Unit-1: Educational Studies
SUB UNIT : 1 (Contribution of Indian Schools of philosophy)

1. According to Samkhya philosophy, the sequence of creation is as under:
(A) Purusa, Prakrati, Ahankar, Mahat
(B) Prakrati, Purusa, Ahankar, Mahat
(C) Prakrati, Purusa, Mahat, Ahankar
(D) Purusa, Prakrati, Mahat, Ahankar

2. Match the following:

List – I	List – II
(Buddhist Concept)	(Meaning/Example)
a. AryaSatya	1. Namrupa
b. DwadashNidan	2. Samadhi
c. AshtangaMarg	3. SamyakaVyayam
d. Nirvana	4. Controlling of breath
	5. Sorrow in life

Codes:
    a b c d
(A) 2 4 1 3
(B) 5 1 3 2
(C) 5 1 4 2
(D) 1 5 4 3

3. Which statement/s is/are true according to Buddhist philosophy ?
I. Maya is root cause of all troubles.
II. Sorrow is the root cause of all troubles.
III. Birth and death are causes of troubles.
IV. Getting involved in worldly pursuits is the cause of all troubles.
(A) All I, II, III and IV are true.
(B) Only I and II are true.
(C) Only II and III are true.
(D) Only II, III and IV are true.

4. Which of the following philosophies are most tilted to individualism?
(A) Jainism
(B) Samkhya
(C) Buddhism
(D) None of these

5. The two basic divisions in Schools of Indian Philosophy are
(A) Vedanta and Buddhism
(B) Advaita and Dwaita
(C) Theistic and Atheistic
(D) Orthodox and Heterodox

6. The ultimate goal of education in Jainism is
(A) Non-violence
(B) Renunciation
(C) Liberation
(D) Philanthropy

7. The ceremony of initiation of education in Buddhism is called
(A) Vidyarambam
(B) Upanayanam
(C) Pabajja
(D) Uparampada

8. The concept of pratityasamutpade (that nothing happens without a cause) is one of the central principles of
(A) Jainism
(B) Buddhism
(C) Vedanta
(D) Sakhya

9. Which of the following Orthodox (Astik) Schools of Indian Philosophy, is silent on the issue of existence of God as the ultimate reality?
(A) Vedanta
(B) Sa khya
(C) Poorva Mimansa
(D) Nyaya

10. The four fold valuation of Indian culture (Catu puru artha), when arranged in an ascending hierarchy in terms of the height of values, will constitute which of the following orders?
(A) Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha
(B) Artha, Kama, Dharma, Moksha
(C) Artha, Dharma, Kama, Moksha
(D) Moksha, Dharma, Kama, Artha

11. A common feature of Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism is belief about
(A) the unreality of the world
(B) the existence of God
(C) the soul
(D) karma and rebirth

12. In Indian Philosophy 'pramana' means
(A) oath
(B) measurement
(C) assurance
(D) source of knowledge

13. The relation of subject and object in perception, according to Vedanta, is
(a) Identical.
(b) Different,
(c) Contradictory.
(d) None of these.

14. The most important pramana, according to Advaita Vedanta, is
(a) Perception.
(b) Inference,
(c) Scriptures.
(d) All of these

15. The world, according to Samkara, is
(a) Real.
(b) Unreal.
(c) Illusory.
(d) None of these.

16. The right knowledge, according to Samkara, is known as
(a) Vidya.
(b) Avidya.
(c) Adhyasa.
(d) Maya.

17. Liberation, according to Jaina philosophy, is
(a) Freedom of matter.
(b) Freedom from life and death.
(c) Freedom from Karma.
(d) All of these.

18. Liberation, according to Buddha, means
(a) Extinction.
(b) Freedom.
(c) Detachment.
(d) None of these.

19. The most important means for achieving Nirvana, according to Buddha, is
(a) Eight-fold path,
(b) Penance,
(c) Detachment.
(d) Mortification

20. According to Advaita Vedanta, the nature of liberation can be explained as
(a) Brahman.
(b) Atman.
(c) Transcedental reality.
(d) All of these.

Answer Table With Reference

SL. NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
1	D	1.1.6
2	B	1.1.6, 1.1.9
3	D	1.1.9
4	A	1.1.10
5	D	1.1.5
6	C	1.1.10
7	C	1.1.9
8	B	1.1.9
9	B	1.1.6
10	B	1.1.6
11	D	1.1.10
12	D	1.1.5
13	A	1.1.8
14	C	1.1.8
15	B	1.1.6
16	A	1.1.6
17	D	1.1.10
18	A	1.1.9
19	A	1.1.9
20	D	1.1.8

SUB UNIT : 2 (Contribution of Western Schools of thoughys)

21. The most original contribution of Americans thought at the end of nineteenth century:

(a) **Pragmatism**

(b) Positivism

(c) Empiricism

(d) Rationalism

22. One of the major difference between Tagorian and Rousseau's ideas on nature is

 a) Tagore gave less emphasis on nature

 b) Tagore did not believe in negative education

 c) Tagore regarded God as the creator of nature

 d) Tagore believed that nature will punish erring human

23. "Prayer can not be offered with an empty stomach". This statement supports

 a) Pragmatism

 b) Idealism

 c) Naturalism

 d) Idealism

24. teacher's opinion that the delinquent behaviour of my students is an expression of evil in me, follows the notion of

 a) Vedantic philosophy

 b) Marxism

 c) Realism

 d) Existentialism

25. 'Since both pain and pleasure are the wealth of man, they are his good teachers"- which schools of philosophy admire it

 a) Pragmatism

 b) Existentialism

 c) Marxism

 d) Realism

26. "honesty is the best policy" - which schools of philosophy admire it

 a) Pragmatism

 b) Existentialism

 c) naturalism

 d) Realism

27. which schools of philosophy admire Darwin Theory of Evaluation
    a) Pragmatism
    b) Existentialism
    c) naturalism
    d) Realism

28. the schools should focus on the teaching of contents drawn from pure sciences would be an imperative of which school of philosophy
    a) Pragmatism
    b) Existentialism
    c) naturalism
    d) Realism

29. "man is the measure of all things" – which philosophy favours this statement
    a) Pragmatism
    b) Existentialism
    c) naturalism
    d) Realism

30. which of the following school of philosophy regards education as a means for social growth and economic production-
    a) Pragmatism
    b) Existentialism
    c) Marxism
    d) Realism

31. "child is an integral part of the ultimate universe"- which philosophy favours this statement
    a) Pragmatism
    b) Existentialism
    c) naturalism
    d) Realism

32. the founder of pragmatism was-
    a) Dewey
    b) Kilpatrick
    c) Plato
    d) Charles Slanders Peirce

33. "man is nothing but what he makes of himself" is the viewpoint of-
   a) Pragmatism
   b) Existentialism
   c) Marxism
   d) Realism

34. the word "pragma" in "pragmatism" means-
   a) Action
   b) Effect
   c) Reaction
   d) Cause

35. "principle of Independence" is a fundamental pillar of-
   a) Pragmatism
   b) Existentialism
   c) Marxism
   d) Realism

36. pre-existent values are not accepted by
   a) Idealism and Existentialism
   b) Idealists and Pragmatists
   c) Idealists and Realists
   d) Pragmatists and Existentialists

37. "all systeIms of an ideas are subject to verification by consequences" is the core of the philosophy of
   a) Pragmatism
   b) Existentialism
   c) Marxism
   d) Realism

38. who strongly believes that "senses are the gateway of knowledge"?
   a) Naturalists
   b) Marxists
   c) Pragmatists
   d) Realists

39. Marxist educational philosophy is closer to
   a) Pragmatism
   b) Existentialism
   c) Marxism
   d) Realism

40. "project method" was advocated by which school of philosophy
    a) Pragmatism
    b) Existentialism
    c) Marxism
    d) Realism

41. the emphasis on ICT is the implication of
    a) Pragmatism
    b) Existentialism
    c) Marxism
    d) Realism

Answer Table With Reference

Sl. No.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
21	A	1.2.5
22	C	1.2.1
23	A	1.2.5
24	A	1.2.8
25	B	1.2.7
26	A	1.2.5
27	C	1.2.4
28	D	1.2.3
29	A	1.2.5
30	C	1.2.6
31	B	1.2.7
32	D	1.2.5
33	B	1.2.7
34	A	1.2.5
35	D	1.2.3
36	D	1.2.5 , 1.2.7
37	D	1.2.3
38	A	1.2.4
39	D	1.2.3
40	A	1.2.5
41	A	1.2.5

Sub-unit:3: (Approaches to sociology of Education)

42. Application of principles of sociology to education is known as
    a) Educational sociology
    b) Sociology of education
    c) Society of education
    d) Social foundations of education

43. Schools are social institutions because they
    a) Are established by the society
    b) Suggest solutions to society issues
    c) Point out ways and refers of social progress
    d) Preserve and instill in future generations the knowledge, ideas and customsof ourculture

44. Who said that in a society, moral education is essential?
    a) Emile Durkheim
    b) Skinner
    c) Pavlov
    d) Rogers

45. Whose analysis for education is directly based on the activities, happening in the classroom?
    a) Symbolic transformation
    b) Symbolic interactionism
    c) Structural functionalism
    d) Conflict transformation

46. Who is reflected to be the founder of symbolic interactionism?
    a) Morrison
    b) George Herbart Mead
    c) Karl Polanyi
    d) Melucci

47. Who is considered as the founder of Functional theory?
    a) Pavlov
    b) Morrison
    c) Herbart Mead
    d) Durkheim

48. What is the process, through which Structural Functionalist theory focuses on the necessary of the society?
    a) Primary education
    b) Secondary education
    c) Elementary education
    d) Universal learning

49. Which theory prevents the social discrimination?
    a) Conflict theory
    b) Preventive theory
    c) Symbolic theory
    d) Deterrent theory

50. What is told the role of education for conflict theorists?
    a) Mobilisation
    b) Fragmented trusts
    c) Hidden curriculum
    d) None of these

51. What is needed for the formation of the integrated set of values, to be implemented of the society?
    a) Family
    b) Schools
    c) Social institutions
    d) Values

52. Social institution have
    a) Psychological structure
    b) Physical structure
    c) Non-physical structure
    d) None of these

53. Symbolic interactionalism is a
    a) A famous research method book
    b) A way of looking at the stars
    c) A branch of research philosophy which means to the study of material and non-material artifacts
    d) A continual process of interpreting the social world around us

54. Political process theory emphasis the role of
      a) Framing policies
      b) Mobilising structure
      c) Political benefit
      d) All of these

55. The most of essential feature of symbolic interactionalism is that human interactions are
  based on
    a) Social order
    b) The meaning given to one another's action
    c) Sociability
    d) None of these

56. Point out the primary group
      a) Family
      b) School
      c) Church
      d) All of these

57. Which is not true about the school?
    a) They are strong agents of conflicts
    b) Theyare affected by the social and economical situations and changes in ourcivilisation
    c) They are potential instruments of social movement
    d) They are social agencies of cultural dispatch

58. Which is not an objective of a family institution?
    a) To increase the population in a society
    b) To nurture & socialise children
    c) To give a sense of belongingness and identity
    d) To pass on generational customs

59. Activity of social institutions are
      a) Satisfies the basic needs of society
      b) Assists to preserve the order in the society
      c) Creates harmony and unity among the members of the society
      d) All of these

60. What is the primary trait of social movement in education?
    a) Informal
    b) Formal
    c) Platonic
    d) Materialist

61. What is the major cause of 'relative deprivation'?
    a) Performance of pupil
    b) Absence of resources
    c) Lack of goods, services and comforts
    d) Lack of culture

62. Which theory talks about the movement transformation?
    a) Symbolic interaction
    b) Conflict theory
    c) Resource mobilisation theory
    d) None of these

63. Which theory highlights on the political opportunities?
    a) Relative deprivation theory
    b) Social movement theory
    c) Political process theory
    d) Conflict theory

64. Which is not associated with functionalism?
    a) Durkheim
    b) Parsons
    c) Merton
    d) Ralf Dahrendorf

65. Relative deprivation means
    a) The experience of being deprived to which one feels to be entitled
    b) The discontent the people have when they compare their position to those around them
    c) Theory of relative deprivation has a potential to lead political violence such as rioting, civil wars etc.
    d) All of these

66. The features of resource mobilisations theory are
    a) Develops when individuals with grievance are able to mobilise sufficient resources to take action
    b) Members are recruited through networks
    c) Social movement entrepreneurs and protest organisations are the catalysts which transform collective discontent into social movements
    d) All of these

67. Match the following

List IList II

   a. Symbolic interactionism   1. Bummer
   b. Social action   2. Pareto
   c. Conflict   3. Marx
   d. Functionalism   4. Durkheim

Codes

	A	B	C	D
a)	1	2	3	4
b)	2	1	3	4
c)	2	1	4	3
d)	1	3	2	4

68. Function of political structure is
   a) System maintenance
   b) Replacement of population
   c) Socialization of new population
   d) Maintenance of a sense of purpose

69. Social equality is supported by
   a) Marxism
   b) Socialism
   c) Domestic institution
   d) Capitalism

70. The process which aims to destroy the opponent is
   a) Competition
   b) Co-operation
   c) Conflict
   d) Accommodation

71. The concept of sociology of education implies
   a) Consideration on the uses of education from sociological perspectives
   b) Use of sociology for making learning socially relevant
   c) Devising ways and means of education to reach all sections of society
   d) Description on the implications of sociology for education

Answer Table With Reference

Question no.	Answer	Reference no./Explanation
42	b	1.3.1
43	d	1.3.2.2
44	a	According to Durkheim moral education is important.
45	b	1.3.1.1
46	b	1.3.1.1
47	d	1.3.1.2
48	a	1.3.1.2
49	a	1.3.1.3
50	c	1.3.1.3
51	c	1.3.2
52	c	1.3.2
53	d	1.3.1.1
54	d	1.3.3.3
55	b	1.3.1.1
56	a	1.3.2.1
57	b	1.3.2.2
58	a	1.3.2.1
59	d	1.3.2
60	a	1.3.3
61	c	1.3.3.1
62	c	1.3.3.2
63	c	1.3.3.3
64	d	1.3.1.2
65	d	1.3.3.1
66	d	1.3.3.2
67	a	1.3.1.3
68	b	1.3.3.3
69	b	Sub-unit-3, introduction
70	c	1.3.1.3
71	a	1.3.1

Sub-unit-4: (Socialisation and contribution of Educational Thinkers)

72. One of the most needed requirements of socialisation, learning and education is
    a) competition
    b) cooperation
    c) discipline
    d) None of these

73. The process by which an individual learns to behave in accordance with social norms and culture refer
    a) Socialisation
    b) Acculturation
    c) segregation
    d) all of these

74. which is/are the characteristic(s) of culture?
    a) Culture is transmissive
    b) Culture is integrated
    c) Culture is dynamic
    d) All of these

75. The cultural lag is ejected by
    a) Revolution
    b) Rule
    c) Education
    d) None of these

76. The difference between the pace of progress of material and non-material culture, in which pace material culture is much more improved, is called as
    a) Social lag
    b) Cultural lag
    c) Technological lag
    d) Social and cultural lag

77. Who said that " Education is the manifestation of divine perfection that already exists in man"?
    a) Swami Vivekananda
    b) Gandhiji
    c) Paulo Freire
    d) Sri Aurobindo

78. The school of Shantiniketan , upholds in many respects of the chief principle of pragmatism. To whom, this school is associated with?
    a) Tagore
    b) Aurobindo
    c) Noddings
    d) Savitribai Phule

79. We can call Gandhiji an idealist because
    a) He observed education as a tool of social revolution
    b) For him education refers bringing out the best
    c) He focused on character building
    d) All of these

80. Who said that craft education?
    a) Gandhiji
    b) Aurobindo
    c) Vivekananda
    d) Noddings

81. Why is Aurobindo's educational thinking referred an integral education?
    a) Because it integrates Indian and Western education
    b) Because it trusts that truth is innate
    c) It teaches us to live in harmony with nature and God
    d) Because it does not avoid any physical, psychic and spiritual dimensions

82. Concept was yoga in education was introduced by
    a) Vivekananda
    b) Tagore
    c) Aurobindo
    d) None of these

83. What is the characteristic of education for Krishnamurti?
    a) Performer
    b) Doer
    c) Agent
    d) None of these

84. What 'education' means to Paulo Freire?
    a) It facilitates the integration in the logic of current system
    b) It facilitates self-confidence
    c) It ejects inequality
    d) All of these

85. Who was noted as the founder of 'critical pedagogy' ?
   a) Paulo Freire
   b) Vivekananda
   c) Gandhiji
   d) Noddings

86. Who was marked as a 'Feminist Philosopher'?
   a) Gandhiji
   b) Tagore
   c) Wollstonecraft
   d) Paulo Freire

87. Who wrote the book, 'The Vindication of the Rights of Women'?
   a) Carol Gilligon
   b) Marry Wollstonecraft
   c) Noddings
   d) Freire

88. Who among the following worked for the upliftment of education?
   a) Gandhiji
   b) Paulo Freire
   c) Nel Nodding
   d) All of these

89. What is the name of care centre for infanticide, which was started by Savitribai Phule?
   a) Pratibandhak Griha Balhatya
   b) Balhatya Pratibandhak Griha
   c) Griha Pratibandhak
   d) None of the above

90. Which is the least important aim of education in the context of Indian democracy?
   a) Improvement of democratic citizenship
   b) Teaching democracy in the class
   c) Improvement of leadership qualities
   d) Enhancing the vocational efficiency of students

91. In how many parts the term 'justice' is divided?
   a) Two
   b) Four
   c) Three
   d) Seven

92. What is regarded as freedom from restraints?
   a) Equality
   b) Liberty
   c) Fraternity
   d) Justice

93. **Statement I** Secularism is the philosophy of moral education.
Statement II It helps in the improvement of liberal attitudes and values.
   a) Statement I is correct
   b) Statement II is correct
   c) Both the statements, I and II are correct
   d) Neither a nor b

94. Match the following

List I	List II
a. Chitta	1. Intuition
b. Manas	2. Intellect
c. Buddhi	3. Mind
d. Abhaas	4. Passive memory
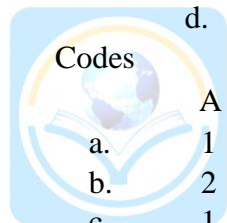
Codes

	A	B	C	D
a.	1	2	3	4
b.	2	1	3	4
c.	1	2	4	3
d.	4	3	2	1

95. Match the following

List I	List II
a. Swami Vivekananda	1. Shantiniketan
b. Tagore	2. Man-making education
c. Gandhiji	3. Integral yoga
d. Aurobindo	4. Wardha scheme

Codes

	A	B	C	D
a.	4	3	2	1
b.	1	2	3	4
c.	2	1	4	3
d.	1	2	4	3

96. According to whom, Wollstonecraft should be given more priority in education?
    a) Women and poor
    b) Children and women
    c) Children, youth and women
    d) Only children

97. "The most important outward factor is the formation of nationalities in the state". To which philosophy do you attribute this statement?
    a) Capitalism
    b) Fascism
    c) Idealism
    d) Socialism

98. Match the following

List I	**List II**
a. Socialisation	1. Religion
b. Collaborative activities	2. School
c. Democratic practices	3. Home
d. Cultural practices	4. State
	5. Village

Codes

	A	B	C	D
a.	4	2	5	1
b.	1	2	3	4
c.	5	4	1	2
d.	3	2	4	5

99. The aim of basic education, as per the dream of Gandhiji is to
    1. build a classless society
    2. Create a sarvodaya society
    3. Build a society, respecting all religions
    4. Create a society, where rich and poor can live together.
    Codes
    a) 1,2 and 3
    b) 2,3 and 4
    c) 1,2,3 and 4
    d) 1,2 and 4

100. Which among the thinkers trusted in the 'Vedanta Philosophy'?
    a. Paulo Freire
    b. Vivekananda
    c. Aurobindo
    d. None of these

101. The true value of democratic education as per Indian constitution lies in
    a. Attaining 100% literacy in India
    b. Preparing all Indians good citizens of tomorrow
    c. Imparting education to all Indians
    d. Modernisation and spiritualisation of all Indians

Answer Table with Reference

Question	Answer	Reference / Explanation
72	b	Sub-unit-4, introduction
73	a	Sub-unit-4, introduction
74	d	1.4.1
75	c	1.4.1
76	b	1.4.1
77	a	1.4.2.1
78	a	1.4.2.2
79	c	1.4.2.3
80	a	1.4.2.3
81	d	1.4.2.4
82	c	1.4.2.4
83	c	1.4.2.5
84	a	1.4.2.6
85	a	1.4.2.6
86	c	1.4.2.7
87	b	1.4.2.7
88	c	1.4.2.8
89	b	1.4.2.9
90	b	1.4.7
91	c	1.4.5
92	b	1.4.6
93	c	1.4.4
94	d	1.4.2.4
95	c	1.4.2.1
96	c	1.4.2.7
97	d	1.4.3
98	a	1.4.1
99	b	1.4.2.3
100	b	1.4.2.1
101	c	1.4.7
102		

Unit-2: History, Politics and Economics of Education
Sub-unit-1: (Committees and Commission on Education)

1. The chairman of Secondary Education Commission is
a. L. Mudaliar
b. Acharaya Rammurti
c. Janadhana Reddy
d. Meghnad Saha

2. 10+2+3 system of education was recommended by
a. University Education Commission
b. Kothari Commission
c. Secondary Education Commission
d. None of these

3. Kothari Commission is appointed in
a. 1952
b. 1964
c. 1950
d. 1966

4. Which committee reviewed National Policy of Education(1986)?
a. Ramamurti Committee
b. Yashpal Committee
c. Justice Verma Committee
d. None of these

5. Teacher as per NCF 2005 is a
a. Leader
b. Boss
c. Facilitator
d. All of these

6. The issue of 'academic burden on students' was examined by
a. Yashpal Committee
b. Mehrotra Committee
c. Reddy Committee
d. None of these

7. Vocationalisation of education in India was first recommended by
a. Kothari Commission
b. Radhakrishnan Commission
c. Secondary Education Commission
d. National Knowledge Commission

8. Which of the Committee recommended for development of Teacher Education Programme?
a. Mehrotra Committee
b. Yashpal Committee
c. Ramamurti Committee
d. Reddy Committee

9. Kothari Commission was formed under Education Minister
a. Sam Pitroda
b. Janardhana Reddy
c. K C Pant
d. M C Chagala

10. The title of the Report of Education Commission(1964-66) is
   a. Education and National Development
   b. Learning without Burden
   c. Education and the people of India
   d. An Enlightened and Humane Society

11. Sir Mudaliar was the longest serving Vice chancellor of University of
   a. Mumbai
   b. Lucknow
   c. Madras
   d. Calcutta

12. The first two National Policy on Education (NPE) was formulated in
   a. 1968 and 1985
   b. 1968 and 1986
   c. 1960 and 1967
   d. 1965 and 1990

13. Effective measures have taken in the direction of common school system in 1968 recommended by
a. National Knowledge commission
b. Secondary education commission
c. National Policy on Education(NPE)
d. None of these

14. Renovation and rejuvenation of higher education is the main objective of
a. Justice verma committee report
b. Yashpal committee report
c. Kothari commission
d. None of these

15. The major aim(s) of National Curriculum Framework is/are
a. To introduce student centric curriculum
b. To bring about reforms in the education process
c. Teacher as a facilitator
d. All of these

16. Who was the chairman of the National knowledge commission?
a. Sam Pitroda
b. K C Pant
c. Deepak Nayaar
d. None of these

17. Match the following

List I	List II
a. University education commission	1. 1952-53
b. Secondary education commission	2. 1968, 1986
c. NPE	3. 1948, 49
d. Education Commission	4. 1964-66

Codes

	A	B	C	D
a.	3	2	4	1
b.	1	4	3	2
c.	3	1	2	4
d.	2	4	1	3

18 . In which year, NCF was approval by Central Advisory Board?
   a.   2005
   b.   2006
   c.   2009
   d.   2007

19.The National Policy of Education, 1986 also emphasised on
    a. social understanding
    b. national understanding
    c. international understanding
    d. all of the above

20. The provisions of better and expanded programmes for the education of minorities have been given priority by
   a. National Policy of Education, 1986
   b. Ramamurti Report,1990
   c.Both (a) and (b)
   d. None of these
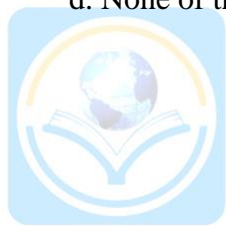
Answer Table With Reference

Question no.	Answer	Reference / Explanation
1	a	2.1.2
2	b	2.1.3, According to Kothari commission10+2+3 system of education was recommended.
3	b	2.1.3
4	a	2.1.5
5	c	2.1.7
6	a	2.1.9
7	c	2.1.2
8	c	2.1.5
9	d	2.1.3
10	a	2.1.3
11	c	2.1.2
12	b	2.1.4
13	c	Common school system was found in NPE.
14	b	2.1.9
15	d	2.1.7
16	a	2.1.8
17	c	2.1.2
18	a	2.1.7
19	c	2.1.4
20	c	2.1.5

Sub-unit-2: (Education and Educational Policies)

21. Generally, educational policy built of
   a. the principles and governmental policies in an educational area.
   b. the collection of laws and rules that governs an operation of an educational procedure.
   c. only a
   d. both a and b

22. Educational policies are
   a. persuasive
   b. normative
   c. coercive
   d. both a and b

23. While applying the policy, we must note
   a. calculating the associated cost and financing of the policy is mostly required. `
   b. who is beneficiary and who are negatively affected.
   c. only a
   d. both a and b

24. Policy formulation system includes
   a. choosing the desired objective
   b. identifying the target of an objective
   c. both a and b
   d. none of these

25. For the implementation of new educational policies, the people for
   a. religious leaders
   b. community leaders
   c. political leaders
   d. all of these

26. Policies are of
   a. large scale
   b. issue related
   c. multi-programme
   d. all of the above

27. What is the first step in any planning cycle?
    a. concept making
    b. observing the factors responsible for an event
    c. policy making
    d. none of these

28. The policies which are short-term decisions, involving day-to-day management is Called as
    a. Short-term policies
    b. Long-term policies
    c. Issue specific policies
    d. None of the above

29. ……… is a systematic and impartial assessment of an activity, project, Programme, policy, topic etc.
    a. Result
    b. Evaluation
    c. Test
    d. Decision

30. Policy decision tells us how to make choices in order to
    a. take actions properly
    b. act in an alignment with our purposes and goals
    c. prepares decisions for course of action
    d. none of these

31. Policy impact assessments are procedures that access
    a. social effects of public policy
    b. economical effects of public policy
    c. environmental effects of public policy
    d. all of these

32. Which tool is used for analysing of the development of a policy item?
    a. policy assessment
    b. policy cycle
    c. policy decision
    d. none of the above

33. James E Anderson suggests that the stages in policy cycle should consists
    Of agenda setting, policy formulation, decision making and
    a. Evaluation
    b. Implementation
    c. Both a and b
    d. Only a

34. Assertion (A) Educational policy consists the principles and governmental
    Policies in an educational sphere.
    Reason (R) Educational policy seeks to answer the questions about the
    Purpose of education.
    a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
    b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
    c. A is true, but R is false
    d. A is false, but R is true

35. Which policies are short term decisions involving day-to-day
    management.
    a. Issue specific
    b. Large scale
    c. Multi-programme
    d. Both a and c

36. Which of the following statements regards making policy decision is false.
    Statement I Decision making is an integral part of our daily life.
    Statement II All the policies in India relates to the benefit of the citizens
    and development of the society.
    Codes
    a. Statement I is true
    b. Statement II is false
    c. Both statements, I and II are true
    d. Neither a nor b

37. The future of an education in India, depends on
    a. Economy
    b. Society
    c. Family
    d. Government

38. How many steps of Peter Bridgman and Glyn David's policy cycle?

    a. 4
    b. 8
    c. 5
    d. 7

39. The purpose of basic education scheme is

    a. To fulfill basic needs of persons through an education
    b. To prepare education compulsory for all
    c. To vocationalise an education
    d. Universalisation of secondary education

40. **Statement I** Policy implementation sometimes faces problems.

    Statement II Evaluation of policy can be made through research and modification of policy will make the policy more acceptable.

    Codes

    a. Only I is true
    b. Only II is true
    c. Both statements, I and II are true
    d. Both statements, I and II are false

Answer Table With Reference

Question	Answer	Reference/Explanation
21	d	2.2.2
22	d	2.2.3
23	d	2.2.6
24	c	2.2.5
25	d	2.2.10
26	d	2.2.1
27	c	2.2.7
28	c	2.2.10
29	b	2.2.8
30	b	2.2.9
31	d	2.2.11
32	b	2.2.12
33	c	2.2.12
34	c	2.2.2
35	a	2.2.10
36	c	2.2.9
37	d	2.2.2
38	b	2.2.12
39	a	2.2.1
40	c	2.2.10

Sub-unit-3: (Economics of Education)

41. Economics of education is the application of
    a. Concepts
    b. Economic principles
    c. Laws
    d. All of these

42. Education is perceived from
    a. The economic rates of return
    b. The social rates of return
    c. The private rates of return
    d. Both b and c

43. Cost Benefit Approach looks at each level of education as
    a. The purpose that the return will assist to develop the whole economy
    b. Investment in human beings
    c. Both a and b
    d. None of these

44. Statement I Cost Benefit Approach looks at each level of education as investment in human beings.
Statement II Salaries of the persons depends on the productivity which is an outcome of their education.
Codes
    a. Both I and II are false
    b. Only II is true
    c. Both I and II are true
    d. None of them is true

45. Cost Benefit approach in education emphasis
    a. The investment in education should be based on the benefits of return
    b. Expenditure on education should be thought of as a form of national investment
    c. The level of earning of educated people must be high
    d. Both a and b

46. Cost Benefit Analysis emphasises the investment in education that should be based on
    a. Return
    b. The benefits
    c. Either a or b
    d. None of these

47. Consider the statements with regard to Cost Effective Analysis is/are incorrect.
    1. It is appropriate for evaluation of industrial projects, as monetary value can be easily calculated.
    2. It helps to identify ways to redirect resources to achieve more.
    Codes
    a. Only 1
    b. Only 2
    c. Both 1 and 2
    d. Neither 1 nor 2

48. Cost Effective Approach is also known as
    a. Social demand approach
    b. Rate of return approach
    c. Both a and b
    d. None of these

49. Education raises wages simply because education level is a signal of the worker's ability.
    Which theory suggests the above statement?
    a. Human capital theory
    b. Signalling theory
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

50. Education and training are investments that make individuals genuinely more productive. Name the theory which claims this.
    a. Cognitive development theory
    b. Signalling theory
    c. Human capital theory
    d. None of these

51. Statement I, In Signalling theory, there is always asymmetrical information with respect to worker's productivity.
    Statement II, Individual workers know their skill levels, but the employers often do not know.
    Codes
    a. Both statements, I and II are true
    b. Only I is true
    c. Only II is true
    d. None of these

52. Human capital theory claims that education and training are investments that make individuals
    a. Genuinely more intelligent
    b. Genuinely more productive
    c. Genuinely more limited
    d. All of these

53. Human capital investment consists of
    a. Expenditure from on the job training
    b. Activity that increases the quality of labour
    c. Expenditure from formal schooling only
    d. Function that leads to the substitution of physical capital for labour

54. Education is far more than an economic investment as it
    a. Reduces crime
    b. Provides better healthcare
    c. Improves better parenting skills
    d. None of these

55. Micro finance is a strong tool to fight against
    a. Illiteracy
    b. Superstition
    c. Poverty
    d. All of these

56. Which statement is incorrect about macro finance?
    a. The amount of money involved is in large portion
    b. There is a risk of default
    c. It helps economic development
    d. There is a direct effect on the whole economy that indirectly affects

57. Educational finance refers to governmental and organisational process by which revenues are generated through
    a. Fees and philanthropy
    b. Taxation and tuition
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

58. Which process of allocating finite resources to the prioritised needs of an organisation.
    a. Researching
    b. Budgeting
    c. Signalling theory
    d. All of these

59. What is /are the major aim(s) of macro finance?
    a. To expand an economy
    b. To generate employment
    c. Helps an economy to grow
    d. All of these

60. A budget is prepared for
    a. definite period
    b. Indefinite period
    c. Six months
    d. Period of one year

Answer Table With Reference

Question No.	Answer	Reference/Explanation
41	d	2.3.1
42	d	2.3.1
43	c	2.3.2
44	c	2.3.2
45	d	2.3.2
46	c	2.3.2
47	b	2.3.3
48	b	The alternative name of Cost-Effective Approach is Rate of Return approach.
49	b	2.3.4
50	c	2.3.5
51	a	2.3.4
52	b	2.3.5
53	b	2.3.6
54	a	2.3.1
55	c	2.3.8
56	b	2.3.9.1
57	a	2.3.7
58	b	2.3.10
59	a	2.3.9.1
60	a	2.3.10

Sub-unit-4: (Politics and Education)

61. What type of relationship lies between education and politics?
    a. Wholeness
    b. Closeness
    c. Collaboralous
    d. All of these

62. Political of education is
    a. Cosmopolitanism
    b. Constitutionalism
    c. Secularism
    d. Democracy

63. Which view of education , "Education is an approach of learning that empowers individuals and prepares them to deal with complexity, diversity and change''?
    a. Empirical
    b. Liberal
    c. Conservative
    d. None of these

64. Which kind of education, help learners to improve a sense of social responsibility, strong intellectual and practical skills?
    a. Rational
    b. Empirical
    c. Liberal
    d. Moral

65. Who trusts that the primary role of education is academic and the school should not assume non-academic, custodial and social activities?
    a. Rationalists
    b. Liberalists
    c. Behaviourists
    d. None of these

66. Conservatism is a political and social philosophy, which enhances
    a. Old fashioned disciplines
    b. Traditional social institutions
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

67. Famous behaviourist psychologist(s) is/are
    a. Edward Thorndike
    b. JB Watson
    c. BF Skinner
    d. None of these

68. Who was the first system analysis in political system?
    a. Watson
    b. Mill
    c. David Easton
    d. None of these

69. Which theory assumes that all people try to actively maximise their advantage in any situation and consistently tries to minimise their losses?
    a. Empirical theory
    b. Rational Choice theory
    c. Behaviourism theory
    d. None of these

70. Critical theory is
    a. Often closely related to Marxist ideas
    b. A restatement of traditional liberal views
    c. A 'realist' acceptance of global exploitation
    d. Both a and b

71. Political socialisation , as a study of the developmental process includes
    a. Peer group and mass media
    b. Family and school
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

72. Liberal ideology
    a. Developed as a positive response, to the emergence of industrial capitalism
    b. Is a long established creed, that focuses on an individual freedom
    c. Is a compromise between socialism and conservatism
    d. None of these

73. Schools are basically considered as social institutions because
    a. They suggests ways and means of social progress
    b. They preserve and instill in future generations values of our culture
    c. They suggests solutions to social issues
    d. None of these

74. Statement I The political ideas and values are develop within our family.

Statement II At times, if affects their political views.

Codes

    a. Only I is true

    b. Only II is true

    c. Both statements are false

    d. Both statements are true

75. Assertion(A) Peer groups socialise children towards politics.

Reason (R) Peer groups have the most impact when they get involved with political discussions and activities.

Codes

    a. Both A and R are true

    b. Both A and R are false

    c. A is true, but R is false

    d. A is false, but R is true

76. Characteristically conservatives are

    a. Supportive of their tried and trusted preferences to the experiment

    b. Believes in organic society

    c. Opposed to rationalism

    d. All of these

77. Match the following

List I	List II
a. Liberal	1. It suggests that individual rely on rational Calculations to achieve outcomes
b. Conservative	2. It was a part of the Behaviourist movement in political science
c. System analysis	3. They are old fastioned in educational system
d. Rational choice theory	4. An approach to learning which empowers individual and prepares then to deal with complexity, diversity and change

Codes

	A	B	C	D
a.	1	2	3	4
b.	4	3	2	1
c.	2	3	4	1
d.	4	3	1	2

78. The family imparts education to the child
    a. Formally
    b. Regularly
    c. Informally
    d. Deliberately

79. School as an agent of socialisation is a
    a. Secondary agent
    b. Primary agent
    c. Tertiary agent
    d. None of these

80. Socialisation is based on
    a. Economical interaction
    b. Political interaction
    c. Universal interaction
    d. Social interaction

Answer Table With Reference

Question	Answer	Reference/Explanation
61	d	2.4.1
62	d	Political of education is always democracy.
63	b	2.4.2.1
64	c	2.4.2.1
65	b	2.4.2.1
66	c	2.4.2.2
67	a	2.4.3.1
68	c	2.4.3.2
69	b	2.4.3.3
70	a	2.4.2.3
71	c	2.4.5
72	d	2.4.2.1
73	b	Schools preserved culture in future generation
74	d	2.4.4
75	c	2.4.5
76	d	2.4.2.2
77	b	2.4.3.3
78	b	2.4.5
79	a	School used as a secondary agent
80	d	2.4.5

Unit -3: Learner and Learning Process
Sub Unit-3.1. (Growth and Development)

1. Psychology's major contribution to education lies in

   (A) Defining the goals for which teacher should strive.
   (B) Identifying potentially successful methods and procedures for teaching.
   (C) Providing scientific foundation for the art of teaching.
   (D) Comparing the relative effectiveness of various teaching procedures.

2. Research has constantly demonstrated   that   the   best single index for readiness for a given academic task is

   (A) The IQ (Intelligence Quotient)
   (B) The AQ (Achievement Quotient)
   (C) The EQ (Emotional Quotient)
   (D) The MA (Mental Age)

3. Which of the following is the correct sequence of motivational set?

   (A) Goal directed behaviour, attainment of goal, drive, satisfaction
   (B) Drive, goal directed behaviour, attainment of goal, satisfaction
   (C) Drive, satisfaction, attainment of goal, goal directed behavior
   (D) None of the above.

4. The basic reason why meaningful material is learned rapidly is that

   (A) the learner is less likely to be bored
   (B) it is related to previous experience of the learner
   (C) it has continuity and meaning inherent in itself
   (D) it permits more effective transfer

5. Which of the following best describes the process of growth and development?

   (A) It is entirely physical and physiological.
   (B) It is pre determined by heredity.
   (C) All of its aspects are highly inter-related.
   (D) It is essentially an individual phenomenon, different from person to person.

6. Eysenck measured personality based on

   A) Type and Traits
   B) Type only
   C) Traits only
   D) None of the above

7. 'Humanist Theory' of personality is advocated by

      A) McDougal

      B) Maslow

      C) Rogers

      D) Guilford

8. Match the following in List-I with that of List-II in the correct order:

      List-I   List-II

a) Frud   i) Directive counseling

b) Williamson ii) Free Association

c) Rogers   iii) Free wheeling

d) Gordon   iv) Non-directive counseling

                   v) Eclectic counseling

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
(B)	(ii)	(i)	(v)	(iv)
(C)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(D)	(iii)	(ii)	(ii)	(v)

9. Defence mechanisms are used by the

      (A) Ego of a person knowingly

      (B) Superego of a person knowingly

      (C) Id of a person unknowingly

      (D) Ego of a person unknowingly

10. A student who fails in an examination, makes a complaint that the examiner was strict. He/she is using a defence mechanism of

      (A) Sublimation

      (B) Regression

      (C) Rationalization

      (D) Reaction formation

11. Which one of the following statements best describes the mental health of a teacher?

      (A) A teacher handles student problems without creating fuss.

      (B) A teacher deals with students in a friendly manner.

      (C) A teacher controls his/her emotions in the class.

      (D) A teacher persuades his/her students to follow the rules.

12. A student suffering from depression and sadness can be classified as

    (A) Sanguine type

    (B) Phlegmatic

    (C) Choleric

    (D) Melancholic

13. In differentiating growth from development which one of the following is not the basis?

    (A) Physical

    (C) Quantitative

    (B) Qualitative

    (D) Emotional

14. According to Jean Piaget the formal operation stage is during the

    (A) Infancy

    (B) Childhood

    (C) Adolescence

    (D) Adulthood

15. In schools, physical education programmes should be conceived primarily as

(A) a means for satisfying the physical needs of children

(B) a series of planned developmental experiences

(C) a means of improving pupils health

(D) a relaxation from academic strain

16. Which one of the following statements appropriately describes personality?

(A) Personality is a physiological concept

(B) Personality is a molecular concept

(C) Personality is a dynamic concept

(D) Personality is a popular concept

17. Which of the following trait can be measured effectively through projective techniques of personality?

    (A) Extraversion-Introversion

    (B) Conscientious

    (C) Mental Inhibitions

    (D) Balanced approach

18. A student shows excessive concern for cleanliness in family. This can be best explained as an example of

       (A) Regression

       (B) Repression

       (C) Sublimation

       (D) Reaction formation

19. In Indian system, the process of adjustment can be described best by

       (A) Stress management

       (B) Stress reduction

       (C) State of equilibrium

       (D) State of anxiety

20. For organizing eclectic counselling which of the following is most important:

    A. Study of needs and personality characteristics

    B. Selection of techniques

    C. Preparation for counselling

    D. Seeking the opinion of the client and other related people

21. Which of the following is the characteristic feature of the emotional development during adolescence?

    A. Jealously towards brothers / sisters in the family and peers in the school

    B. Conflicts in motivations.

    C. Showing curiosity towards environmental object.

    D. Tendency to evince worries in respect of school or personal related matters.

22. In which of the following operant conditioning procedures the training arrangement insists the presence of a cue and making of a response to get negatively reinforced?

    A. Escape training

    B. Punishment training

    C. Omission training

    D. Active avoidance training

23. Brainstorming procedures are helpful specially for which category of children?

       (A) Gifted children

       (B) Backward children

       (C) Creative children

       (D) Mentally retarded children

24. Which set of statements best describes the process of adjustment in the context of education? Select the code for giving your answer:

  i)   Adjustment is the outcome of the individual's efforts to deal with stress.

  ii)   Adjustment is directed at changing others.

  iii) For defining adjustment the reciprocal influence between a person and his/her social group has to be emphasized.

  iv) Adjustment is a continuous process of satisfying one's needs.

  v)   Adjustment is a kind of mentoring.

  vi) In adjustment both individual and his/her environment undergo a change.

    (A) (i), (iii), (iv) and (vi)

    (B) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

    (C) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)

    (D) (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi)

25. Match the two sets, Set-I theories of intelligence and Set-II the special emphasis given in explaining and measuring intelligence. Choose the correct code for indicating your answer:

	Set-I	Set-II
	(Theory of Intelligence)	(Special emphasis given)
(a)	Guilford's structure of intellect theory	(i) Associative thinking and self-motivation
(b)	Vernon's hierarchical structure theory	(ii) Capacity to transcend
(c)	Gardner's multiple and emotional intelligence theory	(iii) General, broad and specific factors linked with ability
(d)	Daniel Goleman's emotional intelligence theory	(iv) Abilities can be nurtured and developed
		(v) Abilities can be explained through basic mental processes, specific contents and products

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(v)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(B)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
(D)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)

26. Which of the following statements is correct with regard to growth and development?
   A. Growth is psychological and development is physical
   B. Growth is physical while development is psychological
   C. Both growth and development are psychological
   D. Both growth and development are physical

27. Which stage of development is said to be overpowered with a tendency for 'hero worship'?
   (A) Early childhood
   (B) Later childhood
   (C) Early adolescence
   (D) Later adolescence

28. Match the items of defense mechanism in Set -1 with the characteristics listed in Set - 2 and select the appropriate code.

Set - 1 (Defense mechanism)	Set - 2 (Characteristics)
(a) Compensation	(i) A true motive which would arouse unbearable anxiety is Converted into its opposite
(b) Displacement	(ii) Substitutes an acceptable conscious motive for an unacceptable unconscious motive
(c) Regression	(iii) Finds a substitute activity to satisfy a motive
(d) Reaction formation	(iv) Motive remains unaltered but the person substitutes a different goal object
	(v) Intensity of the anxiety is reduced by a retreat into earlier stage of development
	(vi) An active mental process of forgetting by taking refuge into unconscious

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(v)	(vi)	(iv)
(B)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(i)
(C)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(v)
(D)	(v)	(iii)	(i)	(vi)

29. A mentally healthy person will show which of the following behavior?
   A. Repenting over the mistakes committed by Him/her
   B. Pointing out the mistakes of others
   C. Exploring means of correcting him/her mistakes
   D. Finding out weaknesses of others

30.   Assertion (A): Distress usually accompanies abnormal behavior patterns.
   Reason (R) Behavior disorders are reflected in the reports of distress.
   Which of the following options is correct?
   A. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct reason of (A)
   B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason
   C. Both (A) and (R) is false
   D. (R) is true but cannot be the reason for (A)

31. A teacher holds discussion with a student and enables him/her to select appropriate choice of subject at higher secondary stage. This type of guidance is called:
   (A) Personal guidance
   (B) Vocational guidance
   (C) Educational guidance
   (D) Psychological guidance

32.The Overall changesinshape, Formorstructure resulting in the improved quality functioning refertothe:
   A. Growth
   B. Quality ofgrowth
   C. Development
   D. Quantity ofgrowth

33. Assertion (A): Heredity influences the process of growth anddevelopment
            Reason(R):The living conditions - physical, social and cultural
      do not affect growth   anddevelopment.
   In the context of the two statements, which one of the following is correct?
      A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correctexplanation
      B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correctexplanation
      C. (A)istruebut(R)isfalse
      D. (A)isfalsebut(R)istrue

34. In which stage of a person's life emotions and their control become crucial for professional and personal wellness life style?

(A) Later childhood
(B) Early adolescent
(C) Later adolescent
(D) Adulthood

35. With respect to social development at which stage individuals may sacrifice their own interests for the greater cause of the group, society and the nation?

(A) Later childhood   (B) Adolescence

(C) Adulthood   (D) Old age

36. Classification of personalities as 'introverts' and 'extroverts' was first made by:

A. Adler
B. Freud
C. Jung
D. Maslow

37. Which one of the following is not a Projective Test of Personality?

A. Rorschach Ink Blot Test
B. Thematic Apperception Test
C. Rotter's Sentence Completion Test
D. Minnesota Multiphase Personality Inventory

38. When the subject and the respondent are one and the same person then the tool is called:

(A) A Sociogram   (B) A Subjective Test

(C) A Rating Scale   (D) An Attitude Scale

39. Which of the following statements is correct?

A. Mental Hygiene is the process and Mental Health is the product
B. Mental Health is the process and Mental Hygiene is the product
C. Mental Hygiene and Mental Health are one and the same
D. Mental Hygiene has nothing to do with Mental Health

40. A boy who is really interes tedin pursuing B.A. Philosophy but is afraidt hesubjec tdoesnot have bright career prospects is having:

    (A) Noconflict   (B) Approach - Approach Conflict
    (C) Approach - AvoidanceConflict   (D) Avoidance - Avoidance Conflict

41. Match the following two lists in order to render them meaningful in terms of psychology of growth and development and select the right answer from the given codes.

Set – I (Aspects of Development)	Set – II (Characteristics)
(a) Language development.	(i) The child is able to walk.
(b) Cognitive development.	(ii) The parents take care of child's toilet habits.
(c) Emotional development.	(iii) The child holds conversation with peers.
(d) Physical development.	(iv) The child starts asking questions.
	(v) The child feels shy.
	(vi) The child attacks another child.

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(v)	(iv)	(ii)	(vi)
(B)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(i)
(C)	(i)	(i)	(iv)	(v)
(D)	(ii)	(iii)	(vi)	(iii)

42. In improving classroom teaching-learning interactions, which of the following strategies is linked with the later adolescence stage of development?
    A. Activity based presentation.
    B. Imitative acts in the classroom.
    C. Mentoring with free exchange of ideas.
    D. Assigned reading and writing.

43. Who is an arch advocate of trait theory of personality?
    (A) Sheldon
    (B) Kretschmer
    (C) Jung
    (D) Allport

44. A student is rebuked by his/her class teacher for negligence in studies. When he/she comes back to his/her home, he/she ill-treats the pets/toys etc. This is a case of
      (A) Aggression
      (B) Rationalization
      (C) Denial
      (D) Displacement

45. Which of the following is intimately associated with mental health?
    A. Absence of Anxiety
    B. Keeping one's desires in abeyance.
    C. Resources for gratifying needs.
    D. Ability to defer gratification of needs

46. Match the two sets: Set – I which indicates stages of development and Set - II which details the characteristics associated with them. Select the correct code to provide your answer.

Set – I	Set – II
(Stages of Development)	(Characteristics Associated)
(a) Sensory motor stage	(i) Transductive reasoning
(b) Pre-operational stage	(ii) Reversibility
(c) Concrete operational stage	(iii) Object permanence
(d) Formal operational stage	(iv) Repetitive acts
	(v) Intense self-awareness
	(vi) Concept formation

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(v)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(B)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(v)
(C)	(iv)	(v)	(i)	(ii)
(D)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

47. Which of the following features belongs to intellectual development during adolescence stage?
    A. Moral development
    B. Conflict in motivation
    C. Capacity for convergent and divergent thinking
    D. Hero-worship

48. Match the two sets by selecting the appropriate answer from the code.

Set – I	Set – II
(Personality theory)	(Chief Proponent)
(a) Psychological personality type	(i) Adler
(b) Personality based on personal disposition	(ii) Freud
(c) Surface and source traits based personality	(iii) Eysenck
(d) Psycho-analytic theory of personality	(iv) Jung
	(v) Allport
	(vi) Catte

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(ii)
(B)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(ii)	(i)	(v)	(vi)
(D)	(v)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)

49. Which of the statements in respect of adjustment process will find favour in the psychoanalytic model of adjustment?

    a. Adjustment is objective and action oriented process.
    b. Learning plays an important role in adjustment.
    c. Adjustment process can be explained in terms of schedules of reinforcement.
    d. Ego mechanisms play an important role in adjustment.
    e. Shaping forms part of the adjustment process.
    f. Adjustment of a person with his/her environment is based on his/her personal and racial unconscious.

Select the alternative given in the following codes:

Codes:

    A. (a) and (f)
    B. (a) and (b)
    C. (c) and (d)
    D. (d) and (f)

50. Despite divergent intellectual levels of students, their performance level can be made comparable if
    (a) similar life and living conditions are provided to them
    (b) Diversified training and learning sessions are conducted
    (c) The diet and nutrients are controlled properly
    (d) Students are given opportunities of growing and developing in accordance with their talents.
    (e) Students are able to manifest themselves according to their potentials.
    (f) Multiple methods and techniques to address diverse needs are put in place.
On the basis of statements given above, select the correct combination from the following:

(A) (a), (c), (d), (e)

(B) (b), (d), (e), (f)

(C) (a), (b), (d), (e)

(D) (c), (d), (e), (f)

51. Peer group membership has high educational implications during
       (A) Childhood
       (B) Later childhood
       (C) Adolescence
       (D) Adulthood

52. In the List-I stages of Piget's cognitive development are given and in List-II are given distinct cognitive features. Match the two lists and choose the code to give your answer:

    List-I   List-II

(a) Sensorimotor stage   (i) Logical reasoning and ability to think in terms of abstract concepts

(b) Pre-operational stage   (ii) Transductive reasoning

(c) Formal operational stage (iii) Object constancy

(d) Concrete operational stage   (iv) Reversibility

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(B)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)
(C)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)
(D)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)

53. Who advanced the concept of 'creative self' as the most essential aspect of one's personality?

(A) Allport

(B) Adler

(C) Freud

(D) Jung

54. 'Defense Mechanisms' are used by an individual

       (A) To solve personal problems

       (B) To avoid unpleasant situations

       (C) To promote adjustment process

       (D) To counter the hostility of others

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO	ANSWER	REFERENCE
1	D	3.2.1
2	D	3.1.1
3	B	3.1.4
4	B	3.1.3
5	C	3.1.1
6	A	3.1.3
7	B	3.1.3
8	C	3.1.3
9	D	3.1.3
10	C	3.1.4
11	A	3.1.4
12	D	3.1.4
13	D	3.1.1
14	C	3.1.2
15	B	3.1.1
16	C	3.1.3
17	C	3.1.3
18	D	3.1.3
19	C	3.1.4
20	A	3.1.4
21	C	3.1.1
22	D	3.1.2
23	D	3.1.3
24	B	3.1.4
25	B	3.1.4
26	B	3.1.1
27	C	3.1.1
28		3.1.3
29	B	3.1.3
30	C	3.1.4
31	C	3.1.1
32	C	3.1.1
33	D	3.1.1
34	B	3.1.1
35	C	3.1.3

36	D	3.1.3
37	D	3.1.3
38	A	3.1.4
39	C	3.1.4
40	B	3.1.1
41	C	3.1.1
42	C	3.1.3
43	D	3.1.4
44	D	3.1.4
45	B	3.1.2
46	C	3.1.3
47	A	3.1.3
48	D	3.1.4
49	B	3.1.2
50	C	3.1.1
51	C	3.1.2
52	B	3.1.2
53	C	3.1.4
54	D	3.1.4
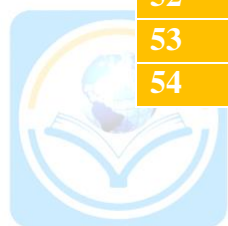
SUB UNIT 2. (Approaches to Intelligence and Problem-Solving)

55. Which of the following characteristics is not true of divergent thinking?
    (A) Flexibility of ideas
    (B) Novelty of ideas
    (C) Correctness of ideas
    (D) Fluency of ideas

56. Structure of Intellect (SI model) is evolved by
    (A) Thurstone
    (B) Guilford
    (C) Spearman
    (D) Gardner

57. An intelligent child is advocated by
    A) Creative and divergent thinking
    B) Critical and convergent thinking
    C) Critical, creative and convergent thinking
    D) All of the above

58. While measuring intelligence which tests assume that upto a certain chronological age intelligence reaches a peak?
(A) Verbal and non verbal tests
(B) Emotional and social intelligence tests
(C) Spiritual and ethical intelligence tests
(D) Social and emotional intelligence tests

59. Synectics is the method for dealing with
(A) Gifted children
(B) Cognitively impaired children
(C) Backward children
(D) Creative children

60. By arranging following concepts of intelligence in the order in which they appeared, select the correct code:

I.   Academic intelligence
II. Emotional intelligence
III. Spiritual intelligence
IV. Ethical intelligence

Code:

A) IV, I, II, III
B) I, III, IV, II
C) I, II, III, IV
D) IV, III, IV, II

61. Identify the correct statement:

A) Concept formation precedes logical reasoning
B) Language development precedes concept formation
C) Logical reasoning comes before language development
D) Emotional development comes before concept formation

62. The stage of manifest inactivity in creative thinking process is called

(a) Inspirations
(b) Incubation
(c) Generalization
(d) Preparation

63. In Advance organizer model, what is the focus?

(A) Development of creative thinking
(B) Development of critical thinking
(C) Intellectual scaffolding
(D) Information processing

64. Which concept of intelligence addresses the problem of meaning and value?

(A) Academic Intelligence (IQ)
(B) Spiritual Intelligence (SQ)
(C) Emotional Intelligence (EQ)
(D) Cultural Intelligence (CQ)

65. Development of creative thinking begins at what stage?

(A) Infancy
(B) Childhood
(C) Adolescence
(D) Adulthood

66. Educational performance of a student is a function of:

    (1) Ability and motivation   (2) Motivation and social background

    (3) Social background and parentage (4) Academic reputation of the school

67. The problemsolvingabilitydependsuponthe   .

    A.   Growth in height andweight

    B.   Development ofvocabulary

    C.   Development of thinking andreasoning

    D.   Development in size andshape

68. Which of the following intelligence does not stop increasing with age of a person?

    (A)   AcademicIntelligence   (B)   Spatial Intelligence

    (D)   VerbalIntelligence   (D)   Emotional Intelligence

69. In Emotional Intelligence which will not be considered a component?

    (A)   Self management   (B)   Self analysis

    (C)   Self motivation   (D)   Empathy

70. Assertion (A): All gifted children are creative also. Reasoning (R): Creativity is not necessarily related to giftedness. Which of the following options is correct?

    A. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct reason for (A).

    B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason for (A).

    C. Both (A) and (R) are false.

    D. (R) is true, but cannot be the reason for (A).

71. In explaining the development of 'problem solving' capability which of the combination is most appropriate?

    A. Discrimination, generalization and logical thinking.

    B. Memorization, conceptualization and assimilation.

    C. Discrimination, conceptualization and assimilation.

    D. Convergent thinking skills, divergent thinking skills, seeing of relation between means and end

72. The concept of functional autonomy of motives was advanced by
  A. D.C. Mclelland
  B. Frederick Herzberg
  C. Harry F. Harlow
  D. Gordon W. Allport

73. In the list given below a few theories of intelligence have been indicated. What is the correct sequence of their historic formulation? Give your answer by selecting the appropriate alternative from the code.

  List:

  Burt's group factor theory, Spearman's two factor theory, Guilford's Structure of intellect, Daniel Goleman's theory of Emotional intelligence, Zohar and Marshall's theory of spiritual intelligence

  Codes:
  A. Guilford's structure of intellect, Spearman's two factor theory, Daniel Goleman's theory of Emotional intelligence, Zohar and Marshall's theory of spiritual intelligence, Bart's group factor theory.
  B. Spearman's two factor theory, Burt's group factor theory, Guilford's structure of intellect, Daniel Goleman's theory of Emotional intelligence, Zohar and Marshall's theory of spiritual intelligence.
  C. Bart's group factor theory, Guilford's structure of intellect, Spearman's two factor theory, Zohar and Marshall's theory of spiritual intelligence, Daniel Goleman's theory of Emotional intelligence.
  D. Guilford's structure of intellect, Spearman's two factor theory, Zohar and Marshall's theory of spiritual intelligence, Burt's group factor theory, Daniel Goleman's theory of Emotional intelligence.

74. For the concept of Emotional Intelligence which theory of intelligence is considered to be the fore-runner?
 A. Thurstone's Multiple factor theory
 B. Vernon's hierarchical structure theory
 C. Burt's Group factor theory
 D. Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence

75. In the two sets that follow, in the first one categories of children have been shown while in the second one typical educational approaches are mentioned. Match the two sets and select the correct answer from the code.

Set – I	Set – II
(Categories of Children)	(Typical educational approaches to deal with
them)	
(a) Creative Children	(i) Placement in reform homes
(b) Gifted Children	(ii) Brain-storming
(c) Backward Children	(iii) Special training at preschool stage
(d) Mentally Retarded Children	(iv) Special separate classes within the school
	(v) Acceleration approach
	(vi)Psycho-therapy

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(v)	(i)	(vi)
(B)	(ii)	(v)	(iv)	(iii)
(C)	(i)	(ii)	(v)	(vi)
(D)	(iv)	(v)	(i)	(ii)

76. Creativeness and originality are processes of arranging well known facts and principles in new relationships so that whatever is intended may be achieved more effectively. In other words, this means:

      A. New knowledge has been applied in a traditional way to achieve a purpose.

      B. Common knowledge has been applied in a new way to achieve a new purpose.

      C. Known knowledge has been applied in a traditional way to achieve a purpose.

      D. New knowledge has been applied in a traditional existing way to achieve a purpose.

77. Choose the appropriate sequence of steps involved in problem solving :
i)   Confronting the problem
ii)   (ii) Collection of evidence
iii)   (iii) Formulating possible solutions of hypothesis
iv)   (iv) Testing the possible solutions
v)   Arriving at conclusions
vi)   Evaluating the sustainability of solutions

 Codes:
(A)   (i), (ii), (iii), (vi), (iv), (v)
(B)   (i), (iii), (ii), (vi), (v), (iv)
(C)   (i), (iii), (ii), (iv), (v), (vi)
(D)   (i), (ii), (iv), (iii), (v), (vi)

78. A trainer so designs the training procedure that in the presence of cue, negative reinforcement is made contingent on making of a response by the trainee. The operant conditioning procedure so used is called by the name of:
   A.   Escape training
   B.   Punishment training
   C.   Discriminated punishment training
   D.   Active - avoidance training

79. Below are given a few items needed as a support to guidance personnels. Which of them is scarce in Indian context?
 Select your answers from the code:
   a.   Availability of lists and inventories
   b.   Physical facilities and infra - structural support
   c.   Academic resources available in schools and colleges
   d.   Courses in guidance and career counselling
   e.   Professional training facilities
   f.   Components of guidance and counselling courses in teacher education programme

      Code:
      A.   (b), (c), (d), (f)
      B.   (a), (b), (d), (e)
      C.   (c), (d), (e), (f)
      D.   (d), (e), (c), (f)

80. A high school student soon after passing the examination intends to choose subjects for future professional placement. Which of the following will be useful in this regard?

        A. Career counselling
        B. Educational guidance
        C. Vocational guidance
        D. Personal guidance

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
55	C	3.2.5
56	B	3.2.1
57	B	3.2.1
58	A	3.2.1
59	D	3.2.5
60	C	3.2.1
61	A	3.2.3
62	B	3.2.5
63	C	3.2.5
64	D	3.2.1
65	B	3.2.5
66	D	3.2.1
67	C	3.2.2
68	D	3.2.1
69	B	3.2.1
70	D	3.2.5
71	D	3.2.2
72	D	3.2.3
73	B	3.2.1
74	D	3.2.1
75	B	3.2.5
76	B	3.2.5
77	A	3.2.2
78	B	3.2.2
79	C	3.2.1
80	D	3.2.1

SUB UNIT : 3 (Principles and Theories of Learning)

81. Assertion (A): Training obtained in one situation A can be transferred to another situation

 Reason (R): It is because   the two situation A and B are meaningful.

Codes:

 (A) The Assertion (A) is true.

 (B) The Reason (R) is true.

 (C) Both the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true.

 (D) The Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is not true.

82. . Latent learning is a concept enunciated by

       (A) Hull

       (B) Piaget

       (C) Tolman

       (D) Skinner

83. Punishment is a

       (A) Negative reinforce

       (B) Positive reinforce

       (C) Not a reinforcer at all

       (D) None of the above

84. Assertion (A): Sometimes the school children becomes mischievous, explosive, rebellious or apathetic.

 Reason (R): It is because of the inappropriateness of work assigned or demands made.

Codes:

 (A) Only Assertion (A) is true.

 (B) Only the Reason (R) is true.

 (C) The Assertion (A) is true but the Reason (R) is false.

 (D) Both the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true.

85. Constructivist learning is advocated by

       (A) Jean Piaget

       (B) Leu Vygotsky

       (C) B.F. Skinner

       (D) Kohler

86. . A student of class XII aspires to get 'A' in his school final examination. Which of the following will best explain his/her motivation?

   (A) Need for affiliation
   (B) Need for self esteem
   (C) Need for actualization
   (D) Need for achievement

87. Which of the following learning theories is intimately related to Thorndike's law of effect?

   (A) Guthrie's contiguity theory
   (B) Pavlov's reflex conditioning
   (C) Skinner's operant conditioning
   (D) Kohler's Gestalt theory

88. Which learning theory lays stress on emergent synthesis?

   (A) Tolman's sign gestalt
   (B) Lewin's field theory
   (C) Mowrer's two factor theory
   (D) Hull's need reduction theory

89. In which of the following, the principle of differential reinforcement is used?

   (A) Discrimination
   (B) Generalizations
   (C) Shaping
   (D) Associate conditioning

90. Which schedule of reinforcement in operant conditioning is likely to produce steadiness in acquired behavior?

   (A) Continuous schedule of reinforcement
   (B) Fixed interval schedule of reinforcement
   (C) Variable interval schedule
   (D) Variable ratio schedule of reinforcement

91. The progress of a nation mostly depends on the

   (A) Means of production in a country
   (B) Natural resources in a country
   (C) Enhancement of output through use of proven techniques
   (D) The government's effort in a country

92. Gestalt psychologists explain transfer of learning in terms of
   (A) Generalization
   (B) Identical elements
   (C) Foresights
   (D) transposition

93. What is not a factor for influencing learning?
   (A) Maturation
   (B) Motivation
   (C) Teacher
   (D) Friendship

94. In Gagne's hierarchy, the assumption is that
   A) lower order learning runs parallel with other learning
   B) lower order learning occurs before higher order learning
   C) higher order learning goes together with other learning
   D) lower and higher order learning are not related

95. In the study of personality which sequence is most appropriate :
   (A) Personality type, Personality trait, Psychoanalytic
   (B) Personality trait, Personality type, Psychoanalytic
   (C) Psychoanalytic, Personality type, Personality trait
   (D) Psychoanalytic, Personality trait, Personality type

96. In the context of social development which of the following stages is characterized by 'Intense self Awareness'?
   (A) Infancy
   (B) Childhood
   (C) Adolescence
   (D) Adulthood

97. Which of the following subordinate laws of learning developed by Thorndike is related to classical conditioning of Pavlov?
   A. Multiple response
   B. Prepotency of elements
   C. Associative shifting
   D. Response by analogy

98. Which of the following list reflects the basis for Tolman's sign gestalt learning?
Select from the code:
(i)   Experiments on maze learning
(ii)   Place learning experiment
(iii)   Reward expectancy experiment
(iv)   Habit family hierarchy
(v)   Latent learning experiment

Code:
      (A) (ii), (iv) and (v)
      (B) (i), (ii) and (iii)
      (C) (ii), (iii) and (v)
      (D) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

99. In which of the following teaching-learning presentations, shaping of a response is called for?
    A. Lecturing with examples
    B. Discussions with buzz sessions
    C. Programmed learning with individualization
    D. PowerPoint presentation with a scope for interaction

100. In Skinner's view secondary reinforces are derived when associated with
    (A) Neutral stimulus
    (B) Positive stimulus
    (C) Negative stimulus
    (D) Either positive or negative stimulus

101. Match the two sets and choose the correct answer from the code given:

Set-I	Set-II
(Theory of personality advocated by)	(The main concept stressed)

(a) Psychoanalytic theory of Freud   (i) Traits of personality are influenced by both environment and inheritance

(b) Psychological types of Jung   (ii) Traits of personality are indicative of a neuro-

psychic structure expressed through modes of

behavior

(c) Allport's theory of personal disposition   (iii) Traits represent two extreme points on a scale

rather than two types

(d) Cattel's theory of surface and source traits   (iv) Traits are expressive of a life style

(v) Personality traits represent a cathexix of either 'life urge' or 'death urge'.

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
(C)	(iv)	(v)	(iii)	(i)
(D)	(v)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)

102. Which of the areas individual difference is most important for organizing educational programmers effectively?

    (A) Physical features along with mental characteristics
    (B) Social characteristics along with physical features
    (C) Socio - emotional characteristics
    (D) Socio - emotional and mental characteristics

103. According to Piaget, the most important cognitive outcome of the sensory-motor stage of development is:

    (A) Object permanence
    (B) Identification
    (C) Language
    (D) Reasoning

104. In the process of classroom teaching and learning which of the following schedules of reinforcement may not be usually found?

(A) Variable ratio schedule

(B) Continuous schedule

(C) Interval schedule

(D) Fixed interval schedule

105. Who in the following list of learning psychologists accepted 'Cathexis' as a form of learning?

(1) Tolman

(2) Kurt Lewin

(3) Kohler

(4) Piaget

106. The idea of 'Unconscious motivation' is one of the major contributions of the psychologist:

(1) Adler

(2) Allport

(3) Freud

(4) Jung

107. An individual tends to show immature, self centered, seductive and attention getting behavior. The type of personality implied here is:

(1) Antisocial personality

(2) Histrionic personality

(3) Paranoid personality

(4) Compulsive personality

108. In Gagne's hierarchy of learning which type corresponds to operant conditioning paradigm?

(1)   Signlearning

(2)   Discriminationlearning

(3)   Conceptlearning

(4)   S - Rlearning

109. Which one of the following statements is not supported by learning theorists?

    A.   Motivation is a necessary condition for learning but not a sufficientcondition

    B.   Transferoflearningtotakeplaceidenticalelementsintwosituationsareneeded

    C.   Personalityofapersongetsdistortedbyexposuretosocialsituations

    D.   Playing of stage specific roles forms tkepersonality

110. . In Pavlovian conditioning paradigm as developed originally which of the following was used as independent variable?

  (A) Response magnitude
  (B) Response latency
  (C) Number of CS-US pairing
  (D) Presentation of CS alone

111. In the operant conditioning procedure, match the following two sets on the basis of nature of reinforcement, Cue and the form of response and choose the correct code which follows :

Set – I (Procedure of operant conditioning)	Set – II (The form of reinforcement, Cue and response)
(a) Reward training	(i) Positive reinforcement with making of a response in the absence of cue.
(b) Escape training	(ii) Negative reinforcement with holding of response in the presence of cue.
(c) Discrimination training	(iii) Positive reinforcement with making of response in the presence of a cue.
(d) Active-avoidance training	(iv) Negative reinforcement with making of a response in the presence of a cue
	(v) Negative reinforcement with making of a response in the absence of a cue.

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(v)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(v)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(C)	(i)	(iii)	(v)	(iv)
(D)	(iii)	(v)	(iv)	(ii)

112. In Gagne's hierarchy of learning which of the following learning types will form part of chain learning?

      (A) Concept learning

      (B) Problem solving learning

      (C) Rule learning

      (D) Signal learning

113. For developing his theory of learning Tolman got support from

      (A) Trial and Error learning experiment

      (B) Place learning experiment

      (C) Maze learning experiment

      (D) S-R learning experiment

114. In Hull's system of learning which one is an intervening variable?

      (A) Number of Reinforced practices

      (B) Resistance to extinction

      (C) Excitatory Reaction potential

      (D) Response Amplitude

115. What is the correct sequence in terms of development of transfer of learning theories?

A.   Identity of Elements theory, Faculty theory, Generalization theory, Transposition

B.   Faculty theory, Identity of Elements theory, Generalization theory, Transposition theory.

C.   Generalization theory, Transposition theory, Faculty theory, Identity of Elements theory.

D.   Transposition theory, Faculty theory, Identity of Elements theory, Generalization theory.

116. The term 'habit family hierarchy' was used to explain learning situations by whom?

      (A) Pavlov

      (B) Hull

      (C) Tolman

      (D) Skinne

117. In a learning situation, a student is able to give the same or similar responses to a class of stimuli. This will be called a case of

A. Discrimination linked with acquisition

B. Extinction connected with elimination of behaviour

C. Generalization explaining transfer of learning

D. Spontaneous recovery of a response

118. What is the critical difference between Pavlovian and Skinnerian conditioning? From the code select the combination which is most appropriate.

  i)   Stimulus – Stimulus Substitution.
  ii)   Elicited Vs Emitted class of responses.
  iii) Reinforcement comes before the response in one while in the other reinforcement follows the response.
  iv) In one the no. of pairings of two stimuli is critical while in the other response reinforcement contingency is critical.
  v)   In one the learner is passive while in the other learner is active.
  vi) Elapsed time between two stimuli or two responses is not important.

Codes:
    A. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
    B. (ii), (iii), (iv) (v)
    C. (ii), (iii), (iv), (vi)
    D. (ii), (iv), (v), (iii)

119. For performance in learning to take place in a positive way which of the following combinations provides an appropriate explanation
    A. Prior experience, training and ability.
    B. Prior experience, ability and motivation.
    C. Training, social background and ability.
    D. Training, Practice and Socio-cultural background.

120. It is difficult to acquire and extinguish behaviour in the context of any subject. In the case of which of the following schedule of reinforcement/motivation this holds good?
    A. Continuous schedule of reinforcement when every response has been followed by reinforce
    B. Fixed interval schedule where the reinforce is delivered after a period of time having elapsed.
    C. Variable interval schedule where reinforce is delivered without any fixed period of time
    D. Variable intermittent schedule where reinforce is delivered without any certainty with different amount of responses produced.

121. Which of the following set of statements appropriately differentiates between classical and operant conditioning paradigm?

   i)   Classical conditioning involves stimulus-stimulus substitution whereas operant conditioning is S-R conditioning where S is made contingent on R.

   ii)   (ii) Classical conditioning is related to psycho-somatic behaviour while operant conditioning deals with reflexes.

   iii)   (iii) In classical conditioning reinforcement precedes a response while in operant conditioning it follows a response.

   iv)   (iv)Subject is relatively active in classical conditioning whereas it is a passive responder in operant conditioning.

   v)   The association between two stimuli is a critical factor in learning through classical conditioning while the response and reinforcement contingency is important for learning in operant conditioning.

   Select the correct code:

(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)

(B) (i), (iii) and (v)

(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

(D) (i), (iv) and (v)

122. According to Hull, which one of the following will be called a dependent variable?

     (A) Habit strength

     (B) Drive

     (C) Resistance to Extinction

     (D) Excitatory reaction potential

123. The evidence on latent learning became the basis of formulating which theory/model of learning?

(A) Bruner's discovery learning model

(B) Tolman's sign-gestalt theory

(C) Lewin's cognitive field theory

(D) Kohler's theory of insight learning

124. Which of the following sequence reflects the correct experiential learning process as described by Kolb?

     A. Processing, experiencing, generalising, applying

     B. Applying, generalizing, experiencing, processing

     C. Experiencing, processing, generalizing, applying

     D. Generalizing, experiencing, processing, applying

125. Which of the following terms is the equivalent of transfer in learning experiments?
(A) Stimulus discrimination
(B) Extinction of response
(C) Reinforcing stimulus
(D) Stimulus or response generalization

126. Which of the following types in Gagne's hierarchy of learning exemplifies hypothesis making and hypothesis testing?

(A) Sign learning (Type I)
(B) Stimulus response learning (Type III)
(C) Rule learning (Type VII)
(D) Problem solving learning (Type VIII)

127. In which of the operant conditioning procedure the positive reinforcement is made contingent on the making of a response in the presence of a cue?

(A) Reward training
(B) Omission training
(C) Discrimination training
(D) Discriminated omission training

128. Below is given a list of five types of learning indicated in a hierarchical arrangement as mentioned by Robert M. Gagne. From the code given select the correct hierarchy to show your answer. List

i.   Signal learning
ii.   Chain learning
iii.   Rule learning
iv.   Concept learning
v.   S - R learning

Code:
(A) (i), (v), (ii), (iv) and (iii)
(B) (i), (ii), (iv), (v) and (iii)
(C) (iii), (ii), (i), (v) and (iv)
(D) (iii), (iv), (v), (i) and (ii)

129. Which of the following forms part of the revised basic types of Learning in Tolman's system?

    (A) Latent learning

    (B) Field cognition modes

    (C) Reward Expectancy

    (D) Place learning

130. Who developed the concept of 'Functional Autonomy of Motives'?

    (A) Mcdougal

    (B) Atkinson

    (C) Maslow

    (D) Allport

131. Which of the following principles is used in shaping behaviour in Skinner's Operant Conditioning?

    A. Principle of keeping the response simple and specific

    B. Principle of keeping the response soft and sweet

    C. Principle of successive approximation

    D. Principle of reward and punishment

132. In Hull's 're-inforcement theory' which of the following was postulated as intervening variable?

(A) Drive Condition

(B) Reaction Latency

(C) Reaction Amplitude

(D) Excitatory Potential

133. In the two sets given below - Set - I provide operant conditioning procedures and Set - II offers their descriptions in terms of cue being present or absent, the mode of re-inforcement - positive or negative and response made/withheld.

Match the two and indicate your answer by selecting the code given.

Set – I   Set - II

(Operant conditioning procedures)   (Descriptions in terms of cue and re-inforcement modality Response made/ withheld)

(a) Reward training   (i) Cue absent, response withheld and positive reinforcement

(b) Escape training   (ii) Cue present, response made and negative re-inforcement

(c) Active Avoidance training (iii) Cue absent, response made and negative re-inforcement

(d) Omission training (iv) Cue absent, response made and positive re-inforcement

(v) Cue present, response made and positive re-inforcement

Code :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(B)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
(D)	(v)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)

134. For arriving at Classical Conditioning Paradigm which of the following was used as the independent variable?

(A) Magnitude of Response

(B) Resistance to Extinction

(C) Spontaneous Recovery

(D) Number of C.S. - U.S pairings

135. Which of the laws of learning given by Thorndike had to be revised?

(A) Law of Exercise

(B) Law of Readiness

(C) Law of Effect

(D) Law of Belongingness

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
81	D	3.3.1
82	C	3.3.1
83	C	3.3.1
84	D	3.3.2
85	B	3.3.1
86	D	3.3.1
87	C	3.3.1
88	B	3.3.1
89	C	3.3.1
90	D	3.3.1
91	C	3.3.2
92	D	3.3.1
93	D	3.3.1
94	B	3.3.1
95	B	3.3.1
96	A	3.3.2
97	B	3.3.1
98	D	3.3.1
99	B	3.3.1
100	C	3.3.1
101	B	3.3.1
102	D	3.3.2
103	A	3.3.1
104	B	3.3.1
105	A	3.3.1
106	C	3.3.1
107	B	3.3.1
108	D	3.3.1
109	C	3.3.1
110	C	3.3.1
111	A	3.3.1
112	D	3.3.1
113	B	3.3.1
114	C	3.3.1
115	A	3.3.1

116	C	3.3.1
117	C	3.3.1
118	B	3.3.1
119	B	3.3.1
120	D	3.3.1
121	D	3.3.1
122	C	3.3.1
123	D	3.3.1
124	C	3.3.1
125	D	3.3.1
126	D	3.3.1
127	C	3.3.1
128	C	3.3.1
129	A	3.3.1
130	B	3.3.1
131	D	3.3.1
132	C	3.3.1
133	D	3.3.1
134	A	3.3.1
135	D	3.3.1

SUB UNIT: 4 (Guidance and Counselling)

136. When working with children with disabilities it is important for the counselor to enhance school based services by doing some the counselor is taking on the role of

   A) Investigator
   B) Collaborator
   C) Psychologist
   D) Coordinator

137. The psychotherapeutic method of guidance involves in:

   A) Emphasizes the use of the cumulative record
   B) Supports the giving of advice to the counselee
   C) Places confidence in the pupils ability to solve his/her own problems
   D) Is the destructive method of counseling pupils

138. In counseling with pupil, a teacher should

   A. Plan to do most of the talking
   B. Establish rapport with the pupil
   C. Refrain from giving him information
   D. Assume responsibility for solving his problems.

139. The kinds of services required for organizing a school guidance programme are :

   (A) Personal, professional, placement, follow-up
   (B) Information, testing, counselling, follow-up
   (C) Information, guidance, counselling, follow-up
   (D) Information, testing, counselling, placement

140. Which of the following will not be acceptable as a rationale of group guidance?

   (A) Acquainting the client group about their assumptions and beliefs
   (B) Developing interpersonal relations
   (C) Promoting a democratic climate during guidance
   (D) Encouraging mental understanding and co-operation

141. Which one from the following list is considered central service in guidance programme?

   (A) Information service
   (C) Placement service
   (B) Self-inventory service
   (D) Counselling service

142. Non-directive counselling is mainly meant for
    (A) Analysis of client data
    (B) diagnosis of relevant factor
    (C) Emotional release
    (D) placement service

143. A teacher holds discussion with a student and enables him/her to select appropriate choice of subject at higher secondary stage. This type of guidance is called:
    (A) Personal guidance
    (B) Vocational guidance
    (C) Educational guidance
    (D) Psychological guidance

144. The focus of vocational guidance has to be on:

    A. providing job to theclient

    B. Helping the client to seek appropriatejob

    C. enabling the system of education to become job -oriented

    D. Helping the client to select an appropriatejob

145. An effective counselling is one which provides kelp to the client in understanding his/her:

    A. potential ability andtemperament

    B. strength and weakness in respect of exercising his/herchoices

    C. possibility of success in ajob

    D. friends and foes with whom relationship should bedeveloped

146. Match the items of Set -I with those of Set -II and select the proper code to indicate your answer:

	Set-I		Set -II
(a)	Non - directivecounselling	(i)	Where an individual is helped to become adjusted to his/her circumstance
(b)	Group guidance	(ii)	A list of occupations with jobdescriptions
(c)	Testingservice	(iii)	Clientsaregivenkelpinrespectoftheirproblems collectively
(d)	Occupationalinventory	(iv)	Wherethecounsellordoesnotimpose his/herviews on theclient
(e)	Personalguidance	(v)	Whereaclientreceivesassistancetogetanexactidea about his qualities/abilities
		(vi)	Wheretheteacherassumestheroleof counselor

Select from the following code to give your answer:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
(A)	(iv)	(iii)	(v)	(ii)	(i)
(B)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(vi)	(iv)
(C)	(vi)	(v)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)
(D)	(v)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)

147. In a school, a class teacher daily talks to his/her students in respect of how to make better use of reading room and laboratory and improve performance in the subjects. His/her engagement in this way will be called:

(A) Personalguidance   (B) Educational guidance

(C) Directivecounselling   (D) Information service

148 . Which of the following guidance services in India is on the weakest footing in so far as vocational courses are concerned?

(A)   Individual guidanceservice   (B)   Counsellingservice

(C)   Placementservice   (D)   Follow upservice

149. The emphasis of guidance programme is relatively more on:
   A. Individual
   B. Problem
   C. Both Individual and Problem
   D. Neither on Individual nor on Problem

150. Match the following Guidance Services in relation to their purpose.

   Set – I   Set – II
   (a) Placement Service   (i) To ascertain whether students placed in job are going ahead satisfactorily or not.
   (b) Follow-up Service   (ii) To help the individual student in solving his/her problem through face to face interaction.
   (c) Counselling Service   (iii) To help the students in getting parttime/summer/full time job.
   (d)Occupational Information Service (iv) To provide information about world of work.

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)
(B)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)
(C)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)
(D)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)

151. Which of the following is correct in the context of eclectic counselling?
   A. Role of Counsellor is conspicuous
   B. Role of Counselee is relatively more visible.
   C. Depending upon the context the role of the counsellor and the counselee may undergo a change.
   D. Counsellor's role is of a minor nature.

152. Which of the following types of counseling is also known as 'client centered' counseling?

      (A) Directive

      (B) Eclectic

      (C) Non-directive

      (D) Group counseling

153. Establishment of Rapport in the context of counselling means:

      A. Keeping Report of the Individual's Academic Record.

      B. Availability of Records to the counsellor.

      C. Trusting relationship between the Counsellor and Counselee.

      D. Trusting relationship between the Counsellor and School Staff.

154. Educational guidance to the students may be provided through:

      a. Organizing interactive sessions

      b. Engaging students in co-curricular activities in a meaningful way

      c. Promoting sensitivity to others

      d. Aquenting students with available vocational opportunities

      e. Introducing students to group life situations

Select the correct code:

Codes:

      A. (a) (b) (d) (e)

      B. (e) (c) (b) (d)

      C. (c) (b) (e) (a)

      D. (e) (d) (a) (c)

155. Match the following:

List-I	List-II
(Techniques)	(Procedural Concerns)
(a) Group guidance	(i) Giving students a scope for personal inquiries
(b) Directive counseling	(ii) Conducting need based intimate discussion sessions
(c) Group counseling	(iii) Advising students about do's and don'ts'
(d) Electic counseling	(iv) Conducting discussions in a group

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)
(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)
(C)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(D)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)

156. Match the items of List-I with those of List-II and select the proper code to indicate your answer:

List-I	List-II
(Tools of guidance)	(Associated functions)
(a) Testing	(i) Tracking whether students are doing well in their profession
(b) Counselling	(ii) Details reflecting particular events / episodes related to student
(c) Follow up	(iii) Organising face to face interaction to help solve the problems
(d) Anecdotal record	(iv) Diagnosing the ability of students

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)
(B)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(C)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)
(D)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)

157. Guidance is a process which enables each individual:
    a. To understand one's abilities
    b. To develop a realistic picture of one's own self
    c. To sharpen one understands about life goals
    d. To procure information about the role of community
    (e)To help achieve a state of mature self guidance

Select the appropriate code:
    Codes:
        A. (a) (d) (e) (b)
        B. (c) (a) (d) (e)
        C. (b) (d) (a) (c)
        D. (a) (b) (c) (e)

158. A student wants to know whether he will perform well in a particular job. Which of the following tools will predict this?
    (A) Attitude test
    (B) Aptitude test
    (C) Intelligence test
    (D) Interest test

159. For collecting data in respect of attitude of school teachers towards the new curriculum, which of the following scales, will use summated rating scores as an indicator?

        (A) Thurstone scale

        (B) Guttman scale

        (C) Likert scale

        (D) Osgood scale

160. . Which of the following set of statements is correct in the context of Guidance?

    i)   Guidance is a personal help

    ii)   Guidance leads to self regulation

    iii)   Guidance focuses on problems rather than on individual

    iv)   Guidance considers individual differences as a basic starting point

    v)   Guidance service can be organized with various time lags

    vi)   vi)Guidance is panacea for all ills

Code :

(A) (i), (ii) and (iii)

(B) (iii), (iv) and (v)

(C) (ii), (iv) and (v)

(D) (i), (ii) and (iv)

161. A teacher discusses in depth the problems and challenges being faced by a student with a view to help him/her to arrive at a decision.   Which of the following modality of Guidance will designate this situation appropriately?

        (A) Counselling type

        (B) Vocational Guidance type

        (C) Educational Guidance type

        (D) Information, Exploration Technique type

162. Which of the following tools at a Guidance Centre can be used for ascertaining prospective success in a chosen occupation?

        (A) Achievement test

        (B) Interest Inventory

        (C) Differential Aptitude test

        (D) Personality Inventory

163. For an effective non-directive counselling session, which one of the following will be most essential?

    (A) Training of the counselor

    (B) Establishing a rapport with the client

    (C) Expertise in using tests

    (D) Conversational fluency

164. Match the following two sets. In Set - I the different Guidance Services are given and in Set - II the Role/Functions of these Guidance Services are described. Select the correct answer from the given alternatives.

Set - I	Set - II
(Guidance Services)	(Role / Function)
(a) Occupational Information Service	(i) Gives information about the characteristics – strength and weaknesses of a person
(b) Placement Service	(ii) Provides information about world of work
(c) Follow-up Service	(iii) Provides suitable engagement as per the vocational preparedness
(d) Individual Inventory Service	(iv) Takes up a view of how things are going on after entry into the specific job
	(v) Provides opportunity for understanding oneself in a realistic way

Code :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(B)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(v)
(C)	(i)	(iii)	(v)	(ii)
(D)	(ii)	(iv)	(v)	(i)

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
136	B	3.4.2
137	C	3.4.1
138	B	3.4.2
139	B	3.4.2
140	B	3.4.1
141	D	3.4.1
142	C	3.4.1
143	A	3.4.1
144	D	3.4.1
145	B	3.4.2
146	A	3.4.2
147	B	3.4.1
148	D	3.4.1
149	D	3.4.1
150	A	3.4.2
151	C	3.4.2
152	C	3.4.2
153	B	3.4.2
154	A	3.4.1
155	C	3.4.1
156	B	3.4.2
157	D	3.4.1
158	B	3.4.2
159	C	3.4.1
160	A	3.4.1
161	D	3.4.1
162	A	3.4.1
163	C	3.4.2
164	B	3.4.2

Unit-4: Teacher Education
Sub-unit-1: Introduction to teacher education

1. Teacher education consists of teaching skill, professional skill and
   a. Teacher initiative
   b. Teaching method
   c. Pedagogical skill
   d. Pedagogical theory

2. Which stage does teacher education involves?
   a. Induction
   b. Pre-service
   c. In-service
   d. All of these

3. Which apex educational body emphasized on an integrated model for teacher education?
   a. NCERT
   b. NCTE
   c. DPEP
   d. None of these

4. When startsPre-service teaching?
   a. After the teaching job
   b. Before the teaching job
   c. During the teaching job
   d. Simultaneously the teaching job

5. Student in pre-service training improves
   a. Positive attitude and aesthetic interest
   b. Subject based knowledge
   c. Only teaching based knowledge
   d. None of these

6. Inservice teacher education is for
   a. Teacher in service
   b. Retired teacher
   c. New teacher
   d. Student-teacher

7. Distance learning is agreed by
   a. Podcast's
   b. DVD's
   c. Online lectures
   d. All of these

8. When did NCTE became a statutory council?
   a. 1993
   b. 1997
   c. 1998
   d. 1999

9. An elementary school teacher
   a. Must have theoretical and practical knowledge of child's health
   b. Must knowmajor psychological principles
   c. Must possess the knowledge of first and second language
   d. All of these

10. Secondary teacher imparts knowledge to
    a. Primary classes
    b. Pre-primary classes
    c. Middle or higher secondary classes
    d. None of these

11. Who guides the lesson in Expository method?
    a. Facilitator
    b. Teacher
    c. Student
    d. All of these

12. Which of the following are tools of exposition?
    a. Diagrams
    b. Demonstration
    c. Illustration
    d. All of these

13. In collaborative learning, the student learns
    a. From teachers
    b. In groups
    c. From family
    d. Alone

14. In experiential learning cycle, when does the learner puts an idea into use?
    a. Active experimentation
    b. Abstract conceptual
    c. Reflective observation
    d. Concrete experience

15. "knowledge results from the combination of grasping experience and transforming it"
    was said by
    a. Kolb
    b. Kolk
    c. Koll
    d. Kolt

16. Which statement is incorrect about collaborative learning?
    a. It improves social interaction skills
    b. It develops critical thinking skills
    c. This concept was first explored by Dewey and Piaget
    d. It brings more achievements and greater productivity
    Codes
    a. 1 and 2
    b. Only 3
    c. 2 and 3
    d. Only 2

17. Match the following

List I   **List II**
a. NCTE   1. Conducted in a group
b. Experiential learning   2. Checks standard, procedure and process
                                   Of an education
c. Expository method   3. Learning facilitated by experience
d. Collaborative learning   4. Teacher leads the lesson
Codes

	A	B	C	D
a.	1	4	3	2
b.	2	3	4	1
c.	1	3	4	2
d.	4	3	2	1

18. Vision for the teacher after completing teacher education for higher secondary stage includes
    1. development of perspective for specific stream among the teacher
    2. learn to work in other than teaching role.
    3. Learn and trying to mould the psychology of the learner.
    4. Develop patriotism and national consciousness among the learner

Codes

    a. 2 and 3
    b. 1 and 2
    c. 1 and 4
    d. 3 and 4

19. Scope of education can be understood by which of the following ways?
    1. An aspects of teacher education
    2. Triangular basis of teacher education
    3. Teacher education at various levels of education

Codes

    a. 1 and 2
    b. 3 and 2
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

20. Assertion(A) In Expository method, the teacher guides the lesson.
    Reason (R) Expository method is used when past knowledge of learner is lacking.
    Codes
    a. Both A and R are true
    b. A is false but R is true
    c. A is true but R is false
    d. Both A and R are false

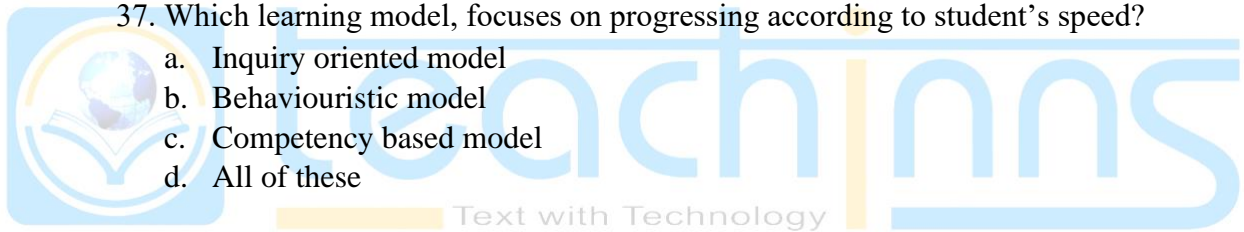## Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO	ANSWER	REFERENCE/ EXPLANATION
1	d	4.1.1
2	d	4.2.4
3	a	4.1.5
4	b	4.1.4.1
5	a	4.1.4.1
6	a	4.1.4.2
7	d	4.1.4.3
8	a	4.1.3
9	d	4.1.5.1
10	c	4.1.5.3
11	b	4.1.7.1
12	d	4.1.7.1
13	b	4.1.8
14	a	4.1.9
15	a	4.1.9
16	b	4.1.8
17	b	4.1.9
18	c	4.1.5.3
19	c	4.1.3
20	a	4.1.7.1

Sub-unit-2: (Models of teacher education)

21. Which are not in the Schulman's basic knowledge that a teacher must have?
    a. Curricular knowledge
    b. Content knowledge
    c. Administrative knowledge
    d. Pedagogical content knowledge

22. PCK stands for
    a. Pedagogical creative knowledge
    b. Principle content knowledge
    c. Pedagogical content knowledge
    d. Principle creative knowledge

23. What is/are the main component(s) of Schulman's view about education?
    a. Pedagogical content knowledge
    b. Change in learning method
    c. Past experience-based learning
    d. Curriculum oriented learning

24. Which is the most useful form of representation of ideas?
    a. PKS
    b. PDF
    c. PCK
    d. PKC

25. Manipulation of environment is a part of which form of knowledge?
    a. Emancipatory
    b. Practical
    c. Technical
    d. Theoretical

26. Practical knowledge concerns with understanding of
    a. Philosophy in teaching
    b. Inter-subject relation
    c. Self-reflection
    d. Teacher's training

27. Emancipatory knowledge is achieved through
    a. Self-reflection
    b. Psychomotor reframing
    c. Self-reflection
    d. Philosophy

28. Technical and practical knowledge are primary and emancipatory knowledge is
    a. Derivatory
    b. Evolved
    c. Repititive
    d. Secondary

29. Reflective teaching is a process involving examination of
    a. Learner
    b. One's own self
    c. Peer group
    d. None of these

30. Reflective teaching consists of systematic collection, recording and analysing of
    a. Teaching habit
    b. Student's behaviour
    c. Thoughts and observations
    d. All of these

31. Advantage of reflective teaching involves
    a. Reflection and assessment of own's work by teacher
    b. improvement of quality of education
    c. both a and b
    d. none of these

32. what is behaviour?
    a. Reaction of an organism
    b. Physical appearance of an organism
    c. Social ability of an organism
    d. All of these

33. What can be conducted by observing behaviour to particular stimuli?
    a. Learning
    b. Talking
    c. Listening
    d. Thinking

34. According to behaviourists, what changes a person?
    a. Parents
    b. Friends and peers
    c. Experience and environment
    d. All of these

35. Behaviourists compare the mind with a
    a. Black bird
    b. Black box
    c. Blind box
    d. None of these

36. Conditioning occurs when
    a. Certain reaction is repeated to specific stimuli
    b. Different related stimuli gives out same reaction
    c. Certain stimuli is matched with certain reaction
    d. None of these

37. Which learning model, focuses on progressing according to student's speed?
    a. Inquiry oriented model
    b. Behaviouristic model
    c. Competency based model
    d. All of these

38. Important characteristic of Competency based model is
    a. Mastery
    b. Focus
    c. Precision
    d. Coverage

39. Inquiry oriented model begins with posing
    a. Expectations
    b. Questions
    c. Inspection
    d. None of these

40. According to Deng and Luke, conceptions of knowledge are
   a. Objective knowledge where the focus of the study is to prepare for lesson
   b. Psychological knowledge impacting the student's knowledge
   c. Disciplinary conception of knowledge describes canonical knowledge in the established discipline
   d. Practical knowledge is represented by procedural knowledge
   Codes
      a. c and d
      b. a, b and d
      c. b and c
      d. a and d

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE/ EXPLANATION
21	c	4.2.2
22	c	4.2.2
23	a	4.2.2
24	c	4.2.2
25	c	4.2.4
26	b	4.2.4
27	a	4.2.4
28	a	4.2.4
29	b	4.2.5.1
30	c	4.2.5
31	c	4.2.5.1
32	a	4.2.6
33	a	4.2.6
34	c	4.2.6
35	b	4.2.6
36	c	4.2.6
37	c	4.2.7
38	a	4.2.7
39	b	4.2.8
40	a	4.2.3

Sub-unit-3: (In-service teacher education)

41.In-service teacher education is provided to make the teacher
   a. Skilled
   b. Smart
   c. Lively
   d. Enigmatic

42. In- service teacher education fills the gap of
   a. Professional inadequacies
   b. Personal issues
   c. Teacher-learner communication
   d. None of these

43. Scope of in-service teacher education involves
   a. Development of common values and goals
   b. Enhance in the skill of participant
   c. All of these
   d. None of these

44. What is the purpose of in-service teacher education in developing countries?
   a. Compete teachers against one another
   b. Updates academic qualification of teacher
   c. Rejuvenate teachers from the repetitive lessons
   d. None of these

45. Workshop aims to develop a teacher's
   a. Psychology
   b. Competency
   c. Psychomotor
   d. Pedagogical knowledge

46. Workshops are
   a. Talent based
   b. Skill based
   c. Technological based
   d. None of the above

47. Symposium is a
   a. Industrial technique
   b. Lively
   c. Instructional technique
   d. All of the above

48. What are the aims of conference?
   a. Present the topic in a sequence wise manner
   b. Engage in discussion to accomplish limited task in limited time
   c. Make the teacher go on an evaluation
   d. All of these

49. What are the several agencies of in-service teacher education at national level?
   a. NCTE
   b. NCERT
   c. UGC
   d. All of the above

50. NCERT trains teachers for
   a. Elementary level
   b. Secondary level
   c. Pre-school level
   d. All of the above

51. When was NCTE established?
   a. 1973
   b. 1970
   c. 1981
   d. 1984

52. What has UGC set up for in-service teacher education?
   a. Staff colleges
   b. Teacher's association
   c. Academic staff colleges
   d. Teaching institute for teachers

53. Methodology of in-service teacher education under SCERT involves
   a. Activities
   b. Training
   c. Programmes
   d. All of the above

54. What is the goal of RMSA?
    a. Universalisation of secondary education
    b. Free education to all
    c. Mid-day meal upto secondary level
    d. None of these

55. What are the various agencies providing in-service teacher education programme at district level?
    a. DIET and RMSA
    b. DIET and SSA
    c. SSA and RMSA
    d. SCERT and RMSA

56. Match the following

List I	List II
a. SCERT	1. Assists and advices MHRD
b. UGC	2. Coordinating teacher education
c. NCERT	3. Provides grants for research
d. NCTE	4. Prepare training aids

Codes

	A	B	C	D
a.	1	2	3	4
b.	4	3	1	2
c.	1	4	2	3
d.	3	2	4	1

57. What can be the purpose, to plan an In-service teacher education programme?
    a. Updated technology
    b. Curriculum change
    c. Teaching procedure
    d. All of these

58. Find out the incorrect pairing
    1. National agency-UGC
    2. National agency-DIET
    3. State agency-SCERT
    4. District agency-SSA
    Codes
     a. 1
     b. 2
     c. 3
     d. 4
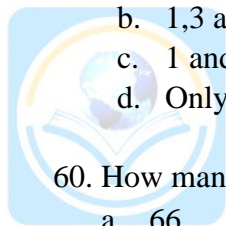
59. What is DIET?
    1. It is a district level institute
    2. It arranges BRC and DRC
    3. It organises orientation programme for new teachers
    4. It helps in coordinating and implementing governmental policy
    Codes
     a. 1 and 2
     b. 1,3 and 4
     c. 1 and 4
     d. Only 4

60. How many Academic staff colleges in UGC?
     a. 66
     b. 59
     c. 70
     d. 42

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE/ EXPLANATION
41	a	4.3.1
42	a	4.3.5
43	c	4.3.4
44	b	4.3.3
45	c	4.3.5
46	b	4.3.5
47	c	4.3.5
48	b	4.3.5
49	d	4.3.6.3
50	d	4.3.6.3
51	a	4.3.6.3
52	c	4.3.6.3
53	d	4.3.6.2
54	a	4.3.6.2
55	b	4.3.6.1
56	b	4.3.6
57	d	4.3.2
58	b	4.3.6.1
59	c	4.3.6.1
60	a	4.3.6.3

Sub-unit-4: (Teaching as a profession)

61. Teaching professional ethics are related to
    a. Society
    b. Profession
    c. Values
    d. All of the above

62. What is/are the characteristic(s) of profession?
    a. It must demand an adequate professional and cultural training.
    b. It must have sufficient self-impelling power to retain its member throughout the life
    c. It must improve scientific technique that is a result of tested experiment
    d. All of these

63. Which attribute(s) define(s) a 'professional'?
   a. Accountability
   b. Specialised knowledge
   c. Self-regulation
   d. All of the above

64. Professional have deep personal commitment to
   a. Build a strong peer group
   b. Develop their skill
   c. Behave professionally
   d. Improve a good behaviour

65. Professional are competent. It refers they are
    a. Reliable
    b. Competitive
    c. Honest
    d. Self-made

66. Which is correct for a professional teacher?
    a. Have good knowledge
    b. Friendly and predictable
    c. Creates issues in school administration
    d. Is lazy

67. What is/are environmental factor(s), affecting personal and contextual development?
 a. Cultural demand
 b. Social expectation
 c. Achievement
 d. All of the above

68. Which factor(s) affect(s) teacher's development?
   a. Biological factor
   b. Psychological factor
   c. Environmental factor
   d. All of the above

69. Why is ICT based?
   a. To enhance information delivery
   b. To support information delivery
   c. To optimise information delivery
   d. All of these

70. ICT has been used, at an amazing rate for instructions, among the
   a. Learners
   b. Nurses
   c. Teachers
   d. Industrialists

71. In what ways, ICT can work?
   a. To access to information and communication
   b. To support and transform the teaching and learning process
   c. To improve student's skills
   d. All of these

72. For using ICT, the teacher and student should belief
   a. Technology
   b. Each other
   c. System
   d. Administration

73. For using, ICT, the teacher needs to be
   a. Lively
   b. Funny
   c. Competent
   d. None of the above

74. If a teacher has good knowledge of his subject matter, then he can spend his extra time in
   a. Evaluating learners
   b. Making innovative techniques
   c. Discussing topics with peer group
   d. Solving teacher's doubt

75. Good education system, needs a good quality
   a. Curriculum
   b. Learner
   c. Professional teacher
   d. None of these

76. What is/are the way(s) of an innovative teaching?
   a. Reflective teaching
   b. Constructivism and blended learning
   c. Collaborative learning system
   d. All of these

77. Blended learning involves traditional teaching and
   a. Resource management
   b. Evaluation and assessment
   c. ICT
   d. All of these

78. Attributes of professionalism includes
   1. Self-regulation
   2. Competency
   3. Efficiency
   4. Accountability
   Codes
   a. 1, 2 and 4
   b. 3 and 4
   c. 1 and 3
   d. 1 and 4

79. Find out the false pairing
1. Biological factor- physical health
2. Environmental factor-cultural demand
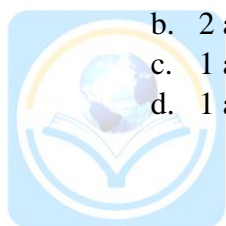3. Competence- defined pedagogy
4. ICT- traditional learning

Codes
a. 4
b. 3
c. 2
d. 1

80. Select the true statement
1. ICT can provide access to information, outside the classroom
2. ICT is used to train learners in technological skills.
3. ICT can be used to complete evaluation
4. ICT helps several school teachers to connect.

Codes
a. 1 and 2
b. 2 and 4
c. 1 and 3
d. 1 and 4

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE/EXPLANATION
61	d	4.4.4
62	d	4.4.3
63	d	4.4.3
64	b	4.4.3
65	a	4.4.7
66	a	4.4.3
67	d	4.4.5
68	d	4.4.5
69	d	4.4.6
70	a	4.4.6
71	d	4.4.6
72	a	4.4.6
73	c	4.4.6
74	b	4.4.8
75	c	4.4.4
76	d	4.4.8
77	c	4.4.8
78	a	4.4.2
79	a	4.4.5
80	a	4.4.6

Unit-5: Curriculum Studies
Sub-unit-1: (Concept and foundation of Curriculum planning)

1. Curriculum in education is a
   a. Plan for growth and development
   b. Plan for learning
   c. Control of knowledge
   d. None of these

2. An important factor of curriculum is to help to achieve the
   a. Values
   b. Objectives
   c. Education
   d. Job

3. Curriculum provides guidance for
   a. Learners
   b. Schools
   c. Teachers
   d. Parents

4. Modern concept of curriculum is helping in the evolution of
   a. Balanced personality
   b. Average personality
   c. Extrovert personality
   d. Reserved personality

5. The curriculum development refers to the total process of curriculum
   a. Evaluation
   b. Implementation
   c. Designing
   d. All of the above

6. An effectiveness of curriculum is determined by
   a. Design
   b. Method
   c. Objective
   d. Evaluation

7. The forces that effect the development of curriculum are called
    a. Foundation of curriculum
    b. Curriculum evaluation
    c. Curriculum design
    d. Elements of curriculum

8. Philosophical foundation of the curriculum is concerned with
    a. History
    b. Ideas
    c. Economy
    d. Content

9. Student's needs and interests are important in
    a. Economical foundation
    b. Psychological foundation
    c. Sociological foundation
    d. None of these

10. Psychological foundation of curriculum helps curriculum developers to understand the nature of
    a. Learner
    b. Content
    c. Teacher
    d. Ideas

11. Which is the second stage of curriculum development?
    a. Evaluation
    b. Curriculum designing
    c. Planning
    d. Curriculum implementing

12. Which is the stage of curriculum development that determines the extent to which the desired outcomes are achieved?
    a. Evaluation
    b. Planning
    c. Designing
    d. Implementing

13. It is a tool for improving performance.
    a. Benchmarking
    b. Objectives
    c. Feedback
    d. Evaluation

14. Benchmarking can be broadly categorised on the basis of
    a. Qualitative basis
    b. Quantitative basis
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

15. UGC was established in
    a. 1953
    b. 1957
    c. 1954
    d. 1955

16. NCTE became a statutory body on
    a. 17th August, 1993
    b. 17th August, 1994
    c. 17th August, 1995
    d. 17th August, 1996

17. NCTE's headquarter is situated in
    a. Assam
    b. New Delhi
    c. Raipur
    d. Mumbai

18. Four regional committee offices of NCTE are in
    a. Bhopal, Jaipur, Jammu & Kashmir, Bangalore
    b. Mumbai, Bhopal, Jaipur and Bangalore
    c. Bhubaneswar, Bhopal, Jaipur and Bangalore
    d. Orissa, Bhopal, Jaipur, Bangalore

19. Match the following

List I	List II
a. UGC	1. Initiating innovations in teacher's education
b. NCERT	2. Provides fellowships and Scholarship
c. NCTE	3. Educational research body

Codes

	A	B	C
a.	3	2	1
b.	2	3	1
c.	1	2	3
d.	None of these		

20. Match the following

List I	List II
a. Philosophical basis	1. Vision of an ideal society
b. Psychological basis	2. Influenced from an idealism, Realism, pragmatism and an Existentialism
c. Sociological basis Cognitive theories	3. Based on behaviourist and

Codes

	A	B	C
a.	3	1	2
b.	1	2	3
c.	2	3	1
d.	None of the above		

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE/EXPLANATION
1	B	5.1.1
2	B	5.1.1
3	A	5.1.1
4	A	5.1.1
5	D	5.1.4
6	D	5.1.4
7	A	5.1.5
8	B	5.1.5.1
9	B	5.1.5.3
10	A	5.1.5.3
11	B	5.1.4
12	A	5.1.4
13	A	5.1.6
14	C	5.1.6.1
15	A	5.1.7.1
16	C	5.1.7.2
17	B	5.1.7.2
18	C	5.1.7.2
19	B	5.1.7.1
20	C	5.1.5.2

Sub-unit-2: Models of Curriculum design

21. Curriculum design is a way for teachers to
    a. Plan evaluation
    b. Plan instruction
    c. Plan content
    d. None of these

22. When resources are limited, which model is more competent?
    a. Contemporary model
    b. Problem-centred model
    c. Traditional model
    d. All of these

23. Competency based curriculum is a design, based on
    a. Skills
    b. Activities
    c. Specific competencies
    d. All of the above

24. Who defined that " activity curriculum is an attempt to treat learning as an active process"?
    a. John Dewey
    b. Tanner and Tanner
    c. Ralph Tyler
    d. None of the above

25. Which of the following is not a curricular model?
    a. Competency model
    b. Intervention model
    c. CIPP model
    d. None of these

26. What is the objective of activity curriculum model?
    a. Child growth through experience
    b. Child growth through motivation
    c. Child growth through assessment
    d. All of these

27. In which model of curriculum design, the instructional plans are differentiated?
    a. Individual's needs and interest model
    b. Activity model
    c. Social reconstruction model
    d. Intervention model

28. Which model is related to Inductive model and based on the work of Hilda Taba?
    a. CIPP model
    b. Activity model
    c. Outcome based integrative model
    d. Social reconstruction model

29. Who propagated the CIPP model?
a. Daniel Stufflebeam
    b. Hilder Taba
    c. Ralph Tyler
    d. John Dewey

30. . CIPP model emphasised upon
    a. repetition of skills
    b. producing evaluative data for decision making
    c. content enhancement
    d. none of these

31. Which of the statement(s) is/are true?
    1. Competency based curriculum emphasises complex outcomes of learning
       Process.
    2. It is learner-centered and adaptive to the changing needs of the students.
    3. It focuses on learning outcomes, through a set of pre-defined learning objectives.
    4. It is usually designed around a set of competencies.
    Codes
        a. Only 2
        b. 1 and 3
        c. 2 and 4
        d. All of the above

32. In whichcurricular model, a school teacher enjoys maximum autonomy?
    a. Grassroot model
    b. Demonstration model
    c. Administrative model
    d. System analysis model

33. Who makes decisions in Grassroot model of curriculum development?
   a. students
   b. Community
   c. District inspector of schools
   d. Teacher

34. Which combination is related to curriculum development?
1.Taylor
2. Hilda Taba
3. Alexander and Saylor
4. Hilgard
  Codes
   a.   1, 2 and 3
   b.   1, 2 and 4
   c.   2, 3 and 4
   d.   1, 3 and 4

35. Contemporary model is based on------approach
   a. subject-centred
   b. learner-centred
   c. problem-centred
   d. none of the above

36. In which model of curriculum design, the instructional plans are differentiated?
   a. Individual's needs and interest model
   b. Activity model
   c. Social Reconstruction model
   d. Intervention model

37. Which curriculum design model, empowers learners to shape their education through choices?
   a. CIPP model
   b. Individual needs and interest model
   c. Social reconstruction model
   d. Intervention model

38. Whichmodel is designed to meet the complex needs of children with mild disabilities?

    a. Outcome based integrative model

    b. CIPP model

    c. Intervention model

    d. Activity model

39. How many major steps of Taba's Grassroot model?

    a. 2

    b. 7

    c. 9

    d. 8

40. Which is/are perspective(s) of competency based model?

    a. Feeling

    b. Knowledge

    c. Value

    d. All of the above

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE/EXPLANATION
21	b	5.2.1
22	c	5.2.1.1
23	c	5.2.2
24	b	5.2.3
25	d	5.2.2.1
26	a	5.2.3.2
27	a	5.2.1.1
28	c	5.2.1.1.1
29	a	5.2.1.1.8
30	b	5.2.1.1.8
31	d	5.2.2
32	a	5.2.1.1.1
33	d	5.2.1.1.1
34	a	5.2.1.1
35	b	5.2.2
36	a	5.2.1.1.7
37	b	5.2.1.1.6
38	c	5.2.4
39	b	5.2.1.1.1
40	d	5.2.2

Sub-unit-3: Approaches to curriculum and instruction

41. Instructional media is defined as
    a. Materials for distance learners
    b. Self-instructional aids and materials
    c. Devices and materials employed in teaching and learning
    d. None of these

42. Which of the following is/are not an advantage(s) of instructional media?
    a. The learning process becomes more interactive
    b. The learning process becomes complex and less interesting
    c. The delivery of learning materials can be standardised
    d. Improves the quality of student's learning outcomes

43. Instructional system is a -----process
    a. Scientific
    b. Pragmatic
    c. Logical
    d. None of the above

44. The personalised system of instruction is based on the principles of independent study, self-pacing and -----.
    a. Individualised learning
    b. Group learning
    c. Counselling
    d. All of the above

45. Which technique combines both correspondence and tutorial support in an institution?
    a. Programmed learning
    b. Flexi study
    c. Distance education
    d. Computer assisted learning

46. It is also called a procedure of self-instruction
    a. Personalised system of learning
    b. Computer assisted learning
    c. Personalised system of instruction
    d. Programmed learning

47. Which type of learning provides a two-way communication?
    a. Computer assisted learning
    b. Simulation technique
    c. Programmed learning
    d. Personalised system of learning

48. Which technique is used in large groups?
    a. Tutorial
    b. Group discussion
    c. Seminar
    d. None of the above

49. Which type of learning occurs outside the classroom?
    a. Experiential learning
    b. Group learning
    c. Teacher-centred learning
    d. Learner-centred learning

50. In which situation of learning, learner achieves the instructional objectives with little guidance from the teacher?
    a. Discovery learning
    b. Simulation technique
    c. Case study technique
    d. None of the above

51. Which technique is used in order to make reality easily accessible to the learner?
    a. Group discussion
    b. Simulation technique
    c. Case study technique
    d. Discovery learning

52. Which of the following involves one-way communication?
    a. Seminar
    b. Lecture method
    c. Group project
    d. Group discussion

53. A method used to develop the psychomotor and manipulation skills of the students is
    a. Aids and materials method
    b. Lecture method
    c. Demonstration method
    d. None of these

54. In which approach, quantitative measures are adopted for data collection and statistical tools are employed for data analysis?
   a. Formative approach
   b. Scientistic approach
   c. Humanistic approach
   d. Intrinsic approach

55. Techniques employed are basically observations, interviews, personal meetings and discussions with participants. The method of approach is-----.
   a. Humanistic
   b. Formative
   c. Intrinsic
   d. Pay-off

56. Tyler's model is also known as------model.
   a. Responsive
   b. Goal free
   c. Objectives-centred
   d. None of the above

57. Kirkpatrick's model is based on----levels.
   a. Five
   b. Four
   c. Three
   d. Two

58. Level 2 of evaluation is based on
   a. Learning
   b. Reaction
   c. Transfer
   d. Results

59. Match the following

List I	List II
a. Objective-centred model	1. Robert Stake
b. Responsive model	2. Michael Scriven
c. Goal free model	3. Donald Kirkpatrick
d. Level based model	4. Ralph Tyler

Codes

	A	B	C	D
a.	2	3	1	4
b.	1	2	3	4
c.	3	1	2	4
d.	4	1	2	3

60. Match the following

List I	List II
a. Pay-off evaluation	1. Improves existing programmes
b. Intrinsic evaluation	2. Changes the curriculum
c. Summative evaluation	3. Based on accuracy
d. Formative evaluation	4. Based on pre-test or scores

Codes

	A	B	C	D
a.	4	3	2	1
b.	1	3	4	2
c.	2	3	4	1
d.	3	2	1	4

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE/EXPLANATION
41	C	5.3.2.1
42	B	5.3.2.1
43	A	5.3.1
44	A	5.3.3
45	B	5.3.3
46	D	5.3.3
47	A	5.3.3
48	B	5.3.3
49	A	5.3.3
50	A	5.3.3
51	B	5.3.3
52	B	5.3.3
53	C	5.3.3
54	B	5.3.5
55	A	5.3.5
56	D	5.3.6.1
57	B	5.3.6.4
58	A	5.3.6.4
59	D	5.3.6.4
60	A	5.3.6.3

Sub-unit-4: Curriculum change

61. Curriculum change is a
    a. Evolutionary process
    b. Learning process
    c. Serious process
    d. All of the above

62. Necessary conditions for curriculum change and practice are
    a. Sophisticated implementation strategies
    b. Re-conceptualising curriculum
    c. Change in teaching process
    d. All of these

63. The moral purpose of change is
    a. Raising the quantity of content
    b. Raising value based learning theories
    c. Raising the quality and closing the gap in student's achievement
    d. None of these

64. "It is a powerful approach that builds on the positive core of an organisation in both action planning and transformational change". Which is the approach of curriculum change?
    a. Appreciative inquiry approach
    b. Bottom-up approach
    c. Systematic approach
    d. None of these

65. Which of this is not a factor of curriculum change?
    a. Technological factor
    b. Environmental factor
    c. Political factor
    d. Societal needs factor

66. Which of this is not an approach of curriculum change?
    a. Traditional approach
    b. Systematic approach
    c. Bottom-up approach
    d. Panic approach

67. Bottom-up approach emphasises on
    a. Promoting changes at the top level
    b. Promoting changes at grassroot level
    c. Improving foreign teaching method
    d. None of these

68. Teacher-centred curriculum is presented in
    a. Traditional approach method
    b. Contemporary method
    c. Communicative process
    d. None of the above

69. Which educationist thinker offers a systematic way of curriculum and instruction?
    a. Westerly
    b. Bobbit
    c. Tyler
    d. Richard

70. Panic approach is caused by
    a. Planning and designing of curriculum
    b. Rapid decision-making
    c. Preparation of curriculum
    d. All of these

71. Panic approach minimises the task of
    a. Improvement
    b. Wide consultation and situational analysis
    c. Pragmatic and broad based approach
    d. None of these

72. Who considers that students are important source for curriculum development?
    a. Ornstein and Hunkins
    b. Kilpatrick
    c. Dewey
    d. Taylor

73. What is the role of educational administrators in curriculum change?
    a. To challenge the curriculum
    b. To implement and sustain curriculum change
    c. To create the curriculum
    d. None of these

74. Curriculum research does not involves
   a. Curriculum transaction strategies
   b. Use of teaching aids
   c. Invention on new teaching method
   d. None of these

75. Few research methods of curriculum change includes
   a. Conference and questionnaires
   b. Scientific research and action research
   c. All of these
   d. None of these

76. Questionnaire research is based on
   a. Structured sets of questions
   b. Scientific principles
   c. Participatory planning
   d. Assumptions

77. Curriculum change and innovation are necessitated by
   a. Cultural and technological factors
   b. Political,social and economic factors
   c. Both a and b
   d. Psychological factors

78. Statement I The role of teacher in the process of curriculum change is that of an expert.
   Statement II They are the key in curriculum innovation.
   a. Only I is correct
   b. Only II is correct
   c. Both I and II are correct
   d. Neither a nor b

79. Match the following

List I	List II
a. Political factors	1. Use of ICT
b. Technological factors	2. Promotion of equality
c. Societal influence	3. Funding and building infrastructure

    Codes

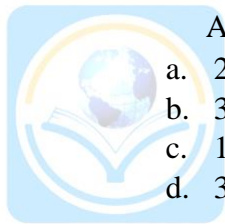 | | A | B | C |
    |----|---|---|---|
    | a. | 3 | 2 | 1 |
    | b. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
    | c. | 3 | 1 | 2 |
    | d. | None of the above | | |

80. Match the following

List I	List II
a. Based on survey	1. Action research
b. Pure research	2. Questionnaire
c. Creates artificial conditions	3. Fundamental research

    Codes

	A	B	C
a.	2	3	1
b.	3	1	2
c.	1	2	3
d.	3	2	1

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
61	b	5.4.1
62	d	5.4.1
63	c	5.4.1
64	a	5.4.4
65	b	5.4.3
66	a	5.4.4
67	b	5.4.4
68	a	5.4.6
69	c	5.4.4
70	b	5.4.4
71	b	5.4.4
72	a	5.4.5
73	b	5.4.7
74	d	5.4.8
75	c	5.4.8
76	a	5.4.10
77	c	5.4.3
78	c	5.4.6
79	c	5.4.3
80	a	5.4.10

Unit 6: Research in Education

SUB UNIT 1: Meaning and scope of educational research

1. Which one of the following may be considered as the best source for the formulation of a research problem?
   a) Consulting the research supervisor
   b) Holding a discussion with liberation
   c) Reflecting on research articles, reported in a journal
   d) Reflecting on the problems of education

2. Some usual steps in conducting research are given below, identify the code which gives acceptable rational sequence.
   1. Formulating hypothesis
   2. Collecting data and its analysis
   3. Identifying the research problem
   4. Testing the hypothesis
      Codes:
      a) 1 3 2 and 4
      b) 1 2 4 and 3
      c) 3 1 2 and 4
      d) 2 1 4 and 3

3. A teacher is studying the impact of his personal association with students on students' discipline in his/her class. This type of research may be called
   a) Fundamental and action research
   b) Action and applied research
   c) Descriptive and Fundamental research
   d) Analytical and action research

4. In a study, the effect of peer's learning is being studied in relation to students' achievement and motivation. What type of research label will be acceptable for this study?
   a) Fundamental research
   b) Evaluative research
   c) Applied research
   d) Descriptive research

5. A systematic, objective and deliberate effort at answering meaningful questions, pertaining to a field of enquiry or about phenomena is called
   a) Problem solving
   b) Research
   c) Theorising
   d) Invention

6. Which one is not a valid argument for conducting research in education?
   a) For advancement of Educational Theory
   b) For improvement of educational practices
   c) For improving social awareness of teaching
   d) For developing sound educational policies

7. Which type of research aims at explanation of the status and conditions exist at present?
   a) Applied research
   b) Analytical research
   c) Descriptive research
   d) Fundamental research

8. Importance of the subject, feasibility and time needed for the study, have essentially be kept in mind at the time of
   a) Collection of data
   b) Selection of the problem
   c) Analysis of data
   d) Writing the report

9. Questions like what data is to be collected? What characteristics of data are relevant and needed to be studied? And what techniques are to be used for the purpose? Can be answered, it
   a) Related literature is studied adequately
   b) Problem is defined properly
   c) Tools are constructed properly
   d) Data are organised properly

10. A researcher is studying the effect of reinforcement on student's achievement with appropriate controls imposed in practical situation. What is the type of research in this situation?
   a) Fundamental research
   b) Applied research
   c) Action research
   d) Both b) and c)

11. In the formation of research problem for educational studies using quantitative paradigms, a sequence of logical steps has to be followed usually in a particular order. From the list given below, select an appropriate sequence from the code.
   1. Deciding the specific problem
   2. Determining the field of study
   3. Identifying the variable involved
   4. Evaluating on the basis of personal and academic suitability of the problem
      Codes:
      a) 1 2 4 3
      b) 3 4 2 1
      c) 2 4 3 1
      d) 2 1 3 4

12. For conducting action research, reviewing of related literature is done to
   a) Classify the design of the study
   b) Ascertain the quantitative or qualitative nature of the situation
   c) Ensure the contribution of the study to exixting literature
   d) Identify the effective ideas and practices

13. In educational research, case study method given importance
   a) Prediction
   b) Causal connections
   c) Generalisation
   d) Unique characteristics

14. Match the following

List 1 (Attribute Based Scientific Criterias)	List 2 (Descriptions)
A. Parsimony	1. Knowledge should remain open to revision
B. Empiricism	2. Interpretation of research should not reflect personal basis
C. Precision	3. Knowledge should be as simple as possible
D. Objectivity	4. Explanations should be as simple as possible
	5. Research statement should be based on accurate measurements

Codes:

   A B C

a) 1 2 4

b) 2 1 4

c) 3 2 1

d) 4 1 2

15. An investigator uses two matched groups to compare effectiveness of two methods of teaching science. This study would come in the ambit of

a) Experimental study

b) Causal comparative study

c) Descriptive survey study

d) Phenomenological study

16. Which of the following type is most useful for the government in planning policies?

a) Correlation studies

b) Descriptive studies

c) Experimental studies

d) Historical studies

17. Match the following:

List 1 (Types of Researches)	List 2 (Intended Uses of Researchers)
A. Fundamental research	1. Exploring applicability of research based knowledge in a given field
B. Applied research	2. Advances scientific knowledge with addition of basic laws and principles
C. Evaluation research	3. Attempts to establish universal generation
	4. Explores research based knowledge about a specific practice

Codes:

    A B C
a) 1   2   4
b) 2   1   4
c) 3   2   1
d) 4   1   2

18. What is the purpose of a research?

a. Acquisition of new knowledge
b. Filling the missing things in the existing knowledge
c. Verification of existing knowledge
d. All of the above

19. Which one of the following is not required in experimental research.

a. Reference collection
b. Manipulation
c. Controlling
d. Observation

20. Which one of the following is true for Action research -

a. are initiated to solve immediate problems
b. is an applied research
c. is a longitude research
d. All of the above

21. Which of the following is true about 'Research'?
    a. It comprises systematic exploration of facts
    b. It is conducted in quest of truth
    c. It is a methodology of enquiry
    d. All the above

22. Which research applies the laws at the time of field study to draw maximum

    number of clear ideas about the problem.

    a. Survey

    b. Experimental

    c. Action

    d. Applied

23. A researcher should be -
    a. Dependent on the teacher
    b. Fairly knowledgeable
    c. Open minded and radical
    d. None of these

24. What is the purpose of developing "Research Aptitude" among students?
    a. To identify & screen the candidates with scientific approach
    b. To increase the difficulty level of the test
    c. To develop a scientific approach in aspiring candidates
    d. To provide the candidates a basic idea about research

25. Which of the following are the qualities of a good researcher?
    a. Picks up vast area & tries to understand in minute details
    b. Picks up a specific area & tries to understand its basic details
    c. Picks up vast area & tries to understand its basic details
    d. Picks up a specific area & tries to understand in minute details

26. Which of the following is not the feature of a good research -
a. It should be replicable
b. It should be systematic and objective
c. It should be ethical and unbiased
d. It should be unethical and biased

27. What does quantitative research measures?
(a) Feelings and opinions
(b) Numbers and figures
(c) Numbers and feelings
(d) Numbers and opinions

28. An experimental research design normally involves
(a) Manipulating the independent variable
(b) Manipulating the dependent variable
(c) A number of repeated measures
(d) Data collected over an extended time period

29. Which of the following is not the Method of Research?
(a) Survey
(b) Historical
(c) Observation
(d) Philosophical

30. Research can be classified as:
(a) Basic, Applied and Action Research
(b) Quantitative and Qualitative Research
(c) Philosophical, Historical, Survey and Experimental Research
(d) All the above

31. The first step of research is:
(a) Finding a problem
(b) Selecting a problem
(c) Searching a problem
(d) Identifying a problem

32. The study in which the investigators attempt to trace an effect is known as:
(a) Survey Research
(b) Historical Research
(c) Summative Research
(d) 'Ex-post Facto' Research

33. Generalised conclusion on the basis of a sample is technically known as:
(a) Statistical inference
(b) Parameter inference
(c) Data analysis and interpretation
(d) All of the above

34. The experimental study is based on:
(a) Survey of literature
(b) Conceptual parameters
(c) Replication of research
(d) The manipulation of variables

35. The main characteristic of scientific research is:
(a) empirical
(b) theoretical
(c) experimental
(d) all of the above

36. The research is always -
(a) exploring new knowledge
(b) verifying the old knowledge
(c) filling the gap between knowledge
(d) all of these

37. The research that applies the laws at the time of field study to draw more and more clear ideas about the problem is:
(a) Experimental research
(b) Applied research
(c) Action research
(d) None of these

38. The research which is exploring new facts through the study of the past is called
a. Content analysis
b. Historical research
c. Mythological research
d. Philosophical research

39. Action research is
a. An applied research
b. Simulative research
c. A longitudinal research
d. A research carried out to solve immediate Problems

40. Manipulation is always a part of
a. Historical research
b. Descriptive research
c. Fundamental research
d. Experimental research

41. Research is
a. Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem
b. Finding solution to any problem
c. Searching again and again
d. None of the above

42. A doctor studies the relative effectiveness of two drugs of dengue fever. His research would be classified as
a. Case Study
b. Ethnography
c. Descriptive Survey
d. Experimental Research

43. The essential qualities of a researcher are
a. systematization or theorizing of knowledge
b. reliance on observation and evidence
c. spirit of free enquiry
d. all the above

44. Research is conducted to
a. Generate new knowledge
b. Obtain research degree
c. Reinterpret existing knowledge
d. All of the above

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO	ANSWER	REFERENCE
1	c	6.1.1, 6.1.2
2	c	6.1.2
3	b	6.1.9
4	c	6.1.9
5	b	6.1.1
6	c	6.1.3
7	c	6.1.11.1
8	b	6.1.2
9	b	6.1.6.1
10	b	6.1.9
11	d	6.1.2
12	d	6.1.9
13	d	6.1.2, 6.4.1.3
14	b	6.1.6.2
15	a	6.1.11.2
16	b	6.1.11.1
17	b	6.1.9, 6.1.7
18	d	6.1.1, 6.1.3
19	d	6.1.11.2
20	a	6.1.9
21	d	6.1.1, 6.1.2
22	b	6.1.11.2
23	c	6.1.3, 6.1.4
24	a	6.1.3, 6.1.4
25	d	6.1.3
26	d	6.1.3
27	b	6.1.9
28	a	6.1.11.2
29	c	6.1.1, 6.1.2
30	d	6.1.7, 6.1.9
31	d	6.1.1, 6.1.2
32	d	6.1.7, 6.1.9
33	c	6.1.7 , 6.2.15
34	d	6.1.11.2 , 6.2.4
35	d	6.1.6.2

36	d	6.1.1 , 6.1.2
37	a	6.1.11.2
38	b	6.1.9
39	d	6.1.9
40	b	6.1.11.1
41	a	6.1.1 , 6.1.2
42	d	6.1.11.2
43	d	6.1.1 , 6.1.2
44	d	6.1.1 , 6.1.2

SUB UNIT 2: Variables

45. Which of the following variable is discrete?
   a) Achievement
   b) Intelligence
   c) Aptitude
   d) Attribute

46. A researcher wants to stay whether discovery learning procedure has an impact on the motivation of students. In this situation, the variable motivation will be labelled as
   a) Intervening variable
   b) Independent variable
   c) Dependent variable
   d) Extraneous variable

47. In labelling research variables, the designations of variables from one research to the other have to be
   a) Identical
   b) Different
   c) Sometimes identical
   d) Sometimes different

48. In order to ensure that the impact on dependent variable is only due to independent variable, which of the following method will be more appropriate?
   a) Descriptive method
   b) Experimental method
   c) Field method
   d) Ex-post-facto research

49. In a positive correlation, the increase in X (one variable) is followed by
   a) Decrease in Y
   b) Increase in Y
   c) Neither a nor b
   d) Decrease/ increase in Y is by chance

50. In the process of classroom teaching and learning, which of the following schedule of reinforcement may not be usually found?
   a) Variable ratio schedule
   b) Continuous schedule
   c) Interval schedule
   d) Fixed interval schedule

51.Hypothesis making is basically a
   a) Creative process
   b) Logical process
   c) Scientific process
   d) Epistemological process

52.Assertion: (A) The research hypothesis, being the alternative hypothesis (H_1) has to be kept in the domain of acceptability.

   Reason: (R) The null hypothesis (H_0) has been rejected at high alpha (significance) level, thereby rendering the possibility of Type 1 error quite insubstantial.

   Codes
   a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
   b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
   c) A is true, but R is false
   d) A is false, but R is true.

53.The hypothesis in research usually formulated on the basis of
   a) Setting up relationships between two or more than two variables
   b) Identification of variables and their nature
   c) Reading research articles
   d) Holding conversations with senior researchers

54.If two variables X and Y have significant negative correlation, which of the following statement is true?
   a) X causes variation in Y
   b) Y causes variation in X
   c) X and Y vary together
   d) X and Y cause each other to vary

55.Two variables X and Y have a negative correlation coefficient of -.48 . The proportion of variance common to both the variables will be
- a) 0.23
- b) 0.27
- c) 0.48
- d) 0.52

56. Which of the following types of tools is most appropriate to assess one's interest in a particular phenomenon?
- a) Questionnaire
- b) Scale
- c) Test
- d) Inventory

57.Which of the following is not related to item analysis?
- a) Item difficulty index
- b) Item discrimination index
- c) Reliability co-efficient
- d) Sensitivity of item to instructional effects

58.Miss Puja obtained grades in the subjects as follows in a 5 point scales: English- A; Mathematics- B; Science- D and Social Science- A. Her Grade Point Average (GPA) will be
- a) 5
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 3.5

59.Teacher Eligibility Test conducted for selection of candidates for admission into teacher education institution is an example of
- a) Placement test
- b) Aptitude test
- c) Attitude test
- d) Achievement test

60.For conducting research in group dynamics, which of the following techniques can be used?
- a) Anthropometry
- b) Biometry
- c) Geometry
- d) Sociometry

61. An experimenter administered pretest on both experimental and control groups and found that the pre-test mean scores of the groups differ. Which of the following statistical techniques can address this difference in studying the impacts of independent variable?
   a) Analysis of variance
   b) t-test
   c) Regression analysis
   d) Analysis of co-varience

62. Sampling error can not be estimated when the researcher employes
   a) Simple random sampling
   b) Stratified random sampling
   c) Systematic sampling
   d) Purposive sampling

63. Which of the following is not a non-probability sampling technique?
   a) Snowball sampling
   b) Stratified random sampling
   c) Incidental sampling
   d) Purposive sampling

64. For collecting information under Right to Information Act from five different states, the better research tool will be
   a) Observation schedule
   b) Rating scale
   c) Questionnaire
   d) Checklist

65. The procedure of sampling which provides equal and independent chance to each unit while being selected in a sample is called
   a) purposive sampling
   b) convenient sampling
   c) snowball sampling
   d) random sampling

66. Which of the following research tools/technique will be appropriate for an in-depth understanding of cultural and social aspects of a tribe?
   a) Questionnaire
   b) Participant observation
   c) Sociometric technique
   d) Rating scale

67. Match the following

List 1	List 2
A. Achievement test	1. Predictive validity
B. Aptitude test	2. Content validity
C. Personality test	3. Criterion related validity
D. Performance test	4. Concurrent validity
	5. Construct validity

Codes:

   A B C D

a) 2 3 4 1

b) 1 2 5 3

c) 2 1 5 4

d) 4 2 3 5

68. In a study on tribal community the researcher finds that there are several groups in which the members exist. As an advice to the researcher for the choice of sample which method from among the following you will recommend?

   a) Stratified sampling

   b) Simple random sampling

   c) Quota sampling

   d) Cluster sampling

69. In a case study of truant children in a school a few cases have to be identified to compose the sample. Which of the following sampling will you recommend for the sample of the case study?

   a) Simple random sampling

   b) Cluster sampling

   c) Snowball sampling

   d) Quota sampling

70. A researcher wants to conduct a large scale survey regarding the effectiveness of mid-day-meal scheme. For this purpose which tool will be suitable?

   a) Observation schedule

   b) Questionnaire

   c) Sociometric technique

   d) Interview

71. The dimensional sampling procedure is the same as
   a) A further reinforcement of quota sampling
   b) Stage sampling
   c) Cluster sampling
   d) Purposive sampling

72. Interview is considered as the best tool in analysing the problem of a client because
   a) It is very easy to conduct
   b) It will give first-hand information
   c) It will help for counselling
   d) It can be recorded easily

73. A student wants to know whether he will perform well in a particular job. Which of the following tools will predict this?
   a) Attitude test
   b) Aptitude test
   c) Intelligence test
   d) Interest test

74. For collecting data in respect of attitude of school teachers towards the new curriculum, which of the following scales, will use summated rating scores as an indicator?
   a) Thurstone scale
   b) Guttman scale
   c) Likert scale
   d) Osgood scal

75. Which of the following sampling techniques belongs to probability sampling?
   a) Convenience sampling
   b) Snowball sampling
   c) Quota sampling
   d) Random sampling

76. Match the following

List 1 (Techniques of sampling)	List 2 (Characteristics of procedure)
A. Purposive sampling	1. Dividing the population into subgroups and taking one or more groups at random
B. Multistage sampling	2. Researcher relies on his or her own judgement when choosing members from the population
C. Systematic sampling	3. Obtaining K 'interval' through N/n and using it for constituting the sample
D. Stratified sampling	4. Researcher divides the entire population into homogeneous subgroups and randomly selects the final sample

Codes:

   A B C D

a) 1 3 4 2

b) 2 1 3 4

c) 4 2 1 3

d) 3 1 4 2

77. A test conducted by a class teacher for the purpose of identifying the strengths and weakness of students in a specified content area is technically called

a) Aptitude test

b) Prognostic test

c) Diagnostic test

d) Placement test

78. Match the following

List 1 (Item types)	List 2 (Characteristics)
A. Short answer items	1. Require students to demonstrate skills by actually engaging in the task
B. Interpretive exercises	2. Measure exclusively the recall of memorised information
C. Performance based tests	3. Assess a large amount in a relatively short time
D. Matching exercises	4. More flexible to measure a variety of learning outcomes
	5. Provide scope to measure a large number of factual information in a given field

Codes:

   A B C D

a) 2 5 1 3

b) 1 2 3 5

c) 3 4 1 2

d) 5 1 3 4

79. Which of the following tools at a guidance centre can be used for ascertaining prospective success in a chosen occupation?

   a) Achievement test

   b) Interest inventory

   c) Differential aptitude test

   d) Personality inventory

80. An investigator wants to conduct a study to ascertain the progress of implementation of RTE Act- 2009. Which of the following research tools would be most suitable for this purpose?

   a) Rating scale

   b) Questionnaire

   c) Observation

   d) Sociometry

81. Match the following

List 1 (Approaches to sampling in qualitative research)	List 2 (Characteristics)
A. Extreme case sampling	1. Seeks cases that are typical
B. Purposive sampling	2. Seeks cases that are highly similar to each other
C. Snowball sampling	3. Seeks cases that are unusual
	4. Seeks help from participants to identify additional participants
	5. Seeks cases according to his/her judgement about the appropreateness

Codes:

    A B C

a) 1 4 3

b) 2 4 1

c) 3 5 4

d) 4 2 3

82. Which of the following decisions will tend to decrease sampling erroe?
   a) Obtaining representative sample
   b) Decreasing the sample size
   c) Homogeneous grouping of individuals
   d) Possibility of reduction of the sample size

83. A method of sampling that ensures proportional representation of all sections of a population is technically called
   a) Quota sampling
   b) Systematic sampling
   c) Snow-ball sampling
   d) Stratified sampling

84. When you read a research article published in a journal which is not peer reviewed, what aspect of the report should you be most concerned about?
   a) Author's sincerity and skill in writing
   b) Rigour reflected in reporting the research
   c) Length of the report
   d) Practical importance of the research question

85. Match the following

List 1 (Categories of Test)	List 2 (Description)
A. Standardised test	1. Development by teachers for local purposes to measure achievement
B. Norm referenced test	2. Used for comparing individuals in terms of their relative position
C. Diagnostic test	3. Analysis of strength and weakness of students for further help
D. Criterion referenced test	4. Developed by experts, administered and scored by using an objective procedure
	5. Raw scores are compared with some pre-determined standard

Codes:

   A B C D
a) 3 5 1 4
b) 4 2 3 5
c) 2 3 4 1
d) 4 5 3 2

86. Which of the following is/ are the advantages of sampling?
a. It is capital-saving
b. It is time-saving
c. It's accurate
d. Both a and b

87. A hypothesis of no difference is called as -
a. Null hypotheses
b. No hypotheses
c. Zero significance hypotheses
d. None of these

88. Which one of the following is a non-probability sampling method.
a. Cluster
b. Quota
c. Systematic
d. Simple random

89. What is a hypotheses?

a. Tentative statement that needs a validity test

b. A factual statement

c. Past experiences based supposition

d. All of the above

90. In Destructive Testings, Which of the following is the best method of research.

a. Research survey

b. Sampling

c. Random Enumeration

d. None of these

91. Which of the following stands true for "Randomization"?

a. Selection or non-selection of one unit has no impact on selection of another

b. This selection method is free from any subjective biases

c. Each and every unit of the population stands equal chances of being selected

d. All of the above

92. Formation of hypothesis may not be a necessity in which of the following cases?

a. For normative studies

b. For experimental studies

c. For investigative historical studies

d. For survey studies

93. Which of the following comprise the basis of hypothesis formulation?

a. Reflection

b. Observation

c. Deduction

d. All of these

94. Which of the following may be the source of hypothesis.

a. Expectation

b. Chance-intuition

c. Both a and b

d. None of these

95. What is "Synopsis" of a research project?
a. It is the blue print of research
b. It consists of the plan of research
c. It is the summary of the findings of the research
d. None of the above

96. Which of the following types of researches determines the relationships between two or more variables?
a. Survey research
b. Correctional research
c. Action research
d. Both b and c

97. Which of the following is non-probability sampling?
a. Snowball
b. Random
c. Cluster
d. Stratified

98. Which of the following statement is NOT true about Random Sampling?
a. Random sampling is reasonably accurate
b. Random sampling is free from personal biases
c. An economical method of sampling
d. Can be applied for all types of data collections

99. The best sampling method for sampling a population finite size:
a. Area sampling
b. Systematic Sampling
c. Purposive Sampling
d. Quota Sampling

100. The most important advantage of sampling method of data collection is -
a. Increase accuracy
b. The only method of data collection
c. Save time
d. Easy to handle the data

101. Which of the following sampling method is most preferred for the population with finite size.

a. Systematic sampling

B. Purposive sampling

C. Stratified sampling

D. Area sampling

102. Sampling is helpful as it-

A. Saves time

B. Helps in capital-saving

C. Both (A) and (B)

D. None (A) and (B)

103. Random sampling is helpful as it is-

A. An economical method of data collection

B. Reasonably accurate

C. Free from personal biases

D. All the above

104. Reliability in qualitative research refers to

    (a) The consistency of any measure

    (b) The consistency of the methods used to collect data

    (c) The suitability of the measure used

    (d) None of these

105. Which of the following is a non probability sampling method?

    (a) Random sampling

    (b) Systematic sampling

    (c) Stratified sampling

    (d) Snowball sampling

106. Which of the following is not an advantage of a questionnaire?

    (a) Provides structured data

    (b) Allows the respondent to complete in their own time

    (c) Allows complex questions

    (d) Allows access to a dispersed sample group

107. When a research problem is related to heterogeneous population, the most suitable sampling method is
    (a) Lottery Method
    (b) Cluster Sampling
    (c) Stratified Sampling
    (d) Convenient Sampling

108. A common test in research demands much priority on
a. Objectivity
 b. Reliability
c. Useability
d. All of the above

109. Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?
a. Marital Status
b. Numerical Aptitude
c. Professional Attitude
d. Socio-economic Status

110. Which of the following is not an example of a continuous variable?
a. Height
b. Attitude
c. Family size
d. Intelligence

111. A hypothesis is a
a. law
b. canon
c. postulate
d. supposition

112. Suppose you want to investigate the working efficiency of nationalized bank in India, which one of the following would you follow?
a. Area Sampling
b. Quota Sampling
c. Sequential Sampling
d. Multi-stage Sampling

113. When each member of a population has an equally likely chance of being selected, this is called:
a. A nonrandom sampling method
b. A quota sample
c. A snowball sample
d. An Equal probability selection method

114. Which of the following techniques yields a simple random sample?
a. Choosing volunteers from an introductory psychology class to participate
b. Listing the individuals by ethnic group and choosing a proportion from within each ethnic group at random.
c. Numbering all the elements of a sampling frame and then using a random number table to pick cases from the table.
d. Randomly selecting schools, and then sampling everyone within the school.

115. Which of the following is not true about stratified random sampling?
a. It involves a random selection process from identified subgroups
b. Proportions of groups in the sample must always match their population proportions
c. Disproportional stratified random sampling is especially helpful for getting large enough subgroup samples when subgroup comparisons are to be done
d. Proportional stratified random sampling yields a representative sample

116. Which of the following statements are true?
a. The larger the sample size, the greater the sampling error
b. The more categories or breakdowns you want to make in your data analysis, the larger the sample needed
c. The fewer categories or breakdowns you want to make in your data analysis, the larger the sample needed
d. As sample size decreases, so does the size of the confidence interval

117. Which of the following formulae is used to determine how many people to include in the original sampling?
a. Desired sample size/Desired sample size + 1
b. Proportion likely to respond/desired sample size
c. Proportion likely to respond/population size
d. Desired sample size/Proportion likely to respond

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION. NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
45	d	6.2.1 , 6.2.4
46	c	6.2.1 , 6.2.4
47	b	6.2.1 , 6.2.4
48	b	6.1.11.2 , 6.2.4
49	b	6.2.15 , 6.2.1 , 6.2.4
50	b	6.2.15 , 6.2.1 , 6.2.4
51	a	6.2.5 , 6.2.6 , 6.2.8
52	a	6.2.5 , 6.2.6 , 6.2.8
53	a	6.2.8
54	c	6.2.1 , 6.2.4
55	a	6.2.1 , 6.2.4 , 6.3.4
56	d	6.2.16.6
57	c	6.2.15 , 6.3.2
58	c	6.2.16.5
59	b	6.2.16.4
60	d	6.2.16
61	b	6.2.15 , 6.3.10.2
62	b	6.2.13
63	b	6.2.13
64	c	6.2.16.3
65	d	6.2.13
66	b	6.2.17.1
67	c	6.2.16
68	d	6.2.13
69	c	6.2.13
70	b	6.2.16.3
71	a	6.2.13
72	b	6.2.17.2
73	b	6.2.16.4
74	c	6.2.16
75	d	6.2.13
76	b	6.2.13
77	c	6.2.16.5
78	a	6.2.16.5
79	c	6.2.16.4
80	b	6.2.16.3

81	c	6.2.13
82	a	6.2.12 , 6.2.13
83	d	6.2.13
84	b	6.2.6.1 , 6.2.8
85	b	6.2.16
86	d	6.2.12 , 6.2.13
87	a	6.2.8 , 6.3.3
88	b	6.2.13
89	a	6.2.5 , 6.2.6 , 6.2.7
90	b	6.2.12 , 6.2.13
91	d	6.2.13
92	a	6.2.8
93	d	6.2.8
94	c	6.2.6
95	c	6.2.10
96	b	6.2.9 , 6.3.10.1
97	a	6.2.13
98	d	6.2.13
99	b	6.2.13
100	c	6.2.8 , 6.2.9
101	a	6.2.13
102	c	6.2.9
103	d	6.2.13
104	b	6.2.4 , 6.2.61
105	d	6.2.13
106	c	6.2.16.3
107	c	6.2.13
108	d	6.1.6.2 , 6.2.9
109	c	6.2.16.2
110	d	6.2.4
111	d	6.2.5 , 6.2.6
112	d	6.2.13
113	d	6.2.13
114	c	6.2.13 , 6.2.12
115	b	6.2.11
116	b	6.2.12
117	d	6.2.12 , 6.2.13

SUB UNIT 3 : Types of measurement scale

118. Which of the following falls under inferential statistics?
a) Arithmetic mean
b) Standard Deviation
c) Harmonic mean
d) Analysis of variance

119. The most stable measure of variability is
a) range
b) mean deviation
c) standard deviation
d) quartile deviation

120. The range of coefficient of correlation between two variables is
a) 0 to +1
b) +1 to -1
c) 0 to -1
d) None of these

121. Which of the following is a non-parametric test?
a) t-test
b) F-test
c) X^2 test
d) Z- test

122. In research situations, non-parametric statistics is used for
a) nominal data
b) ordinal data
c) interval data
d) ratio data

123. Which of the following research tools/ techniques will be appropriate for an in-depth understanding of cultural and social aspects of a tribe?
a) Questionnaire
b) Participant's observation
c) Sociometric technique
d) Rating scale

124. If the computed values are used only to explain the properties of a particular sample taken for the study, the statistics used is called
a) descriptive statistics
b) inferential statistics
c) both a and b
d) neither a and b

125. The association among variables in a scientific study is indicated quantitatively as
a) coefficient
b) ratio
c) percentile
d) variance

126. In the process of standardization of a multiple choice test, the researcher while doing item analysis wants to test the hypothesis for each item response. The most appropriate statistics, the researcher may use will be
a) t-test
b) F-test
c) Chi-square test
d) Sign test
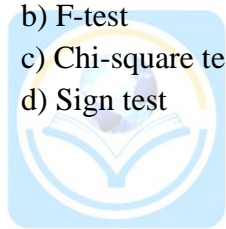
127. Match the following

List 1	List 2
A. Product moment correlation	1. Both variables expressed in an ordinal scale
B. Rank order correlation	2. Both variables are in an interval scale
C. Biserial correlation	3. One variable is continuous and the other is truly discontinuous
D. Point biserial correlation	4. Both variables are true dichotomy
	5. One variable is continuous and the other is artificially discontinuous

Codes:

     A B C D
a) 1 3 2 5
b) 2 1 5 3
c) 2 3 5 1
d) 1 2 5 3

128. If there is true dichotomy present in two variables, which of the following correlational techniques will be suitable?
a) Point biserial correlation
b) Biserial correlation
C) Product moment correlation
d) Rank difference correlation

129. For estimating coefficient of correlation, in which of the following techniques, characteristics of both the variables and assumed to be essentially on a nominal scale with genuine dichotomy?
a) Biserial coefficient
b) Point biserial coefficient
c) Tetra – choric coefficient
d) Pie- coefficient

130. An educational researcher wants to study the relationship between academic performance and motivation, by keeping the effect of a third variable, such as socio-economic status neutral. Which of the following technique of correlation will be appropriate in such a situation
a) Contingency coefficient
b) Eta coefficient
c) Multiple correlation
d) Partial correlation

131. In a research, undertaken by a school teacher in respect of critical understanding of the students of his/her school, the following results were obtained.
Mean = 50, ∂ = 10, N = 100
Indicate the range of scores at alpha level 0.05 for finding the value of true mean for the population of such students in the whole district.
a) from 50.1 to 52.2
b) from 48.04 to 51.96
c) from 47.42 to 52.58
d) from 48.11 to 53.0

132. In a normal distribution, what is the position of the three measures of central tendency?
a) Mean is higher than median
b) Median is lower than mode
c) Both mean and median are higher than mode
d) All the three measures coincide

133. Which of the following statements is not correct?
a) Correlation indicates causation or cause and effect relationship
b) In a negatively skewed curve, the value of mean will be pulled towards the lower end of the scale
c) Chi-square test is a distribution free test
d) For computing Pearson's r , the relationship between two variables have to be rectilinear

134. On a test , with a mean of 80 and a Standard Deviation of 20, an individual with a score of 60 will have a Z-score of
a) 0.1
b) 1.0
c) -0.1
d) -10

135. Match the following

List 1 (Variables)	List 2 (Scales of Measurement)
A. Intelligence scores on a verbal test	1. Ratio scale
B. Ranks of the students in a musical test	2. Interval scale
C. Number of children in tribal families	3. Ordinal scale
D. Length and breadth of classroom	4. Nominal scale

Codes:
     A B C D
a) 2 3 4 1
b) 2 4 3 1
c) 1 2 3 4
d) 4 3 1 2

136. In using inferential statistics, which one of the following will be considered as relevant information?
a) Information about the tool of research
b) Information about the research design
c) Nature of the aggregate (population)
d) Sampling procedure used

137. In calculating F value from a research data, which of the following is required at the end of operation?
a) Finding out the total sum of squares
b) Finding out the ratio of total sum of square and between sum of squares
c) Finding out the ratio between sum of squares and within sum of squares
d) Finding out the ratio of within sum of squares and total sum of squares

138. In a study, the significance of difference between means was tested through use of a t-test for a large group. The value of 't' being 2.10, what will be the decision warranted in respect of H0 (Null hypothesis)?
a) The H0 will be rejected
b) The H0 will be rejected at 0.01 level of significance
c) The H0 will be rejected at 0.05 level of significance only
d) The H0 will be rejected at both the levels of significance

139. For the use of a non-parametric test, like the chi-square, which of the following assumptions has to be satisfied?
a) The data should arise from interval measure
b) The distribution has to be normal
c) No assumption about nature of distribution is required
d) The variables under reference must be dichotomous

140. A researcher finds out the relationship between three variables, such as academic achievement, intelligence and socio-economic status of children using Pearson's product moment 'r'. As per objective of his/her study, the relationship between academic achievement and intelligence is also to be estimated by controlling the influence of socio-economic status. Which statistical technique will be appropriate in this context?
a)finding out multiple correlation
b) finding out correlation ratio
c)estimating contingence coefficient via chi-square
d) finding out partial correlation

141. For computation of F value in one way ANOVA, what is the final procedural step?
a) Finding out the within sum of squares
b) Finding out the between sum of squares
c) Finding out the ratio of within and between sum of squares
d) Finding out the ratio of between and within variance

142. Percentile scores assume a scale of measurement called
a) nominal scale
b) ordinal scale
c) interval scale
d) ratio scale

143. The purpose of methodology section of qualitative studies is to
a) show how researcher inter-relations will be made
b) present the focus of the study
c) provide general background of the study
d) describe the overall design of the study

144. Internal reliability in qualitative research design, refers to
a) information selection
b) inter-observer reliability
c) extent to which the results approximate the reality
d) accuracy of measures

145. The mean and standard deviation of a set of scores are 50 and 10, respectively. If each raw score is increased by 3 , the new mean and standard deviation would be
a) 53, 13
b) 50, 13
c) 53, 10
d) 50, 10

146. A researcher used t-test to compare two means based on independent and found the t-value to be significant at .05 level. This means that
a) chances are 5 out of 100 that the difference between means has occurred due to sampling errors
b) chances are 95 out of 100 that the difference between means has occurred due to sampling errors
 c) if experiment is repeated 100 times, it would give the obtained result only 5 times
d) if the experiment is repeated 5 times, it would give the same result every time

147. A researcher uses both t-test and F –test on the same data obtained from two groups. The functional relationship between values of t and F, if calculate would be
a) t= F
b) $t^2 = F$
c) t= F^2
d) $t^2 = F^2$

148. Match the following

List 1 (Parametric Tests)	List 2
A. Independent t-test	1. Chi-square test
B. Dependent t-test	2. Kruskal Wallis' H-test
C. ANOVA F-test	3. Mann Whitney's U-test
	4. Willeoxon's T-test

Codes:

   A B C
a) 2 1 4
b) 3 1 2
c) 3 4 2
d) 2 1 3

149. Match the following

List 1 (scales)	List 2 (Characteristics)
A. Nominal scale	1. Superior performance in musical events
B. Ordinal scale	2. Performance scores on a spelling test
C. Interval scale	3. Listing students , according to participation in co-curricular activities
D. Ratio scale	4. Speed of students in writing words per minute

Codes:

   A B C D
a) 3 1 2 4
b) 1 3 2 4
c) 2 1 4 3
d) 4 2 3 1

150. What is the use of statistical techniques?

a. Whether worthwhile inferences can be drawn

b. Whether the data could be quantified

c. To see if the data analysis is possible

d. To examine if appropriate statistical techniques are available

151. Uniting various qualitative methods with quantitative methods can be called as……..
a. Coalesce
b. Triangulation
c. Bipartite
d. Impassive

152. Testing hypothesis is a -
a. Inferential statistics
b. Descriptive statistics
c. Data preparation
d. Data analysis

153. A researcher is said to be committed the Type I error when -
a. When he reject a null hypothesis which is actually true
b. When he accept a null hypothesis which is actually false
c. Both the null and alternate hypothesis is rejected
d. None of the above

154. Type-I Error occurs when -
a. The null hypothesis is rejected even though it is true
b. The null hypothesis is accepted even though it is false
c. Both the null hypothesis as well as alternative hypothesis are rejected
d. None of the above

155. Which of the following is not a descriptive statistic?
   (a) Mean
   (b) Mode
   (c) Correlation
   (d) Median

156. Which of the following is not a requirement for parametric testing?
   (a) Data is interval or ratio
   (b) Data is drawn from a normally distributed population
   (c) A minimum sample size of 100
   (d) The variance (or spread) on the variables being measured is similar

157. What p value is normally used to identify a statistically significant result?
    (a) 0.01
    (b) 0.05
    (c) 0.1
    (d) 0.5

158. What is a type 1 error?
    a. When you reject the null hypothesis when it is true
    b. When you accept the null hypothesis when it is true
    c. When you reject the null hypothesis when it is false
    d. When you accept the null hypothesis when it is true

159. The first stage of coding qualitative data is referred to as
    (a) Open coding
    (b) Axial coding
    (c) Selective coding
    (d) None of these

160. A statistical measure based upon the entire population is called parameter while measure based upon a sample is known as:
    (a) Inference
    (b) Statistics
    (c) Sample parameter
    (d) None of these

161. The importance of the correlation co-efficient lies in the fact that:
    (a) It is one of the most valid measure of statistics.
    (b) It is a non-parametric method of statistical analysis.
    (c) There is a linear relationship between the correlated variables.
    (d) It allows one to determine the degree or strength of the association between two variables.

162. The F-test:
    (a) is essentially a two tailed test.
    (b) is essentially a one tailed test.
    (c) can be one tailed as well as two tailed depending on the hypothesis.
    (d) can never be a one tailed test.

163. Normal Probability Curve should be
a. Zero skewed
b. Positively skewed
c. Negatively skewed
d. Leptokurtic skewed

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION. NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
118	a	6.3.6 , 6.3.7
119	c	6.3.6 , 6.3.7
120	b	6.3.6 , 6.3.7
121	c	6.3.6 , 6.3.7
122	a	6.3.6 , 6.3.7
123	b	6.3.6 , 6.3.7 , 6.2.17.1
124	a	6.3.6 , 6.3.7
125	a	6.3.6 , 6.3.7
126	c	6.3.10.5
127	b	6.3.9 , 6.3.10
128	a	6.3.9 , 6.3.10
129	d	6.3.9 , 6.3.10
130	d	6.3.10.1
131	b	6.3.6 , 6.3.7
132	d	6.3.6 , 6.3.7
133	a	6.3.10.1
134	d	6.3.10.3
135	a	6.3.1
136	c	6.3.9
137	c	6.3.10
138	c	6.3.10.2
139	c	6.3.7
140	d	6.3.10.1
141	d	6.3.10.4
142	b	6.3.1
143	d	6.3.2 , 6.2.10
144	b	6.3.4
145	c	6.3.10 , 6.3.6 , 6.3.7
146	a	6.3.10.2
147	b	6.3.10.2
148	c	6.3.6 , 6.3.7
149	a	6.3.1
150	b	6.3.5
151	b	6.3.11
152	a	6.3.9

153	a	6.3.3
154	a	6.3.3
155	c	6.3.10.1
156	c	6.3.6
157	b	6.3.6 , 6.3.7
158	a	6.3.6 , 6.3.7
159	a	6.4.1
160	b	6.3.5
161	d	6.3.10.1
162	c	6.3.10.4
163	a	6.3.10

SUB UNIT 4 : Qualitative research design

164. A non-government organization conducted a study in a Gram Panchayet to see the impacts of campaign approach on enrollment and retention of rural elementary school children. This is an example of

a) descriptive study

b) field experiment

c) ex-post facto research

d) historical research

165. Match the following

List 1 (Types of research)	List 2 (Characteristics)
A. Experimental	1. Criticism
B. Historical	2. Control
C. Case study	3. Interpretative
D. Ethnography	4. Intensive
	5. Intuitive

Codes:

A B C D

a) 2 3 4 5

b) 1 2 5 3

c) 3 1 4 5

d) 2 1 4 3

166. Research conducted by classroom teacher to improve spelling among students in English language is categorized as

a) pure research

b) qualitative research

c) quantitative research

d) action research

167. A study of the causes and consequences of India's freedom struggle movement falls under which of the following type of research

a) ex-post facto research

b) historical research

c) correlational research

d) phenomenological research

168. In which research design , sampling is least necessary?
a) comparative analysis
b) experimental study
c) case study
d) correlational study

169. Research for explaining the applicability of a theory or law formulated in a specific situation in the field of education is termed as
a) pure research
b) action research
c) applied research
d) theoretical research

170. Match the following

List 1 (Study)	List 2 (Description)
A. Analysis of historical records	1. Collection of data for indepth study in a vertical or horizontal or both manner
B. Non participant's observation	2. Uses open ended and closed question
C. Participant's observation	3. Recording notes from documents, listening to tapes and watching available films
D. Case study	4. Observation scales, use of score cards, etc
	5. Interaction , formal and informal, possible use of tape and video recording

Codes:
   A B C D
a) 1 3 5 4
b) 3 4 5 2
c) 2 4 3 5
d) 3 4 5 1

171. For conducting a study to understand the social customs in a tribal society, which of the following technique will be most appropriate?
a) interview
b) participant's observation
c) self reporting
d) testing

172. A researcher reports a study in respect of prevailing class control procedures, used by the public schools of Uttar Pradesh. As an expert in research methodology, what will be your intelligent guess in respect of the methodology of research indicated below?
a) historical
b) descriptive
c) case study
d) experimental

173. Internal criticism of data is considered important in which of the following researches?
a) Philosophical
b) Case study
c) Descriptive
d) Experimental

174. In which of the following form of enquiry , research design functions as a specific and precise guidance?
a) experimental research
b) philosophical research
c) ethnographic research
d) case studies

175. Match the following

List 1 (Types of research)	List 2 (Characteristics)
A. Case study	1. Field research using spontaneous and uninterrupted data collection technique
B. Phenomenological research	2. Research investigating the implied cause-effect relationship, already evident
C. Ex-post-facto research	3. An analysis, the results of which are not generalisable
D. Naturalistic research	4. Application of analytical methodology to the study of the past
	5. Analysis to provide understanding of a concept from the participant's perspectives
	6. Direct manipulation of at least one independent variable

Codes:

    A B C D
a)   5 3 1 4
b)   1 6 4 5
c)   3 5 2 1
d)   2 4 3 6

176. Which of the following methods of data collection can be considered as … an attempt to map out or explain the richness and complexity of human behavior by studying it from more than one stand point, using both quantitative and qualitative datd?
a) non-participant observation
b) triangulation
c) indepth interview
d) participant's observation

177. Which of the following type of research can be called as a small scale intervention in the functioning of the real world with an intent of a close examination of the effects of such intervention?
a) case study
b) naturalistic research
c) action research
d) historical research

178. Which one of the following theme may be appropriate for areas of action research in the field of teacher education?

1. improving teaching skills of student teacher

2. identifying suitable criteria for admission

3. modification of teaching behavior of trainees

4. revisiting teacher education curriculum

5. enhancing professional competencies of both trainees and teacher educators

6. preparing teachers for special schools

Codes:

a) 1, 3 and 5

b) 2, 4 and 6

c) 1, 2 and 3

d) 2, 3 and 4

179. Which of the following is/are not a characteristic(s) of narrative research?

1. collecting individual stories

2. collaborating with participants

3. chronology of the experience

4. association of variables for group of participants

5. data collection at one point of time from a sample

Codes:

a) 2 and 3

b) 1 and 5

c) 4 and 5

d) 2 and 4

180. Match the following

List 1 (Types of research)	List 2 (Descriptions)
A. Naturalistic inquiry	1. Analytical description of social group, related to the shared beliefs, practices and behaviours
B. Phenomenological research	2. Sophisticated analysis, which links participant's perception
C. Ethnographic research	3. Designed to aid and assess the merit and worth of a specific practice in terms of values
D. Grounded theory research	4. Analysis of qualitative data to provide an understanding of a concept from the participant's perspective
	5. Prefer inductive reasoning from grassroots' observation and discovery with an emergent design

Codes:
   A B C D
a) 3 1 5 2
b) 2 3 1 5
c) 1 4 5 2
d) 5 4 1 2

181. While assessing the attitude of administrators towards an 'women empowerment programme', a researcher had no pre-conceived notions about what she might discover and she continued interviewing until key themes emerge . Indicate the paradigm of research being followed.
a) ethnographic study approach
b) grounded theory approach
c) phenomenological study approach
d) case study approach

182. Ethnography focuses upon the emic perspective. Emic refers to
   (a) The researchers own perspective
   (b) The perspective of the group being studied
   (c) A qualitative perspective
   (d) The perspective of outsiders from the group

183. Which of the following methods is not normally associated with an ethnography?
   (a) Questionnaires
   (b) Interviews
   (c) Participant observation
   (d) Non-participant observation

184. Which one of the following is a popular way to conduct social science research.

a. Process study
b. Case study
c. Plan study
d. Game study

185. The term 'phenomenology' is associated with the process of
a. Correlational Study
b. Analysis of Variance
c. Probability Sampling
d. Qualitative Research

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION. NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
164	b	6.4.1
165	d	6.4.1.3 , 6.4.1.4 , 6.1.11.2 , 6.1.11.3
166	d	6.1.9
167	b	6.1.11.3
168	c	6.4.1.3
169	c	6.1.9
170	d	6.4.1.3 , 6.1.9 , 6.4.1
171	b	6.4.1
172	b	6.1.11.1
173	a	6.4.1
174	a	6.1.11.2
175	c	6.4.1.3 , 6.1.9
176	b	6.3.11
177	c	6.1.9
178	a	6.1.9
179	c	6.4.1.2
180	d	6.4.1
181	c	6.4.1
182	b	6.4.1.4
183	a	6.2.16.3
184	b	6.3.1.3
185	d	6.4.1

Unit-7: Pedagogy, Andragogy and Assessment
Sub-unit-1: Concept of pedagogy and andragogy

1. Pedagogy is defined as the…….of teaching.
   a. Practice
   b. Method
   c. All of these
   d. None of these

2. Pedagogy influences the growth of
   a. Administrator
   b. Learner
   c. Teacher
   d. Educator

3. The word 'pedagogy' comes from Greek word
   a. Pedagog
   b. Pedagogue
   c. Paidagogos
   d. Pedagogos

4. Pedagogy is a/an ……of teaching children.
   a. Science
   b. Art
   c. All of these
   d. None of these

5. Pedagogy is now accepted as
   a. Sociology
   b. Applied science
   c. Applied maths
   d. Social science

6. What is meant by pedagogy of teaching?
   a. The way teacher delivers the content of curriculum
   b. How the teacher interact with the parents
   c. The way administration responds to the needs of students
   d. All of these

7. What are the key principles of pedagogy?
   a. Pedagogy develops active engagement of learner
   b. Pedagogy equips student for life
   c. Pedagogy demands consistent policy framework, with support for learning as their primary focus.
   d. All of these

8. What is the first step of pedagogical analysis?
   a. Choosing easy subject to work with
   b. Divide the unit into sub-unit
   c. All of these
   d. None of these

9. Who first described the critical theory?
   a. Henry Keller
   b. Paulo Freire
   c. Henry Freire
   d. Paulo Giroux

10. Critical Pedagogy combines education with
    a. Realism
    b. Critical theory
    c. Marxism
    d. All of these

11. What does critical pedagogies believe?
    a. Education should be pursued by urban people
    b. Education is a political activity
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

12. Herbart's model focuses on
    a. Retaining the learnt facts
    b. Giving knowledge of facts
    c. Training of mental aspects
    d. All of these

13. In Herbart's model, relationship is established between
    a. Inside and outside the environment
    b. New and previous knowledge
    c. Student and teacher
    d. All of these

14. What kind of test(s) is/are used in Herbart's model?
    a. Written
    b. Oral
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

15. Under support system of Morrison's Model, the pupils have to pass the examination to enter into a/an
    a. Recitation
    b. Organisation
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

16. What is the status of learner in andragogy?
    a. Autonomous learning
    b. Self-directed learning
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

17. According to Knowles, adults are
    a. Responsible for their decision
    b. Self-directed learning
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

18. Adults have great reservoir of
    a. Laziness
    b. Experience
    c. Sadness
    d. All of the above

19. What is/are the assumption(s), listed by Malcolm Knowles?
    a. Readiness to learn
    b. Self-concept
    c. Internal motivation
    d. All of these

20. How adults are motivated?
    a. Externally
    b. Internally
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

21. Find the incorrect pairing:
    a. Understanding level-Morrison
    b. Memory level-Herbartian
    c. Reflective level-Biggie and Hunt
    d. Pedagogy- Malcom Knowles

22. Choose the correct statements
    1. Pedagogy is a form of art and science
    2. Pedagogy includes adult education as well
    3. Pedagogy equips students for life
    4. Pedagogy includes self-learning as well
    Codes
    a. 1 and 2
    b. 1 and 4
    c. 1,2 and 4
    d. 3 and 4

23. Choose the correct statements
    1. In understanding level, the learner learns himself.
    2. Understanding level of teaching is of higher quality than one in memory level.
    3. Rote learning is not encouraged in understanding level.
    4. Morrison gave a model for understanding level
    Codes
    a. 2,3 and 4
    b. 2 and 4
    c. 1,2 and 3
    d. 1 and 4

24. Assertion(A) Andragogy means the understanding of science and practice of adults learning
    Reason(R) In Greek, andragogy means 'man leading'
a. Both A and R are true
b. Both A and R are false
c. A is true, but R is false
d. A is false, but R is true

25. Assertion(A) Malcom Knowles gave theory for pedagogy.
    Reason(R) Malcom gave seven assumptions under his theory.
  Codes
    a. Both A and R are true
    b. Both A and R are false
    c. A is true, but R is false
    d. A is false, but R is true

26. Match the following
    List I   List II
      a. Memory level model   1. Malcom Knowles
      b. Understanding level model   2. Herbart
      c. Reflective level model   3. Morrison
      d. Theory of Andragogy   4. Biggie and Hunt
    Codes
        A   B   C   D
    a. 4   3   2   1
    b. 2   3   4   1
    c. 1   2   3   4
    d. 3   4   1   2

27. Arrange the steps of Morrison's model in correct order.
      1. Recitation
      2. Assimilation
      3. Presentation
      4. Organisation
      5. Exploration
    Select the correct code
    a. 2,3 4,5,1
    b. 5,3,2,4,1
    c. 1,2,3,5,4
    d. 4,5,1,2,3

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
1	c	7.1.1
2	b	7.1.1
3	c	7.1.1.3
4	c	7.1.1
5	b	7.1.1.4
6	a	7.1.1
7	d	7.1.3.3
8	b	7.1.2.2
9	b	7.1.3
10	b	7.1.3
11	b	7.1.3.2
12	d	7.1.4.1
13	b	7.1.4.1
14	c	7.1.4.1
15	c	7.1.4.2
16	c	7.1.5.1
17	c	7.1.5.2
18	b	7.1.5.1
19	d	7.1.5.1
20	b	7.1.5.1
21	d	7.1.5.2
22	a	7.1.1
23	a	7.1.4.2
24	a	7.1.5
25	b	7.1.5
26	b	7.1.5
27	b	7.1.4.2

Sub-unit-2: Concept of Assessment

28. The word……has been used by educator to evaluate, measure and document the academic progress.
    a. Evaluation
    b. Assessment
    c. Measurement
    d. Documentation

29. Assessment is very essential for
    a. Planning, next step of education
    b. Involving parents in learning
    c. Tracking progress
    d. All of these

30. Assessment is a broad term that involves
    a. Testing
    b. Acting
    c. Playing
    d. None of these

31. Assessment plays a crucial role in
    a. Guiding the student's successive steps
    b. Informing instruction
    c. Checking progress
    d. All of these

32. Which is not included in nature of assessment?
    a. Outdoor activities are monitored
    b. Measures student's progress as a learner
    c. Profound impact on self-esteem of pupils
    d. Monitoring student's learning

33. Assessment of learning is
    a. Public
    b. Self-oriented
    c. Exciting
    d. None of these

34. On what basis, students are placed in placement assessment?
    a. Personal characteristics
    b. Prior achievements
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

35. When is formative assessment carried out?
    a. End of the year
    b. Throughout the year
    c. Mid of the year
    d. Twice a semester

36. What is the primary focus of formative assessment?
    a. To strengthen teacher and student's bond
    b. To identify areas that need improvement
    c. To check administrative staff
    d. None of these

37. What are the types of formative assessment?
    a. Homework exercises
    b. Observation of in-class activities
    c. Conferences between instructor and student
    d. All of these

38. When is summative assessment carried out?
    a. End of the year
    b. Mid of the year
    c. Throughout the year
    d. Thrice a semester

39. Summative assessment can take from of
    a. Project
    b. Tests and exam
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

40. Which of the following is a type of summative assessment?
    a. Term paper
    b. Portfolio
    c. Performances
    d. All of the above

41. What does diagnostic assessment wants to know?
    a. Health of student
    b. Student's strength and weakness
    c. Student's hobbies
    d. All of these

42. Which is not a type of diagnostic assessment?
    a. Interviews
    b. Discussion
    c. Pre-test
    d. Evaluation of course, learnt

43. What is meant by outcome?
    a. Expectation kept by the teacher
    b. Expectation kept by the student
    c. Expectation kept by the staff member
    d. All of these

44. Learning outcome describes measurable mastered….
    a. Pedagogical knowledge
    b. Content knowledge
    c. Psychological knowledge
    d. All of these

45. How many domains of learning are there?
    a. Two
    b. Three
    c. Five
    d. Six

46. What do you mean by cognitive domain?
    a. Thinking
    b. Physical
    c. Feeling
    d. All of these

47. Who divided the cognitive domain?
    a. Anderson
    b. Krathwohl
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

48. How is the cognitive learning assessed?
    a. Essay test
    b. Objective questions
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

49. Affective taxonomy includes the manner, in which we deal with things…..
    a. Physically
    b. Emotionally
    c. Psychologically
    d. Liberally

50. What are the various divisions of affective domain?
    a. Receiving
    b. Valuing
    c. Characterisation
    d. All of these

51. Psychomotor domain involves
    a. Interpretive movements
    b. Reflexive actions
    c. Physical functions
    d. All of these

52. How many levels of motor skill did Dave gave?
    a. Five
    b. Two
    c. Eight
    d. Nine

53. Which is not included in the Dave's psychomotor skills?
    a. Manipulate
    b. Organisation
    c. Imitate
    d. Precision

54. Choose the correct statement
    1. Formative assessment is carried out throughout the course
    2. Summative assessment occurs at the end of course
    3. Diagnostic assessment helps the teacher, to identify student's current knowledge and skill
    4. Placement assessment occurs after the student has completed the course
    Codes
    a. 1,2 and 3
    b. 1,3 and 4
    c. 1 and 4
    d. 2 and 4

55. Assertion (A) Formative assessment measures teacher's progress
    Reason(R) When implementing a new activity in class, teacher can observes students and determines, if the activity is successful or not
    Codes
    a. Both A and R are true
    b. Both A and R are false
    c. A is false, but R is true
    d. A is true, but R is false

56. Assertion(A) Summative assessments are not graded
    Reason(R) Summative assessments are not evaluative
    Codes
    a. Both A and R are true
    b. Both A and R are false
    c. A is false, but R is true
    d. A is true, but R is false

57. Assessment for learning, strategies are
    a. Peer's feedback
    b. Student's self-assessment
    c. Strategic use of questioning
    d. All of these

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
28	b	7.2.1
29	d	7.2.1
30	a	7.2.2
31	d	7.2.1
32	a	7.2.1
33	a	7.2.4
34	c	7.2.5
35	b	7.2.5
36	b	7.2.5
37	d	7.2.5
38	a	7.2.5
39	c	7.2.5
40	d	7.2.5
41	b	7.2.5
42	d	7.2.5
43	a	7.2.6
44	b	7.2.6
45	b	7.2.7
46	a	7.2.7
47	c	7.2.7
48	c	7.2.7
49	b	7.2.8
50	d	7.2.8
51	d	7.2.9
52	a	7.2.9
53	b	7.2.9
54	a	7.2.5
55	c	7.2.5
56	a	7.2.5
57	d	7.2.4

Sub-unit-3: Assessment in pedagogy of education

58. Feedback devices are effective for
    a. Progress in teaching behaviour
    b. Bringing desirable changes
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

59. Which of the following is not true about portfolio assessment?
    a. Its sample tasks regularly performed in a natural setting
    b. Raw and summary data are basically included
    c. Usually, the learner is included in selecting material to be included.
    d. All of these

60. The content of a portfolio is largely based on
    a. The characteristics of the student evaluated
    b. The goal and purpose of the portfolio
    c. The length of the portfolio
    d. All of these

61. Which of the following is considered to be an advantage of portfolio assessment?
    a. Ability to involve students
    b. Logistics of collecting and maintaining student's portfolios
    c. Time required to collect the processes and products
    d. Ability to score objectively

62. Which of the following characteristic(s) is/are essential for the development of portfolio, used for assessment?
    a. It should be explicit
    b. It should be authentic
    c. It should be multi-purposed
    d. All of these

63. What are portfolio assessments?
    a. Methods teachers uses to help students, reflects upon their classwork
    b. Collection of student's work, used to evaluate students for a specific purpose
    c. Collection of student's work, to determine high school readiness
    d. Methods that teachers uses to help students make sense of content

64. Which type of portfolios focused on documenting the achievement of mastery of specific course goals, set by the course instructor.
    a. Showcase portfolios
    b. Progress portfolios
    c. Selection portfolios
    d. All of these

65. -is a means of recording ideas, personal thoughts and experiences.
    a. Reflective journals
    b. Feedback devices
    c. Portfolio assessment
    d. None of these

66. A reflective journal is often called a…… journal, is a steadily growing document that the learner writes to record the progress of their learning.
    a. Question
    b. Learning
    c. Visualisation
    d. Meta-cognitive

67. Which skills is the process of self-reflection increases the development ?
    a. Assessment
    b. Critical thinking
    c. Writing
    d. None of these

68. In which journal learners are required to record thoughts and feelings with minimal direction?
    a. Unstructured
    b. Structured
    c. Learning
    d. Reflective

69. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?
    a. Reflective writing always has specific limits and rules
    b. Reflective writing involves using mirrors
    c. Reflective writing is always an easy task
    d. Reflective writing can be done formally as well as informally

70. A good reflective journal assessment includes
   a. Learners realise the purpose and benefits, at the initial stage
   b. Decides the regularity of journal assessment
   c. Clear ideas about expectations and assessment criteria, given to the students
   d. All of these

71. Which of the following is/are the advantage(s) of the reflective journal?
   a. Difficult for objective marking
   b. Time consuming for grading
   c. Active learning
   d. Clear guidelines needed, as to what should be included in the reflective journal

72. …..allows students to practice their writing skills in an open-ended format that encourages the same thought processes, that is used in analytical writing.
   a. Reflective journal
   b. Portfolio assessment
   c. Rubrics
   d. Working portfolio

73. Which of the following will be a simple way, to setup grading criteria for assignments?
   a. Reflective journals
   b. Proposals
   c. Rubrics
   d. None of these

74. Rubric is a …..tool
   a. Measurement tool
   b. Life saving tool
   c. Assessment tool
   d. Interactive tool

75. Which is not an assessment tool, used under competency based evaluation?
   a. Term paper/exam
   b. Presentation and paper
   c. 360 degree review
   d. Observation

76. Select the correct statement
   1. Rubrics combine game and studies
    2. Rubric is an assessment tool
    3. Student cannot prepare rubric
    4. Rubric is good for topper student only
    Codes
    a. 3 and 4
    b. 1 and 4
    c. Only 2
    d. 2 and 4

77. Which of the following is not considered to be an advantage of reflective journal?
    a. It can involve learners in a new form of writing, which they may have a chance to experience in the past
    b. It provides good opportunities for teachers, to gain better understanding about how the students think and feel about the course
    c. It can help students to improve their creativity and a questioning attitude towards different issues
    d. Reflective journal assignments provide the platform for students to freely express, what they think and feel about the course and learning experiences
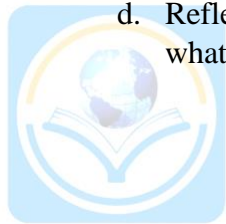
Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCES
58	C	7.3.1
59	D	7.3.5
60	B	7.3.5.3
61	A	7.3.5
62	B	7.3.5.3
63	B	7.3.5.2
64	C	7.3.5.3
65	A	7.3.6
66	B	7.3.6
67	B	7.3.6.3
68	A	7.3.6.1
69	A	7.3.6.1
70	D	7.3.6
71	C	7.3.6.3
72	A	7.3.6
73	C	7.3.7
74	C	7.3.7
75	A	7.3.8
76	C	7.3.7
77	a	7.3.6.3

Sub-unit-4 : Assessment in andragogy of Education

78. Interaction analysis category system in education, for increasing the teacher's effectiveness, was developed by
   a. Flander
   b. Rayon
   c. Richard Over
   d. Amindon and Semon

79. While using the Flander's Interaction Analysis, the focus is on
   a. Learner's behaviour
   b. Class climate
   c. Teacher's behaviour
   d. Class interaction

80. The technique for improving teacher's efficiency in classroom teaching is
   a. Micro-teaching
   b. Interaction analysis
   c. Simulation technique
   d. Action research

81. In Flander's Interaction Analysis, if there is shifting from one category to another are found frequently, it represents
   a. Learners are more active
   b. Confusion is more in the classroom
   c. Verbal and non-verbal communication is more flexible
   d. Teacher is inactive in the class

82. Flander's Interaction Analysis System was developed by
   a. Perkins
   b. Haggerty
   c. Ned
   d. Lewin and others

83. In FIAS system, the entire classroom's interaction is put into how many categories?
   a. 3
   b. 4
   c. 2
   d. 1

84.……. Consist of seven categories, the first four categories belongs to indirect influence and the latter three to direct influence.
   a. Silence/confusion
   b. Teacher's talk
   c. Pupil's talk
   d. Pupil's talk initiation

85. Flander's Instruction Analysis is not concerned primarily with
   a. Non-verbal behaviour
   b. Verbal behaviour
   c. Direct behaviour
   d. All of these

86. Who among the following has developed the categories for non-verbal communication, by incorporating ten category system?
   a. Galloway
   b. Flander
   c. Anderson
   d. Keith Davis

87. Indirect influence is sub-divided into
   a. Asking questions and praising or encouraging
   b. Accepting feeling
   c. Accepting and using ideas
   d. All of these

88. In Galloway's system of observation, the encouraging and restricting are the part of
   a. Direct interaction
   b. Indirect interaction
   c. Non-verbal interaction
   d. Verbal interaction

89. Galloway has used which of the following components?
   a. Direct and indirect
   b. Formal and non-formal
   c. Encouraging and restricting
   d. Both b and c

90. Which of the following is not classified under class interaction by Galloway?
    a. Direct
    b. Indirect
    c. Informal
    d. Encouraging

91. The matrix table consists of
    a. 10 rows and 10 columns
    b. 5 rows and 5 columns
    c. 9 rows and 9 columns
    d. 12 rows and 12 columns

92. Galloway's verbal interaction involves which of the following categories.
    a. Receptive or inattentive
    b. Criticising
    c. Uses student's ideas
    d. Accept student's feelings

93. Which of the following does not falls under verbal category, according to Galloway's system of classroom's observation?
    a. Silence or confusion
    b. Acceptance or indifference
    c. Student's talk(response)
    d. Student's talk(initiation)

94. ……a teacher needs to be evaluated in terms of the nature of the quality of his efforts made, for the realisation of the set teaching learning objectives.
    a. Presage criteria
    b. Process criteria
    c. Product criteria
    d. None of these

95. …….criteria as are at best, indirect measure of teacher's effectiveness and are normally chosen because they are related to and therefore, predict either process or product criteria.
    a. Norm referenced
    b. Presage
    c. Product
    d. Process

96. Galloway's classroom interaction can be classified into…..components.
    a. Two
    b. Four
    c. Five
    d. Seven

97. which of the following statement(s) , regarding limitations of Interaction Analysis technique, is correct?
    a. There is no balance in the teacher and pupil's categories.
    b. It records action of teachers and pupil, but does not encode their reactions
    c. Teaching effectiveness is concerned with force and intensity of teaching events
    d. All of these

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCES
78	a	7.4.2
79	c	7.4.2
80	b	7.4.1
81	c	7.4.2.1
82	c	7.4.2
83	a	7.4.2
84	b	7.4.2.2
85	a	7.4.2.1
86	b	7.4.2
87	c	7.4.2.2
88	d	7.4.3
89	d	7.4.3
90	c	7.4.3.2
91	a	7.4.2.3
92	a	7.4.3.2
93	b	7.4.3
94	b	7.4.4
95	b	7.4.4
96	b	7.4.3.2
97	d	7.4.2.6

Unit -8: Technology in/for Education
Sub Unit-8.1. [Concept of Educational Technology (ET) as a discipline]

1. Which is not true of interactive video?
   - A) Presentation of video pictures
   - B) Presentation of CAI materials
   - C) Use of principles of programmed instruction
   - D) Learning becomes meaningful rather than instructional

2. What is the verbal component of poster?
   - A) Visual
   - B) Caption
   - C) Pictorial
   - D) All of the above

3. External programmed instruction is also known as
   - A) Linear programmed instruction
   - B) Internal programmed instruction
   - C) Interpretive programmed instruction
   - D) Crowderian programmed instruction

4. Which of the following is not a component of basic teaching model?
   - A) Instructional objectives
   - B) Instructional Procedures
   - C) Instructional assessment
   - D) Performance assessment

5. Which of the following statement is incorrect about micro-teaching?
   - A) It is a method of teaching.
   - B) It consists of core teaching skills.
   - C) Each skill is practiced separately.
   - D) Questioning is one component of micro-teaching.

6. While using the Flander's Interaction Analysis the focus is on
   - (A) Class climate
   - (B) Learner Behaviour
   - (C) Teacher Behaviour
   - (D) Class interaction

7. The programmed instruction uses the learning paradigm of
       (A) Classical conditioning
       (B) Operant conditioning
       (C) Instrumental conditioning
       (D) Instructional conditioning

8. A teacher reflects on the attitude of his/her students towards the subject taught by him or her in the class. This is an activity suitable at
       (A) Pre-active stage of learning
       (B) Interactive stage of learning
       (C) Post active stage of learning
       (D) Intuitive stage of learning

9. Set - I contains some models of teaching. From Set - II, identify to which family of teaching models they belong and choose correct code:

Set - I	Set - II
(Model of teaching)	(Family of teaching models)
(a) Jurisprudential Inquiry model	(i) Information processing family
(b) Synaptic model of teaching	(ii) Personal family
(c) Inductive training model	(iii) Behavioural models of teaching
(d) Stress reduction model	(iv) Social Interaction oriented family
	(v) Models for thinking about models
	(vi) Historical teaching models
	(vii) Philosophical models of teaching

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	(vii)	(v)	(ii)	(iv)
(2)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)
(3)	(ii)	(iv)	(vii)	(i)
(4)	(iii)	(vi)	(ii)	(vii)

10. Which of the following principles is not associated with the programmed instruction?
    A) Principle of self pacing
    B) Principle of active responding
    C) Principle of immediate conformation
    D) Principle of simulated responding

11. From the following, select which is the appropriate series of steps to be followed in system analysis?

A) Review of systems operation, formulation of objectives, collection and analysis of data, specifying operations in the problem area, block diagram, isolation of the problem

B) Formulation of objectives, review of systems operation, collection and analysis of data, isolation of the problem, specifying operations in the problem area, block diagram

C) Review of systems operation, formulation of objectives, specifying operations in the problem area, collection and analysis of data, isolation of the problem, block diagram

D) Formulation of objectives, review of systems operation, isolation of the problem, collection and analysis of data, specifying operations in the problem area, block diagram

12. Mode of communication in use of criterion referenced tests is directly connected witk :
(1) Effectiveness of feedback
(2) logistics of communication
(3) Quality of teaching
(4) quality of learning

13. Which of the following sets of statements relate more appropriately to the meaning and scope of Educational technology? For your answer, select the correct alternative set from the code given under the list of statements.

I) Hardware in ET is the modality of presentation whereas software is the content or message which is presented.

II) ET caters to memory level teaching only.

III) Interactive stage of teaching is outside the scope of ET.

IV) ET aims at optimizing learning outcomes.

V) ET is restricted to only conditioning and training modalities.

VI) System's approach in ET followed hardware and software approaches.

VII) The purpose of multimedia is confined to making engagement in learning sustained

VIII) Simple cognitive interchanges in teacher and learner form part of reflective levelteaching.

Codes :
1) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
2) (vi), (vii), (viii) and (ii)
3) (i), (iv), (vi) and (viii)
4) (ii), (iii), (iv)

14. In the following list of statements, those which are true and acceptable form a set. Identify the correct set from the code to indicate your answer.

(i) Microteaching is basically a training strategy aimed at teaching of instructional skills.

(ii) In branching programmes feedback to the learner is immediate while in linear programmes it is slightly delayed.

(iii) Flander's interaction analysis is aimed at observing direct and indirect influence patterns of teaching behaviour.

(iv) There is no difference between correspondence, distance and open concepts of distance education.

(v) Criterion referenced tests are related to individualized instruction.

(vi) Basic teaching model of Robert Glaser can form the basis of analysing the components of other teaching models.

Codes:

1) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
2) (ii), (iv), (v) and (vi)
3) (iii), (iv), (i) and (ii)
4) (i), (iii), (v) and (vi)

15. The structure of a frame in linear, branching and computer assisted instruction consists of three important components. What is the usual sequence underlying this structure. Select from the alternatives given below.

1) Feedback given, Response made, Prompted answer.
2) Information given, Response made, Feedback delivered.
3) Partial information given, No response asked for, Feedback delayed.
4) Part of the information with held, Response asked for, No feedback given.

16. In designing instructional systems, what is the correct sequence insisted? Choose from the alternatives given below?

A) Deciding of instructional strategy, task analysis, formulation of objectives and evaluation rubrics.

B) Formulation of objectives, deciding evaluation rubrics, task analysis, choice/use of instructional strategies.

C) Formulation of instructional objectives, task analysis, designing of instructional strategies and evaluation rubrics.

D) Deciding evaluation rubrics, formulation of instructional objectives, task analysis design instructional strategies.

17. What are the various strategies used for modifying teaching behavior in ET? Select from the following list of alternatives to indicate your answer.

A) Micro-teaching, instructional analysis, action research use of hardware understanding level teaching and simulation.

B) (2) Sensitivity training, micro teaching, action research, simulation, interaction analysis proceeding and programs instruction strategies.

C) (3) Programmed instructional strategy, discussion, projects, brainstorming, action research and lecturing.

D) (4) Lecturing, discussions, use of computers, brainstorming, projects and teachingmachines.

18. Set-I contains some models of teaching. From Set-II identify the corresponding family of teaching models and choose the correct code :

Set-I	Set-II
(Models of Teaching)	(Family of Models)
(a) Inquiry training model	(i) Social interaction
(b) Concept attainment model	(ii) Role playing
(c) Desensitization model	(iii) Personal development
(d) Cooperative model	(iv) Information processing
	(v) Behavioural

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)
(2)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(i)
(3)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)	(v)
(4)	(i)	(iii)	(v)	(ii)

19. Match the strategies in Set-I with those of their corresponding characteristics in Set-II and select the correct code:

Set-I	Set-II
(a) Team teaching	(i) Training in the component skills of teaching in stages
(b) Creative teaching	(ii) Role playing
(c) Simulated teaching	(iii) Encouraging spontaneity
(d) Micro teaching	(iv) Expert interaction
	(v) Direct interaction

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	(ii)	(iii)	(v)	(i)
(2)	(iv)	(i)	(v)	(iii)
(3)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(v)
(4)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)

20. In the following list of statements identify the correct set:

   a) Linear programming is developed by using immediate reinforcement.
   b) Interactive phase of teaching facilitates the process of communication.
   c) Synectic method facilitates creative process.
   d) Flanders interaction analysis focuses on indirect talk patterns.
   e) Instructional strategies are centred on information based on divergent thinking.

Codes:

   A) (a) (e) (d) (c)
   B) (a) (b) (c) (d)
   C) (b) (a) (e) (c)
   D) (c) (e) (b) (d)

21. From the list given below, identify effective curriculum transactionalstrategies.

    (i)   Development of E.T.resources

    (ii)   Capacity building of teachers in respect of use of suitablepedagogy

    (iii)   Multiple methods to be used as a generalpractice

    (iv)   Inviting parents to school during nationalcelebrations

    (v)   Strengthening professional groups of teachereducators

    (vi)   Objective based formative and summative

evaluation Choose the correct answer from the

code given below :

Code:

(1)   (i), (iv)and (v)
(2)   (i), (iii) and(vi)

(3)   (ii), (iv)and(v)

(4)   (ii), (iii) and(vi)

22. Which of the following statements pertain to understanding level teaching?

    (i)   The teacher presents information with a view to get it reproduced from students.

    (ii)   There is enough interaction ensured with the help of suitableexamples.

    (iii)   The sequence of ideas presented by the teacher isinsisted.

    (iv)   Teaching becomes dialogic and makes the learneractive.

    (v)   There is enough scope provided for clarification, addition and reorganizing of ideas by theteacher.

    (vi)   Teacher provides codes of various thoughts so that students do not miss

them. Choose the correct answer from the code given below:

Code:

(1)   (i), (iii)and(vi)

(2)   (iv), (v) and(vi)

(3)   (i), (ii)and (iii)

(4)   (ii), (iv) and(v)

23. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct answer using the code givenbelow.

Assertion (A: Teaching behaviour belongs to the category of being a modifiable set.

Reason (R): Microteaching, simulation and interaction analysis procedures contribute to modification of teaching behaviour.

Code:

(1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of(A).

(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of(A).

(3) (A) is true, but (R) isfalse.

(4) (A) is false, but (R) istrue.

24. Which of the following types of communication models provides the best understanding in respect of human communication?

(1) The LinearModel   (2) The Interaction Model

(3) The TransactionalModel   (4) The Horizontal Model

25. In the two lists given below – List I mentions the styles of programmed instructions while List II embodies the list of key features. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the code givenbelow.

List-I	List-II
(a) Linear acts	(i)Software based regulation of teaching and learning
(b) Branching	(ii)Demonstrate, prompt and release sequence of frames
(c) Mathetics home page	(iii) Relatively larger frame size with error treatment and
(d) Computer AssistedLearning and Teaching (CALT)	(V) Active responding, immediate reinforcement and small step presentation

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(2)	(v)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(3)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(4)	(iv)	(v)	(iii)	(ii)

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
1	D	8.1.1
2	B	8.1.1
3	C	8.1.4
4	C	8.1.8
5	A	8.1.4
6	C	8.1.8
7	B	8.1.4
8	C	8.1.5
9	B	8.1.2
10	D	8.1.4
11	B	8.1.2
12	A	8.1.2
13	C	8.1.1
14	D	8.1.8
15	B	8.1.3
16	C	8.1.4
17	B	8.1.6
18	B	8.1.4
19	D	8.1.6
20	B	8.1.4
21	C	8.1.4
22	D	8.1.4
23	D	8.1.8
24	B	8.1.2
25	C	8.1.4

Sub Unit-2. [Systemic Approach to Instruction Design]

26. Match Column-A with Column-B:

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Audio-visual aids	i) Software
(b) Behaviour technology	(ii) Hardware
(c) Programmed instruction	(iii) Management techniligy
(d) Training psychology	(iv) System analysis
	(v) Internet

Codes:
A) (a) and (i)
B) (a) and (ii)
C) (c) and (iv)
D) (d) and (i)

27. Which of the following element contributes to educational achievement of distance learniers?

A) Student assignment of distance learners?
B) Course material
C) Personal contact programme
D) All of the above

28. What is the correct sequence in the evolution of distance education movement in India?

A) Correspondence courses, distance learning, open learning, open universities
B) Correspondence courses, open learning E-learning, distance courses
C) Home delivery, correspondence courses, open learning, virtual learning
D) Home delivery, open learning, correspondence courses, virtual learning

29. The main blocks to communication in open and distance learning are derived from the:

(A) Human teacher
(B) fact of distance
(C) Quality of the instructional material
(D) nature of content to be presented

30. The use of system approach is preferred on the following grounds:
   a) It lays emphasis on instructional objectives.
   b) It controls the efforts of teacher in designing class room communication.
   c) It encourages the involvement of community in planning teaching learning situations.
   d) It helps in setting the criteria for the assessment of teaching.
   e) It involves the use of task analysis.
   B. Codes:
      A) (a) (b) (d) (e)
      B) (d) (b) (e) (c)
      C) (e) (d) (c) (b)
      D) (b) (e) (c) (a)

31. Which of the following combinations explains the concept of distance education?
      (i)   Providing educational facilities from adistance
      (ii)   Using ICT and other modern techniques oflearning
      (iii) Providing quality education at affordablecost
      (iv)   Providing educational opportunities to geographicallyunreachable
      (v)   Increasing literacy rate of the country in a short span
      of time Choose the correct answer from the code given
      below:

Code:

      (A)   (ii), (iii), (iv)and(v)
      (B)   (i), (ii) and(iv)
      (C)   (i), (iv)and (v)
      (D)   (i), (ii), (iii) and(iv)

32. In the following statements are reflected the meaning and scope of educational technology in the present context. Identify those which are systems'approach.

      (i)   Teaching aids render the classroom presentations interesting andengaging.

      (ii)   Instruction has to be planned, implemented and evaluated in terms of learner needs.

      (iii)   The classroom is a learning space for informationprocessing.

      (iv)   That which is put into the classroom instruction ensures the quality of learning and learningoutcome.

      (v)   Optimize intended knowledge andskills.

      (vi)   Learning resources have to be effectively harnessed in order to accomplish instructionalobjectives.

Choose the correct answer from the code given below:

Code:

    (1)   (iii), (iv) and(vi)

    (2)   (ii), (iv), (v) and(vi)

    (3)   (i), (ii) and(v)

    (4)   (i), (ii) and(iii)

33. Distance education employs
1. computer
2. television
3. radio
4. smart board
Choose the correct option
    A) 1, 2 and 3
    B) 2, 3 and 4
    C) 1 and 2
    D) All of these

34. Advantage of e-learning: choose the most appropriate answer
    A) Quick to access
    B) Easy to use
    C) Flexible
    D) Time saving

35. Which of the following is not an example of real time distance education
    A) Tele-conferencing
    B) Web-based application
    C) CCTV monitors
    D) Virtual tours of historic sites

36. ADDIE is : choose the most appropriate answer
    A) Educational technology
    B) Educational sociology
    C) Instructional design
    D) Constructivism

37. In Gagne's hierarchy of learning, which one of the following will not be included in rule learning
    A) Discrimination learning
    B) Concept learning
    C) SR learning
    D) Problem-solving learning

38. Distance education is also called as
    A) Correspondence education
    B) Long term education
    C) Short term education
    D) Adult education

39. The main approach of instructional design is
    A) System analysis
    B) Cybernetic
    C) Training psychology
    D) All the above

40. What is the third process in ODLM
    A) Preparation of programme
    B) Planning
    C) Process of course design
    D) Pre-assumption about learner

41. The Dick and Carey model includes
    A) Formative assessment
    B) Summative assessment
    C) Revised instruction
    D) All of the above

42. How many steps are included in "Dick and Carey Model"
    A) 8
    B) 9
    C) 10
    D) 12

43. "U" in "ASSURE" model stands for
    A) Utilize media and material
    B) Unique medium and modeling
    C) Ultimate media support
    D) None of these

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
26	B	8.2.6
27	D	8.2.7
28	C	8.2.7
29	C	8.2.7
30	A	8.2.1
31	B	8.2.7
32	B	8.2.1
33	A	8.2.7
34	C	8.2.8
35	D	8.2.7
36	C	8.2.2
37	A	8.2.3
38	A	8.2.7
39	D	8.2.1
40	A	8.2.7
41	D	8.2.2
42	C	8.2.2
43	A	8.2.2

Sub Unit-3. [Emerging Trends in e learning]

44. Technique used for children with learning disabilities
    A) Computer accessibility
    B) Abbreviation expanders
    C) Science laboratory
    D) Frequency modulators

45. Tele conferencing is used for
    A) Group discussion
    B) Face to face discussion
    C) All of these
    D) None of these

46. Desirable behavior for an e-teacher: choose the most appropriate answer
    A) Maintaining silence in the classroom
    B) Guiding students
    C) Modeling ethical behaviours
    D) Using mobile and computer

47. Technology used for the visually impared
    A) Braille
    B) Text readers
    C) Screen magnifier
    D) All of these

48. Creative Commons means
    A) Copyright's ownership
    B) Non-profit organization
    C) Both of these
    D) None of these

49. Example of modern trends of e-learning
    A) Augmented reality
    B) Adaptive learning
    C) Gamification
    D) All of these

50. According to UNESCO, what is open educational resources?
    A) Released under an open license
    B) Released under restricted wide network
    C) Modules and softwares
    D) Released under secret channels

51. The term Lexicography is associated with
    A) Compilation of Encyclopedia

B) Compilation of Hand book

C) Compilation of Dictionaries

D) None of these

52. BERN CONVENTION (1886) is concerned with

   A) Translations

   B) Copyright

   C) Patent

   D) Standards

53. UNISIST is a

   A) Software

   B) A programme

   C) Welfare association

   D) Commission

54. IT Act 2000 came into force on-

   A) 17 October 2000

   B) 10 July 2000

   C) 15 August 2000

   D) 12 December 2000

55. Who is known as the father of modern media education

   A) Edgar Dale

   B) Flanders

   C) Erikson

   D) Charles Babbage

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
44	B	8.3.4
45	A	8.3.1
46	C	8.3.6
47	D	8.3.4
48	C	8.3.5
49	D	8.3.5
50	A	8.3.2
51	C	8.3.1, 8.3.6
52	B	8.3.1, 8.3.6
53	B	8.3.1, 8.3.6
54	A	8.3.1, 8.3.6
55	a	8.3.1, 8.3.6

Sub Unit-4. [Use of ICT in Evaluation, Administration and Research]

51. Which of the following is/are the tool(s) for offline assessments?
    A) Interview
    B) Inventory
    C) Check-list
    D) All of these

52. What is showcase e-portfolio?
    A) Development of quality video clips
    B) To judge learners' performance
    C) Recording of student's performance
    D) Both a and b

53. According to Lorenzo and Ittelson, e-portfolio means
    A) Digital collection of artifacts
    B) Complex collection of data
    C) Blended learning
    D) Electronic catalog

54. MIS means
    A) Management informative system
    B) Management information system
    C) Marged instruction surver
    D) Manage instructor system

55. What does internal administration include?
    A) Unified messaging
    B) Connectivity
    C) Video-conferencing
    D) None of these

56. Blended learning means
    A) Combination of conventional and e-learning system
    B) Broadcasting of total practice
    C) Carring out ICT based research
    D) Effective communication

57. WAIS means
   A) Wide Area Information Service
   B) Well And Intelligent Service
   C) World Access in Internet Server
   D) Wide Area Internet Scheme

58. Which of the following is not a type of e-portfolio
   A) Developmental e-portfolio
   B) Assistive e-portfolio
   C) Showcase e-portfolio
   D) Assessment e-portfolio

59. OPACs means
   A) Online Public Access Catelogue
   B) Online Public Access Capacity
   C) Online Profile Achiever Catelogue
   D) Online Prolific Access Catelogue

60. MOOC means
   A) Massive Open Online Cources
   B) Massive One Online Classes
   C) Massive Open Oral Cources
   D) Massive Open Online Clusters

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
51	D	8.4.3
52	D	8.4.1
53	A	8.4.1
54	B	8.4.3
55	A	8.4.2
56	A	8.4.2
57	A	8.4.2
58	B	8.4.1
59	A	8.4.3
60	A	8.4.3

UNIT 9 : Educational Management, Administration and Leadership

SUB UNIT – 1: Educational Management

1. A school supervisor has responsibility to
   a) Help the school in its development
   b) Observe the classroom teaching and suggest improvements if required
   c) Develop the teaching learning material
   d) All of the above

2. Which of the following is not the source of educational finance?
   a) Public funds
   b) Local bodies funds
   c) Education cess
   d) Relief fund

3. Which of the following is not the technique of supervisor?
   a) School visits
   b) Surprise visits
   c) Annual visits
   d) Excursion visits

4. The "father of scientific management approach'
   a) FW Taylor
   b) Henry Fayol
   c) St Etienne
   d) W Willson

5. The most appropriate approach for implementing an administrative model of curriculum is to focus on
   a) Hierarchy of staff
   b) Democratic values
   c) Participative culture
   d) Horizontal coordination

6. The most decentralised education system is in
   a) USA
   b) UK
   c) INDIA
   d) USSR

7. Which one of the following gives the various phases of the system approach in the correct sequence?
    a) Management, design and analysis
    b) Design, management and analysis
    c) Analysis, management and design
    d) Analysis, design and management

8. Three common approaches to educational planning are listed in four different sequences. Identify the one which proceeds from the most crude to the most rigorous.
    a) Cost benefit analysis, social demand and rate of returns
    b) Rate of returns, social demand and cost benefit analysis
    c) Social demand, rate of returns and cost benefit analysis
    d) Social demand, cost benefit analysis and rate of returns

9. School management and hospital management are
    a) Totally different
    b) Identical
    c) Different but share some common features
    d) To be treated as cognates

10. Preparation of the school time table falls under the function of
    a) Organising
    b) Planning
    c) Directing
    d) Reporting

11. A school system has worked out a number of vision statements as result of SWOT analysis. What is the most obvious activity which has to follow?
    a) Meetings with teachers and parents
    b) Taking student's views
    c) Developing work plans
    d) Deciding about who, what and how of the plans

12. The authoritative character is visualised in
    a) Demonstrative model
    b) Grass root model
    c) Administrative model
    d) System analysis model

13. The modern approach to management focuses on
    a) Organisational compliance
    b) Organisational concerns
    c) Organisational growth
    d) Supervision of managers

14. In which country's educational system, the idea of community college has been made popular?
    a) UK
    b) GERMANY
    c) USA
    d) AUSTRALIA

15. A comparison of vocational education in India and that of USA reveals that
    a) Vocational programme in USA is taken less seriously
    b) In India , there is no coordination between the academic and vocational programmes
    c) The history and development of vocational education in India has witnessed many ups and downs in comparison to USA
    d) The vocational programme in India is very popular in comparison to USA

16. From the point of view of educational administration, which of the following statement is correct?
    a) Completely centralised – USA
    b) Completely decentralised – UK
    c) Partly decentralised – Ireland
    d) Partly centralised and partly decentralised – India

17. In USA, higher education is controlled by
    a) The federal government
    b) Respective state government
    c) Private bodies and the state, both
    d) District authorities

18. In Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation, which of the following device will help in ensuring comprehensive nature of the evaluation?
    a) Focussing on cognitive areas of performance
    b) Including a number of evaluation tools for cognitive and non-cognitive areas
    c) Focussing on co-cognitive areas
    d) Involving a large number of expertise in test preparation

19. List the functions of educational supervision from the following
    1. Coordinating decision- making
    2. Effective negotiation
    3. Providing support
    4. Regulating managerial tasks
    5. Monitoring learning and development
    Codes:
    a) 1, 2, 3 and4
    b) 1, 3, 4 and 5
    c) 2, 3, 4 and 5
    d) 1, 2, 4 and 5

20. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of perspective planning?
    a) One plan for a period of 20 or 25 years
    b) Long term planning
    c) Long range targets set in advance
    d) Reviewing the long term plan, every year

21. Which combination of following characteristics, correctly describes the Bureaucratic Administration?
    1. Well-defined rules
    2. Established hierarchy
    3. Standard operating procedures
    4. Good interpersonal relationships
    5. Combined responsibility of completing works
    Codes:
    a) 1, 2 and 4
    b) 1, 2 and 5
    c) 2, 3 and 4
    d) 1, 2 and 3

22. Which of the following set of statements are relevant for describing teaching as a profession?
    1. Teaching profession has an organised body of knowledge
    2. Teaching profession implies a set of attitudes
    3. Duration of Teacher Training Programme is not a professional pre-requisite
    4. Teaching profession has its own code of moral ethics
    Codes:
    a) 2, 3 and 4
    b) 1, 3 and 4
    c) 1, 2 and 4
    d) 1, 2 and 3

23. 'Espirit De Corps' means-
   a. Team spirit
   b. Confidence of the player
   c. Spiritual upliftment
   d. None of these

24. The idea of POSDCORB was built on Fayol's
   a. 14 management principles
   b. 10 management principles
   c. All of the above
   d. None of these

25. PERT is developed by –
   a. Fayol and Boss
   b. Boss and Allen
   c. Boss and Allen and Hamilton
   d. Noneof these

26. PERT requires certain time estimates to be associated, with the completion of every activity i.e. optimistic time, most likely time and –
   a. Restricted time
   b. Pessimistic time
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of these

27. PERT stands for
   a. Progressive Evaluation Review Technique
   b. Programme Evaluation Review Technology
   c. Programme Evaluation Response Technique
   d. Programme Evaluation Review Technique

28. SWOT stands for-
   a. Struggle , weakness, optimism and targets
   b. Struggle , weakness, opportunities and theories
   c. Strength, weakness, opportunities and threats
   d. None of these

29. Scientific management is known as-
   a. SWOT analysis
   b. PERT
   c. POSDCORB
   d. Tylorism

30. Taylorism was initiated by-
    a. Frederick Winslow in 1915
    b. Fredrick Allen in 1992
    c. Frederick Winslow in 1911
    d. George Frederick in 1909

31. Who is regarded as 'the father of human relations theory'?
    a. Frederick Winslow
    b. Allen Hamilton
    c. Boss
    d. Elton Mayo

32. Hawthorne studies formed the basis for the rise of-
    a. SWOT
    b. PERT
    c. POSDCORB
    d. Human relation theory

33. Management is am-
    a. Art
    b. Science
    c. Profession
    d. All of these

34. In POSDCORB 'C' stands for
    a. Cooperation
    b. Collection
    c. Correlation
    d. Coordination

35. Who advocated bureaucratic theory
    a. Campbell
    b. Herzberg
    c. Fayol
    d. Max Weber

36. POSDCORB has been coined by-
    a. Taylor
    b. Reddin
    c. Martin Luther
    d. Luther Gullick

37. In CPM 'C' stands for
    a. Creative
    b. Cooperative
    c. Critical
    d. Concrete

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
1	D	9.1.1 , 9.1.2
2	D	9.1.1 , 9.1.2
3	D	9.1.1 , 9.1.2
4	A	9.1.9
5	A	9.1.10 , 9.1.11
6	A	9.1.10 , 9.1.11
7	D	9.1.7
8	C	9.1.7
9	C	9.1.1
10	B	9.1.1
11	C	9.1.8
12	C	9.1.10, 9.1.11, 9.1.12
13	B	9.1.13, 9.1.14, 9.1.15
14	C	9.1.1, 9.1.2
15	B	9.1.1, 9.1.2
16	D	9.1.1, 9.1.2
17	D	9.1.1, 9.1.2
18	B	9.1.1, 9.1.2, 9.1.7
19	C	9.1.1, 9.1.2
20	A	9.1.1, 9.1.2
21	B	9.1.11
22	C	9.1.7
23	A	9.1.1, 9.1.7
24	A	9.1.4
25	C	9.1.6
26	B	9.1.6
27	D	9.1.6
28	C	9.1.8
29	D	9.1.9
30	C	9.1.9
31	D	9.1.12
32	D	9.1.12
33	D	9.1.1
34	D	9.1.4
35	D	9.1.11
36	D	9.1.4
37	C	9.1.5

SUB UNIT 2: Leadership in Educational Administration

38. In situational leadership style, the emphasis is on
    a) Concern for task
    b) Concern for relationship
    c) Both a and b
    d) Neither a nor b

39. Which of the sets of statements gives acceptable difference between transactional and transformational leadership styles for strengthening the school system?
    1. In transactional leadership style, the leader goes with his/her own vision while in transformational style, the leader creates vision in others.
    2. Transactional style leader monitors while in the transformational style leader inspires.
    3. Transactional style leader promotes trust while the transformational style leader keeps strict vigil.
    4. In transactional leadership style, the leaders' personal traits are important while in transformational style, inter-relationships are important.
    5. The transactional leader monitors while the transformational leader guides.
    Codes:
    a) 1, 2, 3 and 5
    b) 2, 3, 4 and 5
    c) 1, 2, 4 and 5
    d) 1, 3, 2 and 4

40. In the long run, which leadership style is most effective?
    a) Autocratic
    b) Participative
    c) Transactional
    d) Transformational

41. For promoting effective leadership, which of the following theories has a greater potential?
    a) Great man theory
    b) Trait theory
    c) Transactional theory
    d) Transformational theory

42. Match the following:

List 1(Leaders of Modern Concepts of Educational Administration)	List 2 (Specific Theory Contributed)
A. Fredrick Winslow Taylor	1. Theory X and Theory Y
B. Elton Mayo	2. Management system
C. Rensis Likert	3. Scientific Management movement
D. Douglas Mc Gregor	4. Human relations movement
	5. SOAR Peak Performance model

Codes:

    A B C D
a) 1 2 4 3
b) 5 3 4 2
c) 3 4 2 1
d) 2 3 4 5

43. Which theory is based on the promise that-
    'leaders are born, not made'?
a. Value based leadership
b. Transformational theory of leadership
c. Trait theory
d. Transactional theory

44. Leader member exchange theory was initiated by –
    a. George Graen
b. Richerd Robert
c. Plato
d. Boss

45. Boss is right- is the feature of
    a. Instructional administration
    b. Authoritarian administration
    c. Democratic administration
    d. Laissez Faire administration

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
38	C	9.2.1, 9.2.2
39	C	9.2.3, 9.2.4
40	D	9.2.3
41	D	9.2.3
42	C	9.1.9, 9.1.7, 9.1.12, 9.2.1
43	C	9.2.2
44	A	9.2.13
45	B	9.2.1

SUB UNIT 3: **Quality in Education**

46. The book 'Management Break Through' was written by-
    a. Joseph Green
    b. Walter Scott
    c. Edward Deming
    d. Joseph Juran

47. Who is marked as the founding father of quality
    a. Edward Deming
    b. Walter Shewart
    c. Joseph Gren
    d. Boss

48. In which of the following quality type, emphasis is less on the teachers that create pressure
    a. Pedagogy
    b. Syllabus
    c. Curriculum
    d. None of these

49. Which of the following is an instrument to National Human Resource Development
    a. Quality
    b. Reforms
    c. Teachers
    d. Society

50. In which of the following sector India still faces challenges in providing quality for all children
    a. Early childhood development programme
    b. Elementary education
    c. Secondary education
    d. University education

51. The major challenge in global education in Indian perspectives
    a. Lack of teacher
    b. Lack of funding
    c. Lack of learning materials
    d. Lack of students

52. Educational quality control begins with
    a. School standards
    b. Guidance
    c. Inspection
    d. None of these

53. Which commission acted for ICT enforcement-
    a. Kothari commission
    b. Mudalior commission
    c. Hertog committee
    d. National knowledge commission

54. Most prominent feature of quality control-
    a. New policy formation
    b. Big budgets sanction
    c. Set benchmarks to attain good
    d. None of these

55. The aim of JIT s is to eliminate
    a. Time wastage
    b. Money wastage
    c. Labour wastage
    d. All of these

56. Which among the following is a Pull Type Signaling System
    a. JIT
    b. Kanban
    c. All of these
    d. None of these

57. PDCA stands for-
    a. Plan , Do, Quick, Act
    b. Plan , Do, Check, Act
    c. Plan , Do, Control, Act
    d. Plan , Do, Collect, Act

58. Deming argued that quality problems are due to
    a. Management
    b. Method
    c. Machine
    d. Material

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
46	D	9.3.3 , 9.4.1
47	A	9.3.9
48	A	9.3.3
49	A	9.3.3
50	A	9.3.3
51	C	9.3.2
52	A	9.3.4
53	D	9.3.3
54	C	9.3.4
55	D	9.4.4
56	C	9.4.4
57	B	9.3.8, 9.3.9
58	A	9.3.9

SUB UNIT 4: **Change Management**

59. Planned change means-
    a. Vocational change
    b. Economic change
    c. Leader change
    d. Strategic change

60. Which of the following theory is developed by Lerry E Greiner?
    a. JIT
    b. Poka Yoke
    c. Cost effective analysis
    d. Organisational development theory

61. Organisational management of change was first established by-
    a. C K Prahlad
    b. Shewart
    c. Deming
    d. Kurt Lewin

62. Steps of Lewin Model of Change-
    a. Unfreeze, moving, refreeze
    b. Freeze, change, refreeze
    c. Unfreeze, refreeze, change
    d. Freeze, refreeze, change

63. JIT model first implemented by-
    a. Ford company
    b. Reliance smart company
    c. Toyota company
    d. Jaguar company

64. Who is referred to as a father of JIT model-
    a. C K Prahlad
    b. Shewart
    c. Taiichi Ohno
    d. Deming

65. The word Poka Yoke was developed by-
    a. Sherlin
    b. Shigeo Shingo
    c. Shewart
    d. Deming

66. In which analysis both cost and consequence are considered-
    a. Cost benefit analysis
    b. Cost effective analysis
    c. Both of these
    d. None of these

67. NAAC is an autonomous, under the agency of
    a. AICTE
    b. CSIR
    c. ICSSR
    d. UGC

68. Quality Control of India was setup as an autonomous body in
    a. 1988
    b. 1991
    c. 1997
    d. 1999

69. Who appoints the chairman of Quality Control of India-
    a. President of India
    b. Members of QCI
    c. Prime Minister of India
    d. Governor of India

70. What is the major significance of INQAAHE?
    a. Quality checking
    b. Cost benefit analysis
    c. Cost effective analysis
    d. Practice of quality assurance
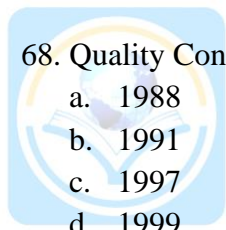
Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
59	D	9.4.1 , 9.4.2
60	D	9.4.1 , 9.4.2
61	D	9.4.1 , 9.4.2
62	A	9.4.3
63	C	9.4.4
64	C	9.4.4
65	B	9.4.5
66	B	9.4.8
67	D	9.4.9
68	C	9.4.11
69	C	9.4.11
70	D	9.4.12

Unit -10: Inclusive Education
Sub Unit-1. [Inclusive Education]

1. According to Rehabilitation Council of India, teacher-pupil ration in teaching for the visually impaired children in a integrated education programme is
   A. 1: 10
   B. 1: 8
   C. 1: 6
   D. 1: 1

2. In List-I the mane of the National and International Acts, Declarations are given and in List-II yea4 regarding the Declarations and Acts are given. Match the List-I with ListII in correct order:

List-I	List-II
(a) International Year of the Disable People (IYDP)	(i) 1990
(b) World Conference on Education for All (EFA)	(ii) 1995
(c) Pupil with Disabilities Act (PWD)	(iii) 1981
(d) Rehabilitation Council of India Act (RCI)	(iv) 1986

   Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(v)
B.	(iii)	(ii)	(vi)	(i)
C.	(iv)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)
D.	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)

3. "There are three preventive activities, received from public regarding mentally retarded children." Which of the following is incorrect one?
   A. Providing necessary advertisement through National Institute for Mentally Retarded Children.
   B. Dissemination of available knowledge on ecology of mentally retarded through public etc.
   C. To bring together the parents and the interested person or public to mobilize their efforts to channelize funds and family.
   D. Strengthening National level organizations to coordinate and disseminate the efforts.

4. The children with disabilities studying along with normal children in a least restrictive environment programme assisted by a resource teacher is known as
   A. Special School Programme
   B. Integrated Education Programme
   C. Inclusive Education Programme
   D. None of the above

5. Legal Blindness is defined as
   A. 20/180 visual acuity in the better eye after best correction
   B. 20/70 visual acuity in the better eye after best correction
   C. 20/200 visual acuity in the better eye after best correction
   D. 20/100 visual acuity in the better eye after best correction

6. Apex body for the hearing impaired in India is A.Teacher training centre of little flower convent
   B. Rehabilitation Council of India
   C. The All India Institute of Speech and Hearing
   D. Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped

7. The most important challenge in Rehabilitation intervention programme is A.Maintaining the full mobility or range of movement of the joints.
   B. Improving the muscle power in the affected limbs.
   C. Restoring the function of the affected limbs by appropriate training.
   D. Providing splints or calipers if needed.

8. Match the following List-I with List-II in correct order:

   List-I   List-II
   (a) Weakness of one half of body   (i) Monopolegia
   (b) Weakness of one limb   (ii) Paraplegia
   (c) weakness of all four limbs including trunk   (iii) Quadriple
   (d) Weakness of both lower limbs   (iv) Diabetic

   Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(v)
(2)	(iii)	(i)	(vi)	(ii)
(3)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(v)
(4)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)

9. Sign language is a
   (A) proper language
   (B) proper script
   (C) dialect
   (D) language without grammar

10. Education intervention for hearing impaired children involve
   (A) Language development
   (B) Curriculum adaptation
   (C) Concept development
   (D) All the above

11. Oralism is
   (A) Oral speech
   (B) Multisensory cueing
   (C) Oral mode of auditory training
   (D) ability to talk comfortably

12. Who established the first school to educate the mentally retarded children?
   A) Terman
   B) Sguin
   C) Gardner
   D) Binet

13. Ability of a child to perceive a total picture or object when actually a part is displayed/shown is   called:

       A) Form constancy

       B) Visual closure

       C) Visual scanning

       D) Binet

14. At which decibel level, exposure for a prolonged period of time is risky for human hearing ability?

       A) 85   B) 45

       C) 70   D) 60

15. Which one of the following statements is correct?

     A) A gifted child may be creative also

     B) Creativity implies giftedness

     C) Giftedness and creativity are related concepts

     D) Creativity has nothing to do with giftedness

16. Read the following statements carefully:

    Assertion (A): Delinquency is intimately connected with juvenile stage.

    Reason (R): Delinquency is caused by genetic factors only.

  Choose the correct answer

        A) Both (A) and (B) are correct

        B) Both (A) and (B) are incorrect

        C) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct

        D) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct

17. Which of the following is not the best way of addressing the needs of gifted children?

     (A) Skipping grades

     (B) Enrichment programmers

     (C) Special classes

     (D) Brainstorming sessions

18. Which of the following is not a method of identifying low vision children?

     (A) Performance tests

     (B) Classroom observation

     (C) Ophthalmological examination

     (D) Visual screening

19. A mildly deaf child has a hearing loss of:

(A) (1) 26 - 54 decibels

(B) (2) 55 - 69 decibels

(C) (3) 70 - 85 decibels

(D) (4) 90 or more decibels

20. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of children with disability?

A) Delayed spoken language development

B) Poor spatial orientation

C) Low intelligence quotient

D) Difficulty in judging relationships

21. The causes of juvenile delinquency include:

a) Poor home environment

b) Company of antisocial groups

c) Genetic disorder

d) Poverty Codes:
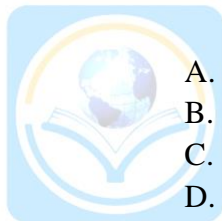
A. (a) and (d)

B. (b) and (c)

C. (a) and (c)

D. (a) and (b)

22. Match the items of Set-I (names of organizations) with their functions/relations given in SetII. Answer by choosing the correct code:

Set – I   Set – II

(a) NIVH   (i) Statutory Body for Teacher Education

(b) RCI   (ii) Vested with function of organizing refresher courses for University and College Teachers.

(c) NCTE   (iii) Statutory Body for Teacher Education for children with special needs.

(d) HRDC   (iv) Provides education to visually challenged children. (v) National Commission   for Teacher Education.

                   (vi) Conducts Research for Rural Development.

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	(iv)	(iii)	(v)	(vi)
(2)	(iv)	(ii)	(vi)	(v)
(3)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(vi)
(4)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii

23. Which of the following interventions for the gifted is most appropriate?

(A) Enrichment while in a regular class.

(B) Separation from other children into special schools for the gifted.

(C) Subgrouping of the children.

(D) Acceleration through double promotion.

24. Which of the following is not an element of inclusive education?

A. Regard for diversity

B. Special class placement

C. Zero rejection

D. Collaboration

25. In which of the following areas do deaf children tend to show relative inferiority as compared to hearing children?

A. Language development

B. Socio-emotional development

C. Personal and Social adjustment

D. Academic progress

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        A) Enrichment while in a regular class.
        B) Separation from other children into special schools for the gifted.
        C) Subgrouping of the children.
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        B) Special class placement
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        D) Collaboration

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   (A) Language development
   (B) Socio-emotional development
   (C) Personal and Social adjustment
   (D) Academic progress

29. Muscular dystrophy is a
   (E) Neuromuscular diseases presenting as a weakening of the muscle.
   (F) Degenerative neuromuscular disease.
   (G) Neural tube defect caused by failure of spinal column.
   (H) Traumatic brain injury.

30. Which of the following is not an element of Inclusive education?
(A) Regard for diversity
(B) Zero rejection
(C) Collaboration
(D) Special class placements

31. Autosomal disorders are those
   (A) Resulting from a defect with 23rd pair of chromosomes and involves a pinched Xchromosome.
   (B) Resulting from a defect in the 22nd pairs of chromosomes that are not related to gender.
   (C) Resulting from a defect due to chronic genetic disorder.
   (D) Resulting from an inherited metabolic disorder.

32. One of the causes of visual impairment has been observed to be deficiency of

    A.   Vitamin A

    B.   Vitamin B

    C.   Vitamin C Vitamin D

33. In the two lists given below, List I consists of terms defining impairments ordeviations, while List II indicates the resultant conditions. Match the two listsandchoose the correct answer from the code givenbelow.

Set-I	Set-II
(Term defining impairment and deviation)	(Resultant conditions)
a) MentalRetardation	i)Inability to writecoherently
b) Disgraphia	ii)Indulgence inantisocial acts whichare punishable in nature
c) Deafness	iii)Fragile Xsyndrome
d) Delinquency	iv) Germanmeasles
	v) Degenerative neuromusculardisease

    Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(v)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)
(B)	(i)	(iii)	(vi)	(ii)
(C)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)
(D)	(iv)	(v)	(iii)	(i)

34. In the two lists given below, List I consists of terms used in the context of visual impairment, while List II provides description of these terms. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the code given below.

    (a)   Normal visual acuity   (i)Refers to a person with acuity below 20/200

    (b)   Low vision   (ii)Related to damage or dysfunction of parts of the brain responsible for visual functioning

    (c)   Blind inlegalterms   (iii) Measured by how accurately a person can see a

    (d)   Cortical visual impairment (iv) Refers to a person having visual acuity between

                    20/70 and 20/200 in the better eye after correction

                    (v) Hereditary disorder, causing degeneration of retina

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
B.	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(v)
C.	(vi)	(ii)	(i)	(v)
D.	(i)	(iv)	(iii)	(v)

35. Which of the following sets indicates the three major types of cerebral palsy?
   A. Congenital anomaly, Seizures andMeninges
   B. Spastic, Athetoid andAtaxic
   C. Congenital anomaly, Seizures andAtaxic
   D. Congenital anomaly, Seizures andAthetoid

36. Which of the following statements is least appropriate for Inclusion?
   A. All students receive education in their neighborhoods school
   B. Placements are age and grade appropriate
   C. Special education supports exist within the general education class
   D. Specialists and special teachers work as separate groups

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
1	B	10.1.1
2	C	10.1.4
3	A	10.1.2 / 10.3.4
4	B	10.1.1
5	C	10.1.2
6	D	10.1.2
7	A	10.1.4
8	B	10.1.2
9	A	10.1.1
10	D	10.1.2
11	C	10.1.2
12	B	10.1.2
13	B	10.1.2
14	A	10.1.2
15	A	10.1.2
16	B	10.1.2
17	A	10.1.2
18	A	10.1.2
19	A	10.1.2
20	C	10.1.1
21	D	10.1.2
22	A	10.1.4
23	B	10.1.2
24	B	10.1.1
25	D	10.1.2
26	C	10.1.2
27	B	10.1.1
28	D	10.1.2
29	A	10.1.2
30	C	10.1.2
31	D	10.1.2
32	C	10.1.2
33	D	10.1.2 / 10.3.4
34	A	10.1.2
35	A	10.1.2
36	C	10.1.1

Sub Unit-2. [Concept of Impairment, Disability and Handicap]

37. When an individual with multiple cognitive disabilities has extraordinary proficiency in one isolated skill, this is known as?

(A)   Reunman syndrome

(C) Intellectual Isolation

(B)   Asperger Ability

(D) Savant syndrome

38. Multiple sclerosis is a

(A) Degenerative neuromuscular disease and is not infectious.

(B) Neuromuscular disease presenting as a weakening of the muscles.

(C) Neural tube defect caused by failure of spinal column to properly seal around the spinal cord.

(D) Brain injury caused by severe trauma to the head that results in lasting physical and cognitive impairments.

39. Rorscharch Ink Blot Test is an example of –

A. Projective technique

B. Interview

C. Sociometry

D. observation

40. Rorscharch's Projective technique measured

A. Unconscious intentions

B. Conscious desire

C. Dreams

D. misearies

41. Which one of the following tools is easy to construct and use

A. Questionnaire

B. Rating scale

C. Check-list

D. Cumulative record

42. Which methods are too useful for the disabled learners

A. Assistive technologies

B. Adaptive methods

C. Classroom teaching

D. Both A and B

43. Which of the following factors generate high school readiness-
   A. Classroom environment
   B. Curriculum
   C. Mid day meal
   D. Socio-economic status of family

44. inclusive school facilities should be
   A. Child-centric
   B. strict
   C. Rigid
   D. Autocratic

45. School readiness is-
   A. Social process
   B. Emotional process
   C. Interactive process
   D. Regular process

46. Which of the following model is also known as Push In Model
   A. Full Inclusion Model
   B. Micro-teaching model
   C. Internship model
   D. Resource model

47. Team Teaching model helps the children with disabilities, in building
   A. Self confidence
   B. Self esteem
   C. Self reliance
   D. All of these

48. Which of the following is not considered as a learning disability
   A. ADHD
   B. Dysphasia
   C. Dyslexia
   D. Dysgraphia

49. Difficulty in language and communication learning disabilities are caused in
   A. ADHD
   B. Dysphasia
   C. Dyslexia
   D. Dysgraphia

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
37	D	10.2.3
38	B	10.2.5
39	A	10.2.1
40	A	10.2.1
41	C	10.2.1
42	D	10.2.1, 10.2.2
43	A	10.2.1, 10.2.2
44	A	10.2.1, 10.2.2
45	C	10.2.3
46	A	10.2.1
47	D	10.2.4
48	A	10.2.5
49	B	10.2.4

Sub Unit- 3. [Planning and Management of Inclusive Classrooms]

50. Which of the following features seem to be least relevant in the context of studentswith learning disabilities?

    (1) Problems in impulsecontrol

    (2) Problems related to short or long-termmemory

    (3) Problems related to sustainingattention

    (4) Problems related to punctuality in attending theclass

51. High level of parental involvement helps in

    A. Positive attitude towards school

    B. Emotional involvement

    C. Academic performance improvement

    D. All of these

52. remedial teaching is based upon

    A. Diagnosis of student's learning

    B. To assess causes of difficulty

    C. Plan for further teaching

    D. All of these

53. UDL means

    A. Universal Design for Learning

    B. Universal Destination for Learning

    C. Universal Demand for Learning

    D. Universal Design for Learner

54. Using technology is an

    A. Instructional practice

    B. Educational strategy

    C. Educational process

    D. Educational demand

55. INSET means

    A. In-Service Education and Training

    B. In-Service Education and Teaching

    C. Institutional Education and Training

    D. In-Service Ecology and Training

56. Sign language interpreters are for
  A. Visual impaired
  B. Deaf
  C. Slow learners
  D. Drop outs

57. Which of the following tests is not a test for measuring anxiety
  A. STAI
  B. SCAT
  C. BIDR
  D. CSAI

58. Which of the following tests is used to measure aggression
  A. SCAT
  B. BIDR
  C. GEQ questionnaire
  D. AMI

59. Disorientation occurs in
  A. Organic brain syndrome
  B. Schizophrenia
  C. Depression
  D. Mania

60. Lucid interval is seen in
  A. Encephalitis
  B. Insanity
  C. Wernicke's encephalopathy
  D. Tertiary syphilis

61. A characteristic of sub cortical dementia is
  A. Memory loss
  B. Dyslexia
  C. Aphasia
  D. Tactile Agnosia

62. All of the following are subtests of a verbal Weshsler scale, except
   A. Arithmetic
   B. Digit-span
   C. Vocabulary
   D. Picture arrangement

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
50	A	10.3.2
51	D	10.3.4
52	D	10.3.2
53	A	10.3.2
54	A	10.3.3
55	A	10.3.2
56	B	10.3.2
57	C	10.3.2, 10.3.1
58	B	10.3.2, 10.2.4
59	A	10.3.2, 10.2.3
60	A	10.3.2, 10.2.3
61	A	10.3.2, 10.2.3
62	D	10.3.3

Sub Unit-4. [Planning and Management of Inclusive Classrooms]

63. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan came in
    A. 2000
    B. 2003
    C. 2001
    D. 2004

64. The project, Integrated Education for Disabled was launched in
    A. 1987
    B. 1998
    C. 1990
    D. 1986

65. The national Policy of Education came in the year
    A. 1965
    B. 1957
    C. 1968
    D. 1979

66. Which article of the Indian Constitution states that no citizen shall be denied to admission in the school?
    A. Article 14
    B. Article 45
    C. Article 29
    D. Article 30

67. Action Plan for Children and Youth with Disabilities, came in the year
    A. 2005
    B. 2006
    C. 2009
    D. 2010

68. Which type of learning resource would be helpful for disabled people?
    A. Braille system
    B. Digital library
    C. Visual resources
    D. All of these

69. Which country has low EDI?
    A. Japan
    B. Koria
    C. Ghana
    D. India

70. What is the rank of India in EDI?
    A. 104
    B. 105
    C. 108
    D. 110

71. Attitudinal barrier arises due to
    A. Lack of awareness
    B. Narrow mindedness
    C. Ego
    D. All of these

72. Special Education Courses are controlled by
    A. Special Education Council of India
    B. NCTE
    C. RCI
    D. Medical Council of India

73. National Knowledge Commission is headed by
    A. Sam Pitroda
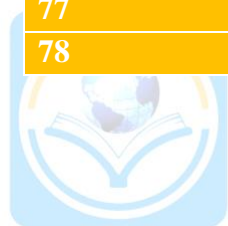   B. Prativa Patel
    C. Summad Ansari
    D. Joinul Abbas

74. DPEP was started in
    A. 1991
    B. 1994
    C. 1996
    D. 1997

75. Education falls under the
    A. Concurrent list
    B. Fundamental rights
    C. State list
    D. All of these

76. What is the purpose of a Manifestation Determination Hearing?
    A. To better understand the nature of a student's disability
    B. To ensure a student's needs are being met according to the law
    C. To ascertain whether a student's bad behaviour is caused by the disability
    D. To determine if the IEP was followed

77. IEP must be based on
    A. The student's needs
    B. Pre-existing programme
    C. Service available in the area
    D. Recommendations of higher authority

78. Under IDEA, students can qualify to receive services if they demonstrate a disability in one of 13 specific categories. Which if the following is not one of the categories?
    A. Emotional disturbance
    B. Other health impairment
    C. Orthopaedic impairment
    D. Severe asthma

Answer Table With Reference

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
63	C	10.4.2 , 10.4.3 , 10.4.4
64	A	10.4.2 , 10.4.3 , 10.4.4
65	C	10.4.2 , 10.4.4
66	C	10.4.2 , 10.4.3 ,
67	A	10.4.2 , 10.4.3 , 10.4.4
68	D	10.4.2 , 10.4.3 , 10.4.4
69	D	10.4.2 , 10.4.4
70	B	10.4.2 , 10.4.3 , 10.4.4
71	D	10.4.1
72	C	10.4.2 , 10.4.3 , 10.4.4
73	A	10.4.2 , 10.4.3 , 10.4.4
74	B	10.4.2 , 10.4.3 , 10.4.4
75	A	10.4.2, 10.4.4
76	C	10.4.2 , 10.4.3 , 10.4.4
77	A	10.4.2, 10.4.4
78	D	10.4.2 , 10.4.4