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PAPER – II
(Class - VI-VIII)

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Central Teacher's Eligibility Test

CTET

Solved Paper 2015
Paper II Class-(VI to VIII)

Part-I Child Development and Pedagogy

Directions : Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

1. A teacher's most important role in an inclusive classroom is :
- (a) To ensure that the teacher gives standard instruction to the class.
 - (b) To find out the occupations of parents of children so that the teacher knows what each child's future occupation would be.
 - (c) To ensure that every child gets an opportunity to realize her potential.
 - (d) To plan for the class so that every child progresses at the same pace.

Ans. Inclusive classrooms are classrooms in which teachers and students work together to create and sustain an environment in which everyone feels safe, supported and encouraged to express her or his views and concerns. In these classrooms, the content is explicitly viewed from the multiple perspectives and varied experiences of a range of groups. Context is provided in such manner which helps students to understand that individual's experiences, values and' perspectives influence how they construct knowledge in any field or discipline. So, the correct answer is option (3).

2. How would you help children in your class to make changes in their concepts?
- (a) By dictating the information to the children and then asking them to memorize it.
 - (b) By punishing children if their concepts are wrong.
 - (c) By giving factorial information.
 - (d) By giving children an opportunity to express their own understanding of the concepts.

Ans. To make any changes in the concept, it is better to incorporate new ideas or dimensions to the exiting concepts. So, every children have their own ways understand the concept. And to formulate new concept it is better to allow children to express their own understanding of concepts in their ways. So, the correct answer is option (4).

3. A certificate is given to children when they read a specific number of books. In the long run this strategy might not work since :
- (a) This might lead to children reading only for getting the certificates.
 - (b) The library would need to buy a lot of books.
 - (c) A large number of certificates would have to be given when more children start reading.

(d) Reading books would distract children from completing their homework.

Ans. According to the question, "A certificate is given to children when they read a specific number of books". But in long run it might lead to children reading only for getting the certificates because getting certificate for reading books is kind of prize for children and they will focus on reading books only rather than try to understand the books and besides that it can hamper the homework of other subjects also. So, the correct answer is option (1).

4. Role of a teacher in a class is to :

- (a) follow the time-table strictly and stick to the course.
- (b) Provide authentic learning situations and facilitate independent thinking in students.
- (c) Fill the students with her own knowledge and prepare them for examinations.
- (d) Transmit knowledge in a straight fashion and prepare students for right answers.

Ans. The role of a teacher in a class is diverse in nature. "Teacher not only helps in subjects or academics but in other things also. He/She teaches the method to solve the problems, provides analytical skills, gives ways to rational thinking and helps to provide authentic learning situations. Infact we can say the teacher helps in overall development of the students. So, the correct answer is option (2).

5. Which of the following statements is most appropriate about childrens making errors?

- (a) To avoid making errors, children need to imitate the teacher.
- (b) Children's errors need to be taken seriously and they should be punished severely so that they do not repeat the mistakes.

(c) Children commit errors since they do not have the capacity to think.

(d) Children's errors are a window into how they think.

Ans. If in class or anywhere if any problem is given to children to solve, it is assumed or mostly happens even they make mistakes. And their mistakes are somehow near to the answer of the problem. And their error shows 'how they think about the solution' and understand the problem. So, the correct answer is option (4).

6. Assessment is an integral part fo teaching-learning process because :

- (a) Assessment helps the teacher to understand children's learning and serves as a feedback for her own teaching.
- (b) Assessment is the only way to ensure that teachers have taught and students have learnt.
- (c) In today's time marks are the only important thing in education.
- (d) Children need to the marked so that they know where they stand in comparison to their peers.

Ans. Assessment here means educational assessment. It is the process of documenting, usually in measurable terms knowledge, skill, attitudes and beliefs. It can focus on the individual learner or student, the learning community (class), the institution or the educational system as a whole. So, it tries to find out the correct or incorrect things and besides that it also helps in finding any weakness which is left. So, its a two-way process. Accordingly the correct answer is option (1).

7. "The curriculum must enable children to find their voices, nurture their curiosity-to do things, to ask questions and to pursue investigations, sharing and integrating their experiences with school knowledge-rather than their ability to reproduce textual knowledge." National curriculum Framework 2005, p-13.

Against this backdrop, what should be the primary role of the teacher?

- (a) To give plenty of opportunities to children to share their own understanding and knowledge.
- (b) To discard the experiences of the children and focus on the text book.
- (c) To do the chapters of the textbooks sequentially.
- (d) To ensure that the teacher asks good questions and the children write the answers in their notebooks.

Ans. According to the question, the role of the teacher should to give opportunity to children to share their own understanding and knowledge so that their overall development could be achieved. And teacher would be able to throw what others things are to improved. So, the correct answer is option (1).

8. To encourage children to put in efforts in their studies teachers need to :

- (a) control the child
- (b) compare the child with others
- (c) motivate the child
- (d) scold the child

Ans. According to the question, to encourage children to put in efforts in their studies teachers need to motivate the child because motivation is the factors which gives confidence to children to put effort. And it is a emotional factor also which

gives encouragement to children. Motivation should be used by the teacher rather than scolding, comparing of each other and controlling of child. Since, these all restrict children analytical ability. So, the correct answer is the option (3).

9. Which one of these statements in the context of emotions, learning and motivation is most appropriate?

- (a) Emotions need to be pushed aside to allow for learning to take place.
- (b) Emotions are inextricably intertwined with motivation and learning.
- (c) Emotions do not play any role in motivating us to learn.
- (d) Learning something new is dependent on how good we are at that.

Ans. Human being is the only creature who goes through various emotions and thoughts. Emotions play a role in motivational aspects. A good emotion fill the person with motivation to learn something and to do something which seems to be difficult. No doubt it plays a vital role in achieving the things which looks difficult and sometimes impossible. So, accordingly the correct answer is option (2).

10. Multiple Choice Questions assess the child's ability to :

- (a) construct the correct answer.
- (b) explain the correct answer.
- (c) recognize the correct answer.
- (d) recall the correct answer.

Ans. Multiple Choice Questions generally have four alternate answers to the question and out of four answers, one is correct answer. Generally, options are nearly same to each other. So, the correct answer requires sharp memory and exact

answer. And it is based on the recalling of the correct answer.

11. Process of socialization does NOT include:

- (a) Acquiring values and beliefs
- (b) Genetic transmission
- (c) Learning the customs and norms of a culture
- (d) Acquisition of skills.

Ans. Socialization stands for the development of the human brain, body, attitude, behaviour and so forth. It is the process of inducting the individual into the social world. The term socialization refers to the process of interaction through which the growing individual learns the habits, attitudes, values and beliefs of the social group into which he has been born. When the child is born, he/she must learn the expectations of the society so that his behaviour can be relied upon. And children learns it through the interaction of the family and society. Socialization is a continuing process. And the human gene does not play any role in it. So, the correct answer is option (2).

12. What term/phrase does Piaget use for 'mental structures which are the building blocks of thinking'?

- (a) Gene
- (b) Maturation blocks
- (c) Schemas
- (d) Zones of development

Ans. Jean Piaget gave theory of Cognitive Development. And he described his work as genetic epistemology (i.e., the origins of thinking). Before Piaget's work, the common assumption is psychology was that children are less competent thinkers than adults. Piaget showed that young children think in strikingly different ways compared to adults.

According to Piaget, children are born with a very basic mental structure (genetically inherited) on which all subsequent learning and knowledge is based.

There are three basis components of Piaget's Cognitive Theory

- (i) Schemas (building blocks of knowledge),
- (ii) Adaptation processes that enable the transition from one stage to another,
- (iii) Stages of development.

Schemas are the basic building block of intelligent behaviour a way of organizing knowledge. Indeed, it is useful to think of schemas as 'units' of knowledge, each relating to one aspect of the world, including objects, actions and abstract concept.

13. According to Vygotsky why do children speak to themselves?

- (a) Children use their speech to attract the attention of adults to them.
- (b) Children are very talkative by nature.
- (c) Children are egocentric.
- (d) Children use speech to guide their actions.

Ans. Private speech is speech spoken to oneself for communication, self-guidance and self-regulation of behaviour. Private speech was first studied by Lev Vygotsky and he observed positive correlation between children's use of private speech and their task performance and achievement. Private speech is typically observed in children from about two to seven years old. It is often thought to enhance the developing early literacy skills and help to increase a child's task performance, success and achievement. It decreases when children starts going to school. So, the correct answer is option (4).

14. Children with learning disabilities :

- (a) have confusion between letters and alphabets that look alike.
- (b) easily recognise and comprehend sight words
- (c) have retarded mental development.
- (d) have low IQ.

Ans. Various children have different capacity to learn new things. Some are intelligent, some have high IQ, some are hard working, some have sharp memory and some have low IQ. As per the options given, option (1) is a disease, option (2) shows normal IQ, option (3) comes under special status of mental retardness who have very low IQ.

15. What is Creativity?

- (a) A form of intelligence that refers to skills that depend on accumulated knowledge and experience.
- (b) A form of intelligence that depends heavily on information processing skills including the speed of processing.
- (c) Ability to identify or prepare original and divergent solutions to problems.
- (d) Creativity is best defined as an IQ of above 200.

Ans. Creativity is something which can be called as the process of creating new and original ideas or anything which was not in existence. It should be new, original and innovative and should not include any modification of existing anythings. So according to the question, option (3) is the correct answer.

16. A lot of children in India, especially girls do household chores before coming to school and after going back from school. What do you think a teacher should do regarding homework in this context?

- (a) The teacher should give homework that connects the learning at school to the children's lives at home.

(b) The teacher should ensure that the children wake up early in the morning and stay till late to complete their homework.

(c) Ask the parents of the children to get tuition for completing the homework for their children.

(d) She should give harsh punishment to the children who do not complete their homework.

Ans. Needless to mention or say, a lot of children in India, especially girls do household work before coming to school and after going back from school and this is because of poverty. Their parents cannot afford their non-involvement in household works. And they have to study also. So, teachers should give such homeworks which are related with household works so that children can easily do their homeworks. So, two purpose could be solved i.e., school and household works. So, the correct answer is option (1).

17. In an effective classroom :

(a) The children look up to the teacher for guidance and support to facilitate their learning.

(b) The children are always anxious and kept on their toes since the teacher keeps on giving regular tests to assess their ability for recall.

(c) The children fear the teacher since the teacher uses verbal and physical punishment.

(d) The children don't have any regard for the teacher and do as they please.

Ans. An effective classroom is such classroom which involves students and teachers in learning process and there is participation and co-ordination. For example arranging physical space,

choosing rules and procedures, planning and conducting instruction, maintaining appropriate behaviour, using good communication skills, dealing with problem behaviour and managing special groups. In this, students are given opportunity to apply their own method with the guidance and help of teacher. And it produces good result. So, the correct answer is option (1).

18. Presenting disconnected chunks of knowledge would :

- (a) help learners organize information on their own.
- (b) make the task of the teacher difficult and that for the learners easy.
- (c) make it difficult for the learners to gain conceptual understanding.
- (d) Make recall easier for the learners.

Ans. Learning is the process which is done or complete or can be achieved only when all the relevant informations are given in proper or sequential manner. If any information is provided in disconnected manner, it would be difficult for learner to acquire any sound knowledge. So, the correct answer is option (3).

19. Do children acquire language because they are genetically predisposed to do so or because parents intensively teach them from an early age? This questions essentially highlights :

- (a) Whether development is a continuous process or discontinuous one?
- (b) The influence of cognition on development of language.
- (c) The nature-nurture debate.
- (d) The discussion on development as a multi-factor ability.

Ans. As per the question, language acquired by the children helps in development of children. Since, children hear and learn from the sounds of speech even while

they are still in the womb. Language learning accelerates once infants are born. This language learning affects cognitive development. Some effects are more specific to language whereas other are more general. Development is a multiple process which includes various things. And language is one of them.

20. Development of the capacity for abstract scientific thinking is a characteristic of :

- (a) Concrete operational stage
- (b) Formal operational stage
- (c) Sensori-motor stage
- (d) Pre-operational stage

Ans. Jean Piaget in his Cognitive Development Theory, gave four stages of development.

(i) **Sensori-motor Stage** This is the first stage during this stage, infants are busy discovering relationship between their bodies and the environment.

(ii) **Pre-operational Stage** It ranges from about age 2 to 7 years. The child in this stage is pre (before) operations. This means child cannot use logic or transform, combine or separate ideas.

(iii) **Concrete-operational Stage** This is 3rd stage and most children will enter this stage around age of 7 years and complete prior to eleven. In this child is capable of performing a variety of mental operations and thoughts using concrete concepts.

(iv) **Formal-operational Stage** This is 4th stage and begins at about age of 11 years. In this, as adolescents enter this stage, they (children) gain the ability to think in abstract manner.

So, the correct answer is option (2).

21. A child reasons—'You do this for me and I'll do that for you.' In which stage of Kohlberg's moral reasoning would this child fall?

- (a) The 'good boy-good girl' orientation

- (b) The social-contract orientation
- (c) The instrumental purpose orientation
- (d) The punishment and obedience orientation.

Ans. Kohlberg defined moral reasoning as judgments about right and wrong. He defined a subject's level of moral reasoning from the reasoning used to differed his or her position when faced with a moral dilemma.

Kohlberg gave six stages of moral development under three levels, each having two stages.

1. Pre-conventional level
2. Conventional level
3. Post-conventional level

1. Pre-conventional Level The expectations of society and society's laws are taken into account in decision about a moral dilemma.

Stage 3 : Good Boy-Nice Girl Orientation To a person in this stage, good means 'nice'. One's behaviour is determined by what pleases and is approved by others.

22. Progressive education :

- (a) is based on the principles of conditioning and reinforcement.
- (b) is centred around textbooks since they are the only valid source of knowledge.
- (c) reaffirms the belief that the teacher has to be firm in her approach and in today's world children cannot be taught without using punishment.
- (d) Lays strong emphasis on problem solving and critical thinking.

Ans. Progressive education is a pedagogical movement that began in late 19th century, it has persisted in various forms to the present. The term progressive was engaged to distinguish education from traditional curricula of 19th century. Progressive education have following features.

- (i) Emphasis on learning by doing hard on projects,
- (ii) Integration of entrepreneurship into education,
- (iii) Strong emphasis on problem solving and critical thinking,
- (iv) Group work and development of social skills,
- (v) Collaborative and cooperative learning projects etc.

So, the correct answer is option (4).

23. Questions encouraging students to voice their individual opinions on issues and reflections while giving reasons for the same, promote :

- (a) Standardized assessment of children.
- (b) Analytical and critical thinking
- (c) Convergent thinking
- (d) Recall of information

Ans. If any question which encourages students to voice their individual opinions on issues and reasons for same involves. Analytical and critical thinking because by analyzing means it has to be seen from different perspective and its uses and critically thinking means it involves criticism of the same but with its reforms. And this can be achieved by individual's thought and reasons. Since, everyone have different thoughts and analytical skills to different problems. So, the correct answer is option (2).

24. Which one of the following statements best sums up the relationship between development and learning?

- (a) Development is independent of learning.
- (b) Learning trails behind development.
- (c) Learning and development are synonymous terms.
- (d) Learning and development are inter-related in a complex manner.

Ans. Learning is the process by which any particular work or thing is learnt and development is the continuing process which includes various dimensions in it and learning is part of it. Since, development is broad term compare to learning. So, we can say learning and development are inter-related in a complex manner. So, the correct answer is option (4).

25. Which one of these is NOT a principle of development?

- (a) Development is modifiable.
- (b) Development is governed and determined by culture alone.
- (c) Development is life-long
- (d) Development is influenced by both heredity and environment.

Ans. Development is a broad term and it encompasses various things in it. For example learning, socialization, travelling, education, group work or projects, job etc. These all play vital role in the development of human being. It is not based on anyone principle or factor. So, the correct answer is option (2), which talks about only one principle for the development.

26. A key feature of a child-centred classroom is that in which :

- (a) The teacher's role is to present the knowledge to be learned and to assess the students on standard parameters.
- (b) The students with the teacher's guidance are made responsible for constructing their own understanding.
- (c) There's coercive and psychological control of the teacher who determines the learning trajectory and the learning trajectory and the behaviour of the children.

(d) The teacher lays down uniform ways of behaviour for children and gives them appropriate rewards when they do the same.

Ans. Child-centred classroom means a classroom which gives emphasis on children and their development in every aspect. It gives freedom to children to enhance their skills and ideas by helping through guidance and participation process of teacher and students. In this type of classroom, children can develop their own understanding rather than using setup standards or coercive methods. So, the correct answer is option (2).

27. Which one of the following statements is most appropriate about intelligence?

- (a) Intelligence can be reliably determined only by administering standardised IQ tests.
- (b) Intelligence is fundamentally neurological functioning, for example speed of processing, sensory discrimination etc.
- (c) Intelligence is the ability to do well in school.
- (d) Intelligence is multi-dimensional having several aspects to it.

Ans. Intelligence is something which involves quick response to the problem and it involves many facts to it. It is not limited to any particular topic or subject or field. Nor it depends upon IQ score. So, it is multi-dimensional having several aspects to it. So, the correct answer is option (4).

28. Gender bias refers to :

- (a) Genetic differences that exist between boys and girls.
- (b) Perception of self as relatively feminine and masculine in characteristics.



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