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-
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?
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.
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: B
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
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
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:
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
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  


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