

B.EL.Ed Second Year

Cognition and Learning

1. Why is it important for children to interact with their immediate environment?

- a. because it allows them to communicate with others
- b. because it allows them to learn language
- c. because it allows them to develop new skills
- d. because it allows them to make mistakes

Answer: C

2. What does scaffolding allow children to do?

- a. appreciate social context and learn skills
- b. explore their environment
- c. make friends
- d. none of these

Answer: A

3. How did Piaget describe children?

- a. Like little adventurers
- b. Like small explorers
- c. Like little philosophers
- d. Like small scientists

Answer: D

4. Which of the following statements is TRUE: According to Piaget, children

- a. must complete each stage but in any order
- b. can miss some stages but must meet the last one

- c. must complete all stages by the time they are 5
- d. must complete all the stages in the same order

Answer: D

5. Piaget's theory focusses on children developing what?

- a. mental representations
- b. language
- c. cognitive schemas
- d. theory of mind

Answer: C

6. Piaget's first stage occurs before school age. But which of the following is established at the end of this stage?

- a. symbolic thought
- b. mental maps
- c. spatial awareness
- d. none of these

Answer: A

7. What is object permanency?

- a. the ability to reach out and grab an object
- b. the ability to name an object
- c. the ability to know that not seeing an object does not mean it does not exist
- d. the ability to know that the object has a specific function in the environment

Answer: C

8. When children have an awareness of the world around them and are rapidly developing language skills, they are entering which stage?

- a. the concrete operational
- b. the sensorimotor
- c. the preoperational
- d. the formal operational

Answer: C

9. If a child is egocentric, which of the following behaviour would he/she exhibit?

- a. they are focussed on the actions of others
- b. they are focussed on themselves
- c. they want to understand others' reactions
- d. they are only interested in their primary caregiver

Answer: B

10. What do children struggle to do in the concrete operational stage?

- a. complete conservation tasks
- b. understand the feelings of others
- c. understand abstract ideas
- d. all of these

Answer: D

11. Which of the following is a general criticism of Piaget's work?

- a. his work had little evidence to support it
- b. he did not take into account social influences
- c. his statistics were flawed
- d. he overanalysed his results

Answer: B

12. What did Vygotsky say social speech was?

- a. the way children talk to those the same age
- b. the way children talk to the those who are older
- c. simply talking to others
- d. talking about social problems

Answer: C

13. Vygotsky considered language to be

- a. a cultural tool
- b. meaningless
- c. fun
- d. unique

Answer: A

14. What does ZPD stand for?

- a. Zoo's Panda Department
- b. Zone of Proximal Development
- c. Zoe's Properly Drunk
- d. Zone of Philosophical Distance

Answer: B

15. The LAD was claimed to be

- a. an area of the brain pre-programmed to learn language
- b. an area of the brain where language is stored
- c. a device that made learning more than one language in childhood possible
- d. a device that allowed children to experiment with new words

Answer: A

16. Lenneberg (1967) proposed that there is a critical period for language learning, but when was this critical period theorized to end?

- a. before 5 years old
- b. before 10 years old
- c. before puberty
- d. before adulthood

Answer: C

17. Which cognitive skill is involved in learning to read?

- a. mental representation
- b. theory of mind
- c. spoken language
- d. imagination

Answer: C

18. Reading is

- a. an artificial activity that requires explicit teaching
- b. an evolutionary adaptation
- c. an innate skill that all humans can act upon at any time
- d. a waste of time

Answer: A

Set # 02

1. Ivan Pavlov is thought to have predominantly used which of the following stimuli to condition dogs?

- a. electric shocks
- b. a bell
- c. lights and tapping sounds

d. a recording of Mozart's Clarinet Quintet in A major

Answer: B

2. The 'Law of Effect' refers to which of the following?

- a. every action has an equal and opposite reaction
- b. the legal prohibition of ineffective psychological treatments
- c. the concept that unsuccessful behaviour often leads to fruitless repetition in an attempt to produce a different outcome
- d. the concept that the consequence of a successful behaviour is that it is more likely to occur in similar circumstances in future

Answer: D

3. The term 'behaviourism' was first coined by

- a. Francis Crick
- b. Edward Lee Thorndike
- c. John Watson
- d. Sherlock Holmes

Answer: C

4. Which of the following is a central theme of behaviourism?

- a. human behaviour can be manipulated using food
- b. the majority of behaviour is learnt and not innate
- c. the majority of behaviour is innate and not learnt
- d. genetics has the strongest influence on human behaviour

Answer: B

5. Which of the following did B. F. Skinner use as one experimental application of operant conditioning?

- a. he trained pigeons to operate missile guidance systems
- b. he trained mice to perform simple calculus operations
- c. he trained dogs to play short tunes on a series of eight bells
- d. he trained chimpanzees to make moderately palatable cups of tea

Answer: A

6. Which of the following is NOT given as a criticism of behaviourism?

- a. it ignores the fact that humans are able to learn from others in a social capacity
- b. it reduces humans to stimulus-response machines
- c. it ignores the influence of astrological factors
- d. it ignores the fact that humans are able to think and reflect on their behaviours

Answer: C

7. Which of the following could be considered to be the result of indirect learning?

- a. avoiding shellfish because last time you ate some, you vomited
- b. turning off the television when you see Piers Morgan because you know he makes you angry
- c. solving a Rubik's Cube in under a minute after months of practice
- d. walking around a patch of ice you just saw someone slip over on

Answer: D

8. 'Self-efficacy' refers to

- a. the ability to modify one's own behaviour
- b. a belief in one's own ability to succeed
- c. the level of general skill a person has
- d. a belief in one's own self-worth

Answer: B