ANSWERS

1. Ans. D.
   B. F. Skinner was one of the most influential of American psychologists. He developed the theory of operant conditioning. Operant conditioning is a method of learning that occurs through rewards and punishments for behavior.

2. Ans. A.
   According to Gate –“ learning is the modification of behaviour through experience”. ... A change in behavior is a result of experience or practice.

3. Ans. B.
   Histograms are used to graphically present the frequency distribution. A histogram is a plot that lets you discover, and show, the underlying frequency distribution (shape) of a set of continuous data.

4. Ans. B.
   Instructional material has the following characteristics:
   Instructional material provides direct experience. Instructional materials supplement oral teaching and prevents monotony in the class.
   Instructional materials aids as motivator to the students.
   Instructional materials save time and energy & makes learning permanent.

5. Ans. D.
   One-way communication- it is a type of communication in which information is transferred in one direction only, from the sender to the receiver. Radio and television programmes, public address announcements, speeches and lectures etc are the means of one-way communication.

6. Ans. D.
   Traditionally it used to believe that most changes occur in the early years of our life which are responsible for the learning skills like motor skills, psycho-social skills etc and habit and character formation, adulthood involves very little changes such as personal attachments and development process declines in the old age because old age is the stage of satisfaction and people become mentally and physically weak.

7. Ans. D.
   Following are the principle of homework in mathematics:
   Principle of accuracy
   Principle of interest
   Principle of clearance
   Principle of relevance
   Principle of economy
   Principle of sequence

8. Ans. D.
   Objectives – the objective may be classified under cognitive, affective and affective objective.
   Subject matter – this component include topics/concepts values integral in the lesson, reference’s and other material.
   Assignment – assignment is an activity given outside the classroom or at home to reinforce or enrich the days lesson and decide the materials that students have to bring to school to implement the next lesson.

9. Ans. D.
   The National Curriculum Framework (NCF 2005) is one of the four National Curriculum Frameworks published in 1975, 1988, 2000 and 2005 by the National Council of Educational Research and Training NCERT in India. It is recommended in all the state level or village level school.

10. Ans. B.
    Early childhood stage or toy stage (2 to 6 years)– it is the stage of tremendous growth across all areas of development. By the age of of six, most children demonstrate the fine-motor skills. A child learns to identify members of family and gets involved in his surroundings.

11. Ans. B.
    Edward Thorndike was one of the most popular psychologists who was also labelled as connectionism. He said that learning is the result of associations forming between stimuli (s) and Responses (R).

12. Ans. B.
    Except option B, all other are the principle of development.
    Development occurs at different rates for different part of the body. The development of different physical
or mental traits is continuous but all parts of the body do not grow at the same rate. Development do not proceed same for all. Children go through similar stages at their own rate e.g. All children learn to walk around the same stage but some may learn faster than the others.

13. Ans. A.
A teacher should provide maximum opportunities to gifted children to express their thoughts in their own word. This is because gifted learners enjoy a self directed learning. Gifted are the children who give evidence of high performance capability in areas such as intellectual, creative, artistic, leadership capacity, or specific academic fields and who requires services and activities not ordinarily provided by the school in order to fully develop such capabilities.

14. Ans. B.
Gifted children are defined by "Children who offer an indication of prodigious performance aptitude in the areas of intellectual, imaginative, leadership capacity, artistic, or specific academic fields, and who need facilities or activities not ordinarily given by the school to fully develop such extraordinary capabilities." So option B is correct regarding the gifted learner.

15. Ans. A.
Gradual improvement after decreased performance is indicated by concave graph. It shape is like as:

![Concave Graph](image)

16. Ans. A.
To meet the requirements of varying individual differences among pupils, the curriculum should be flexible. According to the Act,1995, for disabled children, it is the human right for equal opportunities and full participation in their academic level.

17. Ans. B.
Learning disabilities is a neurological disorder that limits the brains ability to store and process information. Any with a learning disability falls below his or her academic potential to a significant degree. In simple terms a learning disability results from a difference in the way of person's brain. Children with learning disability are as smart as or smarter than their peers. But they may have difficult in reading, writing, spelling, reasoning, recalling or organizing information left to figure things out by themselves or if taught in conventional ways.

18. Ans. B.
To inspire the weak student teacher should applause and tell them to do good work and encourage the child's special interests. Also assist the child in becoming aware of human resources and encourage him/her to seek out others who can share special interests or who have the expertise to further the child's development. Teacher should ask them to do practice again and again.

19. Ans. D.
The benefit of rewarding a students are as follows:
1. Rewards turn good behavior into work.
2. Rewards lead to entitlement.
3. Rewards cheapen the intrinsic motivation to behave. Good behavior is its own reward because it offers students self-respect, confidence, and the wonderful feeling of belonging to a classroom that needs and appreciates them.

20. Ans. A.
Principle of inclusion expresses commitments about the aims of education, recognizing that the learner is at the centre of the learning experience. This affects content and pedagogy, and - more broadly - how schools are managed.

21. Ans. A.
Lev Vygotsky was a Russian psychologist, is famous for his theory of peer learning which implies on collaborative problem-solving. Children can solve problems on the basis of a model he/she has been
shown in class. In other words, children learn by solving problems with the help of teachers, "who models processes for them and his or her pears, in a classroom environment that is directed by the teachers. In essence “The child imitates the teacher through a process of re-creating previous classroom collaboration. “A teacher only collaborates with the students and gives support and directions to students.”

22. Ans. A.
- The physical education program will allow the students to participate in developmentally appropriate activities
- The physical education program will develop and reinforce cooperative behavior
- The physical education program will teach the students to establish lifelong fitness goals

23. Ans. A.
In response to the need to promote the social development of children with cognitive disabilities, several interventions have been developed that focus on teaching social skills. Co-curricular activities are necessary for cognitive and social competence. Children involve in co-curricular activities develop close relationship with each other.

24. Ans. B.
In classical conditioning unconditioned stimulus and the neutral stimuli are paired. For example, pairing of food with bell

25. Ans. C.
Pavlov showed the existence of the unconditioned response by presenting a dog with a bowl of food and measuring its salivary secretions. When Pavlov discovered that any object or event which the dog learnt to associate with food would shows some response.

26. Ans. B.
Aristotle defined catharsis as purging of emotions. Emotional catharsis brings out emotional repression. Aristotle describes the catharsis as the purging of the emotions of pity and fear that are aroused in the viewer of a tragedy. The concept is linked to the positive social function of tragedy by Aristotle Catharsis is the process of venting aggression as a way to release or get rid of emotions in general terms.

27. Ans. B.
Bandura used the term Modelling to refer to overall process of Social Learning theory

28. Ans. D.
Bandura has emphasized learning by observation to which he gave the of names-learning by imitation & Modelling

29. Ans. C.
Social Learning theory acts as a bridge between the Cognitive and Behaviourist theory. This learning theory talks about memory, attention which are cognitive factors and talks about the reinforcement which increases the chances that modelled behaviour would be repeated. So, this theory is a mixture of both the theories

30. Ans. B.
School-based assessment (SBA) is an assessment which is embedded in the teaching and learning process. It has a number of important characteristics which distinguish it from other forms of assessment:
- It involves the teacher from the beginning to the end: from planning the assessment programme, to identifying and/or developing appropriate assessment tasks right through to making the assessment judgments.
- It allows for the collection of a number of samples of student performance over a period of time.
- It can be adapted and modified by the teacher to match the teaching and learning goals of the particular class and students being assessed.
- It is carried out in ordinary classrooms.
- It allows the teacher to give immediate and constructive feedback to students.
- It stimulates continuous evaluation and adjustment of the teaching and learning programme. It complements other forms of assessment, including external examinations.