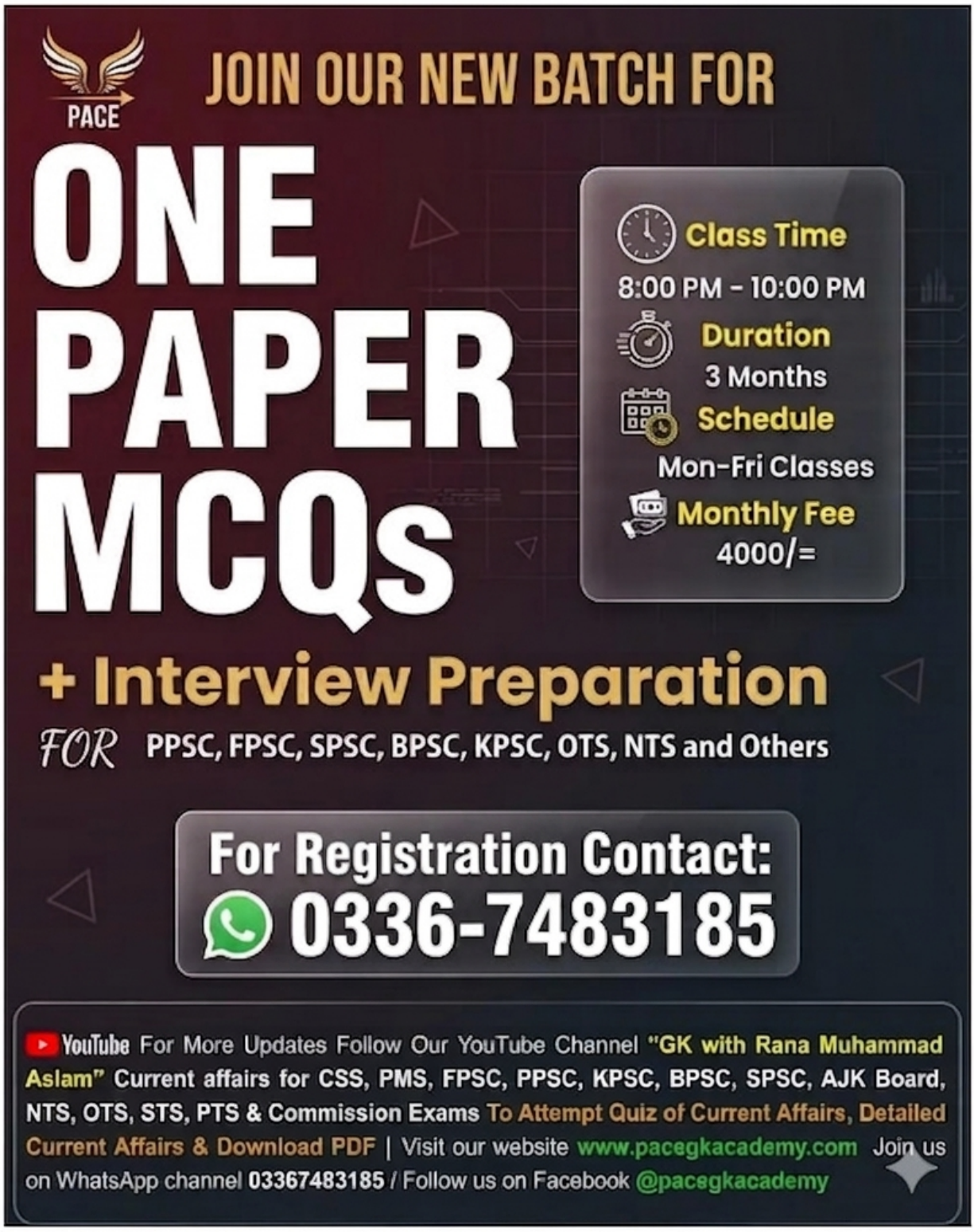
Cognition and Development



Cognition and Development

Q.1: The ability to use symbols to represent actions objects is_____?
A. Geocentricism
B. Seriation
C. Centration
D. **Semiotic function**

Q.2: Basic structure or framework that exists in a persons mind to organize and interpret information is_____?
A. Equilibration
B. Assimilation
C. **Schema**
D. Accomodation

Q.3: A search for mental balance between cognitive schemes and information from the environment is____?
A. Maturation
B. **Equilibration**
C. Disequilibrium
D. Adjustment

Q.4: Assuming that others experience the world the way you do is_____?
A. Conservatism
B. **Egocentricism**
C. Constructivism
D. Animsim

Q.5: The state when a person realizes that his or her current ways of thinking are not to understand a situationis_____?
A. Maturation
B. Equilibrium
C. **Disequilibrium**
D. Equilibrium

Q.6: View that emphasizes the active role of the learner in building knowledge and understanding is____?
A. Accomodation
B. **Constructivism**
C. Assimilation
D. Conservation

Q.7: The characteristic of an object stays the same even through the object might change in appearance_____?
A. Constructivism
B. Assimilation
C. **Conservation**
D. Accomodation

Q.8: A mental process that occurs when a child adjusts to new information is____?
A. Conservation
B. Assimilation
C. Adjustment
D. **Accommodation**

Q.9: Psychologists define heredity characteristics to newborns from their as transfer of_____?
A. Culture
B. Nature
C. Environment
D. **Parents**

Q.10: Changes by which mental processes become mor complex is____?
A. **Cognitive development**
B. Physical development
C. Personal development
D. Social development

Q.11: Changes in body structure and function over time is____?
A. **Cognitive developmen**
B. Physical development
C. Personal development
D. Social development

Q.12: Orderly adaptive changes individuals go through fr conception to death is_____?
A. Adaptation
B. Organization
C. **Development**
D. Assimilation

Q.13: The learner and learning theories are studied in_____?
A. **Psychology**
B. Philosophy
C. Sociology
D. Ontology

Q.14: The discipline concerned with teaching and lear processes, applying the methods and theories psychology is____?
A. Psychoanalysis
B. Psychology
C. Education
D. **Educational Psychology**

Q.15: The immediate awareness of any object is_____?
A. Creativity
B. Adjustment
C. **Consciousness**
D. Behaviour

Q.16: The process in which human organism become favourably related to the environment is____?
A. Assimilation
B. **Adjustment**
C. Consciousness
D. Maturation

Q.17: The age of 3-6 years are narrated by Erikson in his theory of Psychosocial Development is concerned with the stage_____?
A. Industry verses inferiority
B. Trust verses mistrust
C. Autonomy verses guilt
D. **Initiative verses guilt**

Q.18: Process through which experience causes permanent change in knowledge or behavior is called_____?
A. Alteration
B. Modification
C. **Learning**
D. Experimentation

Q.19: Edward Thorndike is known due to his contribution for____?
A. Advance conditioning
B. Classical conditioning
C. **Operant conditioning**
D. Vicarious conditioning

Q.20: A child acquires the ability to solve abstract problems in logical fashion in the period of____?
A. **Formal operational**
B. Sensorimotor
C. Pre operational
D. Concrete operational

Q.21: The age of 6 12 years as narrated by Erikson in his theory of Psychosocial Development is concerned with the stage____?
A. **Industry verses inferiority**
B. Trust verses mistrust
C. Autonomy verses doubt
D. Initiative verses guilt

Q.22: Wechseler Scale is a test to measure___?
A. Language
B. Cognition
C. **Intelligence**
D. Emotions

Q.23: The logical, goal directed action of a child start at the stage____?
A. Concrete operational
B. Preoperational
C. Sensorimotor
D. **Formal operational**

Q.24: Try to understand something new by fitting it what is already known is____?
A. Equilibration
B. Organization
C. Accommodation
D. **Assimilation**

Q.25: The term growth is used in purely sense
A. Psychological
B. Intellectual
C. **Physical**
D. Social

Q.26: Educational psychology revolves around three area the learner, the learning process and___?
A. **Learning situation**
B. Teacher
C. Content
D. Methods

Q.27: An individual who is socially mal adjusted develty 12 behavior___?
A. **Immoral**
B. Moral
C. Non-moral
D. Unmoral

Q.28: Those relatively stable and permanent aspects of individuals which make them unique but which also allow people to be compared with each other define___?
A. Psychology
B. Individual difference
C. Self concept
D. **Personality**

Q.29: Moral development involves____?
A. Specialization
B. **What is right and wrong**
C. Behaving in accordance with moral rules
D. Feelings of guild or pride

Q.30: The central concept in Freud's psycho-analytical theory is____?
A. Behavioural analysis
B. Operant condition
C. Classical condition
D. **Unconscious mind**

Q.31: LO of 7 years old child with an M.A of 8 years would be placed in I.Q distribution table as____?
A. Mentally deficient
B. Genius
C. Superior
D. **Average**

Q.32: Identical twins are not identical in_____?
A. **Learning**
B. Development
C. Intelligence
D. Growth

Q.33: Cognitive development deals with the development of_____?
A. Child thinking
B. Child perception
C. **Child mind**
D. Child reasoning

Q.34: Control is an important characteristics of_____?
A. Case study method
B. Introspection method
C. Observation method
D. **Experimental method**

Q.35: The growth and learning of a child is affected by_____?
A. Environment
B. Heredity
C. **Both a & b**
D. Neither a nor b

Q.36: WAIS is the intelligence test for_____?
A. **High School students**
B. Early childhood students
C. Primary School students
D. Both b & c

Q.37: The age measured by an intelligence test is called_____?
A. Physical
B. Chronological
C. **Mental**
D. Mature

Q.38: An internal state of mind of a person, which force do something and that is aroused as a result of internal need of the person is called_____?
A. Learning
B. Thinking
C. Perception
D. **Motivation**

Q.39: The subject matter of educational psycholog inferred from?
A. **Problem being faced by classroom teachers**
B. Problems being faced by parents
C. Problems being faced by educational administrators
D. Problems being faced by text-books writers

Q.40: Jean Piaget was born in?
A. France
B. USA
C. **Switzerland**
D. Italy

Q.41: How would you define psychology?
A. Study of mind
B. Study of sou
C. **Study of behaviour**
D. Study of consciousness

Q.42: When do we learn better according to Thorndike's Laws of Exercise?
A. Like it
B. **Practice it**
C. Hate it
D. Are ready for it

Q.43: What type of health of a child is of utmost importance that an elementary school teacher should keep in mind for the growth of the child_____?
A. Emotional
B. Physical
C. Mental
D. **a, b and c**

Q.44: I.Q. is an index of_____?
A. Level of mental development
B. Intellectual status
C. **Degree of mental maturity**
D. Rate of mental development

Q.45: Mental age of a child is a measure of_____?
A. Intellectual status
B. **Level of mental maturity**
C. Rate of mental growth
D. Innate mental potential

Q.46: Ahmad is bright, Akbar is dull. They are now six years of age, as they grew older, the difference in their L.Q. will probably_____?
A. Disappear
B. Increase
C. Decrease
D. **Remain relatively constant**

Q.47: Intelligence test measure_____?
A. Innate aptitude
B. Spatial
C. General aptitude
D. **Academic potential**

Q.48: Which is measured by in intelligence_____?
A. Spatial ability
B. **Verbal ability**
C. Mechanical ability
D. Numerical ability

Q.49: Intelligence as presently defined is synonymous with_____?
A. **Scholastic aptitude**
B. Native capacity
C. Ability to reason
D. Emotional control

Q.50: The mental development is closely parallel to increase in_____?
A. The no. of new cells
B. Ability to memorize
C. Ability to get along with others
D. **Ability to profit from experience**

Q.51: The most fundamental agency in the life of boys girls is_____?
A. Society
B. **The school**
C. The home
D. The mosque

Q.52: The best known study on social development is that_____?
A. Shirley
B. Bridges
C. Gesell
D. **Parten**

Q.53: The greatest degree of insecurity is due to_____?
A. Hatred
B. Affection
C. Anger
D. **Fear**

Q.54: The first emotional expression to appear in infants is_____?
A. Anger
B. Fear
C. Delight
D. **General excitement**

Q.55: Emotional response to symbolic stimuli is primarily the result of_____?
A. Increased alertness
B. Maturation
C. **Learning**
D. Adjustment

Q.56: An emotion is best defined as_____?
A. Irrational behaviour
B. The individual's response to a situation
C. A reaction to emotional stimuli
D. **An excited state arising in response to stimuli**

Q.57: At birth, which of the following is closest to its final adult level_____?
A. The length of arms and legs
B. Brain weight
C. **Number of brain cells**
D. The no. of bones

Q.58: At birth, the average weight of a full term baby is_____?
A. Boys, 8 pounds; Girls, 8 pounds
B. **Boys, 8 pounds; Girls, 7 pounds**
C. Boys, 7 pounds; Girls, 8 pounds
D. Boys, 7 pounds; Girls, 7 pounds

Q.59: Change in behaviour result from_____?
A. **Maturation and learning**
B. Motivation alone
C. Learning alone
D. None of the above

Q.60: The interest of boys in sports reaches its peak in_____?
A. **Pre-adolescent period**
B. Early childhood
C. Learning alone
D. Early adolescent

Q.61: The most of the differences in interest are due to the difference in_____?
A. Opportunity
B. Sex
C. Age
D. **Experiential background**

Q.62: Which come third in series in Malsow's classification_____?
A. **Physiological**
B. Esteem
C. Safety
D. Love

Q.63: Belonging, affection and status are best classified as_____?
A. **Motives**
B. Drives
C. Primary needs
D. Wants

Q.64: Motivation is best defined in terms of_____?
A. Measures applied to promote learning
B. **Internal forces within the individual**
C. External forces applied on individual
D. Punishment applied a individual

Q.65: A need is to hunger as a stimulus is to_____?
A. **The smell of food**
B. Food
C. A particular kind of food
D. Money with which to buy food

Q.66: A need is to food as a motive is to_____?
A. The smell of food
B. A hunger
C. **A certain kind of food**
D. Money with which to buy good

Q.67: If a student has an age of 11 years, from psychological point of view he/she is placed in_____?
A. Youth
B. Childhood
C. Boy-hood
D. **Adolescence**

Q.68: Behaviorism is associated with_____?
A. Johan Wright
B. Sigmund Freud
C. B.F. Skinner
D. **J. B. Watson**

Q.69: The discipline of Psychology is_____?
A. elatively New
B. **Since the birth of man**
C. Before Christ (B.C)
D. Seventeenth Centaury

Q.70: Educational Psychology is the branch of_____?
A. Practical psychology
B. Pure psychology
C. **Applied psychology**
D. Advanced psychology

Q.71: First book on psychology was written by_____?
A. Skinner
B. Thorndike
C. Pavlov
D. **Aristotle**

Q.72: Learning means_____?
A. **Change in behaviour**
B. Change in environment
C. Change in society
D. Change in culture

Q.73: Physical growth is affected by_____?
A. Environmental factor
B. Biological factors
C. **Both a & b**
D. None of a & b

Q.74: According to Maslow, the most important are_____?
A. Belonging needs
B. Self esteem needs
C. Safety needs
D. **Physiological needs**

Q.75: Stimulus that strengthens the response of an organis IS_____?
A. Response
B. Motive
C. **Reinforcement**
D. Conditioning

Q.76: Alfred Binet worked on_____?
A. Personality tests
B. Achievement tests
C. **Intelligence tests**
D. Aptitude tests

Q.77: Concept of discovery learning was given by_____?
A. Maslow
B. Skinner
C. Bruner
D. **Ausubel**

Q.78: Hierarchy of needs was presented by_____?
A. **Maslow**
B. Skinner
C. Bruner
D. Ausubel

Q.79: Theory of moral development was presented by_____?
A. Reasoning
B. Jean Piaget
C. Erikson
D. **Lawrence Kholberg**

Q.80: The theory of psychosocial development was presented by_____?
A. Reasoning
B. Jean Piaget
C. **Erikson**
D. Lawrence Kholberg

Q.81: "Mos" means_____?
A. Habit
B. Manner
C. Custom
D. **All of the above**

Q.82: The word "moral" is derived from Latin word_____?
A. Move
B. **Mos**
C. More
D. Motion

Q.83: "Emovere" means_____?
A. To agitate
B. Stir up
C. To excite
D. **All above**

Q.84: The word "emotion" is derived from the Latin word____?
A. Motivation
B. Motion
C. Move
D. **Emovere**

Q.85: Thinking and reasoning is the characteristic of_____?
A. **Formal operational stage**
B. Sensory motor stage
C. Pre-operational stage
D. Concrete operational stage

Q.86: The main characteristic of formal operational stage is_____?
A. Aesthetic sense
B. Imaganination
C. Creativity
D. **All of the above**

Q.87: Mental development reaches at its climax during_____?
A. **Formal operational stage**
B. Sensory motor stage
C. Pre-operational stage
D. Concrete operational stage

Q.88: In concrete operational stage, child_____?
A. Meets people
B. Increases knowledge
C. Makes discussions
D. **All of the above**

Q.89: Child begins to understand the principles conservation at_____?
A. **Concrete operational stage**
B. Sensory motor stage
C. Pre-operational stage
D. Formal operational stage

Q.90: In preoperational stage, child learns rapidly_____?
A. Ability of expression
B. Language
C. **Both a & b**
D. None of a & b

Q.91: Cause of frustration is_____?
A. Conflicts among motives
B. Forces in the environment
C. Personal weakness
D. **All of the above**

Q.92: Projective techniques are used to measure_____?
A. Intelligence
B. Achievement
C. Aptitude
D. **Personality**

Q.93: Cognitive learning theory was presented by_____?
A. Skinner
B. Thorndike
C. **Bruner**
D. Pavlov

Q.94: Response plays a dominant role according to_____?
A. **Operant conditioning**
B. Classical conditioning
C. Both a and b
D. None of a and b

Q.95: Stimulus plays a dominant role according to_____?
A. Operant conditioning
B. **Classical conditioning**
C. Both a and b
D. Both a and b

Q.96: Learning by insight theory is also called as_____?
A. **Gestalt**
B. Classical conditioning
C. Operant conditioning
D. Both a, b

Q.97: Pavlov's work was with_____?
A. Rabbits
B. **Cats**
C. Rats
D. Rabbits

Q.98: Trial and error theory was presented by_____?
A. Burner
B. Pavlov
C. **Thorndike**
D. Skinner

Q.99: Which school of thought Sigmund Freud belongs to_____?
A. Behaviourism
B. Humanistic
C. **Psycho analysis**
D. Structuralism

Q.100: Semantic Memory is_____?
A. Memory tied to place
B. **Memory for meanings**
C. Memory for personal experiences
D. Memory for motor skills

Q.101: Theory of self-actualization and sense of Identity Presented by_____?
A. **Maslow**
B. Carl Rogers
C. Gordon
D. None of these

Q.102: Translation of concrete experiences, development logical thinking are given by_____?
A. **Piaget**
B. Bruner
C. Skinner
D. All of these

Q.103: Experiments on learning by insight were performed by____?
A. Skinner
B. **Kohler**
C. Thorndike
D. Thorndike

Q.104: Logical thinking according to Jean Piaget starts a stages of_____?
A. Formal operations
B. Sensorimotor
C. Preoperational
D. **Concrete operations**

Q.105: Perception and attention play major role in_____?
A. Episodic Memory
B. Sensory Memory
C. Short-term Memory
D. **Long-term Memory**

Q.106: Which is not the type of memory_____?
A. Strong Memory
B. Sensory Memory
C. **Short-term Memory**
D. Long-term Memory

Q.107: Founder of socio-psychological development was_____?
A. Vygotsky
B. Piaget
C. **Erickson**
D. Skinner

Q.108: Who was the first psychologist_____?
A. Plato
B. William James
C. **Aristotle**
D. J. B. Watson

Q.109: Which is the basic (Born) Emotion?
A. Fighting
B. **Love**
C. Surprise
D. Withdrawal

Q.110: The learning method that is associated with observing of behavior of others is called_____?
A. Learning by conditioning
B. Learning by Trial and error
C. **Learning by Imitation**
D. Learning by insight

Q.111: The pioneer of identifying individual differences was_____?
A. Skinner
B. Asubel
C. **Francis Galton**
D. Watson

Q.112: At which stage of cognitive development (piagetian) the child develops object permanence_____?
A. Formal Operational
B. Sensor-motor
C. Pre-Operational
D. **Concrete-Operational**

Q.113: Hierarchy of needs was presented by_____?
A. Piaget
B. **Maslow**
C. Gardner
D. Skinner

Q.114: The process of helping individual make life adjustment at home, school and other phases of life is called
A. Aid
B. Counseling
C. Advice
D. **Guidance**

Q.115: The process of Adaptation in piagetian Cognit Development theory is_____?
A. Accommodation and Recognition
B. Assimilation and Recognition
C. Accommodation and Interpretation
D. **Assimilation and Accommodation**

Q.116: Model of eight types of learning was designed by____?
A. Bruner
B. Ivon Pavlov
C. **Gagne**
D. None of these

Q.117: Piaget presented the theory of____?
A. Moral Development
B. **Cognitive Development**
C. Psychomotor Development
D. None of these

Q.118: Which is basic (born) emotion?
A. Fighting
B. Surprise
C. Withdrawal
D. **Fear**

Q.119: The ability to think in novel and unusual ways is called____?
A. **Creativity**
B. Positive Thinking
C. Problem solving
D. Intelligence

Q.120: Interests, skills. attitudes, appreciation, achievements are primarily the product of____?
A. Process
B. **Learning**
C. Growth
D. Development

Q.121: Law of learning associated with Reinforceme Operant Conditioning is____?
A. Law of effect
B. Law of readiness
C. Law of exercise
D. **All of the above**

Q.122: Carl Rogers presented____?
A. Eclectic Counseling
B. **Person Centered Counseling**
C. Psychoanalytic Counseling
D. Directive Counseling

Q.123: The name of the psychologist who said that most of the fears of human beings are Conditionally Learned____?
A. Skinner
B. Thorndike
C. Pavlov
D. **Watson**

Q.124: Founder of the Intelligence Tests was____?
A. Sternberg
B. Thorndike
C. Guilford
D. **Binet**

Q.125: Laws of learning were founded by____?
A. Pavlov
B. Thorndike
C. Skinner
D. **Watson**

Q.126: Cognitive learning theory is known as_____?
A. Association theory
B. Connectionism theory
C. Social learning theory
D. **Information processing theory**

Q.127: The I.Q of the gifted children is_____?
A. **140 and above**
B. From 110 to 120
C. From 120 to 130
D. From 130 to 139

Q.128: Psychoanalysis, a school thought in psychology was introduced by_____?
A. Watson
B. Jung
C. **Freud**
D. Wundt

Q.129: Age of pre-operational stage in piagetian cognitive Development theory is_____?
A. From 11 years to adolescence
B. **From 2 to 7 years**
C. From 7 to 11 years
D. From birth to 2 years

Q.130: Psychology is the study of_____?
A. Reasoning
B. Environment
C. **Human Behaviour**
D. Inheritance

Q.131: Face to face relationship in which one tries to solve th problem of the other is called_____?
A. **Counselling**
B. Guidance
C. Both a and b
D. None of a and b

Q.132: Guidance is helpful in_____?
A. Making adjustments
B. Making choices
C. Solving problems
D. **All of the above**

Q.133: Who developed the first intelligence test_____?
A. Jones
B. Terman
C. Thorndike
D. **Binet**

Q.134: First intelligence test was developed in_____?
A. 1920
B. 1900
C. **1905**
D. 1910

Q.135: Who is considered the father of guidance_____?
A. Skinner
B. **Frank Parsons**
C. Kelley
D. Crow and crow

Q.136: Guidance in education started in_____?
A. 1920
B. 1900
C. **1905**
D. 1910

Q.137: Stern formula to determine I.Q is_____?
A. C.A/M.A x 100
B. **M.A x C.A x 100**
C. M.AC.A x 100
D. M.A/C.A x 100

Q.138: Stern formula to determine I.Q is_____?
A. C.A/M.A x 100
B. **M.A x C.A x 100**
C. M.AC.A x 100
D. M.A/C.A x 100

Q.139: I.Q stands for____?
A. Inner Quartile
B. Inner Quotient
C. **Intelligence Quotient**
D. Intelligence Quartile

Q.140: The characteristics of pre-operational stage is_____?
A. Animism
B. Egocentricism
C. **Both a and b**
D. None of a and b

Q.141: The characteristic of sensory motor stage is_____?
A. Ability of differentiate things
B. Evidence of thinking ability
C. Curiosity to know
D. **All of the above**

Q.142: In cognitive development, adolescence is beginning of_____?
A. **Formal operational stage**
B. Sensory motor stage
C. Pre-operational stage
D. Concrete operational stage

Q.143: In cognitive development, late childhood is_____?
A. Formal operational stage
B. Sensory motor stage
C. Pre-operational stage
D. **Concrete operational stage**

Q.144: In the cognitive domain, early child hood is____?
A. Concrete operational stage
B. Sensory motor stage
C. **Pre-operational stage**
D. Formal operational stage

Q.145: In cognitive domain infancy is the stage of____?
A. Formal operational stage
B. **Sensory motor stage**
C. Pre-operational stage
D. Concrete operational stage

Q.146: "Out of sight, out of mind" is the characteristics of____?
A. Formal operational stage
B. **Sensory motor stage**
C. Pre-operational stage
D. Concrete operational stage

Q.147: Cognitive development means____?
A. Emotional development
B. Social development
C. **Mental development**
D. Moral development

Q.148: Development means change in____?
A. Shape
B. Form
C. Structure
D. **All of the above**

Q.149: Growth means an increase in_____?
A. Weight
B. Size
C. Height
D. **All of the above**

Q.150: Who says "Man is a conscious animal"_____?
A. Freud
B. Sigmund Freud
C. J. B. Watson
D. **William Wundt and William James**

Q.151: The word psychology is derived from_____?
A. Italian Word
B. **Greek Word**
C. Latin Word
D. English Word

Q.152: The meaning of the word psychology is_____?
A. **Study of soul**
B. Study of mind
C. Study of behaviour
D. Study of conscious

Q.153: Which type of growth of child is important_____?
A. Moral
B. Physical
C. Mental
D. **a, b and c**

Q.154: The IQ of mentally retarded child is_____?
A. 120-140
B. **Below 90**
C. 90-110
D. 110-120

Q.155: The LQ of average child is_____?
A. 120-140
B. Below 90
C. **90-110**
D. 110-120

Q.156: Who did discriminate the personality characteristics traits_____?
A. Skinner
B. Maslow
C. Roger
D. **Gordon**

Q.157: According to Roger, in problem solving the most important is_____?
A. **Client**
B. Counsellor
C. Both a & b
D. None of a & b

Q.158: The founder of client centred therapy was_____?
A. J. S. Bruner
B. David Ausuble
C. **Carl Roger**
D. Gordon

Q.159: According to humanistic approach, nature of man is_____?
A. Creative
B. Capable of healthy growth
C. Good
D. **All above**

Q.160: The founder of Huministic Approach is____?
A. **Maslow**
B. David Ausubel
C. J. S. Bruner
D. Skinner

Q.161: Concept of meaningful learning through structure content and discovery was presented by_____?
A. Skinner
B. David Ausubel
C. Pavlof
D. **J. S. Bruner**

Q.162: Concept of Meaningful learning through perception presented by_____?
A. Skinner
B. **David Ausubel**
C. J. S. Bruner
D. Pavlof

Q.163: Which one is not positive reinforcement____?
A. **Punishment**
B. Advance increment
C. Best Teacher Award
D. Encouragement

Q.164: Change in behaviour is due to reinforcement in____?
A. **Operant conditioning**
B. Classical conditioning
C. Both a & b
D. None of a & b

Q.165: Operant conditioning was presented by____?
A. Thorndike
B. Pavlov
C. **Skinner**
D. Waston

Q.166: Stimulus is necessary for response in_____?
A. Operant conditioning
B. **Classical conditioning**
C. Both a & b
D. None of a & b

Q.167: According to behaviourism, which one is important for change in behaviour_____?
A. **Environment**
B. Inheritance
C. Attitude
D. None of above

Q.168: Permanent change in behaviour as a result of experience is_____?
A. Innovation
B. **Learning**
C. Education
D. Experiment

Q.169: Emotional development is effected by_____?
A. Quarreling parents
B. Fear
C. Restrictions
D. **All above**

Q.170: Whose role is important in moral development_____?
A. Teachers
B. Parents
C. Peers
D. **All above**

Q.171: Child thinks logically in_____?
A. Sensori motor stage
B. Formal operational stage
C. Pre operational stage
D. **Concrete operational stage**

Q.172: Child describes himself unsystematically in_____?
A. Formal operational stage
B. Sensori motor stage
C. **Pre operational stage**
D. Concrete operational stage

Q.173: Child forgets the things out of sight in_____?
A. Formal operational stage
B. **Sensori motor stage**
C. Pre operational stage
D. Concrete operational stage

Q.174: 27. Period from 12 years and onwardin development is_____?
A. **Formal operational stage**
B. Sensori motor stage
C. Pre operational stage
D. Concrete operational stage

Q.175: Period starting from 7-12 years in development is_____?
A. Formal operational stage
B. Sensori motor stage
C. Pre operational stage
D. **Concrete operational stage**

Q.176: Period starting from 2-7 years in cognitive developme_____?
A. Formal operational stage
B. Sensori motor stage
C. **Pre operational stage**
D. Concrete operational stage

Q.177: Period starting from birth to two years in cognit development is_____?
A. Concrete operational stage
B. **Sensori motor stage**
C. Pre operational stage
D. Formal operational stage

Q.178: How many stages of cognitive development ar described by Jean Piaget_____?
A. **4**
B. 3
C. 5
D. 6

Q.179: Cognitive development deals with_____?
A. Emotion
B. **Mind**
C. Body
D. Society

Q.180: Which one is not the environmental factor____?
A. Light
B. Diet
C. Water
D. **Height**

Q.181: Which is not the hereditary factor_____?
A. Eye colour
B. Colour
C. Height
D. **Diet**

Q.182: Period starting from 13 years to 19 years is_____?
A. Adulthood
B. Pre-natal period
C. Neonate period
D. **Adolescence**

Q.183: Period starting from birth to two weeks is____?
A. **Neonate period**
B. Adolescence
C. Pre-natal period
D. Adulthood

Q.184: Period starting from Zygote to 250-300 days is_____?
A. Adulthood
B. **Pre-natal period**
C. Neonate period
D. Adolescence

Q.185: Sensory disabilities are studied in_____?
A. **Psycho-physical Method**
B. Observation Method
C. Experimental Method
D. Development Method

Q.186: Growth of children is studied in___?
A. Psycho-physical Method
B. Observational Method
C. Experimental Method
D. **Development Method**

Q.187: Study of behaviour under controlled conditions is_____?
A. Psycho-physical Method
B. Observation Method
C. **Experimental Method**
D. Development Method

Q.188: Method in which keen study of any event or be is made is_____?
A. Psycho-physical Method
B. **Observation Method**
C. Experimental Method
D. Development Method

Q.189: Variables other than, independent variable whic effect dependent variable are called_____?
A. Independent variable
B. **Relevant variable**
C. Dependent variable
D. None of above

Q.190: The variable which is effected by independent var is called_____?
A. Independent variable
B. Relevant variable
C. **Dependent varial**
D. None of above

Q.191: The variable whose effect is sought is called_____?
A. **Independent variable**
B. Relevant variable
C. Dependent variable
D. None of above

Q.192: Classical conditioning was presented by_____?
A. Dewey
B. **I van, P. Pavlov**
C. B.F. Skinner
D. J.B. Waston

Q.193: How many factors effect growth_____?
A. 5
B. **2**
C. 3
D. 4

Q.194: Life of an individual starts from_____?
A. Membrane
B. Nucleus
C. **Zygote**
D. Cell

Q.195: Independent variable is applied to_____?
A. Control Group
B. **Experimental Group**
C. Both a & b
D. None of a & b

Q.196: Child Development study is useful for_____?
A. Examiners
B. **Teachers**
C. Parents
D. Administrators

Q.197: How many groups are usually made in Experin method_____?
A. 4
B. 5
C. 3
D. **2**

Q.198: Concrete Operation occurs at the age of____?
A. 6-12 years
B. 3-5 years
C. 4-6 years
D. **7-12 years**

Q.199: The founder of Behaviourism is____?
A. Plato
B. Maslow
C. Aristotle
D. **J. B. Watson**

Q.200: The ability to solve problems or to adjust in the new environment is the definition of_____?
A. Behaviour
B. Personality
C. **Intelligence**
D. All of these

Cognition and Development (Answer Key)

1. **D**	2. **C**	3. **B**	4. **B**	5. **C**	6. **B**	7. **C**	8. **D**	9. **D**	10. **A**
11. **A**	12. **C**	13. **A**	14. **D**	15. **C**	16. **B**	17. **D**	18. **C**	19. **C**	20. **A**
21. **A**	22. **C**	23. **D**	24. **D**	25. **C**	26. **A**	27. **A**	28. **D**	29. **B**	30. **D**
31. **D**	32. **A**	33. **C**	34. **D**	35. **C**	36. **A**	37. **C**	38. **D**	39. **A**	40. **C**
41. **C**	42. **B**	43. **D**	44. **C**	45. **B**	46. **D**	47. **D**	48. **B**	49. **A**	50. **D**
51. **B**	52. **D**	53. **D**	54. **D**	55. **C**	56. **D**	57. **C**	58. **B**	59. **A**	60. **A**
61. **D**	62. **A**	63. **A**	64. **B**	65. **A**	66. **C**	67. **D**	68. **D**	69. **B**	70. **C**
71. **D**	72. **A**	73. **C**	74. **D**	75. **C**	76. **C**	77. **D**	78. **A**	79. **D**	80. **C**
81. **D**	82. **B**	83. **D**	84. **D**	85. **A**	86. **D**	87. **A**	88. **D**	89. **A**	90. **C**
91. **D**	92. **D**	93. **C**	94. **A**	95. **B**	96. **A**	97. **B**	98. **C**	99. **C**	100. **B**
101. **A**	102. **A**	103. **B**	104. **D**	105. **D**	106. **C**	107. **C**	108. **C**	109. **B**	110. **C**
111. **C**	112. **D**	113. **B**	114. **D**	115. **D**	116. **C**	117. **B**	118. **D**	119. **A**	120. **B**
121. **D**	122. **B**	123. **D**	124. **D**	125. **D**	126. **D**	127. **A**	128. **C**	129. **B**	130. **C**
131. **A**	132. **D**	133. **D**	134. **C**	135. **B**	136. **C**	137. **B**	138. **B**	139. **C**	140. **C**
141. **D**	142. **A**	143. **D**	144. **C**	145. **B**	146. **B**	147. **C**	148. **D**	149. **D**	150. **D**
151. **B**	152. **A**	153. **D**	154. **B**	155. **C**	156. **D**	157. **A**	158. **C**	159. **D**	160. **A**
161. **D**	162. **B**	163. **A**	164. **A**	165. **C**	166. **B**	167. **A**	168. **B**	169. **D**	170. **D**
171. **D**	172. **C**	173. **B**	174. **A**	175. **D**	176. **C**	177. **B**	178. **A**	179. **B**	180. **D**
181. **D**	182. **D**	183. **A**	184. **B**	185. **A**	186. **D**	187. **C**	188. **B**	189. **B**	190. **C**
191. **A**	192. **B**	193. **B**	194. **C**	195. **B**	196. **B**	197. **D**	198. **D**	199. **D**	200. **C**