

Q1. Which one of the following may be the criteria of gender parity in a society?

- (a) Equal number of distinctions achieved by boys and girls in Class 12
- (b) Comparison of number of boys and girls who survive up to Class 12
- (c) Whether the girl students are allowed to participate in competitions organised outside the school
- (d) Comparison of number of male and female teachers in school

Q2. Which of the following is a process in the social observational learning theory of Bandura?

- (a) Retention
- (b) Repetition
- (c) Recapitulation
- (d) Reflection

Q3. Reducing the time allotted to complete an assignment to make it coincide with time of attention and increasing this time in a phased manner will be best suited to deal with which of the following disorders?

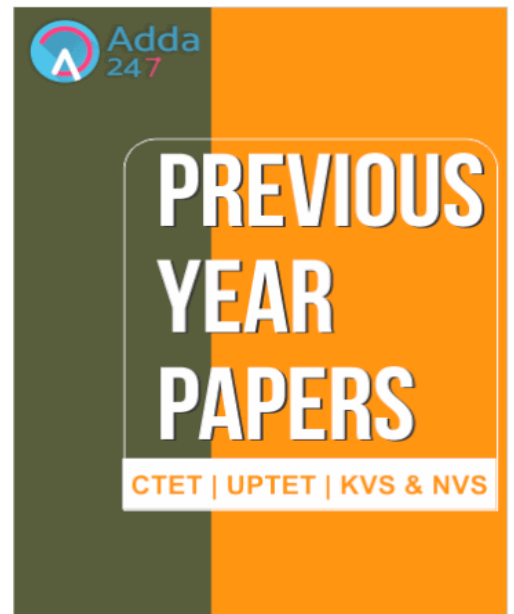
- (a) Dysphasia
- (b) Sensory integration disorder
- (c) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
- (d) Disruptive behaviour disorder

Q4. Students in a class are asked to assemble various artefacts of their work in a notebook, to demonstrate what they can do for their society. What kind of activity is this?

- (a) Anecdotal records
- (b) Problem solving assessment
- (c) Portfolio assessment
- (d) Essay type assessment

Q5. Learners cannot learn unless

- (a) they know that the material being taught will be tested in the near future
- (b) they are prepared to learn
- (c) they are asked about their learning in schools by their parents at home on a daily basis
- (d) they are taught according to the needs of social aims of education



Q6. By placing students in the least restricted school environment, the school

- (a) normalizes the lives of children from deprived groups who were increasing the linkage of school with the parents and communities of these children
- (b) gets disadvantaged children's involvement in activities such as science fairs and quizzes
- (c) sensitizes other children not to bully or to put the disadvantaged children down
- (d) equalizes the educational opportunities for girls and disadvantaged groups

Q7. Psychosocial theory emphasizes on which of the following?

- (a) Phallic and Latency stages
- (b) Industry versus Inferiority stage
- (c) Operant Conditioning
- (d) Stimuli and Response

Q8. Theory of social learning emphasizes on which of the following factors?

- (a) Nurture
- (b) Adaptation
- (c) Emendation
- (d) Nature

Q9. Developmental perspective of teaching demands teachers to

- (a) adapt instructional strategies based on the knowledge of developmental factors
- (b) treat children in different developmental stages in an equitable manner
- (c) provide learning that results in the development of only the cognitive domain
- (d) be strict disciplinarians as children experiment quite frequently

Q10. School Based Assessments

- (a) offer less control to the students over what will be assessed
- (b) improve learning by providing a constructive feedback
- (c) encourage teaching to the test as they involve frequent testing
- (d) focus on exam techniques rather than outcomes

Q11. What does not include in counselling?

- (a) Listening with attention to the child
- (b) Talking with child in friendly manner
- (c) Understanding point of view of child
- (d) Keeping child in discipline

Q12. At the state level, the curriculum of Class I to VIII is developed by

- (a) SCERT
- (b) NCTE
- (c) SIEMAT
- (d) None of these

Q13. During the mid-day meal, high caste students deny to have the meal in a line with lower caste students. What will you do?

- (a) You will agree to make separate sitting arrangement for them
- (b) You will stop cooking mid-day meal in school
- (c) You will convince students to sit together and have meal
- (d) None of these

Q14. Sumika is a very good achiever in science, but poor in mathematics. The most probable reason is

- (a) girls are generally poor in mathematics
- (b) parents of Sumika are uneducated
- (c) mathematics teaching is not effective
- (d) mathematics is a hard subject

Q15. A teacher is appointed in a remote village, where villagers are uneducated, school building and drinking water facility are also not available. The biggest hindrance to work in the village is

- (a) lack of school building
- (b) uneducated parents
- (c) lack of motivation to solve problems
- (d) lack of drinking water facility

Q16. According to the Kohlberg, the thinking process involved in judgment about questions of right and wrong is called


- (a) moral dilemma
- (b) morality co-operation
- (c) moral reasoning
- (d) none of these


Q17. In a Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE), the phrase 'Comprehensive Evaluation' indicates

- (a) evaluation of whole syllabus
- (b) evaluation of all subjects
- (c) evaluation of cognitive domain, affective domain and psychomotor domain
- (d) evaluation of affective domain

Q18. A concept learnt by a student in Mathematics class is used by her in Geography class. This is an example of

- (a) positive transfer
- (b) negative transfer
- (c) zero transfer
- (d) None of these

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Q19. Which of the following statements is most appropriate in relation to adolescents?

- (a) Carefree nature towards studies
- (b) Abrupt increased in the intelligence quotient
- (c) Increase in the incidence of emotional upheavals
- (d) None of these

Q20. plays a significant role in the development of personality.

- (a) A blend of heredity and environment
- (b) Number of examinations
- (c) Heredity
- (d) Environment

