

21. Presenting disconnected chunks of knowledge would:

- (a) make recall easier for the learners.
- (b) help learners organize information on their own.
- (c) make the task of the teacher difficult and that of the learners easy.
- (d) make it difficult for the learners to gain conceptual understanding.

22. Do children acquire language because they are genetically predisposed to do so or because parents intensively teach them from an early age? This question essentially highlights:

- (a) the discussion on development as a multi-factor ability.
- (b) whether development is continuous process or discontinuous one?
- (c) the influence of cognition on development of language.
- (d) the nature – nurture debate.

23. Development of the capacity for abstract scientific thinking is a characteristic of:

- (a) Pre-operational stage
- (b) Concrete operational stage
- (c) Formal operational stage
- (d) Sensori-motor stage

24. A child reasons - 'You do this for me and I'll do that for you.' In which stage of Kohlberg's moral reasoning would this child fall?

- (a) The punishment and obedience orientation
- (b) The 'good boy-good girl' orientation
- (c) The social-contract orientation
- (d) The instrumental purpose orientation

25. Progressive education:

- (a) lays strong emphasis on problem solving and critical thinking.
- (b) is based on the principles of conditioning and reinforcement.
- (c) is centred around textbooks since they are the only valid source of knowledge.
- (d) reaffirms the belief that the teacher has to be firm in her approach and in today's world children cannot be taught without using punishment.

26. Questions encouraging students to voice their individual opinions on issues and reflections while giving reasons for the same, promote:

- (a) Recall of information
- (b) Standardized assessment of children
- (c) Analytical and critical thinking
- (d) Convergent thinking

27. Which one of the following statements best sums up the relationship between development and learning?

- (a) Learning and development are inter-related in a complex manner.
- (b) Development is independent of learning.
- (c) Learning trails behind development.
- (d) Learning and development are synonymous terms.

28. Which one of these is NOT a principle of development?

- (a) Development is influenced by both heredity and environment.
- (b) Development is modifiable.
- (c) Development is governed and determined by culture alone.
- (d) Development is life-long.

29. A key feature of a child-centred classroom is that in which:

- (a) the teacher lays down uniform ways of behaviour for children and gives them appropriate rewards when they do the same.
- (b) the teacher's role is to present the knowledge to be learned and to assess the students on standard parameters.
- (c) the students with the teacher's guidance are made responsible for constructing their own understanding.
- (d) there's coercive and psychological control of the teacher who determines the learning trajectory and the behaviour of the children.

30. Which one of the following statements is most appropriate about intelligence?

- (a) Intelligence is multi-dimensional having several aspects to it.
- (b) Intelligence can be reliably determined only by administering standardised IQ tests.
- (c) Intelligence is fundamentally neurological functioning, for example speed of processing, sensory discrimination etc.
- (d) Intelligence is the ability to do well in school.

Answer

21	(d)
22	(d)
23	(c)
24	(b)
25	(a)
26	(c)
27	(a)
28	(c)
29	(c)
30	(a)