

Pedagogy (MCQ Set-2)

Q1: In the context of education, socialization means

- (a) creating one's own social norms
- (b) respecting elders in society
- (c) adapting and adjusting to social environment
- (d) always following social norms

Q2: A school gives preference to girls while preparing students for a State level solo-song competition. This reflects

- (a) Global trends
- (b) Pragmatic approach
- (c) Progressive thinking
- (d) Gender bias

Q3: Vygotsky emphasized the significance of the role played by which of the following factors in the learning of children?

- (a) Hereditary
- (b) Moral
- (c) Physical
- (d) Social

Q4: A teacher makes use of a variety of tasks to cater to the different learning styles of her learners. She is influenced by

- (a) Kohlberg's moral development theory
- (b) Gardner's multiple intelligence theory
- (c) Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory
- (d) Piaget's cognitive development theory

Q5: A teacher never gives answers to questions herself. She encourages her students to suggest answers, have group discussions and adopt collaborative learning. This approach is based on the principle of

- (a) proper organization of instructional material
- (b) setting a good example and being a role-model
- (c) readiness to learn
- (d) active participation

Q6: Which of the following is a teacher-related factor affecting learning?

- (a) Proper seating arrangement
- (b) Availability of teaching -learning resources
- (c) Nature of the content or learning experiences
- (d) Mastery over the subject-matter

Q7: According to Kohlberg, a teacher can instill moral values in children by

- (a) giving importance to religious teachings
- (b) laying clear rules of' behaviour
- (c) involving them in discussions on moral issues
- (d) giving strict instructions on 'how to behave'

Q8: Young learners should be encouraged to interact with peers in the classroom so that

- (a) they can learn answers to questions from each other
- (b) the syllabus can be covered quickly
- (c) they learn social skills in the course of study
- (d) the teacher can control the classroom better

Q9: When a child with a disability first comes to school, the teacher should

- (a) refer the child to a special school according to the disability
- (b) seclude him from other students
- (c) discuss with the child's parents to evolve collaborative plans

(d) conduct an admission test

Q10: According to Piaget's stages of Cognitive Development, the sensori-motor stage is associated with

(a) imitation, memory and mental representation

(b) ability to solve problems in logical fashion

(c) ability to interpret and analyse options

(d) concerns about social issues

Q11: Human personality is the result of

(a) upbringing and education

(b) interaction between heredity and environment

(c) only environment

(d) only heredity

Q12: Individual attention is important in the teaching - learning process because

(a) learners always learn better in groups

(b) teacher training programmes prescribe it

(c) it offers better opportunities to teachers to discipline each learner

(d) children develop at different rates and learn 'differently

Q13: Which of the following is the first step in the scientific method of problem-solving?

(a) Verification of hypothesis

(b) Problem awareness

(c) Collection of relevant information

(d) Formation of hypothesis

Q14: Which of the following is a domain of learning?

(a) Experiential

(b) Affective

- (c) Spiritual
- (d) Professional

Q15: When a child gets bored while doing a task, it is a sign that

- (a) the task may have become mechanically repetitive
- (b) the child is not intelligent
- (c) the child is not capable of learning
- (d) the child needs to be disciplined

Q16: Errors of learners often indicate

- (a) how they learn
- (b) the need for mechanical drill
- (c) absence of learning
- (d) socio-economic status of the learners

Answers:

1: (c) adapting and adjusting to social environment

2: (d) Gender bias

3: (d) Social

[Note: Lev Vygotsky theory on cognitive development is called Social Development Theory. It stresses on stress the fundamental role of social interaction (community) in the development of cognition.]

The following youtube video nicely summarizes Vygotsky's Social development Theory]

4: (b) Gardner's multiple intelligence theory

[Note: Gardner published his book in 1983 called "Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences". He proposed that intelligence is not just a single type but there are multiple kinds of intelligence that people can possess. He specifies eight different kinds of intelligence:

5: (d) active participation

6: (d) Mastery over the subject-matter

7: (c) involving them in discussions on moral issues

8: (c) they learn social skills in the course of study

9: (c) discuss with the child's parents to evolve collaborative plans

10: (a) imitation, memory and mental representation

[Note: Sensori-Motor stage is birth to Age 2 stage. In this stage the infant learns by seeing and hearing. Infant builds the initial schema (mental representations) and later apply it]

11: (b) interaction between heredity and environment

12: (d) children develop at different rates and learn 'differently

13: (b) Problem awareness

14: (b) Affective

15: (a) the task may have become mechanically repetitive

16: (b) the need for mechanical drill

[Note: Mechanical drills are the least useful because they have little resemblance to real communication. Students only do cramming or parroting of a pattern or rule.

Meaningful drills help students develop understanding the working because students make form-meaning correlations. Their resemblance to real communication.

In communicative drills, students test and develop their ability to use language to convey ideas and information.

Good textbooks should have more meaningful and communicative drills.]