

CTET 2019

20 Most Imp Child Development Questions



1. Which one of the following is not the agents of socialisation?
A. Family B. Hospital
C. School D. Peer group
2. National Curriculum Framework, 2005 encourages
A. Special education
B. Inclusive education
C. Integrated education
D. Regular education
3. According to National curriculum framework 2005 school and classroom environment should be: -
A. discuss nonessential for providing space to parents and community
B. focus on nurturing an enabling environment
C. quit tradition notions of discipline
D. all of these
4. Which of the following are the secondary agents of socialization?
A. Family and neighborhood
B. Family and relatives
C. School and neighborhood
D. None of the above
5. The task in which the children get experience while enjoying themselves is known as -
A. consumer type task
B. producer type task
C. problem type task
D. drill and practice task
6. Which of the following would be included in the instructional strategies for handling individual differences?
A. Use existing cognitive level as a base.
B. Provide instructions to overcome learning disabilities
C. Strengthen memory
D. All of the above
7. Which one of the following options best describes progressive education?
A. Thematic units, regular unit tests, ranking
B. Personalized learning, ability grouping labeling students
C. Project method ability grouping ranking
D. Learning by doing project method cooperative learning
8. Factor/factors influencing mental development is/are___
A. Heredity
B. Family environment
C. Social status of family
D. All of the above
9. If a child leaves the words unfinished or omitting them when writing sentences then he/she is suffering from -
A. Dyspraxia B. Dysgraphia
C. Dysclaculia D. Dyslexia
10. Which one of the following is not related to characteristics of motivation?
A. Motivation is a Psychological Phenomenon
B. Motivation is based on needs
C. Motivation is discontinuous Process
D. Goals are Motivators
11. Albert Bandura is associated with which of the following?
A. Social learning theory
B. BehavioralS theory
C. Cognitive development theory
D. Psychosexual development
12. Which among the following is not the form of objective type questions ?
A. Multiple choice question
B. Alternative type question
C. Diagrammatic type question
D. Matching type question
13. Failure in retention and recall of learnt content is
A. forgetting B. memory
C. retention D. thinking
14. Zone of proximal development in the Vygotsky theory implies that -
A. The task too difficult for the children can be accomplished with an adult support
B. Learning only takes place in formal setting
C. The teacher's interference hampers the learning
D. Development is a proximal zone of growth
15. How the teachers can provide the maximum positive transfer of learning?
A. By avoiding interaction in classroom
B. By delivering lesson plans according to the fixed steps of planning
C. Developing proper understanding and insight among students for using them in problem solving
D. By making students depend on them and textbooks

16. Parents should play a _____ role in the learning process of young children.
A. sympathetic B. neutral
C. negative D. proactive
17. **Directions:** Answer the following questions by selecting the **most appropriate** option.
According to Piaget, at which of the following stages does a child begin to think logically about abstract propositions?
A. Sensori-motor stage (Birth – 02 years)
B. Pre-operational stage (02 – 07 years)
C. Concrete operational stage (07 – 11years)
D. Formal operational stage (11 years and up)
18. If a teacher wants her students to acquire problem-solving skills, the students should be engaged in activities that involve :
A. structured worksheets containing multiple-choice questions
B. recall, memorization and comprehension
C. drill and practice
D. inquiring, reasoning and decision making
19. Knowing the naïve conceptions that students bring to the classroom :
A. pulls down the teacher’s morale since it increases his work
B. does not serve any purpose of the teacher
C. helps the teacher to plan teaching more meaningfully
D. hampers the teacher’s planning and teaching
20. Which of the following factors supports learning in a classroom?
A. Increasing the number of tests to motivate children to learn
B. Supporting the autonomy of children by the teachers
C. Sticking to one particular method of instruction to maintain uniformity
D. Increasing the time interval of periods from 40 minutes to 50 minutes

ANSWERS

1. Ans. B.
Socialisation of an individual occurs through its interaction with various agents during its lifetime. the agent of socialisation is given below.
• The family
• The school
• The peer groups
• Mass media
2. Ans. B.
National Curriculum Framework, 2005 encourages inclusive education system.
Inclusive education: - it is defined as students with disabilities are served primarily in the general education settings, under the responsibility of a regular classroom teacher.
3. Ans. B.
According to National curriculum framework 2005 school and classroom environment should be focus on nurturing an enabling environment, revisits tradition notions of discipline, discuss needs for providing space to parents and community.
4. Ans. C.
School and neighborhood
The secondary agents of socialization include agents of society rather than family members and it takes place outside home. Example- schools which require very different behavior from the home.
5. Ans. A.
The task in which the children get experience while enjoying themselves is known as consumer type task.
6. Ans. D.
The differences that exist among the students due to physical, demographic, affective behaviour and cognitive behaviour are referred to as individual differences. Depending on different traits of learners different strategies are followed to handle them. The instructional strategy is further divided into adaptive instructional system and structured instructional system.
7. Ans. D.
Progressive education emphasized on learning by doing. It laid strong emphasizes on group work and development of social skills,

collaborative and cooperative learning projects, education for social responsibility and integration of community service.

8. Ans. D.

Each child is different and so the rates at which individual children grow is also different. In reality, it is most likely an interaction of genes and environment, social status, nature and nurture that affect the mental development of a person. Children must be provided with experiences and support which will help them to develop a positive sense of themselves and of others, respect for others, social skills and a positive disposition to learn.

9. Ans. B.

This disorder may cause learner to be tense and awkward when holding a pen or pencil, and even twist its body. Such learners have very poor handwriting and they are not able to improve. Learners with Dysgraphia often show other condition. These may include -

- a strong dislike of writing and drawing
- Problems with grammar
- a quick loss of energy and interest while writing
- trouble writing down thoughts in a logical sequence
- saying words out loud while writing

10. Ans. C.

Motivation is a continuous process. Wants are innumerable and cannot be satisfied at one time. If one basic need is adequately satisfied for a given individual it loses power as a motivator. But other needs continue to emerge.

11. Ans. A.

Social learning theory is a theory of learning and social behavior which proposes that new behaviors can be acquired by observing and imitating others. It states that learning is a cognitive process that takes place in a social context and can occur purely through observation or direct instruction, even in the absence of motor reproduction or direct reinforcement. In addition to the observation of behavior, learning also occurs through the observation of rewards and punishments, a process known as vicarious reinforcement.

12. Ans. C.

Multiple choice questions - this type has three parts, a stem, the key and the distracters. The key and distracters are together called as option. The stem may either a direct question

or an incomplete statement. The key is the correct answer.

Alternative type questions - this type is usually in the form of a statement, to which the learner must respond appropriately. It is in the form of 'yes' or 'no', 'true' or 'false' etc.

13. Ans. A.

Forgetting refers to failure to either recall or retain information into present consciousness. All experiences leave traces or images in memory parts of the brain. Failure to retain these traces from the parts of memory is called Forgetting.

14. Ans. A.

Zone of proximal development is the gap between present and potential levels of a child's development. Zone of proximal development is the difference between what a learner can do without help, and what they can't do or it is the distance between actual development level as determined by independent problem solving and the level of potential development as determined through problem solving under adult guidance or in collaboration with more capable peers.

15. Ans. C.

Teachers should develop proper understanding and insight among students for promoting problem centred approach and creation of knowledge which will encourage lifelong learning. It is usually described as the progress and the effective extent to which past experiences (transfer source) affect learning and performance in new situation (transfer target). Transfer of learning is usually described as the process and the effective extent to which past experiences (also referred to as the transfer source) affect learning and performance in a new situation (the transfer target).

16. Ans. D.

Parents should play a proactive role in the learning process of young children. When parents are involved in their children's education, both children and parents are likely to benefit. Researchers report that parent participation in their children's schooling frequently:

enhances children's self-esteem improves children's academic achievement improves parent-child relationships helps parents develop positive attitudes towards school and a better understanding of the schooling process

17. Ans. D.

Piaget (1954) considered the concrete stage a major turning point in the child's cognitive development because it marks the beginning of logical or operational thought.

Stages of Cognitive Development

Sensorimotor - (Birth-2 yrs)

Pre-operational - (2-7 years)

Concrete operational (7-11 years): Formal operational (11 years and up)

A child begins to think logically about abstract propositions in the Formal operational stage.

18. Ans. D.

Engaging learners in the excitement of science, helping them discover the value of evidence-based reasoning and higher-order cognitive skills, and teaching them to become creative problem solvers have long been goals of science education reformers. There is nothing quite as unsettling as a prolonged silence during a discussion or witnessing a vapid expression on a student's face. My answer to these challenges has involved active inquiry, problem solving, and small group activities.

19. Ans. C.

Activities and strategies should be continually adapted and refined to address topics arising

from student inquiries and experiences. Instruction should take into account common naïve concepts held by students, as well as the effects of their cultural and experiential backgrounds on their learning. Knowing the naïve concepts that students bring to the classroom helps the teacher to plan teaching more meaningfully.

20. Ans. B.

Behavior is autonomous when students freely endorse what they are doing in the classroom, and this inner endorsement of one's actions is most likely to happen when students' inner motivational resources guide their on-going classroom engagement. It includes not only greater perceived autonomy and greater psychological need satisfaction during learning activities but also greater classroom engagement, more positive emotionality, higher mastery motivation, greater intrinsic motivation, a preference for optimal challenge over easy success, higher creativity, enhanced psychological well-being, active and deeper information processing, greater conceptual understanding, higher academic achievement, and greater persistence in school.