

Important PSTET CDP Question and Answers with Solution

Q1. Development is

- (a) A discontinuous process.
- (b) A gradual sequential process.
- (c) Influenced by personal factors but not by environmental factors.
- (d) Influenced by environmental factors but not by personal factors.

Q2. Which of the following is an environmental factor influencing developing?

- (a) Genes
- (b) Heredity
- (c) Maturation
- (d) School

Q3. Which of the following is typically the first foremost agent of socialization of very young children?

- (a) Mass Media
- (b) Cultural Practices
- (c) School
- (d) Family

Q4. According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, at which stage are reflexes dominant primary way of learning?

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

Q5. According to Jean Piaget the process of changing the existing schemas to make sense of new information is called:

- (a) Centration
- (b) Accommodation
- (c) Disequilibrium
- (d) Perception

Q6. The concept of 'Zone of Proximal development' has been proposed by_____.

- (a) Jerome Bruner
- (b) B.F. Skinner
- (c) Lev Vygotsky
- (d) Howard Gardner

Q7. Lev Vygotsky conceptualized development as the transformation of _____ into_____.

- (a) schemas, concepts
- (b) socially shared activities, internalized processes
- (c) reflexes, schemas
- (d) individual activities, external processes

Q8. Lawrence Kohlberg proposed a sequence of _____ stages of moral reasoning among children and adults.

- (a) 4
- (b) 6
- (c) 8
- (d) 10

Q9. As per constructivist approach which of the following should not be promoted among students?

- (a) Problem solving
- (b) Guided discovering
- (c) Associative inferring
- (d) Rote memorizing

Q10. Which of the following is correct in context in Intelligence Quotient (IQ) tests?

- (a) They measure intelligence in a very comprehensive manner.
- (b) There is a certain error of measurement in IQ tests.
- (c) IQ tests are free from any kind of cultural bias.
- (d) IQ tests are always highly reliable.

Q11. Theorists differ in their conceptualization of relation between language and thought.

While Jean Piaget believes _____ influences _____, Lev Vygotsky suggests that _____ directs _____.

- (a) cognition, language; language, thought
- (b) language, cognition; thought, language
- (c) environment, language; heredity, thought
- (d) thought, heredity; language, environment

Q12. Over representation of males over females in textbooks is an example of:

- (a) Gender bias
- (b) Gender equity
- (c) Gender equality
- (d) Gender neutrality

Q13. A teacher should_____.

- (a) consider students' pace of learning while teaching
- (b) ignore students' pace of learning while teaching
- (c) consider pace of best performing students only
- (d) ignore individual differences in students' pace of learning

Q14. In order to utilize assessment for the purpose of learning a teacher should

- (a) Conduct exams at the end of session
- (b) Use standardized test only.
- (c) Do assessment on the basis of child's involvement with on-going activity
- (d) Make half-yearly exams compulsory for all

Q15. Which of the following is likely to hinder critical thinking among students?

- (a) Promoting use to analogies
- (b) Asking open-ended questions
- (c) Giving reflection time
- (d) Encouraging rote memorization

Q16. For successful inclusion of students belonging to low-socio-economic groups, it is important to

- (a) teach using standardized curriculum
- (b) ignore their socio-cultural context
- (c) promote a school culture conducive to developing sense of belonging
- (d) practice only those traditions which are prevalent in dominant cultures

Q17. Inserting an incorrect word, substituting words, skipping words, mixing up the order of words in sentences are explicit signs of

- (a) Learning disability
- (b) Autism
- (c) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
- (d) Hearing impairment

Q18. For successful inclusion of student with visual impairment, which of the following becomes a barrier?

- (a) Electronically
- (b) Audiotaped lectures
- (c) Tactile models of graphic materials
- (d) Written descriptions and diagrams

Q19. Students with Autism typically demonstrate:

- (a) excellent verbal communication skills
- (b) hyperactivity
- (c) repetitive behaviour
- (d) urge for social interactions

Q20. Which of the following is correct about students who are gifted?

- (a) They learn with high efforts.
- (b) They take much longer to perceive information.
- (c) They have above-average ability.
- (d) They lack creativity and originality in ideas.

Q21. Assertion (A): A teacher should dominantly use lecture method to teach students in primary grades.

Reason (R): Learning is most effective when done through passive listening.

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

Q22. Brain is _____ of learning from real world contexts, hence schools should emphasize upon _____ learning.

- (a) capable, constructive
- (b) incapable, discovery
- (c) capable, textbook based
- (d) incapable, decontextualized

Q23. Constructivism advocates_____

- (a) Production of new knowledge by learners
- (b) Rejection of new knowledge by teachers
- (c) Reproduction of knowledge already gained
- (d) Display of knowledge through rote memorisation

Q24. Providing multiple means of _____ is important to include all learners in class.

- (a) engagement
- (b) competition
- (c) discrimination
- (d) non-comprehension

Q25. The strategy of dividing the problem into a number of intermediate subgoals and then figuring out means for solving each intermediate subgoal is referred to as:

- (a) verbalisation
- (b) analogical thinking
- (c) means-ends analysis
- (d) functional fixedness

Q26. Assertion (A): A teacher should explore the students' 'naive' theories about concepts to be taught and build the lesson upon them.

Reason (R): Students' 'naive' theories are a kind of alternative conception Ans are valuable for advanced learning.

Choose the correct option.

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

Q27. Assertion (A): Schools should promote pedagogies which don't emphasize on mere reproduction of materials learnt.

Reason (R): Emotions Ans cognition are independent of each other.

Choose the correct option

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

Q28. Which of the following is an example of intrinsic motivation?

- (a) Studying to win a cash prize.
- (b) Performing a dance to get praise of peers.
- (c) Participating in a race to come first.
- (d) Doing research on a topic out of curiosity.

Q29. Learning gets influenced by:

- A. classroom environment
 - B. availability of resources
 - C. pedagogy of teacher
 - D. readiness level of students
- (a) A only
 - (b) A, B only
 - (c) A, B, C only
 - (d) A, B, C Ans D

Q30. A conducive teaching-learning environment requires:

- (a) maximization of threats
- (b) minimization of distractions
- (c) ignorance of individual differences
- (d) rigid pedagogical practices

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. Development is a gradual and sequential process, characterized by systematic changes over time. It is neither discontinuous nor influenced exclusively by personal or environmental factors alone; both personal and environmental elements play a crucial role in development.

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. School is an environmental factor influencing development. It provides social, cultural, and educational experiences that significantly shape a person's learning and development, unlike genes, heredity, and maturation which are biological factors.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. Family is typically the first and foremost agent of socialization for very young children. Family interactions and relationships provide the initial context for social, emotional, and cognitive development.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the Sensorimotor stage is where reflexes

are dominant and the primary way of learning. This stage occurs from birth to about 2 years of age.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. In Piaget's theory, the process of changing existing schemas to make sense of new information is called Accommodation. It involves altering one's existing schemas, or ideas, as a result of new experiences or new information.

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. Lev Vygotsky proposed the concept of the 'Zone of Proximal Development'. It describes 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.(b)

Sol. Lev Vygotsky conceptualized development as the transformation of socially shared activities into internalized processes. He emphasized the fundamental role of social interaction in the development of cognition.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. Lawrence Kohlberg proposed a sequence of six stages of moral reasoning among children and adults. These stages represent different levels of moral maturity from pre-conventional to post-conventional morality.

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. According to the constructivist approach, rote memorizing should not be promoted among students. Constructivism emphasizes understanding and applying knowledge through active learning rather than memorizing facts without comprehension.

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. There is a certain error of measurement in IQ tests. While IQ tests aim to measure aspects of intelligence, they are not entirely precise and may have some degree of measurement error.

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. Jean Piaget believed that cognition influences language, suggesting that thought processes shape language development. Conversely, Lev Vygotsky suggests that language directs thought, indicating that language development influences cognitive processes.

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. Over-representation of males over females in textbooks is an example of gender bias. This reflects a disparity that favors one gender over the other, in this case, males over females.

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. A teacher should consider students' pace of learning while teaching. This approach respects individual differences in learning speed and style, ensuring that all students are appropriately supported in their learning journey.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. To utilize assessment for the purpose of learning, a teacher should do assessment on the basis of a child's involvement with an ongoing activity. This formative assessment approach helps in understanding and improving student learning in real-time.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. Encouraging rote memorization is likely to hinder critical thinking among students. Rote memorization emphasizes remembering information as it is, without

understanding or analysis, which is contrary to the principles of critical thinking.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. For successful inclusion of students belonging to low-socio-economic groups, it is important to promote a school culture conducive to developing a sense of belonging. Such a culture ensures that all students feel valued and supported regardless of their socio-economic background.

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. Inserting an incorrect word, substituting and skipping words randomly, mixing up the order of words in sentences are explicit signs of a learning disability. These behaviors can be indicative of difficulties in language processing and comprehension.

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. For successful inclusion of a student with visual impairment, written descriptions and diagrams become a barrier. These materials are not accessible to students who are visually impaired and need to be adapted or supplemented with accessible formats.

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. Students with Autism typically demonstrate repetitive behavior. This includes a range of behaviors such as repetitive movements, insistence on sameness, and strict adherence to routines.

S20. Ans.(c)

Sol. Students who are gifted have above-average ability. They are often able to understand complex concepts quickly and show exceptional skills or talent in various areas.

S21. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both A and R are false. The lecture method is not the most suitable for primary grades, as young children learn best through interactive and hands-on experiences. Learning is most effective when it is active, not through passive listening.

S22. Ans.(a)

Sol. The brain is capable of learning from real-world contexts, hence schools should emphasize constructive learning. Constructive learning involves active engagement with the learning material, encouraging students to construct their own understanding from experiences.

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. Constructivism advocates the production of new knowledge by learners. It emphasizes that learners construct their own understanding and knowledge of the world, through experiencing things and reflecting on those experiences.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. Providing multiple means of engagement is important to include all learners in class. This involves designing learning experiences in a way that engages all students, considering their diverse needs, interests, and learning styles.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. The strategy of dividing the problem into a number of intermediate subgoals and then figuring out means for solving each intermediate subgoal is referred to as means-ends analysis. This problem-solving strategy involves breaking down a large task into smaller, more manageable parts.

S26. Ans.(a)

Sol. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. Exploring students' 'naive' theories about concepts can provide a foundation for building new understanding. These preconceptions, while sometimes incorrect, are important starting points for learning.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. A is true but R is false. Schools should promote pedagogies that emphasize understanding and application of knowledge rather than mere reproduction. However, emotions and cognition are not independent of each other; they are often interconnected.

S28. Ans.(d)

Sol. Doing research on a topic out of curiosity is an example of intrinsic motivation. Intrinsic motivation involves engaging in a behavior because it is personally rewarding, not because of external rewards or pressures.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. Learning gets influenced by classroom environment, availability of resources, pedagogy of the teacher, and the readiness level of students. All these factors collectively contribute to the effectiveness of the learning process.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. A conducive teaching-learning environment requires the minimization of distractions. This allows students to focus better on their learning and reduces factors that might impede their educational progress.

