

Super TET CDP MCQs – 100 Practice Questions**Child Development and Pedagogy Practice Set**

Instructions: Choose the most appropriate answer for each question. Answers with brief explanations are provided after the questions.

1. Child development is best described as:

- A. Only physical growth of a child
- B. A continuous process involving several aspects of development
- C. Development that occurs only during school years
- D. A process that is identical for all children

Answer: B

Explanation: Development includes physical, cognitive, emotional, social and other changes and continues progressively.

2. Which principle of development suggests that development proceeds from the upper part of the body towards the lower part?

- A. Proximodistal principle
- B. Cephalocaudal principle
- C. General-to-specific principle
- D. Continuous principle

Answer: B

Explanation: The cephalocaudal principle describes development progressing from the head downward.

3. The development of a child is influenced by:

- A. Heredity only
- B. Environment only
- C. Both heredity and environment
- D. School education only

Answer: C

Explanation: Development results from the interaction of hereditary factors and environmental experiences.

4. Which statement about individual differences is correct?

- A. All children learn in the same way.
- B. Individual differences disappear with age.
- C. Children differ in abilities, interests, experiences and learning pace.
- D. Individual differences are found only among weak students.

Answer: C

Explanation: Every learner has a unique combination of abilities, experiences, interests and learning needs.

5. A teacher finds that two students understand the same topic at different speeds. The best response is to:

- A. Label one student as weak
- B. Give both students exactly the same support
- C. Provide support according to their learning needs
- D. Ignore the slower learner

Answer: C

Explanation: Individual differences require flexible teaching and appropriate support.

6. Which of the following is an example of cognitive development?

- A. Increase in height
- B. Development of reasoning ability
- C. Improvement in muscular strength
- D. Formation of friendships

Answer: B

Explanation: Cognitive development involves thinking, reasoning, memory, problem-solving and related mental processes.

7. Emotional development primarily involves:

- A. Physical growth
- B. Understanding and managing emotions
- C. Learning mathematical formulas
- D. Developing handwriting skills

Answer: B

Explanation: Emotional development includes recognising, expressing and regulating emotions.

8. Social development is mainly concerned with:

- A. Interaction and relationships with others
- B. Increase in body weight
- C. Memory development only
- D. Reading speed

Answer: A

Explanation: Social development involves relationships, cooperation, communication and interaction with others.

9. Which factor can have a significant influence on children's learning?

- A. Classroom environment
- B. Teacher behaviour
- C. Previous experiences
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Learning is influenced by multiple interacting factors, including classroom environment, teacher behaviour and previous experiences.

10. Development is generally considered:

- A. Sudden and random
- B. Continuous and progressive
- C. Completely identical among children
- D. Limited to physical changes

Answer: B

Explanation: Development generally occurs progressively over time, although its rate may differ among individuals.

Piaget and Cognitive Development

11. Jean Piaget is primarily associated with:

- A. Psychoanalytic theory
- B. Cognitive development theory
- C. Classical conditioning
- D. Operant conditioning

Answer: B

Explanation: Piaget proposed a theory explaining how children's thinking develops through different stages.

12. According to Piaget, the sensorimotor stage occurs approximately during:

- A. Birth to 2 years
- B. 2 to 7 years
- C. 7 to 11 years
- D. 11 years onwards

Answer: A

Explanation: The sensorimotor stage covers approximately the first two years of life.

13. A child who understands that the amount of water remains the same when transferred into a differently shaped container demonstrates:

- A. Egocentrism
- B. Conservation
- C. Conditioning
- D. Imitation

Answer: B

Explanation: Conservation refers to understanding that quantity remains unchanged despite changes in appearance.

14. The preoperational stage in Piaget's theory is approximately:

- A. Birth–2 years
- B. 2–7 years
- C. 7–11 years
- D. 12–18 years

Answer: B

Explanation: The preoperational stage generally occurs from about 2 to 7 years.

15. According to Piaget, children learn best when they:

- A. Passively receive information
- B. Actively interact with their environment
- C. Memorise every answer
- D. Avoid experimentation

Answer: B

Explanation: Piaget viewed children as active constructors of knowledge.

16. Egocentrism in young children refers mainly to:

- A. Excessive selfishness
- B. Difficulty in understanding another person's perspective
- C. Lack of intelligence
- D. Lack of physical development

Answer: B

Explanation: Piaget used egocentrism to describe children's difficulty in viewing situations from perspectives other than their own.

17. The concrete operational stage is associated with:

- A. Abstract reasoning only
- B. Logical thinking about concrete situations
- C. Complete absence of logical thinking
- D. Reflexive behaviour

Answer: B

Explanation: During the concrete operational stage, children develop logical operations related particularly to concrete objects and situations.

18. Formal operational thinking involves:

- A. Only sensory exploration
- B. Abstract and hypothetical reasoning
- C. Reflex actions
- D. Imitation only

Answer: B

Explanation: Formal operational thinking involves the ability to reason about abstract and hypothetical situations.

19. When a child modifies an existing mental framework to incorporate new information, this is called:

- A. Accommodation
- B. Reinforcement

- C. Conditioning
- D. Punishment

Answer: A

Explanation: Accommodation involves modifying existing cognitive structures when new information does not fit them.

20. Assimilation occurs when a learner:

- A. Changes an existing schema completely
- B. Fits new experiences into an existing cognitive structure
- C. Forgets previous knowledge
- D. Avoids new experiences

Answer: B

Explanation: Assimilation involves interpreting new experiences using existing cognitive structures.

Vygotsky and Social Learning

21. Lev Vygotsky emphasised the importance of:

- A. Social interaction in cognitive development
- B. Physical growth only
- C. Punishment
- D. Rote memorisation

Answer: A

Explanation: Vygotsky highlighted the role of social interaction, language and cultural context in learning and development.

22. The Zone of Proximal Development refers to:

- A. What a learner can never accomplish
- B. The difference between independent performance and performance with appropriate assistance
- C. Physical development during childhood
- D. A child's IQ score

Answer: B

Explanation: ZPD represents the range of tasks a learner can perform with guidance but may not yet perform independently.

23. Scaffolding means:

- A. Permanent assistance
- B. Temporary support provided to help a learner complete a task
- C. Giving students the final answer
- D. Preventing independent work

Answer: B

Explanation: Scaffolding provides temporary guidance that is gradually reduced as learner competence increases.

24. According to Vygotsky, language plays an important role in:

- A. Cognitive development
- B. Physical growth only
- C. Height development
- D. Muscle development

Answer: A

Explanation: Vygotsky considered language a major tool for thought and cognitive development.

25. Peer interaction can support learning because:

- A. Children can learn through discussion and collaboration
- B. Teachers are no longer required
- C. Students always have identical abilities
- D. Competition is the only form of learning

Answer: A

Explanation: Interaction with peers can promote explanation, discussion, cooperation and exchange of ideas.

Learning and Behaviour

26. Learning is best defined as:

- A. Temporary change caused by fatigue
- B. A relatively lasting change resulting from experience or practice
- C. Physical growth
- D. Natural maturation only

Answer: B

Explanation: Learning involves relatively lasting changes in knowledge, skills, behaviour or understanding resulting from experience.

27. Thorndike is associated with:

- A. Trial-and-error learning
- B. Cognitive development stages
- C. Moral development
- D. Multiple intelligences

Answer: A

Explanation: Edward Thorndike developed the theory of learning through trial and error and proposed laws of learning.

28. The Law of Effect is associated with:

- A. Thorndike
- B. Piaget
- C. Vygotsky
- D. Kohlberg

Answer: A

Explanation: Thorndike's Law of Effect states that responses followed by satisfying consequences tend to be strengthened.

29. Pavlov is best known for research on:

- A. Classical conditioning
- B. Cognitive development
- C. Moral reasoning
- D. Constructivism

Answer: A

Explanation: Ivan Pavlov's experiments with dogs contributed to the development of classical conditioning theory.

30. Skinner is mainly associated with:

- A. Operant conditioning
- B. Cognitive developmental stages

- C. Moral development
- D. Social constructivism

Answer: A

Explanation: B. F. Skinner developed major principles of operant conditioning involving reinforcement and consequences.

31. Giving praise to a student after a desirable behaviour is an example of:

- A. Positive reinforcement
- B. Negative punishment
- C. Extinction
- D. Cognitive conflict

Answer: A

Explanation: Positive reinforcement involves presenting a desirable consequence to increase the likelihood of a behaviour.

32. Which is an example of intrinsic motivation?

- A. Studying for a cash reward
- B. Studying because of fear
- C. Reading because the learner enjoys the subject
- D. Studying to avoid punishment

Answer: C

Explanation: Intrinsic motivation arises from interest, enjoyment or satisfaction within the activity itself.

33. A student works harder because the teacher appreciates sincere effort. This is related to:

- A. Reinforcement
- B. Maturation
- C. Forgetting
- D. Physical development

Answer: A

Explanation: Appreciation can reinforce desirable effort and encourage its continuation.

34. Which approach is most likely to develop intrinsic motivation?

- A. Constant threats
- B. Meaningful learning activities and opportunities for choice
- C. Frequent punishment
- D. Excessive comparison

Answer: B

Explanation: Meaningful tasks, autonomy and opportunities to explore can strengthen intrinsic motivation.

35. Which factor is most likely to interfere with learning?

- A. Appropriate feedback
- B. Fear and excessive anxiety
- C. Meaningful practice
- D. Positive classroom climate

Answer: B

Explanation: Excessive fear and anxiety can negatively affect attention, participation and learning.

Child-Centred Education

36. A child-centred classroom gives importance to:

- A. Teacher's lecture only
- B. Active participation of learners
- C. Rote memorisation only
- D. Strict silence throughout the class

Answer: B

Explanation: Child-centred education gives learners an active role in constructing and applying knowledge.

37. In a child-centred classroom, the teacher primarily acts as a:

- A. Dictator
- B. Facilitator of learning
- C. Silent observer
- D. Examiner only

Answer: B

Explanation: The teacher facilitates learning by guiding students, creating learning experiences and providing support.

38. Which practice is least compatible with child-centred education?

- A. Group discussion
- B. Problem-solving activities
- C. Learner participation
- D. One-way lecture throughout the lesson

Answer: D

Explanation: Child-centred classrooms emphasise active participation rather than continuous one-way instruction.

39. Which classroom activity best promotes active learning?

- A. Copying a paragraph repeatedly
- B. Students investigating a problem and presenting their findings
- C. Memorising definitions silently
- D. Listening without interaction

Answer: B

Explanation: Investigation and presentation require learners to actively engage with information.

40. A teacher asks students to explain different ways of solving the same problem. This encourages:

- A. Rote learning
- B. Multiple approaches and reasoning
- C. Passive learning
- D. Punishment

Answer: B

Explanation: Allowing multiple solutions promotes reasoning, flexibility and deeper understanding.

Inclusive Education and Diversity

41. Inclusive education means:

- A. Teaching only high-achieving children
- B. Providing meaningful learning opportunities to diverse learners
- C. Separating every learner with a difficulty
- D. Giving exactly the same support to every child

Answer: B

Explanation: Inclusion seeks to ensure participation and learning for learners with diverse needs and backgrounds.

42. A teacher should respond to learner diversity by:

- A. Ignoring differences
- B. Using flexible teaching strategies
- C. Teaching only average learners
- D. Lowering expectations for everyone

Answer: B

Explanation: Flexible methods help teachers respond to different learning needs.

43. Which practice promotes an inclusive classroom?

- A. Seating students according to marks only
- B. Encouraging participation from all learners
- C. Publicly identifying weak students
- D. Avoiding students with learning difficulties

Answer: B

Explanation: Inclusive classrooms seek meaningful participation and respect for all learners.

44. A child with a learning difficulty should generally be:

- A. Excluded from classroom activities
- B. Given appropriate support
- C. Labelled as incapable
- D. Prevented from attempting challenging tasks

Answer: B

Explanation: Appropriate support and accommodations can help learners participate and progress.

45. Which statement about disability and learning is most appropriate?

- A. Disability always means inability to learn.
- B. Learners with disabilities can learn when appropriate support is provided.
- C. Disabled learners should not participate in regular activities.
- D. Every disabled learner has the same needs.

Answer: B

Explanation: Learning potential varies among individuals, and appropriate support can facilitate participation and achievement.

46. Which teacher practice can negatively affect a child's self-esteem?

- A. Constructive feedback
- B. Public humiliation
- C. Encouragement
- D. Recognition of improvement

Answer: B

Explanation: Humiliation can damage confidence and create fear of participation.

47. Gender-sensitive teaching requires the teacher to:

- A. Give different academic expectations based on gender
- B. Avoid gender stereotypes and provide equal opportunities
- C. Assign subjects according to gender
- D. Encourage competition between boys and girls

Answer: B

Explanation: Gender-sensitive education challenges stereotypes and promotes equitable opportunities.

48. A culturally responsive classroom should:

- A. Ignore learners' backgrounds
- B. Respect and use learners' diverse experiences appropriately
- C. Treat one culture as superior
- D. Discourage discussion of different experiences

Answer: B

Explanation: Learners' cultural experiences can be valuable resources for meaningful classroom learning.

49. Which is an example of a stereotype?

- A. Students have different learning needs.
- B. Every child deserves respect.

- C. Boys are naturally better at mathematics than girls.
- D. Children learn at different speeds.

Answer: C

Explanation: The statement assigns ability based on gender rather than individual characteristics.

50. The best way to deal with diversity in a classroom is to:

- A. Make every learner learn in exactly the same way
- B. Recognise differences and provide appropriate learning opportunities
- C. Separate students permanently by ability
- D. Ignore individual needs

Answer: B

Explanation: Recognising learner diversity allows teachers to provide appropriate instructional support.

Assessment and Evaluation

51. Formative assessment is mainly used to:

- A. Improve learning during instruction
- B. Award final certificates
- C. Rank schools
- D. Replace teaching

Answer: A

Explanation: Formative assessment provides information during the learning process so teaching and learning can be improved.

52. Summative assessment is generally conducted:

- A. During every classroom interaction only
- B. At the end of a learning period to judge achievement
- C. Before any teaching
- D. Only for identifying learning disabilities

Answer: B

Explanation: Summative assessment is generally used to evaluate achievement at the end of a unit, course or learning period.

53. Diagnostic assessment helps a teacher to:

- A. Identify specific learning difficulties
- B. Give punishment
- C. Increase competition
- D. Replace the syllabus

Answer: A

Explanation: Diagnostic assessment helps identify particular areas of difficulty and possible misconceptions.

54. Assessment for learning primarily means:

- A. Assessment used to support ongoing learning
- B. Assessment used only for certification
- C. Assessment without feedback
- D. Assessment conducted only at the end

Answer: A

Explanation: Assessment for learning provides evidence that helps teachers and learners improve learning while it is taking place.

55. Which is an example of formative assessment?

- A. Final annual examination
- B. Exit question used to check understanding before the next lesson
- C. Final board examination
- D. End-of-course certification

Answer: B

Explanation: A quick classroom check can provide immediate information that helps the teacher plan the next instructional step.

56. A good assessment question should:

- A. Test only memorisation in every situation
- B. Be aligned with the learning objective
- C. Confuse students deliberately
- D. Always be extremely difficult

Answer: B

Explanation: Assessment should measure what the learner was expected to learn.

57. Feedback is most effective when it is:

- A. Specific and constructive
- B. Insulting
- C. Delayed indefinitely
- D. Focused only on mistakes

Answer: A

Explanation: Specific feedback helps learners understand what they did well and what they can improve.

58. Continuous assessment can help teachers:

- A. Monitor learner progress over time
- B. Avoid teaching
- C. Eliminate feedback
- D. Replace all learning activities

Answer: A

Explanation: Continuous assessment provides repeated information about learner progress and difficulties.

59. Which assessment practice is least desirable?

- A. Using mistakes to identify misconceptions
- B. Providing feedback
- C. Comparing a child publicly with classmates
- D. Using different assessment methods where appropriate

Answer: C

Explanation: Public comparison can negatively affect confidence and does not necessarily help the learner understand how to improve.

60. A teacher changes the teaching method after discovering that many students have misunderstood a concept. This demonstrates:

- A. Use of assessment evidence
- B. Punishment
- C. Labelling
- D. Summative evaluation only

Answer: A

Explanation: The teacher has used assessment information to modify instruction.

Intelligence and Individual Differences

61. Intelligence should be understood as:

- A. A single ability that determines everything
- B. A set of cognitive abilities that can be expressed in different ways
- C. Only examination marks
- D. Physical strength

Answer: B

Explanation: Intelligence is a complex construct involving different cognitive abilities.

62. Howard Gardner is associated with:

- A. Multiple intelligences theory
- B. Classical conditioning
- C. Trial-and-error learning
- D. Psychoanalysis

Answer: A

Explanation: Gardner proposed the theory of multiple intelligences.

63. A student who enjoys rhythm, melody and musical patterns may show strength in:

- A. Musical intelligence
- B. Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence
- C. Naturalistic intelligence
- D. Linguistic intelligence

Answer: A

Explanation: Musical intelligence involves sensitivity to rhythm, pitch, melody and musical patterns.

64. A learner who effectively understands maps, diagrams and spatial relationships may demonstrate strong:

- A. Spatial intelligence
- B. Musical intelligence
- C. Interpersonal intelligence
- D. Linguistic intelligence

Answer: A

Explanation: Spatial intelligence involves understanding visual and spatial relationships.

65. Interpersonal intelligence relates primarily to the ability to:

- A. Understand and interact effectively with others
- B. Solve mathematical equations only
- C. Draw maps
- D. Recognise musical patterns

Answer: A

Explanation: Interpersonal intelligence involves understanding other people and interacting effectively with them.

66. A teacher should not judge a learner's potential solely on the basis of:

- A. One examination score
- B. Multiple forms of evidence
- C. Classroom participation
- D. Learning progress

Answer: A

Explanation: A single test score provides limited information about a learner's abilities and potential.

67. Aptitude refers mainly to:

- A. A person's potential to learn or perform in a particular area
- B. Current physical height
- C. Emotional reaction only
- D. School attendance

Answer: A

Explanation: Aptitude refers to potential or capacity for learning or performing particular types of tasks.

68. Creativity is best encouraged through:

- A. Only one correct method for every task
- B. Opportunities to generate and explore different ideas

- C. Strict copying
- D. Punishment for unusual answers

Answer: B

Explanation: Creativity develops when learners have opportunities to explore possibilities and generate original ideas.

69. Which teacher behaviour is most supportive of creativity?

- A. Rejecting every unusual answer
- B. Encouraging questions and alternative solutions
- C. Requiring exact copying
- D. Discouraging experimentation

Answer: B

Explanation: Questions, exploration and alternative solutions provide opportunities for creative thinking.

70. Individual differences are influenced by:

- A. Heredity only
- B. Environment only
- C. Heredity, environment and their interaction
- D. Examination results only

Answer: C

Explanation: Individual characteristics develop through the interaction of biological and environmental influences.

Classroom Management and Teaching

71. The most effective classroom management generally focuses on:

- A. Fear and punishment
- B. Clear expectations, positive relationships and meaningful engagement
- C. Complete silence
- D. Public criticism

Answer: B

Explanation: Effective classroom management combines clear expectations with supportive relationships and engaging learning activities.

72. If students are talking during a lesson, the teacher should first:

- A. Immediately punish everyone
- B. Identify the reason and use an appropriate classroom strategy
- C. Send all students out
- D. Ignore all classroom behaviour permanently

Answer: B

Explanation: Understanding the reason for behaviour helps the teacher select an appropriate response.

73. A teacher notices that students lose interest during a lesson. The most appropriate response is to:

- A. Increase punishment
- B. Introduce meaningful activities and interaction
- C. Stop teaching
- D. Give more copying work

Answer: B

Explanation: Active and meaningful learning experiences can improve engagement.

74. Group work is most effective when:

- A. Students have a clear purpose and defined responsibility
- B. Only one student works
- C. The teacher gives no instructions
- D. Students compete continuously

Answer: A

Explanation: Clear objectives and responsibilities make collaborative learning more productive.

75. Cooperative learning promotes:

- A. Isolation
- B. Collaboration and peer interaction
- C. Only individual competition
- D. Passive listening

Answer: B

Explanation: Cooperative learning involves students working together and learning through interaction.

76. Which question is most likely to promote critical thinking?

- A. What is the definition of learning?
- B. Who proposed this theory?
- C. Why do you think this teaching method would work better in this situation?
- D. Write the definition from the textbook.

Answer: C

Explanation: The question requires learners to analyse a situation and justify their reasoning.

77. A teacher who accepts questions from students is promoting:

- A. Passive learning
- B. Inquiry and active participation
- C. Fear-based learning
- D. Rote memorisation only

Answer: B

Explanation: Questioning encourages curiosity, inquiry and active engagement.

78. When students make mistakes, a teacher should:

- A. Use mistakes as opportunities for learning
- B. Always punish them
- C. Prevent them from answering again
- D. Publicly label them

Answer: A

Explanation: Errors can reveal misconceptions and provide valuable information for teaching and learning.

79. The best classroom environment is one in which students:

- A. Are afraid of making mistakes
- B. Feel safe to ask questions and participate
- C. Remain silent throughout
- D. Compete constantly

Answer: B

Explanation: Psychological safety supports participation, questioning and learning.

80. A teacher's expectations of students should generally be:

- A. Fixed according to previous marks
- B. Positive, realistic and appropriately challenging
- C. Low for all learners
- D. Based on stereotypes

Answer: B

Explanation: Positive and appropriately challenging expectations can support learner growth without ignoring individual needs.

Motivation, Memory and Learning Strategies

81. Which is most likely to improve meaningful learning?

- A. Connecting new information with prior knowledge
- B. Memorising without understanding
- C. Avoiding examples
- D. Repeating information without application

Answer: A

Explanation: Connecting new knowledge with existing understanding helps learners construct meaningful connections.

82. Retrieval practice involves:

- A. Trying to recall learned information from memory
- B. Reading the same paragraph repeatedly without thinking
- C. Avoiding questions
- D. Copying notes

Answer: A

Explanation: Retrieval practice strengthens the ability to recall previously learned information.

83. Regular revision is useful because it:

- A. Strengthens retention of learned information
- B. Makes understanding unnecessary
- C. Eliminates the need for practice
- D. Prevents new learning

Answer: A

Explanation: Spaced and repeated revision can improve long-term retention.

84. Which strategy is more effective for conceptual learning?

- A. Memorising isolated sentences
- B. Explaining a concept in one's own words
- C. Copying the textbook
- D. Reading without checking understanding

Answer: B

Explanation: Explaining concepts in one's own words encourages active processing and understanding.

85. A student studies only because the teacher threatens punishment. This is primarily:

- A. Intrinsic motivation
- B. Extrinsic motivation
- C. Self-actualisation
- D. Creativity

Answer: B

Explanation: The student's behaviour is driven by an external consequence.

86. Which practice can promote learner autonomy?

- A. Allowing students some choice in appropriate learning tasks
- B. Giving every answer immediately
- C. Preventing questions
- D. Controlling every decision

Answer: A

Explanation: Appropriate choices can help learners develop responsibility and independence.

87. A learner who believes that ability can improve through effort and learning demonstrates a:

- A. Fixed mindset
- B. Growth-oriented mindset
- C. Passive attitude
- D. Fear response

Answer: B

Explanation: A growth-oriented mindset involves viewing abilities as capable of development through effort, strategies and learning.

88. Praising a student only for being "naturally intelligent" may be less useful than praising:

- A. Luck
- B. Effort and effective strategies
- C. High marks alone
- D. Speed alone

Answer: B

Explanation: Recognising effective effort and strategies can encourage persistence and learning-oriented behaviour.

89. Which is an example of metacognition?

- A. Thinking about how one learns and which strategy works best
- B. Memorising a definition
- C. Copying a diagram
- D. Listening to a lecture

Answer: A

Explanation: Metacognition involves awareness and regulation of one's own thinking and learning processes.

90. A student checks which mistakes they repeatedly make and changes their study strategy. This is an example of:

- A. Metacognitive regulation
- B. Classical conditioning
- C. Physical development
- D. Imitation only

Answer: A

Explanation: The learner is monitoring performance and changing strategies based on that information.

Pedagogy and Teacher Behaviour

91. A good teacher should primarily aim to:

- A. Complete the textbook as quickly as possible
- B. Facilitate meaningful learning
- C. Maintain complete silence
- D. Maximise competition

Answer: B

Explanation: Teaching should focus on helping learners understand, apply and develop knowledge and skills.

92. Which teaching approach gives students greater opportunity to construct knowledge?

- A. Inquiry-based learning
- B. Continuous dictation
- C. Mechanical copying
- D. Rote memorisation only

Answer: A

Explanation: Inquiry-based learning encourages students to investigate questions, explore evidence and develop understanding.

93. A teacher asks students to predict an outcome before conducting an experiment. This primarily develops:

- A. Scientific reasoning
- B. Rote memorisation
- C. Handwriting
- D. Passive listening

Answer: A

Explanation: Prediction encourages learners to use prior knowledge and reasoning before testing an idea.

94. Which teaching method is most appropriate when the objective is to develop problem-solving skills?

- A. Giving all answers beforehand
- B. Presenting meaningful problems and guiding students towards solutions
- C. Asking students to copy solved examples only
- D. Avoiding difficult situations

Answer: B

Explanation: Meaningful problems provide opportunities for analysis, reasoning and application.

95. A teacher uses examples from students' daily lives while teaching a difficult concept. This helps to:

- A. Connect new learning with prior experience
- B. Eliminate thinking
- C. Encourage rote memorisation only
- D. Reduce participation

Answer: A

Explanation: Familiar contexts can help learners connect abstract concepts with existing knowledge and experiences.

96. Which is the best response when a student asks a question unrelated to the immediate lesson but connected to the subject?

- A. Always discourage the question
- B. Acknowledge the question and address it appropriately when possible
- C. Punish the student
- D. Tell the class that questions are unnecessary

Answer: B

Explanation: Meaningful questions can reflect curiosity and should be handled constructively while maintaining the lesson's focus.

97. Remedial teaching is mainly intended to:

- A. Provide additional support for identified learning difficulties
- B. Punish low-performing students
- C. Replace regular teaching permanently
- D. Separate all students according to marks

Answer: A

Explanation: Remedial instruction targets specific learning gaps and provides additional opportunities for improvement.

98. If most students answer a question incorrectly, the teacher should:

- A. Assume all students are incapable
- B. Reconsider the explanation and identify the source of misunderstanding

- C. Punish the class
- D. Skip the topic permanently

Answer: B

Explanation: Widespread errors may indicate a misconception, unclear explanation or inappropriate instructional approach.

99. Which statement best reflects constructivist learning?

- A. Knowledge is simply transferred from teacher to student.
- B. Learners actively construct understanding using experiences and prior knowledge.
- C. Memorisation is the only form of learning.
- D. Students should never discuss ideas.

Answer: B

Explanation: Constructivist approaches view learners as active participants who build understanding through interaction, experience and prior knowledge.

100. A teacher wants students to become independent learners. Which practice is most appropriate?

- A. Give answers immediately whenever students struggle.
- B. Encourage students to use strategies, reflect on mistakes and gradually take responsibility for learning.
- C. Prevent students from making decisions.
- D. Use punishment whenever students make errors.

Answer: B

Explanation: Independent learning develops when students learn to select strategies, monitor their understanding, learn from mistakes and gradually take responsibility for their own learning.

Super TET CDP MCQs Answer Key

Q. No. Ans. Q. No. Ans. Q. No. Ans. Q. No. Ans.

1	B	26	B	51	A	76	C
2	B	27	A	52	B	77	B
3	C	28	A	53	A	78	A
4	C	29	A	54	A	79	B

Q. No. Ans. Q. No. Ans. Q. No. Ans. Q. No. Ans.

5	C	30	A	55	B	80	B
6	B	31	A	56	B	81	A
7	B	32	C	57	A	82	A
8	A	33	A	58	A	83	A
9	D	34	B	59	C	84	B
10	B	35	B	60	A	85	B
11	B	36	B	61	B	86	A
12	A	37	B	62	A	87	B
13	B	38	D	63	A	88	B
14	B	39	B	64	A	89	A
15	B	40	B	65	A	90	A
16	B	41	B	66	A	91	B
17	B	42	B	67	A	92	A
18	B	43	B	68	B	93	A
19	A	44	B	69	B	94	B
20	B	45	B	70	C	95	A
21	A	46	B	71	B	96	B
22	B	47	B	72	B	97	A
23	B	48	B	73	B	98	B
24	A	49	C	74	A	99	B
25	A	50	B	75	B	100	B

Important Topics Covered in This Practice Set

These 100 questions focus on the major Child Development and Pedagogy concepts that a Super TET candidate should revise:

- Principles of child development
- Growth and development

- Heredity and environment
- Individual differences
- Cognitive development
- Piaget's theory
- Vygotsky's theory
- Zone of Proximal Development
- Scaffolding
- Learning theories
- Thorndike's laws of learning
- Pavlov's classical conditioning
- Skinner's operant conditioning
- Reinforcement
- Motivation
- Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation
- Child-centred education
- Constructivism
- Inclusive education
- Learner diversity
- Gender-sensitive education
- Intelligence
- Multiple intelligences
- Creativity
- Assessment
- Formative assessment
- Summative assessment
- Diagnostic assessment
- Feedback
- Classroom management
- Cooperative learning

- Problem-solving
- Critical thinking
- Metacognition
- Remedial teaching
- Independent learning

How to Use These 100 Super TET CDP MCQs

For better practice, attempt the questions without looking at the answers first. Give yourself a fixed time and mark questions where you are unsure.

After completing all 100 questions:

1. Check your answer key.
2. Calculate your score.
3. Mark the questions you answered incorrectly.
4. Read the explanations carefully.
5. Identify the underlying CDP concept.
6. Revise that concept from your notes or book.
7. Attempt another practice set after revision.

The objective should not be simply to increase the number of questions attempted. Understanding why an option is correct—and why the other options are inappropriate—is much more valuable for pedagogy preparation.

Suggested Score Interpretation

Score	Preparation Status	Suggested Action
85–100	Very Good	Move towards mixed and timed tests
70–84	Good	Revise weak concepts and continue practice
55–69	Average	Strengthen core CDP concepts
40–54	Needs Improvement	Revise theory before taking more tests

Below 40 Foundation Needed Start with syllabus, notes and basic concepts

This score interpretation is only a practice guideline, not an official Super TET qualifying standard.

Previous Year Paper Practice