

MCQ1: Children acquire large body of facts through

Answer: Inquiry

MCQ2: Phenotypic factors is made up of the following except

Answer: Education

MCQ3: The child can interact more effectively with ---

Answer: Stimulating environment

MCQ4: What are the two things emphasized in learning?

Answer: Observable and relatively permanent change in behaviour

MCQ5: Which of these responses is as a result of learning?

Answer: Emotions

MCQ6: The kind of learning associated with a stimulus response is known as

Answer: Rule learning

MCQ7: Instrumental conditioning was popularized by

Answer: B. F. Skinner

MCQ8: In what kind of learning does the consequent reaction reinforce response

Answer: Operant conditioning

MCQ9: --- is a very economical way of learning and less time consuming

Answer: Imitation

MCQ10: Learning consistent with a pattern present in the actions of a model is known as

Answer: Imitation

MCQ11: Stimulus response learning

Answer: Question technique

MCQ12: ----- means when meaningful stories are woven round the learning task

Answer: Anecdote technique

MCQ13: _____ and ----- helps the preschool child add new perceptions and information to previous body of experience

Answer: Rhymes and songs

MCQ14: Preschool children develop confidence through ----

Answer: Playing

MCQ15: Which of these are the inseparable concepts in early childhood learning

Answer: Play and learning

MCQ16: ---- is quantitative, visible and measurable

Answer: Growth

MCQ17: Â Â Hezberg (1959) describes environment in dual capacity as ----- and -----
Answer: Internal and external

MCQ18: The internal component of the child is seen as ----- while the external is -----
Answer: Environment, external condition

MCQ19: Â Â Predictability in environmental events help the child in developing ----- and ----- in his own abilities
Answer: Stability , confidence

MCQ20: Â Â Child growth and development can be influenced by the interplay of ----- and -----
Answer: Heredity and environment

MCQ21: Â Â Childhood play is all of these except
Answer: A mere pleasure

MCQ22: Â Â Through playful activities the baby learns
Answer: About his personal boundaries

MCQ23: Â Â A child's most consuming occupation is
Answer: Curiosity and play

MCQ24: Â Â There are ----- stages of play in the pre-school year
Answer: 5

MCQ25: Â Â Which of the following type of play leads to cooperative play?
Answer: Parallel play

MCQ26: Â Â Learning is defined as a relative permanent change in behaviour arising from --- or ----
Answer: Experience and practice

MCQ27: Â Â ----- and ----- factors operating within and outside a child stimulate the nature of the child's experience
Answer: Emotional and environmental

MCQ28: All these are sub-theories under the stimulus response theory except
Answer: sub-theory of thinking

MCQ29: The cognitive theory of learning is made up of these sub-theories except
Answer: Sub-theory of curiosity and interest

MCQ30: Â Â Children acquire large body of facts through
Answer: Inquiry

MCQ31: One of these is not part of the space arrangement for the centre
Answer: The room for infants must be divided into areas for specific activities

MCQ32: One of these animals is not advisable to be kept in the children's playspace
Answer: Turtles

MCQ33: Knowing the typical development of children within the age span the programme serves provides a framework from which teachers prepare the ----- and plan -----
Answer: Learning environment, appropriate experiences

MCQ34: The basic features of learning are all of these except
Answer: Awareness

MCQ35: The role of the teacher in exploration is all of these except -
Answer: Facilitate and terminate programme

FBQ1: Development of the skills of critical thinking and how to solve different problems is gotten through -----
Answer: Outdoor play

FBQ2: Being guided by the readiness of a child helps the teacher not to get into -----
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Answer: Frustration

FBQ3: Maturation is when the ----- potentials of a child is developed in sequential order
Answer: Maturation

FBQ4: Large muscles are developed through the use of -----
Answer: Swings

FBQ5: Children manage different heights and body control through -----
Answer: Climbing

FBQ6: Dramatic play among children is promoted through the use of -----
Answer: Sandbox

FBQ7: The staff for the preschool programme should be knowledgeable about the value of play and how to ----- play activities
Answer: Supervise

FBQ8: ----- is a relatively permanent change in behaviour of an organism
Answer: Learning

FBQ9: A Montessori class consist of children between ages -----
Answer: 3 to 6

FBQ10: Maria Montessori regarded freedom of movement as the corner stone for -----
Answer: Motor education

FBQ11: ----- is simple observation of a particular act and the practice of that behaviour by the observer

Answer: Imitation

FBQ12: ----- learning is a phenomenon where the same response is learned by an entire class of events

Answer: Concept

FBQ13: ----- learning is learning about the relationship between two or more concepts

Answer: Rule

FBQ14: ----- promotes an environment where learners are not afraid of making mistakes

Answer: Outdoor play

FBQ15: Playing and ---- are inseparable concepts in early childhood education

Answer: learning

FBQ16: Preschool children's learning styles consist of activities that facilitate learning ----- among preschool pupils

Answer: Informally

FBQ17: Development refers to ----- that occurs in a child over time that makes him move from immaturity and helplessness to a more mature and competent level of functioning

Answer: Holistic changes

FBQ18: In preschool when children's role-play is partly free from teachers' planning and involvement it is called -----

Answer: Free play

FBQ19: Free choice of play items helps the child to develop -----

Answer: Self confidence

FBQ20: ----- describes the surrounding that affects growth and development

Answer: Environment

FBQ21: Development of the skills of critical thinking and how to solve different problems is promoted through -----

Answer: Outdoor play

FBQ22: Play is important and accepted in ----- education

Answer: Preschool

FBQ23: Quantitative process is the same thing as -----

Answer: Growth

FBQ24: The UN convention suggested on the rights of the child that a child should not

work but have opportunity for play and ---- activities

Answer: leisure

FBQ25: Play is a natural, spontaneous and creative activity through which children learn a number of -----

Answer: things

FBQ26: The beginning of ----- activities is observed from the period of infancy

Answer: Playful

FBQ27: ----- is a preparation for adult life

Answer: Play

FBQ28: The child learns to differentiate himself for the world around him through ----- activities

Answer: Playful

FBQ29: Cooing, gurgling and babbling is the first stage of the child's ----- development

Answer: Language

FBQ30: ----- factors are factors that lie within a person

Answer: Organismic

FBQ31: The child interacts more effectively with stimulating environment because he is in a constant state of growth and -----

Answer: change

FBQ32: Metamorphic change and ----- emphasizes the role of facilitating cognitive enrichment for the preschool child

Answer: environment

FBQ33: Learning and experience comes through ----

Answer: Perception

FBQ34: ----- is associated with exploration and discovery

Answer: Movement

FBQ35: The development of ----- of a child in a sequential order is referred to as maturation

Answer: Innate potentials