1. According to Jean Piaget, children develop abstract logic and reasoning skill during

(A) Sensorimotor stage

(B) Preoperational stage

(C) Concrete operational stage

(D) Formal operational stage

2. Children are usually egocentric during _____ and _____ stages.

(A) Sensorimotor, Preoperational

(B) Preoperational, Concrete operational

(C) Concrete operational, Formal operational

(D) Formal operational, Sensorimotor

3. According to Jean Piaget, children are no longer egocentric when entering

(A) Sensorimotor stage

(B) Preoperational stage

(C) Concrete operational stage

(D) Formal operational stage

4. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the Concrete operational stage starts at age

(A) 3

(B) 7

(C) 11

(D) 15

5. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the Formal operational stage starts at age

(A) 3

(B) 7

(C) 11

(D) 15

The most recent response is most likely to

(A) forget

(B) compromised

(C) reoccur

(D) not occur again

1. Rousseau advocated an educational method which consisted of removing the child from

(A) school

(B) burden

(C) past memory

(D) society

2. Who advocated removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state?

(A) Socrates

(B) Plato

(C) Aristotle

(D) John Locke

3. The famous book "The Republic" was written by

(A) Socrates

(B) Plato

(C) Aristotle

(D) John Locke

4. "All who have meditated on the art of governing mankind have been convinced that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth." This is the saying of

(A) Aristotle

(B) Socrates

(C) Plato

(D) John Locke

1. The Waldorf education approach emphasizes a balanced development of

(A) head and heart

(B) head and hands

(C) heart and hands

(D) head, heart, and hands

2. Plato believed that talent and intelligence are

(A) distributed genetically

(B) not distributed genetically

(C) distributed gender-wise

(D) not distributed gender-wise

3. A priori knowledge is knowledge that is known independently of

(A) analysis

(B) information

(C) experience

(D) evidence

4. A posteriori knowledge is knowledge that is known by

(A) analysis

(B) information

(C) experience

(D) evidence

5. According to John Locke, a child's mind does not contain any

(A) innate ideas

(B) memory

(C) observation

(D) imagination

1. The philosopher who for the first time mentioned the importance of play (or sports) in education was

(A) Socrates

(B) Plato

(C) Aristotle

(D) John Locke

2. The process of selecting units from a population to estimate characteristics of the population is called

(A) analyzing

(B) inference

(C) research

(D) sampling

3. We calculate average marks of a student in the way as we calculate

(A) arithmetic mean

(B) geometric mean

(C) standard deviation

(D) variance

4. The _____ is a measure of how spreads out points are from the mean.

(A) arithmetic mean

(B) geometric mean

(C) standard deviation

(D) variance

5. The standard deviation is the _____ of the variance.

(A) square

(B) square root

(C) cube

(D) cube root

1. The concept of pragmatism in educational philosophy says that education should be about

(A) obedience

(B) virtue

(C) life and growth

(D) shaping good citizens

2. The idea of practical learning means education should apply to the

(A) practice

(B) society

(C) abstract knowledge

(D) real world

3. An aspect of pragmatism is experiential learning, which says, education should come through

(A) experience

(B) practice

(C) knowledge

(D) observations

4. According to Aristotle, virtue is a/an _____ state between excess and deficiency.

(A) natural

(B) intermediate

(C) real

(D) artificial

5. In case of spending money, the virtue is _____ between wastefulness and stringiness.

(A) generosity

(B) penury

(C) lavishness

(D) prodigal

1. The concept of perennialism in education means school curricula should focus on what is

(A) important

(B) everlasting

(C) in demand

(D) in need

2. According to John Dewey, children should experience _____ in school to make them better citizens.

(A) rules

(B) discipline

(C) democracy

(D) practical implementation

3. Progressivism believes that education comes from the experience of the

(A) child

(B) teacher

(C) principal

(D) society

4. The idea of teaching the whole child in the "philosophy of pragmatism in education" means teaching students to be good

(A) learners

(B) thinkers

(C) scientists

(D) citizens

5. Progressivism believes that children learn in a/an

(A) community

(B) competition

(C) isolation

(D) closed environment

1. A normal human being has _____ senses.

(A) 4

(B) 5

(C) 6

(D) 7

2. Which from the following is NOT among the five senses?

(A) vision

(B) touch

(C) smell

(D) thought

3. The application of ideas, knowledge and skills to achieve the desired results is called

(A) problem solving

(B) critical thinking

(C) reasoned arguments

(D) deductive method

4. According to Socrates of Meno, virtue is

(A) teachable

(B) unteachable

(C)   reachable

(D) unreachable

5.   The curriculum of educational institutes should be based on

(A)   theory

(B)   practice

(C)   theory   and   practice

(D) theory, practice and research

1.   A normal human being has _____ senses.

(A)   4

(B)   5

(C)   6

(D) 7

2.   Which from the following is NOT among the five senses?

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(B)   touch

(C)   smell

(D) thought

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(B)   critical   thinking

(C)   reasoned   arguments

(D) deductive method

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(B)   unteachable

(C)   reachable

(D) unreachable

5.   The curriculum of educational institutes should be based on

(A)   theory

(B)   practice

(C)   theory   and   practice

(D) theory, practice and research

ANSWERS: EDUCATION MCQS

56. (B) 5

57. (D) thought

58. (A) problem solving

59. (B) unteachable

60. (C) theory and practice

1. The new curriculum should be introduced
(A) abruptly
(B) continuously
(C) gradually
(D) relatively

2. Evaluation of the process of curriculum development should be made
(A) abruptly
(B) continuously
(C) gradually
(D) relatively

3. Curriculum revision should be a/an _____ process.

(A) abrupt

(B) continuous

(C) gradual

(D) relative

1. The term heuristic means _____ in decision making.
(A) brain storming
(B) calculations
(C) thoroughness
(D) mental shortcuts

2. Robert Sternberg, a famous psychologist, argued that creativity requires _____ different types of intelligence.
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 6

ANSWERS: THEORY OF EDUCATION QUIZ

61. (C) gradually

62. (B) continuously

63. (B) continuous

64. (D) mental shortcuts

65. (A) 3

1. The branch of philosophy focuses on the nature of reality is
(A) Connectionism
(B) Epistemology
(C) Metaphysics
(D) Pedagogy

2. Idealism is a philosophical approach that argues that _____are the only true reality, and the only thing worth knowing.
(A) ideas
(B) experiences
(C) observations
(D) physical objects

3. Realism is a philosophical approach that argues that ultimate reality is the world of
(A) ideas
(B) experiences
(C) observations
(D) physical objects

4. Who is called the father of both Realism and the scientific method?
(A) Aristotle
(B) Plato
(C) Socrates
(D) Edward Thorndike

5. The philosopher who is called the father of Idealism is
(A) Aristotle
(B) Plato
(C) Socrates
(D) Edward Thorndike

ANSWERS: THEORY OF EDUCATION QUIZZES

71. (C) Metaphysics

72. (A) ideas

73. (D) physical objects

74. (A) Aristotle

75. (B) Plato

1. The philosopher who for the first time taught logic as a formal discipline was
(A) Aristotle
(B) Plato

(C)   Socrates

(D) Edward Thorndike

2.   The advocators of philosophy of Pragmatism believe that reality is

(A)   imagination

(B)   stagnant

(C)   constantly   changing

(D) related to mind

3.   The psychologist who for the first time proposed the concept of connectionism in learning   was

(A)   Aristotle

(B)   Plato

(C)   Robert   Sternberg

(D) Edward Thorndike

4.   According to Edward Thorndike, learning is about responding to

(A)   analysis

(B)   change

(C)   experiment

(D) stimuli

5.   Anything that causes a reaction is called

(A)   learning

(B)   stimulus

(C)   connectionism

(D) physical objects

ANSWERS: EDUCATION PHILOSOPHY QUIZ

76. (A) Aristotle

77. (C) constantly changing

78. (D) Edward Thorndike

79. (D) stimuli

80. (B) stimulus

1.   The connection between stimulus and response is called

(A)   stimulus-response   bond

(B)   receiving-accepting   bond

(C)   stimulus-response   paradigm

(D) receiving-accepting paradigm

2.   The _____ the stimulus-response bond (S-R bond), the better a person has learned the lesson.

(A)   stable

(B)   unstable

(C)   stronger

(D) weaker

3.   There are _____ laws of connectionism.

(A)   2

(B) 3

(C) 4

(D) 5

1.   The three laws of connectionism are the laws of

(A)   effect,   stimulus   and   response

(B)   stimulus,   response   and   exercise

(C)   exercise,   readiness   and   response

(D) effect, exercise and readiness

2.   According to the law of effect, if a stimulus results in a positive outcome, the S-R bond is

(A)   strengthened

(B)   weakened

(C)   stabilized

(D) unsterilized

ANSWERS: EDUCATION PHILOSOPHY QUIZZES

81. (A) stimulus-response bond

82. (C) stronger

83. (B) 3

84. (D) effect, exercise and readiness

85. (A) strengthened

1.   According to the law of effect, if a stimulus results in a negative outcome, the S-R bond is

(A)   strengthened

(B)   weakened

(C)   stabilized

(D) unsterilized

2.   According to the _____, the more you do something, the better you are at it.
(A)   law   of   effect
(B)   law   of   exercise
(C)   law   of   readiness
(D) law of connectionism

3.   According to the _____, S-R bonds are stronger if an individual is ready to learn.
(A)   law   of   effect
(B)   law   of   exercise
(C)   law   of   readiness
(D) law of connectionism

4.   The _____ says, we are motivated to gain rewards and avoid punishments.
(A)   law   of   effect
(B)   law   of   exercise
(C)   law   of   readiness
(D) law of connectionism

5.   The   Law   of   Effect   can   be   effectively   used   in
(A)   accelerate   learning
(B)   curriculum   development
(C)   classroom   management
(D)   teaching   methods**ANSWERS: EDUCATION   PHILOSOPHY   MCQS**
86.   (B)   weakened
87.   (B)   law   of   exercise
88.   (C)   law   of   readiness
89.   (A)   law   of   effect
90. (C) classroom management

1.   For an effective teaching, the teacher must be a subject matter expert that includes
I. command   over   the   subject
II. the   ability   to   convey   knowledge
III. the   ability   to   apply   ideas   from   one   discipline   to   another
(A)   I   only
(B)   II   only

(C)   I   and   II   only

(D) I, II and III

2.   The satiation technique of classroom management is a technique where instead of punishing negative behaviors, the teacher might decide to actually _____ the negative behavior.

(A)   encourage

(B)   discourage

(C)   ignore

(D) divert

3.   The extinction technique of classroom management is a technique where teacher _____   any   negative   behavior.

(A)   divert

(B)   ignore

(C)   encourage

(D) discourage

4.   The use of a physical punishment for class management is called

(A)   extinction   technique

(B)   satiation   technique

(C)   time   out   technique

(D) corporal punishment

5.   The technique of classroom management where the teacher punishes negative behaviors by removing an unruly student from the rest of the class is called

(A)   extinction   technique

(B)   satiation   technique

(C)   time   out   technique

(D) corporal punishment

ANSWERS: EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGY QUIZ

91. (D) I, II and III

92. (A) encourage

93. (B) ignore

94. (D) corporal punishment

95. (C) time out technique

1.   The study of the physical, social and mental aspects of aging is called

(A)   Esthetics

(B)   Genetics

(C) Gerontology

(D) Clinical psychology

2. As people gets older, the ability of applying or maintain attention

(A) increases

(B) decreases

(C) stays constant

(D) remains unaffected

3. The brain _____ as people gets older.

(A) shrinks

(B) expands

(C) stays constant

(D) remains unaffected

4. There is _____ in working memory as people gets older.

(A) upgradation

(B) degradation

(C) no change

(D) a slight change

5. According to the philosophy of Idealism in education, the subject matter of curriculum should be

(A) mathematics

(B) science

(C) physical world

(D) mind

ANSWERS: EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGY QUIZZES

96. (C) Gerontology

97. (B) decreases

98. (A) shrinks

99. (B) degradation

100. (D) mind

1. In education, _____ is used to make inference about the learning and development of students.

(A) assessment

(B) evaluation

(C) measurement

(D) diagnosis

2.   An assessment that is conducted prior to the start of teaching or instruction is called

(A)   initial   assessment

(B)   formal   assessment

(C)   formative   assessment

(D) summative assessment

3.   An assessment that is carried out throughout the course is called

(A)   initial   assessment

(B)   diagnostic   assessment

(C)   formative   assessment

(D) summative assessment

4.   An assessment is _____ if it consistently achieves the same results with the same   (or   similar)   students.

(A)   Valid

(B)   Invalid

(C)   Reliable

(D) Unreliable

5.   A/An _____ assessment is one which measures what it is intended to measure.

(A)   Valid

(B)   Invalid

(C)   Reliable

(D) Unreliable

ANSWERS: EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGY MCQS

101. (A) assessment

102. (A) initial assessment

103. (C) formative assessment

104. (C) Reliable

105. (A) Valid

1.   Educational psychology is concerned with the scientific study of

(A)   education

(B)   philosophy   of   education

(C)   human   learning

(D) teaching methods

2.   According   to   famous   philosophers,   teaching   is   a/an

(A)   art

(B)   arts

(C)   science

(D) technique

3.   Progressive   education   emphasizes   learning   by

(A)   reading

(B)   writing

(C)   doing

(D) enjoying

4.   According   to   John   Dewey,   educational   process   has   two   sides:

(A)   economical   and   sociological

(B)   psychological   and   sociological

(C)   economical   and   philosophical

(D) sociological and philosophical

5.   According to John Dewey, which side of the educational process is the basis?

(A)   economical

(B)   sociological

(C)   philosophical

(D) psychological

ANSWERS: PEDAGOGY QUIZ

106. (C) human learning

107. (A) art

108. (C) doing

109. (B) psychological and sociological

110. (D) psychological

1.   An assessment that is generally carried out at the end of a course to assign students

a   course   grade   is   called?

(A)   Diagnostic   assessment

(B)   Formative   assessment

(C)   Contemporary   assessment

(D) Summative assessment

2.   Which   from   the   following   is   termed   as   student-centered   learning   method?

(I)   Direct   Instruction

(II)   Inquiry-Based   Learning

(III)   Cooperative   learning

(A)   II   only

(B)   I   and   II   only

(C)   II   and   III   only

(D) I, II and III

3.   Education is a process in which knowledge and skills are transferred

(A)   from   a   few   persons   to   few   persons

(B)   from   a   few   persons   to   a   large   number   of   people

(C)   from   a   few   persons   to   the   next   generation

(D) from a generation to the next generation

4.   Which   from   the   following   is   NOT   a   formal   assessment?

(A)   Interview

(B)   Observation

(C)   Project

(D) Quizzes

5.   Which   from   the   following   is   NOT   an   informal   assessment?

(A)   Observation

(B)   Project

(C)   Rubrics

(D) Participation

ANSWERS: PEDAGOGY QUIZ

111. (D) Summative assessment

112. (C) II and III only

113. (C) from a few persons to the next generation

114. (B) Observation

115. (B) Project

1.   In John Dewey's student-centered approach of learning, the role of the teacher is of

a

(A)   formal   authority

(B)   delegator

(C)   instructor

(D) facilitator

2.   The   role   of   teacher   in   inquiry-based   learning   is   of

(A)   instructor

(B)   facilitator

(C)   delegator

(D) formal authority

3.   In direct instruction method or lecture method the teacher is considered as
(A)   partner
(B)   facilitator
(C)   delegator
(D) formal authority

4.   In cooperative learning method, the role of teacher is of
(A)   facilitator
(B)   delegator
(C)   facilitator   and   delegator
(D) delegator and formal authority

5.   In cooperative method, teachers act as a delegator means the teacher act as a/an
_____   to   the   students.
(A)   resource
(B)   partner
(C)   evaluator
(D) foster

ANSWERS: PEDAGOGY QUIZ

116. (D) facilitator

117. (B) facilitator

118. (D) formal authority

119. (C) facilitator and delegator

120. (A) resource

1.   Dialectic or dialectical method is a discourse between opposing parties to establish
the   truth
(A)   through   investigation
(B)   through   dialogues
(C)   through   reasoned   arguments
(D) through presenting proves

2.   Dialectic   method   of   inquiry   was   contributed   by
(A)   Socrates
(B)   Plato
(C)   Aristotle
(D) John Dewey

3.   Epistemology is the branch of philosophy concerned with the theory of
(A)   education
(B)   learning

(C)   knowledge

(D) philosophy of education

4.   What   was   the   relation   between   Socrates   and   Plato?
(A)   Socrates   was   student   of   Plato
(B)   Plato   was   student   of   Socrates
(C)   Socrates   and   Plato   were   brothers
(D) Socrates and Plato were colleagues

5.   What   was   the   relation   between   Plato   and   Aristotle?
(A)   Plato   was   student   of   Aristotle
(B)   Aristotle   was   student   of   Plato
(C)   Plato   and   Aristotle   were   brothers
(D) Plato and Aristotle were colleagues

ANSWERS: PEDAGOGY QUIZ

121. (C) through reasoned arguments

122. (A) Socrates

123. (C) knowledge

124. (B) Plato was student of Socrates

125. (B) Aristotle was student of Plato

1.   Apology" is Plato's recollection of the speeches given by Socrates when Socrates was charged   with
(A)   believing   in   the   rotation   of   the   Earth
(B)   not   believing   in   the   rotation   of   the   Earth
(C)   believing   in   gods
(D) not believing in gods

2.   According to Socrates, physical objects and events are _____ of their ideal form.
(A)   shadows
(B)   images
(C)   parts
(D) signs

3.   According to the theory of forms (or theory of ideas) material world is a/an ___ of the   real   world.
(A)   shadow
(B)   image

(C)   part

(D) sign

4. The first institution of higher learning in the Western world, "Academy", was founded by

(A) Socrates

(B) Plato

(C) Aristotle

(D) John Dewey

5. The "Academy" was founded in

(A) Athens

(B) Stagira

(C) Macedonia

(D) Chakis

ANSWERS: PEDAGOGY QUIZ

126. (D) not believing in gods

127. (A) shadows

128. (B) image

129. (B) Plato

130. (A) Athens

1. Bloom's taxonomy is a set of _____ learning domains.

(A) two

(B) three

(C) four

(D) five

2. The three domains of Bloom's taxonomy are

(A) Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor

(B) Cognitive, Pedagogy and Psychomotor

(C) Cognitive, Affective and Pedagogy

(D) Pedagogy, Affective and Psychomotor

3. The cognitive domain involves

(A) learning

(B) knowledge

(C) manner

(D) physical movement

4. The affective domain involves

(A) learning

(B) knowledge

(C) manner

(D) physical movement

1.   The   psychomotor   domain   involves

(A)   learning

(B)   knowledge

(C)   manner

(D) physical movement

ANSWERS: PEDAGOGY QUIZ

131. (B) three

132. (A) Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor

133. (B) knowledge

134. (C) manner

135. (D) physical movement

1.   The   simplest   skill   in   cognitive   domain   of   Bloom's   taxonomy   is

(A)   remembering

(B)   understanding

(C)   evaluating

(D) synthesizing

2.   The   most   complex   skill   in   cognitive   domain   of   Bloom's   taxonomy   is

(A)   characterizing

(B)   understanding

(C)   evaluating

(D) synthesizing

3.   The most complex skill of Bloom's taxonomy is

(A) characterizing

(B) evaluating

(C) synthesizing

(D) originating

1.   To   break   information   into   parts   and   to   examine   the   information   is   called

(A)   analyzing

(B)   evaluating

(C)   synthesizing

(D) originating

2.   To compile the information into pattern and propose a plan is called

(A)   analyzing

(B)   evaluating

(C)   synthesizing

(D) originating

ANSWERS: PEDAGOGY QUIZ

136. (A) remembering

137. (C) evaluating

138. (D) originating

139. (A) analyzing

140. (C) synthesizing

1.   When the topic or an area of a course contains a lot of information, it is

recommended   to   use

(A)   lecture   method

(B)   inquiry-based   method

(C)   cooperative   method

(D) assignment method

2.   The   skill   when   students   try   to   build   abstract   knowledge   is   called

(A)   originating

(B)   characterizing

(C)   evaluating

(D) synthesizing

3.   Formative   assessment   is   an   assessment   _____   learning.

(A)   to

(B)   of

(C)   by

(D) for

4.   Summative   assessment   is   an   assessment   _____   learning.

(A)   to

(B)   of

(C)   by

(D) for

5. An assessment use to identify difficulties in the learning process is called

(A) initial assessment

(B) diagnostic assessment

(C) formative assessment

(D) summative assessment

ANSWERS: PEDAGOGY QUIZ

141. (A) lecture method

142. (B) characterizing

143. (D) for

144. (B) of

145. (B) diagnostic assessment

1. What act of teacher foster a sense of autonomy in the learning process?

(A) instructor

(B) facilitator

(C) delegator

(D) formal authority

2. A process of looking at what is being assessed is called

(A) assessment

(B) evaluation

(C) measurement

(D) rubrics

3. Validity of an assessment relates to the _____ of an assessment.

(A) usefulness

(B) quality

(C) consistency

(D) relevance

4. Reliability of an assessment relates to the _____ of an assessment.

(A) usefulness

(B) quality

(C) consistency

(D) relevance

5. An assessment use to determine a person's ability in a particular field of studies is called

(A) aptitude test

(B) diagnostic test

(C) evaluation

(D) measurement

146. (C) delegator

147. (B) evaluation

148. (D) relevance

149. (C) consistency

150. (A) aptitude test

ANSWERS TO ALL QUESTIONS

ANSWERS:

26. (D) Formal operational stage

27. (A) Sensorimotor, Preoperational

28. (C) Concrete operational stage

29. (B) 7

30. (C) 11

31. (C) reoccur

32. (D) society

33. (B) Plato

34. (B) Plato

35. (A) Aristotle

36. (D) head, heart, and hands

37. (B) not distributed genetically

38. (C) experience

39. (C) experience

40. (A) innate ideas

ANSWERS: PEDAGOGY

41. (C) Aristotle

42. (D) sampling

43. (A) arithmetic mean

44. (C) standard deviation

45. (B) square root

46. (C) life and growth

47. (D) real world

48. (A) experience

49. (B) intermediate

50. (A) generosity

51. (B) everlasting

52. (C) democracy

53. (A) child

54. (D) citizens

55. (A) community#

56. (B) 5

57. (D) thought

58. (A) problem solving

59. (B) unteachable

60. (C) theory and practice

61. (C) gradually

62. (B) continuously

63. (B) continuous

64. (D) mental shortcuts

65. (A) 3

66. (A) synthetic, analytical, and practical

67. (B) brain storming

68. (D) good

69. (C) only philosophers

70. (D) Stephen Hawking

71. (C) Metaphysics

72. (A) ideas

73. (D) physical objects

74. (A) Aristotle

75. (B) Plato

76. (A) Aristotle

77. (C) constantly changing

78. (D) Edward Thorndike

79. (D) stimuli

80. (B) stimulus

81. (A) stimulus-response bond

82. (C) stronger

83. (B) 3

84. (D) effect, exercise and readiness

85. (A) strengthened

91. (D) I, II and III

92. (A) encourage

93. (B) ignore

94. (D) corporal punishment

95. (C) time out technique

96. (C) Gerontology

97. (B) decreases

98. (A) shrinks

99. (B) degradation

100. (D) mind

101. (A) assessment

102. (A) initial assessment

103. (C) formative assessment

104. (C) Reliable

105. (A) Valid

106. (C) human learning

107. (A) art

108. (C) doing

109. (B) psychological and sociological

110. (D) psychological

111. (D) Summative assessment

112. (C) II and III only

113. (C) from a few persons to the next generation

114. (B) Observation

115. (B) Project

116. (D) facilitator

117. (B) facilitator

118. (D) formal authority

119. (C) facilitator and delegator

120. (A) resource

121. (C) through reasoned arguments

122. (A) Socrates

123. (C) knowledge

124. (B) Plato was student of Socrates

125. (B) Aristotle was student of Plato

126. (D) not believing in gods

127. (A) shadows

128. (B) image

129. (B) Plato

130. (A) Athens

131. (B) three

132. (A) Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor

133. (B) knowledge

134. (C) manner

135. (D) physical movement

141. (A) lecture method

142. (B) characterizing

143. (D) for

144. (B) of

145. (B) diagnostic assessment

146. (C) delegator

147. (B) evaluation

148. (D) relevance

149. (C) consistency

150. (A) aptitude test