

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE, PATTAMUNDAI, KENDRAPARA

QUESTION BANK

B.A. EDUCATION (1st Year)

CORE -1 EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY

MCQ

1. The literal meaning of philosophy is
 - (a) Love of Wisdom
 - (b) Love of Knowledge
 - (c) Love of truth
 - (d) Love of God
2. The word philosophy comes from the word philo-sophia which is
 - (a) Latinword
 - (b) Greek word
 - (c) Celtic word
 - (d) Roman Word
3. The nature of philosophy can be explained as
 - (a) Critical
 - (b) Synthetic
 - (c) Comprehensive
 - (d) All of the above
4. Education is the dynamic side of
 - (a) Psychology
 - (b) Sociology
 - (c) Philosophy
 - (d) Literature
5. There is interaction between Philosophy and education, either without the other is
 - (a) Incomplete and unserviceable.
 - (b) Complete and whole
 - (c) Functional and efficient
 - (d) Purposeful
6. Philosophy asks and answers various questions pertaining to the whole field of
 - (a) Physical science
 - (b) Education

(c) Environment

(d) Sociology

7. All Great philosophers of the world have also been

(a) Great leaders

(b) Great speaker

(c) Great educators

(d) Great healer

8. The scope of educational philosophy is directly concerned with the

(a)Educational evaluation

(b)Primary education

(c) Concept of education

(d) Problems of education

9. The scope of philosophy of education is formed by

(a) The belief of the society

(b) The educational values.

(c) The political principles

(d) Values of the people

10. Aims of education are relative to

(a) Aim of religion

(b) Aim of teacher

(c) Aim of life

(d) Aim of government

11. The branch of philosophy which deals with knowledge is called

a) Epistemology

b) Axiology

c) Metaphysics

d) Sociology

12. Which of the following statements is correct?

(a) Education is an art

(b) Education is a science

(c) It is neither an art nor science

(d) It is an art and a science

13. The ultimate human values are the nature of

(a) Spiritual

(b) Intellectual

(c) Physical

(d) None of the above

14. The intimacy between philosophy and religion can be seen in the field of

(a) Values

(b) Goals of Life

(c) Aims of knowledge

(d) All of the above

15. The nature of philosophy can be explained as

(a) Physical science

(b) Life science

(c) Universal science

(d) None of the above

16 . Philosophical thinking is characterized by

(a) Philosophical result

(b) Philosophical effect

(c) Philosophical conclusion

(d) All of the above

17. Which of the following does not pertain to intellectual development aim of education?

(a) Spiritual development

(b) Cultivation of intelligence

(c) Training and formation of mind

(d) Development of cognitive power

18. Knowledge arising out of similar cognition or perception is known as

(a) Inference

(b) Testimony

(c) Perception

(d) Comparison

19. Philosophy of education is a field of

a) Applied philosophy

b) Pure philosophy

c) Natural philosophy

d) Social philosophy

20. Which is not the nature of philosophy?

(a) Science of knowledge

(b) Totality of man's creative ideas

(c) Planned attempt on search of truth

(d) Collective ensemble of various viewpoints

21. On what is based the need for teaching philosophy of education

(a) Individual difference

(b) Different teaching method

(c) Diverse education system

(d) Different philosophies express different aspects of Education

22. The aim of education for harmonious development of the child means
- (a) Development of all the qualities of the mind to the maximum possible extent.
 - (b) Development of a sound mind in a sound body.
 - (c) Development of physical, mental and moral potentialities of the child.
 - (d) Development of the adjustment capacities of the child

23. What is development of human potentialities in education?

- (a) Individual aim
- (b) Social aim
- (c) Individual as well as social aim
- (d) Specific aim.

24. The philosophical methods include

- (a) Induction
- (b) Dialectical
- (c) Deduction`
- (d) All of the above

25. The most important trait of philosophy is

- (a) Analysis
- (b) Criticism
- (c) Synthesis
- (d) Scrutiny

26. Philosophers are “Those who are lovers of the vision of truth”. This was said by

- (a) Plato
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) Socrates
- (d) Emmanuel Kant

27. Which is the first school for the child’s education?

- (a) Family
- (b) Society
- (c) Friend
- (d) School

28. Philosophy is concerned with

- (a) Knowledge
- (b) Truth
- (c) Values
- (d) All of the above

29. Philosophy and education are

- (a) Different in all aspect
- (b) Like two sides of the same coin

- (c) Deals in different goals
 - (d) Separate field of knowledge
30. Philosophy enquires into the nature of
- (a) Physical Sciences
 - (b) Human soul
 - (c) Material world
 - (d) Environment
31. Philosophy is the interpretation of
- (a) Life, its value and meaning
 - (b) Subconscious mind
 - (c) Financial viability
 - (b) Affairs of state
32. The art of education will never attain complete clearness in itself without
- (a) History of human
 - (b) Philosophy.
 - (c) Literature
 - (d) Psychology
33. The scope of philosophy of education is formed by the
- (a) Social aims
 - (b) Individual aims
 - (c) Educational values.
 - (d) Justice and equality
34. Philosophy of education is the criticism of the
- (a) General theory of education
 - (b) Synthesis of educational values
 - (c) Critical evaluation of educational theories
 - (d) All of the above
35. According to Spencer, only a true philosopher may give practical shape to
- (a) Education.
 - (b) Business
 - (c) Management
 - (d) Environment
36. Philosophy emphasizes that instructional techniques must recognize
- (a) Parents demand
 - (b) The capacities of children.
 - (c) Available resources
 - (d) Teachers significance
37. Method of teaching is to fulfill the aims of education and life. This is determined by

- (a) Humanities
- b) Literature
- (d) Social sciences
- (d) Philosophy

38. Philosophy sets the goal of life and who provides the means for its achievements?

- (a) Management
- (b) Education
- (c) Theology
- (d) Cosmology

39. Philosophical activity is concerned with

- (a) Thinking
- (b) Criticizing
- (c) Synthesizing
- (d) All of the above

40. Philosophy is concerned with everything as

- (a) A universal science.
- (b) Independent studies
- (c) Separate knowledge
- (d) None of the above

FILL IN THE BLANKS (1 MARK)

1. Literally the term philosophy means-----.
2. Philosophical activity is concerned with-----.
3. Education is a -----process.
4. Metaphysics is the study of -----.
5. Epistemology is the study of -----.
6. Axiology is the study of -----.
7. ----- is the first school for a child's education.
8. -----was the supporter of Naturalism in Education.

9. ----- raised the slogan "Back to Nature".
10. -----said, "Reverse the usual practice and you will almost always do right.
11. ----- branch of philosophy deals with knowledge, its structure, method and validity.
12. -----school maintained: "Natural impulses of the child are of great importance and are good in themselves".
13. -----branch of philosophy examines issues pertaining to the nature of "reality".
14. ----- school of philosophy of education advocated Project method of teaching.
15. ----- is the most widely accepted method of education, according to the pragmatists.
16. Project method of teaching is an outstanding contribution of----- school.
17. -----school believes that all knowledge comes through the senses.
18. -----emphasized that education should be a social process.
19. According to ----- philosophy of education, childhood is something desirable for its own sake and children should be children.

20. John Dewey was a-----.
21. From -----to-----is teaching through deductive method.
22. -----is the main centre of informal education.
23. -----is the first school for a child's education.
24. -----has propounded idealism in education.
25. -----has propounded pragmatism in education.
26. -----has propounded naturalism in education.
27. ----- emphasised realization of Truth, Beauty and Goodness as the aims of education.
28. Vivekananda's philosophy of life was derived from-----.
29. -----is the founder of Jainism philosophy.
30. -----is the founder of Buddhist philosophy.
31. -----is the centre of informal education.
32. Philosophy is a comprehensive synthetic science, has been maintained by----
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33. -----said this: - "By education I mean drawing out of the best, man and child- body, mind and spirit".
34. Tagore is the first Nobel Prize winner for his work in-----.

35. Rabindranath Tagore started his school at Shantiniketan with five teachers and five students in the year -----.
36. Gandhi asserted that education should be-----centered.
37. Education without character and character devoid of purity would be of no good "is said by-----.
38. The definition of education "Education is the manifestation of perfection already in man" was given by-----.
39. "Teaching is not for everybody. Only the pure at heart can become teachers." Is the saying by-----.
40. Aurobindo Ghosh –the nationalist was born in the year -----.
41. The false knowledge according to Sankhya is known as-----.
42. The self in Sankhya philosophy is known as-----.
43. "Philosophy and Education are two sides of the same coin" is said by-----.
44. ----- branch of philosophy examines issues pertaining to the nature of "reality".
45. Buddhism admitted -----causes of Karma.
46. According to Buddhism-----is the cause of all misery.
47. The plurality theory of self in Indian philosophy has been supported by-----

48. The most important theory of self in Indian philosophy has been advanced by-----.
49. The knowledge of a thing by means of Hetu, according to Jain's is known as--
-----.
50. The most important element in the Jain theory of pramanas is-----.

VERY SHORT QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. What is philosophy?
2. What does the individual aim of education imply?
3. What does the social aim of education imply?
4. What is teaching through deductive method?
5. What is teaching through inductive method?
6. What is the goal of education according to Idealism?
7. What is western school of philosophy?
8. What is education in a narrow sense?
9. What is the wider meaning of education?
10. What are the branches of philosophy?
11. What do you mean by aims of education?
12. What is the concept of idealism?

13. What is the concept of naturalism?
14. What is the concept of pragmatism?
15. What is Advaita Vedanta philosophy?
16. What is goal of life as per Vedanta?
17. What is Buddhist education philosophy?
18. What is the main teaching of Jain philosophy?
19. What education in broader term means?
20. Write two methods of teaching of idealistic philosophy.
21. Write two methods of teaching of naturalistic philosophy.
22. Write two methods of teaching of pragmatistic philosophy.
23. List out two characteristics of Indian Philosophy.
24. What is naturalism in education?
25. Write two functions of philosophy in relation to education.
26. List two nature of philosophy.
27. Write two aims of education of idealistic school.
28. Write two aims of education of naturalistic school.
29. Write two aims of education of pragmatist school.
30. Write two aims of education of Vedanta philosophy.

31. Write two aims of education of Sankhya philosophy.
32. Write two aims of education of Buddhism philosophy.
33. Write two aims of education of Jainism philosophy.
34. Name two books written by Mahatama Gandhi.
35. Name two books written by John Dewey.
36. Name two books written by Rabindranath Tagore.
37. What do you mean by curriculum?
38. Write two features of values in Buddhist philosophy.
39. Write two features of curriculum in Buddhist philosophy.
40. Write two features of curriculum in Jain philosophy.
41. Write two methods of teaching of Vedanta philosophy.
42. Write two methods of teaching of Samkhya philosophy.
43. Write two methods of teaching of Buddhist philosophy.
44. Write two methods of teaching of Jain philosophy.
45. What are the aims of education according to Sri Aurobindo.
46. Write two criticism of idealistic philosophy.
47. Write two criticism of naturalistic philosophy.
48. Write two criticism of pragmatistic philosophy.

49. Give critical points of evaluation of Gandhiji's educational curriculum.
50. Write two educational philosophies of Rabindra Nath Tagore.

SHORT QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

1. What is the nature of educational philosophy?
2. What is the western school of philosophy?
3. Write a short note on Sankhya philosophy.
4. What are the branches of philosophy?
5. Write the etymological meaning of education.
6. What are the sources of knowledge in Buddhist philosophy?
7. Write a short note on Vedanta philosophy.
8. Write a short note on Buddhism philosophy.
9. Write a short note on Jainism philosophy.
10. What is education according to Rabindranath Tagore?
11. What are the main ideas of Plato?
12. What are the main ideas of Dewey?
13. What are the main ideas of Gopabandhu Das?
14. What are the main ideas of Gandhi?
15. What are the main ideas of Rabindranath Tagore?

16. What are the main ideas of Sri Aurobindo?
17. Write a short note on idealism.
18. Write a short note on naturalism.
19. Write a short note on pragmatism.
20. Write down the difference between purusha and prakriti?
21. What are the three gunas?
22. What is education according to Mahatama Gandhi?
23. What is education according to Rabindranath Tagore?
24. What is education according to Gopabandhu Das?
25. What is education according to Aurobindo?
26. Write a short note on the educational philosophy of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh.
27. Write a short note on the educational philosophy of Plato.
28. Write a short note on the educational philosophy of John Dewey.
29. Write a short note on the educational philosophy of Gopabandhu Das.
30. Write a short note on the educational philosophy of Gandhiji.
31. Write a short note on the educational philosophy of Sri Rabindranath Tagore.
32. Highlight some aim of education of Sankhya philosophy.
33. Highlight the aim of education of Vedanta philosophy.

34. Highlight the aim of education of Buddhism philosophy.
35. Highlight the aim of education of Jainism philosophy.
36. What are the methods of teaching in Sankhya philosophy?
37. What are the methods of teaching in Vedanta philosophy?
38. What are the methods of teaching in Buddhism philosophy?
39. What are the methods of teaching in Jainism philosophy?
40. Write a short note on discipline in naturalistic philosophy.
41. Write a short note on discipline in idealistic philosophy.
42. Write a short note on discipline in pragmatistic philosophy.
43. List two social aims of education.
44. List two individual aims of education.
45. Write two characteristics of Indian philosophy.
46. Write two characteristics of western philosophy.
47. Write the concept of reality in Vedanta philosophy.
48. Give a short account of values in Buddhist philosophy.
49. Give a short account of curriculum in Buddhist philosophy.
50. Write the concept of reality in Jain philosophy.

LONG QUESTIONS

- a. Discuss the narrower and broader meaning of education.

- b. Discuss and compare the western and Indian educational thought.
- c. What are essentials of Indian philosophical traditions?
- d. Show your understanding of the Indian Philosophy of education.
- e. Discuss the individual and social aims of education.
- f. Explain the relationship between philosophy and education.
- g. Briefly explain the characteristics of Indian philosophy.
- h. Discuss the educational thoughts of Plato.
- i. Discuss the views of John Dewey on education.
- j. What do you understand by Integral education of Sri Aurobindo.
- k. Explain the pragmatism philosophy in education.
- l. Critically evaluate the educational Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhiji.
- m. Critically evaluate the educational Philosophy of Rabindra Nath Tagore.
- n. Critically explain the naturalistic philosophy in education.
- o. Compare and contrast Indian and Western philosophies of education.
- p. Describe the essence of Pragmatism philosophy and draw its educational implications.
- q. Critically evaluate the educational Philosophy of Rabindra Nath Tagore.

- r. Critically evaluate the Sankhya philosophy and write its educational implications.
- s. Critically evaluate the Vedanta philosophy and write its educational implications.
- t. Critically evaluate the educational Philosophy of Gopabandhu Das.

CORE- 2 EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

MCQ

1. Educational psychology apply knowledge of psychology in the field of

- A. Psychology**
- B. Industrial**
- C. Social sciences**
- D. Education**

2. Classical Conditions was presented by?

- A. Plato**
- B. Pavlov**
- C. B. F. Skinner**
- D. None of the above.**

3. Which is the Master emotion?

- A. Happiness**
- B. Worry**
- C. Anger**
- D. Fear**

4. Which one of the following is the oldest method for the study of behavior?

A. Observation

B. Standardized tests

C. Intelligence test

D. Introspection

5. Which thing bring permanent change in the behavior?

A. Education

B. learning

C. Both A & B

D. All of the Above

6. Educational psychology is concerned with the study of?

A. Philosophy of education

B. Educational learning

C. Human learning

D. Teaching methods

7. An assessment through which we can consistently achieve the same results with the same student is called?

A. Invalid

B. Valid

C. Reliable

D. Unreliable

8. A systematic change in mental processes that underlie all learning and performance is known as?

A. Moral development

B. Intellectual development

C. Social emotional development

D. Cognitive development

9. What do you mean by cognition?

A. Act of Knowing or perceiving

B. Act of doing something

C. Act of working

D. Both B & C

10. The overprotected child will tend to display

A. Aggressiveness

B. Immaturity

C. Negativity

D. Defensiveness

11. The use of technology to enhance the learning process in education is known as.....?

A. Information Technology

B. Communication technology

C. Both A & B

D. None of the above

12. In which of the following design it is not necessary to have two different individuals or groups of subjects for experiments?

A. The control test or single group design

B. Multiple group design

C. Control group design

D. Design involving relation

13. Cognitive Development deal with the Development of.....?

A. Emotions

B. Body Parts

C. Brain Development

D. None of the Above.

14. Which one is the backbone of all developments?

A. Emotions

B. Body

C. Brain

D. All of the above

15 . Emotional experiences are

A. Subjective

B. Objective

C. Impersonal

D. Not Known

16. Which model is more linked to concepts and principles developed in cognitive psychology?

a. Information Processing Model

b. Personal Development

c. Social Development

d. Behavioural Method

17. Which of the following is not the correct statement in context of Educational Psychology?

a. Educational Psychology is the application of findings and Theories of Psychology in the field of education.

b. Educational Psychology is that branch of Psychology which deals with teaching only.

c. Educational Psychology is the study of Psychological aspects of educational situations.

d. Educational Psychology is a systematic study of educational growth.

18. The component of an attitude which deals with doing or at behaviour level is known as:

- a. cognitive
- b. effective
- c. affective
- d. conative

19. Educational Psychology is that branch of psychology which deals with teaching and learning." This statement is given by:

- a. Woodworth
- b. Skinner
- c. Simpson
- d. Pavlov

20. Educational Implication of educational psychology for a teacher is-

- a. Understanding the children or students
- b. Apply the rules of science in class
- c. Solve the school problems effectively
- d. Correct his/her Own misconception about the universe

FILL IN THE BLANKS (1 MARK)

1. Educational Psychology is derived _____ and _____ word.
2. _____ is prescribe 'Science of Behaviour" in the meaning of Psychology.
3. _____ meaning of Psychology.
4. Psychology is mention _____ and _____ word.
5. _____ means of logos.
6. _____ is tell Psychology deals with responses to any or every kind of situation that life present.

7. _____ educationalist told Psychology is a positive science of science of experience and behaviour.
8. The _____ is a branch of Psychology.
9. Crow and crows told that definition _____.
10. Educational Psychology is the branch of Psychology which deal with teaching and learning _____ refer it.
11. One nature of Educational Psychology is _____.
12. A Survey is an attempt to collect data from members of a population in order to determine the current status of that population with respect to one or more "variables" this definition _____ tell it.
13. _____ method are used in survey method.
14. _____ as a tool of research deals with the external behaviour of persons in appropriate situation controlled or uncontrolled.
15. Observation are _____ kind of divided.
16. Observation are used in _____ steps.
17. _____ types of data.
18. In an experimental study the researcher manipulates at least one independent variable controls other relevant variable and observation the effect on one or more dependent variables _____ which method.
19. Psychology without an experimental part is an anachronism _____ is called.
20. _____ is refers to structural and physiological change and _____ is concerned with growth as well as those change in behaviour which result from environmental stimulation.
21. _____ is the multiplication of cells as _____ in height and weight. Whole _____ refers to the change in organism as a whole.

22. _____ is a observation.
23. _____ is a life long process.
24. _____ is a quantitative process.
25. _____ is not response without growth.
26. One principles of growth and development that _____.
27. _____ a continuous process.
28. _____ is abolition of old organs.
29. _____ stages of growth and development.
30. _____ is pattern is equal to all.
31. _____ period to period is called infancy stage.
32. _____ time is called Early shildhaest stage.
33. Physical development in a deloscenie stage _____ time.
34. Social development means the attaing of maturity in social relationship _____ define.
35. Emotion comes in _____ latine word.
36. _____ means of Emowere.
37. _____ as a episodes in which the individual in moved or excited.
38. The fear is rotated _____ emotions.
39. The love is related _____ emotion.
40. One factor is affecting emotional development _____.
41. The Anger is related _____ emotion.
42. Intellectual development is the capacity to deal with several choices at the same time _____ refer.

43. Mental development in infancy stage period of _____.
44. _____ is describe the cognitive development.
45. _____ the Piaget's Research book.
46. Piaget's _____ theory of cognitive development.
47. Intelligent is the capacity to acquired and apply knowledge _____ is define.
48. Intelligence is the ability to carry out obstruct thinking _____ is define.
49. Gardner is divided _____ types of intelligences.
50. Mental age and chronological is mention _____.

VERY SHORT QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. What the key to understand and the concept of Educational Psychology?
2. Write the meaning of Educational Psychology.
3. Write the one definition of Education Psychology.
4. What are the nature of Educational Psychology?
5. Write the two scope of Educational Psychology.
6. What are the methods of studying learned behaviour?
7. What literally meaning of observation?
8. Who introduce and popularised in the introspection method?
9. Who introduce experimental method for the first time in Education?
10. What observation popularity known as intrespection method?
11. Who said Growth refers two structural and Psychology changes?
12. Write the two different between Growth and Development.
13. Write the principle of development.

14. What are stages of development?
15. What are the four areas development?
16. Who presented cognitive development?
17. What are the four major stages of Cognitive development?
18. Who was one of the first Psychology worked on Intelligence?
19. What is the Intelligence?
20. Write one definition of Intelligence.
21. What are the important theories of Intelligent?
22. Who purchased unifactor theory of Intelligent?
23. Who and when purposed the two factor theory?
24. Who develop the multifactor theory?
25. What known as theory of multipull Intelligence?
26. What the Garden's theory?
27. Who consider to be father of Intelligent test?
28. What is the meaning of M.A?
29. What is the formula of I.Q?
30. What is the I.Q range of average child?
31. Mention the I.Q range from very soperial to mentally rotated.
32. What are types of Intelligent test?
33. Write one example of verbal and non-verbal Intelligent test.
34. What is the concept of individual difference?
35. Write the two nature of individual difference.
36. Write the two Educational personal for meeting individual difference.

37. Write the meaning and definition of Creative.
38. Write the two characteristic of Creative.
39. Write the two example of Creative test.
40. Write the meaning and definition of Motivation.
41. Write the two nature of learning.
42. Write the important principles of learning.
43. Who is the father of Trial and error learning theory?
44. Write the two steps of end trial and error learning theory.
45. Which the father of conditionally theory of learning?
46. Write the meaning of Psychology in one sentenced.
47. Give an example of Survey method.
48. Who is the father of Psychology?
49. Give an example of Participant method.
50. How educational Psychology help the teacher? Write one point.

SHORT QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

1. Write the meaning of Psychology.
2. Discuss the science of soul of meaning of Psychology.
3. Write the meaning of science of behaviour in Psychology.
4. Write the three definition of Psychology.
5. Write the branches of Psychology.
6. Write the meaning of Education of Psychology.
7. Write the three nature of Educational Psychology.

8. Write the three scope of Psychology.
9. Discuss the survey method.
10. Write the some merit of survey method.
11. Write the some demerit of Survey method.
12. Write the Observation meaning.
13. Write to the participant observation.
14. Write the uncontrolled observation.
15. Write the first steps of observation.
16. Discuss the last steps of observation.
17. Write the some characteristics of good case study method.
18. Discuss of Primary data.
19. Write the experimental design.
20. Write the some definition of growth and development.
21. Write the four nature of growth and development.
22. Write the four difference between growth and development.
23. Discuss the Jones growth and development stages.
24. Write the stages of Kolusnic growth and development.
25. Discuss the Hunlock growth and development stages.
26. Write the role of trasher in growth and development.
27. Write the Educational implicate for Infancy stages.
28. Write the Educational implication for early childhood stages.
29. Discuss the Educational implication for care childhood stage.
30. Write the Educational implication for Adolescence stages.

31. Discuss the Educational implication for Adulthood stage.
32. What is Love?
33. How do mean by fear?
34. What is Heger?
35. What is Disgust?
36. Write the Educational implication for mental development in informing stages.
37. Write the Educational implication for actual development in early childhood stages.
38. Write the Education of teacher I.Q cognitive development.
39. Write Uni factor theory.
40. Write the two factor theory.
41. Write the multi factor theory.
42. Write the faculty theory.
43. What is intra individual difference?
44. What is mean by Inter Individual different?
45. Write Open learning.
46. Write the Self learning.
47. Write the Mental health.
48. Write the Interview.
49. Write the Rating Scale.
50. Discuss the father who affected the personality.

LONG QUESTIONS

1. What is Educational Psychology? Discuss its nature.
2. Discuss the relationship between Education and Psychology?

3. Discuss the scope of Educational Psychology.
4. Describe the relevance of Education Psychology for teachers.
5. Explain about experimental method in Educational Psychology.
6. Discuss the types of methods in Psychology.
7. Discuss the merits and demerits of Survey method.
8. Explain Observation method.
9. What is case study? Define it briefly.
10. Write the application of Educational Psychology in understanding learner.
11. What is the meaning of Growth and Development? Write its concept.
12. Discuss the difference between Growth and development.
13. Explain the principles of Growth and Development.
14. Discuss the elements of Growth and Development.
15. Write the natures of Growth and Development.
16. Explain the areas of Development.
17. Describe emotional Development.
18. Discuss Piagetian stage.
19. What is Cognitive development? Describe the duty of a teacher.
20. Discuss emotional and intellectual during childhood.
21. What is intelligence? Write its nature.
22. Discuss about Gardner's multiple intelligence theory.
23. Explain difference between personal and group intelligence test.
24. Explain difference between unifactor and Multi factor theory.
25. Explain difference between verbal and non-verbal test.

26. What is the meaning of Creativity? Write its nature.
27. Discuss the objectives of Creative person.
28. Write the concepts and natures of personal difference.
29. Discuss the scope areas of personal difference.
30. Discuss about the role of Education in individual difference.
31. Define learning. Discuss its natures and factors affecting learning.
32. Discuss the theories of learning with experimental theory.
33. Explain the Educational implications of theories of learning with experiment.
34. Discuss about Trial and error with focus on laws of learning.
35. Discuss constructive approach of learning.
36. Discuss about insightful learning theory.
37. What is Motivation? Define the techniques of Motivation.
38. Discuss natures of Motivation.
39. Discuss the concept of Motivation.
40. Explain many direction of Motivation.
41. What is Personality? Write its nature.
42. What is Assessment? Discuss its techniques.
43. Right the concept and factors affecting mental health of a teachers.
44. What are the causes of the loss of mental health of a student?
45. Explain what is theory?
46. What is the educational Information of mental development in childhood age?
48. Discuss the types of Personality.
49. Write the some common adjustment of mechanism.

50. Explain different kinds of mechanism.

CORE - 3 EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

MCQ

1. Who is considered to be the father of Sociology.
 - (a) Emile Durkheim
 - (b) Kingsley Davis
 - (c) Auguste Comte
 - (d) George Payne
2. Sociology is the study of
 - (a) Human being
 - (b) Customs
 - (c) Values
 - (d) Society
3. Sociology is the Science of
 - (a) Associations
 - (b) Society
 - (c) Customs
 - (d) Co-operations
4. The Word 'Socius' means
 - (a) Associate or Companion
 - (b) Member of Society
 - (c) Member of an Association
 - (d) None of the above
5. "Education Sociology is the interaction of the Individual and his Cultural Environment". This

- (a) Brown
- (b) Carter
- (c) Ottaway
- (d) George Payne

6. Who is regarded as the Father of Educational Sociology.

- (a) George Payne
- (b) Brown
- (c) Emily Durkhein
- (d) Ottaway

7. The term 'Sociology' was coined by

- (a) George Payne
- (b) Auguste Comte
- (c) Ottaway
- (d) Brown

8. Sociology emerged as an Independent Social Science in the

- (a) 17th Century
- (b) 16th Century
- (c) 18th Century
- (d) 19th Century

9. Indian Society can be divided into various levels of people. Which of the following is not one of these?

- (a) Upper class
- (b) Hindus
- (c) Middle class
- (d) Lower class

10. One important example of a primary group is

- (a) political party
- (b) family
- (c) church
- (d) YMA

12. Application of principles of sociology to education is known as

- (a) Educational Sociology
- (b) Sociology of Education
- (c) Social foundation of Education
- (d) Social Science of Education

13. Adopting oneself to the conditions and requirement of the community is called social-

- (a) adaptation
- (b) adjustment

(c) behaviour

(d) dynamic

14. The term Sociology is coined in the year

(a) 1798

(b) 1829

(c) 1839

(d) 1818

15. Educational Sociology deals with which aspect of education

(a) Social

(b) Political

(c) Economic

(d) Psychological

16. Society has been defined as a “web of social relationships” by

(a) Cooley

(b) Durkheim

(c) Mac Iver

(d) Bronson

17. Which aim of education is most useful for the community?

(a) Cultural

(b) Technological

(c) Livelihood

(d) Socialization

18. The individual and society are considered as

(a) supplementary

(b) interdependent

(c) complimentary

(d) contradictory

19. “Education and society are two mutually supporting systems, interconnected, that one cannot thrive in the absence of the other.” What is the reason?

(a) Education sustains society, preserves culture,ushers in new one and inculcates values

(b) Education helps to do away with social divisions and produces leaders for governance

(c) Education makes people employable

(d) Education modernizes and makes society civilized

20. Education provided to the child by the schools is

(a) formal

- (b) informal
- (c) traditional

(d) highly standardized

21. A society is a network of

(a) social attitudes

(b) socio-political relationships

(c) religions-cultural attitudes

(d) inter-personal relationships

22. Educators must have a good understanding of the social forces because

(a) education is a social process

(b) educators are social beings

(c) education is influenced by social forces

(d) education is one of the activities carried on in the social setting amidst social forces

23. Human nature develops in man as a

(a) member of a religion

(b) citizen of a state

(c) member of an organization

(d) member of a society

24. It is implied in the 'social nature' of the education that it

(a) ensures desirable socialization of the child

(b) ensures the development of child's potentialities

(c) educates the child for citizenship

(d) enables the individual to find a job himself

25. High degree of inter-dependence between education and the rest of the society is very much emphasized, not because of

(a) increasing number of students, requiring increasing financial support

(b) dramatic changes in the role of the government in educational matters

(c) man's social nature

(d) social nature of education

26. The study of human society involves the study of

(a) man

(b) mind

(c) environment

(d) heredity

27. All human beings have to interact with other human beings in order to

(a) survive

(b) gossip

(c) quarrel

(d) compete

28. Society preserves our

(a) civilization

(b) culture and transmits it to succeeding generation

(c) philosophical ideas

(d) interrelation

29. The schools help the people to

(a) assimilate culture

(b) ignore culture

(c) protest against culture

(d) enjoy culture

30. Individual and society are considered as

(a) interdependent

(b) contradicting

(c) complementary

(d) supplementary

31. Human nature develop in man as a

(a) member of a religion

(b) citizen of a state

(c) member if an organization

(d) member of a society

32. Man's behaviour in society is determined mainly by two forces, namely

(a) formal and informal

(b) natural and unnatural

(c) physical and social

(d) psychological and philosophical

33. Function of educational structure is

(a) replacement of population

(b) socialization of new population

(c) maintenance of a sense of purpose

(d) system maintenance

34. The most important characteristic of a society is

(a) inter-communication

(b) mutual influence

(c) interpersonal relationship

(d) individual approach

35. The fundamental unit of human society is known as

(a) social group

(b) tribal group

(c) individual

(d) family

36. Characteristics of society is

(a) mutual awareness

(b) specific aims

(c) definite geographical area

(d) interrelation

37. According to Aristotle, the nature of man is

(a) religious

(b) social

(c) isolate

(d) culture

38. Both nature and necessity compel man to live in

(a) forest

(b) society

(c) church

(d) college

39. The educational institution is a

(a) community

(b) family

(c) social institution

(d) organization

40. Educational Sociology tries to search for suitable solution for problems related to education and

(a) politics

(b) economics

(c) society

(d) religion

FILL IN THE BLANKS (1 MARK)

1. Application of principles of sociology to education is known as-----
2. "Educational Sociology is the study of the interaction of the individual and his cultural environment" This was stated by-----
3. Adjustment function of education mainly refers to----- adjustment.(social/ biological/ technological)

4. "Educational sociology is study of those phases of sociology that are significance for educative processes, specially the study of those point to valuable programmers of learning & control of learning". This was stated by----
5. Educational Sociology deals with ----- aspect of education.
6. -----type of education the family imparts to the child.
7. Education provided to the child by the schools is-----.
8. The maximum contribution to the process of socialization, in general comes from-----.
9. The fundamental unit of human society is known as-----.
10. Political aim of education is-----.
11. ----- article of Indian Constitution proclaims that "untouchability is abolished"?
12. -----is not relevant for achieving vertical social mobility.
13. The future of education in India depends upon-----.
14. Acculturation is the process of -----.
15. Cultural change is----- phenomena.
16. The concept of cultural lag is linked with the name of -----.
17. The nature of social change is primarily -----.(social/ political/religious)
18. " By social change is meant only such as secure in social organization: that is the structure and function of society"- This was stated by-----
19. -----is the most effective factor of social change in a democratic country.(religion, family, education)
20. " The school is truly the guardian of democracy" This view was expressed by—

21. The most important crusade against untouchability in India was launched by-----
-.
22. The caste disability removal act was passed in the year-----.
23. -----said “ Education does not bring about social change, rather the social change results into an education change”
24. Changing society through education is a -----(hoax, political stunt, universal belief)
25. Education has been included in ----- list. (union, state, concurrent)
26. The father of Educational Sociology is-----
27. -----article of the constitution states that “ No citizen shall be denied admission in any educational institution maintained by state or receiving aid from State on the grounds of religion, caste, language etc”.
28. Application of principles of sociology is known as-----.
29. Example of a community is a/an -----(orphanage, village, prison, caste)
30. “Woman must always be honoured and respected by father, brother, husband and brother-in-law who desire their welfare” was a statement made by-----.
31. A school is a miniature of -----(State, Society, family , organisation)
32. The educational institution is a -----(community, family, social institution)
33. The most potent instrument of social development is-----
. (law/education/religion/culture)
34. International women’s year was celebrated during the year-----.
35. “Education is the most powerful factor in making men modern”. This was said by-----.
36. A social change can be----- (good/ bad/ good and bad/ good or bad)

37. ----- said “ Education does not bring about social change, rather the social change results into an educational change”
38. When a teacher becomes a lecturer in a college is said to have moved -----in the society.
39. “Family is the original social institution from which all other institutions emerged”, said by-----
40. Universalisation of education is the concept adopted by -----state. (modern/ democratic/ totalitarian/ religious).
41. -----is the process by which an individual is made social, socially acceptable and emotionally matured enough to deal with others in a family manner.
42. ----- means changes in the structure and functions of social system.
43. LPG (Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization) policy in India was adopted since----- year.
44. Process of defining different categories of people in the society is called-----.
45. A list of scheduled castes was first prepared in India in----- year.
46. National Women Commission established in the year 1992 is a/an----- body. (constitutional/ autonomous/ advisory)
47. National Mother Security Scheme was started in the ----- year.
48. Constitution of India was adopted on ----- . (D/M/Y).
49. Education and economic interests of SCs and STs have been safeguarded under Article----- . (46/ 45 a / 351/ 349)
50. Education in the mother tongue at primary stage to children belonging to linguistic minorities has been mentioned in the ----- article. (250/ 350/ 349/ 351)

VERY SHORT QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. What is educational sociology?
2. Write two aims of educational sociology.
3. What are the agencies of education?
4. What is formal agency of education?
5. What is non-formal agency of education?
6. What is informal agency of education?
7. What is social change?
8. Write two importance of school.
9. Write two functions of school.
10. Write two characteristics of a family.
11. What do you mean by society?
12. Write two importance of a society.
13. Write two characteristics of Indian society.
14. Write two causes of disintegration of joint families.
15. Write two significance of the role of community.
16. What is a social institution?
17. What is cultural diffusion?
18. Name two sources of social change.
19. What is social stratification?
20. Identify some obstacles to cultural change.

21. What do you understand by social mobility?
22. List two factors resisting socialization of child.
23. What role a teacher can play in socialization?
24. Which is the main cause of social mobility in scheduled castes in India?
25. What are the differences between educational sociology and educational philosophy?
26. What is the role of teacher in socialisation?
27. What is social adjustment?
28. Educational sociology deals with which aspects of education?
29. What type of education the family imparts to the child?
30. What are the factors influence the process of education?
31. In what respect, a group and crowd differ from each other?
32. What are the characteristics of urban industrial family?
33. What is nature of man, according to Aristotle?
34. Which aim of education is most useful for the community?
35. Why should education of girls be emphasized in India?
36. What is a nuclear family?
37. Write two factors of social change.
38. What are the types of social mobility?
39. Name two constitutional provisions for weaker sections.
40. Write two provisions of New Education Policy 1986 for SCs and STs.

41. What is modernization?
42. Give two characteristics of modern society.
43. Write two problems of Indian education in the context of modernization.
44. Name two characteristics of a modern educational institution.
45. What is downward social mobility?
46. Give two dimensions of horizontal social mobility.
47. What is inclusive education?
48. Who are the CWSN?
49. Bring out any two importance of inclusion.
50. Mention any two concessions provided for CWSN.

SHORT QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

1. Why do we impart sociological perspectives in education?
2. What is social change? Give two examples.
3. What do you mean by social deviation?
4. What is Culture? Describe the development and transmission of culture.
5. Justify school as an agent of socialization.
6. What do you mean social change? Give your suggestions for social change.
7. Describe the influence of culture on personality development of an individual.
8. State the nature of sociology of education.
9. How school is a subsystem?
10. Describe family as an agency of socialization.

11. Give some educational functions of society.
12. How is Indian society a closed society?
13. How can education reduce caste based differences?
14. What is the difference between class and caste?
15. How does family serve as social agent?
16. Describe the objectives of educational sociology.
17. Explain the social mobility and its purposes.
18. Discuss the role of religion as social agency.
19. Discuss the implication of democracy in education.
20. What was Ottaway's view on "Education and social change"?
21. Why cultural change is said to be social change?
22. What can be the most powerful agent of social change in the world of education?
23. What does equality of educational opportunities in democratic country like India mean?
24. Write the characteristics of socialization.
25. What are the factors resisting socialization?
26. How can we increase the process of socialization.
27. What is the impact of equalization of education opportunities?
28. How can inequality of education opportunities be stopped?
29. What are the constraints on social change in India?
30. What are the constraints on primary education in India?

31. What is the result of the existence of different socio-economic strata in the society with various class interests?
32. Differentiate between nuclear and joint family.
33. Why education is considered as a sub- system of society?
34. What should be done to make education a powerful instrument of social change?
35. What do you mean by modernization?
36. How is education helpful for upward mobility?
37. How can we check undesirable social changes through education?
38. Describe the interrelationship between modernization and social change.
39. Describe the trends of social change in India.
40. Describe the problems of Indian education in the context of modernization.
41. Suggest some steps for modernization of society and education.
42. What do you mean by occupational mobility? Give examples.
43. How does caste based stratification restrict vertical social mobility?
44. Education itself is a source of social mobility. Explain.
45. What has Education Commission 1964-66 said about religious education in India?
46. Why mass media is considered as the passive agency of education?
47. Elucidate the concept of Inclusive Education.
48. Analyze the need for inclusive education in the present scenario of schooling.
49. Mention some challenges of girls and women with disabilities.
50. How education contributes to social mobility?

LONG QUESTIONS

1. "Family is the first school of learning". Explain this statement and bring out the role of the family in the learning of the child.
2. Explain the role of following in the learning of the child.
3. Class and socio-economic factors in learning.
4. Role of community in the learning of children.
5. Rural- urban background and learning of children.
6. Why do we impart sociological perspectives in education?
7. What is educational sociology? Describe its nature and scope.
8. What is social change? Describe the relationship between education and social change.
9. What do you mean by equality of educational opportunities? Explain.
10. What is socialization and write the importance of it. Discuss the role of teacher in socialization.
11. What do you mean by modernization? Write its importance and features of a modern society.
12. Discuss the challenges and strategies of inclusive education in the present set up.

13. How do non-formal agencies of education supplement the tasks of formal agencies?
14. What do you mean by equality and equity? Write the educational implication of it.
15. What is social mobility? What are its dimensions? Explain education is itself a source of social mobility.
16. What is inclusive education? What are the educational provisions made for the children with special needs?
17. Discuss the role of globalization on Indian education system.
18. Explain "Education as an instrument of social change and social control".
19. Write the importance and functions of mass media and its role for education and socialization of the children.
20. How education is accelerating the process of modernization?
21. Discuss the role of education for women empowerment.
22. Explain the policies and provisions provided by the state for ensuring equality in the education of SCs and STs.
23. Explain the role of education in politics and economic development of a country.

CORE - 4 CHANGING PEDAGOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

FILL IN THE BLANKS (1 MARK)

1. _____ is arts.
2. Educational process are included in _____ and _____.
3. _____ is a tripular process.
4. _____ is say Teaching is an intimate contact between a more mature personality and a les mature one, which is designed to further the education of the later.

5. _____ is Recommendation teaching is a system of action & intends to induce learning through inter-personal relationship.
6. _____ definition of the clerks.
7. _____ is a Arts and Science.
8. _____ is a face to face interior.
9. _____ is create a Environment.
10. _____ is preparation report, writing and evaluation.
11. _____ is a input variables of teaching.
12. _____ is a output variables of teaching.
13. _____ is learning.
14. _____ say the term task of teaching simply refers to the act of teaching or imparting instruction in educational institutions.
15. _____ types of variables.
16. _____ function of variables.
17. _____ factor affecting teaching task.
18. _____ phases of teaching task.
19. Perception _____ response.
20. _____ levels of teaching task.
21. Herbert divided _____ types of memory level of teaching.
22. _____ is the Herbert student.
23. _____ steps is describe Herbert.
24. _____ 5E model.
25. _____ one role of teacher in 5E model.

26. One principles of ICON _____.
27. Theory of teaching is the explanation of general methodology of teaching.
28. _____ types of teaching theories.
29. _____ is describe Meiefuti's theory of teaching.
30. _____ a explores the adulding theory of teaching.
31. _____ types of divided the Hierarchy of learning.
32. _____ is explore Hierarchical theory.
33. _____ method leads from particular to general.
34. _____ method derives particular truth from general truth.
35. _____ is an obstructing of some sort to be attainment of an object a sort of difficulty which does not enables the individual to reach a good easily.
36. _____ steps in problem solving.
37. _____ types of project.
38. _____ steps of project method.
39. _____ is describe the radical constructivism.
40. _____ different types of constructivism.
41. To develop the students ability to understand English when it is _____.
42. The ability to speak _____ i.e. the speaking ability.
- 43 The ability write English i.e. the _____ ability.
44. Primary of speech training to be stressed on _____ approach.
45. _____ is the important method through activity based approach.
46. _____ discussed the elements of a theory of construction.
47. _____ has divided the 5 steps in herbertian project.

48. Co-relation and _____ are the merits of project method.
49. _____ is the father of project method.
50. Testing _____ is the second levels of problem solving method.

VERY SHORT QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. Write the meaning and definition of teaching.
2. Write the two characteristics if teaching.
3. Write the meaning and definition of learning.
4. What are the types of learning?
5. Mention the two nature of learning.
6. What is motra learning?
7. What is the meaning of verbal learning.
8. Write the two principle of learning.
9. Write the two relationship between teaching and learning.
10. Write the meaning and definition of Task teaching.
11. What are three variables of teaching?
12. What is the meaning of Independent and dependant variables?
13. What are the phases of teaching task?
14. Write the meaning and definition of memory level.
15. What are the three levels of teaching task?
16. Write the herbertion 5 steps of teaching.
17. What are the 5E model?
18. What are the meaning of mage?
19. Mention of seven stages of ICON model.

20. What is the meaning of teaching theory?
21. How many types of teaching theory?
22. Write the meaning of formal theory of teaching.
23. Mention the two characteristics of Gagne's hierarchical structure of learning.
24. Who developed concept attainment model in pedagogy?
25. Write the two sign-fane elements of the concept attainment model.
26. Write the general nature of Starke theory.
27. Write the five principles of teaching.
28. Write the two psychological principles of teaching.
29. Write the two features of Maxim of teaching.
30. Write the meaning and one definition of project method.
31. Write the meaning of inactive and dective method.
32. Write the two elements of Analytic and synthetic method.
33. Who developed the project method in Education.
34. Write a two stages in a project.
35. Mention the two methods in problem solving.
36. Write the two characteristics of good teaching.
37. What is the meaning of discrimination learning?
38. What is the meaning Intervening variables?
39. What is the meaning preparation and presentation application?
40. Who designed lesson plan model?
41. What are stages of Cognitive development?
42. What is Mitra's psychological theory of teaching?

43. What is the principle of active learning?
44. What is the meaning of particular to general in maxim of teaching?
45. Write the definition of project method.
46. Mention of merits and demerits of project method.
47. What is the moulding theory of teaching?
48. What is the two importance of teaching?
49. What is the student centred approach?
50. Define the mutual inquiry theory.

SHORT QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

1. Write the some natures & characteristics of teaching.
2. Write the function of teaching.
3. Write the some marks of good teaching.
4. Discuss the factors affecting teaching.
5. Discuss the input and output variable of teaching.
6. Write the two characteristics of learning process.
7. Describe the learning and maturation.
8. Discuss the factor affecting learning.
9. Write the two factor of physiological factor.
10. Write the three factor of psychological factor.
11. Discuss the relationship between teaching & learning.
12. Write the need of relation between teaching and learning.
13. Describe the reciprocal relationship between teaching & learning.
14. Write the variables involved in a teaching task.

15. Describe the types of variables.
16. Define the Diagnostic function.
17. Define the analysis if teaching problem.
18. Discuss the main factor affecting teaching task.
19. Define the pre-active phase of teaching.
20. Define the inter-action phase of teaching.
21. Define the post-active of teaching.
22. Describe the memory level.
23. Define the models of memory level of teaching.
24. Define the model of understanding level of teaching.
25. Write the meaning of reflective level of teaching.
26. Describe the four stages of herbert.
27. Define the preparation stages of Herbert teaching model.
28. Define the comparison or association of Herbert teaching model.
29. Define the 5E model.
30. Define the role of teaching in 5E model.
31. Describe the meaning of 5E model.
32. Define the interpretation construction design model.
33. Define three principle of ICON.
34. Discuss the types of teaching theories.
35. Write the major theory of formal theories.
36. Write the major theory of formal theories.
37. Describe the hierarchy of learning.

38. Define the theory of teacher behaviour.
39. Write the concept and meaning of self learning.
40. Describe the Mitra's experiment.
41. Define the principles of activity or learning by doing.
42. Write the some principles of psychological teaching.
43. Write the mean by proceed from the known to the unknown.
44. Write the proceed from the indefinite to the definite.
45. Write the from analysis to synthesis.
46. Describe the inductive method.
47. Define the Reductive method.
48. Describe the problem solving method.
49. Define the child centre approach.
50. Define the Activity centred approach.

LONG QUESTIONS

1. Make a Herberterian lessonpean design.
2. Role of variables in teaching task. Describe it.
3. Describe that how we use the problem solving method in education system.
4. What is project method? Discuss the steps and elements of project method.
5. Discuss the formal theory of teaching theory.
6. Explain merits and demerits of problem solving method.
7. What is teaching? Write its characteristics.
8. Discuss the importance of teaching.
9. What is the meaning of learning?

10. Define the scope of learning.
11. Discuss the elements of learning.
12. Define objectives of teaching.
13. Explain objectives of good teaching.
14. Explain the factors of teaching.
15. Discuss the relationship between teaching and learning.
16. Define the differences between teaching and learning.
17. Meaning and definition of teaching task.
18. Variables involved in a teaching task.
19. Discuss the phases of teaching task.
20. Explain the factors of teaching task.
21. Discuss the elements of teaching task.
22. Explain the variables of teaching task.
23. Define different phases of teaching task?
24. Discuss the Herberterlan.
25. Make a lesson plan to using the 5E model.
26. Discuss the level id teaching task.
27. Discuss and definition and needs of through learning.
28. Discuss the types of theory of teaching.
29. Discuss the formal theory of teaching.
30. Define descriptive theory of teaching?
31. Define standardized theory of teaching?
32. Explain Gagne's hierarchical theory.

33. Explain theories of Mitra and Garke's normative theory.
34. Write differences between Descriptive theory and Normative theory.
35. Define general principles teaching.
36. Explain the psychological principles of teaching.
37. Discuss maxims of teaching.
38. What is the meaning of inductive and deductive method.
39. Discuss the merits and demerits of inductive method and objectives.
40. What is the merits and demerits of deductive method and objectices.
41. Explain synthetic and analytic method.
42. Discuss merits and demerits of synthetic method.
43. Explain merits and demerits of Analytic method.
44. Discuss the difference between Analytic and synthetic method.
45. What is the meaning of problem solving method> Write its nature.
46. Describe merits and demerits of project method.
47. Describe the constructive approach.
48. Explain activity centred approach.
49. Explain child centred approach.
50. Discuss the elements of child centred approach.