

## Education Fa Part 1 English Medium Chapter 5 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The process of change:	A. Enables in individual to lead successful life B. Enables in individual to adjust in the society C. Enables in individual to develop his abilities D. All of the above
2	A child proceeds from infancy to:	A. Childhood B. Neo-adolescence C. Adolescence D. Maturation
3	At birth, a child is unable:	A. Fulfil his needs by himself B. Respond C. Take influences from the environment D. Both A and B
4	The change in an individual occurs when he:	A. Intends to change B. Passes through an experience C. Passes through the learning process D. Both A and B
5	The changes due to experiences:	A. Are permanent B. Continue throughout life C. Pave the way to new changes D. All of the above
6	The natural changes are:	A. Temporary B. Permanent C. Neutral D. None of the above
7	The behavioral changes due to experiences:	A. Are sometimes temporary B. Are sometimes permanent C. Are always natural D. Both A and B
8	Which of the following is included in the concept of learning:	A. Process B. Process and change C. Process, change and experience D. All of the above
9	The changes due to learning:	A. Do not leave any effect on individual's behavior B. Are not concerned with environment C. Enable an individual to perform his role D. Are concerned with heredity
10	The response of an individual emerging from an experience:	A. Enables him to pass through further experience B. Becomes neutral C. Becomes negative D. Becomes imbalanced
11	Learning is a:	A. Continuous process B. Process which brings about changes C. Process which brings about behavior modification D. All of the above
12	Which of the following is not necessary for the process of learning:	A. Sex discrimination B. Physical development C. Cognitive development D. Experiences
13	The direct experience:	A. Is the personal experience of an individual B. Is not concerned with the environmental stimulus

		C. Has no effect on the individual D. Is concerned with the social laws
14	In learning by trial & error, an individual:	A. Has not already available solution to his problems B. Does not use his intellect C. Does not commit mistakes D. Does not retry after failure
15	In learning by trial & error, an individual carries on his work unless:	A. He finds an appropriate solution B. He commits a mistakes C. He comes across some negative response D. Both A and B
16	Which of the following is the first step of learning by trial & error:	A. Identification of the problem B. Realization of the solution problem C. Efforts for the solution of problem D. Remembering the solution of problem
17	To see the people doing and try to do the same is:	A. Learning by trial & error B. Learning by imitation C. Learning by insight D. Learning by doing
18	Drinking water to extinguish thirst is:	A. A natural act B. An imitativeact C. An emotionalact D. A socialact
19	The act of imitation:	A. Continuous throughout life B. Is concerned with observaiton C. Is concerned with repetition D. All of the above
20	In the act of imitation, an individual:	A. Observes the other people doing work B. Makes efforts to do the work by himself C. Makes efforts to perform the same by himself D. All of the above
21	Which of the following action is not concerned with learning by imitation:	A. Observation the people doing work B. Solving the problems of mathematics C. Attempting the works of people D. Repeating the methodology of doing work
22	Delivery of correct pronunciation is concerned with learning by:	A. Trial & error B. Insight C. Imitation D. Doing
23	In learning by insight, an individual:	A. Employs his cognitive abilities for solving his problems B. Observes the behavior of others C. Considers just one aspect of a problem D. Both A and B
24	Insight is a process in which an individual:	A. Uses his previous knowledge B. Deliberately attempts to solve the problems C. Identifies the irrelevant aspects of problem D. All of the above
25	Employing the learning by insight approach, an individual can benefit himself from various solutions of problems and thereby:	A. Increases his capacities B. Increases his learning C. Determines his future line of action D. All of the above
26	An individual learns through:	A. Trial & error B. Imitations C. Insight D. All of the above
27	Which of the following is the central point of learning through insight:	A. Solution of a problem through repeated errors B. Observation of the behavior of others C. Instantly solve a problem D. None of the above
		A. Has an understanding of the environment

28	In learning by insight, an individual	<p>ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>B. Knows the benefits of the solution of problem</p> <p>C. Consciously makes efforts to solve a problem</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
29	Skills become the part of behavior when:	<p>A. Their theories are studied</p> <p>B. An individual practices them by himself</p> <p>C. The other individuals are observed</p> <p>D. One has the firm intention to do them</p>
30	Which of the following method of learning is used in learning by doing:	<p>A. Learning thought trial &amp; error</p> <p>B. Learning thought imitation</p> <p>C. Learning thought insight</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
31	In learning by doing, learning comes through:	<p>A. Skills</p> <p>B. Observation</p> <p>C. Imitation</p> <p>D. Theories</p>
32	Which of the following is decided in learning by doing:	<p>A. Goals to achieve</p> <p>B. Difficulties confronted</p> <p>C. Skills necessary for solution of difficulty</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
33	In case of failure in learning through doing, an individual is able:	<p>A. To remove the present errors</p> <p>B. To know new things</p> <p>C. To adopt new attitude</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
34	Learning is the process of change in:	<p>A. Behavior</p> <p>B. Attitudes</p> <p>C. Skills and increase in skills</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
35	Which of the following is not included in the law of learning:	<p>A. Law of readiness</p> <p>B. Law of modification</p> <p>C. Law of exercise</p> <p>D. Law of effect</p>
36	Learning cannot become meaningful unless an individual is not:	<p>A. Physically prepared</p> <p>B. Mentally prepared</p> <p>C. Emotionally prepared</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
37	Which of the following has a significant role in the learning process:	<p>A. Desire</p> <p>B. Previous knowledge</p> <p>C. Mental level</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
38	Readiness refers to:	<p>A. Mentally preparation for learning</p> <p>B. Increase in the pace of learning process</p> <p>C. Removal of hindrances in the learning process</p> <p>D. Both A and B</p>
39	Which of the following learning cannot be durable and effective:	<p>A. That is not backed up by enough practice</p> <p>B. That is backed up by a motive</p> <p>C. That is not followed by pleasant results</p> <p>D. Both B and C</p>
40	If the results of an activity are pleasant,	<p>A. Law of exercise becomes ineffective</p> <p>B. Learning becomes durable</p> <p>C. Readiness decreases</p> <p>D. Response frequency decrease</p>
41	The connection between stimulus and response depends on:	<p>A. The pleasure an individual gains</p> <p>B. The discomfort an individual faces</p> <p>C. The pleasure or discomfort an individual experiences</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>
42	Which of the following is closely associated with the effectiveness of the law of effect:	<p>A. Learning</p> <p>B. Stimulus</p> <p>C. Response</p> <p>D. Sensation</p>
43	If an activity is difficult to do,	<p>A. Learning will not be effective</p> <p>B. Learning will not take place</p> <p>C. Learning will be effective</p>

		D. Learning will take place with a stimulus
44	Which of the following is also called factors influencing learning:	A. Law of learning B. Condition of learning C. Transfer of learning D. None of the above
45	Motivation is:	A. An inner state of an individual B. An external state of an individual C. A learning state of an individual D. A creative state of an individual
46	Which of the following is produced in an individual by motivation:	A. Desire B. Courage C. Tendency D. All of the above
47	The interest of an individual is:	A. A learned role B. An unlearned role C. A natural role D. A social role
48	Which of the following is the key factor in the selection of interests:	A. Pleasure B. Material gain C. Information D. Skills
49	'Escape from punishment' is:	A. An immediate objective B. A remote objective C. A natural objective D. An academic objective
50	An individual can only easily learn if:	A. He is ready to learn B. He has the desire to learn C. He makes efforts to learn consciously D. All of the above
51	Which of the following is the change factor of trends and interests:	A. Conditions B. Time C. Experience D. All of the above
52	If an activity pleases a child,	A. He will do it repeatedly B. He will make it a part of his behavior C. He will opt it from other options D. All of the above
53	Attention refers to:	A. Attend to an activity B. Respond to the signs coming from the outside C. Produce harmony between stimulus and response D. All of the above
54	Attention refers to	A. Attend to an activity B. Respond to the signs coming from the outside C. Produce harmony between stimulus and response D. All of the above
55	Attention and interest:	A. Increase the pace of development B. Minimize the individual differences C. Reduce the responsibility of a teacher D. Both b and c
56	Attention is:	A. A social state B. A mental state C. An organic state D. An aptitudinal state
57	'Meaningful of an act for a child' means to what extent:	A. The particular learning can be beneficial for him B. The particular learning can be beneficial for him in future C. The particular learning can be socially beneficial for him D. All of the above
58	The unarranged and disordered poems:	A. Cannot be memorized B. Can be remembered till long C. Can easily be forgotten D. Are a source of fun for children
		A. Meaningless content

59	Which of the following increases the pace of development:	A. Meaningless content B. Meaningful content C. Punishment D. Ignorance of individual differences
60	Attitude refers to the inner state of an individual which influences:	A. The selection of an activity B. The adoption of an activity C. The understanding of an activity D. All of the above
61	A child:	A. Learns positive attitudes from his family B. Learns negative attitudes from his family C. Learns both positive and negative attitudes from his family D. None of the above
62	Thoughts and ideas of the individual are termed as:	A. Attitudes B. Individual differences C. Learning D. Motives
63	Which of the following questions is frequently raised in the conditions of learning:	A. Which factors influence the learning process B. How the field of educational psychology can be widened C. How individual differences can be reduced D. All of the above
64	According to behaviorists, learning of an individual can be seen through:	A. Inner states B. Observable behavior C. Individual differences D. Measurement of personality
65	Who was the founding father of classical conditioning:	A. Thorndike B. Skinner C. Pavlov D. Vygotsky
66	The connection between stimulus and response is called:	A. Intelligence quotient B. Standardized text C. Conditioning D. Curricular content
67	Which of the following is the base of learning of an individual according to the cognitive psychologists:	A. Inner condition B. Observable condition C. Social condition D. Emotional condition
68	Inner faculties and intellectual processing are concerned with:	A. Cognition B. Personality C. Measurement D. Aptitude
69	According to cognitive psychologists, the observable behavior:	A. Is not possible without aptitudinal change B. Is not possible without environmental change C. Not both A and B D. Is not possible without constant change
70	Koffka and Koehler were concerned with:	A. Behaviorism B. Cognitive school of thought C. Progressivism D. Existentialism
71	Changes due to learning are:	A. Temporary B. Permanent C. Physical D. Psycho-dynamic
72	Learning	A. Gives rise to many habits B. Gives rise to many emotional states C. Gives rise to many economic abilities D. Gives rise to many permanent behavioral changes
73	A child can learn only:	A. What is taught to him B. What does he learn at home C. For what he wishes to learn D. What he finds in his environment
		A. To know the problem B. To comprehend and solve the problems

74	Learning enables an individual:	<del>problem</del> C. To comprehend the problem by experience D. To remove the problem
75	Who put forward the theory of connectionism:	A. Pavlov B. Skinner C. Thorndike D. Watson