PART - 1/ भाग - I
CHILDE DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY / बाल विकास व शिक्षा शास्त्र

Directions: Answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 1 to 30) by selecting the correct/most appropriate options.

Gender is a/an –
1. economic concept
2. biological determinant
3. psychological entity
4. social construct

Which of the following correctly identifies the broad domains of development?
1. Social; physical; personality; self
2. Physical; cognitive; social and emotional
3. Emotional; intellectual; spiritual and self
4. Physical; personality; spiritual and emotional

Which of the following statements about intelligence is correct?
1. Intelligence is multi-dimensional involving several abilities not entirely measurable by intelligence tests.
2. Intelligence is the ability to think convergently.
3. Intelligence is a relatively permanent change in behaviour as a result of experience.
4. Intelligence is hereditary trait that involves mental activities such as memory and reasoning.

Which of the following is the primary socialising agency?
1. Media
2. Family
3. School
4. Government

The major proposition of Jean Piaget’s theory is that –
1. Children’s thinking is qualitatively different from adults.
2. Children’s thinking is inferior to adults.
3. Children’s thinking is superior to adults.
4. Children’s thinking is quantitatively different from adults.

1. जैहार –
   (1) एक अधिॅक अवधागरण है।
   (2) एक जैविक निर्धारक है।
   (3) एक मनोवैज्ञानिक सत्ता है।
   (4) एक सामाजिक संचार है।

2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन विकास के व्यापक आयामों की सही पहचान करता है?
   (1) सामाजिक, शारीरिक, व्यक्तित्व, व्यवस्था
   (2) शारीरिक, विश्लेषणात्मक, शासनक और संवेदनशीलता
   (3) संवेदनशील, निर्बन्ध, आचार्य एवं स्वयं
   (4) शारीरिक, व्यक्तित्व, आचार्य एवं संवेदनशीलता

3. बुद्धि के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन सा सही है?
   (1) बुद्धि बहु-आयारी है जिसमें बुद्धि परिक्षणों के द्वारा पूरे रूप से परीक्षित न हो जाने वाली कई योग्यतायें शामिल हैं।
   (2) बुद्धि अनुभवी रूप से सौंचने की योग्यता है।
   (3) बुद्धि अनुभव के परिक्षण के रूप में व्यवहार में एक आपूर्तिकृत स्थायी परिवर्तन है।
   (4) बुद्धि एक आपूर्तिकृत विशेषक है जिसमें मानसिक गतिविधियां जैसे स्थान एवं तरक्क सम्मिलित होते हैं।

4. निम्नलिखित में कौन प्राथमिक सामाजिक माध्यम है?
   (1) मीडिया
   (2) परिवार
   (3) विद्यालय
   (4) सरकार

5. जीन पियाजे के सिद्धांत का प्रमुख प्रस्ताव है कि –
   (1) बच्चों की सोच गुणात्मक रूप में व्यवस्था भी मिलने होती है।
   (2) बच्चों की सोच व्यवस्था में निम्न होती है।
   (3) बच्चों की सोच व्यवस्था में बेहतर होती है।
   (4) बच्चों की सोच मानवतामात्रक रूप में व्यवस्था में मिलने होती है।
6. Which of the following characterizes a child in the preoperational stage?
   (1) Irreversibility of thought
   (2) Circular reactions
   (3) Goal-directed behaviour
   (4) Deferred Imitation

7. Which of the following statements regarding children and their learning is correct?
   (1) Children have to be rewarded and punished to make them motivated for learning.
   (2) All children are naturally motivated to learn and are capable of learning.
   (3) Children’s motivation to learn and their capability to learn is predetermined by heredity only.
   (4) Children’s socio-economic background determines and limits their motivation and learning capability.

8. In progressive-education children are seen as –
   (1) blank slates
   (2) miniature adults
   (3) passive imitators
   (4) active explorers

9. According to Lev Vygotsky, learning is –
   (1) a conditioned activity
   (2) a social activity
   (3) an individual activity
   (4) a passive activity
10. According to Jean Piaget, children –

(1) can be taught to behave and learn in specific manner using principles of rewards and punishment.
(2) actively construct knowledge as they manipulate and explore the world.
(3) learn by observing others following a process of observational learning.
(4) can be conditioned to behave in particular ways by carefully controlled stimulus – response associations.

11. There are individual variations in the rate of motor development, yet the sequence of motor development is from _____ to _____.

(1) fine motor development; gross motor development
(2) cephalocaudal; proximodistal
(3) proximodistal, cephalocaudal
(4) gross motor development; fine motor development

12. The period that initiates the transition to adulthood is –

(1) End childhood
(2) Adolescence
(3) Middle childhood
(4) Pre-operational period
13. In an elementary classroom it is important to ________ the experiences that a child brings with her.
   (1) build on
   (2) deny
   (3) neglect
   (4) ignore

14. A child argues that Heinz shouldn’t steal the drug (medicine that can save his wife) because he will be caught and sent to jail if he does so. According to Kohlberg, which stage of moral understanding does the child fall under?
   (1) The universal ethical principle orientation
   (2) The instrumental purpose orientation
   (3) The social-order maintaining orientation
   (4) The punishment and obedience orientation

15. Lev Vygotsky refers to the verbal dialogues that children have with themselves as –
   (1) problematic speech
   (2) egocentric speech
   (3) private speech
   (4) distorted speech

16. Associating toys, articles of clothing, household items, occupations and colours with specific sex, is a demonstration of –
   (1) gender relevance
   (2) evolved gender identity
   (3) gender stereotyping
   (4) gender theory
17. A teacher should –

(1) communicate that she respects and values all cultures in the classroom.

(2) maximize comparisons amongst students.

(3) promote students belonging to certain cultures.

(4) ignore cultural differences and diversity amongst students.

18. Which of the following constructs does Right to Education Act, 2009 advocate?

(1) Mainstreaming

(2) Integrated education

(3) Inclusive education

(4) Segregation

19. ______ is the philosophy that all children have a right to get equal education in a regular school system.

(1) Multi-cultural education

(2) Inclusion

(3) Mainstreaming

(4) Special education
20. Which of the following is NOT a key process through which meaningful learning occurs?
(1) Exploration and interaction
(2) Memorization and recall
(3) Repetition and practice
(4) Instruction and direction

21. Which of the following represents the correct matching of children in column-A with their primary characteristic in column-B?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column-A</th>
<th>Column-B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Gifted</td>
<td>a. Lacks reading fluency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Learning disabled</td>
<td>b. Can think of original solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Creative</td>
<td>c. Tendency to get distracted easily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Attention</td>
<td>d. Ability to learn quickly and independency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) (a) (b) (c) (d)
(2) (d) (c) (b) (a)
(3) (d) (a) (b) (c)
(4) (d) (c) (a) (b)

22. Children learn effectively when –
(1) they actively participate in different activities and tasks.
(2) the teacher fully controls everything that happens in the class including the children.
(3) they memorise facts given in the textbook.
(4) they copy answers written by the teacher on the blackboard.

23. Children should ________ questions in the class.
(1) be stopped from asking
(2) be encouraged to ask
(3) be discouraged to ask
(4) not be allowed to ask
24. In a constructivist frame, learning is –
   (1) a change in behaviour as a result of experience.
   (2) active and social in its character.
   (3) passive and individualistic.
   (4) the process of acquisition of knowledge.

25. When teachers have positive beliefs about students and their abilities, the students –
   (1) are not affected in any way.
   (2) are eager and motivated to learn.
   (3) become relaxed and stop putting in any efforts to learn.
   (4) become demotivated and stressed.

26. Children's errors –
   (1) are insignificant in the teaching-learning process.
   (2) reflect how careless children are.
   (3) should be immediately corrected by asking them to do repeated practice.
   (4) are a part of learning and give an insight into their thinking.

27. Assessment –
   (1) should be based on objective type written tasks.
   (2) should be undertaken as a separate activity.
   (3) should be a part of the teaching-learning process.
   (4) should be done only in terms of marks.
28. What principle does the following highlight?

“Students who do not perform well, feel that they are not ‘good enough’ and feel demotivated. They are then likely to give up easily without trying or persisting in doing tasks.”

(a) Heredity and environment are not related.
(b) Cognition and emotions are not separable.
(c) Cognition and emotions are not related.
(d) Heredity and environment are not separable.

29. A teacher can encourage children to become effective problem solvers by –

(a) encouraging children to make intuitive guesses and to look at multiple solutions to the problem.
(b) writing step-by-step solution to all the questions in the textbook.
(c) giving them plenty of opportunities to answer similar kinds of questions from the textbook.
(d) emphasizing on rote memorisation of the information given in the textbook.

30. Use of methods where learner’s own initiative and efforts are involved is an example of –

(a) Traditional method
(b) Inter-personal intelligence
(c) Deductive method
(d) Learner-centered method