

Child Development and Pedagogy Sample Paper - 2

1. The period of infancy is :

- (1) birth to 1 year
- (2) birth to 2 years
- (3) birth to 3 years
- (4) 2 to 3 years

Answer : (2)*

2. According to Piaget, a child between 2 to 7 years is in the _____ stage of cognitive development.

- (1) Preoperational
- (2) Formal operational
- (3) Concrete operational
- (4) Sensorimotor

Answer : (1)

3. Development proceeds from _____ to _____.

- (1) general -- specific
- (2) complex -- hard
- (3) specific -- general
- (4) simple -- easy

Answer : (1)

4. When adults adjust to the assistance they provide to facilitate progression of the child from current level of performance to potential level of performance, it is called :

- (1) Proximal development
- (2) Scaffolding
- (3) Participatory learning
- (4) Collaborative learning

Answer : (2)

5. The process of changing the existing schemas to include new information is called :

- (1) Adaptation
- (2) Assimilation
- (3) Accommodation
- (4) Egocentrism

Answer : (3)

6. In middle childhood, speech is more _____ rather than _____.

- (1) egocentric , socialized
- (2) socialized, egocentric
- (3) animistic, socialized
- (4) nature, immature

Answer : (2)

7. The child centred education involve :

- (1) hands on activities for kids
- (2) children sitting in a corner
- (3) learning in restricted environment
- (4) activities that do not include play

Answer : (1)

8. The class teacher observed Raghav in her class playing melodies self – composed music on his keyboard. The class teacher thought that Raghav seemed to be high in _____ intelligence.

- (1) Spatial
- (2) Bodily – kinesthetic
- (3) Musical
- (4) Linguistic

Answer : (3)

9. When a teacher considers boys as naturally better at mathematics than girls, it shows that the teacher is :

- (1) Ethical
- (2) Gender biased
- (3) Moralistic
- (4) Right – minded

Answer : (2)

10. Inclusive education assumes that we should change the ____ to fit the ____.

- (1) Child / system
- (2) System / child
- (3) Environment / family
- (4) Child / environment

Answer : (2)

11. Children have the potential to create knowledge and make meaning. From this perspective the role of a teacher is that of a :

- (1) Negotiator
- (2) Communicator and Lecturer
- (3) Facilitator
- (4) Director

Answer : (3)

12. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of gifted children?

- (1) Higher order mental processes
- (2) High self efficacy
- (3) Below average mental processes
- (4) Solving problems insightfully

Answer : (3)

13. According to the pre – conventional level of Kohlberg's theory, to which of the following would an individual turn when making a moral decision ?

- (1) Potential punishment involved
- (2) Personal needs and desires
- (3) Individual values
- (4) Family expectations

Answer : (1)

14. Regarding learner's individual differences, the teacher should :

- (1) Provide a variety of learning situations.
- (2) Solve the problems based on deductive method.
- (3) Most of the time use algorithms.
- (4) Provide facts to students to memorize them.

Answer : (1)

15. Which one of the following is not the principle of child development?

- (1) All development follows a sequence.
- (2) All areas of development are important.
- (3) All development results from an interaction of maturation and experience.
- (4) All development and learning proceed at an equal rate.

Answer : (4)*

16. Which one of the following would be the most effective way of conducting assessment?

- (1) Assessment should be at the end of the session.
- (2) Assessment is an inbuilt process in teaching learning.
- (3) Assessment should be done twice in an academic session – at the beginning and at the end.
- (4) Assessment should be done by an external agency and not by the teacher.

Answer : (2)

17. Which one of the following is related to creativity?

- (1) Divergent thinking
- (2) Convergent thinking
- (3) Emotional thinking
- (4) Egoistic thinking

Answer : (1)

18. Which one of the following statements about children would Vygotsky agree with?

- (1) Children learn through social interaction with peers and adults.
- (2) Children learn when they are offered lucrative rewards.
- (3) Children's thinking can be understood by conducting laboratory experiments on animals.
- (4) Children are born 'evil' and need to be controlled through punishment.

Answer : (1)

19. Children are :

- (1) Curious beings who use their own logic and abilities to explore the world around them.
- (2) Adult – like in their thinking and there is a quantitative increase in their thinking as they grow up.
- (3) Like vessels in which knowledge given by the adults is filled.
- (4) Passive beings who can produce exact copies of the information transmitted to them.

Answer : (1)*

20. Which of the following statements about children's error is correct?

- (1) Children commits error because are careless.
- (2) Children's errors are part of the learning process.
- (3) Children commit errors when the teacher is lenient and does not punish them for mistakes.
- (4) Children's errors are insignificant for the teacher and she should just strike out the mistakes and not pay any attention to them.

Answer : (2)

21. A teacher needs to ensure that all learners in her class feel accepted and valued. To do this, the teacher should:

- (1) Make strict rules and punish children who do not follow them.
- (2) Look down upon children from 'disadvantaged' background that they feel they have to work harder.
- (3) Find out students who speak 'good' English and are from 'rich' backgrounds and present them as role models.
- (4) Get to know the social and cultural background of her students and encourage diverse opinions in the class.

Answer : (4)

22. Suresh generally likes to study alone in a quiet room whereas Madan likes to study in a group with his friends. This is because of difference in their :

- (1) Values
- (2) Aptitudes
- (3) Learning
- (4) Levels of reflectivity

Answer : (3)

23. India has lot of linguistic diversity. In this context, what is the most appropriate statement about multilingual classrooms at primary level especially class I and II ?

- (1) Students should be penalized for using their mother tongue or local language.
- (2) The schools should admit only those students whose mother tongue is the same as the language of instruction.
- (3) The teacher should respect all languages and encourage children to communicate in all of them.
- (4) The teacher should ignore children who use their mother tongue in the class.

Answer : (3)

24. What is meant by 'nature' in 'nature nurture' controversy ?

- (1) The environment around us.
- (2) Biological givens or the hereditary information
- (3) Temperament of an individual
- (4) Complex forces of the physical and social world

Answer : (2)

25. Mass Media is becoming a very important agency of socialization. Which one of the following is the most appropriate statement ?

- (1) Media is a very good way to advertise and sell products.
- (2) Socialization is done by the parents and the family only.
- (3) Access to mass media is growing and mass media influences attitudes, values and beliefs.
- (4) Children cannot directly interact with media.

Answer : (3)

26. How children learn ? Which one of the following is not true with respect to this statement ?

- (1) Children learn in class only.
- (2) Children learn when they are cognitively ready.
- (3) Children learn in a number of ways.
- (4) Children learn as they are naturally motivated.

Answer : (1)

27. Which one of the following strategies should a primary school teacher adopt to motivate her students ?

- (1) Encourage competition for marks amongst individual student.
- (2) Use incentives, rewards and punishment as motivating factors for each activity.
- (3) Help children set goals as per their interests and support them in working towards the same.
- (4) Set standard goals for the entire class and have rigid parameters to assess achievement of those goals.

Answer : (3)

28. Which one of the following is the primary agent of socialization ?

- (1) Family
- (2) Computer
- (3) Heredity
- (4) Political parties

Answer : (1)

29. Giving children group work is an effective pedagogic strategy since :

- (1) it helps to reduce the teacher's work.
- (2) it allows some children to dominate the others in small groups.
- (3) children learn from each other and support each other in the learning process.
- (4) children will be able to do their work quickly.

Answer : (3)

30. A child with normal intelligence shows difficulty in reading and comprehending language. It indicates that the child is showing symptoms of :

- (1) Dyslexia
- (2) Dysgraphia
- (3) Dyscalculia
- (4) Dyspraxia

Answer : (1)

