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
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.
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 discomforting 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
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
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. recur  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
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
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  

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.
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
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: A
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