Edu 201 Quiz 1 File

MOHSAN ALI

1 Which of following is the basic assumption of situated cognition theory?

Conditioning shape behavior

Knowledge is contextual and activity based

Learning is independent from context

Learning can be studied by focusing on stimuli and response

2 Analytic style prefers?

Concepts

Facts

Details

Procedures

3 in operating conditioning the specific object or event that modifies a behavior?

Stimulus

Response

Consequence

Reflex

4 Teacher must create classroom environment where students are positive and?

Unlogical

Evaluate

Judgmental

Non Unlogical

5 who conducted the universal Little Albert experiment?

B. F Skinner

Ivan Pavlov

Edward Thorndike

John Waston

6 _____ argued the human possess unique qualities

Bruner

Collin

Maslow

Smith

7__ gives language and a conceptual framework for understanding?

Cognition

Learning Theories

Social norms

Affective domain

8 in situated cognition theory the knowing is attached with?

Thinking

Processing

Doing

Evaluate

9 which teaching approach is preferred inn Montessori education?

Teacher centered

Child centered

Content centered

None of the given option

10 which of following is benefit of knowing style?

Maximize a student learning potential

Succeed on all educational levels

Understanding how to best study

All of the option

11 according to hierarchy of needs physiological needs are our

Emotional needs

Cognitive needs

Bodily needs

Esteem needs

12 Teachers provide ____ so that the learning can accomplish certain task

Support

Scaffolds

Frame

Platform

Watson was a ___ psychologist

American

Russian

Asian

British

13 Egocentric thinking is_____

Begins to use language

Difficulty seeing things from other viewpoints

Classifies objects by single features

Develops capability of symbolic thought

14 According to piaget humans cannot be given ____ which they immediate understand to use

Information

Ideas

Practices

Experiments

15 The goal of the educator is for the student to become an independent learner and _____

Problem solver

Goal achiever

Disturbance handler

Leader

16 The process by which individual uses his experience to handle a similar situation existing now is called

Accommodation

Rhetorical situation

Obstacle evaluation

Situational modification

17 ____ learning theory influence how students interact in the classroom

Trait

Personality

Cognitive

Affective

18 The argument of situated cognition is that all knowledge is situated in _____

Perception

Activity

Concrete examples

Abstraction

19 _____ education separate between knowledge and doing

Tradition

Modern

Distance

Open

20 Conservation is the feature of _____ stage

Sensorimotor

Preoperational

Concrete operational

Formal operation

GRAND QUIZ FILE

21In which learning style the collection of information is easier?

a) Visual
b) Auditory
c) Read/write
d) Kinesthetic

22 Situated theory claims that knowledge does not transfer between
a) Tasks
b) Objects
c) People
d) Ideas

23 Situated cognition produce knowledge through
a) Activity
b) Logic
c) Sequence
d) Abstraction

24 Maslow suggested that our needs are arranged in hierarchy from bottom to up in an order
a) Physiological, security, belongings, esteem and self-actualization
b) Esteem, Physiological, security, belongings, esteem and self-actualization and esteem
c) Self-actualization, Physiological, security, belongings, esteem
d) Belongingness, Physiological, security, self-actualization, esteem

25 All of our genetic knowledge is embedded in
a) Schema
b) Brain
c) LTM
d) STM

26 In --------the first intelligence test was developed.
a) 1901
b) 1902
c) 1903
d) 1904

27 ------is a process that involves sensing various aspects of a person.
a) Perception
b) Conceptualization
c) Generalization
d) Abstraction

28 ------investigated the hidden side of children's mind.
a) Piaget
b) Pavlov
c) Skinner

d) Watson

29 What are three reasons people forget?

a) Fading, interferences, interactive interferences
b) Deep processing, interference, rehearsals
c) Decay, deep processing ,rehearsals
d) Repression, processing ,rehearsals

30 Humanism developed as a response to which two dominant perspectives in psychology

a) Psychoanalysis and positive psychology
b) Neuroscience and Psychoanalysis
c) Cognitive psychology and behaviorism
d) Positive psychology and Psychoanalysis

31 Building the blocks of knowledge is called

a) Schema
b) Assimilation
c) Adaptation
d) Accommodation

32 -----is a process of behavior modification.

a) Conditioning
b) Visualization
c) Fading
d) abstraction

33 Teacher must develop knowledge and skills from

a) Simple to complex
b) Complex to Simple
c) Moderate to simple
d) Moderate to complex

34 The duration of age of concrete operational stage

a) Birth to 2 years
b) 2 to 7 years
c) 7 to 11 years
d) 11 years and above

35 ----- explores mind from perspective of process.

a) Sociocultural
b) Behaviorism
c) Construction
d) Cognitivist

36 Students are --- to learn because they can get a reward.

a) Moved
b) Starred
c) Motivated
d) Drives

37 --- is and inquiry oriented lesson format in which most of all information that learner work with comes from a web.

a) Problem based learning

b) Web quests
c) Inquiry based learning
d) All of above

38 The VARK model suggest that four types of learners visual, auditory, read/write, and what?
a) Aesthetic
b) Minetic
c) Cumulative
d) Kinesthetic

39 --- is an ongoing process.
a) Schema
b) Assimilation
c) Accommodation
d) Adaptation

40 Which of the following is not a quality of self-actualized person?
a) Acceptance and realism
b) Peak experience
c) The journey towards achieving bigger goals
d) Lack of self confidence and trust

Q.No.41.The key limitations such as time consuming expensive extensive training and Lack of structure are closely associated with which of following learning Paradigm?

A. Behaviorism B. Cognition C. constructivism D. Gestalt psychology

Q.No.42. Maslow's hierarchy of needs includes all of the following categories except?

A. self-activism B. esteem needs C. affiliation/affection D. nested need

Q.No.43. which of the following in true about learning style?

A. individual differ in how they learn.

B. instruction is best provided in a format that matches the performances. C. students learning styles can change and develop.

D. all of the option

Q.No.44 .uses own imagination for problem solving.

A. accommodator B. diverge C. assimilator D. corrective

Q.No.45. Teacher provide……so that the learner can accomplish certain tasks.

A. support B. scaffolds C. frame D. platform

Q.No.46. Spontaneously is the characteristic of…….people.

A. self-actualized B. intellectual C. positive D. self-esteemed

Q.No.47. Cognitive theories focus on the……..of students learning processes.

A. concentration B. perception C. ideas D. FactsQ.No.48.are more specific that dimensions.

A. elements B. variables C. aspects of variables D. concepts

Q.No.49. the process by which an individual noses experience (Stored memories) in Handle a similar situation existing now is called?

A. situational modification B. perceptual load

C. phonological processing D. rehearsal loop

Q.No.50. The VARK model suggests four types of learners visual auditory Reading/writing and what?

A. aesthetic B. mimetic C. cumulative D. kinesthetic

Q.No.51. these are…….basic components to Cognitive Theory.

A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5

Q.No.52. According to Kolb Model active experimentation means?

A. having an experience B. reflecting on the experience C. planning/trying out what you have learned D. none

Q.No.53. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a model of understanding human needs is a Particular order from……needs of bottom to…….needs at the top.

A. safety/physiological B. physiological esteem

C. physiological/self-actualization D. esteem/physiological

Q.No.54. A learning paradigm that consider reasoning problem solving and information Processing as more appropriate for explaining examples forms of learning.

A. Behaviorism B. cognitivist C. constructivism D. Gestalt psychology

Q.No.55.developed a list of perceptual factors.

A. Fleming B. Montessori C. Smith D. Piaget

Q.No.56. About 60 % of people are learners.

A. auditory B. visual C. global D. concrete

Q.No.57. Prompt students to formulate their own questions is called…….

A. interview B. inquiry C. deduction D. induction

Q.No.58. There are…..levels of Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

A. Four B. five C. six D. seven

Q.No.59. Global learners use…….

A. images B. logics C. analysis D. intuition

Q.No.60. The students think about their performance and try to make links between Previous experience of learning. This is the example…….

A. concrete experience B. reflective observation

C. abstract conceptualization D. active experimentation

Q.No.61. which of the following statement is most correct about learning?

A. a process that brings in only cognitive experiences

B. a process that brings in only environmental experiences

C. a process that brings in only emotional experiences

D. a process that brings together cognitive and environmental experiences

Q.No.62. According to the information processing theory information moves

From……to working memory to long tern memory.

A. automatically B. chunking C. cognitive load D.

Q.No.63. Learning as product focuses on?

A. outcome B. productive C. process D. none

Q.No.64.occurs when new object does not fit into existing or the old schema?

A. assimilation B. accommodation C. scaffolding D. autonomous

Q.No.65. Behavioral learning theory is the study of……behavior.

A. internal B. external C. negative D. positive

Q.No.66. Who conducted the controversial "Little Albert" experiment?

A. B.F Skinner B. Ivan Pavlov C. Edward Thorndike D. John Watson

Q.No.67. In which type of inquiry the learner is given with the problem only?

A. open B. guided C. structure D. confirmation

Q.No.68. There are types of ordering styles.

A. Two B. three C. four D. five

Q.No.69. Teacher must plan the lessons that connect areas of…….

A. cognition B. intellect C. learning D. activity

Q.No.80. There are…….information styles.

A. Two B. three C. four D. five

Q.No.81. Situated theory claims that knowledge does not transfer between the……..

A. tasks B. objects C. people D. ideas

Q.No.82. In situated cognition theory the knowing is attached with……

A. thinking B. processing C. doing D. evaluating

Q.No.83. Critiques of situated cognition says that theory can not account for learning Through.

A. abstraction B. construct C. generalization D. thought

Q.No.84……..focuses on objectively observe behaviors.

A. socio structure B. constructivism C. cognition D. behaviorism

Q.No.85. Teacher must involve students in…. of importance and worthiness.

A. abstractions B. activities C. sequencing D. evaluation

Q.No.86. Perceptual strength relates to auditory visual or……learning.

A. kinesthetic B. global C. analytic D. sequential

Q.No.87. Operant conditioning, in construct with classical conditioning emphasizes events (such as punishment and reward) that occurs?

A. before the behavior B. after the behavior

C. during the behavior D. none

Q.No.88.is a process of behavior modification.

A. conditioning B. visualization C. fading D. abstraction

Q.No.89.is not uniquely human.

A. learning B. education C. assessment D. instruction

Q.No.90. If you like information to be presented as charts graphs and flow charts, your

Learning style would be?

A. visual B. auditory C. read/write D. kinesthetic

Q.No.91…….is to look for information and resources.

A. exploration B. experimentation C. situation D. none

Q.No.92. Experiences enable individuals to create…..metal models of the world.

A. scheme B. assimilation C. accommodation D. adaption

Q.No.93. There are……broad domains if learning theories.

A. Two B. three C. four D. five

Q.No.95…….also expand and change in time due to acquisition of new information.

A. schemata B. perceptions C. plans D. graphs

Q.No.96…….learners learn through their physical senses.

A. abstract B. concrete C. perceptual D. global