

Examrace

NTA UGC-NET Governance Questions (Part 10 of 13)

Dr. Manishika Jain- Join online Paper 1 intensive course. Includes tests and expected questions.

1. A frequency distribution is best defined as the:

- a. number of scores above the median score
- b. number of pupils scoring above the median score
- c. number of test items answered correctly by a majority of the class
- d. number of pupils who received each score on a test

Answer: d

2. Mainstreaming is a term associated with:

- a. career education
- b. education for the handicapped
- c. interage class groupings
- d. environmental education

Answer: b

3. Of great importance in determining the amount of transference that occurs in learning is the:

- a. IQ of the learner
- b. knowledge of the teacher
- c. use of appropriate materials
- d. presence of identical elements

Answer: d

4. Of the following, the educator who is not an advocate of radical educational reform is

- a. Postman
- b. Illich
- c. Bester
- d. Row

Answer: c

5. With regard to standardized testing, which of the following statements is correct?
- a. the testing of intelligence began in Germany
 - b. the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WIS) is a group test
 - c. the Rorschach test uses inkblots
 - d. the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) is easy to interpret.

Answer: c

6. Most students in medieval universities learned by:
- a. laboratory experimentation
 - b. reading the Bible
 - c. listening to lectures
 - d. studying in libraries

Answer: c

7. The term least restrictive environment refers to the education of the:
- a. handicapped
 - b. gifted
 - c. early childhood youngsters
 - d. retarded

Answer: a

8. All of the following are correctly paired except:
- a. Froebel-progressivism
 - b. Dewey-pragmatism
 - c. Skinner-Gestalt
 - d. Herbart-apperception

Answer: c

9. Heterogeneous grouping best serves the aims of a democratic society because:
- a. parents prefer it
 - b. pupils prefer it

- c. it minimizes class distinctions
- d. it is the best environment for learning

Answer: c

.o. All of the following are advantages of teaching machines except:

- a. the control of cheating
- b. the tracking of errors
- c. the insurance of attention
- d. their universal use for different kinds of programmes

Answer: d

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