



# DSC

## Psychology Practice Set – Q1 to Q100

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**Q1.** Who is the father of cognitive development theory?

- A) Skinner
- B) Bandura
- C) Piaget
- D) Maslow

☐ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Jean Piaget introduced a stage-based model of children's cognitive growth.

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**Q2.** Which psychologist introduced the concept of observational learning?

- A) Thorndike
- B) Pavlov
- C) Bandura
- D) Vygotsky

☐ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Bandura emphasized learning by observing models, known as Social Learning Theory.

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**Q3.** In Pavlov's classical conditioning, the bell is initially a:

- A) Conditioned response
- B) Unconditioned stimulus
- C) Conditioned stimulus
- D) Neutral stimulus

☐ **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Before learning, the bell has no effect; it is neutral.

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**Q4.** The zone of proximal development (ZPD) was introduced by:

- A) Skinner
- B) Vygotsky
- C) Piaget
- D) Bruner

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** ZPD defines the gap between what a learner can do alone and with help.

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**Q5.** Which theory supports the use of rewards and punishments in the classroom?

- A) Humanism
- B) Cognitive theory
- C) Behaviorism
- D) Gestalt theory

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Behaviorism focuses on observable behavior shaped by reinforcement.

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**Q6.** Which of these is an example of intrinsic motivation?

- A) Getting a prize
- B) Fear of punishment
- C) Studying out of curiosity
- D) Praise from teacher

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Intrinsic motivation comes from internal desire, like curiosity.

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**Q7.** The term “scaffolding” in teaching is associated with:

- A) Erikson
- B) Vygotsky
- C) Gardner
- D) Maslow

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Scaffolding means giving support as needed, and gradually removing it.

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**Q8.** The process of learning through trial and error was explained by:

- A) Pavlov
- B) Skinner
- C) Thorndike
- D) Kohler

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Thorndike used a cat in a puzzle box to study trial-and-error learning.

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**Q9.** Self-actualization is the highest need in whose hierarchy?

- A) Vygotsky
- B) Maslow
- C) Skinner
- D) Piaget

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Maslow placed self-actualization at the top of his hierarchy of needs.

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**Q10.** According to Piaget, children in the concrete operational stage can:

- A) Think abstractly
- B) Perform logical operations on physical objects
- C) Only use trial and error
- D) Lack object permanence

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** This stage (7–11 years) allows logical thinking about concrete events.

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**Q11.** Which of the following is a characteristic of effective learning?

- A) Passive reception
- B) Trial only
- C) Active participation
- D) Forced memorization

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Learning is effective when the learner is actively involved.

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**Q12.** Which theory best explains a student learning by watching a peer solve a math problem?

- A) Operant conditioning
- B) Classical conditioning
- C) Observational learning
- D) Trial and error

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** This is learning by imitation or modeling.

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**Q13.** Erikson's stage for adolescents is:

- A) Trust vs. mistrust
- B) Autonomy vs. shame
- C) Initiative vs. guilt
- D) Identity vs. role confusion

☐ **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Adolescents struggle to form a personal identity.

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**Q14.** The ability to transfer learning from one situation to another is called:

- A) Adaptation
- B) Reinforcement
- C) Transfer of learning

D) Intelligence

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Transfer can be positive, negative, or neutral.

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**Q15.** Which of the following is NOT an effective technique of classroom management?

A) Positive reinforcement

B) Physical punishment

C) Clear rules

D) Motivation

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Physical punishment is discouraged and can harm students emotionally.

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**Q16.** Educational psychology primarily studies:

A) Adult behavior only

B) Classroom learning processes

C) Natural disasters

D) Space exploration

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** It focuses on learning, teaching, and student behavior in educational settings.

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**Q17.** A learner discovers a solution suddenly and unexpectedly. This is called:

A) Conditioning

B) Reinforcement

C) Insight learning

D) Habit formation

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Kohler's chimpanzee experiments demonstrate insight learning.

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**Q18.** An aptitude test measures:

A) Physical strength

B) Past learning

C) Future potential

D) Classroom discipline

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Aptitude tests predict future performance or potential in a particular area.

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**Q19.** "Law of Effect" is related to:

A) Pavlov

B) Skinner

C) Thorndike

D) Maslow

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Behaviors followed by satisfying outcomes are likely to be repeated.

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**Q20.** A child refusing to go to school due to anxiety is showing:

A) Adjustment

B) Defense mechanism

C) Avoidance behavior

D) Curiosity

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Avoidance behavior is when a person escapes a feared situation.

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**Q21.** Positive reinforcement aims to:

A) Punish bad behavior

B) Stop behavior

C) Increase desirable behavior

D) Decrease attention

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** It strengthens behavior by presenting a pleasant consequence.

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**Q22.** Intelligence is:

A) Inherited ability only

B) Fixed from birth

C) The ability to adapt to new situations

D) Always measured by IQ

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Intelligence includes adaptability, problem-solving, and learning.

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**Q23.** “Constructivism” as a learning theory was supported by:

A) Thorndike

B) Bruner and Piaget

C) Pavlov

D) Skinner

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Learners build their own understanding through experience.

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**Q24.** The primary purpose of formative assessment is to:

A) Assign grades

B) Compare schools

C) Improve learning

D) Fail students

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Formative assessments guide instruction and student progress.

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**Q25.** The first step in learning is:

A) Application

B) Attention

C) Memorization

D) Analysis

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Learning cannot begin without focused attention.

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**Q26.** The best way to develop creativity in students is to:

A) Provide strict rules

B) Allow free exploration

C) Emphasize rote learning

D) Give punishment for wrong answers

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Creative thinking thrives in an open, supportive environment.

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**Q27.** In a diverse classroom, an inclusive teacher should:

A) Focus only on bright students

B) Avoid group work

C) Respect and support all learners

D) Discourage different opinions

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Inclusion means meeting varied needs of all students.

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**Q28.** Which of the following is a characteristic of gifted children?

A) Poor memory

B) Below average intelligence

C) High curiosity and creativity

D) Lack of motivation

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Gifted children show advanced thinking, problem-solving, and creativity.

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**Q29.** A teacher praising a student's answer is giving:

A) Motivation

B) Reinforcement

C) Criticism

D) Delay

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Praise acts as positive reinforcement for behavior.

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**Q30.** Learning that results in a permanent change in behavior is called:

A) Rehearsal

B) True learning

C) Insight

D) Transfer

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** True learning involves long-term retention and behavior change.

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**Q31.** What is the best way to handle a disruptive student in class?

A) Immediate punishment

B) Public scolding

C) Calm redirection and follow-up

D) Ignoring completely

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Calm handling preserves classroom environment and student dignity.

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**Q32.** The stage of moral reasoning according to Kohlberg where children obey to avoid punishment is:

A) Post-conventional

B) Conventional

C) Pre-conventional

D) Autonomous

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** In this stage, behavior is guided by external rewards or punishments.

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**Q33.** A student learns better by doing hands-on activities. This learning style is:

A) Auditory

B) Visual

C) Kinesthetic

D) Verbal

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Kinesthetic learners prefer movement and hands-on experiences.

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**Q34.** The method used to identify learning disabilities is:

A) Aptitude test

B) Diagnostic test

- C) Summative test
- D) Placement test

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Diagnostic tests identify specific learning difficulties.

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**Q35.** The IQ score of an average individual is:

- A) 50
- B) 75
- C) 100
- D) 120

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** An IQ score of 100 is considered average.

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**Q36.** The concept of "Readiness to learn" is linked with:

- A) Environment
- B) Cognitive development
- C) Maturity
- D) Social learning

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** A child must be developmentally mature for certain learning tasks.

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**Q37.** Which of these factors has the **greatest impact** on learning?

- A) Teacher's appearance
- B) Seating arrangement
- C) Motivation
- D) Time of day

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Motivation directly affects engagement and learning success.

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**Q38.** Who introduced the term "Mental Age"?

- A) Spearman
- B) Thorndike
- C) Binet
- D) Skinner

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Alfred Binet used mental age in the development of IQ tests.

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**Q39.** What does a teacher assess in a summative evaluation?

- A) Daily behavior
- B) Readiness to learn



- C) Final learning outcomes
- D) Peer pressure

☐ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Summative assessments evaluate learning at the end of a unit.

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**Q40.** Which psychologist is associated with the theory of insight learning?

- A) Skinner
- B) Kohler
- C) Watson
- D) Piaget

☐ **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Kohler showed chimpanzees solving problems by sudden understanding.

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**Q41.** Emotional intelligence includes the ability to:

- A) Solve math quickly
- B) Ignore emotions
- C) Understand and manage emotions
- D) Speak fluently

☐ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Emotional intelligence involves self-awareness and empathy.

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**Q42.** Students with learning disabilities often struggle with:

- A) Intelligence
- B) Behavior
- C) Processing information
- D) Attention to games

☐ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** LD affects how information is received, processed, and expressed.

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**Q43.** “I can’t do this subject” is an example of:

- A) Positive mindset
- B) Fixed mindset
- C) Growth mindset
- D) Encouragement

☐ **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** A fixed mindset limits belief in one’s ability to improve.

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**Q44.** Which is the **most effective** teaching approach?

- A) One-way lecture
- B) Interactive and student-centered

- C) Dictation method
- D) Memorization only

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Active participation enhances understanding and retention.

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**Q45.** Learning is said to be permanent when:

- A) Student attends class regularly
- B) It results in lasting behavioral change
- C) It is repeated 3 times
- D) Tests are passed

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Real learning causes lasting change in knowledge or behavior.

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**Q46.** The best example of *negative reinforcement* is:

- A) Giving praise
- B) Removing homework for good behavior
- C) Giving a gift
- D) Assigning extra work

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Removing something unpleasant to increase desired behavior.

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**Q47.** Which of these improves memory?

- A) Cramming
- B) Repetition without understanding
- C) Meaningful association
- D) Avoiding learning

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Meaningful connections strengthen memory retention.

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**Q48.** The first step in lesson planning is:

- A) Evaluation
- B) Teaching aids
- C) Defining objectives
- D) Homework assignment

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Clear objectives guide the entire teaching process.

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**Q49.** A test that measures what it intends to measure is said to be:

- A) Reliable
- B) Objective

- C) Valid
- D) Biased

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Validity means the test accurately measures the target concept.

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**Q50.** The best time to give feedback is:

- A) After a week
- B) Immediately after the activity
- C) During exams
- D) Only in reports

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Immediate feedback reinforces learning effectively.

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**Q51.** Motivation based on personal interest is:

- A) Extrinsic
- B) Positive
- C) Intrinsic
- D) Internal-External

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** It is driven by enjoyment or challenge, not rewards.

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**Q52.** A teacher encouraging discussion is promoting:

- A) Passive learning
- B) Authoritative control
- C) Active learning
- D) Dictation

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Discussions foster critical thinking and engagement.

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**Q53.** The “g factor” in intelligence refers to:

- A) Giftedness
- B) General intelligence
- C) Group intelligence
- D) Gender-based learning

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Spearman’s “g” is a general ability affecting all mental tasks.

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**Q54.** The process of adjusting to new conditions is called:

- A) Evaluation
- B) Adaptation

C) Criticism

D) Attention

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Adaptation helps students cope with new learning environments.

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**Q55.** A student forgets a lesson taught yesterday. This is called:

A) Transfer

B) Interference

C) Retention

D) Forgetting

☐ **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Forgetting is the loss of learned information over time.

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**Q56.** Creativity in students can be enhanced by:

A) Repetitive tasks

B) Fear-based learning

C) Open-ended questions

D) Memorization

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Open-ended questions promote thinking beyond facts.

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**Q57.** Intelligence tests help in:

A) Making students feel inferior

B) Identifying levels of potential

C) Punishing slow learners

D) Testing memory only

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** They assess reasoning, logic, and cognitive skills.

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**Q58.** Self-regulation in learning refers to:

A) Punishing oneself

B) Managing one's own learning behavior

C) Ignoring feedback

D) Doing nothing

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Self-regulated learners plan, monitor, and evaluate their learning.

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**Q59.** The ability to apply learning in real-life situations is:

A) Rote learning

B) Skillful ignorance

- C) Transfer of learning
- D) Learning disability

☐ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Transfer applies classroom learning to real problems.

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**Q60.** “Metacognition” means:

- A) Teaching techniques
- B) Thinking about one's thinking
- C) Repeating information
- D) Learning from others

☐ **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Metacognition is awareness and regulation of one's own thought process.

---

**Q61.** A learner's belief that they cannot improve is known as:

- A) Growth mindset
- B) Self-efficacy
- C) Fixed mindset
- D) Cognitive dissonance

☐ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** A fixed mindset assumes ability is static and cannot be changed.

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**Q62.** What is the most appropriate method to teach values in a classroom?

- A) Memorization
- B) Moral storytelling
- C) Lecture only
- D) Dictation

☐ **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Stories provide context and help internalize values meaningfully.

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**Q63.** A major characteristic of emotionally intelligent people is:

- A) Ignoring others
- B) Managing own emotions
- C) Always being happy
- D) Avoiding problems

☐ **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Emotional intelligence includes managing and using emotions wisely.

---

**Q64.** A student failing despite good effort may lack:

- A) Knowledge
- B) Motivation

- C) Strategy
- D) All of the above

☐ **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Effective learning needs knowledge, motivation, and strategy.

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**Q65.** Which is the best method for concept formation?

- A) Drill method
- B) Discovery learning
- C) Rote memorization
- D) Copying notes

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Discovery learning encourages understanding by active exploration.

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**Q66.** Bruner's spiral curriculum emphasizes:

- A) Rote learning
- B) Repeating same lesson
- C) Revisiting topics with increasing depth
- D) Focusing only on exams

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Concepts are reintroduced with deeper understanding over time.

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**Q67.** The cognitive domain of Bloom's taxonomy includes:

- A) Attitude
- B) Skills
- C) Knowledge and thinking
- D) Emotions

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The cognitive domain involves mental skills and knowledge.

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**Q68.** A summative test is typically conducted:

- A) After instruction is complete
- B) Daily
- C) Before starting lessons
- D) Randomly

☐ **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Summative tests assess overall learning at the end of instruction.

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**Q69.** According to Piaget, egocentrism is seen in:

- A) Infants
- B) Toddlers

- C) Preoperational stage
- D) Formal operational stage

☐ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** In the preoperational stage, children have difficulty seeing others' perspectives.

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**Q70.** Group work in class develops:

- A) Competition
- B) Isolation
- C) Collaboration and social skills
- D) Loneliness

☐ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Group activities encourage communication and teamwork.

---

**Q71.** A child struggling to read due to difficulty processing sounds may have:

- A) Dyslexia
- B) ADHD
- C) Autism
- D) Dysgraphia

☐ **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Dyslexia affects reading and phonological processing.

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**Q72.** Which factor strongly affects attention span in children?

- A) Gender
- B) Brightness of the classroom
- C) Interest in task
- D) Test schedule

☐ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Interest enhances focus and concentration.

---

**Q73.** Personality is best defined as:

- A) Physical traits
- B) Habits only
- C) A consistent pattern of thinking, feeling, and behaving
- D) Intelligence score

☐ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Personality reflects an individual's behavioral tendencies over time.

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**Q74.** According to Skinner, reinforcement must be:

- A) Delayed
- B) Irregular

- C) Immediate and consistent
- D) Verbal only

☐ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Immediate reinforcement strengthens the link between behavior and consequence.

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**Q75.** Maslow's hierarchy starts with:

- A) Self-esteem
- B) Safety
- C) Physiological needs
- D) Love and belonging

☐ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Basic survival needs like food and water come first.

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**Q76.** The educational philosophy of *learning by doing* is promoted by:

- A) Froebel
- B) Dewey
- C) Piaget
- D) Pavlov

☐ **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** John Dewey believed in experiential, hands-on education.

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**Q77.** Standardized tests are:

- A) Designed randomly
- B) Administered to only one student
- C) Uniform in administration and scoring
- D) Subjective

☐ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Standardization ensures fairness and comparison.

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**Q78.** Divergent thinking is related to:

- A) Intelligence
- B) Creativity
- C) Memory
- D) Discipline

☐ **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Divergent thinking explores multiple solutions—key to creativity.

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**Q79.** In a child-centered classroom, the teacher acts as:

- A) Dictator



- B) Knowledge transmitter
- C) Facilitator
- D) Authority

☐ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Teachers guide and support rather than dominate learning.

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**Q80.** Which of these is **NOT** a learning style?

- A) Visual
- B) Auditory
- C) Physical
- D) Passive

☐ **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Passive is not a valid learning style; active engagement is key.

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**Q81.** Guidance is most useful in:

- A) Celebrations
- B) Learning multiplication
- C) Solving personal and educational problems
- D) Copying answers

☐ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Guidance supports students in their growth and decision-making.

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**Q82.** Which stage of Erikson's theory applies to young adults?

- A) Trust vs. Mistrust
- B) Autonomy vs. Shame
- C) Intimacy vs. Isolation
- D) Identity vs. Confusion

☐ **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Young adults face the challenge of forming close relationships.

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**Q83.** Peer tutoring enhances:

- A) Competition
- B) Mutual learning
- C) Dependency
- D) Time-wasting

☐ **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Both tutor and learner benefit through explanation and support.

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**Q84.** Which is **not** a function of educational evaluation?

- A) Diagnosis

- B) Feedback
- C) Motivation
- D) Punishment

☐ **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Evaluation is not meant to punish but to improve learning.

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**Q85.** The term "IQ" was coined by:

- A) Stern
- B) Binet
- C) Wechsler
- D) Piaget

☐ **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** William Stern introduced the term "Intelligence Quotient."

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**Q86.** The *affective domain* of learning refers to:

- A) Motor skills
- B) Emotional and value-based learning
- C) Logical reasoning
- D) Problem-solving

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Affective domain includes feelings, attitudes, and values.

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**Q87.** Which factor **least** affects intelligence?

- A) Heredity
- B) Nutrition
- C) Sleep
- D) Shoe size

☐ **Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Shoe size has no relation to intelligence.

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**Q88.** A student sets a goal and plans a strategy. This is:

- A) External motivation
- B) Passive learning
- C) Self-regulated learning
- D) Observational learning

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The student is actively managing their learning process.

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**Q89.** Which classroom technique encourages higher-order thinking?

- A) Memorization drills

- B) Multiple-choice tests
- C) Open-ended questions
- D) Copying notes

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Open-ended questions encourage critical and creative thinking.

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**Q90.** Creativity is most likely to flourish in an environment that:

- A) Imposes strict rules
- B) Encourages freedom and risk-taking
- C) Follows fixed schedules
- D) Punishes mistakes

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Freedom supports idea generation and experimentation.

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**Q91.** Which test is best for measuring a student's skill development?

- A) Intelligence test
- B) Diagnostic test
- C) Achievement test
- D) Aptitude test

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Achievement tests assess what the learner has mastered.

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**Q92.** The teacher's role in inclusive education is to:

- A) Teach only toppers
- B) Identify and exclude weak learners
- C) Adapt teaching to varied needs
- D) Ignore differences

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Inclusive teachers accommodate diverse learning needs.

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**Q93.** The best way to assess students' learning regularly is through:

- A) Only annual exams
- B) Formative assessments
- C) Oral questioning only
- D) Homework

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Formative assessments track progress and adjust teaching.

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**Q94.** The **main** aim of classroom assessment is:

- A) Labeling students

- B) Improving instruction and learning
- C) Creating rank lists
- D) Failing students

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Assessments should help inform and enhance learning.

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**Q95.** Which of the following is **not** a component of motivation?

- A) Goal direction
- B) Persistence
- C) Fatigue
- D) Initiation

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Fatigue reduces motivation, not supports it.

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**Q96.** Intelligence test scores are influenced by:

- A) Environment only
- B) Heredity only
- C) Both heredity and environment
- D) Shoe size

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Both genetics and upbringing shape intelligence.

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**Q97.** Which approach supports students constructing knowledge themselves?

- A) Behaviorism
- B) Constructivism
- C) Psychoanalysis
- D) Humanism

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Learners actively build understanding from experiences.

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**Q98.** Remedial teaching focuses on:

- A) Advanced learners
- B) Repetition of syllabus
- C) Helping slow learners overcome difficulties
- D) Homework checking

☐ **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** It addresses learning gaps and supports improvement.

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**Q99.** Which psychologist emphasized *operant behavior*?

- A) Pavlov

- B) Skinner
- C) Freud
- D) Bandura

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Skinner introduced the idea of behavior modified by consequences.

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**Q100.** A student's ability to express ideas clearly is part of:

- A) Numerical ability
- B) Verbal ability
- C) Kinesthetic skill
- D) Memory

☐ **Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Verbal ability involves using language effectively.

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