PRACTICE PAPER 07
Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP)
30 X 1 = 30 Marks

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1. The most critical period of acquisition and development of language is
(1) pre-natal period
(2) early childhood
(3) middle childhood
(4) adolescene

2. Which of the following is a stage ofmoral development proposed by Lawrence Kohlberg?
(1) Latency Stage
(2) The social contract orientation
(3) Concrete operational stage
(4) Industry vs. Inferiority stage

3. During classroom discussions, a teacher often pays more attention to boys than girls. This is an example of
(1) Gender bias.
(2) Gender identity
(3) Gender relevance
(4) Gender constancy

4. Which of the following is an effective strategy to reduce children's gender stereotyping and gender-role conformity?
(1) Discussion about gender bias
(2) Emphasizing gender-specific roles
(3) Gender-segregated play groups
(4) Gender-segregated seating arrangement

5. Which of the following theorists while viewing children as active seekers of knowledge emphasized the influence of social and cultural contents on their thinking?
(1) John B. Watson
(2) Lev Vygotsky
(3) Jean Piaget
(4) Lawrence Kohlberg

6. While working on a jig-saw puzzle, 5 years old Najma says to herself, "Where is the blue piece? No, not this one, darker one that would go here and make this shoe". This kind of talk is referred to by Vygotsky as
(1) private speech
(2) talk aloud
(3) scaffolding
(4) egocentric speech

7. Giving cues to children and offering support ass and when needed is an example of
(1) reinforcement
(2) conditioning
(3) modelling
(4) scaffolding

8. Which of the following behaviours characterize the 'concrete operational stage' as proposed by Jean Piaget?
(1) Hypothetico-deducation reasoning; propositional thought
(2) Conservation; class inclusion
(3) Deferred imitation; object permanence
(4) Make-believe play; irreversibility of thought

9. Which of the following is a Piagetian construct in the context of cognitive development of children?
(1) Schemas
(2) Observational learning
(3) Conditional learning
(4) Reinforcement

10. Primary objective of Assessment should be
(1) assigning rank to students
(2) understanding children's clarity and confusions about related concepts
(3) labeling students as per their score
(4) marking pass or fail in the report cards

11. Which of the following statements about intelligence is correct?
(1) Intelligence is a fixed ability determined at the time of birth online
(2) Intelligence can be accurately measured and determined by using standardized tests
(3) Intelligence is a unitary factor and a single trait
(4) Intelligence is multi-dimensional and a set of complex abilities

12. Ruhi always thinks of multiple solutions to a problem many of which are original solutions. Ruhi is displaying characteristics of a/an
(1) creative thinker
(2) convergent thinker
(3) rigid thinker
(4) egocentric thinker

13. In a situation of less participation of students belonging to a deprived group in teaching-learning process, a teacher should
(1) ask the children to withdraw from school
(2) accept this situation as it is
(3) lower here expectations from such students
(4) reflect on her own teaching and find ways to improve student's Involvement

14. In an inclusive classroom, a teacher _____ Individualized Education Plans.
(1) should not prepare
(2) should occasionally prepare
(3) should actively prepare
(4) should discourage the preparation of

15. The primary characteristic of children with 'dyslexia' includes
(1) attention deficit disorders
(2) divergent thinking; fluency in reading
(3) inability to read fluency
(4) engaging in repetitive locomotor actions

16. The concept of 'Inclusive Education' as advocated in the Right to Education Act, 2009 is based on
(1) the behaviouristic principles
(2) a sympathetic attitude towards disabled
(3) a rights-based humanistic perspective
(4) mainstreaming of the disabled by offering them primarily vocational education

17. In the constructivist framework, learning is primarily
(1) based on rote-memorization
(2) centered around reinforcement
(3) acquired through conditioning
(4) focused on the process of meaning-making

18. 'Native theories' that children construct about various phenomenon
(1) should be ignored by the teacher
(2) should be punished by the teacher
(3) should be 'replaced' by correct one through repetitive memorization
(4) should be challenged by presenting counter evidence and examples

19. Child-centered pedagogy promotes
(1) exclusive reliance on text books
(2) giving primacy to children's experience
(3) rote memorization
(4) labelling and categorization of students base on ability

20. Emotions and cognition are ____ each other.
(1) completely separate from
(2) independent of
(3) inter-woven with
(4) not-related to

21. Which of the following statements about learning is correct from a constructivist perspective?
(1) Learning is the process of reproduction and recall.
(2) Learning is the process of rote memorization.
(3) Learning is conditioning of behaviours by repetitive association.
(4) Learning is the process of construction of knowledge by active engagement.

22. Presenting students with clear examples and non-examples
(1) is an effective way to encourage conceptual change.
(2) leads to confusion in the minds of students.
(3) causes gaps in their understanding of concepts.
(4) focuses on procedural knowledge rather than conceptual understanding.

23. Repeatedly asking children to engage in learning activities either to avoid punishment or to gain a reward
(1) decreases extrinsic motivation
(2) increases intrinsic motivation
(3) would encourage children to focus on mastery rather than performance goals
(4) decreases children's natural interest and curiosity involved in learning

24. Which of the following practices promote meaningful learning ?
(i) Corporal punishment
(ii) Co-operative learning environment
(iii) Continuous and comprehensive evaluation
(iv) Constant comparative evaluation

(1) (i), (ii)   (3) (i), (ii), (iii)
(2) (ii), (iii)   (4) (ii), (iii), (iv)

25. How can teachers facilitate understanding of complex concepts in children?
(1) By delivering a lecture
(2) By organizing competitive events
(3) By repetitive mechanical drill
(4) By providing opportunities for exploration and discussion

26. A primary school teacher can encourage children to become effective problem solvers by
(1) offering materialistic rewards for every small task
(2) emphasizing only on procedural knowledge
(3) dismissing and penalizing 'incorrect answers'
(4) encouraging children to make intuitive guesses and then brainstorming on the same

27. In which of the following periods does physical growth and development occur at a rapid pace?
(1) Infancy and early childhood
(2) Early childhood and middle childhood
(3) Middle childhood and adolescence
(4) Adolescence and adulthood

28. Which of the following is NOT a principle of development?
(1) Development is lifelong
(2) Development is modifiable
(3) Development is influenced by both heredity and environment
(4) Development is universal and cultural contents do not influence it

29. The primary cause of individual variations is
(1) the genetic code received by the individuals from birth parents
(2) the inborn characteristics
(3) the environmental influences
(4) the complex interplay between the heredity and the environment

30. Which of the following are examples of secondary socializing agency?
(1) Family and neighborhood   (3) School and media
(2) Family and media   (4) Media and neighborhood