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CATEGORY - III

PART - 1

Adolescence Psychology, Theories of Learning and Teaching Aptitude

Question Numbers 1 to 40

1. A good and fair usage of Malayalam hinders a student to pronounce English words correctly.

This is an example of :

(A) Positive transfer
(B) Negative transfer
(C) Zero transfer
(D) Vertical transfer

2. A student has the following characteristics :

(i) Enjoys reading books and writing essays.
(ii) Easily solves complex problems.
(iii) Easily establishes good relationship with others.
(iv) Have excellent self awareness.

Select the option which indicate the multiple intelligences that the students has.

(A) Linguistic - verbal intelligence, logical mathematical intelligence, visual spatial intelligence, Interpersonal intelligence
(B) Linguistic - verbal intelligence, logical mathematical intelligence, Interpersonal intelligence, Intrapersonal intelligence
(C) Linguistic - verbal intelligence, logical mathematical intelligence, visual spatial intelligence, Intrapersonal intelligence
(D) Linguistic - verbal intelligence, visual spatial intelligence, Interpersonal intelligence, Intrapersonal intelligence

3. A student has an IQ level of 100. That student belongs to :

(A) Superior
(B) Average
(C) Dull
(D) Morons

4. Which among the following is **not** an approach of KCF 2007 ?

(A) Importance to learner centred education
(B) Teacher's role as an authority of the class
(C) Facilitates cooperative and collaborative learning
(D) Based on cognitive constructivism and critical pedagogy

5. Observational or vicarious learning rather than the learning based on the direct experience is the base of _____.

(A) Insightful learning theory
(B) Bandura's Social learning theory
(C) Operant conditioning theory
(D) Trial and Error learning theory

6. Adolescents with delinquency and behavioural problems tend to have :

(i) negative self - identity
(ii) decreased trust
(iii) low level of achievement

(A) (i) and (ii) only
(B) (ii) and (iii) only
(C) (i) and (iii) only
(D) (i), (ii) and (iii)

7. "Intelligence is the aggregate or global capacity of an individual to act purposefully, to think rationally and deal effectively with his environment." This definition is given by :

(A) David Wechsler
(B) Stern
(C) Woodworth and Marquis
(D) Terman

8. In Right to Education act 2009, the responsibilities of schools and teachers is mentioned in :

(A) Chapter I
(B) Chapter II
(C) Chapter III
(D) Chapter IV

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9. An adolescent with eating disorder goes on eating binge, then purges by self-induced vomiting or using a laxative. The eating disorder of the person is :
(A) Anorexia nervosa
(B) Bulimia nervosa
(C) Binge Eating Disorder (BED)
(D) Pica

10. Match the following :

(i)	Theory of social cognitive constructivism	(a)	Abraham Maslow
(ii)	Psychoanalytic theory	(b)	Sigmund Freud
(iii)	Self actualisation theory	(c)	Vygotsky

(A) (i)-(a), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(c)
(B) (i)-(c), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(a)
(C) (i)-(b), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(c)
(D) (i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(b)

11. The concept of insight learning was introduced by :
(A) Kohler
(B) Pavlov
(C) Skinner
(D) Thorndike

12. Pre-Active stage, Inter-Active stage and Post-Active stage are the three stages of teaching. This idea was proposed by :
(A) Ausubel
(B) Gagne
(C) Jackson
(D) Vygotsky

13. According to Piaget, formal operational thought is characterised by :
(A) Thinking expands beyond actual concrete experiences and think in more abstract terms and reason about them
(B) Intuitive thought is replaced by logical thought
(C) Thought that focus on a single characteristic or feature for understanding an event
(D) Could not think about an object which is not physically present

14. Which among the following is **not** a characteristics of emotionally intelligent person ?
(A) He/She is able to perceive various types of emotions in others
(B) He/She is able to sense his/her feelings and emotions
(C) He/She must have an IQ level greater than 140
(D) He/She has the ability to control and regulate his/her emotions

15. Which of the following is **not** a method used in verbal learning ?
(A) Paired - associate learning
(B) Serial learning
(C) Free recall
(D) Insight learning

16. "When any conduction unit is ready to conduct for it to do so is satisfying. When any conduction unit is not in readiness to conduct for it to conduct is annoying" This is the statement of a law related to learning. This law was propounded by :
(A) Gardner Murphy
(B) Kigsley and Garry
(C) E.L. Thorndike
(D) Henry P. Smith

17. The sensory memory for stimuli due to touch is known as :
(A) Iconic memory
(B) Echoic memory
(C) Haptic memory
(D) Short term memory

18. A teacher wants to teach a large number of students to develop factual knowledge of a subject in short time. Which method is most suitable ?
(A) Lecture method
(B) Heuristic method
(C) Demonstration method
(D) Project method

19. Every different intellectual activity involves a general factor (g) and a specific factors (s). This concept is the basis of :
(A) Unitary theory
(B) Anarchic theory
(C) Spearman's two factor theory
(D) Thurston's Group factor theory

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20. Adolescence is regarded as the period of rapid change, both biological and psychological.
Which of the following is/are **not** considered as the characteristics of adolescence ? Choose from the following.
(i) At adolescence, development of primary and secondary sexual characters is at the maximum.
(ii) Adolescence is characterised by hypothetical deductive reasoning.
(iii) Imaginary audience and personal fable are two components of adolescent's egocentrism.
(iv) At adolescence, loss of energy, dwindling of health, weakness of muscles and bone are often.
(A) (iii) only
(B) (iv) only
(C) (i) and (ii)
(D) (ii) and (iii)

21. According to Piaget's stages of cognitive development, adolescent belongs to :
(A) Formal operational stage
(B) Concrete operational stage
(C) Pre-operational stage
(D) Sensorimotor stage

22. The chairman of the steering committee of NCF-2005 was :
(A) Prof. Yashpal
(B) Shri. Rohith Dhankar
(C) Dr. Kasthurirangan
(D) Kothari

23. Which among the following is/are the important characteristic/s of a good teacher ?
(i) Provides self learning conditions to students in the classroom
(ii) Systematically plan the lesson/unit before teaching
(iii) Promotes democratic values in the class
(iv) Gives proper punishment to learners to achieve maximum score in their exams
(A) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(B) (i), (iii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (ii), and (iv)
(D) (i), (ii), and (iii)

24. The disorder that characterized by difficulty in muscle control, which causes problems with movement and coordination, language and speech which inturn can affect learning is :
(A) Dyslexia
(B) Dysgraphia
(C) Dyspraxia
(D) Dyscalculia

25. Analytical intelligence, Creative intelligence and Contextual intelligence are the three types of intelligences. This is better explained in :
(A) Cattel and Horn's theory of Intelligence
(B) Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence
(C) Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence
(D) Vernon's Heirarchical Theory

26. A new behaviour is learned but not demonstrated until reinforcement is provided for displaying it. This type of cognitive learning is called :
(A) Insight learning
(B) Latent learning
(C) Social learning
(D) Verbal learning

27. A person forgets previously learned list of words when a new list of words is learned. This is an example of :
(A) Retroactive inhibition
(B) Proactive inhibition
(C) Inhibition due to repression
(D) Inhibition due to time lapse

28. Which of the following factors affect learning ?
(i) Motivation
(ii) Level of aspiration
(iii) Learner characteristics
(A) (i) only
(B) (i) and (ii)
(C) (i) and (iii)
(D) (i), (ii) and (iii)

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29. A parent always punishes his son without any basic reasons whenever he returns home from the work place. This lead the child to fear him and developed anxiety reactions at the time of arrival of the parent. This is a direct case of :

(A) Classical conditioning
(B) Law of effect
(C) Positive reinforcement
(D) Motor learning

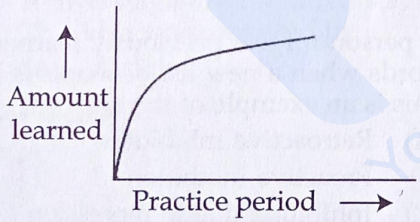
30. The ability of a test to produce consistent and stable scores is its :

(A) Standardisation
(B) Reliability
(C) Mean deviation
(D) Validity

31. The curve of forgetting was first drawn by :

(A) Pavlov
(B) Skinner
(C) Ebbinghaus
(D) Levin

32. Consider the following learning curve.



Which of the following is correct regarding this curve ?

(A) There is slow initial improvement in learning
(B) Learning decreases with time
(C) The task given is difficult and learner has no previous practice on similar work
(D) The task given is simple and the learner has previous practice on similar task

33. After presenting a controversial topic, arguments in favour and against are put forward and a detailed analysis of facts is done. This method of teaching learning strategy is :

(A) Seminar
(B) Project
(C) Debate
(D) Group discussion

34. A boy wearing a shirt with non noticeable ink spot thinks that all will notice the ink spot on his shirt. This is an example of :

(A) Personal fable
(B) Imaginary audience
(C) Identity crisis
(D) Delinquency

35. Which is least considered in the teaching learning process ?

(A) Demonstration of experiments
(B) Lecturing in impressive manner
(C) Scolding and punishing the students
(D) Usage of whiteboard/blackboard in classroom

36. The method of learning - operant conditioning was proposed by :

(A) Ivan Pavlov
(B) B.F. Skinner
(C) Woodworth
(D) E.L. Thorndike

37. Two students have same IQ. Which of the following **cannot** be correct ?

(A) Both can have same chronological age and mental age
(B) Both can have different chronological age and mental age
(C) One is elder than the other
(D) Both can have same chronological age but different mental age

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38. Match **List - I** with **List - II** and select the **correct** option :

	List - I		**List - II**
(a)	Theory of identical elements	(i)	Thorndike
(b)	Theory of generalisation	(ii)	Charles Judd
(c)	Theory of Ideals	(iii)	W.C. Bagley

(A) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii)
(B) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii)
(C) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii)
(D) (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii)

39. Which of the following is **not** an advantage of Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) ?

(A) Easy handling of text and multimedia content
(B) Easy practice of multiple - choice questions
(C) Immediate feedback can be taken
(D) Counselling for students who faces mental problem can be easily done

40. Assumptions in Life Span Perspective (LSP) on development are :

(i) Development is life long.
(ii) Development is unidirectional.
(iii) Biological, cognitive and socio emotional processes are interwoven in development.
(iv) Skills and abilities can be improved throughout the life span.

(A) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(B) (i), (iii) and (iv)
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

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