

## Important PSTET Paper-2 CDP Question and Answers with Solution

**Q1.** Which of the following principle suggests that different body parts develop at different rates at various stages of development?

- (a) Development is unidimensional.
- (b) Development is unidirectional.
- (c) Development is a discontinuous process.
- (d) Direction of development is proximodistal and cephalocaudal

**Q2.** Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Children's development takes place in a socio-cultural context.
- (b) Childhood is a period that can be divided into 10 distinct stages.
- (c) Children's thinking is not influenced by social interactions.
- (d) Children's development is solely determined by genetics.

**Q3.** The process of predetermined unfolding of genetic dispositions is called -

- (a) adaptation.
- (b) learning.
- (c) socialization.
- (d) maturation.

**Q4.** \_\_\_\_\_ is a primary and \_\_\_\_\_ is a secondary agent of socialization.

- (a) family, school
- (b) media, family
- (c) school, media
- (d) media, neighbourhood

**Q5.** According to Lawrence Kohlberg, what is the primary basis for 7-8 year old children's moral decision?

- (a) Social order maintenance
- (b) Social - contract maintenance
- (c) Punishment and obedience
- (d) Universal Ethical Principal

**Q6.** Seriation in Jean's Piaget's theory refers to -

- (a) the ability to order objects based on one dimension, for example 'length'.
- (b) the ability to take the perspective of others.
- (c) a narrative form of thinking as used in story telling.
- (d) the ability to spatially map places, like ones' school.

**Q7.** Naseema, a 5 year old is certain that rolling out a ball of clay into a snake creates more clay. According to Jean Piaget what is the reasoning behind her thinking?

- (a) Animistic thinking
- (b) Centration
- (c) Hypothetic - deductive reasoning
- (d) Transitive Inference

**Q8.** Len Vygotsky offered a theory of cognitive development along the principal of —

- (a) social constructivism.
- (b) behaviourism.
- (c) psychoanalysis.
- (d) universalism.

**Q9.** Which of the following is the term used by Len Vygotsky to describe child's act of speaking to herself?

- (a) Private speech
- (b) Talk aloud
- (c) Scaffolding
- (d) Ego-centricism

**Q10.** Which of the following characterizes a progressive classroom?

- (a) Focus on drill and practice
- (b) Ability-based fixed segregation
- (c) Collaborative Learning
- (d) Use of rewards and punishment

**Q11.** A child has the ability to understand the intentions and desires of others. The child has:

- (a) Spatial intelligence
- (b) Interpersonal intelligence
- (c) Intrapersonal intelligence
- (d) Naturalistic intelligence

**Q12.** Which of the following statements is proposed in National Education Policy 2020?

- (a) Being educated in one's mother tongue is detrimental to educational and technological advancements.
- (b) Schools should encourage children to learn and speak English as their first language.
- (c) Multilingualism has great cognitive benefits for young students.
- (d) Bilingual approach confuses students and hampers learning.

**Q13.** Gender roles are —

- (a) learned behaviour.
- (b) innate behaviour.
- (c) biological constructions.
- (d) genetically determined.

**Q14.** The primary goal of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is -

- (a) to compare students' performance with one author.
- (b) to assess children's understanding and modify the curriculum and pedagogy for students.
- (c) to assign ranks to students as per their performance.
- (d) to declare students as 'pass' or 'fail' in particular subjects.

**Q15.** Before deciding an assessment method for her class, what all should the teacher keep in mind?

- (i) Who is going to use the results beside me ?
  - (ii) What is the best way to find out learning curves of individual students ?
  - (iii) Which method would help me to reflect on my pedagogy ?
  - (iv) Which method would help to label and segregate students ?
- (a) (i) (ii) (iii)
  - (b) (i) (iv)
  - (c) (ii) (iii) (iv)
  - (d) (i) (ii)

**Q16.** Inclusive education implies that

- (a) EWS (Economically Weaker Section) quota be made available only in government schools.
- (b) Students with disabilities should be placed in special schools only.
- (c) Only English be taught in government schools.
- (d) All children, irrespective of their abilities be provided quality education.

**Q17.** Assertion (A) - While teaching, a teacher should use a variety of ways to represent the context of teaching.

Reason (R) - Teachers need to adapt their pedagogy to suit the diverse needs of learners.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are false.

**Q18.** A child is facing regular difficulty in writing. She also experiences a challenge in formation of alphabets and spacing of words. These characteristics hints towards which of the following learning disability?

- (a) Dyslexia
- (b) Dysgraphia
- (c) Dyscalculia
- (d) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

**Q19.** To cater to individual differences among the students, a teacher should -

- (a) use standardized instructional methods and uniform ways of assessment.
- (b) use a variety of pedagogical approaches and mean of assessment.
- (c) use uniform pedagogy to ensure memorization and focus on summative assessment.
- (d) increase the number of paper-pencil tests and focus on recall.

**Q20.** Which of the following is an essential characteristic of creativity?

- (a) Divergent thinking
- (b) Impulsiveness
- (c) Centration in thought
- (d) Convergent thinking

**Q21.** Young children construct knowledge and make meanings through

- (i) Active exploration
  - (ii) Play
  - (iii) Active on materials and experimenting
  - (iv) Interaction with peers and adults
- (a) (i), (iii)
  - (b) (i), (iii) , (iv)
  - (c) (i), (ii), (iii)
  - (d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

**Q22.** To help children memorise the phone numbers, a teacher suggested students to divide 10 digits of phone number into 3- 4 smaller units and then remember. The strategy suggested by the teacher here is called-

- (a) chunking.
- (b) encoding.
- (c) assimilation.
- (d) adaptation.

**Q23.** Which of the following form of learning should be emphasised most in schools?

- (a) Acquiring different skills and knowledge through interaction with surroundings
- (b) Rate-memorizing the content
- (c) Passive imitation of others
- (d) Conditioning of behaviours through stimulus - response association

**Q24.** Which of the following set exemplify a social constructivist approach to facilitate reading among students?

- (i) Salma uses flash cards to help students learn new words and rewards them with candy for correct responses.
  - (ii) Pramati has her students choose from a variety of books to read. Those students who read a particular book are made to discuss the book on a regular basis.
  - (iii) Arundhati emphasise the importance of using contextual material to help determine the meaning of new words.
  - (iv) Rekha has her students write each word they miss on a spelling test five times to help them remember the word.
- (a) (i), (iv)
  - (b) (i), (iii)
  - (c) (ii), (iii)
  - (d) (i), (ii)

**Q25.** As a teacher how can you facilitate problem solving abilities in your students?

- (a) Generating fear amongst your students.
- (b) Encouraging a fixed way of solving problem.
- (c) Encouraging use of analysis.
- (d) Emphasising on use of passive memorisation strategies.

**Q26.** Which of the following will result in facilitation of meaningful learning?

- (a) Promoting de-contextualised learning in the classroom.
- (b) Encouraging multiple ways of working at a problem.
- (c) Encouraging rote learning.
- (d) Copying answers written by the teacher on the blackboard.

**Q27.** Students are likely to experience the emotion of \_\_\_\_\_ when they attribute internal factors to explain their success at a task.

- (a) shame
- (b) anger
- (c) pride
- (d) anxiety

**Q28.** At primary level of education, use of multi- sensory approach should be encouraged because -

- (a) it makes learning more effective.
- (b) it gives opportunities to exclude certain children from education.
- (c) it saves lot of instruction time of teacher.
- (d) it yields to docility among children.

**Q29.** Children often form alternative conceptions and misconceptions about various concepts. Which of the following statement is **NOT** correct in this context?

- (a) Alternative conceptions and misconceptions formed by students should be highly discouraged by the teacher.
- (b) Formation of alternative conceptions and misconceptions is very natural among children as well as adults.
- (c) A teacher should definitely attend to these alternative conceptions and misconceptions as they are significant in process of teaching- learning.
- (d) Alternative conceptions and misconceptions are not always baseless rather these represent children's intuitive ideas about world around them.

**Q30.** \_\_\_\_\_ view of learning explains that tangible incentives and rewards motivate students for leaning.

- (a) Humanistic
- (b) Behavioural
- (c) Cognitive
- (d) Socio-Cultural

## Solutions

### S1.Ans.(d)

**Sol.** Direction of development is Proximodistal and Cephalocaudal principle suggests that different body parts develop at different rates at various stages of development. Cephalocaudal principle means a pattern of growth occurs from the head downward through the body, the head grows more rapidly than the lower part of the body, and proximodistal means a pattern of growth occurs from the center of the body outwards, for instance the arms and legs grow faster than the hands and feet.

### S2.Ans.(a)

**Sol.** The correct statement is children's development takes place in a socio-cultural context. Socio cultural factors influence the feelings, attitudes, values, beliefs and interactions of a population group. Example includes social classes, religious norms, wealth distribution, language, business and health practices, social values and attitude towards work.

### S3.Ans.(d)

**Sol.** The process of predetermined unfolding of genetic dispositions is called maturation. It is the process of reaching a stage of full or advanced development. Maturation is the process of maturing or of reaching maturity.

### S4.Ans.(a)

**Sol.** Family is a primary and school is a secondary agent of socialization. Socialization is the process through which communities transact or educate their members about the norms and values of society to be socially acceptable, Primary socialization happens during infancy and childhood, It refers to the process where the child becomes socialized through the family in the early childhood years and in secondary socialization occurs once the infant passes into the childhood phase and continues into maturity.

### S5.Ans.(c)

**Sol.** According to Lawrence Kohlberg, punishment and obedience is the primary basis for 7-8 year old children's moral decision. According to Kohlberg's theory moral development occurs in three-level and each levels has two stages- 1) Preconventional Level-stage1 Punishment obedience orientation, stage-2 Instrumental exchange orientation 2) Conventional Level-stage3 Good boy-nice-girl orientation, stage-4 system maintaining orientation 3) Post conventional

Level-Stage5 Social contract situation. Stage-6 Universal ethical principles orientation

### S6.Ans.(a)

**Sol.** Seriation in Jean's Piaget's theory refers to the ability to order objects based on one dimension, for example 'length'. Cognitive development involves cognitive processes such as knowing, thinking, remembering, recognizing, reasoning, decision making.

### S7.Ans.(b)

**Sol.** Naseema, a 5 year old certain that rolling out a ball of clay into a snake creates more clay, according to Jean Piaget there is centration reasoning behind her thinking. Centration is the tendency to focus on only one aspect of a situation at one time, when a child can focus on more than one aspect of a situation at the same time they have the ability to decentre.

### S8.Ans.(a)

**Sol.** Len Vygotsky offered a theory of cognitive development along the principal of social constructivism. Social Constructivism is defined as a social group constructing things for one another, collaborative creating a small culture of shared artefacts with shared meanings.

### S9.Ans.(a)

**Sol.** 'Private speech' term used by Len Vygotsky to describe child's act of speaking to herself. It refers to the speech produced aloud by young children which seems to be addressed either to the self or to others, which sometimes cannot be easily conceived by a listener. Children use private speech to guide their action by speaking to themselves.

### S10.Ans.(c)

**Sol.** Collaborative Learning characterizes a progressive classroom. An educational system that allows flexibility in learning procedures based on activities determined by the needs and capacities of the individual child, the aim of which is to integrate academic with social development.

### S11.Ans.(b)

**Sol.** A child has the ability to understand the intentions and desire of others, the child has Interpersonal intelligence. Interpersonal intelligence is the ability to understand and interact effectively with others. It involves effective verbal and nonverbal communication.

**S12.Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The statement which is proposed in National Educational Policy 2020 is that Multilingualism has great cognitive benefits for young students. Multilingualism is the use of more than one language, either by an individual speaker or by a group of speakers.

**S13.Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Gender roles are learned behaviour. Gender roles are passed down from parents to children, from the time children are very young, parents treat girls and boys differently-sometimes without realizing they do so. Children watch their parents closely, noticing how they behave, how they treat each other, and what their roles are in the community.

**S14.Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The primary goal of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is to assess children's understanding and modify the curriculum and pedagogy for students. Continuous and comprehensive Evaluation refers to a student evaluation system, which covers all aspect of activities related to student development.

**S15.Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Before deciding as assessment method for her class , the teacher keep in mind some points that are- who is going to use the result beside me?, what is the best way to find out learning curves of individual students and Which method would help to label and segregate students .

**S16.Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Inclusive education implies that all children, irrespective of their abilities be provided quality education. It means all children in the same classroom, in the same schools; it means real learning opportunities for groups who have traditionally been excluded-not only children with disabilities, but speakers of minority languages too.

**S17.Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct statement is that While teaching , a teacher should use a variety of ways to represent the context of teaching because teacher need to adapt their pedagogy to suit the diverse needs of learners.

**S18.Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** A child is facing regular difficulty in writing, she also experiencing a challenge in formation of alphabets and spacing of words, these characteristics hints

towards Dysgraphia. Cramped grip, difficulty spacing things out on paper or within margins, frequent erasing are some signs of dysgraphia.

**S19.Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** To cater to individual differences among the students, a teacher should use a variety of pedagogical approaches and mean of assessment.

**S20.Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Divergent thinking is an essential characteristic of creativity. Divergent thinking is an unstructured, free-form way of problem solving in which participants are encouraged to produce many innovative ideas or solutions to a pressing problem. Divergent thinkers are often independent, curious and risk takers.

**S21.Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Young children construct knowledge and make meaning through active exploration, play, active on materials and experimenting and interaction with peer and adults.

**S22.Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** To help children memorise the phone numbers, a teacher suggested students to divide 10 digits of phone number into 3-4 smaller units and then remember, the strategy suggested by the chunking. Chunking is the process of taking individual pieces of information and grouping them into larger units. By grouping each data point into a larger whole, we can improve the amount of information we can remember.

**S23.Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The most emphasised form of learning in schools is to acquiring different skills and knowledge through interaction with surroundings

**S24.Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** 'Pramati has her students choose from a variety of books to read, those students who read a particular book are made to discuss the book on a regular basis and Arundhati emphasise the importance of using contextual material to help determine the meaning of new words are the set of statements which exemplify a social constructivist approach to facilitate reading among students.

**S25.Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** By encouraging use of analysis a teacher can facilitate problem solving abilities in their students. By creating a culture of encouragement a teacher can facilitate problems.



**S26.Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Encouraging multiple ways of working at a problem will result in facilitation of meaningful learning.

**S27.Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Students are likely to experience the emotion of pride when they attribute internal factors to explain their success at a task.

**S28.Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** At primary level of education, use of multi sensory approach should be encouraged because it makes learning more effective. Multi sensory techniques that involve using the sense of touch are called tactile

methods, Tactile methods includes strategies such as – Sand trays, raised line paper , textured objects ,finger paints and puzzles to improve fine motor skills.

**S29.Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Children often form alternative conceptions and misconceptions about various concepts, in this context the wrong statement is Alternative conceptions and misconceptions formed by students should be highly discouraged by the teacher.

**S30.Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Behavioural view of learning explains that tangible incentives and rewards motivate students for leaning.

