

CTET PAPER II – CHILD DEVELOPMENT & PEDAGOGY

Practice Quiz:

30 Expected Questions | PYQ-Based Pattern (Last 10 Years)

1. A teacher notices that a Class VII learner can solve a problem with hints but cannot solve a similar problem independently. According to Vygotsky, the teacher should primarily focus on the learner's:
 - (A) Zone of Proximal Development
 - (B) fixed intelligence level
 - (C) maturation only
 - (D) rote memory
2. Which statement best reflects the relationship between development and learning?
 - (A) Development and learning are completely independent processes.
 - (B) Learning can influence development, and development also affects readiness to learn.
 - (C) Learning occurs only after physical development is complete.
 - (D) Development is determined only by heredity.
3. A teacher gives students opportunities to investigate, discuss, make predictions and revise their ideas. This approach is most consistent with:
 - (A) constructivist pedagogy
 - (B) strict behaviourism
 - (C) teacher-centred pedagogy
 - (D) rote learning
4. According to Piaget, a learner who can reason logically about concrete objects and events but finds abstract hypothetical reasoning difficult is generally in the:
 - (A) sensorimotor stage
 - (B) pre-operational stage
 - (C) concrete operational stage
 - (D) formal operational stage
5. A Class VI teacher asks students to compare two explanations, identify assumptions and justify which explanation is stronger. This mainly promotes:
 - (A) critical thinking
 - (B) mechanical memorisation
 - (C) imitation
 - (D) conditioning
6. Which classroom practice is most appropriate for respecting individual differences among learners?
 - (A) Using exactly the same method and pace for every learner
 - (B) Grouping students permanently according to perceived ability
 - (C) Using varied strategies and allowing multiple ways to demonstrate understanding
 - (D) Expecting all learners to achieve through identical tasks
7. A child's understanding of gender roles is influenced strongly by repeated messages from family, peers, media and school. This illustrates gender as:
 - (A) a purely biological trait
 - (B) a social construct
 - (C) an inherited ability

(D) a fixed intelligence factor

8. Which of the following is the best example of assessment for learning?

- (A) A final annual examination used only for grading
- (B) A diagnostic question followed by feedback and instructional adjustment
- (C) Ranking students after a unit test
- (D) Issuing certificates based on marks

9. A teacher wants to assess whether students can apply a scientific concept to a new situation. Which task is most appropriate?

- (A) Copying the definition from the textbook
- (B) Reciting the concept word-for-word
- (C) Solving a novel real-life problem using the concept
- (D) Writing the concept ten times

10. Kohlberg's theory of moral development is primarily concerned with changes in:

- (A) physical growth
- (B) moral reasoning
- (C) language vocabulary
- (D) sensory development

11. A teacher encourages students to explain their different solutions to the same problem and treats mistakes as opportunities for discussion. This reflects:

- (A) a child-centred approach
- (B) punitive pedagogy
- (C) labelling theory only
- (D) rote instruction

12. Which statement about intelligence is most consistent with a multidimensional view?

- (A) Intelligence is a single fixed quantity that cannot change.
- (B) Only linguistic and mathematical abilities are forms of intelligence.
- (C) Learners may demonstrate strengths through different kinds of abilities.
- (D) Intelligence can be accurately judged from one test score alone.

13. A student uses a home language to explain an idea before expressing it in the school language. The teacher should:

- (A) discourage the home language completely
- (B) treat the home language as a classroom resource
- (C) punish code-switching
- (D) assume the learner lacks conceptual understanding

14. A teacher provides prompts such as 'What do you notice?', 'Why do you think so?' and gradually withdraws help as learners become independent. This is best described as:

- (A) scaffolding
- (B) negative reinforcement
- (C) summative assessment
- (D) conditioning

15. Which practice is least consistent with inclusive education?

- (A) Providing reasonable support according to learner needs
- (B) Using accessible learning materials

- (C) Excluding a learner from challenging tasks because of a perceived disability
- (D) Encouraging peer collaboration

16. A teacher finds that a learner repeatedly fails subtraction because of a misconception about place value. The most appropriate next step is to:

- (A) give more punishment
- (B) provide remedial instruction targeting the misconception
- (C) ignore the error
- (D) reduce all learning expectations permanently

17. Which of the following best describes a learner-centred classroom?

- (A) The teacher is the only source of knowledge.
- (B) Students actively construct meaning through interaction and experience.
- (C) Students mainly copy notes silently.
- (D) The same response is expected from every learner.

18. A student performs poorly in one test but demonstrates strong understanding through discussion and practical work. The best inference is:

- (A) one test score should not be treated as the complete measure of ability
- (B) the student has no academic potential
- (C) oral and practical evidence are irrelevant
- (D) the test score proves fixed intelligence

19. A teacher asks an open-ended question with more than one defensible answer. Such questions are especially useful for assessing:

- (A) divergent thinking
- (B) rote recall only
- (C) physical growth
- (D) sensory memory

20. Which factor is most appropriate when explaining individual differences in children's development?

- (A) Only heredity
- (B) Only environment
- (C) Interaction of heredity and environment
- (D) Only school examination marks

21. A Class VII teacher notices that students learn differently. Which response is most pedagogically sound?

- (A) Offer varied activities, representations and opportunities for practice.
- (B) Label each child as a visual, auditory or kinesthetic learner permanently.
- (C) Use only lectures for all learners.
- (D) Lower expectations for students who need more time.

22. In a constructivist classroom, the teacher's role is primarily to:

- (A) facilitate learning and create meaningful learning experiences
- (B) provide all answers immediately
- (C) control every student response
- (D) focus mainly on memorisation

23. A child changes an existing mental schema after encountering information that cannot fit into it. In Piagetian terms, this is:

- (A) accommodation
- (B) assimilation
- (C) conservation
- (D) egocentrism

24. Which classroom situation best illustrates peer-assisted learning?

- (A) A student independently memorises a chapter.
- (B) A teacher lectures for the whole period.
- (C) Two learners explain concepts to each other while working on a shared task.
- (D) Students copy answers from the board.

25. A teacher's belief that some children are 'weak' leads her to give them only easy, repetitive work. The major pedagogical concern is:

- (A) low expectations and labelling
- (B) scaffolding
- (C) formative assessment
- (D) democratic participation

26. Which statement about mistakes in learning is most appropriate?

- (A) Mistakes can provide evidence about learners' thinking and misconceptions.
- (B) Mistakes always indicate lack of intelligence.
- (C) Mistakes should be punished immediately.
- (D) Mistakes should be ignored during assessment.

27. A teacher wants to assess students' readiness before beginning a new unit. The most suitable assessment is:

- (A) diagnostic assessment
- (B) summative assessment
- (C) annual examination
- (D) ranking test

28. A learner is motivated to participate because the activity is interesting and satisfying in itself. This is an example of:

- (A) intrinsic motivation
- (B) extrinsic motivation
- (C) negative reinforcement
- (D) external control

29. Which statement best represents Vygotsky's view of learning?

- (A) Learning is purely individual and independent of social interaction.
- (B) Social interaction and cultural tools play an important role in cognitive development.
- (C) Development must always finish before learning can occur.
- (D) Learning is determined only by biological maturation.

30. A teacher uses portfolios, observations, classroom discussions and projects along with written tests. This practice mainly reflects:

- (A) use of multiple sources of assessment evidence
- (B) exclusive reliance on standardised testing

(C) assessment only for certification

(D) rote evaluation

ANSWER KEY

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.
1	A	11	A	21
2	B	12	C	22
3	A	13	B	23
4	C	14	A	24
5	A	15	C	25
6	C	16	B	26
7	B	17	B	27
8	B	18	A	28
9	C	19	A	29
10	B	20	C	30

Q. No.	Answer
21	A
22	A
23	A
24	C
25	A
26	A
27	A
28	A
29	B
30	A

PYQ focus areas used: development and learning, Piaget, Vygotsky, Kohlberg, constructivism, child-centred education, intelligence, individual differences, gender, inclusive education, assessment, motivation, critical thinking and remedial teaching.