

KARTET 2021

PRACTICE PAPER 05

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

30 X 1 = 30 Marks

1. According to Kohlberg, a teacher can instill moral values in children by
 - (a) giving strict instructions on 'how to behave'
 - (b) given importance to religious teachings
 - (c) laying clear rules of behavior
 - (d) involving them in discussions on moral issues

2. Brandi is a six-year-old first grader. When you ask her about the rules in her classroom, she lists several, including, "Listen to the teacher," "Be respectful to others," and "Keep your hands to yourself." You then ask her why the rules are important, and she responds, "Because teacher says so, and you don't want to get a note sent home to Mom." Which level of moral development is Brandi demonstrating?
 - (a) Punishment and obedience orientation
 - (b) Autonomous morality
 - (c) Social-relational perspective
 - (d) Concrete, individualist orientation

3. In looking at Kohlberg's views of morality, Gilligan argues that men and women have different "voices" in relation to moral decision making. She labels these differences as the morality of _____ for men and morality of _____ for women.
 - (a) Justice; Caring
 - (b) Caring; Justice
 - (c) Superiority; Inferiority
 - (d) Giving; Receiving

4. The level of development in which the child's morality is controlled by the fear of punishment is called, according to Kohlberg,
 - (a) morality level
 - (b) convention morality level
 - (c) self-accepted moral principle level
 - (d) pre-moral level



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5. According to Kohlberg, thinking process involved in judgements about questions of right and wrong is called

- (a) morality co-operation
- (b) moral reasoning
- (c) moral realism
- (d) moral dilemma

6. Jai Singh does not pay income tax despite legal procedures and expenses. He thinks that he cannot support a corrupt government which spends millions of rupees in building unnecessary dams. He is probable in which state of Kohlberg's stages of moral

- (a) Conventional
- (b) Post-conventional
- (c) Pre-conventional
- (d) Para-conventional

7. As a teacher you firmly believe in 'saying no to ragging and bullying' and put up posters and form committees in schools. The young adolescents who join you with strong beliefs, are at which of the following stages?

- (a) The conventional level
- (b) The pre- conventional level
- (c) The post- conventional level
- (d) Social order maintaining level

8. A child cannot distinguish between 'saw' and 'was', 'nuclear' and 'unclear'. He/she is suffering from

- (a) dysmorphia
- (b) dyslexia
- (c) word jumbling disorder
- (d) ADHD

9. Gifted students are

- (a) independent in their judgements
- (b) independent of teachers
- (c) introvert in nature
- (d) non-assertive of their needs

10. Group activities are the best source for

- (a) improving the performance of children & become socialized
- (b) deteriorating the performance of children
- (c) diverting children
- (d) influencing them in a certain way

11. Orthopedically impaired children are likely to have

- (a) Poliomyelitis
- (b) dysthymia
- (c) dyscalculia
- (d) dyslexia



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12. Which of the following is an example of a specific learning disability?

- (a) Mental retardation
- (b) Dyslexia
- (c) Attention deficit hyper disorder
- (d) Autism

13. Which of the following would be the most appropriate way to encourage disadvantaged children to attend school regularly?

- (a) Paying Rs. 5 per day to attract children
- (b) Opening residential schools
- (c) Not allowing children to attend school may be made a legally punishable offence
- (d) A child collector employed by the school, must bring children from their homes everyday

14. Which of the following statements about creativity is not true?

- (a) intelligent children might be creative but the vice versa is not correct.
- (b) They are very social in personal relations.
- (c) They are risk takers, enthusiastic and dedicated to the pursuit of their own ideas.
- (d) None of the above

15. Successful inclusion requires the following except.

- (a) Capacity building
- (b) Sensitization
- (c) Segregation
- (d) Involvement of parents

16. Which one of the following is the most crucial factor for a differently abled child?

- (a) Controlling his/her behaviour
- (b) Improving his/her grades
- (c) Enhancing his/her skills
- (d) Reducing his/her suffering

17. Teaching methods for gifted children should promote

- (a) abstract thinking
- (b) problem solving skill
- (c) both A & B
- (d) None of the above



18. The objective of Inclusive education is

- (a) to uncover and minimize barriers to learning
- (b) to change attitudes, behaviors, teaching methods, curricular and environments
- (c) to promote constantly the local cultures and content of various communities of the society
- (d) All these

19. A teacher in the class should keep the pitch of his voice

- (a) High enough
- (b) Low
- (c) Moderate
- (d) Sometime low and sometime high

20. Primary function of the school as an agent of society is to

- (a) Maintain social stability
- (b) Develop an adequate level of vocational competence in children
- (c) Prepare the child for life
- (d) Provide children with an understanding of their environment

21. In the context of education, socialization means

- (a) Always following social norms
- (b) Adjusting and adapting to social environment
- (c) Respecting elders in society
- (d) None of these

22. Inclusive Education

- (a) Celebrates diversity in the classroom
- (b) Encourages strict admission procedures
- (c) Includes indoctrination of facts
- (d) Includes teachers from marginalized groups

23. Which one of the following is least important in an inclusive classroom ?

- (a) Lesser stress on competition and grades
- (b) More co-operative and collaborative activity
- (c) More choice for students
- (d) More effort by teachers to “cover” course

24. An inclusive school

- (a) Is committed to improve the learning outcomes of all students irrespective of their capabilities
- (b) Differentiate between students and sets less challenging achievement targets for specially abled children
- (c) Committed particularly to improve the learning outcomes of specially abled students
- (d) Decides learning needs of students according to their disability

25. Inclusion in school primarily focuses on

- (a) Making subtle provisions for special category children
- (b) Fulfilling the needs of children with disabilities only
- (c) Meeting the need of the disabled child at the expense of entire class
- (d) Including the educational needs of illiterate parents in schools



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26. An inclusive classroom is that where
(a) Assessments are repeated till the time every learner achieves minimum grades
(b) Teachers teach from only prescribed books to lessen the burden of the students
(c) There is an active involvement of children in solving as many problems as possible
(d) Teachers created diverse and meaningful learning experiences for every learner

27. The rationale behind inclusive education is that
(a) Society is heterogeneous and schools need to be inclusive to cater to heterogeneous society.
(b) We need to take pity on special children and provide them access to facilities.
(c) It is not cost-effective to provide for separate schools for special children.
(d) The benchmarks for performance of each child should be uniform and

28. The _____ aids us to divide people into types.
(a) Faculty theory (c) Hierarchic theory
(b) Two factor theory (d) None of the above

29. Intelligence is said to be constituted of a multitude of separate factors, or elements, each one being, a minute element of ability, is suggested by
(a) Thurstone (c) Thorndike
(b) Vernon (d) Guilford

30. The CAVD test consists of four parts, namely, sentence completion, arithmetical reasoning, vocabulary and
(a) Memory (c) Following directions
(b) Abstract thinking (d) None of the above

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