Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate options.

1. Which one of the following statements reflects Assessment for learning strategies?
   (1) Assessment is used to label 'superior' and 'inferior' students.
   (2) Assessment is carried out during teaching-learning to create differentiated teaching and learning strategies.
   (3) Assessment is used to provide evidence of achievement to parents, students etc.
   (4) Assessment is carried out at the end of the learning process.

2. There are a few ‘first generation school-goers’ in a middle school class. The teacher should:
   (1) call the parents and ask them to enrol their children for tuition if they wish their children to study at all.
   (2) give a long lecture to the parents about how they are wasting their money on these children.
   (3) talk to the children to understand them and make the classroom environment conducive to their learning.
   (4) tell the children sensitively that they do not have the capability to study further and they should now help their parents at work.

3. Students from disadvantaged backgrounds should:
   (1) be given vocational education so that they can pursue their parents’ occupation.
   (2) be placed in regular schools and efforts should be made to adapt the curriculum and facilitate learning for all the students in the context of their social and cultural context.
   (3) not be given education at all.
   (4) be made to study in different schools since their cognitive capabilities cannot match those of other students.
4. A child with Learning Disability:
(1) needs to be put in a separate institution and not in mainstream schools.
(2) has a right to study in the regular school where there are special provisions for him.
(3) should be given vocational education, but should not be taught science and writing skill.
(4) needs to be dealt with severely and punished harshly for his mistakes.

5. Talented and creative children:
(1) need to be given special attention to enable them to reach their full potential.
(2) are very difficult to deal with and the teacher should be very strict with them.
(3) are those children who are excellent in each area of development – cognitive, social, emotional and physical.
(4) have a higher IQ and have better social skills than their peers.

6. In a progressive set-up children with special needs:
(1) are segregated from other children and are allowed to join them only at the meal time.
(2) are given only vocational training.
(3) are allowed to mingle with other children on the condition that they behave themselves.
(4) are taught along with other children while making special provisions for their needs.
7. Learner-centred teaching means that :
   (1) learners are considered passive recipients and teacher has the ‘right’ knowledge.
   (2) learners are slow in learning and teacher stresses completion of syllabus.
   (3) learners are given an opportunity to construct knowledge and teacher is a guide in the learning process.
   (4) learners know little and teaching involves transmission of facts to them.

8. Learning can be facilitated by :
   (1) pushing the children harder by using punishment.
   (2) asking the child to do a lot of drill and practice.
   (3) pressurizing the children to spend long hours on studying.
   (4) connecting new materials with something the child already knows.

9. In a constructivist classroom as envisioned by Piaget and Vygotsky, the teacher :
   (1) gives long lectures on various topics.
   (2) provides an opportunity to the students to engage in inquiry and problem-solving.
   (3) takes a backseat and observe the students.
   (4) dictates answers to all the questions in the textbook.

7. शिक्षायी केंड्रित शिक्षण का अर्थ है :
   (1) शिक्षायी निर्दिष्ट प्रहारकार्य माने जाते हैं और शिक्षक के पास ‘सबी’ जाना है।
   (2) शिक्षायी सीखने में धीमे हैं और शिक्षक पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण करने पर दबाव देता है।
   (3) शिक्षार्थियों को जान को सुरित करने का अवसर दिया जाता है और शिक्षक सीखने की प्रक्रिया में प्रयासित करता है।
   (4) शिक्षायी कुछ नहीं जानते और शिक्षण का अर्थ है तत्त्वों को उनके पास तक पहुँचाना।

8. अधिग्रह को कैसे सुरू करना जा सकता है?
   (1) दंड के द्वारा बच्चों को कठोर कार्य के लिए बेकार कर।
   (2) बच्चों को बहुत अधिक व्याख्याता तथा अभ्यास के लिए कहकर।
   (3) बच्चों पर केवल समय तक अभ्यास के लिए दबाव डालकर।
   (4) बच्चा निःस्वं ठहरे से ही जानता है उनसे कुछ नए तत्त्वों को जोड़कर।

9. पिछ्याने और वाइगोस्की के अनुसार एक रचनावादी कक्षा में शिक्षक :
   (1) विविध विषयों पर लंबे समय व्याख्याता देता है।
   (2) शिक्षार्थियों को पूछते और समस्या समाधान के अवसर प्रदान करता है।
   (3) पीछे की सीट पर बैठ जाता है और शिक्षार्थियों का प्रश्न प्रकाश करता है।
   (4) पाठ्यपुस्तक के सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिख देता है।
10. According to the theory of cognitive development given by Piaget, the teacher has an insignificant role to play in classrooms.
(1) Yes, because the child is sure to develop cognitively as he goes along the sequence of development suggested by Piaget.
(2) No, because the teacher supports and facilitates the active explorations of the children.
(3) No, because the teacher needs to perform administrative duties also.
(4) Yes, because the child constructs his own view of the world.

11. Which one of the following is most effective method for the success of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation?
(1) conducting assessment at the beginning of and end of the session
(2) using a variety of ways to assess children over a period of time
(3) giving written tests to children periodically
(4) having only multiple choice questions in tests

12. It is important to appreciate children’s work rather than criticize it. This statement is:
(1) correct because no parent can complain to the teacher that she scolded her child.
(2) incorrect since appreciation spoils children.
(3) incorrect since children can improve their work only when adults criticize it.
(4) correct since it helps to foster creativity in children.
13. As a middle school science teacher, which one of the following will be your most preferred method?
(1) dictating answers to the questions in the textbook
(2) asking ‘bright’ children to write answers to the questions in the textbook and dictate them to the class
(3) conducting experiments and doing projects
(4) making students read the chapter aloud

14. Despite giving stars for every work, a teacher finds that the students are not motivated to learn. This could be because:
(1) the teacher is not giving different coloured stars.
(2) the teacher is not giving appropriate stars.
(3) the students are incapable of learning.
(4) rewards alone cannot ensure interest and long-term learning.

15. What roles does sociocultural context play in learning?
(1) an insignificant role
(2) it is not related to learning.
(3) it plays a very important role in learning.
(4) none at all

16. What the child learns, how well she learns it and how she is able to apply that learning to various situations depends on:
(1) opportunities the teacher provides for memorization and recall.
(2) her parents’ intelligence and money they spend on her.
(3) how well the school gives rewards and punishments.
(4) opportunities she has to observe and interact with objects and people.

13. यद्यपि स्कूल में विद्यालय के विद्यार्थी शिक्षक के रूप में आपकी सशक्तिकाच्य चुनौती है उन्हें विद्या क्यों होगी?
(1) पादयुक्तक के प्रश्नों को उत्तर लिखना।
(2) प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने को कहना और उन्हें कहना में लिखा देना।
(3) प्रश्नों का संचालन करना और योजना कार्य (प्रोजेक्ट) करना।
(4) बच्चों से पाठ जोर से पढ़वाना।

14. एक शिक्षक पता है कि प्रत्येक कार्य के लिए ग्रेड देने पर भी शिखारी अधिग्रह के लिए प्रतिष्ठा नहीं हो रहे है। इसका कारण हो सकता है:
(1) शिक्षक विभिन्न रंगों के ग्रेड नहीं दे रहा है।
(2) शिक्षक उपयुक्त ग्रेड नहीं दे रहा है।
(3) शिखारी अधिग्रह में असमर्थ है।
(4) लंबी अवधी के अधिग्रह तथा रूपचार को केवल पुरस्कार सुनीतिविचार नहीं कर सकते है।

15. सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ अधिग्रह में क्या भूमिका निभाते है?
(1) असाधारण भूमिका।
(2) अधिग्रह से सम्बन्धित नहीं है।
(3) अधिग्रह में अति महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते है।
(4) कोई नहीं।

16. बच्चा क्या सीखता है, कितना अच्छा सीखता है और उस सीखे हुए को वह विभिन्न स्थितियों में लागू करने में कितना सक्षम है, यह निर्धारित करता है:
(1) शिक्षक द्वारा स्पर्श और प्रत्यास्पर्श के लिए उत्तर देने के लिए अवसरों पर।
(2) उसके माता-पिता की बुद्धि और उनके द्वारा उस पर लिखे गए बयान पर।
(3) विद्वान के द्वारा दिए जाने वाले पुरस्कार और दंड की उपयुक्तता पर।
(4) विषयों और लोगों के प्रेषण और उनसे परस्पर किया के अवसरों पर।
17. **Proxidistal principle of motor development** means that:
   
   (1) Development tends to proceed from toe to head.
   
   (2) It is a sequence of biological changes in childhood.
   
   (3) Development proceeds from the center of the organism to its periphery.
   
   (4) Development tends to proceed from head to toe.

18. **Which one of the following statements is correct?**
   
   (1) Childhood is a happy period for all children.
   
   (2) Children are like adults in their thinking.
   
   (3) Children are ‘evil’ creatures who have to be tamed by the adults around.
   
   (4) Childhood is experienced differently by children in different social and cultural contexts.

19. **Individual differences can be attributed to the complex interplay between the hereditary factors and the:**
   
   (1) genes.
   
   (2) genetic make-up.
   
   (3) Inborn characteristics.
   
   (4) environment.

20. **Which one of these does not play a role in socialization of children?**
   
   (1) School
   
   (2) Family
   
   (3) Physical Infrastructure
   
   (4) Media
21. According to Piaget, which one of the following pairs is essential for cognitive development of the child?
(1) Assimilation and ZPT
(2) Accommodation and Scaffolding
(3) IQ and Creativity
(4) Assimilation and Accommodation

22. A child focuses on one aspect of a situation and ignores the others. This is due to:
(1) egocentric behaviour
(2) inability to imitate
(3) focus on symbolic thought
(4) concentration

23. In pre-conventional morality:
(1) many rules and values are internalized by the individual.
(2) generic and broad based principles of justice are evolved to view laws as social contracts.
(3) the idea of rules and values is not developed at all.
(4) rules are external to the self.

24. ______ believed that cognitive development occurs in a sociocultural context and evolves out of the child's social interactions.
(1) Freud
(2) Vygotsky
(3) Erikson
(4) Piaget

25. According to which theorist, language plays a crucial role in the development of cognitive ability?
(1) Piaget
(2) Bandura
(3) Pavlov
(4) Vygotsky
26. A teacher believes that each child is unique and a special individual, and therefore actively involves them in their own education and development. The teacher is adopting:
(1) Child-centric education
(2) Method-centric education
(3) Teacher-centric education
(4) School-centric education

27. Which one of the following statements best describes intelligence?
(1) Intelligence is an undimensional concept.
(2) Intelligence is influenced only by heredity.
(3) Intelligence is influenced by environment only.
(4) Intelligence is a multi-dimensional concept.

28. Language ______ thought.
(1) is totally independent of
(2) is synonymous with
(3) influences
(4) can be equated with

29. When parents buy dolls for their daughters and football for their sons, their decision reflects:
(1) Gender constancy
(2) Gender insensitivity
(3) Gender empowerment
(4) Gender stereotyping

30. In a classroom, teaching-learning needs to be:
(1) standardized because only then can assessment be objective and valid.
(2) individualized since there are individual differences among learners.
(3) individualized because learners are a homogeneous group.
(4) standardized since learning needs to be uniform for all the learners.

26. शिक्षक विश्वास करता है कि प्रत्येक बच्चा अद्वितीय तथा विशेष होता है, इसलिए वह उन्हें उनकी अपनी शिक्षा तथा विकास में सही रूप से समर्पित करता है। वह अपना करता है:
(1) बाल-केन्द्रित शिक्षा
(2) विध-केन्द्रित शिक्षा
(3) शिक्षक-केन्द्रित शिक्षा
(4) विद्यालय-केन्द्रित शिक्षा

27. निम्नलिखित में कौन-सा कथन बुद्धि की सवैयाम व्याख्या करता है?
(1) बुद्धि अन्न-आयामी अवधारणा है।
(2) बुद्धि केवल अनुवंशिकता से प्रभावित होती है।
(3) बुद्धि केवल व्यावहार फ़ा से प्रभावित होती है।
(4) बुद्धि एक बहुआयामी अवधारणा है।

28. भाषा विचार ______
(1) से पूर्णतः स्वतंत्र है।
(2) के समानार्थक है।
(3) को प्रभावित करती है।
(4) से जोड़ी जा सकती है।

29. जब अभिभाषक अपनी पुत्रियों के लिए गुड़िया और पुत्रों के लिए फुटबॉल (लोहे) खिलाते हैं, तो उनका यह निर्देश दर्शाता है:
(1) लैंग्विक समरूपता
(2) लैंग्विक संवेदनशीलता
(3) लैंग्विक सशक्तता
(4) लैंग्विक स्वनिर्दिष्ट धारणा

30. कक्षा में शिक्षण-विधिक अर्थ के:
(1) मानकीकृत कर देना चाहिए क्योंकि इसके बाद ही आकलन उदारता तथा वैध हो सकता है।
(2) विशिष्ट कर देना चाहिए क्योंकि सीखने वालों में व्यक्तिगत मिलनामे होते हैं।
(3) विशिष्ट कर देना चाहिए क्योंकि सीखने वाले समस्ती समूह है।
(4) मानकीकृत कर देना चाहिए क्योंकि सभी सीखने वालों के लिए अधिगम एकीकृत होना चाहिए।