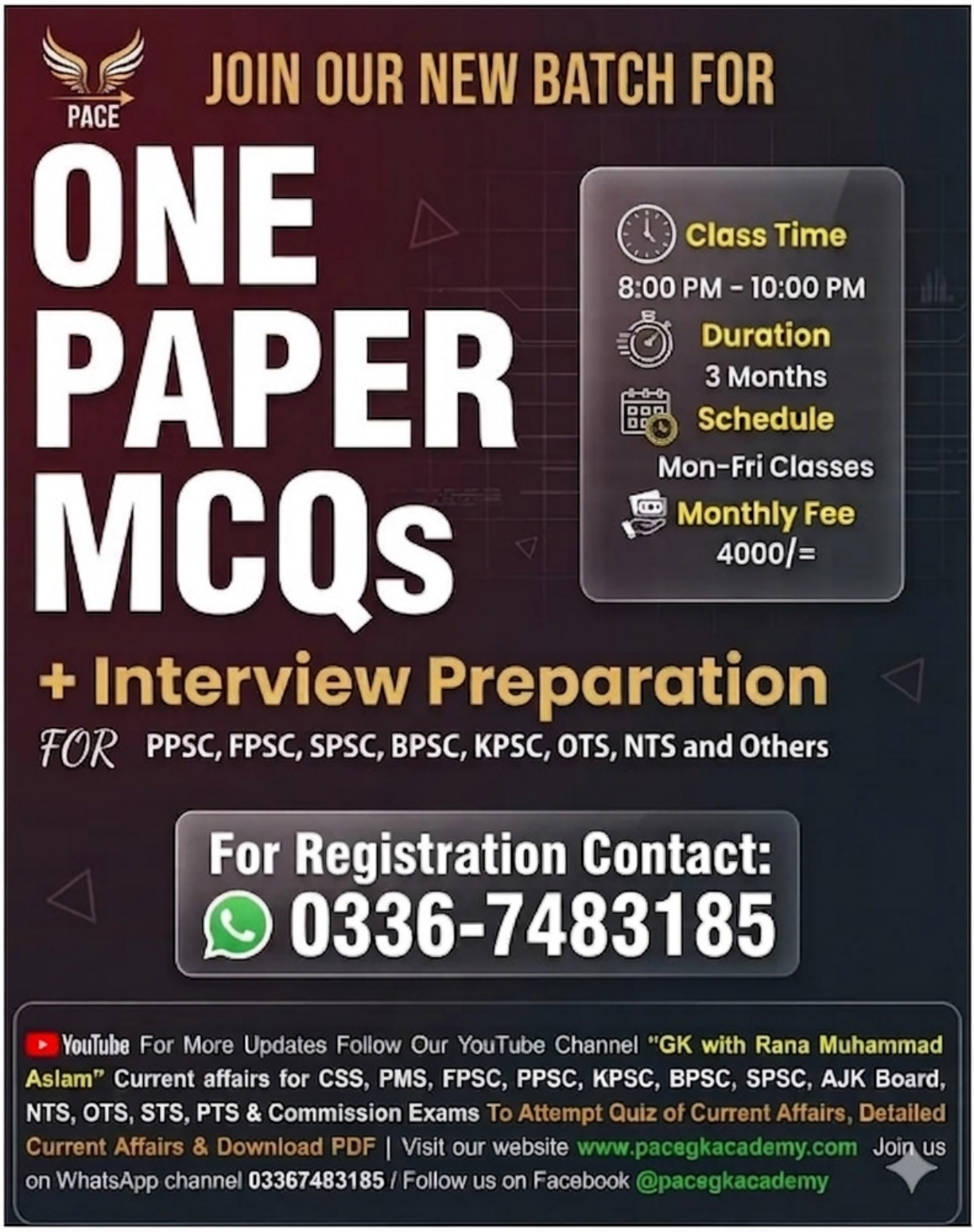
# Cognition and Development



# Cognition and Development

**Q.1: The ability to use symbols to represent actions objects is_____?**
A. Geocentricism
B. Seriation
C. Centration
D. **Semiotic function**

**Q.2: Basic structure or framework that exists in a persons mind to organize and interpret information is_____?**
A. Equilibration
B. Assimilation
C. **Schema**
D. Accomodation

**Q.3: A search for mental balance between cognitive schemes and information from the environment is____?**
A. Maturation
B. **Equilibration**
C. Disequilibrium
D. Adjustment

**Q.4: Assuming that others experience the world the way you do is_____?**
A. Conservatism
B. **Egocentricism**
C. Constructivism
D. Animsim

**Q.5: The state when a person realizes that his or her current ways of thinking are not to understand a situationis_____?**
A. Maturation
B. Equilibrium
C. **Disequilibrium**
D. Equilibrium

**Q.6: View that emphasizes the active role of the learner in building knowledge and understanding is____?**
A. Accomodation
B. **Constructivism**
C. Assimilation
D. Conservation

**Q.7: The characteristic of an object stays the same even through the object might change in appearance_____?**
A. Constructivism
B. Assimilation
C. **Conservation**
D. Accomodation

**Q.8: A mental process that occurs when a child adjusts to new information is____?**
A. Conservation
B. Assimilation
C. Adjustment
D. **Accommodation**

**Q.9: Psychologists define heredity characteristics to newborns from their as transfer of_____?**
A. Culture
B. Nature
C. Environment
D. **Parents**

**Q.10: Changes by which mental processes become mor complex is____?**
A. **Cognitive development**
B. Physical development
C. Personal development
D. Social development

**Q.11: Changes in body structure and function over time is____?**
A. **Cognitive developmen**
B. Physical development
C. Personal development
D. Social development

**Q.12: Orderly adaptive changes individuals go through fr conception to death is_____?**
A. Adaptation
B. Organization
C. **Development**
D. Assimilation

**Q.13: The learner and learning theories are studied in_____?**
A. **Psychology**
B. Philosophy
C. Sociology
D. Ontology

**Q.14: The discipline concerned with teaching and lear processes, applying the methods and theories psychology is____?**
A. Psychoanalysis
B. Psychology
C. Education
D. **Educational Psychology**

**Q.15: The immediate awareness of any object is_____?**
A. Creativity
B. Adjustment
C. **Consciousness**
D. Behaviour

**Q.16: The process in which human organism become favourably related to the environment is____?**
A. Assimilation
B. **Adjustment**
C. Consciousness
D. Maturation

**Q.17: The age of 3-6 years are narrated by Erikson in his theory of Psychosocial Development is concerned with the stage_____?**
A. Industry verses inferiority
B. Trust verses mistrust
C. Autonomy verses guilt
D. **Initiative verses guilt**

**Q.18: Process through which experience causes permanent change in knowledge or behavior is called_____?**
A. Alteration
B. Modification
C. **Learning**
D. Experimentation

**Q.19: Edward Thorndike is known due to his contribution for____?**
A. Advance conditioning
B. Classical conditioning
C. **Operant conditioning**
D. Vicarious conditioning

**Q.20: A child acquires the ability to solve abstract problems in logical fashion in the period of____?**
A. **Formal operational**
B. Sensorimotor
C. Pre operational
D. Concrete operational

**Q.21: The age of 6 12 years as narrated by Erikson in his theory of Psychosocial Development is concerned with the stage____?**
A. **Industry verses inferiority**
B. Trust verses mistrust
C. Autonomy verses doubt
D. Initiative verses guilt

**Q.22: Wechseler Scale is a test to measure___?**
A. Language
B. Cognition
C. **Intelligence**
D. Emotions

**Q.23: The logical, goal directed action of a child start at the stage____?**
A. Concrete operational
B. Preoperational
C. Sensorimotor
D. **Formal operational**

**Q.24: Try to understand something new by fitting it what is already known is____?**
A. Equilibration
B. Organization
C. Accommodation
D. **Assimilation**

**Q.25: The term growth is used in purely sense**
A. Psychological
B. Intellectual
C. **Physical**
D. Social

**Q.26: Educational psychology revolves around three area the learner, the learning process and___?**
A. **Learning situation**
B. Teacher
C. Content
D. Methods

**Q.27: An individual who is socially mal adjusted develty 12 behavior___?**
A. **Immoral**
B. Moral
C. Non-moral
D. Unmoral

**Q.28: Those relatively stable and permanent aspects of individuals which make them unique but which also allow people to be compared with each other define___?**
A. Psychology
B. Individual difference
C. Self concept
D. **Personality**

**Q.29: Moral development involves____?**
A. Specialization
B. **What is right and wrong**
C. Behaving in accordance with moral rules
D. Feelings of guild or pride

**Q.30: The central concept in Freud's psycho-analytical theory is____?**
A. Behavioural analysis
B. Operant condition
C. Classical condition
D. **Unconscious mind**

**Q.31: LO of 7 years old child with an M.A of 8 years would be placed in I.Q distribution table as____?**
A. Mentally deficient
B. Genius
C. Superior
D. **Average**

**Q.32: Identical twins are not identical in_____?**
A. **Learning**
B. Development
C. Intelligence
D. Growth

**Q.33: Cognitive development deals with the development of_____?**
A. Child thinking
B. Child perception
C. **Child mind**
D. Child reasoning

**Q.34: Control is an important characteristics of_____?**
A. Case study method
B. Introspection method
C. Observation method
D. **Experimental method**

**Q.35: The growth and learning of a child is affected by_____?**
A. Environment
B. Heredity
C. **Both a & b**
D. Neither a nor b

**Q.36: WAIS is the intelligence test for_____?**
A. **High School students**
B. Early childhood students
C. Primary School students
D. Both b & c

**Q.37: The age measured by an intelligence test is called_____?**
A. Physical
B. Chronological
C. **Mental**
D. Mature

**Q.38: An internal state of mind of a person, which force do something and that is aroused as a result of internal need of the person is called_____?**
A. Learning
B. Thinking
C. Perception
D. **Motivation**

**Q.39: The subject matter of educational psycholog inferred from?**
A. **Problem being faced by classroom teachers**
B. Problems being faced by parents
C. Problems being faced by educational administrators
D. Problems being faced by text-books writers

**Q.40: Jean Piaget was born in?**
A. France
B. USA
C. **Switzerland**
D. Italy

**Q.41: How would you define psychology?**
A. Study of mind
B. Study of sou
C. **Study of behaviour**
D. Study of consciousness

**Q.42: When do we learn better according to Thorndike's Laws of Exercise?**
A. Like it
B. **Practice it**
C. Hate it
D. Are ready for it

**Q.43: What type of health of a child is of utmost importance that an elementary school teacher should keep in mind for the growth of the child_____?**
A. Emotional
B. Physical
C. Mental
D. **a, b and c**

**Q.44: I.Q. is an index of_____?**
A. Level of mental development
B. Intellectual status
C. **Degree of mental maturity**
D. Rate of mental development

**Q.45: Mental age of a child is a measure of_____?**
A. Intellectual status
B. **Level of mental maturity**
C. Rate of mental growth
D. Innate mental potential

**Q.46: Ahmad is bright, Akbar is dull. They are now six years of age, as they grew older, the difference in their L.Q. will probably_____?**
A. Disappear
B. Increase
C. Decrease
D. **Remain relatively constant**

**Q.47: Intelligence test measure_____?**
A. Innate aptitude
B. Spatial
C. General aptitude
D. **Academic potential**

**Q.48: Which is measured by in intelligence_____?**
A. Spatial ability
B. **Verbal ability**
C. Mechanical ability
D. Numerical ability

**Q.49: Intelligence as presently defined is synonymous with_____?**
A. **Scholastic aptitude**
B. Native capacity
C. Ability to reason
D. Emotional control

**Q.50: The mental development is closely parallel to increase in_____?**
A. The no. of new cells
B. Ability to memorize
C. Ability to get along with others
D. **Ability to profit from experience**

**Q.51: The most fundamental agency in the life of boys girls is_____?**
A. Society
B. **The school**
C. The home
D. The mosque

**Q.52: The best known study on social development is that_____?**
A. Shirley
B. Bridges
C. Gesell
D. **Parten**

**Q.53: The greatest degree of insecurity is due to_____?**
A. Hatred
B. Affection
C. Anger
D. **Fear**

**Q.54: The first emotional expression to appear in infants is_____?**
A. Anger
B. Fear
C. Delight
D. **General excitement**

**Q.55: Emotional response to symbolic stimuli is primarily the result of_____?**
A. Increased alertness
B. Maturation
C. **Learning**
D. Adjustment

**Q.56: An emotion is best defined as_____?**
A. Irrational behaviour
B. The individual's response to a situation
C. A reaction to emotional stimuli
D. **An excited state arising in response to stimuli**

**Q.57: At birth, which of the following is closest to its final adult level_____?**
A. The length of arms and legs
B. Brain weight
C. **Number of brain cells**
D. The no. of bones

**Q.58: At birth, the average weight of a full term baby is_____?**
A. Boys, 8 pounds; Girls, 8 pounds
B. **Boys, 8 pounds; Girls, 7 pounds**
C. Boys, 7 pounds; Girls, 8 pounds
D. Boys, 7 pounds; Girls, 7 pounds

**Q.59: Change in behaviour result from_____?**
A. **Maturation and learning**
B. Motivation alone
C. Learning alone
D. None of the above

**Q.60: The interest of boys in sports reaches its peak in_____?**
A. **Pre-adolescent period**
B. Early childhood
C. Learning alone
D. Early adolescent

**Q.61: The most of the differences in interest are due to the difference in_____?**
A. Opportunity
B. Sex
C. Age
D. **Experiential background**

**Q.62: Which come third in series in Malsow's classification_____?**
A. **Physiological**
B. Esteem
C. Safety
D. Love

**Q.63: Belonging, affection and status are best classified as_____?**
A. **Motives**
B. Drives
C. Primary needs
D. Wants

**Q.64: Motivation is best defined in terms of_____?**
A. Measures applied to promote learning
B. **Internal forces within the individual**
C. External forces applied on individual
D. Punishment applied a individual

**Q.65: A need is to hunger as a stimulus is to_____?**
A. **The smell of food**
B. Food
C. A particular kind of food
D. Money with which to buy food

**Q.66: A need is to food as a motive is to_____?**
A. The smell of food
B. A hunger
C. **A certain kind of food**
D. Money with which to buy good

**Q.67: If a student has an age of 11 years, from psychological point of view he/she is placed in_____?**
A. Youth
B. Childhood
C. Boy-hood
D. **Adolescence**

**Q.68: Behaviorism is associated with_____?**
A. Johan Wright
B. Sigmund Freud
C. B.F. Skinner
D. **J. B. Watson**

**Q.69: The discipline of Psychology is_____?**
A. elatively New
B. **Since the birth of man**
C. Before Christ (B.C)
D. Seventeenth Centaury

**Q.70: Educational Psychology is the branch of_____?**
A. Practical psychology
B. Pure psychology
C. **Applied psychology**
D. Advanced psychology

**Q.71: First book on psychology was written by_____?**
A. Skinner
B. Thorndike
C. Pavlov
D. **Aristotle**

**Q.72: Learning means_____?**
A. **Change in behaviour**
B. Change in environment
C. Change in society
D. Change in culture

**Q.73: Physical growth is affected by_____?**
A. Environmental factor
B. Biological factors
C. **Both a & b**
D. None of a & b

**Q.74: According to Maslow, the most important are_____?**
A. Belonging needs
B. Self esteem needs
C. Safety needs
D. **Physiological needs**

**Q.75: Stimulus that strengthens the response of an organis IS_____?**
A. Response
B. Motive
C. **Reinforcement**
D. Conditioning

**Q.76: Alfred Binet worked on_____?**
A. Personality tests
B. Achievement tests
C. **Intelligence tests**
D. Aptitude tests

**Q.77: Concept of discovery learning was given by_____?**
A. Maslow
B. Skinner
C. Bruner
D. **Ausubel**

**Q.78: Hierarchy of needs was presented by_____?**
A. **Maslow**
B. Skinner
C. Bruner
D. Ausubel

**Q.79: Theory of moral development was presented by_____?**
A. Reasoning
B. Jean Piaget
C. Erikson
D. **Lawrence Kholberg**

**Q.80: The theory of psychosocial development was presented by_____?**
A. Reasoning
B. Jean Piaget
C. **Erikson**
D. Lawrence Kholberg

**Q.81: "Mos" means_____?**
A. Habit
B. Manner
C. Custom
D. **All of the above**

**Q.82: The word "moral" is derived from Latin word_____?**
A. Move
B. **Mos**
C. More
D. Motion

**Q.83: "Emovere" means_____?**
A. To agitate
B. Stir up
C. To excite
D. **All above**

**Q.84: The word "emotion" is derived from the Latin word____?**
A. Motivation
B. Motion
C. Move
D. **Emovere**

**Q.85: Thinking and reasoning is the characteristic of_____?**
A. **Formal operational stage**
B. Sensory motor stage
C. Pre-operational stage
D. Concrete operational stage

**Q.86: The main characteristic of formal operational stage is_____?**
A. Aesthetic sense
B. Imaganination
C. Creativity
D. **All of the above**

**Q.87: Mental development reaches at its climax during_____?**
A. **Formal operational stage**
B. Sensory motor stage
C. Pre-operational stage
D. Concrete operational stage

**Q.88: In concrete operational stage, child_____?**
A. Meets people
B. Increases knowledge
C. Makes discussions
D. **All of the above**

**Q.89: Child begins to understand the principles conservation at_____?**
A. **Concrete operational stage**
B. Sensory motor stage
C. Pre-operational stage
D. Formal operational stage

**Q.90: In preoperational stage, child learns rapidly_____?**
A. Ability of expression
B. Language
C. **Both a & b**
D. None of a & b

**Q.91: Cause of frustration is_____?**
A. Conflicts among motives
B. Forces in the environment
C. Personal weakness
D. **All of the above**

**Q.92: Projective techniques are used to measure_____?**
A. Intelligence
B. Achievement
C. Aptitude
D. **Personality**

**Q.93: Cognitive learning theory was presented by_____?**
A. Skinner
B. Thorndike
C. **Bruner**
D. Pavlov

**Q.94: Response plays a dominant role according to_____?**
A. **Operant conditioning**
B. Classical conditioning
C. Both a and b
D. None of a and b

**Q.95: Stimulus plays a dominant role according to_____?**
A. Operant conditioning
B. **Classical conditioning**
C. Both a and b
D. Both a and b

**Q.96: Learning by insight theory is also called as_____?**
A. **Gestalt**
B. Classical conditioning
C. Operant conditioning
D. Both a, b

**Q.97: Pavlov's work was with_____?**
A. Rabbits
B. **Cats**
C. Rats
D. Rabbits

**Q.98: Trial and error theory was presented by_____?**
A. Burner
B. Pavlov
C. **Thorndike**
D. Skinner

**Q.99: Which school of thought Sigmund Freud belongs to_____?**
A. Behaviourism
B. Humanistic
C. **Psycho analysis**
D. Structuralism

**Q.100: Semantic Memory is_____?**
A. Memory tied to place
B. **Memory for meanings**
C. Memory for personal experiences
D. Memory for motor skills

**Q.101: Theory of self-actualization and sense of Identity Presented by_____?**
A. **Maslow**
B. Carl Rogers
C. Gordon
D. None of these

**Q.102: Translation of concrete experiences, development logical thinking are given by_____?**
A. **Piaget**
B. Bruner
C. Skinner
D. All of these

**Q.103: Experiments on learning by insight were performed by____?**
A. Skinner
B. **Kohler**
C. Thorndike
D. Thorndike

**Q.104: Logical thinking according to Jean Piaget starts a stages of_____?**
A. Formal operations
B. Sensorimotor
C. Preoperational
D. **Concrete operations**

**Q.105: Perception and attention play major role in_____?**
A. Episodic Memory
B. Sensory Memory
C. Short-term Memory
D. **Long-term Memory**

**Q.106: Which is not the type of memory_____?**
A. Strong Memory
B. Sensory Memory
C. **Short-term Memory**
D. Long-term Memory

**Q.107: Founder of socio-psychological development was_____?**
A. Vygotsky
B. Piaget
C. **Erickson**
D. Skinner

**Q.108: Who was the first psychologist_____?**
A. Plato
B. William James
C. **Aristotle**
D. J. B. Watson

**Q.109: Which is the basic (Born) Emotion?**
A. Fighting
B. **Love**
C. Surprise
D. Withdrawal

**Q.110: The learning method that is associated with observing of behavior of others is called_____?**
A. Learning by conditioning
B. Learning by Trial and error
C. **Learning by Imitation**
D. Learning by insight

**Q.111: The pioneer of identifying individual differences was_____?**
A. Skinner
B. Asubel
C. **Francis Galton**
D. Watson

**Q.112: At which stage of cognitive development (piagetian) the child develops object permanence_____?**
A. Formal Operational
B. Sensor-motor
C. Pre-Operational
D. **Concrete-Operational**

**Q.113: Hierarchy of needs was presented by_____?**
A. Piaget
B. **Maslow**
C. Gardner
D. Skinner

**Q.114: The process of helping individual make life adjustment at home, school and other phases of life is called**
A. Aid
B. Counseling
C. Advice
D. **Guidance**

**Q.115: The process of Adaptation in piagetian Cognit Development theory is_____?**
A. Accommodation and Recognition
B. Assimilation and Recognition
C. Accommodation and Interpretation
D. **Assimilation and Accommodation**

**Q.116: Model of eight types of learning was designed by____?**
A. Bruner
B. Ivon Pavlov
C. **Gagne**
D. None of these

**Q.117: Piaget presented the theory of____?**
A. Moral Development
B. **Cognitive Development**
C. Psychomotor Development
D. None of these

**Q.118: Which is basic (born) emotion?**
A. Fighting
B. Surprise
C. Withdrawal
D. **Fear**

**Q.119: The ability to think in novel and unusual ways is called____?**
A. **Creativity**
B. Positive Thinking
C. Problem solving
D. Intelligence

**Q.120: Interests, skills. attitudes, appreciation, achievements are primarily the product of____?**
A. Process
B. **Learning**
C. Growth
D. Development

**Q.121: Law of learning associated with Reinforceme Operant Conditioning is____?**
A. Law of effect
B. Law of readiness
C. Law of exercise
D. **All of the above**

**Q.122: Carl Rogers presented____?**
A. Eclectic Counseling
B. **Person Centered Counseling**
C. Psychoanalytic Counseling
D. Directive Counseling

**Q.123: The name of the psychologist who said that most of the fears of human beings are Conditionally Learned____?**
A. Skinner
B. Thorndike
C. Pavlov
D. **Watson**

**Q.124: Founder of the Intelligence Tests was____?**
A. Sternberg
B. Thorndike
C. Guilford
D. **Binet**

**Q.125: Laws of learning were founded by____?**
A. Pavlov
B. Thorndike
C. Skinner
D. **Watson**

**Q.126: Cognitive learning theory is known as_____?**
A. Association theory
B. Connectionism theory
C. Social learning theory
D. **Information processing theory**

**Q.127: The I.Q of the gifted children is_____?**
A. **140 and above**
B. From 110 to 120
C. From 120 to 130
D. From 130 to 139

**Q.128: Psychoanalysis, a school thought in psychology was introduced by_____?**
A. Watson
B. Jung
C. **Freud**
D. Wundt

**Q.129: Age of pre-operational stage in piagetian cognitive Development theory is_____?**
A. From 11 years to adolescence
B. **From 2 to 7 years**
C. From 7 to 11 years
D. From birth to 2 years

**Q.130: Psychology is the study of_____?**
A. Reasoning
B. Environment
C. **Human Behaviour**
D. Inheritance

**Q.131: Face to face relationship in which one tries to solve th problem of the other is called_____?**
A. **Counselling**
B. Guidance
C. Both a and b
D. None of a and b

**Q.132: Guidance is helpful in_____?**
A. Making adjustments
B. Making choices
C. Solving problems
D. **All of the above**

**Q.133: Who developed the first intelligence test_____?**
A. Jones
B. Terman
C. Thorndike
D. **Binet**

**Q.134: First intelligence test was developed in_____?**
A. 1920
B. 1900
C. **1905**
D. 1910

**Q.135: Who is considered the father of guidance_____?**
A. Skinner
B. **Frank Parsons**
C. Kelley
D. Crow and crow

**Q.136: Guidance in education started in_____?**
A. 1920
B. 1900
C. **1905**
D. 1910

**Q.137: Stern formula to determine I.Q is_____?**
A. C.A/M.A x 100
B. **M.A x C.A x 100**
C. M.AC.A x 100
D. M.A/C.A x 100

**Q.138: Stern formula to determine I.Q is_____?**
A. C.A/M.A x 100
B. **M.A x C.A x 100**
C. M.AC.A x 100
D. M.A/C.A x 100

**Q.139: I.Q stands for____?**
A. Inner Quartile
B. Inner Quotient
C. **Intelligence Quotient**
D. Intelligence Quartile

**Q.140: The characteristics of pre-operational stage is_____?**
A. Animism
B. Egocentricism
C. **Both a and b**
D. None of a and b

**Q.141: The characteristic of sensory motor stage is_____?**
A. Ability of differentiate things
B. Evidence of thinking ability
C. Curiosity to know
D. **All of the above**

**Q.142: In cognitive development, adolescence is beginning of_____?**
A. **Formal operational stage**
B. Sensory motor stage
C. Pre-operational stage
D. Concrete operational stage

**Q.143: In cognitive development, late childhood is_____?**
A. Formal operational stage
B. Sensory motor stage
C. Pre-operational stage
D. **Concrete operational stage**

**Q.144: In the cognitive domain, early child hood is____?**
A. Concrete operational stage
B. Sensory motor stage
C. **Pre-operational stage**
D. Formal operational stage

**Q.145: In cognitive domain infancy is the stage of____?**
A. Formal operational stage
B. **Sensory motor stage**
C. Pre-operational stage
D. Concrete operational stage

**Q.146: "Out of sight, out of mind" is the characteristics of____?**
A. Formal operational stage
B. **Sensory motor stage**
C. Pre-operational stage
D. Concrete operational stage

**Q.147: Cognitive development means____?**
A. Emotional development
B. Social development
C. **Mental development**
D. Moral development

**Q.148: Development means change in____?**
A. Shape
B. Form
C. Structure
D. **All of the above**

**Q.149: Growth means an increase in_____?**
A. Weight
B. Size
C. Height
D. **All of the above**

**Q.150: Who says "Man is a conscious animal"_____?**
A. Freud
B. Sigmund Freud
C. J. B. Watson
D. **William Wundt and William James**

**Q.151: The word psychology is derived from_____?**
A. Italian Word
B. **Greek Word**
C. Latin Word
D. English Word

**Q.152: The meaning of the word psychology is_____?**
A. **Study of soul**
B. Study of mind
C. Study of behaviour
D. Study of conscious

**Q.153: Which type of growth of child is important_____?**
A. Moral
B. Physical
C. Mental
D. **a, b and c**

**Q.154: The IQ of mentally retarded child is_____?**
A. 120-140
B. **Below 90**
C. 90-110
D. 110-120

**Q.155: The LQ of average child is_____?**
A. 120-140
B. Below 90
C. **90-110**
D. 110-120

**Q.156: Who did discriminate the personality characteristics traits_____?**
A. Skinner
B. Maslow
C. Roger
D. **Gordon**

**Q.157: According to Roger, in problem solving the most important is_____?**
A. **Client**
B. Counsellor
C. Both a & b
D. None of a & b

**Q.158: The founder of client centred therapy was_____?**
A. J. S. Bruner
B. David Ausuble
C. **Carl Roger**
D. Gordon

**Q.159: According to humanistic approach, nature of man is_____?**
A. Creative
B. Capable of healthy growth
C. Good
D. **All above**

**Q.160: The founder of Huministic Approach is____?**
A. **Maslow**
B. David Ausubel
C. J. S. Bruner
D. Skinner

**Q.161: Concept of meaningful learning through structure content and discovery was presented by_____?**
A. Skinner
B. David Ausubel
C. Pavlof
D. **J. S. Bruner**

**Q.162: Concept of Meaningful learning through perception presented by_____?**
A. Skinner
B. **David Ausubel**
C. J. S. Bruner
D. Pavlof

**Q.163: Which one is not positive reinforcement____?**
A. **Punishment**
B. Advance increment
C. Best Teacher Award
D. Encouragement

**Q.164: Change in behaviour is due to reinforcement in____?**
A. **Operant conditioning**
B. Classical conditioning
C. Both a & b
D. None of a & b

**Q.165: Operant conditioning was presented by____?**
A. Thorndike
B. Pavlov
C. **Skinner**
D. Waston

**Q.166: Stimulus is necessary for response in_____?**
A. Operant conditioning
B. **Classical conditioning**
C. Both a & b
D. None of a & b

**Q.167: According to behaviourism, which one is important for change in behaviour_____?**
A. **Environment**
B. Inheritance
C. Attitude
D. None of above

**Q.168: Permanent change in behaviour as a result of experience is_____?**
A. Innovation
B. **Learning**
C. Education
D. Experiment

**Q.169: Emotional development is effected by_____?**
A. Quarreling parents
B. Fear
C. Restrictions
D. **All above**

**Q.170: Whose role is important in moral development_____?**
A. Teachers
B. Parents
C. Peers
D. **All above**

**Q.171: Child thinks logically in_____?**
A. Sensori motor stage
B. Formal operational stage
C. Pre operational stage
D. **Concrete operational stage**

**Q.172: Child describes himself unsystematically in_____?**
A. Formal operational stage
B. Sensori motor stage
C. **Pre operational stage**
D. Concrete operational stage

**Q.173: Child forgets the things out of sight in_____?**
A. Formal operational stage
B. **Sensori motor stage**
C. Pre operational stage
D. Concrete operational stage

**Q.174: 27. Period from 12 years and onwardin development is_____?**
A. **Formal operational stage**
B. Sensori motor stage
C. Pre operational stage
D. Concrete operational stage

**Q.175: Period starting from 7-12 years in development is_____?**
A. Formal operational stage
B. Sensori motor stage
C. Pre operational stage
D. **Concrete operational stage**

**Q.176: Period starting from 2-7 years in cognitive developme_____?**
A. Formal operational stage
B. Sensori motor stage
C. **Pre operational stage**
D. Concrete operational stage

**Q.177: Period starting from birth to two years in cognit development is_____?**
A. Concrete operational stage
B. **Sensori motor stage**
C. Pre operational stage
D. Formal operational stage

**Q.178: How many stages of cognitive development ar described by Jean Piaget_____?**
A. **4**
B. 3
C. 5
D. 6

**Q.179: Cognitive development deals with_____?**
A. Emotion
B. **Mind**
C. Body
D. Society

**Q.180: Which one is not the environmental factor____?**
A. Light
B. Diet
C. Water
D. **Height**

**Q.181: Which is not the hereditary factor_____?**
A. Eye colour
B. Colour
C. Height
D. **Diet**

**Q.182: Period starting from 13 years to 19 years is_____?**
A. Adulthood
B. Pre-natal period
C. Neonate period
D. **Adolescence**

**Q.183: Period starting from birth to two weeks is____?**
A. **Neonate period**
B. Adolescence
C. Pre-natal period
D. Adulthood

**Q.184: Period starting from Zygote to 250-300 days is_____?**
A. Adulthood
B. **Pre-natal period**
C. Neonate period
D. Adolescence

**Q.185: Sensory disabilities are studied in_____?**
A. **Psycho-physical Method**
B. Observation Method
C. Experimental Method
D. Development Method

**Q.186: Growth of children is studied in___?**
A. Psycho-physical Method
B. Observational Method
C. Experimental Method
D. **Development Method**

**Q.187: Study of behaviour under controlled conditions is_____?**
A. Psycho-physical Method
B. Observation Method
C. **Experimental Method**
D. Development Method

**Q.188: Method in which keen study of any event or be is made is_____?**
A. Psycho-physical Method
B. **Observation Method**
C. Experimental Method
D. Development Method

**Q.189: Variables other than, independent variable whic effect dependent variable are called_____?**
A. Independent variable
B. **Relevant variable**
C. Dependent variable
D. None of above

**Q.190: The variable which is effected by independent var is called_____?**
A. Independent variable
B. Relevant variable
C. **Dependent varial**
D. None of above

**Q.191: The variable whose effect is sought is called_____?**
A. **Independent variable**
B. Relevant variable
C. Dependent variable
D. None of above

**Q.192: Classical conditioning was presented by_____?**
A. Dewey
B. **I van, P. Pavlov**
C. B.F. Skinner
D. J.B. Waston

**Q.193: How many factors effect growth_____?**
A. 5
B. **2**
C. 3
D. 4

**Q.194: Life of an individual starts from_____?**
A. Membrane
B. Nucleus
C. **Zygote**
D. Cell

**Q.195: Independent variable is applied to_____?**
A. Control Group
B. **Experimental Group**
C. Both a & b
D. None of a & b

**Q.196: Child Development study is useful for_____?**
A. Examiners
B. **Teachers**
C. Parents
D. Administrators

**Q.197: How many groups are usually made in Experin method_____?**
A. 4
B. 5
C. 3
D. **2**

**Q.198: Concrete Operation occurs at the age of____?**
A. 6-12 years
B. 3-5 years
C. 4-6 years
D. **7-12 years**

**Q.199: The founder of Behaviourism is____?**
A. Plato
B. Maslow
C. Aristotle
D. **J. B. Watson**

**Q.200: The ability to solve problems or to adjust in the new environment is the definition of_____?**
A. Behaviour
B. Personality
C. **Intelligence**
D. All of these

# Cognition and Development (Answer Key)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. **D** | 2. **C** | 3. **B** | 4. **B** | 5. **C** | 6. **B** | 7. **C** | 8. **D** | 9. **D** | 10. **A** |
| 11. **A** | 12. **C** | 13. **A** | 14. **D** | 15. **C** | 16. **B** | 17. **D** | 18. **C** | 19. **C** | 20. **A** |
| 21. **A** | 22. **C** | 23. **D** | 24. **D** | 25. **C** | 26. **A** | 27. **A** | 28. **D** | 29. **B** | 30. **D** |
| 31. **D** | 32. **A** | 33. **C** | 34. **D** | 35. **C** | 36. **A** | 37. **C** | 38. **D** | 39. **A** | 40. **C** |
| 41. **C** | 42. **B** | 43. **D** | 44. **C** | 45. **B** | 46. **D** | 47. **D** | 48. **B** | 49. **A** | 50. **D** |
| 51. **B** | 52. **D** | 53. **D** | 54. **D** | 55. **C** | 56. **D** | 57. **C** | 58. **B** | 59. **A** | 60. **A** |
| 61. **D** | 62. **A** | 63. **A** | 64. **B** | 65. **A** | 66. **C** | 67. **D** | 68. **D** | 69. **B** | 70. **C** |
| 71. **D** | 72. **A** | 73. **C** | 74. **D** | 75. **C** | 76. **C** | 77. **D** | 78. **A** | 79. **D** | 80. **C** |
| 81. **D** | 82. **B** | 83. **D** | 84. **D** | 85. **A** | 86. **D** | 87. **A** | 88. **D** | 89. **A** | 90. **C** |
| 91. **D** | 92. **D** | 93. **C** | 94. **A** | 95. **B** | 96. **A** | 97. **B** | 98. **C** | 99. **C** | 100. **B** |
| 101. **A** | 102. **A** | 103. **B** | 104. **D** | 105. **D** | 106. **C** | 107. **C** | 108. **C** | 109. **B** | 110. **C** |
| 111. **C** | 112. **D** | 113. **B** | 114. **D** | 115. **D** | 116. **C** | 117. **B** | 118. **D** | 119. **A** | 120. **B** |
| 121. **D** | 122. **B** | 123. **D** | 124. **D** | 125. **D** | 126. **D** | 127. **A** | 128. **C** | 129. **B** | 130. **C** |
| 131. **A** | 132. **D** | 133. **D** | 134. **C** | 135. **B** | 136. **C** | 137. **B** | 138. **B** | 139. **C** | 140. **C** |
| 141. **D** | 142. **A** | 143. **D** | 144. **C** | 145. **B** | 146. **B** | 147. **C** | 148. **D** | 149. **D** | 150. **D** |
| 151. **B** | 152. **A** | 153. **D** | 154. **B** | 155. **C** | 156. **D** | 157. **A** | 158. **C** | 159. **D** | 160. **A** |
| 161. **D** | 162. **B** | 163. **A** | 164. **A** | 165. **C** | 166. **B** | 167. **A** | 168. **B** | 169. **D** | 170. **D** |
| 171. **D** | 172. **C** | 173. **B** | 174. **A** | 175. **D** | 176. **C** | 177. **B** | 178. **A** | 179. **B** | 180. **D** |
| 181. **D** | 182. **D** | 183. **A** | 184. **B** | 185. **A** | 186. **D** | 187. **C** | 188. **B** | 189. **B** | 190. **C** |
| 191. **A** | 192. **B** | 193. **B** | 194. **C** | 195. **B** | 196. **B** | 197. **D** | 198. **D** | 199. **D** | 200. **C** |