



HALDIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION UNDER MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, WEST BENGAL)

Paper Code: MCS-AC106

Paper Name: Pedagogy Studies

Time Allotted: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable

Group – A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives from the followings:

30 x 1 = 30

(i) As a teacher, who firmly believes in social constructivist theory of Lev Vygotsky, which of the following methods would you prefer for assessing your students?

- (a) Collaborative projects
- (b) Standardized tests
- (c) Fact-based recall questions
- (d) Objective multiple-choice type questions

(ii) To cater to individual differences in his classroom, a teacher should:

- (a) Have uniform and standard ways of teaching and assessment
- (b) Segregate and label children based on their marks
- (c) Engage in a dialogue with students and value their perspectives
- (d) Impose strict rules upon his students

(iii) Assessment is purposeful if:

- (a) It induces fear and stress among the students
- (b) It serves as a feedback for the students as well as the teachers

- (c) It is done only once at the end of the year
- (d) Comparative evaluations are made to differentiate between the students' achievements

(iv) According to NCF, 2005, the role of a teacher has to be:

- (a) Authoritative
- (b) Dictatorial
- (c) Permissive
- (d) Facilitative

(v) Research suggests that in a diverse classroom, a teacher's expectations from her students, their learning.

- (a) Have a significant impact on
- (b) Are the sole determinant of
- (c) Should not be correlated with
- (d) Do not have any effect on

(vi) Inclusion of children with special needs:

- (a) Is an unrealistic goal
- (b) is detrimental to children without disabilities
- (c) Will increase the burden on schools
- (d) Requires a change in attitude, content and approach to teaching

(vii) "Having a diverse classroom with children from varied social, economic and cultural backgrounds enriches the learning experiences of all students." This statement is:

- (a) Incorrect, because it can confuse the children and they may feel lost
- (b) Correct, because children learn many skills from their peers
- (c) Correct, because it makes the classroom more hierarchical
- (d) Incorrect, because it leads to unnecessary competition

(viii) A child with hearing impairment:

- (a) Should be sent only to a school for the hearing impaired and not to a regular school

(b) Will not benefit from academic education only and should be given vocational training instead

(c) Can do very well in a regular school if suitable facilitation and resources are provided

(d) Will never be able to perform on a par with classmates in a regular school

(ix) Which of the following is a characteristic of a gifted learner?

(a) He gets aggressive and frustrated.

(b) He can feel under stimulated and bored if the class activities are not challenging enough.

(c) He is highly temperamental.

(d) He engages in ritualistic behavior like hand flapping, rocking, etc.

(x) A teacher can enhance effective learning in her elementary classroom by:

(a) Offering rewards for small steps in learning

(b) Drill and practice

(c) Encouraging competition amongst her students

(d) Connecting the content to the lives of the students

(xi) Which of the following statements about children are correct?

(A) Children are passive recipients of knowledge.

(B) Children are problem solvers.

(C) Children are scientific investigators.

(D) Children are active explorers of the environment.

(a) A, B and D

(b) B, C and D

(c) A, B, C and D

(d) A, B and C

(xii) Which of the following is the most effective method to encourage conceptual development in students?

(a) New concepts need to be understood on their own without any reference to the old ones.

- (b) Replace the students' incorrect ideas with correct ones by asking them to memorize.
- (c) Give students multiple examples and encourage them to use reasoning.
- (d) Use punishment till students have made the required conceptual changes.

(xiii) Primary school children will learn most effectively in an atmosphere:

- (a) Where their emotional needs are met and they feel that they are valued
- (b) Where the teacher is authoritative and clearly dictates what should be done
- (c) Where the focus and stress are only on mastering primarily cognitive skills of reading, writing and mathematics
- (d) Where the teacher leads all the learning and expects students to play a passive role

(xiv) A child sees a crow flying past the window and says, "A bird." What does this suggest about the child's thinking?

- A The child has previously stored memories.
 - B. The child has developed the concept of a 'bird'.
 - C. The child has developed some tools of language to communicate her experience.
- (a) A and B
 - (b) B and C
 - (c) A, B and C
 - (d) Only B

(xv) What should a teacher tell her students to encourage them to do tasks with intrinsic motivation?

- (a) "Come on, finish it before she does."
- (b) "Why can't you be like him? See, he has done it perfectly."
- (c) "Complete the task fast and get a toffee."
- (d) "Try to do it, you will learn."

(xvi) How can a teacher encourage her students to be intrinsically motivated towards learning for the sake of learning?

- (a) By inducing anxiety and fear

- (b) By giving competitive tests
- (c) By supporting them in setting individual goals and their mastery
- (d) By offering tangible rewards such as toffees

(xvii) In an elementary classroom, an effective teacher should aim at the students to be motivated:

- (a) To learn so that they become curious and love learning for its own sake
- (b) To rote memorize so that they become good at recall
- (c) By using punitive measures so that they respect the teacher
- (d) To perform so that they get good marks in the end of the year examination

(xviii) Which of the following is an example of effective school practice?

- (a) Constant comparative evaluation
- (b) Corporal punishment
- (c) Individualized learning
- (d) Competitive classroom

(xix) The cephalocaudal principle of development explains how development proceeds from:

- (a) General to specific functions
- (b) Differentiated to integrated functions
- (c) Head to toe
- (d) Rural to urban areas

(xx) Which of the following is a sensitive period pertaining to language development?

- (a) Prenatal period
- (b) Middle childhood period
- (c) Adulthood
- (d) Early childhood period

(xxi) A 6-year-old girl shows exceptional sporting ability. Both of her parents are sportspeople, send her for coaching everyday and train her on weekends. Her capabilities are most likely to be the result of an interaction between:

- (a) Heredity and environment
- (b) Growth and development
- (c) Health and training
- (d) Discipline and nutrition

(xxii) Which of the following are secondary agents of socialization?

- (a) Family and neighborhood
- (b) School and neighborhood
- (c) School and immediate family members
- (d) Family and relatives

(xxiii) According to Lev Vygotsky, the primary cause of cognitive development is:

- (a) Equilibration
- (b) Social interaction
- (c) Adjustment of mental schemas
- (d) stimulus-response pairing

(xxiv) In the context of Kohlberg's stages of moral reasoning, under which stage would the given typical response of a child fall?

"Your parents will be proud of you if you are honest. So you should be honest."

- (a) Punishment-obedience orientation
- (b) Social contract orientation
- (c) Good girl-good boy orientation
- (d) Law and order orientation

(xxv) According to Jean Piaget, which of the following is necessary for learning?

- (a) Active exploration of the environment by the learner
- (b) Observing the behavior of adults

- (c) Belief in immanent justice
- (d) Reinforcement by teachers and parents

(xxvi) According to Jean Piaget, schema building occurs as a result of modifying new information to fit existing schemes and by modifying old schemes as per new information. These two processes are known as:

- (a) Accommodation and adaptation
- (b) Assimilation and adaptation
- (c) Equilibration and modification
- (d) Assimilation and accommodation

(xxvii) In a progressive classroom setup, the teacher facilitates learning by- providing an environment that:

- (a) Promotes discovery
- (b) is restrictive
- (c) Discourages inclusion
- (d) Encourages repetition

(xxviii) Howard Gardner's theory of Multiple Intelligence (MI) suggests that:

- (a) Every child should be taught every subject in eight different ways in order to develop all of the intelligences
- (b) Intelligence is solely determined by IQ tests
- (c) Teachers should use MI as a framework for devising alternative ways to teach the subject matter
- (d) Ability is destiny and does not change over a period of time

(xxix) A 5-year-old girl talks to herself while trying to fold a T-shirt. Which of the following statements is correct in the context of the behavior displayed by the girl?

- (a) Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky would explain this as egocentric nature of the child's thoughts.
- (b) Jean Piaget would explain this as egocentric speech, while Lev Vygotsky would explain this as the child's attempt to regulate her actions through private speech.
- (c) Jean Piaget would explain this as social interaction, while Lev Vygotsky would explain this as an exploration.

(d) Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky would explain this as the child's attempt to imitate her mother,

(xxx) 'Gender' is a/an:

- (a) Biological entity
- (b) Physiological construct
- (c) Innate quality
- (d) Social construct

Group – B

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

2. Choose the correct alternatives from the followings:

20 x 2 = 40

(i) In Lawrence Kohlberg's theory, which level signifies the absence of morality in the true sense?

- (a) Level III
- (b) Level IV
- (c) Level I
- (d) Level II

(ii) Which one of the following is not correct for the progressive model of socialization of children?

- (a) Active participation in the group work and learning social skills.
- (b) Children accept what they are offered by the school irrespective of their social backgrounds.
- (c) There should be a place for democracy in the classroom.
- (d) Socialization is an adoption of social

(iii) In learning, assessment is essential for

- (a) Grades and Marks
- (b) Screening test
- (c) Motivation
- (d) Fostering of the purpose of segregation and ranking'

(iv) Fitting new information into existing schemes is known as

- (a) Accommodation
- (b) Equilibration
- (c) Assimilation
- (d) Organization

(v) We all differ in terms of our intelligence, motivation, interest, etc. This principle refers to

- (a) Individual difference
- (b) Theories of Intelligence
- (c) Heredity
- (d) Environment

(vi) Students of disadvantaged groups should be taught along with the normal students. It implies

- (a) Inclusive Education
- (b) Special Education
- (c) Integrated Education
- (d) Exclusive Education

(vii) "Anyone can become angry - that is easy, but to be angry with the right person, to the right degree, at the right time, for the right purpose, and in the right way - that is not easy." This is related to

- (a) Emotional development
- (b) Social development
- (c) Cognitive development
- (d) Physical development

(viii) Deficiency in the ability to write, associated with impaired handwriting, is a symptom of

- (a) Dysgraphia
- (b) Dyspraxia

(c) Dyscalculia

(d) Dyslexia

(ix) According to Piaget theory, which one out of the following will not influence one's cognitive development?

(a) Language

(b) Social experiences

(c) Maturation

(d) Activity

(x) Which of these does not imply practical intelligence in the Triarchic theory?

(a) Reshaping the environment

(b) Thinking practically about oneself only

(c) Choosing an environment in which you can succeed

(d) Adapting to the environment

(xi) Mind mapping refers to

(a) a technique to enhance comprehension

(b) a plan of action for an adventure

(c) drawing the picture of a mind

(d) researching ion of the mind

(xii) Which of the following is considered a sign of motivated teaching?

(a) Maximum attendance in the class

(b) Remedial work is given by the teacher

(c) Questioning by the students

(d) Pin drop silence in the class

(xiii) The disease “Dyslexia” is associated with

(a) mathematical disorder

- (b) behavioural disorder
- (c) mental disorder
- (d) reading disorder

(xiv) Pankhuri does not talk much at home but talks a lot at school. It shows that

- (a) the school provides opportunities for children to talk a lot
- (b) teachers demand that children should talk a lot at school
- (c) she does not like her at all
- (d) her thoughts get acknowledged at school

(xv) Which of the following is not considered a sign of being gifted

- (a) creative ideas
- (b) novelty in experience
- (c) fighting with others
- (d) curiosity

(xvi) Four distinctive stages of children's cognitive development are identified by

- (a) Piaget
- (b) Skinner
- (c) Erikson
- (d) Kohlberg

(xvii) The stage in which a child begins to think logically about objects and events is known as

- (a) sensory-motor stage
- (b) formal operational stage
- (c) Pre-operational stage
- (d) concrete operational stage

(xviii) A school gives preference to girls while preparing students for state-level solo-song competitions. This reflects

- (a) gender bias
- (b) pragmatic approach
- (c) global trends
- (d) progressive thinking

(xix) An error of learners often indicate

- (a) socio-economic status of the learners
- (b) how they learn
- (c) the need for a mechanical dream
- (d) absence of learning

(xx) Which of the following is the first step in the scientific method of problem-solving?

- (a) Formation of hypothesis
- (b) Verification of the hypothesis
- (c) Problem of awareness
- (d) Collection of the relevant information

Answer Key:

Group – A

1. (i) a	(ii) c	(iii) b	(iv) d	(v) a	(vi) d
(vii)b	(viii) c	(ix) b	(x) d	(xi) b	(xii) c
(xiii) a	(xiv) c	(xv) d	(xvi) c	(xvii) c	(xviii) c
(xix) c	(xx) d	(xxi) a	(xxii) b	(xxiii) a	(xxiv) c
(xxv) a	(xxvi) d	(xxvii) a	(xxviii) c	(xxix) b	(xxx) d

Group – B

2. (i) c	(ii) b	(iii) c	(iv) c	(v) a	(vi) a
(vii) a	(viii) a	(ix) c	(x) b	(xi) d	(xii)c
(xiii) d	(xiv) d	(xv) c	(xvi) b	(xvii) d	(xviii)a
(xix) d	(xx) c				