EDU302 Quiz # 3 File by Tanveer Online Academy

Questions	Answers
In 1900s which subject was taught to improve student's ability to memorize, think and reason?	Latin
The ability to make or do something new that is also useful or valued by others is known as:	Creativity
In which type of positive transfer of learning previously learnt capability is used in solving a similar problem in a different context?	Lateral Transfer
The process in which something previously learnt influences current learning is known as:	Transfer of learning
The children who are unable to generalize from one situation to the other are consider as:	Mentally retarded
In which type of positive transfer previously learnt capability helps in learning more complex material in the same area?	Vertical Transfer
Outlining information is basically a form of the more general strategy of _____, or writing down key ideas and terms from a reading or lecture.	Taking notes
Which kind of thinking is stimulated by open-ended questions which have many possible answers?	Divergent thinking
Telling or explaining previously organized information—usually to a group.	Lecture
Students who retain easily what have been heard are:	Gifted
A situation in which previous learning helps subsequent learning is known as	POSITIVE TRANSFER
A type of positive transfer which is due to the use of some learning strategies such as elaboration, imagery and cues is known as	General Transfer
Graphic depiction of relationships among a set of concepts, terms, or ideas; usually organized by the student, but not always.	Concept Maps
In which type of positive transfer specific similarities between the two tasks occur? For example, similarities in French and Spanish language in vocabulary, sentence structure, etc.	Specific Transfer
The ability in which analysis of complex and ambiguous situation is done and solution is found is known as	Critical Thinking

A situation in which prior learning interferes with subsequent learning is known as	**Negative Transfer**
Approach which involves speech reading (lip reading) and training students with hearing problem to use their limited hearing effectively is:	**Oral approach**
Which type of thinking requires skill at analyzing the reliability and validity of information, as well as the attitude or temperament to do so is known as	**Critical Thinking**
Who developed an alternative behavioral explanation of 'how transfer of learning occurs'?	**Thorndike and Woodworth**
At what stage girls seem to be stimulated to seek closeness in friendships due to their dependency on others:	**Adolescence**
Who has more influence on individuals in developing morals, values, and political beliefs?	**Parents**
Some children take time before they speak, evaluate alternative answers and give mostly correct responses, such children are known as:	**Reflective**
In stages of development, what is the age group of elementary grade students?	**9-12 years**
At which age boys are more likely to have adjustment problems as compared to girls?	**9-15 year**
Identify the characteristic of Preschool children:	**Active**
Most girls complete their growth spurt by the end of this period:	**Junior high school**
Primary grades include:	**1-3 grades**
Which type of thinking refers to the thinking on the surface?	**Concrete**
Which kind of students respond to a pattern as a whole?	**Thematic**
Who is the author of "Process of Education"?	**Jerome Burner**
Senior high school age limit is:	**16-18 years**
Some individuals (children) give quick and often incorrect responses, such individuals are known as:	**Impulsive**
Depression is the most common type of emotional disorder occurs in grades:	**Senior high school (10-12)**
A situation is which previous learning has no effect on subsequent, new learning is known as:	**Zero Transfer**
In stages of development, what is the age group of senior high school students?	**15-18 years**
Who developed an alternative behavioral explanation of 'how transfer of learning occurs'?	**Thorndike and Woods-worth**

In which type of positive transfer specific similarities between the two tasks occur? For example, similarities in French and Spanish language in vocabulary, sentence structure, etc.	**Specific Transfer**
In stages of development, what is the age group of primary grade students?	**6-9 years**
In stages of development, what is the age group of elementary grade students?	**9-12 years**
Which type of thinking refers to the thinking on the surface?	**Concrete**
Depression is the most common type of emotional disorder during:	**Adolescence**
Peers (age-follows) begin to influence them more than parents and teachers:	**Junior High School**
This is a transition period between concrete thinking and abstract thinking:	**Junior High School**
It is the ability to understand the relationship between intentions and actions of people:	**Interpersonal**
What would be the average age of boys in puberty?	**14 or 15**
In which century tough subjects like Latin, Greek and Geometry were taught to improve student's ability to memorize, think and reason?	**1900s**
In which type of positive transfer of learning previously learnt capability is used in solving a similar problem in a different context?	**Lateral Transfer**
In stages of development, what is the age group of preschool and kindergarten child?	**3-6 years**
In stages of development, what is the age group of junior high school students?	**12-14 years**
Which kind of students note details when they are exposed to the complex situation?	**Thematic**
What would be the average age of girls in puberty?	**11 or 12**
The age of individual at elementary grade is:	**9-12 year**
Type of thinking in which in depth thinking or knowledge is involved is known as:	**Concrete**
Direct and systematic teachings should be given at:	**Second grade**
At which stage teachers should use visual aids and concrete examples during teaching and avoid teaching metaphors, idioms and proverbs?	**Primary grades: 1, 2, and 3 (6-9 years)**

EDU401 Quiz 3 File by Tanveer Online Academy

- **Data have shown that private provision of education in Pakistan has also become a significant phenomenon in the _____ areas. Rural**
- **Some advocates of privatization are motivated by an _____ commitment to individual rights over government rights. Ideological**
- **The goal of _____ is to improve learners' and nations' abilities to deal effectively with population issues. Relevance**
- **In school programs, many of the population related decisions likely to be considered are those that will be made in the _____. Future**
- **Family, kin, peers and community play a dominant role in acquisition of a _____ demography. Folk**
- **In 1947 Pakistani state promised universal primary education as well as sought _____ to participate in realizing it. other actors**
- **Climate change jeopardizes efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially those related to_____. child welfare**
- **The stimulus to external efficiency is expected to come from _____ sources. Three**
- **many of the earlier _____ for school programs emphasized world and national issues Curricula**
- **Programs of _____ education can contribute to solve either the population or the educational problems faced by individuals and nations. Population**
- **Deciding how these systems can be responsive to the needs of learners in different parts of the country, in different racial and ethnic groups, in different social and economic classes is another problem for _____. population educators**
- **Population education is not an attempt to develop a new _____. Discipline**

- **The continued absence of which factor is appeared as one of the major barriers for further progress in conceptual and methodological development of population education? Research**
- **Beckett and Hager (2002) have given characteristics of practice based _____ learning. Informal**
- **Who says there is no such things as informal learning? Billet**
- **The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of 1992 confirmed the indispensability of children in achieving _____. sustainable development**

- There are some schools in Pakistan that teach music and _____. Liberal Arts
- A motivation for greater freedom of choice is to make the education system more _____. Accountable
- The growth of private schools received a serious setback due to government's drive for nationalization in 1972
- A comprehensive framework for evaluation has _____ criteria. Four
- Excess demand has grown because education has become more important for social and economic betterment.
- In 2000, international community exerted pressure on Pakistan for achieving _____. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- Equity can be assessed in terms of _____. Inputs
- After demand-side pressure, _____ pressure is second most important for privatization. Supply-side
- Social goods are created through communal activities, this is called as _____. common schooling
- Equity can also be assessed in terms of _____. Outcomes
- _____ criteria refers to the maximization of educational results for any given resource constraint. Productive Efficiency
- assessment of learning and student _____ shape an idea of overall quality of education. Achievement
- _____ learning may be intentional but in most cases it is non-intentional (or incidental / random). Informal
- All people are population _____. Actors
- _____ education occurs when a teacher has the authority to determine that people designated as requiring knowledge effectively learn a curriculum taken from a pre-established body of knowledge: Formal
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- Developing nations average annual growth rates of _____ per cent: 2.5
- EU's definitions are related with the context of _____ policy. Life-Long Learning
- There are _____ models of Education. 4
- In the "World Population Plan of Action", _____ rights are recognized. women's
- It is difficult to make a clear distinction between formal and informal learning as there is often a crossover between the two: McGivney
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- _____ population shifts place an extra burden both on the area receiving inhabitants: Migratory
- Learning that is not provided by an education or training institution and typically does not lead to certification. Non-Formal

- **Learning typically provided by an education or training institution, structured (in terms of objectives, learning time or learning support) and leading to certification. Formal**
- **How many dimensions of non-formal learning in Eraut's are there? 4**
- **Implementing mother tongue as medium of instruction is possible only in _____ communities: Homogenous**
- **One of the goals of _____ is to assist learners to identify, examine and understand their folk demography: population education**
- **Billet sees learning as _____ in human activity. Ubiquitous**
- **To report an average world population growth rate at present of _____ percent is misleading. 2**
- **The status of women and girls is a subject of particular concern today within the general area of social _____. Justice**
- **Today most people associate the word population with _____. Growth**
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- **Industrialized nations struggle with unprecedented _____ threats to health: man-made**
- **Eraut's definition of non-formal learning is based on an _____ into learning in the workplace. Investigation**
- **_____ presented five features of formal learning: Eraut**
- **In the developing world, however, death rates have _____ rapidly only in the last few decades of this century: dropped**
- **_____ Model is starting in the mother tongue, and continuing to national language immersion: Assimilation**
- **Family, kin, peers and community play a dominant role in acquisition of a _____ demography: Folk**
- **Colley, Hodkinson and Malcom see teacher as _____ in formal learning. Authority**
- **The sum of the decisions of people shapes the nature of population: forces**
- **Planners of population education activities must identify the level of _____. Aggregation**
- **The consideration of population problems cannot be reduced to the analysis of _____ trends only. Population**
- **According to Colley, Hodkinson and Malcom _____ learning is low status. formal learning**
- **Educational institutions in all countries should be encouraged to expand their _____ to include a study of population dynamics and policies. Curricula**
- **Which of the following is NOT a learning type? Unformal**
- **Eraut's definition of non-formal learning is based on an _____ into learning in the workplace. Investigation**
- **In terms of health care, developing nations continue to concentrate on _____ infant mortality: decreasing**

- **_____ growth is not the sole reason for the world's food problem: population**
- **_____ or further education occurs when learners opt to acquire further knowledge or skill by studying voluntarily with a teacher. Non-formal**
- **Colley, Hodkinson and Malcom say that formal learning is open for _____. All**
- **The aim of population decision making is to increase understanding of the _____ between macro and micro units of the society. inter-relationships**
- **in informal learning the context is _____. Specific**
- **Informal learning is not only more common, but also more effective than formal learning, is according to _____. Beckett and Hager (2002)**
- **According to Billet, _____ learning is more common and also more effective than formal learning. Informal**
- **_____ has strong objections to the term informal because all learning takes place within social organizations: Billet**
- **For formal learning there is _____ timeframe, as per Colley, Hodkinson and Malcom. Fix**
- **In the sixteenth century in England the word population was used as synonym for _____. Devastation**
- **As a result of external production, the _____ have not been able to prepare even basic elementary readers in any of the mother tongues: Textbook Boards**
- **Which of the following is NOT among the five features of formal learning of Eraut: High load of knowledge**
- **Few individuals make _____ -related decisions outside a group context: population**