



# 20 Most Important Child Development Questions for CTET 2018

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1. Who said, "Adolescence is a period of storm and stress"?
  - A. F. Skinner
  - B. Jean Piaget
  - C. Erikson
  - D. Granville Stanley Hall
2. What is the purpose of School based assessment?
  - A. Engages students and teachers in a classroom
  - B. Dilutes the accountability of board education
  - C. Helps all the student learn more through diagnosis
  - D. Readiness to learn
3. When a cook tastes food during cooking, it may be a kind to
  - A. Assessment of learning
  - B. Assessment for learning
  - C. Assessment and learning
  - D. Assessment as learning
4. The area of learning development comprises:
  - A. Communication, language and literacy
  - B. Problem solving, reasoning
  - C. Creative development
  - D. All of these
5. Which intelligence is also known as contextual intelligence?
  - A. Creative intelligence
  - B. Practical intelligence
  - C. Analytical intelligence
  - D. None of these
6. Illustrating the multifactor structure of intelligence, what was the basis of Gardner's multiple intelligence theory?
  - A. Arrangement of various factors in a hierarchical pattern.
  - B. Experiments in the field of neuropsychology and psychometric methods.
  - C. Works on the basis of convergent and divergent thinking.
  - D. Work on the basis of constructivism education.
7. Reema learns every lesson very quickly, but Teena takes longer to learn them. It denotes the development principle of -
  - A. General to specific
  - B. Continuity
  - C. Individual differences
  - D. Interrelationship
8. At primary level which of the following is the best way to address the learning difficulties of students?
  - A. Story telling method
  - B. Simple and interesting textbooks
  - C. Multiple teaching methods
  - D. Expensive and fancy study material
9. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of a child with learning disability?
  - A. Bullying other children and aggression
  - B. Difficulty in reading reversing words and spelling words correctly
  - C. An IQ below 50
  - D. Repeating same actions
10. Among which of the following is a scope of socialisation of child depends?
  - A. language development
  - B. Environment
  - C. Excitement level
  - D. Physical development
11. Auditory processing disorder (APD) is related to which of the following disability of a learner?
  - A. Speaking
  - B. Reading
  - C. Listening
  - D. Language
12. If a child leaves the words unfinished or omitting them when writing sentences then he/she is suffering from -
  - A. Dyspraxia
  - B. Dysgraphia
  - C. Dysclaculia
  - D. Dyslexia
13. **Direction:** Answer the following question by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

Our constitution provides the framework for sociological action for removal of disparity by\_\_

  - A. Writing the equality, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of religion
  - B. Empowering the state to make special provisions for historically disadvantage section like SC, ST and OBC.
  - C. Both (1) and (2)
  - D. None of these
14. What does it implies when students of disadvantaged groups should be taught along with normal student?
  - A. Integrated education
  - B. Inclusive education
  - C. Exclusive education
  - D. Special education

15. Which of the following is the personality trait of a deprived child?  
A. The feeling of insecurity and neuroticism are found in greater quantity and the self respect is negative.  
B. They have less time perspective.  
C. Deprivation restricts cognitive development and imbalance motivational forces of the child.  
D. Deprived children have no motivational instinct.
16. A gifted learner is categorized by which among the following traits?  
A. He gets violent when his desires are unfulfilled  
B. He can feel lesser enthused and tired if the class projects are not very challenging.  
C. He is extremely unpredictable  
D. He engages in ceremonial conducts like hand flapping, disturbing the ground, etc.
17. As a teacher in your class you observed a student who demonstrates high level of language development and verbal ability. In which category will you classify him?  
A. Moron  
B. Imbecile  
C. General intellectual ability  
D. Idiots
18. Mobility and Orientation training is associated with  
A. Students with hearing impairment  
B. Students with mental retardation  
C. Students with visual impairment  
D. Students with learning disability
19. Advantage of studying individual differences is to\_\_  
A. Satisfy individual differences among children  
B. Develop comparative resistance among children  
C. Generate feelings of competition among students  
D. Avoid class conflicts among the students
20. Dyscalculia is related to  
A. Reading disability  
B. Writing disability  
C. Numerical disability  
D. Reasoning disability

## ANSWERS

1. Ans. D.  
Granville Stanley Hall was a revolutionary American psychologist and educationist who presented a number of evolutionary theories related to childhood development. He said that "Adolescence is a period of storm and stress". Adolescence typically describes the years between ages 13 to 19 and can be considered the transitional stage from childhood to adulthood. However, the physical and psychological changes that occur in adolescence can start earlier, during the preteen or tween years (ages 9 through 12).
2. Ans. C.  
School based assessments (SBAs) help all students learn more through diagnosis. In an SBA, there is a team of teachers who work as per the requirement of the syllabus with the authority of developing or reviewing the present policies. SBAs are a type of project work.
3. Ans. B.  
Assessment for learning is associated with the formative and diagnostic method of evaluation. Testing of food during cooking is like an assessment for learning. Assessment for learning is the process of seeking and interpreting evidence for use by learners and their teachers to decide where the learners are in their learning, where they need to go and how best to get there. Assessment for learning is also known as formative assessment.
4. Ans. D.  
Learning means to gain knowledge, understanding, and skills. The area of learning development comprises:  
• Communication, language & literacy  
• Problem-solving, reasoning  
• Creative development  
• Personal, social and emotional development  
• Physical development  
• Knowledge and understanding of the world.

5. Ans. B.  
Practical intelligence is also known as contextual intelligence. In this type of intelligence the person learns well to manipulate his/her environment, and can aptly adjust in his environment.
6. Ans. B.  
In this theory Gardner has illustrated that the structure of intelligence is not singular rather it is multifactor. His theory works on the basis of the experiments conducted by him in the field of neuropsychology and psychometric methods. Initially Gardner propounded seven types of intelligence on the basis of various factors, later he added two more types, and in total it makes nine types of intelligence.
7. Ans. C.  
There is no fixed rate of development. All children will learn to speak is universal but the time at which each child starts speaking may vary. This is known as principle of individual differences. Individual differences are the variation or derivations among individuals in regard to a single characteristic or number of characteristics.
8. Ans. C.  
At primary level, the best way to address the learning difficulties of students is multiple teaching methods. It is very important for teachers to use the teaching methods according to the learning difficulties of children. For example, few students can have problem in pronouncing words while others may have in learning shapes, figures etc.
9. Ans. B.  
Difficulty in reading reversing words fluently and spelling words correctly is a learning difficulty where student mix up letters within words and words within sentences while reading and this learning difficulty is called Dyslexia. While bullying and repeating same actions are examples of having psychological issues. Also, having an IQ below 50 is a measure of Intelligence which does not necessarily indicate any learning disability. A child having high IQ can also possess learning difficulties.
10. Ans. B.  
Socialisation is a lifelong process of inheriting norms, customs and philosophies from the prevailing environment. It provides an individual with the necessary skills and habits that help him/her get accustomed to the given social environment. It is the process whereby individuals, especially children, become functioning member of a particular group and take on the values, behaviors and beliefs of the groups other members.
11. Ans. C.  
Auditory Processing Disorder (APD) - APD learners have the disorder related with listening. They struggle to remember or process what they hear and thus they do not like a story being read to them. They have poor listening comprehension and sensitive to sounds and have difficulty in filtering out background noises. To address such learners teacher should supplement with other senses and allow them 5-6 seconds to respond etc.
12. Ans. B.  
This disorder may cause learner to be tense and awkward when holding a pen or pencil, and even twist its body. Such learners have very poor handwriting and they are not able to improve. Learners with Dysgraphia often show other condition. These may include -
- a strong dislike of writing and drawing
  - Problems with grammar
  - a quick loss of energy and interest while writing
  - trouble writing down thoughts in a logical sequence
  - saying words out loud while writing
13. Ans. C.  
Our constitution provides the framework for sociological action for removal of disparity by writing the equality clauses, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, birth etc. and empowering the state to make special provisions for historically disadvantage section like SC, ST and OBC through positive discrimination.

14. Ans. B.  
Students of disadvantaged groups should be taught along with normal students. It implies inclusive education, which is a system under which all kinds of students come to learn together. In this type of education, the parents of students are also involved.
15. Ans. D.  
Deprivation can be of various types, deprivational experiences influence the time perspective also. High and prolonged deprivation affects future orientation very much because it formulates unexperienced situations.
16. Ans. B.  
Gifted children are defined by "Children who offer an indication of prodigious performance aptitude in the areas of intellectual, imaginative, leadership capacity, artistic, or specific academic fields, and who need facilities or activities not ordinarily given by the school to fully develop such extraordinary capabilities." So option B is correct regarding the gifted learner.
17. Ans. C.  
The above mentioned quality exhibits the intellectual ability of the learner, a learner who has high level of language development and verbal ability is intellectually stronger. These have general intellectual ability
18. Ans. C.  
Mobility and Orientation training is associated with students with visual impairment. Mobility means movement and orientation means specific positions. This training focus on instructing who are blind or visually impaired child to know where he/she is in space and where he/she wants to go. It enables the child to carry out a plan to get there (mobility). This training can work for schools, government agencies, private sectors.
19. Ans. A.  
There are many advantages of inclusions where both the students with special needs along with the other students in the classroom both benefit and satisfy individual differences among children. Research has shown positive effects for children with disabilities in areas such as reaching individualized education program (IEP) goal, improving communication and social skills, increasing positive peer interactions and the enhancement of social status.
20. Ans. C.  
Dyscalculia is difficulty in learning or comprehending arithmetic, such as difficulty in understanding numbers, learning how to manipulate numbers, and learning facts in mathematics. It is generally seen as a specific developmental disorder. Dyscalculia can occur in people from across the whole IQ range, often, but not always, involving difficulties with time, measurement, and spatial reasoning.



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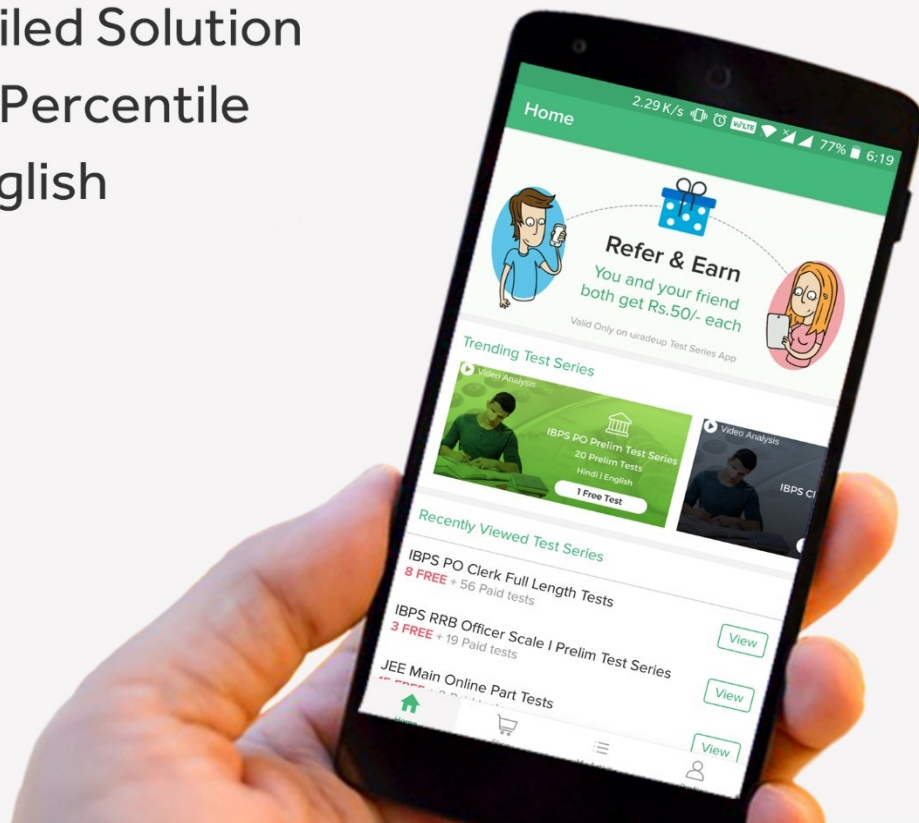
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