

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

| Sr | Questions   | Answers Choice  |
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| 1  | Who put forward the theory of connectionism:  | A. Pavlov<br>B. Skinner<br>C. Thorndike<br>D. Watson  |
| 2  | Learning enables an individual:   | A. To know the problem<br>B. To comprehend and solve the problems<br>C. To comprehend the problem by experience<br>D. To remove the problem                                       |
| 3  | A child can learn only:   | A. What is taught to him<br>B. What does he learn at home<br>C. For what he wishes to learn<br>D. What he finds in his environment  |
| 4  | Learning  | A. Gives rise to many habits<br>B. Gives rise to many emotional states<br>C. Gives rise to many economic abilities<br>D. Gives rise to many permanent behavioral changes          |
| 5  | Changes due to learning are:  | A. Temporary<br>B. Permanent<br>C. Physical<br>D. Psycho-dynamic  |
| 6  | Koffka and Koehler were concerned with:   | A. Behaviorism<br>B. Cognitive school of thought<br>C. Progressivism<br>D. Existentialism   |
| 7  | According to cognitive psychologists, the observable behavior:  | A. Is not possible without aptitudinal change<br>B. Is not possible without environmental change<br>C. Not both A and B<br>D. Is not possible without constant change             |
| 8  | Inner faculties and intellectual processing are concerned with:   | A. Cognition<br>B. Personality<br>C. Measurement<br>D. Aptitude   |
| 9  | Which of the following is the base of learning of an individual according to the cognitive psychologists: | A. Inner condition<br>B. Observable condition<br>C. Socialcondition<br>D. Emotionalcondition  |
| 10 | The connection between stimulus and response is called:   | A. Intelligence quotient<br>B. Standardized text<br>C. Conditioning<br>D. Curricular content  |
| 11 | Who was the founding father of classical conditioning:  | A. Thorndike<br>B. Skinner<br>C. Pavlov<br>D. Vygotsky  |
| 12 | According to behaviorists, learning of an individual can be seen through:                                 | A. Inner states<br>B. Observable behavior<br>C. Individual differences<br>D. Measurement of personality   |
| 13 | Which of the following questions is frequently raised in the conditions of learning:                      | A. Which factors influence the learning process<br>B. How the field of educational psychology can be widen<br>C. How individual differences can be reduced<br>D. All of the above |

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| 14 | Thoughts and ideas of the individual are termed as:                   | A. Attitudes<br>B. Individual differences<br>C. Learning<br>D. Motives   |
| 15 | A child:  | A. Learns positive attitudes from his family<br>B. Learns negativeattitudes from his family<br>C. Learns both positive and negativeattitudes from his family<br>D. None of the above                           |
| 16 | Attitude refers to the inner state of an individual which influences: | A. The selection of an activity<br>B. The adoptionof an activity<br>C. The understandingof an activity<br>D. All of the above  |
| 17 | Which of the following increases the pace of development:             | A. Meaningless content<br>B. Meaningful content<br>C. Punishment<br>D. Ignorance of individual differences   |
| 18 | The unarranged and disordered poems:                                  | A. Cannot be memorized<br>B. Can be remembered till long<br>C. Can easily be forgotten<br>D. Are a source of fun for children  |
| 19 | 'Meaningful of an act for a child' means to what extent:              | A. The particular learning can be beneficial for him<br>B. The particular learning can be beneficial for him in future<br>C. The particular learning can be socially beneficial for him<br>D. All of the above |
| 20 | Attention is:   | A. A social state<br>B. A mentalstate<br>C. An organicstate<br>D. An aptitudinal state   |