

B.Ed. (2 year) CBCS- SEMESTER II
Sub: Learning & Teaching

1. Which of the following learning theory is put into practice to train animals to perform tricks in circus or sea world?
 - a. Classical Conditioning
 - b. Operant Conditioning
 - c. Observational Learning
 - d. Social Learning
2. Professionalism in teaching does not mean:
 - a. Having deep subject knowledge
 - b. Possessing a good character
 - c. Being committed to change
 - d. Thinking only about oneself as a teacher
3. Theorists who emphasize the role of purpose, insight, understanding, reasoning, and other cognitive factors in the process of learning are known as
 - a. Behaviourists
 - b. Connectionists
 - c. Cognitivists
 - d. Social constructivists
4. In this stage of Group process, '*clarifying and reflecting ideas, smoothing over and moderating conflicts and acting as a go-between between members*' is the role of a teacher.
 - a. Storming
 - b. Norming
 - c. Adjourning
 - d. Forming
5. The process in which you identify the common aspects or basic relationships in a variety of specific situations is called _____.
 - a) Abstraction
 - b) Generalization
 - c) Problem Solving
 - d) Reasoning
6. Which of the following best defines multicultural education?
 - a. Education focused on studying different cultures
 - b. A form of "No child left behind"

- c. Education that celebrates differences and challenges discrimination
 - d. A method of dispute resolution
7. Which of the following is incorrect with reference to “Learning”?
- a) Change in behaviour
 - b) requires time
 - c) proceeds in a step by step manner
 - d) is brought by biological or physiological factors
8. To make learning effective, a goal must be meaningful in terms of _____
- a. objectives of the curriculum
 - b. intellectual ideas
 - c. standards of others
 - d. needs and purposes of students
9. The ability to extend what has been learnt in one context to new contexts is known as _____.
- a. transfer of context
 - b. transfer of learning
 - c. transfer of situation
 - d. transfer of memory
10. People of this intelligence can talk to anyone, anywhere, at any time.
- a. interpersonal intelligence
 - b. intrapersonal intelligence
 - c. personal intelligence
 - d. linguistic intelligence
11. Which is the correct term that can be given to a situation where a stimulus no longer evokes a response?
- a. Stimulus generalization
 - b. Response generalization
 - c. Chaining
 - d. Extinction
12. Application of basic chess strategies to investment practices or policies, is an example of _____.
- a. High Road Transfer
 - b. Zero Transfer
 - c. Negative Transfer
 - d. Low Road Transfer
13. The term used to describe humans’ desire for life-sustaining supports such as food and water is:
- a. Motivation

- b. Secondary need
 - c. Primary need
 - d. Esteem need
14. Which of the following is incorrect with reference to “Learning”?
- a. Modification in behavior
 - b. It stops at a certain stage
 - c. Is goal directed or purposive
 - d. Aroused by individual and social needs
15. The distance between a student’s ability to perform a task under adult guidance and the student’s ability of solving the problem independently is termed as _____.
- a. scaffolding
 - b. guided instruction
 - c. zone of proximal development
 - d. reciprocal teaching
16. Which of these is not a feature of Discovery Learning?
- a. Spiral Curriculum
 - b. Internal Reinforcement
 - c. Response to stimulus
 - d. Learning by doing
17. When people perform better in situations that require ideas-generation, Kolb called their learning style as:
- a. Diverging
 - b. Converging
 - c. Assimilating
 - d. Accommodating
18. Which of the following is not a major theme of Vygotsky’s Social development theory?
- a. More Knowledgeable other
 - b. Social Interaction
 - c. Zone of proximal development
 - d. Learning through observation
19. Sociometry is a technique used to _____.
- a. prevent students to work in groups
 - b. identify and describe social relationships
 - c. develop social relationships among students
 - d. develop leadership skills

20. When a teacher says, “Those students who do their drill work properly in class will be exempted from homework”, it is an example of _____.
- a. positive reinforcement
 - b. negative reinforcement
 - c. punishment
 - e. chaining
21. Which of this is true for Low Road Transfer?
- a. It demands time
 - b. It requires mental exploration.
 - c. It is reflexive
 - d. Responses need to be mediated by mental representation
22. Which of the following is not a role of a teacher?
- a. Manager
 - b. Counsellor
 - c. Lawyer
 - d. Researcher
23. In this stage of Group process, expectations are clearly articulated and accepted.
- a. Norming
 - b. Storming
 - c. Performing
 - d. Forming
24. Which of the following statement is true for Gifted learners?
- a. Learners who are gifted excel in all areas
 - b. Learners with giftedness are usually bored in school
 - c. Learners with giftedness require specialized education
 - d. Learners with giftedness are prone to emotional instability
25. The following is not the characteristic of the Forming stage.
- a. Team building
 - b. Arising of interpersonal conflicts
 - c. Establishment of limits on acceptable behaviour
 - d. Setting tasks for group and members
26. Which is not included in the special provisions for dealing with the gifted children?
- a. Acceleration
 - b. Adaptation or enrichment
 - c. Individualized instruction
 - d. Schemes of special scholarships and awards

27. What type of thinking focuses on the process of making judgements about what has happened?
- a. Critical thinking
 - b. Reflective thinking
 - c. Creative thinking
 - d. Divergent thinking
28. This intelligence means you have a knack for creating, singing or playing melodies.
- a. Spatial Intelligence
 - b. Musical intelligence
 - c. Linguistic intelligence
 - d. Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence
29. In KWL teaching strategy, what does 'L' stand for?
- a. Lack of information
 - b. Learned information
 - c. Lot of information
 - d. Lower level information
30. Which one of the following is not a valid reason for a teacher to be a Counsellor?
- a. To guide students
 - b. To prevent dropouts
 - c. To solve problems
 - d. To only teach students