

- How many stages of development, from birth to death, were proposed by Erikson
 - 1 Four
 - 2 Six
 - 3 **Eight**
 - 4 Twelve

- Which of the following individuals is a major theoretician of behavioural theory
 - 1 Jean Piaget
 - 2 Sigmund Freud
 - 3 **BF Skinner**
 - 4 DH Long

- Which one of the following IS NOT one of the levels of moral reasoning suggested by Kohlberg?
 - 1 pre-conventional
 - 2 **non-conventional**
 - 3 post-conventional
 - 4 conventional

- A _____ reinforcer is basic to biological functioning/ a _____ reinforcer satisfies a basic biological need
 - 1 **Primary**
 - 2 Secondary
 - 3 Tertiary
 - 4 Sensory

- Ivan Pavlov's observations of animal salivation led to the development of learning principles referred to as _____ conditioning
 - 1 operant
 - 2 Instrumental
 - 3 Habituation
 - 4 **Classical**

- Constructivism based on the premise that
 - 1 learning is a passive process of receiving information into mental frameworks.
 - 2 **knowledge is obtained, and understanding is expanded through active construction and reconstruction of mental frameworks**
 - 3 knowledge is obtained, and understanding is passively transmitted to learners by a knowledgeable teacher
 - 4 All of the above

- Providing a student with enough help to complete a task and then gradually decreasing the help as the learner becomes able to work independently is called
 - 1 shielding
 - 2 **scaffolding**
 - 3 reinforcing
 - 4 evaluating

- Looking back at something and thinking about what happened or why it happened, is practicing
 - 1 cognitive strategies
 - 2 **reflective thinking**
 - 3 problem solving
 - 4 critical thinking

- An instructional strategy in which learners work together in small groups to help one another achieve a common learning goal is called
 - 1 whole-class discussion
 - 2 **co-operative learning**
 - 3 scaffolding
 - 4 problem-based learning

- Knowledge about how to teach effectively in a particular discipline is referred to as
 - 1 general pedagogical knowledge
 - 2 **pedagogical content knowledge**
 - 3 knowledge about how people learn
 - 4 subject knowledge

- The two processes associated with changes based on adaptation in a child's schemes are
 - 1 Interpersonal and Intrapersonal convergence
 - 2 **Accommodation and assimilation**
 - 3 Divergency and convergence
 - 4 Heuristic and algorithmic

- A child must be in the _____ stage of cognitive development in order to engage in abstract thinking.
 - 1 concrete operational
 - 2 symbolic interaction
 - 3 **formal operations**
 - 4 post-conventional

- The Eriksonian crisis in which a child must learn to function in society (e.g. school, with friends, as a member of the family), is the stage of
 - 1 Repression versus sublimation
 - 2 Trust versus mistrust
 - 3 **Industry versus Inferiority**
 - 4 Self versus other

- An Individual's sense of who he is and what his unique qualities are, is referred to as the Individual's
 - 1 self-actualization
 - 2 ego-concept
 - 3 **self-concept**
 - 4 perceived self

- Which one of the following Individuals is a major theoretician of the cognitive development of the child?
 - 1 **Jean Piaget**
 - 2 Sigmund Freud
 - 3 BF Skinner
 - 4 KG Franks

- Knowledge about the fundamental concepts, principles and relationships that define your subject IS referred to as
 - 1 general pedagogical knowledge
 - 2 pedagogical content knowledge
 - 3 knowledge about how people learn
 - 4 **knowledge about your subject**

- Which of following is associated with a teacher-centred approach.
 - 1 Small-group discussion
 - 2 **Direct Instruction**
 - 3 Co-operative learning
 - 4 Problem-solving

- "Grounding" a child for misbehaviour IS an example of
 - 1 negative reinforcement
 - 2 shaping
 - 3 **punishment**
 - 4 All of the above

- Which one of the following is MOST consistent with the position of BF Skinner?
 - 1 Learning principles apply to all animals
 - 2 Learning principles for lower order animals are different from higher order animals
 - 3 Learning principles for humans are different from principles for other animals
 - 4 **None of the above**

- Which one of the following IS NOT a characteristic of an effective teacher?
 - 1 Confidence
 - 2 Knowledgeable
 - 3 Resourceful and Inventive
 - 4 **Perfectionistic**

- Making learning significant for students Includes the element of
 - 1 high expectations
 - 2 deep understanding
 - 3 **connectedness**
 - 4 Intellectual quality

- If a child's new experiences or Information do not fit an existing scheme, according to Piaget, the child must employ the process of
 - 1 Cognitive divergence
 - 2 Self-monitoring
 - 3 **Accommodation**
 - 4 Prototyping

- An Individual's sense of who he/she IS and what his/her unique qualities are, is referred to as the individual's
 - 1 self-actualisation'
 - 2 ego-concept
 - 3 **self-concept**
 - 4 perceived self

- The conventional level of reasoning, Judgement of right or wrong is based on.
 - 1 **Society's law**
 - 2 Abstract reasoning
 - 3 Rewards and punishments
 - 4 Means-end analysis

- A gender-fair classroom can be created by
 - 1 Encouraging the learners to use sexist language
 - 2 Excluding learners from experiencing a variety of gender roles
 - 3 **Modelling the behaviour, you want the learners to adopt**
 - 4 Examining the principal's attitudes and behaviour for possible gender bias

- The desire to attain one's full potential as a human reflects the need for
 - 1 **Self-actualization**
 - 2 Self-esteem
 - 3 Psychological closure
 - 4 Spirituality

- In effective learning environments, all students.
 - 1 Are taught in exactly the same way
 - 2 **Are offered the same level of support**
 - 3 Are expected to succeed in the same way
 - 4 None of the above

- Which of the following reflect a modern model of effective teaching practices?
 - 1 The Productive Pedagogy's Model
 - 2 **The Quality Teaching Model**
 - 3 The Quality Outcomes, Teaching and Learning Mode
 - 4 All of the above

- An Instructional strategy, in which learners work together in small groups to help one another achieve a common learning goal is called.
 - 1 Whole-class discussion
 - 2 **Co-operative learning**
 - 3 Scaffolding
 - 4 Problem-based learning

- Learning that occurs automatically, through every day experiences and often involving a lot of trial and error is called
 - 1 Accidental learning
 - 2 Intentional learning
 - 3 **Incidental learning**
 - 4 Non-intentional learning.

- Which memory store holds information for the shortest duration.
 - 1 **Sensory memory**
 - 2 Short term memory
 - 3 Long term memory
 - 4 Explicit memory

- Which one of the following is not the criticism of Kohlberg's model of moral development?
 - 1 The moral dilemmas used unsolvable
 - 2 It is biased against women
 - 3 **It is culturally biased**
 - 4 All of the above were cited

- The most fundamental needs in Maslow hierarchy of needs are:
 - 1 **Physiological**
 - 2 Safety
 - 3 Security
 - 4 Libidinal

- Knowledge that enables you to teach in ways that are consistent with principles of development and educational psychology and neuroscience is referred to as
 - 1 General pedagogical knowledge
 - 2 Pedagogical content knowledge
 - 3 **Knowledge about how people learn**
 - 4 Knowledge about your subject

- which one of the following is NOT a dimension of the Quality Teaching Model (QTM)?
 - 1 **Quality teaching**
 - 2 Focusing on intellectual quality
 - 3 Creating a quality learning environment
 - 4 Making learning significant for students

- The following is NOT one of Bloom's (1995) domains for grouping learning outcomes:
 - 1 **Spiritual domain**
 - 2 Cognitive domain
 - 3 Psychomotor domain
 - 4 Affective domain

- Teachers are discouraged from using problem solving as a teaching strategy if:
 - 1 **Their learners lack the basic skills to work independently**
 - 2 The outcomes of their lessons are readily related to the issues beyond the classroom.
 - 3 The aim is to base teaching on real issues that are of interest to the learners.
 - 4 All of the above.

- Which statement does not reflect people who are effective problem solvers?
 - 1 Have imagination
 - 2 Focus on learning, not just on solving problems.
 - 3 Are open minded
 - 4 **Are not challenged by the unknown.**

- As a teacher you must not use whole-class discussions if:
 - 1 You want to help that learners see their ideas are valued.
 - 2 You want to monitor learners' learning as it occurs.
 - 3 **There is insufficient time for learners to explore a range of ideas.**
 - 4 You want learners to explore a broad range of perspectives on an issue.

- Which one of the following is NOT one of the basic phenomena associated with operant conditioning?
 - 1 Shaping
 - 2 Extinction
 - 3 **Centration**
 - 4 All of the above

- Which of the following Eriksonian crises is likely to be experienced during the same time that formal operations unfold?
 - 1 Autonomy versus shame or doubt
 - 2 Industry versus inferiority
 - 3 **Identity versus role diffusion**
 - 4 Initiative versus guilt

- A well run whole-class discussion is an orderly process of group interaction in which learners are not:
 - 1 **Seeking to find "correct" answer to any question.**
 - 2 Exchanging ideas.
 - 3 Listening to a variety of points of view.
 - 4 Expressing and exploring their own views.

- Which one of the following is NOT one of the simple rules for classroom discussions?
 - 1 All contributions will be valued, and none will be ridiculed.
 - 2 All contributions should be relevant to the topic.
 - 3 **More than one person may speak at a time.**
 - 4 All of the above.