- (d) they should be given less priority in the classroom in relation to regular students.

Q246. When the students try to solve the questions in some different way not taught by the teacher from prescribed books then these students should be

- (a) always discouraged to consult some other books on the subject
- (b) always encouraged to consult other books on the subject.
- (c) Suggested to seek permission of their respective class teachers before referring to other books.
- (d) No action required.

Q247. Students who ask questions in the class should be

- (a) advised to meet the teacher after the class.
- (b) encouraged to participate in the discussion in the class.
- (c) encouraged to continue asking question.
- (d) encouraged to search answers independently

Q248. In order to modify the undesirable behaviour of a student, the most effective method is

- (a) to punish the student
- (b) to bring it to the notice of parents.
- (c) to find out the reasons for the undesirable behaviour and provide remedies.
- (d) all the above

Q249. A majority of classroom tasks initiated by teachers in traditional classroom are usually

- (a) Low-level cognitive process
- (b) High-order cognitive process
- (c) Affective process
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q250. In totality, the teacher helps students the most in which of the following way?

- (a) Integrated development of the child
- (b) physical growth of the child
- (c) for socio- cultural
- (d) Development of the child

Q251. If students are not able to follow, the teacher in the class should

- (a) give them prompt reply.
- (b) Illustrated with suitable reply.
- (c) make the contents easier.
- (d) all the above

Q252. If the students are not taking interest in our teaching then you will

- (a) Ignore them
- (b) Leave the class
- (c) Ask them to pay attention
- (d) Review the teaching method

Q253. What quality the students like the most in a teacher?

- (a) Idealist philosophy
- (b) compassion
- (c) Discipline
- (d) Entertaining

Q254. Research has shown that the most frequent symptom of nervous instability among teachers is

- (a) Digestive upsets
- (b) Explosive behaviour
- (c) Fatigue
- (d) Worry

Q255. Which one of the following is appropriate with respect to teacher – student relationship?

- (a) very informal and intimate
- (b) Limited to classroom only
- (c) cordial and respectful
- (d) indifferent

Q256. In a lively class room situation, there is likely to be

- (a) Occasional roars of laughter
- (b) Complete silence
- (c) Frequent teacher-students dialogue
- (d) Loud discussion among students

Q257. For maintaining an effective discipline in the class, the teacher should

- (a) Allow students to do what they like.
- (b) Deal with students strictly.
- (c) Give the students some problems to solve.
- (d) Deal with them politely and firmly

Q258. Those teachers are popular among students who

- (a) Develop intimacy with them.
- (b) Help them solve their problem.
- (c) Award good grades.
- (d) Take classes for extra tuition fee.

Q259. The essence of an effective classroom environment is

- (a) A variety of teaching instructional facilities.
- (b) Lively students-teacher interaction.
- (c) pin-drop silence
- (d) strict discipline

Q260. On the first day of his class, if a teacher is asked by the students to introduce himself, he should

- (a) Ask the to meet after the class.
- (b) Tell them about him in brief.
- (c) Ignore the demand and start teaching.
- (d) Scold the student for this unwanted demand.

Q261. Under ordinary conditions, an individual's IQ is supposed to remain the same throughout life, or atleast throughout the age limits covered by the scale. This property is known as

- (a) Constancy of IQ
- (b) Deviation IQ
- (c) Both of them
- (d) None of the above

Q262. ____ is the term used for IQ found out by using Wechsler's test.

- (a) Constant IQ
- (b) Deviation IQ
- (c) Standard IQ
- (d) None of these

Q263. A ____ is one who on standardised tests fails to attain an IQ or a mental age.

- (a) Subnormal person
- (b) Very superior person
- (c) Normal person
- (d) None of the above

Q264. Intelligence tests as used in our schools and colleges are

- (a) Mental ability tests
- (b) Arithmetical
- (c) Scholastic aptitude test
- (d) All of the above

Q265. "It is alarming to contemplate what an extensive use of answer sheets could do to the intellectual character of a nation." Who is/are the speaker(s)?

- (a) Spearman
- (b) Wechsler
- (c) Hebb and Piaget
- (d) J.P. Guilford

Q266. The degree to which intelligence tests are related to academic success depend upon the subject matter.

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) Partially true
- (d) The truth is yet to be established

Q267. A disobedient or delinquent student may not necessarily be low in intelligence even if the test speaks of it.

- (a) False
- (b) True
- (c) Partially true
- (d) The truth is yet to be established

Q268. "Creativity is the capacity of a person to produce compositions, products or ideas which are essentially new or novel and previously unknown to the producer". Who is the speaker?

- (a) Wilson
- (b) Torrance
- (c) Drevdahl
- (d) None of the above

Q269. Process of creativity is similar to the steps in the scientific method with a creative person using he steps more often or more effectively than other.

- (a) Wilson, Guilford and Christensen
- (b) Torrance
- (c) Drevdahl
- (d) Spearson

Q270. According to Wallas (1926), creative process involves a period of preparation. Incubation illumination and

- (a) Tolerance
- (b) Learning
- (c) Verification
- (d) All of these

Q271. One of the oldest and most widely used intelligence tests is the ____ which was developed primarily for testing children individually, but it has been extended for use with adults.

- (a) Wechsler intelligence scale
- (b) Stanford-Binet intelligence test
- (c) Aptitude tests
- (d) Scholastic tests

Q272. The concepts of mental age and intelligence quotient grew out of

- (a) Stanford-Binet scale
- (b) Wechsler scale
- (c) Validity coefficients
- (d) None of the above

Q273. The ____ may be used with adults or children: the items are classified as verbal or performance, depending upon whether the subjects must use words to indicate his answer.

- (a) Stanford-Binet scale
- (b) Wechsler intelligence scale
- (c) Aptitude tests
- (d) Scholastic tests

Q274. Postnatal growth of ____ undoubtedly is related to physical developments of the brain after birth, as well as to experiential factors.

- (a) Sexual organs
- (b) Attitude
- (c) Intelligence
- (d) Motives

Q275. The _____ test items stress the importance of many answers. Such factors as originality and flexibility are also scored by evaluating the quality and direction of responses.

- (a) Intelligence
- (b) Creativity
- (c) Psychological
- (d) None of these

Q276. Most socially healthy people belong to _____ group.

- (a) High creativity – high intelligence
- (b) Low creativity – low intelligence
- (c) High Creativity – low intelligence
- (d) Low creativity – high intelligence

Q277. In the _____ low intelligence group people tend to exhibit disruptive behavior in the classroom.

- (a) Low creativity
- (b) High creativity
- (c) Both of them
- (d) None of them

Q278. _____ is the name given to the theoretical position that intelligence is composed of a single, unitary or general (G) factor.

- (a) Group factor theory
- (b) G – factor theory
- (c) Three dimensional theory
- (d) None of the above

Q279. The basic idea of _____ is to compute correlation coefficients among the various subjects one has decided to include in an intelligence test.

- (a) Group factors
- (b) Factor analysis
- (c) Cubical model
- (d) General factor

Q280. _____ proposed by T.L. Kelly maintain(s) that there are moderate number of distinct primary factors, of about equal importance, which together make up intelligence

- (a) Three dimensional theory
- (b) Group factor theory
- (c) G – factor theory
- (d) Process oriented theories

Q281. The teacher's role is shifting from 'sage on the stage' to 'guide on the side'. Technology integration helps this process when

- (a) systems store move data and administer tests individually to students
- (b) students actively search for and explore answers instead of receiving standard inputs
- (c) easy retrieval of large quantities of stored data is used to facilitate preparation of notes
- (d) assessment of students online inputs is done quickly without supervision at any time

Q282. One of the following quality is not expected of a good teacher

- (a) communicating freely with students
- (b) teaching without using any audio-visual aids
- (c) acquiring knowledge about student's background
- (d) sharing warmth, enthusiasm and caring

Q283. Motivation is an important factor in language learning. For example in class VI, may be done.

- (a) memorization and use of necessary vocabulary
- (b) systematic analysis and use of structures
- (c) use of visual devices and game like exercises
- (d) use of the mother tongue as the medium

Q284. Which of the following aids help a students to hear the correct pronunciation and get the latest news and develop his/her comprehension ability?

- (a) Chalk-board
- (b) Text-books
- (c) Radio
- (d) Flash cards

Q285. A teacher, Amrita, uses various tasks such as creating charts, graphs, drawing, gathering information and presenting them through pair or group work. This differentiated instruction

- (a) is a way of demonstrating her own knowledge
- (b) only helps the bright learners
- (c) is the best way to prepare students for an assessment
- (d) helps learners with multiple intelligences to perform well and learn better

Q286. Out of the given statements, which one is not correct about children?

- (a) Children are not passive but active explorers of their surrounding
- (b) There is a scientific investigator in every child
- (c) Children receive knowledge in the passive form
- (d) Children are more of problem solvers and less of problem creators

Q287. A student is asked to sum up the steps in the process of problem-solving. Out of the given statements, choose which one is not a step related to problem-solving.

- (a) Problem should be identified
- (b) The problem should be broken down into smaller units
- (c) Thinking out the possible strategies or solutions
- (d) Outcomes are to be verified

Q288. Which of the following is correct for the statement: "A problem statement has enough of clear hints"?

- (a) Problem-solving approach
- (b) Identification of the problem
- (c) Assessment of the problem
- (d) Anticipation to the solution of the problem

Q289. Self-regulation' of learners refers to

- (a) creating regulations for student behaviour
- (b) rules and regulations made by the student body
- (c) self-discipline and control
- (d) their ability to monitor their own learning

Q290. Science and art exhibitions, music and dance shows and bringing out school magazines, are meant to

- (a) train students for various professions
- (b) establish a name for the school
- (c) satisfy the parents
- (d) provide a creative channel for learners

Q291. Teaching method called the Dalton plain is mentioned in Pedagogical Literature, as a successful experiment. It was concerned with

- (a) Abolition of the class room teaching and encouraging children to learn according to their own speed in fulfilling the given assignment
- (b) An open school system, allowing students to learn for themselves from surrounding situations and people, through their own initiative
- (c) A play way techniques for development of physical and artistic skills, through manipulation.
- (d) Education through co-curricular and extra-curricular activities within the school boundaries with indirect supervision and observation by teachers

Q292. Which one of the following is the best method of teaching ?

- (a) Lecture method
- (b) Discussion method
- (c) Demonstration method
- (d) Question–Answer method

Q293. The best method of teaching is to

- (a) Impart Information
- (b) Ask students to read books
- (c) Suggest good reference material
- (d) Initiate a discussion and participate in it

Q294. Maximum participation of student during teaching is possible through

- (a) Lecture method
- (b) Demonstration method
- (c) Inductive method
- (d) Textbook method

Q295. Techniques used by a teacher to teach include :

- (i)** Lecture
- (ii)** Interacting lecture
- (iii)** Group work
- (iv)** Self Study

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) (ii),(iii),(iv)
- (b) (i),(ii),(iv)
- (c) (i),(ii),(iii)
- (d) (i),(ii),(iii),(iv)

Q296. The best way for providing value education is through

- (a) Discussion on scriptural texts
- (b) Lectures/discourse on values
- (c) Seminars/symposia on values
- (d) mentoring/reflective sessions on values

Q297. Which set of learner characteristic may be considered helpful in designing effective teaching-learning systems? Select the correct alternative form the codes given below:

- (I)** Prior experience of learners in respect of the subject
- (II)** Interpersonal relationship of learner's family friends
- (III)** Ability of the learners in respect of the subject
- (IV)** Student Language Background
- (V)** Interest of students in following the prescribed dress code
- (VI)** Motivational-orientation of the students

Codes:

- (a) I, II, III and IV
- (b) I, III, IV and VI
- (c) II, III, IV, and V
- (d) III, IV, V and VI

Q298. Select the alternative which consists of positive factors contributing to effectiveness of teaching

List of factors:

- (i) Teacher's knowledge of the subject.
- (ii) Teacher's socio-economic background
- (iii) Communication skill of the teacher
- (iv) Teacher's ability to please the students
- (v) Teacher personal contact with students
- (vi) Teacher's competence in managing and monitoring the classroom transactions.

Codes :

- (a) (ii),(iii),(iv)
- (b) (iii),(iv), (vi)
- (c) (ii),(iv),(v)
- (d) (i),(iii),(vi)

Q299. At lower classes, play-way method of teaching is based on

- (a) Psychological principles of development and growth
- (b) Sociological principles of teaching
- (c) Theory of physical education programs
- (d) Principles of methods of teaching

Q300. Which of the following is a teacher-related factor effecting learning ?

- (a) proper seating arrangement
- (b) Availability of teaching-learning resources
- (c) Nature of the content of learning experience
- (d) Master over the subject-matter

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Human children

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. Dogs

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. Skinner's

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. Reinforcement

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. US

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. Pigeons

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. Box

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. Classical conditioning

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Insight

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Reorganization of functional whole

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. Perceptual learning

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. Physiological, environment and psychological motivation

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. Observing, Doing



S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. German

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both kinds of inhibitions

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. Rate of original learning

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'Why' of behavior

S19. Ans.(d)

Sol. Pigeons

S20. Ans.(b)

Sol. Behavior

S21. Ans.(d)

S22. Ans.(b)

S23. Ans.(c)

S24. Ans.(c)

S25. Ans.(c)

S26. Ans.(c)

S27. Ans.(d)

S28. Ans.(b)

S29. Ans.(b)

S30. Ans.(c)

S31. Ans.(d)

S32. Ans.(d)

S33. Ans.(c)

S34. Ans.(d)

S35. Ans.(b)

S36. Ans.(b)

S37. Ans.(c)

S38. Ans.(d)

S39. Ans.(c)

S40. Ans.(c)

S41. Ans.(b)

S42. Ans.(c)

S43. Ans.(d)

S44. Ans.(c)

S45. Ans.(c)

S46. Ans.(d)

S47. Ans.(c)

S48. Ans.(b)

S49. Ans.(d)

S50. Ans.(a)

S51. Ans.(a)

S52. Ans.(c)

S53. Ans.(a)

S54. Ans.(d)

S55. Ans.(c)

S56. Ans.(d)

S57. Ans.(c)

S58. Ans.(d)

S59. Ans.(a)

S60. Ans.(d)

S61. Ans.(a)

S62. Ans.(c)

S63. Ans.(b)

S64. Ans.(b)

S65. Ans.(c)

S66. Ans.(b)

S67. Ans.(b)

S68. Ans.(d)

S69. Ans.(a)

S70. Ans.(a)

S71. Ans.(c)

S72. Ans.(d)

S73. Ans.(a)

S74. Ans.(b)

S75. Ans.(c)

S76. Ans.(d)

S77. Ans.(a)

S78. Ans.(d)

S79. Ans.(c)

S80. Ans.(d)

S81. Ans.(c)

S82. Ans.(a)

S83. Ans.(c)

S84. Ans.(a)

S85. Ans.(a)

S86. Ans.(a)

S87. Ans.(d)

S88. Ans.(a)

S89. Ans.(a)

S90. Ans.(d)

S91. Ans.(b)

S92. Ans.(c)

S93. Ans.(a)

S94. Ans.(d)

S95. Ans.(a)

S96. Ans.(a)

S97. Ans.(d)

S98. Ans.(b)

S99. Ans.(b)

S100. Ans.(a)

S101. Ans.(b)

S102. Ans.(a)

S103. Ans.(a)

S104. Ans.(a)

S105. Ans.(b)

S106. Ans.(b)

S107. Ans.(b)

S108. Ans.(c)

S109. Ans.(c)

S110. Ans.(c)

S111. Ans.(d)

S112. Ans.(a)

S113. Ans.(a)

S114. Ans.(b)

S115. Ans.(a)

S116. Ans.(d)

S117. Ans.(a)

S118. Ans.(a)

S119. Ans.(d)

S120. Ans.(a)

S121. Ans.(b)

Sol. Two factor theory

S122. Ans.(c)

Sol. Thorndike

S123. Ans.(c)

Sol. Following direction

S124. Ans.(d)

Sol. None of these

S125. Ans.(c)

Sol. Tetrad difference

S126. Ans.(a)

Sol. Thomson

S127. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sir Francis Galton

S128. Ans.(a)

Sol. Group factor theory

S129. Ans.(d)

Sol. All the above

S130. Ans.(a)

Sol. Hierarchic theory

S131. Ans.(c)

Sol. J.P. Guilford

S132. Ans.(c)

Sol. Structure of intellect model by Guilford

S133. Ans.(b)

Sol. Spatial-mechanical-perceptual factor (K: m)

S134. Ans.(a)

Sol. Factors

S135. Ans.(c)

Sol. Psychological

S136. Ans.(b)

Sol. Reliable

S137. Ans.(d)

Sol. Sample

S138. Ans.(a)

Sol. Vocabulary task

S139. Ans.(c)

Sol. French

S140. Ans.(a)

Sol. Individual tests

S141. Ans.(d)

S142. Ans.(c)

S143. Ans.(b)

S144. Ans.(a)

S145. Ans.(a)

S146. Ans.(a)

S147. Ans.(d)

S148. Ans.(c)

S149. Ans.(c)

S150. Ans.(c)

S151. Ans.(c)

S152. Ans.(a)

S153. Ans.(b)

S154. Ans.(d)

S155. Ans.(c)

S156. Ans.(c)

S157. Ans.(d)

S158. Ans.(a)

S159. Ans.(d)

S160. Ans.(b)

S161. Ans.(c)

Sol. In child development, the developmental method denotes to the scientific study of how and why an individual change over the different phases of their lives.

S162. Ans.(c)

Sol. Robert Havighurst was a Professor, physicist, educator and Senior expert who said that Learning is a basic and continuous Process that occurs throughout the lifespan of an individual. According to Havighurst, growth and development occurs in six Stages, namely, developmental Tasks of infancy and early Childhood; developmental tasks of Middle childhood; developmental Task of adolescence; Developmental tasks of early Adulthood; developmental tasks of Middle age and developmental Tasks of later maturity.

S163. Ans.(a)

Sol. A teacher should not interrupt Students during their self-learning Process. Children are curious by Nature; they discover and created Their own knowledge.

S164. Ans.(c)

Sol. During the infancy period, a Child's energy is directed towards the development of motor and mental skills, including sitting, walking, running and understanding.

S165. Ans.(c)

Sol. Development is possible even If there is no growth. For example, some children do not gain Standard weight or size, but they May develop in social, emotional or intellectual aspects.

S166. Ans.(a)

Sol. Infancy refers to the earliest Period of childhood where a child appears self-centered. However, This is the period when the child Starts learning how to identify Family members and get involved In his/her surroundings.

S167. Ans.(d)

Sol. It was said by the study of Human development judges an Individual's growth from infancy to Maturity or from dependency to autonomy.

S168. Ans.(b)

Sol. Teaching through instructional strategies can help in makings a teacher's lesson more effective for learners. As per NCF, a teacher should act as a facilitator of children's learning. Instructional strategies promote the participation of children in class and maximise their learning potential.

S169. Ans.(c)

Sol. Child development refers to Stages of development or Changes that take place between birth and adolescence. It has a set sequence, yet it has a different course for every child. The rate of development is not the same for every child and May be affected by genetic and Environmental factors.

S170. Ans.(b)

Sol. Every student wants to obtain the highest marks in his/her class as it is a matter of pride and self-esteem. Students work hard for their personal growth and development. It is related to the 'Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs'. In This 'need' theory, there are five Needs that motivate an individual For doing something. These five Stages of needs are physiological needs, safety needs, social needs, esteem needs and self-actualisation.

S171. Ans.(c)

S172. Ans.(c)

S173. Ans.(a)

S174. Ans.(d)

S175. Ans.(b)

S176. Ans.(c)

S177. Ans.(d)

S178. Ans.(c)

S179. Ans.(c)

S180. Ans.(b)

S181. Ans.(c)

S182. Ans.(c)

S183. Ans.(a)

S184. Ans.(c)

S185. Ans.(a)

S186. Ans.(d)

S187. Ans.(a)

S188. Ans.(c)

S189. Ans.(d)

S190. Ans.(a)

S191. Ans.(a)

S192. Ans.(c)

S193. Ans.(d)

S194. Ans.(b)

S195. Ans.(c)

S196. Ans.(d)

S197. Ans.(b)

S198. Ans.(b)

S199. Ans.(d)

S200. Ans.(b)

S201. Ans.(d)

Sol. Consistencies

S202. Ans.(b)

Sol. Object

S203. Ans.(d)

Sol. Psychoanalytic

S204. Ans.(d)

Sol. Self-concepts

S205. Ans.(b)

Sol. Learning through conditioning

S206. Ans.(b)

Sol. Stress

S207. Ans.(b)

Sol. Nomothetic analysis

S208. Ans.(b)

Sol. Learning theory

S209. Ans.(c)

Sol. Congruence

S210. Ans.(a)

Sol. Exclude it

S211. Ans.(d)

Sol. Rogers

S212. Ans.(c)

Sol. Self-actualisation

S213. Ans.(b)

Sol. Peak experiences

S214. Ans.(c)

Sol. Infancy

S215. Ans.(d)

Sol. All the above



S216. Ans.(d)

Sol. Introspection

S217. Ans.(c)

Sol. Personality tests

S218. Ans.(d)

Sol. Questionnaires

S219. Ans.(a)

Sol. Validity

S220. Ans.(b)

Sol. Not valid

S221. Ans.(d)

S222. Ans.(c)

S223. Ans.(d)

S224. Ans.(b)

S225. Ans.(d)

S226. Ans.(c)

S227. Ans.(b)

S228. Ans.(c)

S229. Ans.(c)

S230. Ans.(a)

S231. Ans.(a)

S232. Ans.(a)

S233. Ans.(a)

S234. Ans.(c)

S235. Ans.(c)

S236. Ans.(d)

S237. Ans.(c)

S238. Ans.(a)

S239. Ans.(a)

S240. Ans.(a)

S241. Ans.(c)

S242. Ans.(c)

S243. Ans.(d)

S244. Ans.(c)

S245. Ans.(c)

S246. Ans.(b)

S247. Ans.(c)

S248. Ans.(c)

S249. Ans.(d)

S250. Ans.(a)

S251. Ans.(b)

S252. Ans.(d)

S253. Ans.(b)

S254. Ans.(b)

S255. Ans.(c)

S256. Ans.(c)

S257. Ans.(d)

S258. Ans.(b)

S259. Ans.(b)

S260. Ans.(b)

S261. Ans.(a)

Sol. Constancy of IQ

S262. Ans.(b)

Sol. Deviation IQ

S263. Ans.(a)

Sol. Subnormal person

S264. Ans.(c)

Sol. Scholastic aptitude test

S265. Ans.(d)

Sol. J.P. Guilford

S266. Ans.(a)

Sol. True

S267. Ans.(b)

Sol. True

S268. Ans.(c)

Sol. Drevdahl

S269. Ans.(b)

Sol. Torrance

S270. Ans.(c)

Sol. Verification

S271. Ans.(b)

Sol. Stanford–Binet intelligence test

S272. Ans.(a)

Sol. Stanford–Binet scale

S273. Ans.(b)

Sol. Wechsler intelligence scale

S274. Ans.(c)

Sol. Intelligence

S275. Ans.(b)

Sol. Creativity

S276. Ans.(a)

Sol. High creativity-high intelligence

S277. Ans.(b)

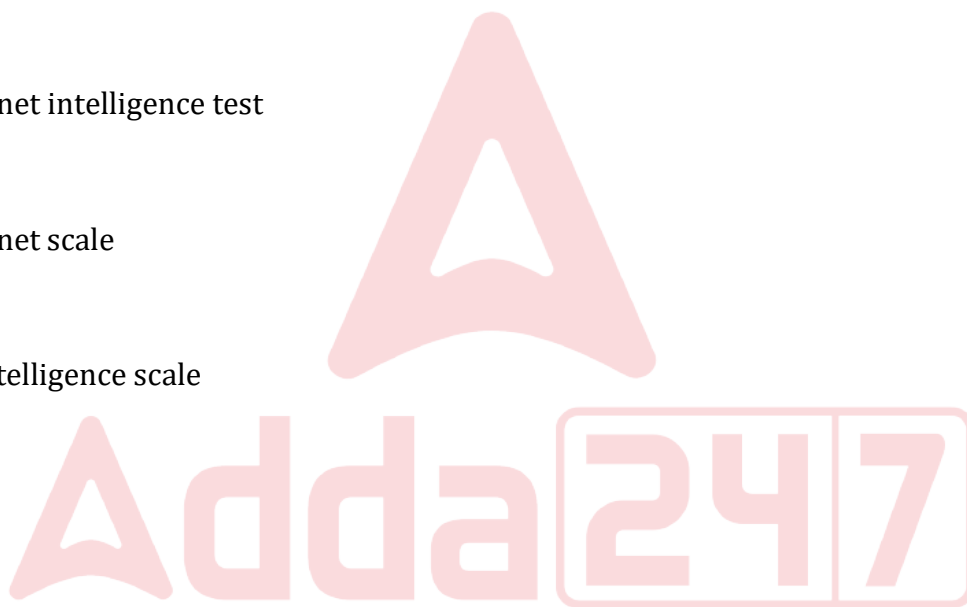
Sol. High creativity

S278. Ans.(b)

Sol. G-factor theory

S279. Ans.(b)

Sol. Factor analysis



S280. Ans.(b)

Sol. Group factor theory

S281. Ans.(b)

S282. Ans.(b)

S283. Ans.(c)

S284. Ans.(c)

S285. Ans.(d)

S286. Ans.(c)

S287. Ans.(b)

S288. Ans.(a)

S289. Ans.(d)

S290. Ans.(d)

S291. Ans.(b)

S292. Ans.(c)

S293. Ans.(d)

S294. Ans.(b)

S295. Ans.(c)

S296. Ans.(d)

S297. Ans.(b)

S298. Ans.(d)

S299. Ans.(a)

S300. Ans.(b)

