

EDU 302 Grand QUIZ

1. According to Bandura interaction of cognitive. Behavioral and environmental factors is known as

- Tn-archaic Theory
- **Reciprocal Determinism**
- Reciprocal Orientation
- Shared orientation

2. At which stage of development task theory individual will be able to achieve personal independence,

- **Middle Childhood**
- Adolescence
- Early adulthood
- Middle Adulthood

3. According to Erikson's Psychosocial theory which crisis and describes that child needs to learn cognitive abilities for the completion of tasks

- Trust vs Mistrust
- Identity vs. Role Confusion
- Initiative vs. Guilt
- **industriousness vs Inferiority**

4. According to Erikson, psychosocial theory, the age level of Intimacy vs. Isolation stage is:

- **18-35**
- 12-18
- 35-55
- 55+

5. Who was called as "the Mozart of Psychology,

- Jean Piaget
- **Vygotsky**
- Pavlov
- Skinner

6. In which year Vygotsky graduated from Moscow University?

- 1911
- 1913
- 1915
- **1917**

7. Which one of the following is NOT a form of intelligence, according to Gardner's Multiple Intelligence Theory?

- **The visual-auditory dimension**
- Logical mathematical intelligence
- Body Kinesthetic Intelligence
- Musical Intelligence

8. Which theory assumes that people learn from one another, via observation, imitation, and modeling?

- Theory of human development
- **Social learning Theory**
- Psychosocial Theory
- Behaviourisms

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9. In which discipline Vygotsky received graduation degree,

- **Law**
- Medical
- Psychology
- Sociology

10. In which year Bandura and Richard Walters published their work oil "social learning and personality development'?

- 1961
- 1962
- **1963**
- 1964

11. According to Erikson. What conflict is experienced during fifth stage (13-21 years)?

- **Identity versus Role confusion**
- Autonomy versus Shame
- Initiative versus Guilt
- Industry versus Inferiority

12. The ability to thinking about abstract ideas and situations is the key symbol of

- The Sensorimotor Stage
- The Preoperational Stage
- The Concrete Operational Stage
- **The Formal Operational Stage**

13. The Rorschach Ink Blot and Thematic Apperception Tests are examples of which personality assessment technique

- Objective methods
- Subjective methods
- **Projective methods**
- Psycho-Analytical Methods

14. According to Erikson. what conflict is experienced during seventh stage (40-65 years)?

- **Generativity versus Stagnation**
- Autonomy versus Shame
- Intimacy versus Isolation
- Industry versus Inferiority

15. In which type of learning behavior is strengthened by reinforcement and weakened by the punishment?

- Classical Conditioning

- **Operant Conditioning**

- Positive Conditioning
- Negative Conditioning

16. When Vygotsky was died?

- 1924
- **1934**
- 1944
- 1954

17. Understanding other people's emotions. social etiquettes and norms of the different situations is:

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- Verbal Linguistic
- Social Intelligence
- Intrapersonal Intelligence
- **Interpersonal Intelligence**

18. Both category of knowledge and the process of obtaining that knowledge includes in

- **Schemas**
- Assimilation
- Accommodation
- Equilibration

19. According to Erikson's Psychosocial theory which crisis describe that person shows active involvement in teaching and guiding the youngsters?

- Intimacy vs. Isolation
- **Generatively vs. Stagnation**
- Ego Integrity vs. Despair
- Identity vs. Role confusion

20. Which one of the psychologists is the founder of Behaviourism?

- **J. B. Watson**
- Erik Erickson
- Abraham Maslow
- Thorndike

21. According to Erikson, what conflict is experienced during sixth stage (21-39 years)?

- Identity versus Role confusion
- Autonomy versus Shame
- **Intimacy versus Isolation**
- Industry versus Inferiority

22. Type theorists hold that personality differences are due to an imbalance of humors or body fluids:

- THREE
- **FOUR**
- FIVE
- SIX

23. In humanistic approach Maslow arranged human needs in hierarchies:

- **Five**
- Six
- Seven
- Four

24. The difference between what a child can do independently and what the child needs help from a more knowledgeable person to do is known as

- Constructivism
- Cognition
- Scaffolding
- **Zone of proximal development**

25. According to Erikson, what conflict is experienced during eighth stage (65 years-old)?

- Generativity versus Stagnation
- Autonomy versus Shame
- Intimacy versus Isolation
- **Ego Integrity versus Despair**

26. Who Proposed the Concept of Zone of Proximal Development?

- Jean Piaget
- **Vygotsky**
- Pavlov
- Albert Bandura

27. How many scientific articles Vygotsky has completed?

- 260
- **270**
- 280
- 290

28. Who created the Multiple Intelligence Theory?

- Albert Einstein
- Abraham Maslow
- **Howard Gardner**
- William James

29. In classical conditioning, an unlearned, inborn reaction to an unconditioned stimulus is an?

- Unconditioned stimulus
- Conditioned stimulus
- **Unconditioned response**
- Conditioned response

30. Vygotsky was born in:

- 1866
- 1869
- **1896**
- 1899

31. According to Skinner a behavior is strengthened when it's followed by:

- Punishment
- **Reinforcement**
- Consequence
- Penalty

32. A person's belief that he is capable of performing certain behaviour to attain a certain goal is known as

- Development and growth
- Learning
- **Self-Efficacy**
- Ego

33. Vygotsky's work did not become known in the West until 1958, and was not published there until:

- 1942
- 1952
- **1962**
- 1972

34. Ability to make and read graphs is:

- **Logical Mathematical Intelligence**
- Verbal Linguistic
- Interpersonal Intelligence
- Intrapersonal Intelligence

35. In which year Vygotsky graduated from Moscow University?

- 1911
- 1913
- 1915
- **1917**

36. According to multiple intelligence theory, what characteristics people mostly have with naturalistic intelligence?

- **Like animals and natural phenomena**
- Rich understanding of musical structure & notes
- Recognizes musical patterns and tones easily
- Good at sport activities

37. Role of teachers and others in supporting the learner's development and providing support structures to get to the next stage or level is:

- Zone of proximal development
- Social learning
- **Scaffolding**
- Inter psychology

38. A seven-year-old who is developing necessary concepts and achieving personal independence is in

- **Middle childhood**
- Early childhood

- Adolescence
- Middle Adulthood

39. In Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence, which intelligence is related with the capacity to use language

- Interpersonal
- Intrapersonal
- Bodily Kinesthetic
- **Linguistic**

40. Who introduce operant conditioning of behaviorism?

- **B.F Skinner**
- Thorndike
- Pavlov
- Watson

41. Pavlov's initial interest in classical conditioning was stimulated when he observed his lab dogs salivating at the sight of

- Food
- The attendants
- Saliva
- The empty food dish

42. According to Vygotsky "role of teachers and others in supporting the learner's development and providing support to get to the next stage or level" is known as

- Constructivism

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- Cognition
- **Scaffolding**
- Zone of proximal Development

43. Vygotsky completes his graduation from:

- London University
- NewYork University
- **Moscow University**
- American University

44. Piaget's theory of cognitive development suggests that mental development of children occurs in:

- Three stages
- **Four stages**
- Five stages
- Six stages

45. What intelligence particularly uses a poet?

- Interpersonal intelligence
- Intrapersonal intelligence
- Bodily Kinesthetic intelligence
- **Verbal linguistic intelligence**

46. According to Erikson, what conflict is experienced during second stage (18 months-3 years)?

- Intimacy versus Isolation
- **Autonomy versus Shame**
- Initiative versus Guilt
- Trust versus Mistrust

47. During this stage, children begin to thinking logically about concrete events.

- The Sensorimotor Stage
- The Preoperational Stage
- **The Concrete Operational Stage**
- The Formal Operational Stage

48. The example of Individual test is:

- **Stanford Binet Test**
- Wechsler Test
- Gardner's Multiple Intelligence Test
- None of above

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

- Logical Mathematical
- **Verbal Linguistic**
- Interpersonal
- Intrapersonal

50. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is proposed in:

- 1945
- 1947
- **1943**
- 1944

51. Which one of the psychologist is the founder of Behaviourism?

- **J B. Watson**

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- Erik Erickson
- Abraham Maslow
- Thorndike

52. According to Vygotsky. knowledge is transferred:

- Passively
- **Personally**
- In actively
- Inertly

53. What are the number of stages in developmental task theory?

- **6**
- 7
- 8
- 9

54. Psychosocial theory of personality development by Erikson is divided into

- 4 stages
- 6 stages
- **8 stages**
- 10 stages

55. How many sources of developmental tasks are given by Havinghurst?

- 2
- **3**
- 4
- 5

56. Ability to use the body purposefully is called:

- Interpersonal Intelligence
- Intrapersonal Intelligence
- **Bodily Kinesthetic Intelligence**
- None of above

57. How Vygotsky took admission in Moscow University

- Scholarship
- Self-expanses
- **Lottery**
- University Funding

58. Maslow suggested that the first and most basic need people have is the need for:

- **Survival**
- Security
- Love
- Belongingness

59. At which stage child is learning to talk, walk and learning to take solid food?

- Infancy
- Early Childhood
- **Infancy and Early Childhood**
- Middle Childhood

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60. The behaviorism theory was originated by American psychologist John B. Watson in:

- 1911
- **1913**
- 1917
- 1919

61. At which stage a person is able to get married, starting a family and managing home?

- Adolescence
- **Early Adulthood**
- Later Adulthood
- Later Maturity

62. The feeling people get when they know no harm will befall them, physically, mentally, or

emotionally is:

- Love
- Belongingness
- **Safety**
- Esteem

63. Who proposed the developmental task theory?

- Erick Erikson
- **Robert J. Havighurst**
- Jean Piaget
- Abraham Maslow

64. According to Erikson, what conflict is experienced during fourth stage (5-13 years)?

- Intimacy versus Isolation
- Autonomy versus Shame
- Initiative versus Guilt
- **Industry versus Inferiority**

65. Thinking develops in recognizable stages which depend on natural maturation:

- Vygotsky
- **Piaget**
- Kohlberg
- Gilligan

66. According to Erikson's psychosocial theory. Which crisis describes that, a person evaluates his/her entire life either with satisfaction, anger or frustration?

- Intimacy vs. Isolation
- Generativity vs. Stagnation
- **Ego Integrity vs. Despair**
- Identity vs. Role confusion

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

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

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 in 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

29. Who is author of process of education?

- a) John Dewey
- b) Jerome Burner**
- c) Aristotle
- d) Thorndike

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, Paulo's 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”

- 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

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

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

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

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) Nurture
- c) An interaction of nature and nurture
- d) Either only nature or only nurture

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

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

45. in 1916, ----- at Stanford University adapted Binet intelligence test for use with

46. 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, and 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 become more complex and sophisticated?

- a) Physical development
- b) Social development
- c) Emotional development
- d) Intellectual development

1. **Vygotsky** : he graduated from Moscow University with a degree in **law**
2. **Social Learning Theory**: Bandura's Social Learning Theory postulates that people learn from one another, via observation, imitation, and modeling.
3. Not a form of intelligence, according to Gardner multiple intelligence. **The visual auditory dimension.**
4. In December of **1917**, he graduated from Moscow University with a degree in **law**.
5. **Vygotsky** was called "**The Mozart of Psychology**"
6. **Industriousness vs. Inferiority** Child develops cognitive abilities to enable in task completion.
7. **Middle Childhood** (6 to 12 years) Achieving personal independence.

8. According to Bandura, personality is shaped by an interaction among cognitive factors, behaviors and environmental factors. This interaction is termed **reciprocal determinism**.
9. In **1963**, they published Social Learning and Personality Development
10. According to Erikson what conflict is experienced during fifth stage (13-21) **identity versus role confusion**
11. According to Erikson what conflict is experienced during seventh stage (40-65) **generativist vs. stagnation?**
12. According to Erikson what conflict is experienced during sixth stage (21-39) **intimacy vs isolation**
13. According to Erikson what conflict is experienced during eighth stage(65)**ego integrity vs despair**
14. According to Erikson what conflict is experienced during forth stage(5-13)**industry vs inferiority**
15. a **schema** includes both a category of knowledge and the process of obtaining that knowledge.
16. The ability to thinking about abstract ideas and situations is the key symbol of the **formal operational stage** of cognitive development.
17. **Interpersonal intelligence** Understanding social etiquettes and norms are of the different situations
18. **ACCORDING TO HURLOCK** GROWTH is change in size, in proportion, disappearance of old features and acquisition of new ones
19. He died on June **10, 1934**, at the young age of thirty-seven after long battle with TB.
20. **Projective** techniques are: The Rorschach Ink Blot Test.
21. 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 **Liebert, Poulos and Marmor (1979)**
22. **Operant Conditioning** is a type of learning in which a behavior is strengthened when it's followed by reinforcement, and weakened when followed by **punishment**.
23. 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)**
24. Another part of adaptation involves changing or altering our existing schemas in light of new information, a process known as **accommodation**.
25. what does iq stand **for intelligence quotient**.
26. Type theorists hold that personality differences are due to an imbalance of **FOUR** humors or body fluids: **blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile**.
27. Havighurs identifies **three** sources of developmental tasks (Havighurst, 1972)
28. Vygotsky was born in **1896**.
29. One may have difficulty in learning new phone numbers by finding oneself repeatedly dialing the old numbers. *Proactive or **forward Interference***
30. **Early adulthood** (19 to 29 years) Managing a home

- 31.
32. **Safety** is the feeling people get when they know no harm will befall them, physically, mentally, or emotionally
33. People with high **verbal linguistic** intelligence probably they are good at:
Poems.
34. **Infancy - Early Childhood** (birth to 5 years) Learning to take solid foods.
35. Maslow suggested that the first and most basic need people have is the **need for survival**.
36. **Naturalistic intelligence** You can recognize and classify all types of **animals, plants and minerals in the real world**
37. In **1913** entered Moscow University through **lottery**. In December of **1917**, he graduated from Moscow University with a degree in **law**
38. Ability to use the body purposefully is called **Body Kinesthetic Intelligence**
39. A big criticism in Gilligan theory is that she collected Data from **females ONLY**.
40. Howard Gardner theory of multiple intelligence which intelligence is related with the capacity to use language. **Linguistic**
41. **Scaffolding** “role of teachers and others in supporting the learner’s development and providing support structures to get to the next stage or level” Vygotsky.
42. **Esteem presents** the typical human desire to be accepted and valued by others
43. Multiple intelligence is created by **Howard Gardner**.
44. The **first modern intelligence test** was constructed in **1904**
45. Age group of identity vs role confusion stage **6-11**
46. **Basic strength of Stage 5: Identity vs. Role Confusion** of erikson theory is **faithfulness**
47. Piaget believed that all children try to strike a balance between assimilation and **accommodation**.
48. Children begin to think symbolically and learn to use words and pictures to represent objects. **Preoperational Stage**
49. Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development suggests that children move through **four** different stages of mental development.
50. According to erikson psychological theory which crisis describe that person shows active involvement in teaching and guiding the youngsters **generatively vs stagnation**.
51. vygotsky Belong to Middle-class **Jewish family**.
52. Intelligence is measured through intelligence testes that are **individual’s tests** (**StanfordBinet test**) as well as **group tests** (**Wechsler tests**)
53. Vygotsky’s work did not become known in the West until 1958, and was not published there until **1962**.
54. **Self efficacy**: Similar to confidence. The belief that one is capable of performing a certain behaviour to attain a certain goal

55. **Constructivism** Is an approach to teaching and learning based on the idea that cognition is the result of "mental construction"
56. **Adolescence** (13 to 18 years) Achieving new and more mature relations with age-mates of both sexes.
57. Vygotsky completed **270** scientific articles.
58. **Growth** is the increase in overall body size with changes in muscle, bone and fat and this affects motor skills
59. Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) proposed the concept **vygotsky**
60. **Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)**. The difference between what a child can do independently and what the child needs help from a more knowledgeable person to do.
61. Behaviorism, which originated with the work of the American psychologist **John B. Watson** in 1913.
62. In 1913, Watson published an article also known as "**The Behaviorist Manifesto,**"
63. Ability to make and read graphs is **Logical mathematical intelligence.**
64. **Operant Conditioning** introduced by **B.F Skinner**
65. In emotional development of child **maturation** and learning both play important role.
66. During this stage, children begin to thinking logically about concrete events. **The Concrete Operational Stage**
67. Sources of development tasks are given by havinghurst **3**
68. Number of stages in Developmental task theory **6**
69. According to vygotsky Knowledge is not transferred **passively**, but is personally constructed.
70. How many stages are there in Kohlberg's theory **Six Stages**
71. In humanistic approach Maslow arranged human needs in hierarchies **Five**
72. **Interpersonal** reasoning is the ability to understand the relationship between intentions and actions of people.
73. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a theory in psychology proposed by Abraham Maslow in his **1943** paper "A Theory of Human Motivation" in Psychological Review.
74. Children at this stage tend to be egocentric and struggle to see things from the perspective of others. **The Preoperational StageAges: 2 to 7 Years**
75. Classical **Conditioning** – Pavlov
76. According to Skinner a behavior is strengthened when it's followed by: **Reinforcement**
77. Good leader or manager and have to coordinate with employees then you might have good interpersonal intelligence **Interpersonal intelligence**
78. Psychosocial theory of personality development by **Erikson** is divided into **8 stages.**
79. According to the erikson psychosocial stage of development what is the age group of Initiative vs. Guilt **Ages 3-5**
80. **Unconsciously blocking of** a memory is called **Repression**

81. Identity vs. Role Confusion **Ages 12-18**

82. The ability to act purposefully, to think rationally and to deal effectively with his environment is called **Intelligence**.
83. In stage of development what is the age group of Preschool and kindergarten (**3-6 years**)
- 84.
85. A car accident as a young child or other traumatic event. **Motivated Forgetting**
86. "skills that depend on accumulated knowledge and experience, good judgment, and mastery of social customs-abilities acquired because they are valued by the individual's culture" are known as **Crystallized intelligence**"
87. **Gilligan** was a **student** of Developmental Psychologist **Lawrence Kohlberg**
88. Gilligan worked with the renowned developmental psychologists **Erik Erikson**
89. As per trait theory when a person is outgoing and like social gathering is categorized as **extraversion**.
90. Motivated forgetting is based on **Freud's theory**
91. Sternberg's (1997, 2001, 2002) triarchic theory of successful intelligence identifies **THREE** broad, interacting intelligences
92. This stage of moral development is focused on living up to social expectations and roles. **"good boy-good girl" orientation,**
93. "the process of being mature" is the concept of **growth**
94. Overall Development is a product of interaction between **heredity and environment**
95. Howard Gardner has divided intelligence in **8 categories**.
96. At which stage a person is able to get married, starting a family and managing home? **Early Adulthood**
97. **Basic strength: Stage 5: Identity vs. Role Confusion** of Erikson theory **Fidelity – faithfulness**.
98. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is proposed in **1943**.
99. The above formula of calculating IQ, presently known as **Ration IQ** is no longer used. Instead **deviation IQ**.
100. Which of the following point is not the Contributions of Erikson ambiguous **terms and concepts**.
101. Primary grades include: 1,2, and 3 (**6-9 years**)
102. Junior high school: 7,8, and 9 (**12-14 years**)
103. Senior high school: 10,11 and 12 (**15-18 years**)
104. **Growth** does not continue throughout life and stops when maturity has been attained.
105. Carroll represented the structure of intelligence as having **three tiers**
106. Photos, Music, Places, Questions, Smells and Objects are **Examples of retrieval cues**

107. in humans, the number of chromosome pairs that each cell usually contains **23 pairs**
108. A seven-year-old who is developing necessary concepts and achieving personal independence is in **Middle childhood.**
- 109.
110. New learning can interfere with old knowledge stored in the memory.is called *Retroactive or Backward Interference.*
111. Metacognition refers to **higher order thinking** which involves active control over the cognitive processes engaged in learning.
112. we forget because we are not able to use the correct cues to retrieve or access information is **Retrieval failure theory**
113. “Development is individualized process. Although the pattern of development is similar for all children, they follow the pattern at their own rate” is: **Principle of uniqueness**
114. *Middle Childhood* (6 to 12 years) Learning physical skills necessary for ordinary games and developing basic skills in reading , writing and calculating.
115. *Infancy - Early Childhood* (birth to 5 years) Learning to take solid food Learning to walk Learning to talk
116. The Rorschach Ink Blot and Thematic Apperception Tests are examples of which personality assessment technique **Projective methods**
117. The biological or psychological characteristics which are transmitted by the parents to their off-springs are known by the name of **heredity.**
118. Trace decay theory suggests short term memory can only hold information for between **15 and 30** seconds
119. ability to access previously encoded information within memory is called **Forgetting**
120. In classical conditioning, an unlearned, inborn reaction to an unconditioned stimulus is an? **Unconditioned response**
121. Thinking develops in recognizable stages which depend on natural maturation: **Piaget.**
122. The inability to retrieve previously stored information. **Forgetting**
123. Maturation is the inner growth process unaffected **by training**
124. Gilligan sees morality in girls developing in **3 stages.**
125. In which stage Gilligan sees morality develops in girls? **3 Stages**
126. “Any stimulus that assists the process of locating and recovering information stored in memory” is called **Retrieval cue**
127. According to Kohlberg's theory what is the age group of Preconventional Morality **0-9 years**

128. Which aspect of development deals with changes by which mental processes becomes more **complex** and sophisticated? **Intellectual Development**
129. Alferd Binet was a **French** psychologist
130. **According to Crow and Crow (1962)** Growth refers to structural and physiological changes.
131. **In 1916**, Lewis Terman at Stanford University adapted it for use with English-speaking school children
132. **Social Development** It refers to changes in the way an individual relates to others.
133. In Stages of Development (According to School Level) Elementary grades: 4, 5 and 6 **(9-12 years)..**
134. According to Gilligan Boys view morality primarily in terms of **justice** and fairness.
135. Forgetting from “Long Term Memory (LTM)” can be explained using the theories of “**Interference**” and “Lack of Association
136. Forgetting information from “Short Term Memory (STM)” can be explained using the theories of “**Trace Decay**” and “Displacement”
137. **Interpersonal intelligence** Understanding other people’s emotions and social etiquettes and norms are of the different situations
138. There are **4** aspects of human development which are discussed in the course
139. According to Spearman what does ‘g’ stand for **general intelligence**
140. The human being is never static come under the elaboration of which principal.
- Development involves change**
141. Development proceeds from **general to specific responses.**
142. Do we indicate exactly in what proportion heredity and environment contribute to the development of an individual. **NO**
143. theory describes forgetting as a defense mechanism in which people are motivated or desire to forget unwanted or disturbing memories, either consciously (**suppression**) or unconsciously (**repression**) is known as **Motivated Forgetting**
144. Gilligan taught at Harvard University for: **30 Years**
145. At which stage, person is able to earn and take social responsibilities? **Middle Adulthood (30-60 years)**
146. First intelligence test was constructed in **1904**, by **Alfred Binet (1857-1911) and Theodore Simon (1873-1961).**
147. According to Erikson’s Psychosocial Stages of Development, What is the age group of ‘initiative vs. guilt’ stage? **3 to 5 Years**
148. **The following are all examples of metacognitive strategies EXCEPT? Taking dictation from teacher**

149. In which stage Gilligan sees morality develops in girls? **3 Stages**
150. When new information is not related and tied with previously learnt and relevant ideas, the new information remains floating here and there in the ocean of memory without proper anchors (cues or signals) is called as the theory: **Lack of Association**
151. Most girls complete their growth spurt by the end of this period **Junior high School**
152. Growth cannot be measured. **False**
153. Forgetting Car accident as a young child is the example of **Motivated Forgetting**
154. Kohlberg's theory of moral model development consists of: **Six Stages**
155. The basic strength of "Stage 5:Identify vs. Role Confusion" of Erikson's theory is; **Faithfulness**
156. Gender, nutrition and hormones factors are considered as? **Biological factors**
157. Process that humans use to explain the different degrees of adoptive success in people's behavior is called as: **Intelligence**
158. Primary grades include **1-3 grades**
159. Who define intelligence as: "the aggregate or global captivity of the individual to act purposefully, to think rationally and to deal effectively with his environment"? **David Wechsler**
160. An increase in overall body size with changes in muscles bon and fat is called **Growth**
161. Which aspect of the development deals with the changes in the way an individual becomes capable of understanding, expressing and controlling personal feelings **emotional Development.**
162. Development occur in orderly manner and follows a certain sequence" is the principle of that: **Development follows a pattern**
163. Development begins at _____ and ends at _____
164. Which aspect of development deals with the changes in body structure? **Physical Development**
165. Gilligan worked with the **Erik Erickson**
166. Human development based on certain principles. Which of the following is not a principle of human development. **Reversible**
167. Which approach is based on the idea that cognition is the result of "mental construction" **Constructivism**
168. The nature-nurture issue involves the debate about? Whether development is predominantly influenced by heredity or by environment
169. Development principle of uniqueness means **Child develop at different rates**
170. In Pavlov's classic experiment food was the **unconditioned stimulus**
171. 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)**

172. Creative intelligence in Sternberg's Tri-archic theory is also referred as **experiential intelligence**
173. Direct and systematic teaching of grammar should be delayed till **second or third grade**.
174. Preschool children are very **active**
175. **Intelligence** is an inferred process that humans use to explain the different degrees of adaptive success in people's behavior
176. **Accommodation** involves modifying existing schemas, or ideas, as a result of new information or new experiences.
177. Kohlberg's final level of moral reasoning is based upon **universal ethical principles**
178. **Gilligan** Taught at Harvard for **30 years**
179. **Learning** may result from practice, which in due course of time may bring about a change in the individual's behaviour.
180. **Ability to monitor and control our own behavior, emotions, thoughts and changing them according to the demand of situation is known as: intelligence**
181. **Maturation** refers to changes in a developed organism due to the unfolding ripening of abilities, characteristics, traits and potentialities present at birth.
182. **Constructivism** based on the idea that cognition is the result of "mental construction"
183. **True** There are individual differences in development.
184. **Gilligan** was Born in **1936**
185. **There may be a break in the continuity of growth due to illness, starvation or malnutrition or other environmental factors or some abnormal conditions in the child's life. All of the option**

