

Education Fa Part 1 English Medium Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Development is a continuous process which ranges from	A. Conception to birth B. Conception to childhood C. Conception to adolescence D. Conception to old age
2	Development is a formal study of	A. Physical changes B. Cognitive changes C. Social and emotional changes D. All of the above
3	Study of development is useful for the	A. Parents B. Teachers C. Educational administration D. All of the above
4	Development is a formal study of those changes which take place due to	A. Experiences B. Incidents C. Rearing D. All of the above
5	Which of the following trait is not associated with development	A. Development is a complicated process B. Development is an integrated process C. Development includes observable changes D. Development is a continuous process
6	Development causes	A. Positive changes B. Negative changes C. Both positive and negative changes D. Neutral changes
7	Development causes	A. Quantitative changes B. Qualitative changes C. Both A and B D. Non of the above
8	Growth refers to	A. Increase in height and weight B. Increase in size C. Strengthening of human skeleton D. All of the above
9	Maturation refers to that stage of the development when an organism	A. Starts performing instinctive functions B. Starts affecting other organisms C. Completes training D. Enables to perform social functions
10	The 'quantitative changes' of body are called	A. Activity B. Growth C. Maturation D. Adolescence
11	In the development of child, a significant role is played by	A. Heredity B. Environment C. Both A and B D. All of the above
12	Heredity refers to those traits which are transmitted to the children through	A. Parents B. Environment C. Educational institution D. All of the above
13	Genes are the units mainly associated with	A. Environment B. Education C. Grooming D. Heredity
14	Which of the following human traits are hereditary	A. Height B. Color of skin and hair C. Structure of bones D. All of the above

		D. All of the above
15	Heredity cells are	A. Affected by environment B. No affected by environment C. Changed by environment D. Harmed by environment
16	The law "similar thing give rise to similar things" is called	A. Law of similarity B. Law of dissimilarity C. Law of recurrence D. None of the above
17	According to Law of recurrence, direction of human development is	A. Extreme to middle B. Middle to extreme C. Middle to outer D. All of the above
18	Effects of environment are such factors of change in an individual which leave impression on a fertilized cell	A. Genetically B. Externally C. Internally D. None of the above
19	The significant effects of environment are manifested	A. Before the birth of child B. After the birth of child C. At the time of adolescence D. None of the above
20	Learning of culture and language is a process associated with	A. Environment B. Heredity C. Law of similarity D. Law of modification
21	"Give me a child an I will move him as you desire" this was said by:	A. Frued B. Skinner C. Watson D. Pavlov
22	Environment helps man to:	A. Build his personality B. Succeed in life C. Develop his potentials D. All of the above
23	An individual is the product of:	A. Heredity only B. Environment only C. Interaction between heredity and environment D. None of the above
24	The surroundings of the individual are called his:	A. Environment B. Identity C. Heredity D. Way of thinking
25	The unhealthy environment:	A. Can suppress good heredity B. Can not suppress good heredity C. Can suppress but can not extinguish D. None of the above
26	Healthy environment and training:	A. Can turn a dull child into an intelligent one B. Cannot turn a dull child into an intelligent one C. Can turn a dull child into an gifted one D. None of the above
27	Heredity:	A. Determines the capacity B. Does not determine the capacity C. Increases the capacity D. Modifies the capacity
28	In development, an important role is played by:	A. Heredity B. Enviromnment C. Both A and B D. None of the above
29	The individuals possessing limited abilities:	A. Live simple life B. Search for living opportunities C. Are not creative D. All of the above
30	Better development can only be ensured by:	A. Good heredity B. Good environment C. Both A and B D. Good heredity and unhealthy environment
		A. A continuous process

31	Development is:	A. A continuous process B. An organized process C. A creative process D. All of the above
32	Every step of personality development is:	A. Creative B. Physical C. Emotional D. None of the above
33	Which aspect of development is most important:	A. Physical development B. Cognitive development C. Emotional development D. All aspects are equally important
34	The pace of development of different aspects is:	A. Equal B. Not equal C. Not measurable D. Both A and C
35	Which aspect of female development becomes faster after 10 years of age:	A. Physical B. Cognitive C. Social D. Emotional
36	The subject of individual differences has widened the scope of:	A. Sociology B. Psychology C. Medicine D. Ethics
37	The intensive individual differences are seen in the:	A. Spontaneous activity B. Pace of learning C. Direction of motivation D. All of the above
38	The individual differences refer to:	A. Differentiation of abilities in the individual B. Religious differences C. Political differences D. Academic differences
39	The individual differences are:	A. Apparent B. Hidden C. Learned D. All of the above
40	The knowledge of individual differences is essential so that:	A. Everybody should perform duty according to his abilities B. Everybody can get harmony with the society C. Statistical facts of the state should be known D. Both A and B
41	In order to improve the learning processes,	A. the individual differences must be considered B. Learning process should be planned adequately C. Modern methods of teaching must be adopted D. All of the above
42	In the same family, there may be:	A. Some intelligent children B. Some dull children C. Children of the same intelligence D. Both A and B
43	The hereditary differences are also called:	A. Inborn differences B. Environment differences C. Learned differences D. Observable differences
44	Environment refers to all those circumstances:	A. Which take place in the life of an individual B. Which direct the way of life of an individual C. Which affect the life of an individual D. All of the above
45	The differences in aptitude occur because of:	A. Heredity B. Environment C. Economic conditions D. All of the above
46	The physical differences are:	A. Learned B. Inborn C. Unlearned D. Inborn and unlearned
		A. Height and Weight

47	Which of the following features is not concerned with physical differences:	B. Skin color C. Artistic approach D. Bone structure
48	Physically handicapped children are:	A. Rebellious B. Truant C. Abnormal D. All of the above
49	Physically weak children are:	A. Ridiculed B. Victims of inferiority complex C. Poor in educational achievement D. All of the above
50	If the physical differences are of intensive nature, then:	A. Special schools should be established B. Special curriculum should be developed C. Special teachers should be appointed D. All of the above
51	The children having Intelligence Quotient of 140 or more are called:	A. Gifted B. Intelligent C. Average D. None of the above
52	The IQ of mentally backward children is less than:	A. 50 B. 60 C. 70 D. 80
53	The intelligent students:	A. Participate in the educative process actively B. Can only perform simple tasks C. Can solve their problems D. Both A and C
54	The dull students:	A. Require special attention B. Cannot get advantage of educational opportunities C. Do not succeed socially D. Cannot earn livelihood
55	If the teacher focuses the intelligent students while teaching:	A. Average students will lose interest in teaching process B. Border line students will lose interest in teaching process C. Both A and B D. None of the above
56	A teacher should	A. Not expect the same response from different students B. Consider the difference in learning abilities of students C. Should keep in mind the individual differences D. All of the above
57	The emotionally disturbed children:	A. Are not balanced B. Become irritated soon C. Are disappointed D. All of the above
58	In order to maintain emotional health of the children:	A. They should be taught to control their emotions B. They should be provided emotional training C. Their emotions should be respected D. All of the above
59	If children are allowed to choose subjects according to their aptitude,	A. They develop interest in education B. They start creating problems for their parents C. They become problematic for school administration D. Both A and B
60	In order to make education useful for all the children:	A. The aptitude of the students must be honored B. All students should not be treated as possessing equal abilities C. Their abilities should be given importance D. All of the above
		A. The aptitude of the students must be honored

61	In order to make education useful for all the children	<p>be honored</p> <p>B. All students should not be treated as possessing equal abilities</p> <p>C. Their abilities should be given importance</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
62	The educative process is mainly affected by:	<p>A. Social conditions</p> <p>B. Economic conditions</p> <p>C. Both A and B</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>
63	The children requiring more attention are those who:	<p>A. Cannot find favorable environment at home</p> <p>B. Are emotionally disturbed</p> <p>C. Have to face the cruelty of stepness</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
64	The gifted children	<p>A. Exhibit extraordinary performance</p> <p>B. Question to know</p> <p>C. Solve their problems easily</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
65	Output of various body organs and change in their mutual interaction is called:	<p>A. Development</p> <p>B. Growth</p> <p>C. Environment</p> <p>D. Heredity</p>
66	Heredity refers to all those traits whom a child acquires from:	<p>A. Environment</p> <p>B. Parents</p> <p>C. Ovum</p> <p>D. Sperms</p>
67	The number of chromosomes in a human being is:	<p>A. 20</p> <p>B. 21</p> <p>C. 23</p> <p>D. 24</p>
68	The effects of environment are those changes which have their impression on the fertilized cell:	<p>A. Externally</p> <p>B. Internally</p> <p>C. Both externally and internally</p> <p>D. Generation after generation</p>
69	The effects on an unborn baby are "Primarily".	<p>A. Internal</p> <p>B. External</p> <p>C. Both internal and external</p> <p>D. Generation and generation</p>