

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE, PATTAMUNDAI, KENDRAPARA
QUESTION BANK
B.A. EDUCATION (2nd Year)

CORE - 5 EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

MCQ

1. Which type of assessment is used to evaluate a student's performance during the learning process?
 - A) Summative
 - B) Formative
 - C) Diagnostic
 - D) Norm-referenced
2. What is the primary purpose of a diagnostic assessment?
 - A) To grade students
 - B) To identify learning needs
 - C) To compare students to one another
 - D) To measure end-of-term knowledge
3. Which of the following best describes criterion-referenced assessment?
 - A) Comparing a student's performance to that of others
 - B) Measuring performance against a set standard or criteria
 - C) Evaluating students based on their improvement over time
 - D) Assessing students through standardized tests only
4. What is a key feature of formative assessment?
 - A) Summarizing learning at the end of a unit

- B) Providing feedback to improve ongoing learning
- C) Comparing student performance against national norms
- D) Issuing grades for the final report card

5. Which assessment method involves students creating projects or presentations to demonstrate their learning?

- A) Traditional tests
- B) Portfolios
- C) Standardized tests
- D) Oral exams

6. In which type of assessment are students' performances measured against a fixed set of criteria?

- A) Norm-referenced
- B) Criterion-referenced
- C) Ipsative
- D) Dynamic

7. Which of the following best describes a rubric?

- A) A type of standardized test
- B) A tool used for providing feedback and scoring based on specific criteria
- C) A method for comparing student scores to national averages
- D) A form of self-assessment by students

8. What does the term 'validity' refer to in assessment?

- A) Consistency of test results
- B) The accuracy of a test in measuring what it is supposed to measure
- C) The ease of administering a test
- D) The fairness of a test to all students

9. Reliability in assessment refers to:

- A) The degree to which a test measures what it intends to measure

B) The consistency of test scores over repeated administrations

C) The level of difficulty of test questions

D) The feedback provided by teachers

10. Which term describes a test designed to predict a student's future performance?

A) Achievement test

B) Diagnostic test

C) Aptitude test

D) Summative test

11. What is an example of a formative assessment strategy?

A) Final exam

B) End-of-term project

C) Classroom quiz

D) State-wide standardized test

12. In what situation would a norm-referenced test be most appropriate?

A) Evaluating mastery of a specific content area

B) Measuring students' progress over time

C) Comparing individual students' performance to a larger population

D) Providing feedback for learning improvement

13. What is 'scaffolding' in the context of formative assessment?

A) Providing students with independent study materials

B) Offering additional support and guidance to help students reach learning goals

C) Administering high-stakes tests

D) Comparing student performances to national averages

14. Which of the following is a characteristic of summative assessment?

A) Used for providing ongoing feedback

- B) Administered at the end of an instructional period
- C) Measures student progress throughout the learning process
- D) Focuses on diagnostic information for individual students

15. What type of assessment focuses on assessing student growth over time?

- A) Criterion-referenced
- B) Ipsative
- C) Summative
- D) Norm-referenced

16. Which term describes the degree to which an assessment accurately measures the specific skills or knowledge it intends to measure?

- A) Reliability
- B) Validity
- C) Fairness
- D) Usability

17. What is an example of a performance-based assessment?

- A) Multiple-choice test
- B) True/false quiz
- C) Science experiment
- D) Essay exam

18. Which method of assessment involves collecting a variety of student work over time to evaluate learning?

- A) Standardized testing
- B) Criterion-referenced testing
- C) Portfolio assessment
- D) Norm-referenced testing

19. What does 'bias' in an assessment mean?

- A) The test measures too many skills
- B) The test is not equally fair to all groups of students
- C) The test is too difficult for students
- D) The test is too easy for students

20. Which of the following is an example of a diagnostic assessment?

- A) A midterm exam
- B) A pre-test to identify students' prior knowledge
- C) A final project presentation
- D) A standardized state exam

21. What type of assessment is used to assess whether a student has met specific learning objectives?

- A) Norm-referenced assessment
- B) Criterion-referenced assessment
- C) Diagnostic assessment
- D) Ipsative assessment

22. In assessment terminology, what is 'item analysis' used for?

- A) Determining the effectiveness of teaching strategies
- B) Evaluating the quality and difficulty of individual test questions
- C) Comparing student performance to others
- D) Analyzing overall student progress

23. Which assessment approach would likely be used for a high-stakes state exam?

- A) Formative assessment
- B) Diagnostic assessment
- C) Summative assessment
- D) Criterion-referenced assessment

24. Which type of assessment involves ongoing checks for understanding during instruction?

A) Summative assessment

B) Formative assessment

C) Diagnostic assessment

D) Norm-referenced assessment

25. What does 'fairness' in assessment mean?

A) All students receive the same test questions

B) The assessment is free of bias and equitable for all students

C) The test is administered under similar conditions

D) The assessment is easy for all students to understand

26. Which term describes the use of assessment data to make decisions about student learning and instructional adjustments?

A) Accountability

B) Scoring

C) Feedback

D) Data-driven decision-making

27. What is an 'authentic assessment'?

A) A test that measures theoretical knowledge

B) An assessment that requires students to perform real-world tasks

C) A standardized test with set questions

D) A diagnostic test given before instruction

28. Which of the following is an advantage of using rubrics for assessment?

A) They make grading more subjective

B) They provide clear criteria for evaluating student work

C) They eliminate the need for teacher feedback

D) They focus solely on numerical scores

29. Which of the following is a primary purpose of a pre-test?

- A) To provide a final grade
- B) To evaluate student learning at the end of a unit
- C) To assess prior knowledge before instruction begins
- D) To measure overall course outcomes

30. What does 'fair use' of assessment data refer to?

- A) Using data to compare students across different schools
- B) Ensuring that data is used to support and improve individual learning
- C) Making all assessment results publicly available
- D) Using data only for administrative purposes

Fill in the blanks :

1. Measurement means _____.
2. In Classroom assessment refers to _____.
3. Evaluation is more comprehensive than _____.
4. _____ measurement is absolute.
5. _____ is Philosophical in nature.
6. Receiving is the latest level of learning outcomes in _____ domain.
7. Organisation refers to _____.
8. Set means _____.
9. Bloom's taxonomy was published in the year _____.
10. _____ is the highest level in the hierarchy of cognitive domain.
11. The literacy meaning of reliability is _____.
12. _____ is the most simple method of determining the test reliability.
13. Formula of real source is _____.

14. Formula of item difficulty _____.
15. _____ is a method of determining reliability.
16. Observation means _____.
17. _____ is objective types of test item.
18. A test may be called as _____.
19. _____ is a qualitative judgement about how good.
20. Measurement means _____ decription of data.
21. _____ evaluation is used during the teaching learning process.
22. Essay divided _____ kinds of items.
23. _____ process involved in continuous and comprehensive evaluation.
24. The teacher should have definite_____.
25. The new knowledge of the content is linked with the_____.
26. In short term Evaluation is _____
27. Assessment increases the _____
28. The physical measurement is _____
29. The mental measurement is _____
30. Evaluation is concerned with its _____
31. _____ help the students and the teachers both to identity the immediate learning difficulties.
32. Summative Evaluation is not regular and _____
33. Taxonomy of Educational objectives by _____
34. In _____ year Taxonomy of Educational objectives edited.

35. According to _____(1946) “the degree of relative precisions of measurement of a set of test score is defined as reliability.
36. Validity means _____ of a test.
37. Factors in the _____ is the factors affecting validity.
38. Objective type tests are also celled as _____
39. Objective type tests can be _____
40. Evaluating the test is the max important _____ in the test construction process.
41. Evaluating the test involves_____
42. A _____ may be provided for scoring when the answer is on the test paper itself.
43. The test items should be free from_____
44. Preparation of table specification is the most important task in the _____ stage.
45. The summative test should cover the whole instructional objectives and _____ of the course.
46. Teacher made tests are prepared by the _____ teachers.
47. Standardised tests are prepared by the _____ and test specialists.
48. Class room tests can be classified _____ categories.
49. Mechanism is the process by which the learned responses become more _____ and habitual.
50. Valuing refers to _____ or value a student attaches to a particular object behaviour.

Very short type question :

1. Write the one definition of test?
2. What is the meaning of measurement?
3. How many types of measurement?
4. Write the one definition of Assessment?
5. What is the meaning of Evaluation?
6. What is Cognitive Domain?
7. What is the meaning of Set?
8. Write the one importance of instructional objectives?
9. How many domains are divided in the Bloom's Taxonomy?
10. Which is the first and the Foundation for the development of higher order of cognitive skills?
11. What is the meaning of Reliability?
12. Define Validity?
13. Write one nature of Validity?
14. What is the item analysis?
15. Define Usability?
16. What is Standardized test?
17. Write in one sentences the meaning of Rating Scale?
18. Write one advantages of recall type questions?
19. What is diagnostic evaluation?
20. Write the one features scheme of Reporting?

21. Define Graphic Rating Scale?
22. How many types of Questionnaire?
23. Write the one limitations of Questionnaire?
24. What is teacher made test?
25. Write the one differences between the standardised achievement test and teacher made achievement test.
26. What is meant by reliability of a good test?
27. Name the methods used for determining the reliability of a test?
28. Write the two characteristics of a good test.
29. What is meant by validity of a test?
30. Write the names the factors that might affect the reliability of test scores?
31. What is Usability?
32. Write the name of a 2 factors in test administration and scoring?
33. Write the two difference between teacher made vrs Standardization?
34. What is rating scale?
35. Write the two natures of validity.
36. Write the name of two factors related to testee?
37. What is the meaning of Split-Halp method?
38. Define Test-Retest method?
39. Write short notes on true-false test items?
40. What are the need up essay type test?
41. What is objective type test?
42. Write the name of two types of objective type test items?

43. What are the advantages of Essay type questions?
44. Write the uses of interpretive items?
45. Write the limitations of multiple choice items?
46. Draw diagram classifications of Achievement test?
47. What is item analysis?
48. Write the two functions of Evaluating the test?
49. Showing a table in weightage given to different instructional objectives in test of 100 mores?
50. Write any two instructional objectives under cognitive domain.

Short answer type questions.

1. Write short notes on supply type test items?
2. Write the objectives of Extended response type items?
3. What is matching type test items?
4. What are the need of essay type tests?
5. Write the three natures of objective type test items?
6. Define true-false test items?
7. Write the names of different trends in assessment ?
8. Define making system of objective type questions?
9. Write the features of Credit system?
10. Define Grading system in assessment?
11. Write the three reporting results of assessment to different users?
12. What is traditional making system?
13. Write the three advantages of content analysis?

14. Write the steps in content analysis?
15. What is Processing of results?
16. What is Usability?
17. What is meaning of objectivity of scoring?
18. Write the name of methods of determining test reliability?
19. Write the three limitations for equivalent forms?
20. Define Absolute Reliability?
21. Write the name of three factors affecting validity?
22. Write the three uses of easy type questions?
23. Write the three advantages of Matching tests?
24. What is achievement test?
25. Write the uses of multiple choice questions.
26. Write the three principles of construction recall type items?
27. Write the three characteristics or objective based Evaluation?
28. Find out the evaluating the test involved in steps of test construction?
29. Write the three uses of Handardies tests?
30. Define Concept mapping?
31. What is the criteria of a good project?
32. What is Rating Scale?
33. Write the names the types of Rating Scale?
34. What is Observation Schedule?
35. What are the limitations of observation method?
36. What is Structural Observation?

37. Define Direct Observation?
38. Write the principles of stating general instructional objectives?
39. Write the principles of stating specific learning objectives?
40. What is Cognitive Domain?
41. What is the Taxonomy of Educational objectives?
42. Define Basic Terminology?
43. What are the difference between General objectives and specific learning outcomes?
44. What is Measurement?
45. Define Evaluation?
46. Write the three difference between measurement and Evaluation?
47. What is Assessment?
48. Define Intelligence test?
49. Write the general principles of Assessment.
50. Write the steps in Educational Evaluation.

Long questions:

1. Define measurement. Discuss its Nature and Scope?
2. What is test? Give its Nature and Uses?
3. Discuss the scales of measurement?
4. Discuss the types of Evaluation?
5. Explain the taxanomy of a educational objectives and the cognitive domain?
6. Explain the general objectives of affective domain and specific learning outcomes?

7. Give the classification of objective type questions with example.
8. Give the classifications of Recognition type questions? Write its merit and demerits.
9. Discuss Observation method. Its objectives, procedure and steps.
10. What is rating Scale? Write the procedures for preparation and use of Rating scale.
11. What is Checklist? Write its principles and advantages.
12. Discuss the classification of Interview?
13. Discuss the steps of preparing the test in the test construction?
14. Discuss the third step involved the test construction is trying out the test and its sub-tests?
15. Bring differences between Teacher made test and Standardised test?
16. Discuss the classification of Validity?
17. Explain the objectivity of a test?
18. What is Usability? What are the factors effects the Usability?
19. Discuss the concept of continuous and comprehensive Evaluation (CCE).
20. Explain the constructing objective test items : Simple forms and multiple choice forms.

MCQ

1. What is the primary goal of educational research?
 - A) To improve teaching methods
 - B) To validate existing theories
 - C) To develop new educational tools
 - D) To understand and solve educational problems
2. Which research method involves in-depth interviews with individuals?
 - A) Experimental research
 - B) Case study
 - C) Survey research
 - D) Ethnography
3. What is a hypothesis in educational research?
 - A) A detailed description of a study
 - B) A tentative statement predicting a relationship between variables
 - C) A comprehensive review of existing literature
 - D) A summary of research findings
4. Which of the following is a quantitative research method?
 - A) Ethnography
 - B) Case study
 - C) Survey
 - D) Grounded theory
5. In educational research, what does 'validity' refer to?
 - A) The consistency of a measure
 - B) The accuracy of a measure in reflecting what it intends to measure
 - C) The generalizability of research findings
 - D) The level of detail in research findings

6. Which term describes the extent to which research findings can be generalized to other settings?

- A) Reliability
- B) Internal validity
- C) External validity
- D) Construct validity

7. What is a control group in experimental research?

- A) The group receiving the treatment
- B) The group not exposed to the treatment
- C) The group randomly selected for the study
- D) The group that provides feedback

8. What type of sampling involves selecting participants based on specific characteristics?

- A) Random sampling
- B) Stratified sampling
- C) Convenience sampling
- D) Purposive sampling

9..Which term refers to a study designed to explore the relationship between variables without manipulating them?

- A) Experimental study
- B) Correlational study
- C) Longitudinal study
- D) Action research

10. In qualitative research, what is 'data triangulation'?

- A) Combining multiple data collection methods to enhance validity
- B) Using statistical methods to analyze data
- C) Analyzing data from different research studies
- D) Comparing data with previous research findings

11. What is the main purpose of a literature review in educational research?

- A) To present new data
- B) To summarize and critique existing research
- C) To develop new hypotheses
- D) To describe the research methodology

12. Which research method is characterized by observing subjects in their natural environment?

- A) Laboratory experiment
- B) Survey
- C) Field study
- D) Simulation

13. What is 'construct validity'?

- A) The degree to which a test measures what it claims to measure
- B) The consistency of the test results over time
- C) The extent to which results can be generalized
- D) The accuracy of the research design

14. Which statistical test would be appropriate for comparing the means of two independent groups?

- A) Chi-square test
- B) T-test
- C) ANOVA
- D) Correlation coefficient

15. What does 'ethical research practice' in educational research ensure?

- A) Researchers achieve significant results
- B) Participants are treated with respect and their rights are protected
- C) Research findings are published quickly
- D) Data is kept confidential

16. What is 'action research'?

- A) Research conducted to develop new theories
- B) Research aimed at solving specific problems in educational practice
- C) Research based on long-term observation
- D) Research using controlled experiments

17. Which of the following best describes 'reliability' in research?

- A) The accuracy of the measure
- B) The consistency of the measure across different instances
- C) The applicability of findings to other contexts
- D) The detailed analysis of data

18. Which research design involves studying the same group of individuals over a long period?

- A) Cross-sectional study
- B) Longitudinal study
- C) Experimental study
- D) Case-control study

19. What does 'saturation' refer to in qualitative research?

- A) The point where no new information is emerging from data collection
- B) The completeness of data collection
- C) The thoroughness of literature review
- D) The level of participant engagement

20. What is a 'mixed-methods' approach in educational research?

- A) Using a single research method in a study
- B) Combining qualitative and quantitative research methods
- C) Applying multiple statistical analyses to data
- D) Using different data collection instruments

21. Which term describes the ability to replicate the results of a study?

- A) Validity
- B) Reliability
- C) Generalizability
- D) Consistency

22. What is a 'variable' in research?

- A) A constant factor in the study
- B) A condition that can change and be measured
- C) A method of data analysis
- D) A predetermined outcome

23. What does 'sampling bias' refer to?

- A) The random selection of participants
- B) The accuracy of the sampling process
- C) A systematic error in the sample that affects the results
- D) The diversity of the sample population

24. In research, what is a 'focus group'?

- A) A method for analyzing statistical data
- B) A collection of data from written sources
- C) A group of participants discussing a specific topic guided by a moderator
- D) A technique for observing behavior in natural settings

25. What is the purpose of an 'experimental group' in research?

- A) To provide a baseline for comparison
- B) To receive the intervention or treatment
- C) To ensure the research is ethically conducted
- D) To collect qualitative data

26. What is 'content analysis'?

- A) Analyzing numerical data to test hypotheses
- B) A method for analyzing text or content to identify patterns and themes
- C) Assessing the validity of research findings
- D) Evaluating the effectiveness of teaching methods

27. What does 'informed consent' mean in educational research?

- A) Participants are given detailed information about the study and agree to participate
- B) Researchers disclose their findings to participants
- C) Participants are aware of the study's objectives
- D) Consent is obtained from institutional review boards

28. Which research approach focuses on understanding phenomena through subjective experiences?

- A) Quantitative approach
- B) Experimental approach
- C) Qualitative approach
- D) Statistical approach

29. What is the 'dependent variable' in a research study?

- A) The variable that is manipulated by the researcher
- B) The variable that is measured to observe the effect of changes
- C) The variable that remains constant throughout the study
- D) The variable that influences other variables

30. What is a 'case study' in educational research?

- A) A method involving large-scale surveys
- B) An in-depth analysis of a single case or a small number of cases
- C) A type of experimental research
- D) A technique for statistical analysis

FILL IN THE BLANKS (1 MARK)

1. _____ is defined as research that investigates the behaviour of students, teachers, administrators, parents and other members of the community who interact with educational institutions. (Educational research/ Social research)
2. Research _____ is a blue print or structure with in which research is conducted. (design/ sample)
3. _____ attempts to describe and explain conditions of the past. It generally relies on qualitative data such as written documents and oral histories. (Historical research/ experimental research)
4. _____ is designed to add to an organized body of scientific knowledge and does not necessarily produce results of immediate practical value. (Basic/action researches)
5. _____ attempts to describe and explain conditions of the present. It relies on qualitative and quantitative data gathered from written documents, personal interviews, test results, surveys, etc. (Descriptive/ Experimental research)
6. The main aim of _____ is the discovery of knowledge solely for the sake of knowledge. (Basic/action researches)
7. _____ is undertaken to solve an immediate practical problem and the goal of adding to scientific knowledge is secondary (Basic/ Applied researches)
8. The purpose of _____ is to solve classroom problems through the
9. application of scientific methods. (Basic/action researches)
10. _____ attempts to explore cause and effect relationships where causes can be manipulated to produce different kinds of effects. It relies mostly on quantitative data such as test scores and measures of performance. (Descriptive/ Experimental research)

11. _____ involve the development of theory. (Basic/action researches)
12. _____ is research performed in relation to actual problems and under the conditions in which they are found in practice. (Action/ Basic research)
13. _____ is concerned with a local problem and is conducted in a local setting. (Action/ Basic research)
14. _____ is not concerned with whether the results are generalizable to any other setting and is not characterized by the same kind of control evidence in other categories of research. (Action/ Basic research).
15. A _____ is any entity that can take on different values. (variable/ constant)
16. _____ are the statements which are like questions which the researcher wants to answer in his research. (sample/ hypothesis)
17. _____ are things that we measure, control, or manipulate in research. (variables/ constants)
18. _____ variables are variables which can be manipulated or controlled or changed. (Independent/ Dependent)
19. The variable which changes on account of independent variable is known as _____ variable.
20. Independent variables that are not related to the purpose of the study, but may affect the dependent variable are termed as _____ (extraneous/intravenous variables)
21. A _____ is a tentative assumption drawn from knowledge and theory which is used as a guide in the investigation of other facts and theories that are yet unknown.
22. When each subject in the population has an equal chance of being selected the sampling is called _____.
23. The first step in the process of research is to _____. (identify a problem/ make hypothesis)

24. The researcher will clearly mention what he wants to research when he formulates _____ (objective/ hypothesis).
25. The _____ is decided based on the objectives and hypothesis stated in the previous step. (method of research/ identification of problem).
26. After the analysis and interpretation of data, the researcher will form a conclusion, which can be shared with everyone. This will be done through a _____, which includes all the information related to the research.
 - a. (report/ advertisement)
27. The main purpose of survey research is to describe the characteristics of a _____ (population/ sample).
28. A set of questions asked and filled in by the interviewer in a face-to-face situation with another person is called _____.
29. The _____ method of educational research may be defined as that method of investigation of educational problem which attempts to describe and interpret the presently existing conditions, practices, beliefs, attitudes, trends, processes and effects of educational phenomena that are typical of the normal conditions. (descriptive/experimental)
30. The _____ is the group consisting of all people to whom the researcher wish to apply the findings. (population/ sample).
31. Subsets of people are usually used to conduct studies. These subsets are called _____. (population/ sample)
32. The data we collect from samples are called _____ (Statistics/ sample).
33. The first step in selecting a sample is to define the _____ (population/sample).
34. When a representative number of subjects from various subgroups is randomly selected, the sampling is called _____.
35. _____ sampling involves selection of every nth (e.g., 5th) subject in the population to be in the sample. (Systematic/ stratified)

36. In _____ sampling subjects are selected because they are easily accessible. (convenience/ systematic)
37. Purposive sampling is popular in _____ research. (qualitative/ quantitative)
38. The _____ your sample, the more confident you can be that their answers truly reflect the population. (larger/smaller)
39. _____ have been designed to measure attitudes of a subject or group of subject towards issues, institutions and group of people. (Attitude/ Rating scales)
40. _____ research may be defined as the study of problems of education making use of historical source and techniques in order to evolve universal generalization and principles. (Experimental/Descriptive/ Historical)
41. A _____ scale consists of a set of characteristics or qualities to be judged and some type of scale for indicating the degree to which each attribute is present. (Attitude/ Rating)
42. The _____ lists consist of a list of items or behaviours with a place to check or to mark 'yes or no'. (check/ rating)
43. _____ is a two-way method which permits an exchange of ideas and information.
44. _____ research is the name given to the type of educational research in which the investigator controls the educative factors to which a child or a group of children is subjected during the period of inquiry and observes the resulting achievements. (Experimental/Descriptive)
45. APA stands for _____.
46. _____ is considered a form of intellectual theft and fraud. It involves using someone else's words or ideas and passing them off as your own by not providing credit, either deliberately or accidentally. (Plagiarism/ Robbery)

47. Common _____ methods include experiments, observations recorded as numbers, and surveys with closed-ended questions. (quantitative/ qualitative)
48. The alternative hypothesis is generally denoted as _____ (H_1/H_0).
49. _____ hypothesis provides the statement which is contrary to the hypothesis. It's a negative statement, and there is no relationship between independent and dependent variables. (Null/ Alternate)
50. Common _____ methods include interviews with open-ended questions, observations described in words, and literature reviews that explore concepts and theories. (quantitative/ qualitative)
51. _____ sampling is defined as a sampling technique in which the researcher selects samples based on the subjective judgment of the researcher rather than random selection. (Non-probability/Probability)

VERY SHORT QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. What are the different methods of acquiring knowledge?
2. Write the meaning of research?
3. Write one characteristics of research?
4. What is basic research?
5. Define applied research?
6. Write the nature of educational research.
7. What is descriptive research?
8. Define experimental research.
9. Define Qualitative research.
10. What do you mean by philosophical studies?
11. Define historical studies?
12. Identify two sources of research problem areas.

13. What do you mean by hypothesis?
14. What are the different types of hypothesis?
15. Define null hypothesis?
16. What is the meaning of alternate hypothesis?
17. What is a research problem?
18. What do you mean by research design?
19. What is sampling design?
20. What are the steps in sample design?
21. Write two criteria of selecting a sampling procedure.
22. Write two characteristics of a good sampling design.
23. What are the different types of sampling designs?
24. What is systematic sampling?
25. What is stratified sampling?
26. What is cluster sampling?
27. Define multistage sampling?
28. Write two purposes of sampling.
29. What do you mean by tools of data collection?
30. What is a questionnaire?
31. Define rating scale?
32. What do you mean by attitude scale?
33. What is a checklist?
34. What are the techniques of developing measurement tools?
35. Write one difference questionnaire and schedules.

36. What are the different methods of data collection?
37. What is primary data?
38. Define secondary data?
39. What do you mean by observation as a technique of data collection?
40. Define interview as a technique of data collection?
41. What do you mean by descriptive statistical measures?
42. What do you mean by inferential statistical measures?
43. What is quantitative data?
44. Define qualitative data.
45. Define synopsis of a research projects.
46. What do you mean by review of research report?
47. Write the structure of research report.
48. What is parametric test?
49. What is non-parametric test?
50. Write the steps involved in writing the research proposal.

SHORT QUESTIONS (3 marks)

1. What is meant by Educational Research?
2. What is the need of Educational Research?
3. What is the scope of Educational Research?
4. State the purpose of Education Research?
5. What is the aim of educational research?
6. Name the essential qualities of Educational Researches.
7. What are the steps of scientific enquiry / method?

8. Why do we need to conduct fundamental researches?
9. In which situations can applied research be conducted?
10. How is action research different from the other types?
11. What benefits can teachers get from action research?
12. What is fundamental research?
13. Write the characteristics of hypothesis.
14. Write the importance of case study method in educational field.
15. Write three limitations of historical research.
16. What is the meaning of population in Educational Research?
17. Where can the basic researches be conducted?
18. What do you mean by applied research?
19. Where do we need to conduct applied research?
20. What do you mean by action research?
21. Mention three limitations of Quantitative research.
22. Write three advantages of Qualitative research.
23. What benefits can teachers get from action research?
24. Write the various steps of research proposal.
25. What is a Variable? Write its types.
26. Identify the variables in this example "Teaching effectiveness of secondary school teachers in relation to their presage characteristics".
27. Write the definition of a questionnaire and a rating scale.
28. State different types of a questionnaire and a rating scale.
29. In case of a questionnaire mention one major advantage and one limitation.

30. In case of a rating scale mention one major advantage and one limitation.
31. Define the terms - Interview and Observation.
32. State different types of Interview and Observation.
33. Give one major advantage and one limitation of interview and observation as techniques of data collection.
34. What is the aim of survey research.
35. List different criteria of selecting a good tool of data collection.
36. What does randomization ensure in experimental research?
37. What do you mean by sampling frame?
38. What is the meaning of Null hypothesis?
39. Write a brief note on plagiarism.
40. Make a short note on procedure of data collection.
41. Write the steps of research report writing.
42. Write the sources of identification of research problems.
43. Write a short note on webiography.
44. What is bibliography? Mention its importance.
45. Make a short note on APA reporting style.
46. Write the importance of data analysis and data interpretation in research.
47. Highlight the importance of research report.
48. Distinguish between probability and non- probability sampling procedures.
49. Write the steps for preparation of research proposals.
50. Distinguish between qualitative and quantitative research

LONG QUESTIONS-

1. Define educational research? Explain its meaning, nature and scope.
2. What is educational research? Write its characteristics and importance in education.
3. Explain the need and function of review of literature. Give some suggestions for reporting review of literature.
4. Explain the term “research design”. Differentiate between research methodology and research design. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples.
5. What do you mean by a research problem? Give sources of research problem and how a research problem is identified?
6. What is the difference between dependent and independent variables?
7. What do you mean by sampling? Why is definition of the population necessary before selecting a sample?
8. Enumerate the characteristics of good sample and describe the methods for estimating reliability of a sample.
9. Define hypothesis. Write its characteristics and types.
10. Describe the concept of population and sample in research. What are the characteristics of a good sample? Discuss various methods of sampling.
11. What is a questionnaire? What are its various types? Describe the various steps involved in its preparation. Also describe its uses and limitations.
12. Discuss interview as a tool of data collection. Highlight its types, various steps involved in its preparation also describe its uses and limitations.
13. Differentiate between questionnaire and schedule. Indicate problems in which these tools are required.
14. Indicate the ethical consideration in data collection and their justification in conducting a research.

15. Enumerate the characteristic and uses of an experiment in educational research and basic type of errors.
16. Indicate the advantages and limitations of experimental method of research. Point out the applicability in educational research.
17. Distinguish between external criticism and internal criticism. Both type of criticism are essential in historical research and why?
18. Explain the survey method of research. Distinguish between descriptive survey and analytical survey method of research.
19. Explain the term research proposal? Give the structure of research proposal.
20. Describe the procedure for case study of an individual, a group administration. Mention the limitations of a case study.

CORE-7: STATISTICS IN EDUCATION

MCQ

1. What is the primary purpose of descriptive statistics in education?
 - a) To make predictions about future student performance
 - b) To summarize and describe the main features of a dataset
 - c) To establish cause-and-effect relationships
 - d) To test hypotheses
2. Which measure of central tendency is most affected by extreme values?
 - a) Mean
 - b) Median
 - c) Mode
 - d) Range
3. What is the median of the following data set: 3, 7, 5, 9, 11?
 - a) 5
 - b) 7
 - c) 9
 - d) 11
4. In educational research, what does a p-value less than 0.05 typically indicate?
 - a) Strong evidence against the null hypothesis
 - b) Weak evidence against the null hypothesis
 - c) No evidence against the null hypothesis
 - d) Evidence supporting the null hypothesis
5. Which type of sampling involves dividing a population into subgroups and randomly selecting from each subgroup?
 - a) Simple random sampling

b) Stratified sampling

c) Systematic sampling

d) Cluster sampling

6. What does the standard deviation measure in a data set?

a) The average value

b) The spread or dispersion of the values

c) The midpoint of the data

d) The frequency of each value

7. In a normal distribution, approximately what percentage of the data falls within one standard deviation of the mean?

a) 50%

b) 68%

c) 95%

d) 99%

8. What is a Type I error in hypothesis testing?

a) Rejecting a true null hypothesis

b) Failing to reject a false null hypothesis

c) Accepting an alternative hypothesis when it is true

d) Accepting the null hypothesis when it is true

9. Which of the following is an example of a categorical variable?

a) Test scores

b) Age

c) Gender

d) Height

10. What is the purpose of inferential statistics in education?

a) To describe the characteristics of a dataset

- b) To make inferences or generalizations about a population based on a sample
- c) To calculate central tendencies
- d) To visualize data trends

11. What does a correlation coefficient of -0.85 indicate?

- a) A strong positive relationship between variables
- b) A weak negative relationship between variables
- c) A strong negative relationship between variables
- d) No relationship between variables

12. Which test would be appropriate for comparing the means of two independent groups?

- a) Chi-square test
- b) T-test
- c) ANOVA
- d) Regression analysis

13. What is a null hypothesis?

- a) A statement that there is an effect or difference
- b) A statement that there is no effect or difference
- c) A prediction of the relationship between variables
- d) An alternative explanation for the observed data

14. What does the term 'variance' refer to in statistics?

- a) The average of the data points
- b) The difference between the highest and lowest values
- c) The average of the squared deviations from the mean
- d) The most frequently occurring value

15. What is the primary use of a box plot in educational research?

- a) To show the distribution of data and identify outliers

- b) To compare means between groups
- c) To calculate correlations
- d) To represent the frequency of categorical data

16. Which statistical test is used to determine if there is a significant association between two categorical variables?

- a) T-test
- b) Chi-square test
- c) ANOVA
- d) Pearson correlation

17. In a dataset, what does a skewness value of 0 indicate?

- a) The data is perfectly symmetrical
- b) The data is positively skewed
- c) The data is negatively skewed
- d) The data has outliers

18. What does the term 'confidence interval' refer to in statistics?

- a) The range within which the true population parameter is expected to lie with a certain level of confidence
- b) The range of data values within one standard deviation from the mean
- c) The difference between the highest and lowest data points
- d) The probability of making a Type I error

19. Which measure is used to describe the relative position of a value within a data set?

- a) Range
- b) Quartile
- c) Z-score
- d) Variance

20. What is the purpose of regression analysis in educational research?

- a) To describe data distribution
- b) To predict the value of one variable based on the value of another variable
- c) To compare multiple groups
- d) To calculate the mean and standard deviation

21. What does a high R-squared value in regression analysis indicate?

- a) A poor fit of the model to the data
- b) A low correlation between the variables
- c) A good fit of the model to the data
- d) No relationship between the variables

22. Which of the following is not a measure of dispersion?

- a) Standard deviation
- b) Variance
- c) Median
- d) Range

23. In a survey with a 95% confidence level, what does it mean if the margin of error is $\pm 3\%$?

- a) The true value is expected to be within 3% of the survey result 95% of the time
- b) The survey result is within 3% of the true value 95% of the time
- c) There is a 3% chance that the true value is incorrect
- d) 95% of the sample responses are within 3% of each other

24. What type of data is measured on a nominal scale?

- a) Data with a natural order but no equal intervals
- b) Data with equal intervals and a meaningful zero
- c) Data categorized into distinct groups with no inherent order
- d) Data with a natural order and equal intervals

25. Which of the following describes the term 'effect size'?

- a) The magnitude of the difference between groups
- b) The probability of Type I error
- c) The average of the data values
- d) The range within which the true parameter lies

26. What does a 'p-value' measure in hypothesis testing?

- a) The probability of observing the data if the null hypothesis is true
- b) The proportion of variance explained by the model
- c) The effect size of the variables
- d) The sample size needed for the study

27. Which of the following is an example of ordinal data?

- a) Student grades (A, B, C, D)
- b) Age of students
- c) Height of students
- d) Number of students in a class

28. What is the purpose of a control group in educational experiments?

- a) To receive the experimental treatment
- b) To compare with the experimental group to evaluate the effect of the treatment
- c) To provide additional data points
- d) To ensure the study is double-blinded

29. Which test is used to compare means across more than two groups?

- a) T-test
- b) Chi-square test
- c) ANOVA
- d) Correlation analysis

30. What is the primary benefit of using a large sample size in educational research?

- a) To ensure that the data is qualitative
- b) To increase the accuracy and reliability of the results
- c) To reduce the cost of data collection
- d) To simplify the data analysis process

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ is that which deals with the collection, classification and tabulation of numerical facts as the basis for explanation, description and comparison of phenomena.
2. **Statistics** enables us to study these scores _____(objectively/ subjectively)
3. In a week the prices of a bag of rice were 350,280,340,290,320, 310,300. The range is _____.
4. The mean of a distribution is 14 and the standard deviation is 5. The value of the coefficient of variation is_____.
5. -----may be defined as the number of occurrences of any given value or set of values.
6. _____means the interdependence between two or more random variables.
7. A group frequency distribution with uncertain first or last classes is known as _____.
8. If the lower and upper limits of a class are 10 and 40 respectively, the midpoint of the class is _____.
9. _____ is measured as the difference between the upper and lower limit.
10. Mean is a measure of _____.
11. If a constant value 50 is subtracted from each observation of a set, the mean of the set is _____by 50. (Increased or decreased)

12. If the grouped data has open end classes, one cannot calculate_____ (median/ mode / mean/ quartile).
13. Scatter diagram offers a _____ expression of the direction and degree of correlation. (mathematical/ graphical)
14. Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation is also known as _____ (product moment correlation/ scatter correlation/ rank difference)
15. Spearman's rank correlation method is used to calculate coefficient of correlation of_____ variables such as beauty, bravery, wisdom, ability virtue etc. (qualitative/ quantitative)
16. Spearman's rank correlation method was developed by British Psychologist_____ (C.E. Spearman/ G.E.Spearman)
17. If the change in one variable appears to be accompanied by a change in the other variable, the two variables are said to be correlated and this interdependence is called_____.
18. When the increase in one variable (X) is followed by a corresponding increase in the other variable (Y); the correlation is said to be _____ (positive/negative correlation.)
19. The_____ correlation specifies that, for every unit increase in one variable, there is proportional increase in the other.(perfect positive/ perfect negative)
20. The negative correlation ranges from _____ (0 to - 1;0 to1, 0 to 100)
21. The graphical representation of the two variables will be a curved line. Such a relationship between the two variables is termed as the_____ (linear/ curvilinear correlation).
22. Normal Probability Curve is an ideal symmetrical frequency curve and is supposed to be based on the data of a _____ (population/ class/ sample).

23. Normal probability curve, is _____ shaped curve and a graph representing a distribution of scores.(bell/cone)
24. The NPC is_____ symmetrical.Itimplies size,shapeand slope of the curve on one side are identical to that of the other side.(bilateral/ unilateral)
25. NPC is _____. Itapproaches but never touches the base line(asymptotic/ symptotic)
26. In case of negative skewness,thecurve is more inclined towards the _____. (left/ right)
27. In case of positive skewness, the curve is more inclined towards the _____. (left/ right)
28. A frequency distribution is said to be_____ when the curve is flatter than the normal curve. (platykurtic/ leptokurtic)
29. A_____ is a measure of position that indicates the number of standard deviations a data value lies from the mean. (z-score/ t -score)
30. To calculate a z-score, the population _____ must be known. (mean and standard deviation, mean and mean deviation).
31. _____, a method of testing hypotheses about the mean of a small sample we drawn from a normally distributed population when the population standard deviation is unknown. (Student's t-test/ z test)
32. Standard deviation is the square root of the average value of the squared deviations of the scores from their_____(arithmetic mean, mean deviation)
33. Average deviation is the arithmetic mean of all the deviations of different scores from the mean value of the scores _____ the regard for sign of the deviation. (without/ with)
34. _____-is a measure of symmetry, or more precisely, the lack of symmetry.(Skewness/ Kurtosis)

35. _____ is a measure of whether the data are heavy-tailed or light-tailed relative to a normal distribution. (Skewness/ Kurtosis)
36. The _____ is used for classifying the groups and assigning grades to individuals. (Normal Probability Curve or arithmetic mean)
37. For a normal distribution curve almost, all value lies within _____ standard deviations of mean. (1,2,3)
38. A _____ is a piece of information, usually a number, that conveys the performance of an examinee on a test. (test score/ standard score)
39. _____ are a family of scores that allow us to make comparisons between test scores. (Derived scores/test score/ standard score)
40. The _____ is a type of standard score that indicates how many standard deviation units a given score is above or below the mean for that group.(z score/ T score)
41. The z scores create a scale with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of _____. (1/10/100)
42. The _____ is another standard score measured on a scale with a mean of 50 and a SD of 10. (z score/ T score)
43. _____ is used to display the continuous data and it is useful for predicting future events over time. (Line graph/ Bar graph)
44. _____ is used to display the category of data and it compares the data using solid bars to represent the quantities. (Line graph/ Bar graph)
45. _____ is the graph that uses bars to represent the frequency of numerical data that are organised into intervals. (Histogram/Line graph/ Bar graph)
46. The _____ is a frequency graph which is drawn by joining the coordinating points of the mid-values of the class intervals and their corresponding frequencies. (frequency polygon/pie chart)

47. _____ is a cumulative frequency graphs drawn on natural scale to determine the values of certain factors like median, Quartile, Percentile etc. (Ogive/frequency polygon/pie chart)
48. When the various parts of the values of a variable possesses different properties then to express the inherent relationship among them and also with the aggregate value of the variable, _____ possibly is the best device. (pie diagram/frequency polygon/pie chart).
49. An _____ is a statistical tool primarily used for finding out different quartiles in a distribution. (Ogive/ frequency polygon/pie chart)
50. A Graphical representation is a visual display of _____ and statistical results.(data/ charts/graphs)

VERY SHORT QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. What do you mean by educational statistics?
2. What are different kinds of statistics?
3. What are the different types of data?
4. Define primary data?
5. Define secondary data?
6. Write situation where secondary data is more preferred to primary data?
7. What are different scales of measurement?
8. Define nominal scale.
9. Define ordinal scale.
10. Define interval scale.
11. Define ratio scale.
12. Write one merit of ratio scale.
13. Write one limitation of ordinal scale

14. Define inclusive frequency distribution.
15. Define exclusive frequency distribution.
16. What are different kinds of graphical representations of data.
17. Define histogram.
18. Define frequency polygon.
19. Define pie chart.
20. Define cumulative frequency graph.
21. Define cumulative frequency curve.
22. What do you mean by mean?
23. What are different measures of central tendency?
24. Write two uses of measures of central tendency.
25. What are different measures of dispersion?
26. Define median.
27. Define mode.
28. Write two limitations of measures of central tendency.
29. Define range.
30. Write the relationship between mean, median and mode.
31. Define average deviation.
32. Write one limitation of average deviation.
33. Define quartile deviation.
34. Define standard deviation.
35. Write one advantage of standard deviation.
36. Write two uses of measures of central tendency.

37. Write two limitations of measures of dispersion.
38. What do you mean by correlation?
39. Write the concept of linear correlation.
40. Write the concept of non-linear correlation.
41. Write one demerit of rank difference method of correlation.
42. Write one merit of product moment correlational method.
43. Define normal probability curve.
44. Write two features of normal probability curve.
45. Write two uses of normal probability curve.
46. Define Chi square.
47. Write two characteristics of Chi-square
48. Define t-test.
49. Write two uses of t -test.
50. Write two limitations of t -test.

SHORT QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

1. Define the term 'statistics'.
2. Define the term population.
3. What is sampling.
4. What is a frequency distribution?
5. Distinguish between discrete and continuous variables
6. Explain the different steps in the construction of a frequency table for a given set of observations.
7. Explain the terms (i) class interval (ii) class mark (iii) class frequency.

8. Distinguish between census and sampling.
9. What are the advantages of sampling over census?
10. State the various stages of statistical investigation.
11. Following is a cumulative frequency distribution showing the marks secured and the number of students in an examination:

Marks Below	No. students (F)
10	13
20	50
30	60
40	100
50	150
60	190
70	220
80	240
90	250

12. Obtain the frequency table (simple) from it. Also prepare 'More than' cumulative frequency table
13. Define mode. How is it calculated. Point out two.
14. Define AM, median and mode and explain their uses.
15. Give the formulae used to calculate the mean, median and mode of a frequency distribution and explain the symbols used in them.
16. How will you determine three quartiles graphically from a less than ogive?
17. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of arithmetic mean as an average.

18. Compute the AM, median and mode from the following data

Age last birth day:15-1920-2425-2930-3435-39

No of persons:420382410

19. Calculate mean, median and mode

Central wage in Rs.:152025303540

No. of wage earners:3251916456

20. Discuss the characteristics of central tendency.

21. Discuss the merits of mean.

22. Highlight the limitations of arithmetic mean.

23. Write the limitations of mean deviations

24. Write the uses of standard deviation.

25. Write the merits of standard deviation.

26. Find out the standard deviation of the following scores.

Scores-45,50,62,68,65,69,35,25

27. Write a short note on range.

28. What is average deviation. Highlight its limitations.

29. Write the uses of measures of dispersion.

30. Highlight the different methods of computation of correlation.

31. What is correlation discuss its types with examples.

32. Discuss scatter diagram and its types.

33.Highlight the importance of correlation in educational field.

34. Discuss the properties of normal probability curve.

35. Discuss the application of normal probability curve in educational field.

36. Make short note on skewness.
38. Make short note on kurtosis.
39. Make short note on Z- score.
40. Make short note on T-score.
41. Write the uses of T-test.
42. If the standard deviation of a data is 4.5 and if each value of the data is decreased by 5, then find the new standard deviation.
43. If the range and the smallest value of a set of data are 36.8 and 13.4 respectively, then find the largest value.
44. If the standard deviation of a data is 3.6 and each value of the data is divided by 3, then find the new variance and new standard deviation.
45. The rainfall recorded in various places of five districts in a week are given below.

Rainfall in mm	45	50	55	60	65	70	75
No. of places	3	6	5	7	8	6	4

46. What do you mean by “Standard Score”? Name and explain different types of standard scores.
47. What are Z scores and T scores. Describe their importance in comparison or performance of students in different subjects.
48. Find the T Score in the following case- $M=55$, $S.D.=8$, $Score=84$

49. Find the Z Score in the following case- $M=55$, $S.D.=9$ Score= 47
50. What is normal distribution? State the properties of a normal probability curve.
51. What are the uses and limitations of measures of central tendency?
52. Compute the coefficient of correlation of the scores of 12 students in a test of History and Geography in product moment method.

Students	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Marks in History	50	58	59	60	74	62	57	63	70
Marks in Geography	47	56	65	74	73	56	60	58	59

LONG QUESTIONS-

1. What is statistics? State the role of statistics in educational research.
2. Define the term statistics. State its importance and scope.
3. What are different scales of measurement? Explain each type with example.
4. Differentiate between inferential and descriptive statistics.
5. Differentiate between parametric and non- parametric statistics.
6. What is frequency distribution? State its importance in statistics.
7. Explain the following-
8. Classification of data
9. Discrete frequency distribution
10. Continuous frequency distribution

11. What is diagrammatic representation of data?
12. What is pictogram? explain with examples.
13. What do you mean by central tendency? Discuss its uses.
14. What is arithmetic mean? Discuss its properties with merits and demerits.
15. What are different measures of central tendency? Explain their uses and limitations.
16. What is mean? Calculate mean from the following distribution –

SCORES	FREQUENCY
10-20	5
20-30	9
30-40	8
40-50	6
50-60	4

17. What are different measures of variability? State their uses.

18. Compute the standard deviation of the following scores-

Class interval	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
Frequency	4	5	6	9	8	4	6	8

19. What is correlation? Explain different types of correlation with suitable examples.

20. Calculate the product moment correlation coefficient from the following data.

X	4	5	6	8	9	7	6	2	5
Y	5	4	2	3	4	5	6	8	7

21. What is normal distribution? State the properties of a normal probability curve.

22. Define the following-

- ★ Skewness
- ★ Kurtosis
- ★ Negative and positive skewness
- ★ Leptokurtic curve

23. What do you mean by standard score? Name and explain different types of standard score.

CORE - 8 HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

MCQ

1. What was the primary aim of education during the Vedic period?
 - A) Vocational training
 - B) Moral and spiritual development
 - C) Scientific research
 - D) Political training
2. Which method of teaching was predominant in the Vedic period?
 - A) Lecture method
 - B) Discussion method
 - C) Storytelling and oral transmission
 - D) Practical experimentation
3. During the Buddhist period, which of the following was emphasized in education?
 - A) Meditation and self-realization
 - B) Physical fitness
 - C) Agricultural skills
 - D) Warfare techniques
4. Which of the following was a notable feature of Buddhist centers of learning?
 - A) Focus on Vedic rituals
 - B) Emphasis on meditation and philosophy
 - C) Military training

D) Commercial education

5. The Gurukul system is known for its focus on:

A) Formal schooling with a fixed curriculum

B) Learning through informal, personal instruction

C) State-sponsored education

D) Technical and vocational training

6. Which of the following was a famous ancient seat of learning in India?

A) Nalanda

B) Oxford

C) Harvard

D) Cambridge

7. In the medieval period, which system of education was commonly used in India?

A) Vedic education

B) Islamic education

C) Colonial education

D) Modern education

8. Which of the following was a significant feature of education during the medieval period under the Muslim rule?

A) Focus on scientific research

B) Emphasis on Islamic studies and religious education

C) Development of trade skills

D) Emphasis on military strategy

9. Which center was renowned for its educational advancements during the Islamic period?

A) Takshashila

B) Baghdad

C) Alexandria

D) Nalanda

10. What was a key characteristic of the Islamic education system in medieval India?

- A) Uniform curriculum for all students
- B) Focus on secular subjects
- C) Integration of religious and secular education
- D) Use of Latin as the medium of instruction

11. What was the primary objective of the Charter Act of 1813?

- A) To promote English education in India
- B) To establish a university in India
- C) To provide funds for the promotion of education
- D) To improve administrative systems

12. What was the major recommendation of Macaulay's Minute (1835)?

- A) To promote vernacular languages in education
- B) To use English as the medium of instruction
- C) To establish new schools in rural areas
- D) To focus on traditional Indian education systems

13. What was the main purpose of Wood's Despatch (1854)?

- A) To standardize education and establish universities
- B) To abolish the use of English in education
- C) To focus on women's education
- D) To promote religious education

14. Which of the following was a significant outcome of the Indian Education Commission (1882)?

- A) Introduction of free primary education
- B) Expansion of higher education institutions
- C) Reorganization of the education system and curriculum

D) Abolition of English as a medium of instruction

15. The Calcutta University Commission (1917) primarily aimed at:

A) Reforming university education and administrative structures

B) Promoting technical education

C) Introducing vocational training in schools

D) Strengthening religious education

16. What was a key recommendation of the Hartog Committee (1929)?

A) Increase in primary education funding

B) Expansion of higher education institutions

C) Improvement of quality and relevance of education

D) Introduction of new educational policies for rural areas

UNIT 4: Education during Post-Independence Period

17. The University Education Commission (1948-49) was also known as:

A) The Radhakrishnan Commission

B) The Kothari Commission

C) The Mudaliar Commission

D) The Macaulay Commission

18. Which of the following was a major recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission (1952-53)?

A) Emphasis on vocational training at the secondary level

B) Introduction of universal primary education

C) Expansion of higher education institutions

D) Abolition of English as a medium of instruction

19. The Education Commission (1964-66) is commonly known as:

A) The Radhakrishnan Commission

B) The Kothari Commission

C) The Mudaliar Commission

D) The Macaulay Commission

20. Which policy emphasized the need for a national system of education and greater central control?

A) National Policy on Education (1986)

B) Wood's Despatch (1854)

C) Macaulay's Minute (1835)

D) Indian Education Commission (1882)

21. The National Policy on Education (1992) was a revision of which earlier policy?

A) National Policy on Education (1986)

B) Wood's Despatch (1854)

C) Indian Education Commission (1882)

D) Hartog Committee Report (1929)

22. Which of the following was a key aspect of the National Policy on Education (1986)?

A) Emphasis on adult literacy

B) Promotion of technical education

C) Establishment of more universities

D) Increased focus on primary education

23. The Secondary Education Commission (1952-53) focused on which level of education?

A) Primary education

B) Secondary education

C) Higher education

D) Vocational education

24. The major recommendations of the University Education Commission (1948-49) include:

A) Expansion of vocational training

B) Reforms in university education and governance

C) Establishment of new schools

D) Promotion of religious education

25. Which commission is known for its focus on improving the quality of education at all levels?

A) The Kothari Commission (1964-66)

B) The Mudaliar Commission (1952-53)

C) The Radhakrishnan Commission (1948-49)

D) The Hartog Committee (1929)

26. Which educational policy is known for recommending the integration of vocational and academic education?

A) National Policy on Education (1986)

B) Wood's Despatch (1854)

C) Macaulay's Minute (1835)

D) Calcutta University Commission (1917)

27. The major recommendations of the Kothari Commission (1964-66) included:

A) Emphasis on educational technology

B) Introduction of uniform curriculum across states

C) Focus on improving teacher training and educational quality

D) Expansion of higher education institutions

28. The main focus of the National Policy on Education (1992) was:

A) Inclusive education

B) Vocational education

C) Higher education reform

D) Education for minorities

29. Which commission is credited with proposing a model for a national system of education?

A) The Kothari Commission (1964-66)

B) The Radhakrishnan Commission (1948-49)

C) The Mudaliar Commission (1952-53)

D) The Hartog Committee (1929)

30. Which policy document recommended the establishment of a National System of Education to provide educational opportunities for all?

A) National Policy on Education (1986)

B) Indian Education Commission (1882)

C) Macaulay's Minute (1835)

D) Wood's Despatch (1854)

Answer all the questions:

1. Veda word comes to _____ language.

2. Bid words means _____.

3. Upanishadic _____ approaches included in the human life.

4. The _____ kind of Veda.

5. Vedic education one characteristics _____.

6. Vedic education started _____ ceremony.

7. The Vedic teaching period _____ time of in Education.

8. Vedic Education _____ kind of teaching method are used.

9. The importance of Buddhist _____ principle in human life.

10. Buddhist gave _____ kind of approach.

11. Prangya is divided _____ type.

12. The Buddhist educational Institute is _____.

13. _____ period is Buddhist education started period.

14. The _____ is other name of Upanishad.

15. _____ is the first Mogal Ruler.

16. _____ the east Mogal King.
17. Adams recommendation _____ steps of period.
18. _____ period to gave recommendation of Maculay's minute.
19. Wood's Dispatch Education declared in the year_____.
20. _____ is the Chairman of Calcutta University Commission.
21. The basic education was started in the year _____.
22. _____ is the founder of Basic Education.
23. _____ is the Chairman of University Education Commission 1948.
24. _____ is the Chairman of Indian Education Commission.
25. The Indian Education Commission(1964-66) _____ Educational pattern recommended.

Answer all the questions:

1. Write one aim of education during upanishadic period?
2. State one features of Buddhist system of education?
3. What is Madrassa?
4. Write one aim of Hindu education?
5. Write one cause responsible for the declaration of downward declaration theory purposed by Macaulay?
6. Who was the Chairman of Calcutta University Commission 1917?
7. Write one recommendation of Hunter Commission?
8. Write any one new scheme to be introduced which were explained in wood's despatch of 1854?
9. Who was the Chairman of University Education Commission?

10. In which year University Education Commission was started?
11. Write one major recommendation of New Education policy.
12. In which year NEP was started?
13. Write the one differences between Brahmanic and Buddhist system of Education?
14. Write one similarities between Brahmanic and Buddhist system of Education.
15. What is Upasampada?
16. Write the one system of admission in Buddhist Sangha.
17. Write the one aims of Buddhist Education.
18. Name the one elements of Eternal Noble truth of Buddhism.
19. Write the one aims of Education in the age of sutras.
20. Write the one duty of Acharya?
21. What is Samhita?
22. Write the one name of Veda in Brahmana literature.
23. Write the one aim and objectives of Brahmanic Education.
24. What is Parishad?
25. Write the one aims of Education in Post-vedic period.

Long questions:

1. Discuss the role of Karma, Dharma and Mokshya in the ducation of ancient India?
How it influenced the ancient Society?
2. Define Vedic Education system. Discuss its aims and objectives.
3. Analyse the characteristics of Vedic Education.
4. Discuss the aims and objectives of Buddhist Education with grants?
5. Write down the utility usefulness of Muslim education and its limitations.

6. Discuss the objectives of Mediaval Education?
7. Analyze the relationship and difference between Brahman system education and Buddhist education.
8. Discuss the natures of Islamic education in mediaval India.
9. Discuss the growth of modern system of education between (600A.D to 1947 A.D).
10. Discuss about Macley's minute (1845) in education.
11. Describe about wood's Despatch (1854) education.
12. Write the recommendations of Indian education commission(1882).
13. Explain the recommendations of NPE- 1886.
14. Discuss the Indian Education Commission (1964-66). Write its aims and structure.
15. Discuss the main recommendation S. Radhakrishnan Commission (1948).
16. Discuss the dowfall of Basic Education.
17. Discuss the features of Basic Education.
18. Describe the recommendation of Calcutta University Education Commission (1917).
19. Discuss about Kerjen's Education Policy 1902.
20. Explain the aims and oblectives of Indian education Commission and its recommendation.

CORE - 9 CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

MCQ

1. Which of the following is the primary purpose of curriculum development?
 - A) To increase teacher workload
 - B) To ensure standardized testing
 - C) To facilitate effective teaching and learning
 - D) To limit student creativity
2. Which curriculum model focuses on achieving specific educational objectives?
 - A) Subject-Centered Model
 - B) Learner-Centered Model
 - C) Objective-Centered Model
 - D) Problem-Centered Model
3. In the Tyler Rationale, what are the three main questions that guide curriculum development?
 - A) What should be taught? How should it be taught? How will we know if it has been learned?
 - B) What is the budget? Who are the stakeholders? What is the timeline?
 - C) What are the resources? What are the methods? What are the outcomes?
 - D) What are the standards? Who is responsible? What are the assessments?
4. Which theory of curriculum development emphasizes the importance of adapting to the needs of learners?
 - A) Essentialism
 - B) Perennialism
 - C) Progressivism
 - D) Reconstructionism

5. What is the primary focus of a standards-based curriculum?

- A) Student interests
- B) Educational standards and benchmarks
- C) Teacher preferences
- D) Technological advancements

6. Which of the following is an example of a learner-centered approach to curriculum development?

- A) Direct Instruction
- B) Project-Based Learning
- C) Lecture-Based Teaching
- D) Traditional Textbook Approach

7. The term "curriculum mapping" refers to:

- A) Creating a detailed plan for each subject area
- B) Identifying and aligning curriculum goals with standards
- C) Mapping out the physical layout of classrooms
- D) Developing a new teaching method

8. Which of the following best describes "differentiated instruction"?

- A) Using the same method for all students
- B) Tailoring teaching methods to meet diverse needs
- C) Focusing solely on high-achieving students
- D) Following a rigid curriculum without adaptation

9..The concept of "backward design" in curriculum planning involves:

- A) Designing assessments first and then creating instructional activities
- B) Starting with lesson plans and then creating assessments
- C) Focusing on textbooks before planning lessons
- D) Designing the physical classroom layout before creating the curriculum

10. Which curriculum design approach is characterized by integrating multiple subjects around a central theme?

A) Discipline-Based Approach

B) Integrated Approach

C) Sequential Approach

D) Subject-Centered Approach

11..In curriculum development, "formative assessment" is used to:

A) Evaluate student performance at the end of a course

B) Provide ongoing feedback to improve learning and teaching

C) Determine final grades for students

D) Standardize testing across different schools

12. The term "scope and sequence" in curriculum development refers to:

A) The physical layout of a curriculum

B) The range of content and the order in which it is taught

C) The sequence of teacher training sessions

D) The scope of the curriculum's budget

13. Which curriculum development approach is most concerned with the development of critical thinking skills?

A) Skills-Based Curriculum

B) Content-Based Curriculum

C) Process-Based Curriculum

D) Subject-Based Curriculum

14. "Hidden curriculum" refers to:

A) The explicit academic content taught in schools

B) The informal values and norms learned by students

C) The curriculum materials not visible to students

D) The prescribed national standards for education

15..Which of the following is a characteristic of a "spiral curriculum"?

A) Revisiting concepts at increasing levels of complexity

B) Teaching new content in a linear progression

C) Focusing on a single subject throughout the year

D) Using a fixed set of learning materials

16. In curriculum development, "constructivist" approaches emphasize:

A) Memorization of facts

B) Active learning and building on prior knowledge

C) Rigid adherence to a set curriculum

D) Teacher-led instruction without student input

17. "Curriculum alignment" ensures that:

A) The curriculum is consistent across all schools

B) Curriculum goals, instruction, and assessments are consistent with each other

C) The curriculum adheres to a national standard

D) The curriculum fits within budget constraints

18. The "hidden curriculum" might include which of the following?

A) Classroom decorations and teaching aids

B) Social norms and values implicitly taught

C) Official lesson plans and educational objectives

D) Standardized test preparation materials

19. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of an "outcome-based" curriculum?

A) Emphasis on what students should be able to do

B) Focus on specific learning outcomes and competencies

C) Flexibility in how outcomes are achieved

D) Strict adherence to a predetermined set of content

20. The role of a "curriculum coordinator" typically includes:

A) Teaching all subjects to students

B) Overseeing curriculum implementation and development

C) Developing new textbooks for all subjects

D) Conducting standardized tests

21. Which curriculum development model focuses on real-world problems and practical solutions?

A) Problem-Based Learning Model

B) Traditional Model

C) Skill-Based Model

D) Thematic Model

22. "Curriculum integration" aims to:

A) Separate subjects to maintain clarity

B) Combine different subjects to enhance learning

C) Focus solely on mathematics and science

D) Standardize content across different grade levels

23. The "content-centered" approach to curriculum development prioritizes:

A) The interests of students

B) The organization and delivery of subject matter

C) The use of technology in teaching

D) The teaching style of educators

24. Which of the following is a key component of the "learner-centered" approach?

A) Teacher-directed instruction

B) Emphasis on students' interests and needs

C) Standardized testing

D) Prescribed textbook content

25. "Experiential learning" in curriculum development refers to:

A) Learning through hands-on activities and real-life experiences

B) Theoretical understanding of concepts

C) Memorizing information from textbooks

D) Observational learning from teachers

26. Which approach to curriculum development involves collaboration among educators to design and implement curriculum?

A) Top-Down Approach

B) Bottom-Up Approach

C) Collaborative Approach

D) Hierarchical Approach

27. In "curriculum evaluation," the primary focus is on:

A) Assessing teacher performance

B) Measuring the effectiveness and outcomes of the curriculum

C) Reviewing student behavior

D) Determining budget allocation

28. Which of the following is an example of "curriculum enrichment"?

A) Adding supplementary materials to enhance the standard curriculum

B) Reducing the number of subjects taught

C) Limiting extracurricular activities

D) Standardizing all teaching materials

29. "Differentiation" in the classroom typically involves:

A) Teaching all students the same content in the same way

B) Providing varied instructional methods and resources to meet diverse needs

C) Using only traditional teaching methods

D) Avoiding modifications based on student needs

30. Which of the following is NOT a typical stage in the curriculum development process?

A) Needs assessment

B) Curriculum design

C) Curriculum implementation

D) Teacher evaluation

Fill in the blanks:

(1 x 25=25)

1. Curriculum is derived from the latin word _____.

2. Currere means_____.

3. NCE-2005 has focused on _____.

4. _____ is the major focus in the educational process.

5. _____ is more practical in nature.

6. Philosophy is derived from the word_____ and _____.

7. The psychological bases of curriculum is studied under _____ and _____.

8. The modern era is otherwise known as _____ era.

9. _____ considerations of curriculum refers to the practicability and utility of curriculum.

10. The government makes _____ expansion and improvement of education.

11. Education is an item was included in concurrent list through the _____ constitutional amendnet.

12. The NCE- 2005 recommended for the study of _____ and _____.

13. The present society witnessed _____ due to an resolved conflicts.

14. Knowledge regards education as _____ process.
15. Construction means _____.
16. _____ is the father of basic education curriculum.
17. _____ says that "Curriculum includes all those activities which are utilised by the school to attain the aims of education.
18. Curriculum is _____ type of divided.
19. _____ kind of student centered curriculum.
20. _____ is described in domain objective.
21. Philosophy words come in _____ language.
22. _____ means of Drish.
23. Guidance means advice or _____ to resolving a problem.
24. Counselling means advice or _____ given in directing the judgement or conduct of another.
25. Icon design is the process of designing a _____ symbol.

Answer all the questions:

(1 x 25=25)

1. What is the meaning of curriculum?
2. Write the one elements of curriculum?
3. What is the meaning of core curriculum?
4. Write the one characteristics of learner centered curriculum?
5. How many types of knowledge?
6. Write the one principles of curriculum construction?
7. Write are the major bases of curriculum evaluation?
8. Which considerations are based on curriculum evaluation?

9. Write the name of one factors of affecting curriculum?
10. Write one characteristics of learner?
11. How many types of constructivism?
12. Write the one definitions of learner?
13. What is the full form of ICT?
14. Write one principles of Icon design model?
15. Write the one element of subject centred curriculum?
16. Write the one principles of Guidance?
17. Write the one rules for counselling?
18. What is the meaning of administration?
19. Write the one steps of icon design model?
20. Write the one merits of guidance?
21. Write the one elements of validity?
22. Write the one principles of objectivity of a test?
23. Write the one principles of teacher made test?
24. What is standardised test?
25. What is Check list?

Long questions:

1. Define curriculum. Discuss the principles of curriculum construction?
2. What is child centred curriculum? Explain its characteristics.
3. Discuss the aims and features of work centred curriculum.
4. What is experience centred curriculum. Give the classifications of experience centred curriculum.

5. Discuss the psychological foundation of curriculum?
6. Explain the nature and scope of curriculum.
7. Discuss the Sociological foundation of curriculum?
8. Describe about the Philosophical foundation of curriculum?
9. What is occupational information service? Give its needs.
10. What is Rating Scale? Write the procedure for preparation and use of rating scale.
11. Define Interview? Discuss the classifications of interview.
12. What is Check list? Write its principles and advantages?
13. Discuss the steps involved in the test construction?
14. Discuss the third steps involved the test construction is trying out the test and its sub-tests?
15. Bring difference between teacher made test and standardised test?
16. What is Validity? Give its classifications?
17. Discuss about the objectively test?
18. What is Usability? What are the factors effects the usability?
19. Explain the Nature and characteristics of Reliability?
20. Discuss the steps of preparing the test in the test const

CORE - 10 GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING

MCQ

1. What does the term "guidance" primarily refer to?

- a) Advice on career choices
- b) Support in personal development
- c) Assistance in making decisions
- d) All of the above

2. Which of the following is NOT a nature of guidance?

- a) Continuous
- b) Comprehensive
- c) Discontinuous
- d) Developmental

3. The scope of guidance includes:

- a) Personal development
- b) Career planning
- c) Educational choices
- d) All of the above

4. What philosophical base of guidance emphasizes the individual's potential and self-actualization?

- a) Pragmatism
- b) Idealism
- c) Existentialism

d) Realism

5. Which psychological theory is foundational for guidance practices?

a) Behaviorism

b) Psychoanalysis

c) Humanistic Psychology

d) Cognitive Psychology

6. Educational guidance in schools is important for:

a) Improving academic performance

b) Developing social skills

c) Facilitating career exploration

d) All of the above

7. What is one major purpose of vocational guidance?

a) To help students select appropriate courses

b) To assist in personal growth

c) To guide individuals towards suitable career paths

d) To provide psychological support

8. Basic data necessary for educational guidance includes:

a) Academic performance

b) Personal interests

c) Family background

d) All of the above

9. What type of pupil personnel record is crucial for tracking a student's academic progress?

a) Health records

b) Cumulative records

c) Attendance records

d) Behavioral records

10. Cumulative records in a guidance program are used to:

a) Record daily attendance

b) Track long-term academic progress

c) Maintain financial information

d) Document extra-curricular activities

11. A case study procedure in guidance typically involves:

a) Standardized testing

b) In-depth analysis of an individual's issues

c) Group counseling sessions

d) Academic performance evaluation

12. The scope of counseling generally includes:

a) Personal issues

b) Educational concerns

c) Career guidance

d) All of the above

13. The primary difference between guidance and counseling is:

a) Guidance is more directive, while counseling is more supportive

b) Guidance focuses on academic matters, while counseling addresses personal issues

c) Counseling is a one-time intervention, while guidance is continuous

d) Guidance involves group sessions, while counseling is individual

14. Which type of counseling focuses on problem-solving?

a) Person-centered counseling

b) Cognitive-behavioral counseling

c) Psychoanalytic counseling

d) Existential counseling

15. One of the key steps in the counseling process is:

a) Immediate solution implementation

b) Establishing a rapport

c) Ignoring the client's feedback

d) Using standard answers

16. A good counselor should possess:

a) Strong advice-giving skills

b) Empathy and active listening skills

c) Authoritative demeanor

d) Strict adherence to rules

17. The role of a counselor in secondary schools includes:

a) Advising on academic subjects

b) Facilitating career exploration and personal development

c) Enforcing school rules

d) Conducting administrative tasks

18. The primary aim of placement service is to:

a) Assist students in finding jobs or internships

b) Track academic progress

c) Provide personal counseling

d) Organize extracurricular activities

19. Follow-up services in guidance are designed to:

a) Assess the long-term success of guidance interventions

b) Provide initial counseling

c) Record daily academic progress

d) Conduct group therapy

20. Individual inventory services typically involve:

a) Collecting and analyzing data on students' abilities and interests

b) Monitoring classroom attendance

c) Facilitating group discussions

d) Organizing school events

21. Occupational information services aim to:

a) Provide students with details about different career options

b) Help with academic subjects

c) Offer personal advice

d) Conduct psychological assessments

22. Launching a school guidance program requires:

a) A detailed needs assessment

b) Immediate implementation without planning

c) Exclusive focus on academic subjects

d) A large budget

Fill in the blanks

1. Guidance is a process of helping individuals to _____ and _____ their educational, vocational, and personal potential.
2. The nature of guidance is _____ and _____, addressing the needs of individuals at various stages of their development.
3. The scope of guidance includes _____, _____, and _____ aspects of an individual's life.
4. Philosophical bases of guidance emphasize the _____ nature of human beings and the need for _____ in their development.
5. Psychological bases of guidance focus on understanding the _____, _____, and _____ of individuals.

6. Sociological bases of guidance take into account the influence of _____, _____, and _____ on an individual's development.
7. Educational guidance is essential in schools to help students make informed _____ decisions.
8. The purpose of vocational guidance is to assist individuals in choosing _____ that match their abilities and interests.
9. One of the key aspects of guidance is to help individuals understand their _____ and _____.
10. The importance of educational guidance lies in its ability to help students set _____ and achieve their _____.
11. Educational guidance requires the collection of basic data such as _____ records, _____ tests, and _____ reports.
12. Pupil personnel records include information about a student's _____, _____, and _____ development.
13. Cumulative records are used in guidance programs to provide a _____ overview of a student's progress.
14. A case study in guidance involves a detailed analysis of a student's _____, _____, and _____ background.
15. One of the basic principles of pupil personnel records is to ensure _____ and _____ of information.
16. Cumulative records help in understanding a student's _____ and _____ over time.
17. Case studies in guidance are used to identify specific _____ and _____ of students.
18. Educational guidance involves assessing students' _____ and _____ needs.
19. Cumulative records are important for tracking a student's _____ performance over the years.
20. The main types of pupil personnel records include _____ records, _____ tests, and _____ profiles.

21. Counseling is a process of helping individuals to _____, _____, and _____ their problems.
22. The scope of counseling includes _____, _____, and _____ issues.
23. The relationship between guidance and counseling is that guidance is _____ in nature, while counseling is more _____.
24. Different types of counseling include _____, _____, and _____ counseling.
25. One of the key steps in counseling is to establish a _____ and _____ relationship with the client.
26. Techniques of counseling include _____, _____, and _____.
27. A good counselor must possess qualities such as _____, _____, and _____.
28. The role of a counselor in secondary schools is to provide _____, _____, and _____ support to students.
29. Counseling helps individuals to _____ their strengths and _____ their weaknesses.
30. The steps of counseling typically begin with _____ and end with _____.
31. Placement service in guidance involves helping students to find _____ that match their skills and interests.
32. A key function of the placement service is to provide students with information about _____ opportunities.
33. Placement services help students transition from _____ to _____ life.
34. The placement service in guidance also assists students in finding suitable _____ programs.
35. One of the roles of a placement officer is to organize _____ sessions for students.
36. Placement services involve collaboration between schools and _____ to provide opportunities for students.

37. Effective placement services require a good understanding of students' _____ and _____ aspirations.
38. Placement services aim to help students find _____ that align with their educational backgrounds.
39. The placement service plays a crucial role in helping students _____ their career paths.
40. Placement services provide guidance on _____ and _____ processes.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Define the term "guidance."
2. What is the nature of guidance?
3. Explain the scope of guidance in educational settings.
4. How does philosophy serve as a basis for guidance?
5. Describe the psychological foundations of guidance.
6. What are the sociological bases of guidance?
7. Why is guidance important in schools?
8. Discuss the purpose of educational guidance in schools.
9. What is the need for vocational guidance in today's world?
10. What types of data are essential for educational guidance?
11. List the main types of pupil personnel records.
12. Explain the significance of cumulative records in a guidance program.
13. What are the basic principles of maintaining pupil personnel records?
14. Describe the procedure for conducting a case study in a guidance program.
15. How do cumulative records help in the educational guidance of students?
16. What information is typically included in a cumulative record?
17. Why is the case study method important in guidance?
18. How can pupil personnel records assist in educational decision-making?

19. Discuss the role of case studies in understanding student behavior.
20. What is the meaning of counseling?
21. Describe the nature of counseling.
22. What is the scope of counseling in education?
23. How is counseling different from guidance?
24. Explain the relationship between guidance and counseling.
25. What are the different types of counseling?
26. List the main steps involved in the counseling process.
27. Describe two techniques used in counseling.
28. What are the necessary qualities of a good counselor?
29. Discuss the role of a counselor in secondary schools.
30. How does individual counseling differ from group counseling?
31. What is the importance of empathy in counseling?
32. How does a counselor maintain confidentiality in a counseling session?
33. What is the role of listening skills in effective counseling?
34. Discuss the ethical responsibilities of a counselor.
35. What is the purpose of placement services in schools?
36. Explain how placement services benefit students.
37. What role does a guidance counselor play in placement services?
38. Discuss the importance of career placement services in secondary schools.
39. How can schools effectively organize and implement placement services?

LONG QUESTION

1. Discuss the meaning of guidance and elaborate on its nature and scope in educational settings. How does it differ from other forms of assistance provided in schools?
2. Analyze the philosophical foundations of guidance. How do various philosophical perspectives shape the approach and implementation of guidance services in schools?

3. Examine the psychological principles underlying the practice of guidance. How do psychological theories contribute to the development of effective guidance programs?
4. Discuss the sociological factors that influence guidance services. How do societal norms and cultural contexts impact the guidance provided to students?
5. Critically analyze the need and importance of educational guidance in schools. How does it contribute to the overall development of students?
6. Evaluate the purposes of educational guidance in the context of school education. What is the scope of educational guidance in helping students achieve their academic goals?
7. Discuss the significance of vocational guidance in today's educational landscape. How does vocational guidance prepare students for future career challenges?
8. Analyze the purpose and scope of vocational guidance in secondary schools. How can vocational guidance help students make informed career choices?
9. Identify and discuss the types of data required for effective educational guidance. How can this data be utilized to support students' academic and personal development?
10. Explain the basic principles underlying the maintenance of pupil personnel records. How do these records support the guidance process in schools?
11. Describe the different types of pupil personnel records commonly used in schools. How do these records aid in the provision of tailored educational guidance?
12. Evaluate the role of cumulative records in a school's guidance program. How do these records assist counselors in tracking student progress and identifying needs?
13. Define counseling and discuss its nature and scope within the educational system. How does counseling differ from guidance?
14. Analyze the relationship between guidance and counseling. In what ways do these services complement each other in supporting student development?
15. Describe the various types of counseling used in schools (e.g., individual, group, and peer counseling). How does each type address specific student needs?
16. Discuss the key techniques used in counseling. How do these techniques vary depending on the type of counseling and the issues being addressed?
17. Evaluate the role of a counselor in secondary schools. How can counselors support students' academic, personal, and social development?

18. Describe the key components of a comprehensive school guidance program. How do these components work together to meet the needs of students?
19. Discuss the role of teachers in the school guidance program. How can teachers collaborate with counselors to support student development?
20. Analyze the challenges faced in organizing and implementing guidance services in schools. What strategies can be employed to overcome these challenges?
21. Explain the concept of placement service in schools. How does it contribute to students' educational and vocational development?
22. Discuss the importance of coordinating guidance services within a school. How can effective coordination enhance the overall guidance program?
23. Analyze the role of parental involvement in school guidance programs. How can schools encourage and facilitate active parent participation?
24. Discuss the methods used to evaluate the effectiveness of school guidance programs. What indicators are most useful in assessing the success of these programs?
25. Examine the ethical considerations that must be addressed in school counseling. How can counselors ensure that their practices adhere to ethical standards?
26. Predict future trends in the field of guidance and counseling. How might these trends impact the practice of guidance in educational settings?