

**VISION GOBICHETTIPALAYAM  
PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION**

1. Education is derived from a Latin word ?  
A. educate b. educere  
C. evolution d. learning
2. Educere means ?  
a. to draw out b. to guide  
c. to point d. to help
3. "Education is the creation of a sound mind in a sound body" is the saying of ?  
A. Plato b. Comens  
C. Aristotle d. Dewey
4. The best definition of education is that it is ?  
A. prearation for life B. getting knowledge  
C. learning d . growth resulting from experiences
5. Education accoding to john Dewey is ?  
a. preparation for life  
b. getting knowledge  
c. learning to do by doing  
d. schooling
6. Which of the following is not the characteristic of education ?  
a. lifelong activity  
b . Factual absorption  
c . Formal and informal activities  
d . Experiences of life
7. The basic source of educational objectives is ?  
a. human experience  
b . Schools  
c. educational psychology  
d. professional organization
8. According to crow and crow the purpose of formal education is to ?  
a. make students more intelligent  
b. make student's active and constructive members of society  
c. form definite opinions in the mind of students  
d. create good name for the nation
9. Determining the aim of education is the responsibility of?  
a. parents  
b. teacher's  
c .students  
d. society
10. Education planned with a particular end in view is ?  
a. Formal education  
b. Informal education  
c. Both a & b  
d. None of a &
11. Non formal education has?  
a. Flexible rules of entry and exit  
b. Rigid rule of entry and exit  
c. Few rules of entry and exit  
d. No rules of entry and exit
12. Formal education has ?  
a. Flexible rules of entry and exit  
b. Rigid rules of entry and exit  
c. few rules of entry and exit  
d. No rules of entry and exit
13. Informal education has ?  
a. Flexible rules of entry and exit  
b. Rigid rules of entry and exit  
c. few rules of entry and exit  
d. No rules of entry and exit
14. The education confined to educational institution is ?  
a. Informal education  
b. Non formal education  
c. Formal education  
d. Learning
15. Education is imparted mostly by correspondence in ?  
a. Informal education  
b. Non formal education  
c. Formal education  
d. Technical education
16. Suppose in an experiment, Stimulus ( $S_1$ ) is food, response for  $S_1$  is salivation ( $R_1$ ); Stimulus  $S_2$  is bell, response for  $S_2$  is listening i.e.  $R_2$ ; Classical Conditioning of salivation will relate:  
(a)  $S_1$  to R (b)  $S_2$  to  $R_2$

- (c) S<sub>1</sub> to R<sub>2</sub> (d) S<sub>2</sub> to R<sub>1</sub>
17. The law of learning that an act which has a satisfying effect will be learned more quickly than one which had a satisfying effect is called:  
 (a) Law of Exercise (b) Law of Readiness (c) Law of Effect (d) Law of Intensity
18. Which one of the following method is not used in verbal learning?  
 (a) Paired-associate learning  
 (b) Serial learning  
 (c) Cognitive Learning  
 (d) Discrimination Learning
19. Specialization in any field of study involves more and more:  
 (a) Discrimination (b) Generalization  
 (c) Punishment (d) Reinforcement
20. The meaning of motor-skill is:  
 (a) Manipulation (b) Learning to operate machines (c) Learning to drive motor cars (d) Learning which involves mainly the use of muscles
21. A driver who has learnt left-hand driving finds it difficult to learn right-hand driving. It is due to:  
 (a) Negative Transfer  
 (b) Positive Transfer  
 (c) Zero Transfer  
 (d) Principle of preparedness
22. An excellent lady musician may be a very poor cook. It may be due to:  
 (a) Positive Transfer (b) Negative Transfer (c) Zero Transfer  
 (d) Discrimination
23. In Classical Conditioning, reinforcement is not contingent on response, but it is quite definitely so in:  
 (a) Instrumental Conditioning  
 (b) Latent Learning  
 (c) Trial and Error Learning  
 (d) Insightful Learning
24. Many learning theorists have believed that Pavlovian Conditioning is based on the principle of association by contiguity, whereas instrumental training is accomplished through the:  
 (a) Law of Exercise (b) Law of Intensity  
 (c) Law of Effect (d) Law of Contiguity
25. In Instrumental Conditioning, the response is actually instrumental in producing the:  
 (a) Punishment (b) Stimulus  
 (c) Reward (d) Extinction
26. The organism is not reinforced unless it makes the correct response in:  
 (a) Classical Conditioning Learning  
 (b) Instrumental Conditioning  
 (c) Trial and Error (d) Auto shaping
27. Who recommended the term "Operant Conditioning" which means behavior operates upon the environment to produce reinforcement?  
 (a) E. L. Thorndike (b) W. Kohler  
 (c) I. P. Pavlov (d) B. F. Skinner
28. A negative reinforcer is one which the organism generally:  
 (a) Avoids and rejects (b) Produces and preserves  
 (c) Perceives and learns (d) Attends and responds
29. Skinner (1935) distinguished two classes of responses. These are:  
 (a) Positive and Negative (b) Respondents and Operants  
 (c) Permanent and Temporary  
 (d) Formal and informal
30. Who thought that conditioning is not only the prototype of all learning but that the most complex human behaviour and experience could be reduced to Pavlovian conditioned reflexes?  
 (a) J.B. Watson (b) W. Kohler  
 (c) B. F. Skinner (d) Clark L. Hull
31. Classical conditioning seems to be largely concerned with responses mediated by the :  
 (a) Central Nervous System

