

1. A/An _____ assessment is one which measures what it is intended to measure

- A. Valid
- B. Unvalid
- C. Reliable
- D. Unreliable

Answer: A

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

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

Answer: B

3. The philosopher who worked in mathematical and scientific didactics was?

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

Answer: C

4. According to John Dewey, the teacher should guide students the way of the knowledge as a _____ in learning process.

- A. facilitator
- B. guider
- C. philosopher
- D. partner

Answer: D

5. The primary aim of educational psychology is

- A. To contribute to an understanding of sound educational practices.
- B. To provide the academic background essential for effective teaching.
- C. To provide a theoretical framework for educational research.
- D. To provide the teacher with a greater appreciation of his role in the education of the child.

Answer: A

6. According to Psychology, all education is

- A. Deliberate
- B. Functional
- C. Purposive
- D. Self -education

Answer: D

7. The best definition of Educational Psychology is a study of teaching and learning” has been given by

- A. W. Kolesnik
- B. James Ross
- C. Charles E. Skinner
- D. N.L. Munn

Answer: C

8. Curriculum is

- A. Course
- B. syllabus
- C. Co-curricular Activities
- D. Over all activities of an institution

Answer: D

9. A development perspective involves concern with changes occurring over time in-

- A. Form
- B. Rate
- C. Sequence
- D. All of these

Answer: D

10. Which one of theories of intelligence advocates the presence of general intelligence 'g' and specific intelligence's' ?

- A. Anarchic theory
- B. Guilford's theory of intellect
- C. Spearman's two factor theory
- D. Vernon's hierarchical theory

Answer: C

11. The thinking process involved in producing an idea or concept that is new, original and useful is termed as-

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- A. Creativity
- B. Innovation
- C. Intelligence
- D. Synectics

Answer: A

12. Which of the following is NOT an example of discrete variable?

- A. Age
- B. Gender
- C. Marital status
- D. Place of residence

Answer: A

13. Ramesh and Ankit have the same IQ of 120. Ramesh is two years younger than Ankit. If Ankit is 12 years old, then the mental age of Ramesh is-

- A. 9 years
- B. 10 years
- C. 12 years
- D. 14 years

Answer: C

14. What is the aim of education?

- A. All round development of the personality of a child.
- B. Moral development of a child.
- C. Ability to read, write and do arithmetic.
- D. To gain knowledge.

Answer: A

15. What turns the single fertilized egg into a full fledged adult?

- A. Parent's nourishment.
- B. Environment.
- C. Cycle of the growth and development.
- D. Interaction with the outside world

Answer: C

16. What is meant by growth in the strict sense of the terminology of psychology?

- A. It is the mental growth of a child.
- B. It is the increase in size, weight and height.
- C. It is related to the functions of the body.
- D. All of the above.

Answer: B

17. What is meant by development?

- A. It is the growth of heart, brain and muscles.
- B. It is improvement of the ability.
- C. It is the quantitative change of the child.
- D. it is a complex process of integrating many structures and functions.

Answer: D

18. What is called the pre-birth stage of a child?

- A. From 0 to 2 years
- B. From 3 to 7 years
- C. From conception to birth
- D. From 3 to 12 years

Answer: C

19. Which age is called the adolescent age of a child?

- A. From 3 to 12 yrs.
- B. From 13 to 19 yrs.
- C. From 20 to 25 yrs.
- D. From 26 to 35 yrs.

Answer: B

20. "In youth we learn in age we understand". What does this statement indicate?

- A. Relationship of learning with age.
- B. Learning stops with adulthood.
- C. In youth our understanding is better.
- D. There is no learning in childhood.

Answer: A

21. What does intellectual development include?

- A. The development of mind.
- B. Development of thinking, reasoning and interest perception.
- C. Development of skills.
- D. Development of emotions.

Answer: B

22. How many words does a child learn to speak at the age of 2, according to Prof. Smith?

- A. 150 words
- B. 372 words
- C. 172 words
- D. 272 words

Answer: D

23. On which animal Pavlov conducted his experiment

- A. Rat
- B. Cat
- C. Dog
- D. Bird

Answer: C

24. Mirror drawing apparatus is related to

- A. Conditioning
- B. Trial and error
- C. Span of memory
- D. Forgetting

Answer: B

25. Strains and disparities appears in the child's personality on account of

- A. Social disadjustment
- B. Bad environment
- C. Parents psychological behavior towards the child
- D. Parents aggressive behavior in front of the child

Answer: C

26. What factor influence a healthy growth of a child

- A. One way love
- B. Parent's balanced behavior
- C. According to environment
- D. Good food

Answer: B

27. If a mother shows much love,then a child's personality will develop

- A. One way
- B. Two way
- C. Multi dimention
- D. Abnormal way

Answer: A

28. Early experiences determine late personality characteristics of social development. This was maintained by

- A. Atkinson
- B. Morgan
- C. Freud
- D. Semmul

Answer: C

29. Who said "children have innate inclination to imitate their seniors, both in mental and social development"?

- A. Lindzey
- B. Festinger
- C. Espinas
- D. Baldwin

Answer: D

30. The most difficult age for the development of a child is -

- A. Early childhood
- B. Teen age
- C. Young age
- D. Adult age

Answer: B

31. Heredity and atmosphere are correlate

- A. Companions
- B. Dependent
- C. Elders
- D. All of these

Answer: D

32. Which of the following factors comes in the way of girls' personal rights?

- A. Social Recognition
- B. Family
- C. Gender Difference
- D. All of these

Answer: D

33. Which of the following is not an accepted stage in Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development?

- A. Interpersonal relations
- B. Individualism
- C. Social contract and social rights
- D. Universal principles

Answer: C

34. Which of the following is not considered a factor of cognition?

- A. Fear
- B. Retreat
- C. Anger
- D. Hunger

Answer: B

35. An ideal teacher should concentrate

- A. On teaching methods
- B. On the subject being taught
- C. On students and their behaviours
- D. On all of these

Answer: D

36. The motive of the concept of curricular flexibility is to benefit

- A. Disabled students
- B. Minority students
- C. Reserved castes
- D. All of these

Answer: A

37. Which of the following is not considered a tool for formative assessment

- A. Oral questions
- B. MCQ
- C. Assignments
- D. Projects

Answer: B

38. What do you understand by the term Peer Group ?

- A. People of same profession
- B. Friends and acquaintances
- C. Family members and relatives
- D. All of these

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Answer: D

39. A problem child has

- A. Pampering guardians
- B. Hereditary problems
- C. IQ problems
- D. Physical problems

Answer: A

40. A research technique in which researchers obtain information about an infant's spontaneous behavior is:

- A. Standardized developmental testing
- B. Experimental designs
- C. Naturalistic observation
- D. Newborn neurobehavioral exams

Answer: C

41. Experimental designs are characterized by:

- A. Normative data
- B. Controlled conditions
- C. Automated Stimulation
- D. All of the above

Answer: B

42. Research findings that explain behavior under many conditions are:

- A. Generalizable
- B. Valid
- C. Reliable
- D. All of the above

Answer: A

43. It is important that basic sensory capacities are developing properly because:

- A. They are the basis for learning
- B. If not, emotional development may be comprised
- C. Social interaction depends on them
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

44. Habituation:

- A. Develops through interpersonal interaction
- B. Relies on good vision
- C. Is based on the fact that attention declines as an event is presented repeatedly
- D. Is important for development of sucking

Answer: C

45. The Bayley Scales of Infant Development:

- A. Are the most widely used method of assessing infant developmental level
- B. Indicates an infant's abilities relative to others of the same age
- C. Measures mental and motor capacities
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

46. An infant's tendency to attend to the more complex of two stimuli is the basis of the method called:

- A. Preference paradigm
- B. Habituation
- C. Conditioned head turning
- D. Contingency learning

Answer: A

47. The rate of habituation is an indication of:

- A. Memory
- B. Fundamental cognitive processes
- C. Brain integrity
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

48. The difference between classical conditioning and operant conditioning is:

- A. Classical conditioning is based on consequences of an event while operant conditioning is based on repeated pairings of two events
- B. Classical conditioning is based on repeated pairings of two events while operant conditioning is based on the consequences of an event
- C. Whether or not the infant likes the reward
- D. Classical conditioning is uses motor behavior but operant conditioning uses any behavior

Answer: B

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49. Infants of mothers who are responsive:

- A. Learn to expect this
- B. Get upset when mothers are not responsive
- C. Use their mothers for security
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

50. Security of attachment to mother is typically measured by:

- A. Separation-reunion procedure
- B. Observation of mother-infant play
- C. Questionnaire
- D. All of the above

Answer: A

51. A 9-12 month milestone in social competence is:

- A. Attending to books
- B. Engaging in joint attention
- C. Laughing while being bounced
- D. Playing with mother

Answer: B

52. Cortisol is:

- A. A hormone released by the pituitary gland in response to stress
- B. A hormone released by the adrenal glands in response to sunlight
- C. A hormone released by the adrenal glands in response to stress
- D. A hormone produced in the liver and stored in the gall bladder

Answer: C

53. Stress reactivity refers to:

- A. The initial behavioral and physiological response to a stressful event
- B. The time that it takes to return to a calm state following a stressful event
- C. A mother's response to an infant's distress
- D. All of the above

Answer: A

54. Vagal tone has been used as a measure of physiological regulation because:

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- A. It measures the parasympathetic nervous system
- B. It's non-invasive
- C. It's related to control by the brain of heart rate in response to arousal
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

55. Infants express emotions by:

- A. Crying
- B. Facial expressions
- C. Body posture
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

56. Facial expressions are coded from videotape by:

- A. Scoring position of the mouth, chin and the entire head
- B. Having coders judge the expression
- C. Scoring muscle movements of eye, brow and mouth
- D. Matching the expression to illustrations of standard expressions

Answer: C

57. Temperament is considered:

- A. A relatively unchanging style of interacting with the environment
- B. An important indicator of cognitive potential
- C. A dynamic characteristic that develops over time
- D. To be determined by interactions with the social environment

Answer: A

58. Temperament is measured using:

- A. Parent questionnaires
- B. Infant observation
- C. Experimental procedures
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

59. The mirror-rouge task measures:

- A. An infant's ability to touch his/her nose
- B. An infant's understanding of self

- C. An infant's recognition of his/her mother D. All of the above

Answer: B

60. The period when the major organs of the body begin to form is the ____ period.

- A. Embryonic B. Fetal
C. Germinal D. Newborn

Answer: A

61. How does the development of the body during the prenatal period proceed?

- A. At the same rate all over B. Parts nearer the feet develop first
C. Parts near the head develop first D. Parts near the heart develop first

Answer: C

62. After fertilization the brain begins to develop at:

- A. 8 days B. 18 days
C. 8 weeks D. 18 weeks

Answer: B

63. The part of the brain that develops first is the:

- A. Cerebral cortex B. Neocortex
C. Midbrain D. Hindbrain

Answer: D

64. At its peak of development ____ brain cells are being produced every minute.

- A. 250 B. 2500
C. 25000 D. 250000

Answer: D

65. Myelinisation is the process where:

- A. The nerve cell becomes insulated
- B. Nerve cells migrate to their final position
- C. The cells form a line
- D. The nerve cells form connections with other nerve cells

Answer: A

66. Teratogens are those agents which:

- A. Adversely affect development
- B. Support development
- C. Improve development
- D. Have no effect on development

Answer: A

67. At which time period is the body most sensitive to disruption of growth?

- A. Germinal
- B. Embryonic
- C. Fetal
- D. All equally

Answer: B

68. The first sense to develop is:

- A. Touch
- B. Hearing
- C. Sight
- D. Taste

Answer: A

69. Visual accommodation is the ability of the individual to:

- A. See in color
- B. Focus its eyes
- C. See things in its room
- D. Blink

Answer: B

70. In the context of education, socialization means

- A. creating one's own social norms
- B. respecting elders in society
- C. adapting and adjusting to social environment
- D. always following social norms

Answer: C

71. What is the principle of anticipation

- A. The child anticipates his growth.
- B. He is more concerned about his growth.
- C. He modifies his behaviour anticipating his future career.
- D. None of the above.

Answer: C

72. Learning depends on cognitive development

- A. Always
- B. Some Times
- C. Never
- D. In calculation

Answer: A

73. Who gives more stress to the philosophy of social constructivism?

- A. Piaget
- B. Kohlberg
- C. Vygotsky
- D. Dewey

Answer: C

74. Who is the father of "Theory of Multiple Intelligence"?

- A. Gardner
- B. Vygotsky
- C. Bruner
- D. Piaget

Answer: A

75. Single factor theory of intelligence was given by _____

- A. Alfred Binet
- B. Thorndike
- C. Freeman
- D. None of them

Answer: A

76. Which indicates the change in the quality or character of a child?

- A. Growth
- B. Development
- C. Learning
- D. Environment

Answer: B

77. Which of the following statement is not appropriate to motivation as a process

- A. It causes a person to move towards a goal
- B. It satisfies the person's biological needs
- C. It helps in achieving a psychological ambition
- D. It keeps away from an unpleasant situation

Answer: D

78. A child writes with his / her left hand and is comfortable doing things with it, she / he should be -

- A. Discouraged
- B. Made to write with the left hand
- C. Allow his preference
- D. Send to seek medical help

Answer: C

79. Which of the following is NOT a sign of 'being gifted' ?

- A. Curiosity
- B. Creativity
- C. Poor relationship with peers
- D. Interest in extra reading

Answer: C

80. Language of word is not necessary for

- A. Imaginative Thinking
- B. Conceptual Thinking
- C. Associative Thinking
- D. Perceptual Thinking

Answer: A

81. The best place of social development for a 12 years old child is _____

- A. Neighborhood
- B. Family
- C. Playground
- D. School

Answer: C

82. Select "the educable" group of students from the following groups, indicating different I.Q. levels

- A. 50 to 70
- B. 30 to 50
- C. 70 to 90
- D. 40 to 80

Answer: A

83. IQ scores are generally _____ correlated with academic performance.

- A. Least
- B. Perfectly
- C. Highly
- D. Moderately

Answer: C

84. Nature of children are like

- A. Imitative
- B. Constructive
- C. Imaginative
- D. Destructive

Answer: A

85. Theory of multiple intelligence implies the following except

- A. intelligence is a distinct set of processing operations used by an individual to solve problems.
- B. disciplines should be presented in a number of ways
- C. learning could be assessed through a variety of means
- D. emotional intelligence is not related to IQ

Answer: D

86. Gifted students are

- A. non-assertive of their needs
- B. independent in their judgments
- C. independent of teachers
- D. introvert in nature

Answer: B

87. The cardinal principles of learner centered education are _____
- A. Learning by doing
 - B. Learning by living
 - C. Both
 - D. None of these

Answer: C

88. _____ is the capacity to acquire and apply knowledge.
- A. Personality
 - B. Intelligence
 - C. Aptitude
 - D. Attitude

Answer: B

89. Adolescents may experience
- A. feeling of self-actualization
 - B. feeling of satiation about life
 - C. anxiety and concern about themselves
 - D. feeling of fear about sins committed in childhood

Answer: A

90. How a "Teacher" should behave with the students?
- A. Father Like
 - B. Friend Like
 - C. General
 - D. Elder Like

Answer: B

91. Who is regarded as the first teacher of a child?
- A. Headmaster
 - B. Class Teacher
 - C. Mother
 - D. Tutor

Answer: C

92. Sign of creative child is his/her
- A. Intelligence
 - B. Good behavior
 - C. Creativity
 - D. Good memory

Answer: C

93. The raw material of thinking is

- A. Symbols
- B. Semantics
- C. Man
- D. Child

Answer: A

94. What is the unit of Heredity?

- A. Chromosome
- B. Gene
- C. Fertilized cell
- D. Zygote

Answer: B

95. Which one of the following is an example of a fine motor skill?

- A. Climbing
- B. Hopping
- C. Running
- D. Writing

Answer: D

96. _____ Is the ratio of mental age to the chronological age multiplied by 100.

- A. Emotional quotient
- B. Intelligence quotient
- C. Both
- D. None of these

Answer: B

97. Which of the following is not a product of learning?

- A. Skill
- B. Knowledge
- C. Maturation
- D. Physical structure

Answer: C

98. A group of students are found to be harassing another student. What should be your reaction?

- A. Punish the students
- B. Send to their parents
- C. Counsel the students individually
- D. Give them a severe warning

Answer: A

99. What is meant by Schema?

- A. Chunking mechanisms
- B. Learning techniques
- C. Organized packets of information stored in long-term memory
- D. Defense mechanisms

Answer: C

100. How many stages of cognitive development recommended by Piaget?

- A. Seven Stages
- B. Six Stages
- C. Four Stages
- D. Two Stages

Answer: C