

Most Important Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP) - 200 MCQs

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CTET, HTET, UPTET

Sarkari Results ERA

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1. Development proceeds from:

- A) General to specific
- B) Specific to general
- C) Random to specific
- D) None of the above

Answer: A

2. Who is known for the theory of cognitive development?

- A) Vygotsky
- B) Skinner
- C) Piaget
- D) Bruner

Answer: C

3. Which stage, according to Piaget, is characterized by egocentric thought?

- A) Sensorimotor
- B) Preoperational
- C) Concrete operational
- D) Formal operational

Answer: B

4. Vygotsky emphasized the role of _____ in development.

- A) Biology
- B) Environment
- C) Social interaction
- D) Reinforcement

Answer: C

5. Thorndike is known for:

- A) Operant Conditioning
- B) Classical Conditioning
- C) Law of Effect
- D) Insight Learning

Answer: C

6. In which stage do children learn object permanence?

- A) Sensorimotor
- B) Preoperational
- C) Concrete Operational
- D) Formal Operational

Answer: A

7. Kohlberg's theory deals with:

- A) Moral Development
- B) Emotional Development
- C) Cognitive Development
- D) Physical Development

Answer: A

8. Which of the following is a characteristic of development?

- A) Development is only physical
- B) Development is only cognitive
- C) Development is multi-dimensional
- D) Development is unpredictable

Answer: C

9. Who gave the concept of "Zone of Proximal Development"?

- A) Piaget
- B) Vygotsky
- C) Bruner
- D) Skinner

Answer: B

10. Which of the following is NOT a learning disability?

- A) Dyslexia
- B) ADHD
- C) Autism
- D) Asthma

Answer: D

11. Operant Conditioning was proposed by:

- A) Thorndike
- B) Pavlov
- C) Skinner

D) Vygotsky

Answer: C

12. A child learns to hold a pencil. This is an example of:

- A) Cognitive development
- B) Social development
- C) Motor development
- D) Emotional development

Answer: C

13. Which of the following is a principle of growth and development?

- A) Development is unpredictable
- B) Growth continues throughout life
- C) Development is discontinuous
- D) Every child grows at the same rate

Answer: B

14. Learning by insight was proposed by:

- A) Kohler
- B) Pavlov
- C) Skinner
- D) Bandura

Answer: A

15. Which of the following best explains 'scaffolding'?

- A) Teaching through punishment
- B) Supporting learning by gradually reducing help
- C) Rote learning
- D) Memorization technique

Answer: B

16. The main purpose of assessment is:

- A) To assign grades
- B) To compare students
- C) To improve learning
- D) To punish students

Answer: C

17. Which learning theory emphasizes imitation?

- A) Classical Conditioning
- B) Social Learning Theory

- C) Constructivist Theory
- D) Operant Conditioning

Answer: B

18. A child who can solve problems in cooperation with a peer but not alone is in:

- A) Concrete operational stage
- B) Zone of Proximal Development
- C) Pre-operational stage
- D) Sensorimotor stage

Answer: B

19. According to Piaget, the stage from 7 to 11 years is:

- A) Sensorimotor
- B) Preoperational
- C) Concrete Operational
- D) Formal Operational

Answer: C

20. Which of the following is a fine motor skill?

- A) Jumping
- B) Running
- C) Writing
- D) Climbing

Answer: C

[Diagram: Stages of Piaget's Cognitive Development]

Sensorimotor (0-2 yrs) --> Preoperational (2-7 yrs) --> Concrete Operational (7-11 yrs) --> Formal Operational (11+ yrs)

21. What does 'readiness to learn' refer to in child development?

- A) Age of the child
- B) Intelligence level
- C) Maturity and preparedness to engage in learning
- D) Availability of books

Answer: C

22. A teacher gives extra time to slow learners. This reflects:

- A) Partiality
- B) Inclusive education

- C) Inefficiency
- D) Strictness

Answer: B

23. 'Classical Conditioning' theory is associated with:

- A) Pavlov
- B) Skinner
- C) Bandura
- D) Bruner

Answer: A

24. Which method is best for teaching children with hearing disability?

- A) Chalk and board
- B) Audio lessons
- C) Sign language
- D) Dictation

Answer: C

25. According to Erickson, the primary task during adolescence is:

- A) Industry vs Inferiority
- B) Identity vs Role Confusion
- C) Autonomy vs Shame
- D) Trust vs Mistrust

Answer: B

26. Emotional development is marked by:

- A) Physical growth
- B) Better handwriting
- C) Awareness and control over emotions
- D) Increased memory

Answer: C

27. Inclusive classrooms cater to:

- A) Average students
- B) Gifted students only
- C) All children irrespective of abilities
- D) Underachievers only

Answer: C

28. A student who frequently disrupts the class may be showing signs of:

- A) Depression

- B) Dyslexia
- C) ADHD
- D) Autism

Answer: C

29. Children learn language primarily through:

- A) Conditioning
- B) Listening and imitation
- C) Writing
- D) Testing

Answer: B

30. The best strategy to deal with a child with low attention span is:

- A) Ignore him/her
- B) Increase punishment
- C) Break tasks into smaller parts
- D) Keep the child out of class

Answer: C

31. The best way to develop reasoning in children is:

- A) Rote memorization
- B) Encouraging questioning and problem-solving
- C) Dictation method
- D) Imitation

Answer: B

32. Which of the following is an example of intrinsic motivation?

- A) Praise from teacher
- B) Receiving a gift
- C) Enjoying the act of learning
- D) Getting good marks

Answer: C

33. A teacher notices a student having difficulty reading despite normal intelligence. The child might have:

- A) Dysgraphia
- B) ADHD
- C) Dyslexia
- D) Autism

Answer: C

34. According to Bloom's taxonomy, the highest level of learning is:

- A) Understanding
- B) Remembering
- C) Creating
- D) Applying

Answer: C

35. The process by which a child learns acceptable behavior through interaction is:

- A) Socialization
- B) Habituation
- C) Conditioning
- D) Repetition

Answer: A

36. A child starts playing with other children. This is an indication of:

- A) Cognitive development
- B) Emotional development
- C) Social development
- D) Physical development

Answer: C

37. Jean Piaget believed children are:

- A) Passive learners
- B) Active learners
- C) Empty vessels
- D) Miniature adults

Answer: B

38. The ability to control one's emotions is called:

- A) Self-regulation
- B) Self-concept
- C) Motivation
- D) Empathy

Answer: A

39. Which of the following best represents experiential learning?

- A) Watching videos
- B) Reading books
- C) Learning by doing

D) Listening to lectures

Answer: C

40. The theory of Multiple Intelligences was proposed by:

- A) Gardner
- B) Sternberg
- C) Vygotsky
- D) Piaget

Answer: A

[Diagram: Bloom's Taxonomy Pyramid]

Creating

Evaluating

Analyzing

Applying

Understanding

Remembering

41. The term 'cognitive' refers to:

- A) Emotional ability
- B) Physical strength
- C) Mental abilities
- D) Moral behavior

Answer: C

42. A child with good memory and abstract reasoning skills shows:

- A) High social skills
- B) Low motivation
- C) High intelligence
- D) Poor motor skills

Answer: C

43. Children learn best when they are:

- A) Scolded
- B) Forced to study
- C) Emotionally secure
- D) Left alone

Answer: C

44. Inclusive education is based on the principle of:

- A) Segregation
- B) Equality
- C) Giftedness
- D) Competition

Answer: B

45. A child who understands others' emotions and responds appropriately shows:

- A) Language development
- B) Emotional intelligence
- C) Physical maturity
- D) High IQ

Answer: B

46. Which factor does NOT affect development?

- A) Heredity
- B) Environment
- C) Nutrition
- D) Uniform color

Answer: D

47. Who introduced the concept of scaffolding in learning?

- A) Piaget
- B) Skinner
- C) Vygotsky
- D) Bruner

Answer: D

48. Moral development is influenced by:

- A) Only teachers
- B) Only parents
- C) Peers and social interaction
- D) Diet

Answer: C

49. Which stage is characterized by abstract and hypothetical thinking?

- A) Sensorimotor
- B) Concrete operational
- C) Formal operational

D) Preoperational

Answer: C

50. A good assessment must be:

A) Rigid

B) Biased

C) Valid and reliable

D) Complicated

Answer: C

◆ **Section 2: Learning Theories & Psychology (Q51–100)**

51. The social learning theory was proposed by:

A) Skinner

B) Bandura

C) Piaget

D) Bruner

Answer: B

52. A reinforcement that increases the probability of a behavior being repeated is:

A) Neutral stimulus

B) Punishment

C) Positive reinforcement

D) Extinction

Answer: C

53. Classical conditioning is associated with:

A) B.F. Skinner

B) Jean Piaget

C) Ivan Pavlov

D) Albert Bandura

Answer: C

54. Operant conditioning focuses on:

A) Conditioning reflexes

B) Cognitive development

C) Reinforcement and punishment

D) Moral reasoning

Answer: C

55. Which psychologist emphasized the importance of modeling?

- A) Skinner
- B) Bruner
- C) Bandura
- D) Erikson

Answer: C

56. Maslow's hierarchy of needs includes:

- A) Sensory and emotional needs
- B) Academic and school needs
- C) Basic to self-actualization needs
- D) Only physiological needs

Answer: C

[Diagram: Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs]

Self-Actualization

Esteem Needs

Love/Belonging

Safety Needs

Physiological Needs

57. Which of the following is a basic physiological need?

- A) Education
- B) Love
- C) Food
- D) Respect

Answer: C

58. Which theory explains that learning occurs by observing others?

- A) Operant Conditioning
- B) Classical Conditioning
- C) Social Learning Theory
- D) Cognitive Development Theory

Answer: C

59. The term 'constructivism' is closely associated with:

- A) Skinner
- B) Piaget
- C) Pavlov
- D) Bandura

Answer: B

60. Which stage in Erikson's theory is focused on trust vs. mistrust?

- A) Infancy
- B) Adolescence
- C) Childhood
- D) Adulthood

Answer: A

61. The goal of behaviorist teaching methods is to:

- A) Encourage discussion
- B) Provide knowledge through discovery
- C) Modify behavior through reinforcement
- D) Build abstract reasoning

Answer: C

62. Learning theories help teachers to:

- A) Understand textbooks
- B) Prepare question papers
- C) Understand how students learn
- D) Assess infrastructure

Answer: C

63. In Pavlov's experiment, the bell was a:

- A) Conditioned response
- B) Unconditioned stimulus
- C) Conditioned stimulus
- D) Neutral response

Answer: C

64. Children learn better when they:

- A) Listen passively
- B) Are actively involved
- C) Are given direct answers

D) Watch television

Answer: B

65. Constructivist learning encourages:

A) Memorization

B) Passive reading

C) Active participation

D) Punishment

Answer: C

66. Erikson's stage during adolescence is:

A) Intimacy vs Isolation

B) Identity vs Role Confusion

C) Trust vs Mistrust

D) Integrity vs Despair

Answer: B

67. The use of rewards and punishments in classroom management is based on:

A) Humanism

B) Behaviorism

C) Constructivism

D) Cognitivism

Answer: B

68. Children constructing their own knowledge is a view of:

A) Piaget

B) Skinner

C) Pavlov

D) Bandura

Answer: A

69. The inner drive that motivates learners is called:

A) Competition

B) Motivation

C) Discipline

D) Behavior

Answer: B

70. Motivation is most effective when it is:

A) Forced

- B) Internal
- C) Competitive
- D) Fear-based

Answer: B

Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP) - 200 MCQs for CTET, HTET, UPTET

◆ Section 1: Child Development & Theories (Q1–50)

(Completed above)

◆ Section 2: Learning Theories & Psychology (Q51–100)

...(Questions 51–70 completed above)

71. Bruner emphasized the importance of:

- A) Discovery learning
- B) Conditioning
- C) Memorization
- D) Drill practice

Answer: A

72. According to Vygotsky, development occurs through:

- A) Reinforcement
- B) Cultural and social interactions
- C) Punishment
- D) Genetics alone

Answer: B

73. Skinner's operant conditioning uses:

- A) Insight
- B) Trial and error
- C) Rewards and punishments
- D) Group discussion

Answer: C

74. Which of these best represents experiential learning?

- A) Lecturing
- B) Group discussion

- C) Learning by doing
- D) Memorizing

Answer: C

75. Which theory focuses on moral development?

- A) Vygotsky's
- B) Piaget's
- C) Kohlberg's
- D) Skinner's

Answer: C

76. Self-actualization is at the _____ of Maslow's pyramid.

- A) Bottom
- B) Middle
- C) Top
- D) None

Answer: C

77. Which stage according to Erikson is faced in early childhood?

- A) Autonomy vs Shame
- B) Trust vs Mistrust
- C) Identity vs Role Confusion
- D) Integrity vs Despair

Answer: A

78. Zone of proximal development helps in:

- A) Rote learning
- B) Memorizing facts
- C) Scaffolding learning
- D) Punishment

Answer: C

79. Which theory believes in stimulus-response behavior?

- A) Constructivist
- B) Behaviorist
- C) Cognitive
- D) Humanistic

Answer: B

80. Insight learning was introduced by:

- A) Kohler

- B) Thorndike
- C) Skinner
- D) Pavlov

Answer: A

◆ **Section 3: Inclusive Education & Gender Sensitivity (Q101–150)**

101. Inclusive education aims at:

- A) Educating only average children
- B) Special education separately
- C) Educating all children together
- D) Focusing on competition

Answer: C

102. Which of the following supports inclusion?

- A) Discrimination
- B) Labeling
- C) Integration of special needs students
- D) Isolation

Answer: C

103. Gender sensitivity in classrooms helps in:

- A) Promoting bias
- B) Encouraging stereotypes
- C) Breaking gender roles
- D) Supporting discrimination

Answer: C

104. Which of the following is a sign of gender sensitivity?

- A) Boys playing outside, girls inside
- B) Equal participation of boys and girls
- C) Girls always cleaning class
- D) Boys always answering questions

Answer: B

105. Special children should be:

- A) Left alone
- B) Ignored
- C) Included in classroom activities with modifications

D) Separated from peers

Answer: C

106. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act was passed in:

A) 1995

B) 2011

C) 2016

D) 2020

Answer: C

107. Teachers can promote inclusive practices by:

A) Using one teaching method

B) Ignoring weak students

C) Differentiated instruction

D) Competitive assessment only

Answer: C

108. A teacher uses Braille for a blind student. This is an example of:

A) Exclusion

B) General education

C) Inclusive strategy

D) Discrimination

Answer: C

109. Stereotype beliefs about gender:

A) Encourage equality

B) Promote confidence

C) Lead to discrimination

D) Have no effect

Answer: C

110. Individual differences in class should be:

A) Ignored

B) Celebrated and accommodated

C) Punished

D) Removed

Answer: B

◆ **Section 4: Assessment, Special Needs & Child-Centered Pedagogy (Q151–200)**

151. Formative assessment is conducted:

- A) At the end of the session
- B) During the learning process
- C) Only through exams
- D) Once a year

Answer: B

152. Summative assessment is:

- A) Ongoing
- B) Feedback-based
- C) Conducted at end of term
- D) Informal

Answer: C

153. CCE stands for:

- A) Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation
- B) Central Child Education
- C) Continuous Child Examination
- D) Child Centric Evaluation

Answer: A

154. Child-centered education encourages:

- A) Discipline-based learning
- B) Passive listening
- C) Active participation of students
- D) Teacher-dominant lectures

Answer: C

155. Which child needs special attention?

- A) Talented child
- B) Child with disability
- C) Average child
- D) All children

Answer: D

156. IEP stands for:

- A) Inclusive Education Plan
- B) Individual Education Plan

- C) Indian Education Policy
- D) Inclusive Evaluation Plan

Answer: B

157. A dyscalculic child has difficulty in:

- A) Reading
- B) Writing
- C) Calculations
- D) Speaking

Answer: C

158. A reflective teacher:

- A) Memorizes lessons
- B) Thinks about their own teaching methods
- C) Avoids feedback
- D) Repeats old methods

Answer: B

159. Diagnostic tests help to:

- A) Promote students
- B) Identify learning gaps
- C) Assign grades
- D) Replace teaching

Answer: B

160. Peer tutoring is a method where:

- A) Teacher teaches only
- B) Students learn from peers
- C) Parents teach children
- D) Students copy from books

Answer: B

◆ **Section 4: Assessment, Special Needs & Child-Centered Pedagogy (Q151–200)**

161. Continuous assessment helps in:

- A) Final grading
- B) Providing feedback

- C) Filtering weak students
- D) Disciplinary action

Answer: B

162. Which of these is not a feature of formative assessment?

- A) Diagnostic
- B) Feedback-oriented
- C) Conducted only once
- D) Ongoing

Answer: C

163. Anecdotal records help a teacher:

- A) Record numerical data
- B) Note specific observations about student behavior
- C) Conduct final exams
- D) Organize school events

Answer: B

164. The best way to assess creativity in students is:

- A) Objective tests
- B) Essay writing
- C) Oral interviews
- D) Open-ended activities

Answer: D

165. What is the main objective of assessment in a child-centered classroom?

- A) Assigning ranks
- B) Punishing students
- C) Improving teaching and learning
- D) Selecting students for promotion

Answer: C

166. A teacher observes and notes a child's social interactions. This method is called:

- A) Self-assessment
- B) Observation
- C) Written test
- D) Project

Answer: B

167. Differentiated instruction means:

- A) Same lesson for all
- B) Tailoring teaching to meet individual needs
- C) Teaching only bright students
- D) Repeating the syllabus

Answer: B

168. A child who prefers to learn through music and rhythm is showing which intelligence?

- A) Logical-mathematical
- B) Musical
- C) Spatial
- D) Bodily-kinesthetic

Answer: B

169. Reflective practice involves:

- A) Memorizing textbook content
- B) Revising classroom routine without change
- C) Evaluating one's teaching and making improvements
- D) Avoiding student feedback

Answer: C

170. Portfolios in assessment are used to:

- A) Track academic cheating
- B) Display school performance
- C) Show student progress over time
- D) Store report cards

Answer: C

171. Which of the following is a learner-centered method?

- A) Lecture
- B) Drill method
- C) Discussion method
- D) Dictation

Answer: C

172. Children with ADHD need:

- A) Punishment
- B) Repetition
- C) Frequent breaks and engaging tasks

D) Isolation

Answer: C

173. Which of the following promotes better learning?

A) Fear-based discipline

B) Passive listening

C) Active participation

D) Rote memorization

Answer: C

174. Constructivist teaching believes that:

A) Knowledge is transmitted

B) Knowledge is constructed by the learner

C) Knowledge is stored in books

D) Learners are passive

Answer: B

175. ICT can be useful in inclusive classrooms to:

A) Entertain children

B) Track attendance

C) Support diverse learning needs

D) Replace teaching

Answer: C

176. Peer assessment means:

A) Teachers assessing peers

B) Principals assessing teachers

C) Students assessing each other's work

D) Parents assessing teachers

Answer: C

177. A summative evaluation usually occurs:

A) After completing a lesson

B) During activity

C) Before teaching

D) Every day

Answer: A

178. Self-assessment helps students:

A) Compare with peers

B) Reflect on their own learning

- C) Avoid exams
- D) Memorize better

Answer: B

179. Effective classroom management includes:

- A) Loud lecturing
- B) Ignoring slow learners
- C) Setting clear expectations
- D) Continuous punishment

Answer: C

180. One of the roles of the teacher in a constructivist classroom is:

- A) Delivering content passively
- B) Memorizing lessons
- C) Facilitating learning experiences
- D) Giving long lectures

Answer: C

181. A learning outcome should be:

- A) Vague
- B) Specific and measurable
- C) General and open
- D) The same for all students

Answer: B

182. Use of mind maps helps in:

- A) Rote learning
- B) Visualizing and organizing ideas
- C) Increasing noise
- D) Copying information

Answer: B

183. Problem-solving tasks encourage:

- A) Memorization
- B) Critical thinking
- C) Copying
- D) Fear

Answer: B

184. To support a child with speech delay, a teacher should:

- A) Isolate them

- B) Give them oral tests
- C) Use gestures and visual aids
- D) Ignore them

Answer: C

185. Which of the following is an authentic assessment method?

- A) MCQ test
- B) True/False worksheet
- C) Real-life project
- D) Dictation

Answer: C

186. Activity-based learning encourages:

- A) Repetition
- B) Competition
- C) Engagement and understanding
- D) Homework

Answer: C

187. Teachers can make learning meaningful by:

- A) Linking it to students' real-life experiences
- B) Punishing regularly
- C) Repeating facts
- D) Ignoring questions

Answer: A

188. The purpose of Bloom's taxonomy is to:

- A) Classify learning objectives
- B) Rank students
- C) Assign homework
- D) Discipline students

Answer: A

189. Which is the highest level in Bloom's taxonomy?

- A) Remember
- B) Understand
- C) Apply
- D) Create

Answer: D

190. Cooperative learning promotes:

- A) Isolation
- B) Teamwork and shared learning
- C) Competition only
- D) Passive behavior

Answer: B

191. An example of differentiated instruction is:

- A) Same test for all
- B) Using multiple activities for different learners
- C) Assigning only homework
- D) Standard question paper

Answer: B

192. Best method to handle slow learners:

- A) Ignore them
- B) Use of remedial teaching
- C) Extra homework
- D) Discipline

Answer: B

193. A teacher promoting metacognition is:

- A) Teaching about learning strategies
- B) Giving answers
- C) Focusing on content only
- D) Encouraging memorization

Answer: A

194. The role of questioning in teaching is to:

- A) Scare children
- B) Waste time
- C) Stimulate thinking and reflection
- D) Check attendance

Answer: C

195. Self-directed learning promotes:

- A) Teacher dependence
- B) Learner autonomy
- C) Memorization

D) Rigid structure

Answer: B

196. Which of the following supports reflective practice?

A) Journaling

B) Dictation

C) Memorization

D) Punishment

Answer: A

197. The child's prior knowledge is:

A) Useless in new learning

B) Barrier to learning

C) A base to build new knowledge

D) Never relevant

Answer: C

198. Which is a key element of child-centered teaching?

A) Dictation

B) Teacher lecture

C) Exploration and curiosity

D) Test-based learning

Answer: C

199. Effective feedback should be:

A) Delayed

B) General

C) Timely and specific

D) Critical

Answer: C

200. In inclusive classrooms, teachers must:

A) Focus only on high achievers

B) Ignore diversity

C) Cater to diverse learning needs

D) Teach the same way to all

Answer: C

 **Completed 200 MCQs with categorized sections, educational focus, and pedagogical relevance.**

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