

TOP 50

CHILD DEVELOPMENT & PEDAGOGY MCQS



CTET/TET Paper 1&2 [SOLVED]

Child development entails the biological, psychological and emotional changes that occur in human beings between birth and the conclusion of adolescence, as the individual progresses from dependency to increasing autonomy. It is a continuous process with a predictable sequence yet having a unique course for every child. It does not progress at the same rate and each stage is affected by the preceding developmental experiences. Child Pedagogy and Development forms an important section for the CTET paper 1 & 2.

This is part 2 of the e-book published prior to this. This e-book will contain few more important questions that are asked over the years repeatedly on the exams.

Here are a few sneak peeks of the questions that will be covered here.

Q1) What is the meaning of Moral Development?

Ans: - According to Hemming, Moral development is defined as the process in which the child acquires the value esteemed by his community, acquires a sense of right and wrong in terms of values.

Q2) I.Q. in the range of 110-119 is classified into which category?

Ans: - Above Average

Q3) What were the basis of Erikson's theory that led to the criticism of the theory?

Ans: - Personal observation and subjective data.

Q4) Social Level among individuals is also termed as?

Ans: - Inter-Psychological

Q5) Children learn effectively when:

Ans: - they actively participate in different activities and tasks.

Although there is no negative marking in CTET but given the extreme competition, every single mark is crucial for those who aspire to clear the Exam. So, read along and make the most of it!



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Q1) How many stages of Moral development were stated by Havighurst?

Ans: - 5 stages

Q2) Write names of Laws of Physical developments?

Ans: - 1. Law of developmental direction

2. Law of rhythmic growth

3. Law of continuity

4. Spontaneous Growth

5. Mass to differentiated activity

6. Generalized to localized behavior

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Q5) Mention 5 types of Memory under individual Differences?

Ans: - Immediate Memory, Permanent Memory, Personal Memory, Logical Memory, Active Memory.

Q6) How many types of attentions are referred to in Individual Difference?

Ans: - 12 Types

Q7) How many types of Schemas were introduced by Jean Piaget?

Ans: - 2 Types. (Behavioral Schema and Cognitive Schema)

Q8) What is the 4th Stage of Kohlberg's 6 developmental stages?

Ans: - Law and order Orientation.

Q9) Bruner's theory of cognitive development focuses on the development of whom?

Ans: - For learners and teachers both.

Q10) What form of Sequencing progression was suggested by Bruner?

Ans: - Enactive mode to iconic mode and then to Symbolic representation

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Q11) According to whom, does the child should be encouraged to adopt discovery approach?

Ans: - Bruner

Q12) What were the basis of Erikson's theory that led to the criticism of the theory?

Ans: - Personal observation and subjective data.

Q13) What term is used for the child that can complete their task with the guidance and assist of one or more skilled person?

Ans: - Zone of Proximal Development (often referred to as ZPD)

Q14) Social Level among individuals is also termed as?

Ans: - Inter-Psychological

Q15) Mention the level involved in the functioning of child relating to cultural development?

Ans: - Social level and Individual Level

Q16) Who coined the term 'IQ' or Intelligence Quotient?

Ans: - German Psychologist William Stern

Q17) When was the Right to Education Act enacted in India?

Ans: - August 4, 2009

Q18) Which is considered as the original institution from which all the other institutions develop?

Ans: - Family

Q19) What does John Dewey refer to school as?

Ans: - Society in Miniature

Q20) _____ emphasizes on mental efficiency and the capacity for abstract thinking and reasoning?

Ans: - Psychological Meaning

Q21) What stage does Kohlberg defines as stage 6 of Moral Development?

Ans: - Universal Ethical Principle Orientation

Q22) In a constructivist frame, learning is defined as:

Ans: - Active and social in its character

Q23) Gender is a/an:

- a) Social Construct
- b) Economic Concept
- c) Biological Determinant
- d) Psychological Entity

Ans: - option (i)

Q24) The Major proposition of Jean Piaget's Theory is that-

Ans: - Children's thinking is qualitatively different from Adults

Q25) According to Lev Vygotsky, learning is;

Ans: - A social activity

Q26) The period that initiates the transition to adulthood is:

Ans: - Adolescence

Q27) In progressive-education children are seen as-

Ans: - Active explorers

Q28) In an elementary classroom it is important to _____ the experiences that a child brings with him/her

Ans: - Build on

Q29) Which of the following characterizes a child in preoperational stage?

- a) Deferred Imitation
- b) Irreversibility of thought
- c) Circular Reactions
- d) Goal- Directed behavior

Ans: - option (b)

Q30) Lev Vygotsky refers to the verbal dialogues that children have with themselves as-

Ans: - Private speech

Q31) _____ is the philosophy that all children have a right to get equal education in a regular school system.

Ans: - Inclusion

Q32) Children should _____ questions in the class.

Ans: - Be encouraged to ask

Q33) Children learn effectively when:

Ans: - they actively participate in different activities and tasks.

Q34) Which of the following constructs does Right to Education Act, 2009 advocate?

- a) Segregation
- b) Mainstreaming
- c) Integrated education
- d) Inclusive education

Ans: - option(d)

Q35) Children's error and misconceptions

Ans: - Are a significant step in teaching-learning process

Q36) A teacher's role while cooperative learning in her class is:

Ans: - To be supportive and monitor each group

Q37) According to Piaget, specific psychological structures are called:

Ans: - Schemes

Q38) One of the major accomplishments of concrete operational stage is-

Ans: - Ability to conserve

Q39) Constructivists such as Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky view learning as-

Ans: - Process of meaning-making by active engagement

Q40) Which of the following is central to the concept of progressive education?

- a) Extrinsic motivation and uniform assessment parameters
- b) Textbook Centric learning
- c) Belief in the capability and potential of every child
- d) Standard instruction and assessment

Ans: - Option(c)

Q41) Co-operative learning and peer-tutoring _____ in an inclusive classroom

Ans: - Should be actively promoted

Q42) What instructional adaptation should a teacher make while working with 'visually challenged'?

Ans: - Speak clearly and use a lot of touch and feel materials

Q43) Which of the following strategies would promote meaning-making in children?

- a) Uniform and standardized testing
- b) Exploration and discussion
- c) Transmission of information
- d) Using Punitive measures

Ans: - Option(b)

Q44) A teacher should encourage students to set _____ rather than _____?

Ans: - Learning goals; performance goals



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Q45) In a primary classroom a teacher should:

Ans: - Give both examples and non-examples

Q46) _____ means making changes in the existing schema to fit in new ideas or objects.

Ans: - Accommodation

Q47) Children's should be _____ with materials in order to accommodate new understanding.

Ans: - Encouraged to experiment

Q48) How does Buckingham view Intelligence?

Ans: - He considers intelligence as the ability to learn

Q49) Child psychology focusses on the _____ and _____ of children from parental development through Adolescence.

Ans: - Mind and behavior

Q50) How did Thorndike categorized Intelligence?

Ans: - Abstract intelligence, Mechanical intelligence, Social intelligence



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