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Subject Code :

1 2

Test Booklet No. : 04965

TEST BOOKLET**EDUCATION**

Time Allowed : 2 (Two) Hours

Full Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The name of the Subject, Roll Number as mentioned in the Admission Certificate, Test Booklet No. and Subject Code shall be written legibly and correctly in the space provided on the Answer Sheet with black ball pen.
2. Space provided for Series in the Answer Sheet is not applicable for Optional Subject. So the space shall be left blank.
3. All questions carry equal marks. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
4. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination Hall/Room 20 minutes after commencement of distribution of the paper. The Supervisor of the Examination Hall/Room will be the timekeeper and his/her decision in this regard is final.
5. No candidate shall leave the Examination Hall/Room without prior permission of the Supervisor/Invigilator. No candidate shall be permitted to hand over his/her Answer Sheet and leave the Examination Hall/Room before expiry of the full time allotted for each paper.
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7. No candidate shall have in his/her possession inside the Examination Hall/Room any book, notebook or loose paper, except his/her Admission Certificate and other connected paper permitted by the Commission.
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9. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the Examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
10. Violation of any of the above Rules will render the candidate liable to expulsion from the Examination Hall/Room and disqualification from the Examination, and according to the nature and gravity of his/her offence, he/she may be debarred from future Examinations and Interviews conducted by the Commission for appointment to Government Service.
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[No. of Questions : 100]

SEAL

EDUCATION

1. The word 'Education' is derived from the Latin word 'educere', which means

- (A) to bring up
- (B) to lead out
- (C) to nourish
- (D) to put in

4. Education is a triangular process. It involves the interplay of

- (A) teacher, learner and environment
- (B) educator, student and curriculum
- (C) teacher, pupil and knowledge
- (D) educator, the educand and the social process

2. "Education is that which makes a man of good character and useful to the society."

Who said the above statement?

- (A) Kautilya
- (B) Yajnavalkya
- (C) Panini
- (D) Guru Nanak

3. According to Vivekananda, what should be the aim of all education and all training?

- (A) Man-making
- (B) Complete living
- (C) Harmonious development
- (D) Union of the individual self with the absolute

5. According to John Dewey, education is

- (A) complete living
- (B) natural, harmonious and progressive development of man's innate powers
- (C) the complete development of the individuality of the child so that he can make an original contribution to human life according to the best of his capacity
- (D) the process of living through a continuous reconstruction of experiences. It is the development of all those capacities in the individual which will enable him to control his environment and fulfill his possibilities

6. The UNESCO Commission on Education published their report entitled 'Learning to Be' in

- (A) January, 1969
- (B) August, 1970
- (C) December, 1972
- (D) May, 1971

7. By supporting the individual aim of education from progressive standpoint, who said this, "Nothing good enters the human world except in and through the free activities of the individual men and women and that educational practices must be shaped to accord with the truth"?

- (A) Percy Nunn
- (B) John Dewey
- (C) J. Rousseau
- (D) G. Thompson

8. John Dewey wrote the classic book

- (A) *Gitanjali*
- (B) *Democracy and Education*
- (C) *Emile*
- (D) *Education : Its Data and First Principle*

9. The theory of negative education was advocated by

- (A) H. Payne
- (B) R. H. Quick
- (C) R. Rusk
- (D) J. Rousseau

10. Social aim is based on which philosophy?

- (A) Pragmatism
- (B) Naturalism
- (C) Humanism
- (D) Idealism

11. "By individuality, we have in mind, ideals not yet attained, the attainment of which is the end, not only of education but of life." Who said this?

- (A) Sir Percy Nunn
- (B) G. Thompson
- (C) John Dewey
- (D) J. S. Ross

12. The most important book on education, *Emile* was written in which year?

- (A) 1762
- (B) 1761
- (C) 1760
- (D) 1763

13. Vocational aim gives priority to

- (A) practicability and utility
- (B) activity and experimentation
- (C) technical skill and efficiency
- (D) activity and productivity

14. Name of the person who first used the term 'play way' to describe his method of teaching English is

- (A) McDougall
- (B) Ross
- (C) Caldwell Cook
- (D) Thompson

15. Which theory of play was put forward by Stanley Hall?

- (A) Cathartic theory
- (B) Recapitulatory theory
- (C) Anticipatory theory
- (D) Surplus energy theory

16. The word 'heuristic' is derived from the word 'heurisco', which originated from

- (A) Greek
- (B) Latin
- (C) Roman
- (D) French

17. The philosophical basis of vocational aim of education is

- (A) idealism
- (B) naturalism
- (C) pragmatism
- (D) realism

18. The word 'curriculum' is derived from the word 'currere', which is of

- (A) Greek origin
- (B) Latin origin
- (C) French origin
- (D) Roman origin

19. "Curriculum is a tool in the hands of the artist (teacher) to mould his material (pupils) according to his ideals (aims and objectives) in his studio (school)."

Who said the above statement?

- (A) Monroe
- (B) Froebel
- (C) Pestalozzi
- (D) Cunningham

20. The theory of Identical Element was propagated by

- (A) John Stuart Mill
- (B) S. S. Mackenzie
- (C) E. L. Thorndike
- (D) G. S. Thompson

21. Correlation of studies is a technique which tries to establish _____ relationship between the various subjects of the curriculum.

- (A) positive
- (B) natural
- (C) cohesive
- (D) reciprocal

22. Name of the theory which maintains that punishment is necessary to prevent one from doing the undesirable and harmful act is

- (A) preventive theory
- (B) protective theory
- (C) retributive theory
- (D) reformatory theory

23. What does the broad view of discipline mean?

- (A) Coercion to maintain order
- (B) Submission to authority
- (C) External authority
- (D) Rationalized behaviour

24. In which year Sri Prakasa Committee was set up by the Ministry of Education to analyze religion into four aspects?

- (A) 1962
- (B) 1959
- (C) 1956
- (D) 1960

25. Nationalism should be broader in outlook and internationalism should be _____ in nature.

- (A) liberal
- (B) universal
- (C) tolerant
- (D) cosmopolitan

26. "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed" Who quoted the statement?

- (A) UNESCO
- (B) UNO
- (C) WHO
- (D) UNICEF

27. Non-material rewards include

- (A) prize
- (B) rank
- (C) trophies
- (D) scholarship

28. "If human race is to survive we have to subordinate national pride to international feelings."

Who said the above statement?

- (A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (B) M. K. Gandhi
- (C) Dr. Radhakrishnan
- (D) Oliver Goldsmith

29. Who was the Indian Prime Minister who explained the importance of world peace and presented before the UN General Assembly on 9th June, 1978, the Vedic concept of 'happiness for all and misery to none'?

- (A) Sri Morarji Desai
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (D) Rajiv Gandhi

30. Name of the book written by Charles Skinner is

- (A) *Educational Psychology*
- (B) *Fundamentals of Educational Psychology*
- (C) *Essentials of Educational Psychology*
- (D) *Advanced Educational Psychology*

31. According to C. E. Skinner, Educational Psychology is that branch of psychology which deals with
- (A) systematic study of educational growth
 - (B) science of behaviour and experience
 - (C) science of human learning and behaviour
 - (D) teaching and learning
32. "Psychology is the positive science of conduct and behaviour." Who said this?
- (A) Boring
 - (B) Pillsbury
 - (C) James Drever
 - (D) McDougall
33. Looking into the working of our own minds and reporting what we find there is
- (A) introspection
 - (B) observation
 - (C) experimentation
 - (D) exposition
34. The experimental method in psychology was made popular first by a German psychologist named Wundt, who opened the first psychological laboratory at _____ in 1879.
- (A) Berlin
 - (B) Leipzig
 - (C) Italy
 - (D) None of the above
35. The concept of five sense organs or receptors described as the 'five gateways of knowledge' was of
- (A) Cyril Burt
 - (B) H. N. Eysenck
 - (C) W. James
 - (D) Milton
36. The thick layer that exist in front of the eyeball is called
- (A) lens
 - (B) retina
 - (C) cornea
 - (D) iris
37. _____ covers the larger part of the brain and is the seat of all forms of higher mental activities.
- (A) Cerebellum
 - (B) Cerebrum
 - (C) Medulla oblongata
 - (D) Thalamus
38. Perception is sensation plus
- (A) thinking
 - (B) meaning
 - (C) memory
 - (D) reasoning

39. The upper part of the spinal cord which contains the nerve cells and fibre tracts, connecting the cerebrum is known as

- (A) cerebral cortex
- (B) thalamus
- (C) medulla oblongata
- (D) pons

40. Four strategies in concept attainment, namely (i) simultaneous scanning strategy, (ii) successive scanning strategy, (iii) conservative focussing strategy and (iv) focus gambling strategy was identified by

- (A) Maria Montessori
- (B) Brunner
- (C) F. Froebel
- (D) R. R. Rusk

41. Substances secreted by the endocrine glands are called

- (A) enzymes
- (B) saliva
- (C) juices
- (D) hormones

42. Catharsis is a psychological term that goes to mean

- (A) to repress
- (B) to drive out
- (C) to substitute
- (D) to redirect

43. How many principal instincts and their associative emotional qualities have been identified by McDougall?

- (A) Fourteen
- (B) Thirteen
- (C) Eighteen
- (D) Twelve

44. Who defined emotion as moved or stirredup state of the individual?

- (A) William James
- (B) C. W. Trow
- (C) Woodworth
- (D) James Drever

45. Hunger, thirst and sex are

- (A) physiological needs
- (B) social needs
- (C) esteem needs
- (D) psychological needs

46. The living organism has an inner drive to act and experience. This inner drive has been explained by Freud as

- (A) élan vital
- (B) kama
- (C) libido
- (D) hormone

47. The term 'motivation' is derived from the word — which means to move.

- (A) motum
- (B) motor
- (C) motion
- (D) mobility

48. Name of the psychologist who in 1954 suggested a set of five basic needs which must be satisfied to reach the highest level of motivation is

- (A) C. E. Spearman
- (B) M. Wertheimer
- (C) R. Cattell
- (D) A. Maslow

49. _____ in school learning involves arousing, persisting, sustaining and directing desirable behaviour.

- (A) Self-actualization
- (B) Competence
- (C) Sustaining regular activity
- (D) Motivation

50. Edward Lee Thorndike was a/an _____ psychologist.

- (A) American
- (B) European
- (C) African
- (D) Russian

51. Name of the psychologist who described the connectionism or reinforcement theory is

- (A) E. L. Thorndike
- (B) I. P. Pavlov
- (C) B. F. Skinner
- (D) K. Koffka

52. According to E. A. Gates, "Learning is the modification of behaviour through _____".

- (A) acquisition of habits and knowledge
- (B) reactions of an organism through experience
- (C) change in behaviour resulting from behaviour
- (D) experience and training

53. "When a modifiable connection between a stimulus and response is made and is accompanied or followed by a satisfying state of affairs, the connections strength is increased, when made and accompanied or followed by an annoying state of affairs, its strength is decreased."

Which is the above law of learning?

- (A) Law of assimilation
- (B) Law of readiness
- (C) Law of exercise
- (D) Law of effect

54. Spearman's two-factor theory of intelligence is also known as

- (A) anarchic theory
- (B) electric theory
- (C) sampling theory
- (D) multifactor theory

55. The concept of 'mental age' was first introduced by the psychologist named

- (A) Binet
- (B) Guildford
- (C) Spearman
- (D) Thorndike

56. L. M. Terman of the _____ revised and refined the original Binet-Simon scale in America, according to the needs of American culture in 1916.

- (A) Harvard University
- (B) Oxford University
- (C) Stanford University
- (D) London University

57. The book, *Education : its Data and First Principle* was written by

- (A) John Adams
- (B) Sir Percy Nunn
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Swami Vivekananda

58. 'Complete living' as an aim of education was propounded by

- (A) Spencer
- (B) Rousseau
- (C) Ross
- (D) Adams

59. "The destiny of India is now being shaped in her classroom." The statement was made by

- (A) Hunter Commission
- (B) Mudaliar Commission
- (C) Kothari Commission
- (D) Ramamurty Commission

60. The word 'statistics' is derived from the French word _____ which means a political State.

- (A) status
- (B) statista
- (C) statistik
- (D) statistique

61. Who is regarded as the father of statistics?

- (A) R. A. Fisher
- (B) Karl Pearson
- (C) Francis Galton
- (D) W. S. Gosset

62. The name of the scale which is popularly known as the ranking level scale is

- (A) nominal scale
- (B) ordinal scale
- (C) interval scale
- (D) ratio scale

63. The zero point indicates absolute zero by

- (A) ordinal scale
- (B) nominal scale
- (C) ratio scale
- (D) interval scale

64. If one variable is increasing and at the same time the other variable is also increasing, the correlation is regarded as

- (A) null or zero correlation
- (B) negative correlation
- (C) positive correlation
- (D) None of the above

65. Quartile deviation is

(A) $Q = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$

(B) $Q = \frac{Q_1 - Q_3}{2}$

(C) $Q = \frac{Q_4 - Q_3}{3}$

- (D) None of the above

66. Which of the following is an example of negative correlation?

- (A) Increase of heat and increase of temperature
- (B) Student scoring highest mark in mathematics and lowest score in drawing
- (C) Increase in body weight will not increase the intelligence of the child
- (D) None of the above

67. The standard deviation in case of grouped data can be computed by the formula

(A) $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx}{N}}$

(B) $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{N}}$

(C) $\sigma = \frac{\sum fx^2}{N^2}$

(D) $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx}{N^2}}$

68. The rank-difference method of calculating coefficient of correlation was introduced by

- (A) Galton
- (B) Karl Pearson
- (C) Charles Spearman
- (D) Alfred Binet

69. Lord Macaulay in his capacity as Law Minister wrote a minute on
- 15th February, 1835
 - 2nd February, 1835
 - 5th February, 1835
 - 20th February, 1835
70. "A single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia." Who said this?
- Bentinck
 - Lord Ripon
 - Macaulay
 - Lord Auckland
71. Which Section of the Charter Act of 1813 stated that a sum of not less than one lakh of rupees should be annually set apart by the Company and applied for the revival and improvement of literature and science among the learned natives of India?
- Section 63
 - Section 46
 - Section 43
 - Section 52
72. Who was the special commissioner appointed by Bentinck in 1835 for the survey of the state of education in Bengal?
- Montague
 - Auckland
 - Simon
 - Adam
73. Lord Auckland was appointed as Governor General in which year?
- 1820
 - 1813
 - 1839
 - 1837
74. Which among the following is popularly known as Wood's Despatch of 1854?
- The Educational Despatch of the Board of Directors
 - The Educational Despatch of the Council of Directors
 - The Educational Despatch of the Board of Control
 - The Educational Despatch of the Court of Directors
75. Wood's Despatch lead to the establishment of universities in 1857 in
- Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
 - Bombay, Delhi and Punjab
 - Madras, Benaras and Calcutta
 - Calcutta, Punjab and Delhi
76. Queen Victoria took over the power of Government of India from the Company in
- 1858
 - 1859
 - 1860
 - 1861

77. Who was appointed as Viceroy of India in 1882?

- (A) Lord Ellenborough
- (B) Lord Ripon
- (C) Lord Auckland
- (D) Lord Macaulay

78. The Hunter Commission recommended that the medium of instruction in primary education should be

- (A) Mother tongue
- (B) English
- (C) Hindi
- (D) All of the above

79. On finance the Hunter Commission recommended that the provincial governments should grant _____ of the total expenditure.

- (A) one-third
- (B) three-fourth
- (C) two-third
- (D) one-half

80. Name of the king who as a good gesture had offered a recurring grant of 50 lakhs of rupees for popular education in India during his Royal visit to India in 1912 is

- (A) King Richard III
- (B) King Henry VIII
- (C) King George V
- (D) King John II

81. Name of the person who was one of the ablest administrator and has been described as a 'benevolent autocrat' or 'diehard imperialist' is

- (A) Lord Bentinck
- (B) Lord Curzon
- (C) Lord Stanley
- (D) Lord Macaulay

82. Gandhiji launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in the year

- (A) 1921
- (B) 1920
- (C) 1924
- (D) 1925

83. The Government of India Resolution of 1913 clearly shows the policy of _____ in all stages of Indian education.

- (A) globalization
- (B) liberalization
- (C) privatization
- (D) autonomy

84. Premature withdrawal of children from school at any stage is

- (A) dropout
- (B) wastage
- (C) stagnation
- (D) detention

85. Gandhiji established in 1915 the _____ in his home State Gujarat.
- (A) Sabarmati Ashram
 (B) Sewagram Ashram
 (C) Hindustan Talimi Sangha
 (D) Kasturba Ashram
86. In which of the following places the Annual Conference of the Indian National Congress was held in 1938?
- (A) Wardha
 (B) Haripura
 (C) Orissa
 (D) Bombay
87. To make provision for free and compulsory primary education in the State of Assam, the Assam Primary Education Act was passed in the year
- (A) 1926
 (B) 1954
 (C) 1962
 (D) 1964
88. In India, the movement for adult education started in which year?
- (A) 1936
 (B) 1935
 (C) 1938
 (D) 1937
89. Which Committee introduced the new terminology Socially Useful Productive Work (SUPW)?
- (A) Zakir Hussain Committee
 (B) Hartog Committee
 (C) Iswar Bhai Committee
 (D) None of the above
90. The scope of adult education was widened considerably and from 1949 was known as
- (A) literacy education
 (B) extension education
 (C) social education
 (D) continuing education
91. The National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) was launched all over the country on 2nd October
- (A) 1978
 (B) 1977
 (C) 1979
 (D) 1980
92. The Indira Gandhi National Open University came into existence in
- (A) September, 1985
 (B) October, 1984
 (C) September, 1983
 (D) January, 1982

93. The neighbourhood school concept was advocated by the
- (A) Kothari Commission
 - (B) Hunter Commission
 - (C) Radhakrishnan Commission
 - (D) Secondary Education Commission
94. Adult education is imparted to the people within the age group of
- (A) 12 to 40 years
 - (B) 18 to 65 years
 - (C) 15 to 35 years
 - (D) 20 to 60 years
95. The programme Operation Black-Board (OBB) was initiated by
- (A) National Policy on Education, 1986
 - (B) National Policy on Education, 1992
 - (C) Ramamurty Committee
 - (D) Janardhana Reddy Committee
96. The 'selective approach' and the 'mass approach' as the two-fold strategy for the liquidation of literacy was proposed by the
- (A) Calcutta University Commission
 - (B) Kothari Commission
 - (C) Mudaliar Commission
 - (D) University Education Commission
97. What should be the structure of education according to the National Policy on Education, 1986?
- (A) 8+3+3
 - (B) 10+2+3
 - (C) 12+1+3
 - (D) 10+2+2
98. Who developed the 'downward filtration theory'?
- (A) Lord Macaulay
 - (B) Charles Wood
 - (C) Lord Curzon
 - (D) William Bentinck
99. Radio is an example of
- (A) formal education
 - (B) non-formal education
 - (C) informal education
 - (D) None of the above
100. Which of the following is an incorrect statement?
- (A) A community is a solid social group with their biological and social heritage
 - (B) Commonness is not found in the community
 - (C) There is a strong sense of we-feeling among the members of a community
 - (D) Community gives identity to the people