



1. The word "Pedagogy" means?

- A. to guide the child
- B. to lead the child
- C. to educate the child
- D. to understand the child

Answer: B

2. Pedagogy is the study of

- A. Education
- B. Guiding Students
- C. Learning Process
- D. Teaching Methods

Answer: D

3. The philosopher who worked in mathematical and scientific didactic was

- A. Jean Piaget
- B. John Dewey
- C. Lev Vygotsky
- D. Martin Wagenschein

Answer: D

4. The use of technology to enhance learning process is called _____ in education.

- A. IT
- B. ICT
- C. Information technology
- D. Communication technology

Answer: B

5. A scoring guide use to evaluate the quality of students is called

- A. rubrics
- B. checklists
- C. inventories
- D. rating scales

Answer: A

6. As people grow older, the _____ of learning declines.

- A. power
- B. speed
- C. quality
- D. quantity

Answer: B

7. Which from the following should be used to increase correct responses and appropriate behavior?

- A. Ignorance
- B. Strictness
- C. Reward
- D. Praise

Answer: D

8. Which from the following should be used to decrease minor inappropriate behavior ?

- A. Praise
- B. Reward
- C. Strictness
- D. Ignorance

Answer: D

9. The book Emile or "On Education" on the nature of education and man is written by

- A. Plato
- B. Aristotle
- C. Rousseau
- D. John Dewey

Answer: C

10. According to Emile, the noblest work in education is to make a/an

- A. thinker
- B. entrepreneur
- C. good citizen
- D. reasoning man

Answer: C

11. Teachers should present information to the students clearly and in interesting way, and relate this new information to the things students

- A. don't know
- B. already know
- C. willing to know
- D. not willing to know

Answer: B

12. According to John Dewey, school is a _____ institution, and education is a _____ process.

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- A. social, social
- B. social, philosophical
- C. philosophical, philosophical
- D. environmental, psychological

Answer: A

13. According to John Dewey, schools must prepare students for

- A. research
- B. future life
- C. present life
- D. entrepreneurship

Answer: C

14. Responses that produce a satisfying effect in a particular situation become _____ to occur again in that situation.

- A. not likely
- B. less likely
- C. more likely
- D. equally likely

Answer: C

15. Responses that produce a discomfoting effect become _____ to occur again in that situation.

- A. not likely
- B. less likely
- C. more likely
- D. equally likely

Answer: B

16. According to Rousseau, at what age a person ready to have a companion of the opposite sex?

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 17
- D. 18

Answer: B

17. The field of study concerned with the construction of thought processes, including remembering, problem solving, and decision-making is called

- A. Pedagogy
- B. Education
- C. Epistemology
- D. Cognitive Development

Answer: D

18. Jean Piaget proposed _____ stages of Cognitive Development.

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

Answer: D

19. The more often a particular ability is used the _____ it becomes.

- A. weaker
- B. stronger
- C. less important
- D. more important

Answer: B

20. The longer a particular ability is unused the _____ it becomes.

- A. weaker
- B. stronger
- C. less important
- D. more important

Answer: A

21. The more parts of your brain you use, the more likely you are to _____ information.

- A. use
- B. miss
- C. retain
- D. misuse

Answer: C

22. The conclusion of a deductive argument is

- A. certain
- B. probable
- C. experience
- D. observation

Answer: A

23. The truth of the conclusion of an inductive argument is

- A. certain
- B. probable
- C. experience
- D. observation

Answer: B

24. The process of reasoning from one or more given statements to reach a logically certain conclusion is called

- A. Inductive Reasoning
- B. Deductive Reasoning
- C. Qualitative Reasoning
- D. Quantitative Reasoning

Answer: B

25. The reasoning in which the given statements are viewed as supplying strong evidence for the truth of the conclusion is called

- A. Inductive Reasoning
- B. Deductive Reasoning
- C. Qualitative Reasoning
- D. Quantitative Reasoning

Answer: A

26. According to Jean Piaget, children develop abstract logic and reasoning skill during

- A. Sensorimotor stage
- B. Preoperational stage
- C. Formal operational stage
- D. Concrete operational stage

Answer: C

27. Children are usually egocentric during _____ and _____ stages.

- A. Sensorimotor, Preoperational
- B. Formal operational, Sensorimotor
- C. Preoperational, Concrete operational
- D. Concrete operational, Formal operational

Answer: A

28. According to Jean Piaget, children are no longer egocentric when entering

- A. Sensorimotor stage
- B. Preoperational stage

C. Formal operational stage

D. Concrete operational stage

Answer: D

29. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the Concrete operational stage starts at age

A. 1

B. 3

C. 5

D. 7

Answer: D

30. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the Formal operational stage starts at age

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

Answer: C

31. The most recent response is most likely to

A. forget

B. reoccur

C. compromised

D. not occur again

Answer: B

32. Rousseau advocated an educational method which consisted of removing the child from

A. school

B. burden

C. society

D. past memory

Answer: C

33. Who advocated removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state?

A. Plato

B. Socrates

C. Aristotle

D. John Locke



Answer: A

34. The famous book "The Republic" was written by

- A. Plato
- B. Aristotle
- C. Socrates
- D. John Locke

Answer: A

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

- A. Plato
- B. Aristotle
- C. Socrates
- D. John Locke

Answer: B

36. The Waldorf education approach emphasizes a balanced development of

- A. head and heart
- B. heart and hands
- C. head and hands
- D. head, heart, and hands

Answer: D

37. Plato believed that talent and intelligence are

- A. distributed genetically
- B. distributed gender-wise
- C. not distributed genetically
- D. not distributed gender-wise

Answer: C

38. A priori knowledge is knowledge that is known independently of

- A. analysis
- B. evidence
- C. experience
- D. information

Answer: C

39. A posteriori knowledge is knowledge that is known by

- A. analysis
- B. evidence
- C. experience
- D. information

Answer: C

40. According to John Locke, a child's mind does not contain any
- A. memory
 - B. imagination
 - C. observation
 - D. innate ideas

Answer: D

41. The philosopher who for the first time mentioned the importance of play (or sports) in education was
- A. Plato
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Socrates
 - D. John Locke

Answer: B

42. The process of selecting units from a population to estimate characteristics of the population is called
- A. research
 - B. sampling
 - C. inference
 - D. analyzing

Answer: B

43. We calculate average marks of a student in the way as we calculate
- A. variance
 - B. arithmetic mean
 - C. geometric mean
 - D. standard deviation

Answer: B

44. The _____ is a measure of how spreads out points are from the mean.
- A. variance
 - B. arithmetic mean
 - C. geometric mean
 - D. standard deviation

Answer: D

45. The standard deviation is the _____ of the variance.
- A. cube
 - B. cube root
 - C. square
 - D. square root

Answer: D

46. The concept of pragmatism in educational philosophy says that education should be about
- A. virtue
 - B. obedience
 - C. life and growth
 - D. shaping good citizens

Answer: C

47. The idea of practical learning means education should apply to the
- A. society
 - B. practice
 - C. real world
 - D. abstract knowledge

Answer: C

48. An aspect of pragmatism is experiential learning, which says, education should come through
- A. practice
 - B. experience
 - C. knowledge
 - D. observations

Answer: B

49. In case of spending money, the virtue is _____ between wastefulness and stringiness.
- A. real
 - B. prodigal
 - C. lavishness
 - D. generosity

Answer: D

50. According to Aristotle, virtue is a/an _____ state between excess and deficiency.

- A. real
- B. natural
- C. artificial
- D. intermediate

Answer: D

51. The concept of perennialism in education means school curricula should focus on what is

- A. in need
- B. in demand
- C. important
- D. everlasting

Answer: D

52. According to John Dewey, children should experience _____ in school to make them better citizens.

- A. practical implementation
- B. democracy
- C. discipline
- D. rules

Answer: B

53. Progressivism believes that education comes from the experience of the

- A. child
- B. teacher
- C. society
- D. principal

Answer: A

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

- A. citizens
- B. thinkers
- C. learners
- D. scientists

Answer: A

55. Progressivism believes that children learn in a/an

- A. isolation
- B. community

C. competition

D. closed environment

Answer: B

56. A normal human being has _____ senses.

A. 5

B. 7

C. 9

D. 11

Answer: A

57. Which from the following is NOT among the five senses?

A. smell

B. vision

C. touch

D. thought

Answer: D

58. The application of ideas, knowledge and skills to achieve the desired results is called

A. critical thinking

B. problem solving

C. deductive method

D. reasoned arguments

Answer: B

59. According to Socrates of Meno, virtue is

A. reachable

B. teachable

C. unreachable

D. unteachable

Answer: D

60. The curriculum of educational institutes should be based on

A. theory

B. practice

C. theory and practice

D. theory, practice and research

Answer: C

61. The new curriculum should be introduced

- A. abruptly
- B. gradually
- C. relatively
- D. continuously

Answer: B

62. Evaluation of the process of curriculum development should be made

- A. abruptly
- B. relatively
- C. gradually
- D. continuously

Answer: D

63. Curriculum revision should be a/an _____ process.

- A. gradual
- B. abrupt
- C. relative
- D. continuous

Answer: D

64. The term heuristic means _____ in decision making.

- A. calculations
- B. thoroughness
- C. brain storming
- D. mental shortcuts

Answer: D

65. Robert Sternberg, a famous psychologist, argued that creativity requires _____ different types of intelligence.

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

Answer: C

66. According to Robert Sternberg, the three different types of required intelligence for creativity are

- A. analytical, critical and practical
- B. abstract, synthetic and analytical



- C. synthetic, analytical, and practical
- D. analytical, observational and practical

Answer: C

67. A common technique to help people begin the creative process is
- A. calculations
 - B. thoroughness
 - C. brain storming
 - D. mental shortcuts

Answer: C

68. According to Plato, the highest goal in all of education is knowledge of the
- A. good
 - B. science
 - C. philosophy
 - D. mathematics

Answer: A

69. Plato argued that _____ are fit to rule.
- A. only educationists
 - B. only philosophers
 - C. only psychologists
 - D. educationists and philosophers

Answer: B

70. The book "A Brief History of Time" is written by
- A. Stephen Hawking
 - B. Robert Sternberg
 - C. John Dewey
 - D. Aristotle

Answer: A

71. The branch of philosophy focuses on the nature of reality is
- A. Pedagogy
 - B. Metaphysics
 - C. Epistemology
 - D. Connectionism

Answer: B

72. Idealism is a philosophical approach that argues that _____ are the only true reality, and the only thing worth knowing.

- A. ideas
- B. observations
- C. experiences
- D. physical objects

Answer: A

73. Realism is a philosophical approach that argues that ultimate reality is the world of

- A. ideas
- B. observations
- C. experiences
- D. physical objects

Answer: D

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

- A. Plato
- B. Aristotle
- C. Socrates
- D. Edward Thorndike

Answer: B

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

- A. Plato
- B. Socrates
- C. Aristotle
- D. Edward Thorndike

Answer: A

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

- A. Plato
- B. Socrates
- C. Aristotle
- D. Edward Thorndike

Answer: C

77. The advocates of philosophy of Pragmatism believe that reality is

- A. stagnant
- B. imagination
- C. related to mind
- D. constantly changing

Answer: D

78. The psychologist who for the first time proposed the concept of connectionism in learning was

- A. Plato
- B. Aristotle
- C. Robert Sternberg
- D. Edward Thorndike

Answer: D

79. According to Edward Thorndike, learning is about responding to

- A. change
- B. stimuli
- C. analysis
- D. experiment

Answer: B

80. Anything that causes a reaction is called

- A. stimulus
- B. learning
- C. connectionism
- D. physical objects

Answer: A

81. The connection between stimulus and response is called

- A. receiving-accepting paradigm
- B. stimulus-response paradigm
- C. receiving-accepting bond
- D. stimulus-response bond

Answer: D

82. The _____ the stimulus-response bond (S-R bond), the better a person has learned the lesson.

- A. stable
- B. weaker
- C. stronger
- D. unstable

Answer: C

83. There are _____ laws of connectionism.

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

Answer: C

84. The three laws of connectionism are the laws of

- A. effect, stimulus and response
- B. effect, exercise and readiness
- C. stimulus, response and exercise
- D. exercise, readiness and response

Answer: B

85. According to the law of effect, if a stimulus results in a positive outcome, the S-R bond is

- A. stabilized
- B. weakened
- C. unsterilized
- D. strengthened

Answer: D

86. According to the law of effect, if a stimulus results in a negative outcome, the S-R bond is

- A. stabilized
- B. weakened
- C. unsterilized
- D. strengthened

Answer: D

87. According to the _____, the more you do something, the better you are at it.

- A. law of effect
- B. law of exercise
- C. law of readiness
- D. law of connectionism

Answer: B

88. According to the _____, S-R bonds are stronger if an individual is ready to learn.

- A. law of effect
- B. law of exercise
- C. law of readiness
- D. law of connectionism

Answer: C

89. The _____ says, we are motivated to gain rewards and avoid punishments.

- A. law of effect
- B. law of exercise
- C. law of readiness
- D. law of connectionism

Answer: A

90. The Law of Effect can be effectively used in

- A. teaching methods
- B. accelerate learning
- C. classroom management
- D. curriculum development

Answer: C

91. For an effective teaching, the teacher must be a subject matter expert that includes

- A. command over the subject
- B. the ability to convey knowledge
- C. the ability to apply ideas from one discipline to another
- D. all of the above

Answer: D

92. The satiation technique of classroom management is a technique where instead of punishing negative behaviors, the teacher might decide to actually _____ the negative behavior.

- A. divert
- B. ignore
- C. encourage
- D. discourage

Answer: C

93. The extinction technique of classroom management is a technique where teacher _____ any negative behavior.

- A. divert
- B. ignore
- C. encourage
- D. discourage

Answer: B

94. The use of a physical punishment for class management is called

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- A. time out technique
- B. satiation technique
- C. extinction technique
- D. corporal punishment

Answer: D

95. The technique of classroom management where the teacher punishes negative behaviors by removing an unruly student from the rest of the class is called

- A. satiation technique
- B. time out technique
- C. corporal punishment
- D. extinction technique

Answer: A

96. The study of the physical, social and mental aspects of aging is called

- A. Genetics
- B. Esthetics
- C. Gerontology
- D. Clinical psychology

Answer: C

97. As people gets older, the ability of applying or maintain attention

- A. decreases
- B. increases
- C. stays constant
- D. remains unaffected

Answer: A

98. The brain _____ as people gets older.

- A. remains unaffected
- B. stays constant
- C. expands
- D. shrinks

Answer: D

99. There is _____ in working memory as people gets older.

- A. no change
- B. degradation
- C. upgradation
- D. a slight change

Answer: B

100. According to the philosophy of Idealism in education, the subject matter of curriculum should be

- A. mind
- B. science
- C. mathematics
- D. physical world

Answer: A