

Cognition and Development



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ONE PAPER MCQs



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Cognition and Development

Q.1: The ability to use symbols to represent actions objects is ____?

- A. Geocentricism
- B. Seriation
- C. Centration
- D. **Semiotic function**

Q.2: Basic structure or framework that exists in a persons mind to organize and interpret information is ____?

- A. Equilibration
- B. Assimilation
- C. **Schema**
- D. Accomodation

Q.3: A search for mental balance between cognitive schemes and information from the environment is ____?

- A. Maturation
- B. **Equilibration**
- C. Disequilibrium
- D. Adjustment

Q.4: Assuming that others experience the world the way you do is ____?

- A. Conservatism
- B. **Egocentrism**
- C. Constructivism
- D. Animsim

Q.5: The state when a person realizes that his or her current ways of thinking are not to understand a situation is ____?

- A. Maturation
- B. Equilibrium
- C. **Disequilibrium**
- D. Equilibrium

Q.6: View that emphasizes the active role of the learner in building knowledge and understanding is ____?

- A. Accomodation
- B. **Constructivism**
- C. Assimilation
- D. Conservation

Q.7: The characteristic of an object stays the same even through the object might change in appearance ____?

- A. Constructivism
- B. Assimilation
- C. **Conservation**
- D. Accomodation

Q.8: A mental process that occurs when a child adjusts to new information is ____?

- A. Conservation
- B. Assimilation
- C. Adjustment
- D. **Accommodation**

Q.9: Psychologists define heredity characteristics to newborns from their as transfer of ____?

- A. Culture
- B. Nature
- C. Environment
- D. **Parents**

Q.10: Changes by which mental processes become more complex is ____?

- A. **Cognitive development**
- B. Physical development
- C. Personal development
- D. Social development

Q.11: Changes in body structure and function over time is ____?

- A. **Cognitive development**
- B. Physical development
- C. Personal development
- D. Social development

Q.12: Orderly adaptive changes individuals go through from conception to death is ____?

- A. Adaptation
- B. Organization
- C. **Development**
- D. Assimilation

Q.13: The learner and learning theories are studied in ____?

- A. **Psychology**
- B. Philosophy
- C. Sociology
- D. Ontology

Q.14: The discipline concerned with teaching and learning processes, applying the methods and theories psychology is ____?

- A. Psychoanalysis
- B. Psychology
- C. Education
- D. **Educational Psychology**

Q.15: The immediate awareness of any object is ____?

- A. Creativity
- B. Adjustment
- C. **Consciousness**
- D. Behaviour

Q.16: The process in which human organism becomes favourably related to the environment is ____?

- A. Assimilation
- B. **Adjustment**
- C. Consciousness
- D. Maturation

Q.17: The age of 3-6 years is narrated by Erikson in his theory of Psychosocial Development is concerned with the stage ____?

- A. Industry versus inferiority
- B. Trust versus mistrust
- C. Autonomy versus guilt
- D. **Initiative versus guilt**

Q.18: Process through which experience causes permanent change in knowledge or behavior is called ____?

- A. Alteration
- B. Modification
- C. **Learning**
- D. Experimentation

Q.19: Edward Thorndike is known due to his contribution for ____?

- A. Advance conditioning
- B. Classical conditioning
- C. **Operant conditioning**
- D. Vicarious conditioning

Q.20: A child acquires the ability to solve abstract problems in logical fashion in the period of ____?

- A. **Formal operational**
- B. Sensorimotor
- C. Pre operational
- D. Concrete operational

Q.21: The age of 6 12 years as narrated by Erikson in his theory of Psychosocial Development is concerned with the stage ____?

- A. **Industry verses inferiority**
- B. Trust verses mistrust
- C. Autonomy verses doubt
- D. Initiative verses guilt

Q.22: Wechsler Scale is a test to measure ____?

- A. Language
- B. Cognition
- C. **Intelligence**
- D. Emotions

Q.23: The logical, goal directed action of a child start at the stage ____?

- A. Concrete operational
- B. Preoperational
- C. Sensorimotor
- D. **Formal operational**

Q.24: Try to understand something new by fitting it what is already known is ____?

- A. Equilibration
- B. Organization
- C. Accommodation
- D. **Assimilation**

Q.25: The term growth is used in purely sense

- A. Psychological
- B. Intellectual
- C. **Physical**
- D. Social

Q.26: Educational psychology revolves around three area the learner, the learning process and ____?

- A. **Learning situation**
- B. Teacher
- C. Content
- D. Methods

Q.27: An individual who is socially mal adjusted develty 12 behavior ____?

- A. **Immoral**
- B. Moral
- C. Non-moral
- D. Unmoral

Q.28: Those relatively stable and permanent aspects of individuals which make them unique but which also allow people to be compared with each other define ____?

- A. Psychology
- B. Individual difference
- C. Self concept
- D. **Personality**

Q.29: Moral development involves____?

- A. Specialization
- B. **What is right and wrong**
- C. Behaving in accordance with moral rules
- D. Feelings of guilt or pride

Q.30: The central concept in Freud's psycho-analytical theory is____?

- A. Behavioural analysis
- B. Operant condition
- C. Classical condition
- D. **Unconscious mind**

Q.31: LO of 7 years old child with an M.A of 8 years would be placed in I.Q distribution table as____?

- A. Mentally deficient
- B. Genius
- C. Superior
- D. **Average**

Q.32: Identical twins are not identical in____?

- A. **Learning**
- B. Development
- C. Intelligence
- D. Growth

Q.33: Cognitive development deals with the development of____?

- A. Child thinking
- B. Child perception
- C. **Child mind**
- D. Child reasoning

Q.34: Control is an important characteristics of____?

- A. Case study method
- B. Introspection method
- C. Observation method
- D. **Experimental method**

Q.35: The growth and learning of a child is affected by____?

- A. Environment
- B. Heredity
- C. **Both a & b**
- D. Neither a nor b

Q.36: WAIS is the intelligence test for____?

- A. **High School students**
- B. Early childhood students
- C. Primary School students
- D. Both b & c

Q.37: The age measured by an intelligence test is called____?

- A. Physical
- B. Chronological
- C. **Mental**
- D. Mature

Q.38: An internal state of mind of a person, which force do something and that is aroused as a result of internal need of the person is called____?

- A. Learning
- B. Thinking
- C. Perception
- D. **Motivation**

Q.39: The subject matter of educational psychology inferred from?

- A. **Problem being faced by classroom teachers**
- B. Problems being faced by parents
- C. Problems being faced by educational administrators
- D. Problems being faced by text-books writers

Q.40: Jean Piaget was born in?

- A. France
- B. USA
- C. **Switzerland**
- D. Italy

Q.41: How would you define psychology?

- A. Study of mind
- B. Study of soul
- C. **Study of behaviour**
- D. Study of consciousness

Q.42: When do we learn better according to Thorndike's Laws of Exercise?

- A. Like it
- B. **Practice it**
- C. Hate it
- D. Are ready for it

Q.43: What type of health of a child is of utmost importance that an elementary school teacher should keep in mind for the growth of the child_____?

- A. Emotional
- B. Physical
- C. Mental
- D. **a, b and c**

Q.44: I.Q. is an index of_____?

- A. Level of mental development
- B. Intellectual status
- C. **Degree of mental maturity**
- D. Rate of mental development

Q.45: Mental age of a child is a measure of_____?

- A. Intellectual status
- B. **Level of mental maturity**
- C. Rate of mental growth
- D. Innate mental potential

Q.46: Ahmad is bright, Akbar is dull. They are now six years of age, as they grew older, the difference in their L.Q. will probably_____?

- A. Disappear
- B. Increase
- C. Decrease
- D. **Remain relatively constant**

Q.47: Intelligence test measure_____?

- A. Innate aptitude
- B. Spatial
- C. General aptitude
- D. **Academic potential**

Q.48: Which is measured by intelligence_____?

- A. Spatial ability
- B. **Verbal ability**
- C. Mechanical ability
- D. Numerical ability

Q.49: Intelligence as presently defined is synonymous with ____?

- A. **Scholastic aptitude**
- B. Native capacity
- C. Ability to reason
- D. Emotional control

Q.50: The mental development is closely parallel to increase in ____?

- A. The no. of new cells
- B. Ability to memorize
- C. Ability to get along with others
- D. **Ability to profit from experience**

Q.51: The most fundamental agency in the life of boys girls is ____?

- A. Society
- B. **The school**
- C. The home
- D. The mosque

Q.52: The best known study on social development is that ____?

- A. Shirley
- B. Bridges
- C. Gesell
- D. **Parten**

Q.53: The greatest degree of insecurity is due to ____?

- A. Hatred
- B. Affection
- C. Anger
- D. **Fear**

Q.54: The first emotional expression to appear in infants is ____?

- A. Anger
- B. Fear
- C. Delight
- D. **General excitement**

Q.55: Emotional response to symbolic stimuli is primarily the result of ____?

- A. Increased alertness
- B. Maturation
- C. **Learning**
- D. Adjustment

Q.56: An emotion is best defined as ____?

- A. Irrational behaviour
- B. The individual's response to a situation
- C. A reaction to emotional stimuli
- D. **An excited state arising in response to stimuli**

Q.57: At birth, which of the following is closest to its final adult level ____?

- A. The length of arms and legs
- B. Brain weight
- C. **Number of brain cells**
- D. The no. of bones

Q.58: At birth, the average weight of a full term baby is ____?

- A. Boys, 8 pounds; Girls, 8 pounds
- B. **Boys, 8 pounds; Girls, 7 pounds**
- C. Boys, 7 pounds; Girls, 8 pounds
- D. Boys, 7 pounds; Girls, 7 pounds

Q.59: Change in behaviour result from ____?

- A. **Maturation and learning**
- B. Motivation alone
- C. Learning alone
- D. None of the above

Q.60: The interest of boys in sports reaches its peak in ____?

- A. **Pre-adolescent period**
- B. Early childhood
- C. Learning alone
- D. Early adolescent

Q.61: The most of the differences in interest are due to the difference in ____?

- A. Opportunity
- B. Sex
- C. Age
- D. **Experiential background**

Q.62: Which come third in series in Malsow's classification ____?

- A. **Physiological**
- B. Esteem
- C. Safety
- D. Love

Q.63: Belonging, affection and status are best classified as ____?

- A. **Motives**
- B. Drives
- C. Primary needs
- D. Wants

Q.64: Motivation is best defined in terms of ____?

- A. Measures applied to promote learning
- B. **Internal forces within the individual**
- C. External forces applied on individual
- D. Punishment applied a individual

Q.65: A need is to hunger as a stimulus is to ____?

- A. **The smell of food**
- B. Food
- C. A particular kind of food
- D. Money with which to buy food

Q.66: A need is to food as a motive is to ____?

- A. The smell of food
- B. A hunger
- C. **A certain kind of food**
- D. Money with which to buy good

Q.67: If a student has an age of 11 years, from psychological point of view he/she is placed in ____?

- A. Youth
- B. Childhood
- C. Boy-hood
- D. **Adolescence**

Q.68: Behaviorism is associated with ____?

- A. Johan Wright
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. B.F. Skinner
- D. **J. B. Watson**

Q.69: The discipline of Psychology is_____?

- A. elatively New
- B. **Since the birth of man**
- C. Before Christ (B.C)
- D. Seventeenth Centaury

Q.70: Educational Psychology is the branch of_____?

- A. Practical psychology
- B. Pure psychology
- C. **Applied psychology**
- D. Advanced psychology

Q.71: First book on psychology was written by_____?

- A. Skinner
- B. Thorndike
- C. Pavlov
- D. **Aristotle**

Q.72: Learning means_____?

- A. **Change in behaviour**
- B. Change in environment
- C. Change in society
- D. Change in culture

Q.73: Physical growth is affected by_____?

- A. Environmental factor
- B. Biological factors
- C. **Both a & b**
- D. None of a & b

Q.74: According to Maslow, the most important are_____?

- A. Belonging needs
- B. Self esteem needs
- C. Safety needs
- D. **Physiological needs**

Q.75: Stimulus that strengthens the response of an organis IS_____?

- A. Response
- B. Motive
- C. **Reinforcement**
- D. Conditioning

Q.76: Alfred Binet worked on_____?

- A. Personality tests
- B. Achievement tests
- C. **Intelligence tests**
- D. Aptitude tests

Q.77: Concept of discovery learning was given by_____?

- A. Maslow
- B. Skinner
- C. Bruner
- D. **Ausubel**

Q.78: Hierarchy of needs was presented by_____?

- A. **Maslow**
- B. Skinner
- C. Bruner
- D. Ausubel

Q.79: Theory of moral development was presented by_____?

- A. Reasoning
- B. Jean Piaget
- C. Erikson
- D. **Lawrence Kholberg**

Q.80: The theory of psychosocial development was presented by_____?

- A. Reasoning
- B. Jean Piaget
- C. **Erikson**
- D. Lawrence Kholberg

Q.81: "Mos" means_____?

- A. Habit
- B. Manner
- C. Custom
- D. **All of the above**

Q.82: The word "moral" is derived from Latin word_____?

- A. Move
- B. **Mos**
- C. More
- D. Motion

Q.83: "Emovere" means_____?

- A. To agitate
- B. Stir up
- C. To excite
- D. **All above**

Q.84: The word "emotion" is derived from the Latin word____?

- A. Motivation
- B. Motion
- C. Move
- D. **Emovere**

Q.85: Thinking and reasoning is the characteristic of_____?

- A. **Formal operational stage**
- B. Sensory motor stage
- C. Pre-operational stage
- D. Concrete operational stage

Q.86: The main characteristic of formal operational stage is_____?

- A. Aesthetic sense
- B. Imagination
- C. Creativity
- D. **All of the above**

Q.87: Mental development reaches at its climax during_____?

- A. **Formal operational stage**
- B. Sensory motor stage
- C. Pre-operational stage
- D. Concrete operational stage

Q.88: In concrete operational stage, child_____?

- A. Meets people
- B. Increases knowledge
- C. Makes discussions
- D. **All of the above**

Q.89: Child begins to understand the principles conservation at_____?

- A. **Concrete operational stage**
- B. Sensory motor stage
- C. Pre-operational stage
- D. Formal operational stage

Q.90: In preoperational stage, child learns rapidly_____?

- A. Ability of expression
- B. Language
- C. **Both a & b**
- D. None of a & b

Q.91: Cause of frustration is_____?

- A. Conflicts among motives
- B. Forces in the environment
- C. Personal weakness
- D. **All of the above**

Q.92: Projective techniques are used to measure_____?

- A. Intelligence
- B. Achievement
- C. Aptitude
- D. **Personality**

Q.93: Cognitive learning theory was presented by_____?

- A. Skinner
- B. Thorndike
- C. **Bruner**
- D. Pavlov

Q.94: Response plays a dominant role according to_____?

- A. **Operant conditioning**
- B. Classical conditioning
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of a and b

Q.95: Stimulus plays a dominant role according to_____?

- A. Operant conditioning
- B. **Classical conditioning**
- C. Both a and b
- D. Both a and b

Q.96: Learning by insight theory is also called as_____?

- A. **Gestalt**
- B. Classical conditioning
- C. Operant conditioning
- D. Both a, b

Q.97: Pavlov's work was with_____?

- A. Rabbits
- B. **Cats**
- C. Rats
- D. Rabbits

Q.98: Trial and error theory was presented by_____?

- A. Burner
- B. Pavlov
- C. **Thorndike**
- D. Skinner

Q.99: Which school of thought Sigmund Freud belongs to_____?

- A. Behaviourism
- B. Humanistic
- C. **Psycho analysis**
- D. Structuralism

Q.100: Semantic Memory is_____?

- A. Memory tied to place
- B. **Memory for meanings**
- C. Memory for personal experiences
- D. Memory for motor skills

Q.101: Theory of self-actualization and sense of Identity Presented by_____?

- A. **Maslow**
- B. Carl Rogers
- C. Gordon
- D. None of these

Q.102: Translation of concrete experiences, development logical thinking are given by_____?

- A. **Piaget**
- B. Bruner
- C. Skinner
- D. All of these

Q.103: Experiments on learning by insight were performed by_____?

- A. Skinner
- B. **Kohler**
- C. Thorndike
- D. Thorndike

Q.104: Logical thinking according to Jean Piaget starts a stages of_____?

- A. Formal operations
- B. Sensorimotor
- C. Preoperational
- D. **Concrete operations**

Q.105: Perception and attention play major role in_____?

- A. Episodic Memory
- B. Sensory Memory
- C. Short-term Memory
- D. **Long-term Memory**

Q.106: Which is not the type of memory_____?

- A. Strong Memory
- B. Sensory Memory
- C. **Short-term Memory**
- D. Long-term Memory

Q.107: Founder of socio-psychological development was_____?

- A. Vygotsky
- B. Piaget
- C. **Erickson**
- D. Skinner

Q.108: Who was the first psychologist_____?

- A. Plato
- B. William James
- C. **Aristotle**
- D. J. B. Watson

Q.109: Which is the basic (Born) Emotion?

- A. Fighting
- B. **Love**
- C. Surprise
- D. Withdrawal

Q.110: The learning method that is associated with observing of behavior of others is called_____?

- A. Learning by conditioning
- B. Learning by Trial and error
- C. **Learning by Imitation**
- D. Learning by insight

Q.111: The pioneer of identifying individual differences was_____?

- A. Skinner
- B. Asubel
- C. **Francis Galton**
- D. Watson

Q.112: At which stage of cognitive development (piagetian) the child develops object permanence_____?

- A. Formal Operational
- B. Sensor-motor
- C. Pre-Operational
- D. **Concrete-Operational**

Q.113: Hierarchy of needs was presented by_____?

- A. Piaget
- B. **Maslow**
- C. Gardner
- D. Skinner

Q.114: The process of helping individual make life adjustment at home, school and other phases of life is called

- A. Aid
- B. Counseling
- C. Advice
- D. **Guidance**

Q.115: The process of Adaptation in piagetian Cognit Development theory is_____?

- A. Accommodation and Recognition
- B. Assimilation and Recognition
- C. Accommodation and Interpretation
- D. **Assimilation and Accommodation**

Q.116: Model of eight types of learning was designed by_____?

- A. Bruner
- B. Ivon Pavlov
- C. **Gagne**
- D. None of these

Q.117: Piaget presented the theory of_____?

- A. Moral Development
- B. **Cognitive Development**
- C. Psychomotor Development
- D. None of these

Q.118: Which is basic (born) emotion?

- A. Fighting
- B. Surprise
- C. Withdrawal
- D. **Fear**

Q.119: The ability to think in novel and unusual ways is called_____?

- A. **Creativity**
- B. Positive Thinking
- C. Problem solving
- D. Intelligence

Q.120: Interests, skills, attitudes, appreciation, achievements are primarily the product of_____?

- A. Process
- B. **Learning**
- C. Growth
- D. Development

Q.121: Law of learning associated with Reinforceme Operant Conditioning is_____?

- A. Law of effect
- B. Law of readiness
- C. Law of exercise
- D. **All of the above**

Q.122: Carl Rogers presented_____?

- A. Eclectic Counseling
- B. **Person Centered Counseling**
- C. Psychoanalytic Counseling
- D. Directive Counseling

Q.123: The name of the psychologist who said that most of the fears of human beings are Conditionally Learned_____?

- A. Skinner
- B. Thorndike
- C. Pavlov
- D. **Watson**

Q.124: Founder of the Intelligence Tests was_____?

- A. Sternberg
- B. Thorndike
- C. Guilford
- D. **Binet**

Q.125: Laws of learning were founded by ____?

- A. Pavlov
- B. Thorndike
- C. Skinner
- D. **Watson**

Q.126: Cognitive learning theory is known as ____?

- A. Association theory
- B. Connectionism theory
- C. Social learning theory
- D. **Information processing theory**

Q.127: The I.Q of the gifted children is ____?

- A. **140 and above**
- B. From 110 to 120
- C. From 120 to 130
- D. From 130 to 139

Q.128: Psychoanalysis, a school thought in psychology was introduced by ____?

- A. Watson
- B. Jung
- C. **Freud**
- D. Wundt

Q.129: Age of pre-operational stage in piagetian cognitive Development theory is ____?

- A. From 11 years to adolescence
- B. **From 2 to 7 years**
- C. From 7 to 11 years
- D. From birth to 2 years

Q.130: Psychology is the study of ____?

- A. Reasoning
- B. Environment
- C. **Human Behaviour**
- D. Inheritance

Q.131: Face to face relationship in which one tries to solve the problem of the other is called ____?

- A. **Counselling**
- B. Guidance
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of a and b

Q.132: Guidance is helpful in ____?

- A. Making adjustments
- B. Making choices
- C. Solving problems
- D. **All of the above**

Q.133: Who developed the first intelligence test ____?

- A. Jones
- B. Terman
- C. Thorndike
- D. **Binet**

Q.134: First intelligence test was developed in ____?

- A. 1920
- B. 1900
- C. **1905**
- D. 1910

Q.135: Who is considered the father of guidance ____?

- A. Skinner
- B. **Frank Parsons**
- C. Kelley
- D. Crow and crow

Q.136: Guidance in education started in ____?

- A. 1920
- B. 1900
- C. **1905**
- D. 1910

Q.137: Stern formula to determine I.Q is _____?

- A. C.A/M.A x 100
- B. **M.A x C.A x 100**
- C. M.AC.A x 100
- D. M.A/C.A x 100

Q.138: Stern formula to determine I.Q is _____?

- A. C.A/M.A x 100
- B. **M.A x C.A x 100**
- C. M.AC.A x 100
- D. M.A/C.A x 100

Q.139: I.Q stands for _____?

- A. Inner Quartile
- B. Inner Quotient
- C. **Intelligence Quotient**
- D. Intelligence Quartile

Q.140: The characteristics of pre-operational stage is _____?

- A. Animism
- B. Egocentrism
- C. **Both a and b**
- D. None of a and b

Q.141: The characteristic of sensory motor stage is _____?

- A. Ability of differentiate things
- B. Evidence of thinking ability
- C. Curiosity to know
- D. **All of the above**

Q.142: In cognitive development, adolescence is beginning of _____?

- A. **Formal operational stage**
- B. Sensory motor stage
- C. Pre-operational stage
- D. Concrete operational stage

Q.143: In cognitive development, late childhood is _____?

- A. Formal operational stage
- B. Sensory motor stage
- C. Pre-operational stage
- D. **Concrete operational stage**

Q.144: In the cognitive domain, early child hood is _____?

- A. Concrete operational stage
- B. Sensory motor stage
- C. **Pre-operational stage**
- D. Formal operational stage

Q.145: In cognitive domain infancy is the stage of _____?

- A. Formal operational stage
- B. **Sensory motor stage**
- C. Pre-operational stage
- D. Concrete operational stage

Q.146: "Out of sight, out of mind" is the characteristics of _____?

- A. Formal operational stage
- B. **Sensory motor stage**
- C. Pre-operational stage
- D. Concrete operational stage

Q.147: Cognitive development means _____?

- A. Emotional development
- B. Social development
- C. **Mental development**
- D. Moral development

Q.148: Development means change in _____?

- A. Shape
- B. Form
- C. Structure
- D. **All of the above**

Q.149: Growth means an increase in ____?

- A. Weight
- B. Size
- C. Height
- D. **All of the above**

Q.150: Who says "Man is a conscious animal" ____?

- A. Freud
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. J. B. Watson
- D. **William Wundt and William James**

Q.151: The word psychology is derived from ____?

- A. Italian Word
- B. **Greek Word**
- C. Latin Word
- D. English Word

Q.152: The meaning of the word psychology is ____?

- A. **Study of soul**
- B. Study of mind
- C. Study of behaviour
- D. Study of conscious

Q.153: Which type of growth of child is important ____?

- A. Moral
- B. Physical
- C. Mental
- D. **a, b and c**

Q.154: The IQ of mentally retarded child is ____?

- A. 120-140
- B. **Below 90**
- C. 90-110
- D. 110-120

Q.155: The LQ of average child is ____?

- A. 120-140
- B. Below 90
- C. **90-110**
- D. 110-120

Q.156: Who did discriminate the personality characteristics traits ____?

- A. Skinner
- B. Maslow
- C. Roger
- D. **Gordon**

Q.157: According to Roger, in problem solving the most important is ____?

- A. **Client**
- B. Counsellor
- C. Both a & b
- D. None of a & b

Q.158: The founder of client centred therapy was ____?

- A. J. S. Bruner
- B. David Ausubel
- C. **Carl Roger**
- D. Gordon

Q.159: According to humanistic approach, nature of man is ____?

- A. Creative
- B. Capable of healthy growth
- C. Good
- D. **All above**

Q.160: The founder of Huministic Approach is ____?

- A. **Maslow**
- B. David Ausubel
- C. J. S. Bruner
- D. Skinner

Q.161: Concept of meaningful learning through structure content and discovery was presented by____?

- A. Skinner
- B. David Ausubel
- C. Pavlof
- D. **J. S. Bruner**

Q.162: Concept of Meaningful learning through perception presented by____?

- A. Skinner
- B. **David Ausubel**
- C. J. S. Bruner
- D. Pavlof

Q.163: Which one is not positive reinforcement____?

- A. **Punishment**
- B. Advance increment
- C. Best Teacher Award
- D. Encouragement

Q.164: Change in behaviour is due to reinforcement in____?

- A. **Operant conditioning**
- B. Classical conditioning
- C. Both a & b
- D. None of a & b

Q.165: Operant conditioning was presented by____?

- A. Thorndike
- B. Pavlov
- C. **Skinner**
- D. Waston

Q.166: Stimulus is necessary for response in____?

- A. Operant conditioning
- B. **Classical conditioning**
- C. Both a & b
- D. None of a & b

Q.167: According to behaviourism, which one is important for change in behaviour____?

- A. **Environment**
- B. Inheritance
- C. Attitude
- D. None of above

Q.168: Permanent change in behaviour as a result of experience is____?

- A. Innovation
- B. **Learning**
- C. Education
- D. Experiment

Q.169: Emotional development is effected by____?

- A. Quarreling parents
- B. Fear
- C. Restrictions
- D. **All above**

Q.170: Whose role is important in moral development____?

- A. Teachers
- B. Parents
- C. Peers
- D. **All above**

Q.171: Child thinks logically in____?

- A. Sensori motor stage
- B. Formal operational stage
- C. Pre operational stage
- D. **Concrete operational stage**

Q.172: Child describes himself unsystematically in____?

- A. Formal operational stage
- B. Sensori motor stage
- C. **Pre operational stage**
- D. Concrete operational stage

Q.173: Child forgets the things out of sight in ____?

- A. Formal operational stage
- B. **Sensori motor stage**
- C. Pre operational stage
- D. Concrete operational stage

Q.174: 27. Period from 12 years and onward in development is ____?

- A. **Formal operational stage**
- B. Sensori motor stage
- C. Pre operational stage
- D. Concrete operational stage

Q.175: Period starting from 7-12 years in development is ____?

- A. Formal operational stage
- B. Sensori motor stage
- C. Pre operational stage
- D. **Concrete operational stage**

Q.176: Period starting from 2-7 years in cognitive developme ____?

- A. Formal operational stage
- B. Sensori motor stage
- C. **Pre operational stage**
- D. Concrete operational stage

Q.177: Period starting from birth to two years in cognit development is ____?

- A. Concrete operational stage
- B. **Sensori motor stage**
- C. Pre operational stage
- D. Formal operational stage

Q.178: How many stages of cognitive development ar described by Jean Piaget ____?

- A. **4**
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 6

Q.179: Cognitive development deals with ____?

- A. Emotion
- B. **Mind**
- C. Body
- D. Society

Q.180: Which one is not the environmental factor ____?

- A. Light
- B. Diet
- C. Water
- D. **Height**

Q.181: Which is not the hereditary factor ____?

- A. Eye colour
- B. Colour
- C. Height
- D. **Diet**

Q.182: Period starting from 13 years to 19 years is ____?

- A. Adulthood
- B. Pre-natal period
- C. Neonate period
- D. **Adolescence**

Q.183: Period starting from birth to two weeks is ____?

- A. **Neonate period**
- B. Adolescence
- C. Pre-natal period
- D. Adulthood

Q.184: Period starting from Zygote to 250-300 days is ____?

- A. Adulthood
- B. **Pre-natal period**
- C. Neonate period
- D. Adolescence

Q.185: Sensory disabilities are studied in_____?

- A. **Psycho-physical Method**
- B. Observation Method
- C. Experimental Method
- D. Development Method

Q.186: Growth of children is studied in_____?

- A. Psycho-physical Method
- B. Observational Method
- C. Experimental Method
- D. **Development Method**

Q.187: Study of behaviour under controlled conditions is_____?

- A. Psycho-physical Method
- B. Observation Method
- C. **Experimental Method**
- D. Development Method

Q.188: Method in which keen study of any event or be is made is_____?

- A. Psycho-physical Method
- B. **Observation Method**
- C. Experimental Method
- D. Development Method

Q.189: Variables other than, independent variable which effect dependent variable are called_____?

- A. Independent variable
- B. **Relevant variable**
- C. Dependent variable
- D. None of above

Q.190: The variable which is effected by independent var is called_____?

- A. Independent variable
- B. Relevant variable
- C. **Dependent varial**
- D. None of above

Q.191: The variable whose effect is sought is called_____?

- A. **Independent variable**
- B. Relevant variable
- C. Dependent variable
- D. None of above

Q.192: Classical conditioning was presented by_____?

- A. Dewey
- B. **I van, P. Pavlov**
- C. B.F. Skinner
- D. J.B. Waston

Q.193: How many factors effect growth_____?

- A. 5
- B. **2**
- C. 3
- D. 4

Q.194: Life of an individual starts from_____?

- A. Membrane
- B. Nucleus
- C. **Zygote**
- D. Cell

Q.195: Independent variable is applied to_____?

- A. Control Group
- B. **Experimental Group**
- C. Both a & b
- D. None of a & b

Q.196: Child Development study is useful for_____?

- A. Examiners
- B. **Teachers**
- C. Parents
- D. Administrators

Q.197: How many groups are usually made in Experimental method_____?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 3
- D. **2**

Q.198: Concrete Operation occurs at the age of_____?

- A. 6-12 years
- B. 3-5 years
- C. 4-6 years
- D. **7-12 years**

Q.199: The founder of Behaviourism is_____?

- A. Plato
- B. Maslow
- C. Aristotle
- D. **J. B. Watson**

Q.200: The ability to solve problems or to adjust in the new environment is the definition of_____?

- A. Behaviour
- B. Personality
- C. **Intelligence**
- D. All of these

Cognition and Development

(Answer Key)

1. D	2. C	3. B	4. B	5. C	6. B	7. C	8. D	9. D	10. A
11. A	12. C	13. A	14. D	15. C	16. B	17. D	18. C	19. C	20. A
21. A	22. C	23. D	24. D	25. C	26. A	27. A	28. D	29. B	30. D
31. D	32. A	33. C	34. D	35. C	36. A	37. C	38. D	39. A	40. C
41. C	42. B	43. D	44. C	45. B	46. D	47. D	48. B	49. A	50. D
51. B	52. D	53. D	54. D	55. C	56. D	57. C	58. B	59. A	60. A
61. D	62. A	63. A	64. B	65. A	66. C	67. D	68. D	69. B	70. C
71. D	72. A	73. C	74. D	75. C	76. C	77. D	78. A	79. D	80. C
81. D	82. B	83. D	84. D	85. A	86. D	87. A	88. D	89. A	90. C
91. D	92. D	93. C	94. A	95. B	96. A	97. B	98. C	99. C	100. B
101. A	102. A	103. B	104. D	105. D	106. C	107. C	108. C	109. B	110. C
111. C	112. D	113. B	114. D	115. D	116. C	117. B	118. D	119. A	120. B
121. D	122. B	123. D	124. D	125. D	126. D	127. A	128. C	129. B	130. C
131. A	132. D	133. D	134. C	135. B	136. C	137. B	138. B	139. C	140. C
141. D	142. A	143. D	144. C	145. B	146. B	147. C	148. D	149. D	150. D
151. B	152. A	153. D	154. B	155. C	156. D	157. A	158. C	159. D	160. A
161. D	162. B	163. A	164. A	165. C	166. B	167. A	168. B	169. D	170. D
171. D	172. C	173. B	174. A	175. D	176. C	177. B	178. A	179. B	180. D
181. D	182. D	183. A	184. B	185. A	186. D	187. C	188. B	189. B	190. C
191. A	192. B	193. B	194. C	195. B	196. B	197. D	198. D	199. D	200. C