Quiz no 1

1. Conscious blocking of memory is known as:

   a) **Suppression** b) repression c) backward interference d) forward interference

2. Development refers to a process of change in growth and capability over time, as function of both maturation and interaction with the environment. Is defined by

   a) Hurlock b) crow and crow c) J.E Anderson d) **Liebert, Poulos and Marmor**

3. There are individual differences in development.

   a) True b) False

4. Do we indicate exactly in what proportion heredity and environment contribute to the development of an individual?

   a) Yes **b) No** c) both have equal proportion d) None of the above

5. The human being is never static comes under the elaboration of which principle?

   a) Development involves change b) development follows a pattern
   c) Development is a continuous process d) development is unique

6. Carroll represented the structure of intelligence as having----------

   a) THREE Tiers b) FOUR Tiers c) FIVE Tiers d) SIX Tiers

7. Development occurs in orderly manner and follows a certain sequences is the principle that

   a) Development is a continuous process **b) development follows a pattern**
   c) Development proceeds from general to specific d) All of above

8. The ability to understand and deal with people, objects, and symbols
   a) Learning b) training **c) intelligence** d) Maturation

9. Third tier of Carroll three stratum is about the

   a) General abilities b) Broad abilities c) specific abilities **d) narrow abilities**

10. "Any stimulus that assists the process of locating and recovering information stored in memory"

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a) Forward intelligence b) lack of association **c) retrieval cue** d) interference

11. Who defined as: GROWTH is change in size, in proportion, disappearance of old features and acquisition of new ones.

a) Hurlock b) crow and crow c) J.E Anderson d) Liebert, Poulos and Marmor

12. The example of individual test is:

a) **Stanford Binet Test** b) Wechsler Test

c) Gardner's Multiple intelligence Test d) None of above

13. Second tier of Carroll three stratum theory is about the:

a) General abilities **b) Broad abilities** c) specific abilities d) narrow abilities

14. Which aspect influence more on the emotional development of child?

a) Heredity b) nature **c) learning** d) this is yet debate

15. To reduce the ------- the difference between the new and existing knowledge must be highlighted during instruction and students be encouraged to remember both.

a) Interference b) forgetting c) information decay d) memory loss

16…… refers to changes in a developed organism due to the unfolding ripening of abilities, characteristics, traits and potentialities present at birth.

a) Maturation b) growth c) development d) All of above

17. Development implies overall changes in the individual.

a) True b) False

18. Ability to monitor and control our own behavior, emotions, thoughts and changing them according to the demand of situation is known as:

a) Self-regulation b) self **c) intelligence** d) All of above

19. Physical and intellectual development is not effected by genetic and environmental factors.

a) True **b) False**

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20. Forgetting old memories of your friends after learning their new numbers is the example of

a) Retroactive interference b) proactive interference c) forward interference d) none of above

21. Howard Gardner has divided intelligence in ----------categories.

a) 4 b) 6 **c) 8** d) 10

22. Forgetting information from short term memory can be explained using the theories of

a) Trace decay b) interference c) lack of association d) none of above

23. People with high ----------intelligence probably they are good at poems.

a) Logical mathematical **b) verbal linguistic** c) interpersonal d) intrapersonal

24. Retrieval Failure Theory also known as:

a) Forward interference b) interference theory

c) cue-dependent forgetting d) dependent forgetting

26. According to ----------growth refers to structural and physiological changes.

a) Hurlock **b) crow and crow** c) J.E Anderson d) Liebert, Poulos and Marmor

27. …….intelligence depends more heavily on basic information-processing skills-the ability to detect relationships among stimuli, the speed with which the individual can analyze information, and the capacity of working memory.

a) Crystallized **b) Fluid** c) intelligence d) All of the above

28. Process that humans use to explain the different degrees of adaptive success in people's behavior is called

a) Learning **b) intelligence** c) Maturation d) training

29. The ability to learn from experience, solve problems, and use our knowledge to adapt to new situations is known as:

a) Training b) learning c**) intelligence** d) Maturation

30. Type of group Test in measurement of intelligence is

a) Stanford Binet Test **b) Wechsler Test**

c) Gardner's Multiple intelligence Test d) None of above

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31. Motivated forgetting is based on

a) Erikson's Theory **b) Freud's Theory** c) Sternberg Theory d) gardener Theory

32. Growth cannot be measured

a) True **B) False**

33. Most development lists recognize that every characteristics we possess is due to

a) Nature b) nature **c) an interaction of nature and nature** d) either only nature or only nature

34. Growth is not different from development.

a) True **b) False**

35. The formula of IQ is currently known as

a) Derivation IQ b) IQ c) stand ford Binet IQ test d) all of above

36. Which aspect of human development relates to changes in the way an individual relates to others?

a) Physical development **b) social development**

c) Emotional development d) intellectual development

37. Photos, Music, Places, Smells and Objects are the example of
a) Interference **b) retrieval cues** c) links d) forgetting

38. The inability to retrieve previously stored information is known as
a) Loss of information b) lack of association **c) forgetting** d) all of the above

39. ----------denotes the changes in behavior due to training and or experiences.
a) growth b) training **c) Learning** d) development

40. We forget because we are not able to use the correct cues to retrieve or access information.
a) Trace Theory b) decay theory c) interference theory d**) retrieval failure theory**

41. There may be a break in the continuity of growth due to .....
a) nature **b) illness, starvation** c) economic, factors d) all of above

42. in emotional development of child ……and learning both play important role.
a) Maturation b) heredity c) training d) all of above

43. From the following which thing plays little role in physical development.
a) Training b**) learning** c) environment d) all of above

44. Development is concerned with growth as well as those changes in behavior which results from environmental situations was defined by

a) a) Hurlock b) crow and crow **c) J.E Anderson** d) Liebert, Poulos and Marmor

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45. In 1916, ---------- at Stanford University adapted Binet intelligence test for use with English-speaking school children

a) Gender b) Sternberg **c) lewis terman** d) cattell

46. Understanding other people emotional, social etiquettes and norms of the different situation is

a) verbal linguistics b) social intelligence

c) **Interpersonal intelligence** d) intrapersonal intelligence

47. Sternberg's (1997, 2001, 2002) triarchic theory of successful intelligence identifies …broad, interacting intelligences

a) one b) two **c) three** d) four

48. The process of being mature is the concept of

a) Growth b) development c) growth and development d) Maturation

49. Which aspect of development deals with a changes in the way individual becomes capable of understanding, expressing and controlling personal feelings

a) Physical development b) social development

c) Emotional development d) intellectual development

50. Which aspect of development deals with the change of mental processes becomes more complex and sophisticated?

a) Physical development b) social development

c) Emotional development **d) intellectual development**

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Quiz no 2

1. 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

a) Creativity b) Innovation
c) Critical thinking d) Problem solving

2. The ability to make or do something new that is also useful or valued by others is known as

a) Creativity b) Innovation
c) Critical thinking d) Problem solving

3...The ability in which analysis of complex and ambiguous situation is done and solution is found is known as

a) Creativity b) Innovation
c) Critical thinking **d) Problem solving**

4. In stages of development what is the age group of senior high school students?

a) 12-14 years b) 12-15 years
c) 12-16 years **d) 15-18 years**

5. In stages of development what is the age group of elementary grade students?

a) 6-9 years b) 9-10 years
c) 9-11 years **d) 9-12 years**

6. In stages of development what is the age group of junior high school students?

a) 9-12 years b) 12-13 years
c) 12-14 years d) 12-15 years

7. In stages of development what is the age group preschool and kindergarten child?

a) 1-2 years b) 2-3 years
c) 3-6 years d) 5-7 years

8. In stages of development what is the age group of primary grade students?

a) 3-6 years b) 6-7 years
c) 6-8 years **d) 6-9 years**

9. What would be average age of girls in puberty?

a) 10 or 11 **b) 11 or 12**
c) 11 or 13 d) 11 or 14

10. What would be average age of boys in puberty?

a) 11 or 1 b) 13 or 15
c) 14 or 15 d) 15 or 16

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11. In which type of positive transfer which is due to specific similarities between the two tasks, for example, similarities in French and Spanish language in vocabulary, structure sentence, etc.

a) Lateral transfer b) Vertical transfer
c) General transfer **d) Specific transfer**

12. Who develop an alternative behavioral explanation how transfer of learning occurs?

a) Havingshurst b) Erick Erikson
c) **Thorndike** and **Woodworth** **d)** Pavlove and skinner

13. When some students take time before they speak, evaluate alternative answers and give mostly correct responses are known as
a) Thematic
b) Impulsive
c) Reflective
d) Analytic
14. In 1990s which subject was taught to improve student's ability to memorize think and reason?
a) Latin
b) Psychology
c) Geology
d) Science

15. Telling or explaining previously organized information – usually to group is known as
a) Discussion method
b) Lecture method
c) Inquiry method
d) Concept mapping
16. Outlining is basically a form of the more general strategy of……., or writing down key ideas and terms from a reading or lecture.
a) Taking notes
b) Memorizing
c) Writing
d) Concept mapping
17. A situation in which previous learning helps subsequent learning
a) Positive transfer
b) Negative transfer
c) General transfer
d) Zero transfer
18. When some individuals give quick and often incorrect responses known as
a) Thematic
b) Impulsive
c) Reflective
d) Analytic

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19. in which type of positive transfer of learning previously learnt capability is used in solving a similar problem in a different context?

a) Lateral transfer

b) Vertical transfer

c) General transfer

d) Specific transfer

20. The process in which something previously learnt influences current learning is known as

a) Learning

b) Meta cognition

c) Transfer of learning

d) Transfer of knowledge

21. Which kind of thinking is stimulated by open-ended questions which have many possible answers?

a) Critical thinking

b) Divergent thinking

c) Convergent thinking

d) Creative thinking

22. At which grade depression is the most common type of emotional disorder?

a) Primary grades 1, 2 and 3

b) Elementary grades 4, 5 and 6

c) Junior high school 7, 8 and 9

d) Senior high school 10, 11 and 12

24. A situation is which previous learning has no effect on subsequent. New learning is known as

a) Positive transfer

b) Negative transfer

c) General transfer

d) Zero transfer

25.in which type of positive transfer previously learnt capability helps in learning more complex material in the same area?

a) Lateral transfer

b) Vertical transfer

c) General transfer

d) Specific transfer

26. which kind of students note details when they are exposed to the complex situation

a) Thematic

b) Impulsive

c) Reflective

d) Analytic

27. a type of positive transfer which is due to the use of *some learning strategies such as elaboration, imagery and cues is known as*

a) Lateral transfer

b) Vertical transfer

c) General transfer

d) Specific transfer

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28. which kind of thinking which is *focused, logical about ideas and experiences that lead to specific answers*?
a) Critical thinking
b) Divergent thinking
c**) Convergent thinking**
d) Creative thinking
29. who is author of process of education?
a) john dewy
b) Jerome burner
c) Aristotle
d) thorndike

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