NTA UGC NET

EDUCATION

SOLVED SAMPLE PAPER

(English Medium)

* **DETAILED SOLUTIONS**
* **NEW SYLLABUS**
* **NEW PATTERN**

MOCK TEST PAPER

- **PAPER - II**   *This paper contains 100 objective type questions.*

   Each question carries 2 marks.

   Attempt all the questions.

- *Pattern of questions* : *MCQs*
- *Total marks* : *200*
- *Duration of test* : *2 Hours*

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1. "Philosophy is the theory of education in its most general phase". Who said this ?

   (1) John Adam
   (2) John Dewey
   (3) David Hume
   (4) Spencer

2. Which of the following are correct with reference to relation between education and philosophy ?

   i. Education is the dynamic side of philosophy.

   ii. Education is practical in nature and philosophy is theory

   iii. Philosophy is a way of life. Education is the practical means of realising the ideals of life.

   iv. It is philosophy, that provides the purpose or the aim and it is education which makes it practical.

   v. education deals with the end and philosophy with the means

   Codes :

   (1) i, ii, iv and v
   (2) i, ii, iii and iv
   (3) ii, iii, iv and v
   (4) ii, iii and v

3. Match the items of List-I with that of List-II and select the appropriate code.

List-I	List-II
(Indian schools of Philosophy)	**(philosophical contents)**
(a) Samkhya	(i) postulates that everything in reality stems from self and matter.
(b) Yoga	(ii) explores sources of knowledge.
(c) Nyaya	(iii) a school emphasising meditation, contemplation and liberation.
(d) Vedanta	(iii) concentrates on the philosophical teachings of the *Upanishads* .

(1) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv, (2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-I

(3) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii, (4) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii,

4. **Assertion (A) :** Social change refers to the modifications which take place in life pattern of people.

Reason (R) : It occurs because all societies are in a constant state of disequilibrium.

Select the correct answer from the code :

(1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(3) (A) is true, but (R) is incorrect.

(4) (A) is flase, but (R) is true.

5. Which of the following are characteristics of late childhood stage ?

i. A period of Physical Developmen

ii. A period of Development of Intellectual Ability

iii. A period of Capacity to Learn

iv. A period of moral consciousness

(1) ii, iii, and iv (2) i, iii, and iv

(3) iii, iv, and ii (4) i, ii, and iii

6. Match the items of List-I with that of List-II and select the appropriate code.

List-I (philosophical content)   List-II (Schools of Philosophy)

(a) Self- realization is the   (i) Idealism

first aim of education

(b) democracy in education   (ii) Realism

(c) education is the process of   (iii) Naturalism

development of a natural life

(d) The best method to acquire   (iv) Pragmatism

the knowledge of the external world

(1) a-i, b-vi, c-ii, d-iv   (2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

(3) a-v, b-iv, c-vi, d-iii   (4) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii

7. Critically judge the following :

Assertion (A) : Marx advocated the creation of a classless society.

Reason (R) : There are too many classes which are struggling with each other.

(1) Both (A) and (R) are false.   (2) Both (A) and (R) are true.

(3) Only (A) is true.   (4) Only (R) is true.

8. Main Ideas of Logical Positivism include :

i. The focal point of logical positivism is to use verification or reliability as a measure so that 'meaning' may be proved true or false.

ii. if some statement is meaningful, it would certainly be verified and become a part of experience directly

iii. Logical positivism searches formal knowledge only

iv. The statement which can be verified is worth experience.

Codes :

(1) i, ii,iii and iv   (2) i, ii, iii

(3) ii, iii, iv   (4) I, ii, iv

9. Match the items of List-I with that of List-II and select the appropriate code.

List-I (Thinkers)	List-II (education system)
(a) Gandhiji	(i) education system should be suitable for all sections of the society
(b) Shri Aurobindo	(ii) national system of education
(c) Vivekananda	(iii) synthesized spiritual and material Values.
(d) Rabindranath Tagore	(iv) educational system based on Essential human virtues

(1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv   (2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

(3) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i   (4) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii

10. The ultimate aim of education, according to Gandhiji, was to help the individuals to be

(1) Gainfully employed in life.

(2) Peaceful and happy in life.

(3) Able to acquire as much as possible from the ocean of knowledge.

(4) Able-to grow into a divine human being by realizing Godliness

11. **Assertion (A) :** school is seen as the major mechanism for role allocation in society.

Reason (R) : schools, by testing and evaluating students, match their talents, skills and capacities to the jobs for which they are best suited.

Which of the following options is correct ?

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

(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct reason for of (A).

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

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

12. Motivation affects learning because it :

(i) directs behavior toward particular goals.

(ii) leads to increased effort and energy

(iii) increases the initiation and persistence of activities

(iv) leads to improved performance.

(1) ii, iii, and iv   (2) i, iii, and iv

(3) iii, iv, and ii   (4) i, ii, iii and iv

13. With reference to classical and operant conditioning, Which of the following statements are correct ?

i. Classical and operant conditioning are two important concepts central to behavioral psychology.

ii. Classical conditioning was first described by Ivan Pavlov, whereas , operant conditioning was described by B. F. Skinner

iii. Classical conditioning focuses on involuntary, automatic behaviors .

iv. Operant conditioning involves placing a neutral signal *before* a reflex

Codes :

(1) i, ii, iii, iv   (2) i, ii, iii

(3) ii, iii, iv   (4) I, iii, iv

14. Match the items of List-I with that of List-II and select the appropriate code.

List-I (Intelligence theory)	List-II (proponet)
(a) General intelligence	(i) Robert Sternberg
(b) Primary mental abilities	(ii) Howard Gardner
(c) Multiple intelligence	(iii) Louis L. Thurstone
(d) Triarchic Theory of Intelligence	(iv) Charles Spearman

(1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv   (2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

(3) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i   (4) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii

15. Assertion (A) : bright students learn better than the slow learners

Reason (R) :. because mental discipline theory tells so..

Which of the following options is correct ?

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

(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct reason for of (A).

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

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

16. Adolescent is a significant period of life because:

(i) It is period of rapid physical and mental development.

(ii) It is a period of becoming socially conscious, self assertive and loyal towards

group

(iii) It is a period of heightened emotionality.

(iv) It is period of rapid physical development only

Codes :

(1) i, ii, ii and iv

(2) i, ii, iii only

(3) I and iii only

(4) I and iv only

17. Which of the following statements is true?

(1) Traits are of two kinds: dispositional and hypothetical.

(2) Traits are more permanent than states.

(3) Traits represent a broader concept than factors.

(4) Traits cannot be extracted using factor analysis.

18. Match the items of defense mechanism in Set - I with the characteristics listed in Set - II and select the appropriate code.

Set - I	**Set - II**
(Defense mechanism)	**(Characteristics)**
(A) Compensation	(i) A true motive which would arouse unbear able anxiety is converted into its opposite
(B) Displacement for an	(ii)Substitutes an acceptable conscious motive unacceptable unconscious motive
(C) Regression	(iii) Finds a substitute activity to satisfy a motive
(D) Reaction formation	(iv) Motive remains unaltered but the person sub stitutes a different goal object
	(v) Intensity of the anxiety is reduced by a retreat into earlier stage of development
	(vi) An active mental process of forgetting by taking refuge into unconscious

(1)   A-(ii) B-(v) C-(vi) D-(iv)

(2)   A-(iii) B-(iv) C-(v) D-(i)

(3)   A-(i) B-(ii) C-(iii) D-(v)

(4)   A-(v) B-(iii) C-(i) D-(vi)

19. Which of the following questions will belong to quantitative research ?

a. What is the impact of RTE Act on attendance of elementary school children ?

b. Why do parents not participate in PTA meetings ?

c. How to assess the competency level of school teachers ?

d. Why students of a particular community out number as dropouts ?

e. How to assess the verbal ability of elementary school children ?

Codes :

(1) a, b and d   (2) b, c and e   (3) a, b and d   (4) a, c and e

20. Match the items of List-I with that of List-II and select the appropriate code.

List-I	List-II
(a) t test	(i) tests whether a sample is greater than or less than a certain range of values.
(b) f test	(ii) assesses whether the means of two groups are statistically different from each other.
(c) two tailed test	(iii) used when comparing statistical models. that have been fitted to a data set.
(d) chai square test	(iv) a measurement of how expectations compare to results

(1) a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii,   (2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-I,

(3) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv,   (4) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii,

21. In the formation of research problems for educational studies using quantitative paradigms a sequence of logical steps has to be followed usually in a particular order.

From the list given below, select an appropriate sequence from the code.

List of steps :

(i) Deciding the specific problem.

(ii) Determining the field of study.

(iii) Identifying the variables involved.

(iv) Defining and delimiting the scope of the problem.

(v) Evaluating on the basis of personal and academic suitability of the problem.

(1) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii), (v)   (2) (v), (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)

(3) (ii), (iv), (v), (iii), (i)   (4) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv), (v)

22. What is the aim of educational research?

(1) Identifying major problems that need to be solved

(2) Searching for the new facts and principles underlying the process of education

(3) Identifying the aims of education

(4) Identifying the values that need to be inculcated in the pupils.

23. A researcher wants to find out the relationship between two variables such as participant's age and reported level of income .

You're curious as to if there is a positive or negative relationship between someone's age and their income level.

Which statistical technique will be appropriate in this context ?

(1) Finding out multiple correlation

(2) Finding out Pearson correlation coefficient

(3) Estimating contingency coefficient via chi-square

(4) Finding out partial correlation

24. The Ear liest references about the Indian Caste System are traceable in

(1) Mahabharata   (2) Upanishads

(3) Vedas   (4) Ramayana

25. The Primary Task of the Teacher is

(1) To Teach the Prescribed Curriculum

(2) To Stimulate and guide student learning

(3) To promote habits of conformity to adult's demands and expectations.

(4) To provide diagnostic and remedial aid w herever indicated.

26. Who said, " Intelligence is regarded as the Pow er of Attention"?

(1) Binet   (2) Wecshler

(3) Stout   (4) Spear man

27. Tw o-factor theory of intelligence is related to:

(1) Spearman   (2) Binet

(3) Hull   (4) Stone

28. Group Factor Theory is related to the:

(1) Thorndike   (2) Hull

(3) Binet   (4) Thurston

29. $I.Q. = \dfrac{M.A.}{C.A.} \times 100$ The above equation w as developed by:

(1) Hull

(2) Spearman

(3) Binet

(4) None of these

30. The First Intelligence test (1905) w as made by:

(1) William Wundt

(2) Itard

(3) Seguin

(4) Alfred Binet and Simon

31. The equation M.A. = C.A. × I.Q. w as used by

(1) R.B. Cattell's II scale

(2) R.B. Cattell's I scale

(3) R.B. Cattell's III scale

(4) None of these

32. Intelligence Quotient is expressed as:

(1) Intelligence Quotient $= \dfrac{\text{Age}}{\text{Maturity}} \times 100$

(2) Intelligence Quotient $= \dfrac{\text{Mental Age}}{\text{Chronological Age}} \times 100$

(3) Intelligence Quotient $= \dfrac{\text{Chronological Age}}{\text{Mental Age}} \times 100$

(4) Intelligence Quotient $= \dfrac{\text{Maturity}}{\text{Mental Age}} \times 100$

33. In an intelligence test, a ten-year old boy is found to have a mental age of 11. His IQ is calculated as

(1) 100

(2) 120

(3) 110

(4) 90

34. A Standard situation for studying instrumental conditioning is:

(1) The Problem Box

(2) Skinner Box

(3) Activity Case

(4) All these

35. Learning is a Modification in the behavior w hich is relatively:

(1) Permanent

(2) Temporary

(3) Adverse

(4) Quick

36. Punishment is effective only when it weakens

    (1) Undesirable Response   (2) Desirable Response

    (3) Frustration   (4) Behavior

37. Reward and Punishment is:

    (1) Reinforcing   (2) Motivating

    (3) Distracting Factor   (4) Enhancing Factor

38. The Experiment on maize learning was done with the help of:

    (1) Rats   (2) Dogs   (3) Men   (4) Cats

39. Learning is a Behavior which comes by:

    (1) Practice   (2) Inheritance

    (3) Imitation   (4) Effort

40. Memory is the Mental power by which past experiences are:

    (1) Only recognized

    (2) Only recalled

    (3) Both recognized and recalled

    (4) United with new experiences

41. Creativity increases with:

    (1) Age   (2) Education

    (3) Practice   (4) Experience

42. Pavlov's studies on conditioning are called:

    (1) Operant Conditioning   (2) Adversive Conditioning

    (3) Classical Conditioning   (4) Instrumental Conditioning

43. Motive is basically

    (1) Psychological Needs   (2) Physiological Needs

    (3) Sociological Needs   (4) Both (1) and (2)

44. The Correct sequence to consider motivated behavior involves:

    (1) Drive, Need, Incentive and Reward

    (2) Incentive, Need, Drive and Reward

    (3) Need, Drive, Incentive and Reward

    (4) Drive, Reward, Incentive and Need

45. Both Primary and Secondary motives are dependent upon biological nature

(1) No   (2) Yes

(3) Only Primary Motives   (4) Only Secondary motives

46. According to Vivekananda's Philosophy of Education, the Pr ime Aim of Education is:

(1) Physical Development of the child

(2) Mental Development of the child

(3) Social Development of the child

(4) Fullness of Perfection already present in the child.

47. _____ is the most famous and popular of all the methods for the investigation of personality.

(1) Situation Test   (2) Psycho Analytic Method

(3) Projection Technique   (4) Rating Method

48. Which of the follow ing most influences the classroom behavior of the child?

(1) The Teacher

(2) The Peers

(3) The Social Groups in the Class

(4) The Monitor of the Class

49. Heredity plays the greatest role in the:

(1) Emotional development of the child.

(2) Social development of the child

(3) Physical development of the child

(4) Cultural development of the child.

50. "Achieving new and more mature relations w ith age-mates of both sexes" is the developmental task belonging to the per iod of:

(1) Early childhood   (2) Late childhood

(3) Adolescence   (4) Adulthood

51. Which is not correct about Social Development of the child?

(1) It is continuous process by means of w hich the child achieves social adequacy.

(2) It is an attempt by society on having the child internalize certain of its regulations, values and   morals.

(3) It is individualization meaning child's attempt to retain some of his individuality

(4) It is child's attempt on not going against anything that prevails in the society.

52. The interview w hich is used for the purpose of treatments like counsel, direct, electic etc is know n as

(1) Introductory Interview

(2) Therapeutic Interview

(3) Informative Interview

(4) Fact finding Interview

53. What Kinds of guidance Services are available in a school?

(1) Data Collection services

(2) Vocational Preparatory services

(3) Placement services

(4) All of the above

54. Which of the below given options recommended the inclusion of guidance and counseling including vocational placement among student services?

(1) The Education commission – (1964-66)

(2) National Educational policy

(3) National Educational commission – 1986

(4) None of these.

55. Which of the follow ing is not a step in Research design?

(1) Selection of a Problem

(2) Sources of data

(3) Evaluation of a Problem

(4) Techniques of data collection.

56. Who is the father of the term " Ethno Methodology"?

(1) Turner

(2) Harold Garfinkel

(3) Zimmer man

(4) Timascheff

57. Which one of follow ing is a traditional Ethno Methodological Method?

(1) Documentary Interpretation

(2) Ethno Methodological Experiment

(3) Participant Observation

(4) Communication for Meaning

58. Whose w ords are these "w ords are socially constructed and socially maintained their constructed and socially maintained their continuity reality, both objective and subjective depends upon specific social processes that ongoingly reconstruct and maintain the particular w ould in question".

(1) Lukman   (2) Aristotle

(3) Chinoy & Hew itt   (4) Berger

59. "Development and Planning of Modern Education" w ho has w ritten this book?

(1) Mahatma Gandhi   (2) Ravindranath Tagore

(3) J.C. Aggarw al   (4) Plato

60. Which of the follow ing is not a step to improve quality of Primary Education?

(1) Broad Based Education

(2) Field Trips

(3) Reformed Curriculum

(4) Local Resources to keep primary teachers

61. How many Levels of Education Administration are present in India?

(1) Four   (2) Five   (3) Three   (4) Tw o

62. "Let an educated one make another literate " This scheme is related to?

(1) Child Education Program

(2) D.P.E.P

(3) Women Welfare Program

(4) Adult Education Pr ogram

63. "Curriculum embodies all the experiences w hich are utilized by the school to attain the aims of education" w ho

  said this?

(1) Munroe   (2) Cunnigham

(3) Crow and Crow   (4) H.L. Casw ell

64. Which of these is not a basic element for Curriculum Development?

(1) Objectives   (2) Content

(3) Method   (4) Planning & Controlling

65. Match the Procedure of System analysis w ith their appropriate steps.

Step	**Procedure of System analysis**
(a) Second Step	(i) Analysis of data
(b) First Step	(ii) Collection of data
(c) Third Step	(iii) Formulation of objectives
(d) Fourth Step	(iv) Review of system operation

(e) Fifth Step (v) Block Diagram

(f) Sixth Step (vi) Isolation of Problem

(g) Seventh Step (vii) Specify operations in the Problem

(1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv, e-v, f-vi, g-vii

(2) a-vii, b-vi, c-v, d-iv, e-iii, f-ii, g-i

(3) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i, e-vi, f-vii, g-v

(4) a-ii, b-i, c-vii, d-iii, e-vi, f-iv, g-v

66. "System approach is one of the technique w hich aims at finding the most efficient and economically intelligent method for solving the problems of education scientifically", who said this?

(1) Keshaw and Michaen (2) Cunnigham

(3) Munroe (4) H.H. Horne

67. For mative, Summative and Development Assessment are the types of?

(1) Curriculum construction (2) Curriculum development

(3) Curriculum evaluation (4) System analysis

68. In w hich type of curriculum evaluation the curriculum is answ erable to the public?

(1) Summative assessment (2) Formative assessment

(3) Development assessment (4) None of these

69. Who developed a theoretical approach to management in the 1880's and early 1990's?

(1) Kimbrough (2) Ow ns

(3) Taylor (4) Henry Fayol

70. Who w as the first Modern Organizational theorist w ho defined administration in terms of five functions?

(1) Frederick Taylor (2) Kimbrough

(3) Elton Mayo (4) Henry Fayol

71. A movement tow ards developing integrative perspective on management thought is called?

(1) Contingency approach

(2) The system theory

(3) The Neo human relations approach

(4) None of these

72. Which of the follow ing tool is used for measurement of leadership in educational administration?

(1) The leader behavior description questionnaire

(2) The Ross arch ink blot test

(3) The w eshchler test

(4) Behaviors description test

73. What are the tw o main types of planning?

(1) Area Planning   (2) Perspective planning

(3) Institutional planning   (4) Both (1) and (2)

74. Long ter m and short ter m planning are the part of w hat kind of planning?

(1) Institutional Planning   (2) Perspective Planning

(3) Curriculum Planning   (4) Management Planning

75. "Supervision has gradually moved from the improvement of instruction to the improvement of learning" w ho said this about supervision?

(1) Harold Spears   (2) Fred C. Ayer

(3) John A. Bartky   (4) Wills

76. Which of the follow ing is not an Objective of Supervision?

(1) Helping teacher w ith their individual problem

(2) Giving them suggestions

(3) Coordinating the total Instructional program

(4) Providing for the continuous development of teachers.

77. How many Principles Democratic organizations have?

(1) Four   (2) Five   (3) Six   (4) Seven

78. Helping the group to plan its goals and purposes is called?

(1) Group pow er / w ork   (2) Leadership

(3) Self-discipline   (4) Group discussion

79. "Assignment of numerals to objects or events according to certain rules is called Measurement", w ho gave this definition?

(1) Tyler   (2) Nunnally   (3) Guilford (4) Campbell

80. Errors w hich arise from accidents and in accuracies due to some causes are called _____?

(1) Constant errors   (2) Variable errors

(3) Interpretive errors   (4) Personal errors

81. Which of the follow ing is a kind of objective type test?

(1) Standardized test   (2) Personnel test

(3) Memory test   (4) Written test

82. Which of the follow ing is not an advantage of Questionnaire?

(1) Time saving   (2) Research in w ide area

(3) Economical   (4) Money saving

83. How many types of Intelligence tests are there?

(1) two   (2) three   (3) four   (4) five

84. Which of the follow ing is not a method of selecting a sample?

(1) Purposive sampling   (2) For mation of tables

(3) Random sampling   (4) Stratified sampling

85. Mental maturity, physical maturity, heath & self concepts all these factors belong to which of the follow ing options?

(1) Performance test   (2) Learner's characteristics

(3) Achievement test   (4) All of the above

86. What is the full form of D.A.T?

(1) Descriptive Aptitude Test   (2) Descriptive Analytical Test

(3) Differential Analytical Test   (4) Differential Aptitude Test

87. Who has given the definition " Educational Technology is the application of scientific process to man's learning condition"?

(1) Richmond   (2) Robert A. Cox

(3) S.S Kulkarni   (4) Hadden

88. Pre-active, inter-active, post active, are the phase of _____?

(1) Teaching   (2) Learning

(3) Communicating   (4) Instruction

89. Which of the follow ing is not a characteristic of micro teaching?

(1) Real teaching   (2) Device for preparing teacher

(3) Cheap method   (4) Individualized device

90. Which of the follow ing is not a Role of the supervisor in micro-teaching?

(1) Developing ability to perform a skill

(2) Working w ith training

(3) Evaluating the lesson

(4) Giving punishment

91. "Teaching mode is to confirm the behavior of an action and to direct one's action according to some particular design or idea" w ho said this?

(1) Brace.R.Joyce

(2) H.C. Wyld

(3) Hy man

(4) Weid

92. Which of the follow ing is a step in designing instructional system?

(1) Planning

(2) Controlling

(3) Both (1) and (2)

(4) None of these

93. Which of the follow ing is not a kind of special children?

(1) Mentally retarded

(2) Hearing impaired

(3) Problem child

(4) Street children

95. Which of the follow ing is not the problem of a retarded child?

(1) Mental defects

(2) Educational immaturity

(3) Lack of interest

(4) Hearing problem

95. Which factor should be kept in mind w hile educating the gifted child?

(1) Selection

(2) No separate classes

(3) Faster promotions to higher classes.

(4) All of the above

96. Which of the follow ing is the chief cause of delinquency?

(1) Economical cause

(2) Social cause

(3) Financial cause

(4) Emotional cause

97. Which of the follow ing is not a component of training?

(1) Attitude

(2) Skills

(3) Behavior pattern

(4) Adjustment

98. In w hich year w as National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) established?

(1) 1965   (2) 1961   (3) 1985   (4) 1946

99. Which of the follow ing organizations is helpful in organizing and implanting ISET Program?

(1) NCERT   (2) D.W.A.C.R.N

(3) S.I.E.R.T   (4) N.E.

100. Which of the follow ing is not a problem of teacher education in India?

(1) Faculty method of teaching

(2) Absence of professional attitude

(3) Lack of proper facilities

(4) Good academic background of student & teacher

ANSWER KEY

PAPER-II

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	2	2	1	1	4	4	2	4	1	4	2	4	2	3	1	2	2	2	4	3
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	4	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Answer	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	4	2	4	1	3	2	3	4	3	2
Question	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Answer	2	4	1	4	3	1	3	2	3	4	3	1	4	2	1	2	3	1	4	2
Question	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Answer	1	4	3	2	2	4	2	1	3	4	2	3	4	4	4	2	4	2	1	4

HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

PAPER-II

1.(2) The application of general philosophical positions to educational problems is known as philosophy of education.

The following is a few viewpoints that establish the relationship between philosophy and education:

John Dewey endorses the viewpoint of Ross when he says, "Philosophy is the theory of education in its most general phase".

2.(2) The basic relationship between philosophy and education can be analysed as follows. It is philosophy, that provides the purpose or the aim and it is education which makes it practical.

Philosophy shows the way and education moves on in that direction. When we define education as the modification or behaviour, the direction in which, modification to be carried out is determined by philosophy.

Thus philosophy deals with the end and education with the means. In fact, we can observe that the great philosophers of all times have been also great educators. For example, Socretes and Plato, the great philosophers, were also famous educators.

3.(1)

4.(1) Social change refers to the modifications which take place in life pattern of people. It occurs because all societies are in a constant state of disequilibrium.

The word 'change' denotes a difference in anything observed over some period of time. Hence, social change would mean observable differences in any social phenomena over any period of time.

Social change is the change in society and society is a web of social relationships. Hence, social change is a change in social relationships.

Social relationships are social processes, social patterns and social interactions. These include the mutual activities and relations of the various parts of the society. Thus, the term 'social change' is used to describe variations of any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interaction or social organization.

5.(4) Late Childhood extends from the age of 6 years to 12 years, beginning with the child's entry into formal schooling and ending in the advent of puberty.

This is the period of excellence and pseudo - maturity. New interests develop for the child and besides some maturity in sex; the child also develops certain amount of physical and mental growth.

At both its beginning and end, late childhood is marked by conditions that profoundly affect a child's personal and social adjustments.

6.(4) According to the **idealism** man is the most creation of God. Self- realization involves full of knowledge of the self and it is the first aim of education "The aim of education especially associated with idealism is the exhalation of personality or self-realization it is the making actual or real personalities of the self.

Pragmatism is based on the psychology of individual differences. Pragmatists want education according to aptitudes and abilities of the individual. Individual must be respected and education planned to cater to his inclinations and capacities. But individual development must take place in social context. Every individual has a social self and an individuality can best be developed in and through society.

Thus pragmatism has brought democracy in education. That is why it has advocated self-government in school. The children must learn the technique of managing their own affairs in the school and that would be a good preparation for life.

According to naturalists, education is the process of development of a natural life.

Rousseau believed that education does not only mean to memorize or store information and knowledge rather it is the process which results in the development of the child's nature and personality internally.

Naturalism states that parents are natural teachers and there is no need for the institutions such as school.

7.(2) It is important to recognize that Marx viewed the structure of society in relation to its major classes, and the struggle between them as the engine of change in this structure.

The Marxist view of the state is fundamentally and radically different from that of all liberal thoughts that either preceded or succeeded Karl Marx.

This stems from the fundamental view of capitalist society as a class divided society where the interests of the rich and poor classes are fundamentally different and opposed to each other ultimately.

Marxism views the state in a capitalist society as tool of the upper classes to maintain their privileged positions. In a state based upon private ownership of means of production according to Marx, the state is always an instrument of exploitation, a dictatorship of a special kind for the suppression of the exploited masses.

Marx held that in a capitalist society inevitably class divides lead to a class struggle and to a revolution ultimately.

This revolution, which Marx both predicted and advocated creates a classless society and a new economic order in which private property stands abolished after the proletariat takes over.

8.(4) Although there is sufficient difference of opinion in the representatives of logical positivism, even then their view-points may be expressed in the following form:

(1) The focal point of logical positivism is to use verification or reliability as a measure so that 'meaning' may be proved true or false. Only that statement is important and meaningful which is perceptual. The statement which can be verified is worth experience.

(2) According to verification principle of logical positivism, if some statement is meaningful, it would certainly be verified and become a part of experience directly.

Logical positivism searches formal and empirical knowledge.

From formal view-point, this knowledge adopts the techniques based on mathematics and language-analysis. From empirical point of view, all statements of knowledge are to be verified directly.

9.(1) **Vivekananda** presented a positive system of education. In his philosophy of education, Vivekananda synthesized spiritual and material values.

He felt that India needed a system of education based on ancient Vedanta but at the same time worthy of making an individual earn his livelihood so that country may progress.

Rabindranath Tagore's philosophy aims at developing a system of education for human regeneration. Rabindranath Tagore bases his educational system on essential human virtues such as freedom, purity, sympathy, perfection & world brotherhood. This education system was a system of East & West, Ancient & modern, Science & Vedanta.

Gandhiji's education system was suitable for all sections of the society. This scheme of education was not only aimed at character building but also social, political and economical uplift of all the sections of the society.

Shri Aurobindo presented a national system of education which may be adopted for the educational reconstruction in India and at the same time develop the Indians as the world citizens.

According to him, the national scheme of education should not only be from the point of view of the needs of the country but also from the standpoint of the needs of humanity.

10.(4) According to Gandhiji, the ultimate aim of education is to realize God. All other aims are subservient to this supreme aim. It is aim of self-realization which is pending since the very early time of Indian wisdom and which constitutes the essence of Indian philosophy.

Gandhiji wished that every child should grow into a divine human being by realizing Godliness in himself

Gandhiji writes. "To develop the self is to build character and to prepare the self for complete realization and realization of Godliness".

11.(2) The educational system is seen as an important mechanism for the selection of individuals for their future role in society.

School acts a bridge between the family and society as a whole, preparing the child for his adult role.

Schools, by testing and evaluating students, match their talents, skills and capacities to the jobs for which they are best suited. The school is therefore seen as the major mechanism for role allocation.

12.(4) Motivation has several effects on students' learning and behavior.

First, motivation directs behavior toward particular goals. Motivation determines the specific goals toward which people strive; thus, it affects the choices students make.

Motivation also leads to increased effort and energy. Motivation determines whether a student will pursue a task with enthusiasm or a lackluster attitude.

Motivation increases the initiation and persistence of activities. Motivation will increase students' time on task and is also an important factor affecting their learning and achievement.

Motivation enhances cognitive processing. Motivation actually affects what and how information is processed because motivated students are more likely to pay attention and try to understand the material instead of simply going through the motions of learning in a superficial manner.

Motivation determines what consequences are reinforcing and punishing.

Finally, motivation leads to improved performance.

13.(2) Classical and operant conditioning are two important concepts central to behavioral psychology. While both result in learning, the processes are quite different.

Classical Conditioning was first described by Ivan Pavlov, a Russian physiologist. It involves placing a neutral signal *before* a reflex and focuses on involuntary, automatic behaviors.

Operant Conditioning was first described by B. F. Skinner, an American psychologist. It involves applying reinforcement or punishment *after* a behavior and focuses on strengthening or weakening voluntary behaviors.

14.(3) Different researchers have proposed a variety of theories to explain the nature of intelligence.

British psychologist **Charles Spearman** described a concept he referred to as **general intelligence** or the g factor. After using a technique known as factor analysis to examine some mental aptitude tests, Spearman concluded that scores on these tests were remarkably similar.

Psychologist Louis L. Thurstone offered a differing theory of intelligence. Instead of viewing intelligence as a single, general ability, Thurstone's theory focused on seven different **"primary mental abilities."**

One of the more recent ideas to emerge is **Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences.** Instead of focusing on the analysis of test scores, Gardner proposed that numerical expressions of human intelligence are not a full and accurate depiction of people's abilities. His theory describes eight distinct intelligences based on skills and abilities that are valued in different cultures.

Psychologist [Robert Sternberg](#) defined intelligence as "mental activity directed toward purposive adaptation to, selection and shaping of, real-world environments relevant to one's life." .

Sternberg proposed what he referred to as "successful intelligence" involving three different factors: Analytical intelligence, Creative intelligence and Practical intelligence.

15.(1) According to the theory of Mental Discipline of transfer of learning, education is a matter of training in the mind or disciplining the mind.

Mind is the central position which is composed of several faculties. These faculties are to be trained through muscular and physical training.

Bright students learn better than the slow learners because memorization is faster in bright students where as slow in slow learner.

16.(2) Adolescent is a significant period of life because:

It is period of rapid physical development. All the external and internal body parts and organs achieve full form and maturity.

It is a period of rapid mental development that leads to development of new interests, values and attitudes.

It is a period of becoming socially conscious, self assertive and loyal towards group.

It is a period of heightened emotionality.

It is a period of moral consciousness and an attitude towards the service of mankind.

17.(2) State is a momentary emotional reaction to internal and/or external trigger(s) which also involves physical, behavioural, cognitive and psychological reactions.

States, hence, create a temporary emotional change. An individual may become temporarily angry or anxious under certain circumstances but generally speaking one cannot say that being angry or anxious is who that individual normally and characteristically is.

A trait, on the other hand, implies a more permanent presence and a stable level of emotion. Traits refer to the stable, consistent and enduring disposition of the individual which includes emotional reactions and temperament, rather than situational, variable and temporary factors.

Traits present the tendency of an individual to constantly feel, think and behave in a certain way .

18.(2) Defence mechanisms are psychological mechanisms aimed at reducing anxiety. They were first discussed by Sigmund Freud as part of his psychoanalytic theory . Often unconscious, defense mechanisms are used to protect an individual from psychological pain or anxiety.

Main Defence Mechanisms

Compensation

Alfred Adler observed that much of human life is devoted to compensating for whatever we think are our weaknesses. Sometimes we try to improve on whatever we are weak in, the most famous example being Demosthenes becoming a great speaker.

Displacement

Displacement is an unconscious defense mechanism, whereby the mind redirects emotion from a "dangerous" object to a "safe" object. In psychoanalytic theory, displacement is a defense mechanism that shifts sexual or aggressive impulses to a more acceptable, or less threatening, target that can serve as an emotional substitute.

Regression

Regression involves the reversion to an earlier stage of development in the face of

unacceptable impulses. When we are faced with anxiety, we tend to retreat, as if in a "psychological time machine," to the point in time when we last felt secure and safe-our childhood.

Reaction formation

In psychoanalytic theory, reaction formation is a defense mechanism in which anxiety-producing or unacceptable emotions are replaced by their direct opposites.

19.(4) **Quantitative research** is a formal, objective, systematic process in which numerical data are used to obtain information about the world.

This **research** method is used: to describe variables; to examine relationships among variables; to determine cause-and-effect interactions between variables.'

Quantitative research is generally made using scientific methods, which can include:

· The generation of models, theories and hypotheses

· The development of instruments and methods for measurement

· Experimental control and manipulation of variables

· Collection of empirical data

· Modeling and analysis of data

20.(3) **A chi square statistic** is a measurement of how expectations compare to results. The data used in calculating a chi square statistic must be random, raw, mutually exclusive, drawn from independent variables and be drawn from a large enough sample.

An F-test is any statistical test in which the test statistic has an F-distribution under the null hypothesis.

It is most often used when comparing statistical models that have been fitted to a data set, in order to identify the model that best fits the population from which the data were sampled.

The t-test assesses whether the means of two groups are statistically different from each other. This analysis is appropriate whenever you want to compare the means of two groups

A two-tailed test is a statistical test in which the critical area of a distribution is two-sided and tests whether a sample is greater than or less than a certain range of values

21.(4) In any research task, the formulation of a research problem is the most important part of the research process. The process of formulating a research problem consists of a number of steps**.**

Step 1: Determining the field of study

Step2: Problem Definition and Identification

Step 3: Literature Review

Step 4: Identifying the variables involved

Step 5: Data Gathering

Step 6: Data Processing and Analysis

Step 7: Evaluating on the basis of personal and academic suitability of the problem

22.(2) Educational research refers to a variety of methods in which individuals evaluate different aspects of education including: "student learning, teaching methods, teacher training, and classroom dynamics"

Researchers conduct educational research in order to come up with new findings that help educators become better informed about teaching practices, learning, motivation, classroom management and human development, as these can help teachers more effectively educate their students.

Administrators and counselors also benefit from these findings as they learn to better understand how students learn and develop.

23.(2) The **Pearson correlation coefficient** is a very helpful statistical formula that measures the strength between variables and relationships. In the field of statistics, this formula is often referred to as the **Pearson R test**.

When conducting a statistical test between two variables, it is a good idea to conduct a Pearson correlation coefficient value to determine just how strong that relationship is between those two variables.

While analyzing the relationship between participants' age and reported level of income, we are curious as to if there is a positive or negative relationship between someone's age and their income level.

Say, after conducting the test, Pearson correlation coefficient value is +.20. Therefore, there would be a slightly positive correlation between the two variables, so the strength of the relationship is also positive and considered strong.

24.(1) In Mahabharata period cast system w as launched in society it w as the initial period of cast system.

25.(2) The primary task of the teacher is to stimulate & guide student learning because a teacher promotes many good habits in child and make guideline for learning.

26.(3) Stout believed that intelligence is a mental pow er of attention. It is the pow er of creative thinking and it is a psychological development.

27.(1) The Tw o-Factor theory w as launched by Spearman. It is the theory of intelligence.

28.(4) Thurston launched group factor theory.

29.(3) The given equation w as developed by Binet and is used to know the intelligence level.

30.(2) First intelligence test w as made by Itard.

31.(2) The method is used by Cattell's I scale for finding intelligence.

32.(3) The Intelligence Quotient is expressed by-ntelligence Quotient

$$= \frac{\text{Chronological Age}}{\text{Mental Age}} \times 100$$

This method show s the intelligence average and intelligence test.

33.(3) In an intelligence test, a ten-year old boy is found to have a mental age of 11. His IQ is calculated as 110 because this child w as a gifted child his IQ w as calculated as 110. It is a special child's ability.

34.(2) Skinner box is a standard situation for studying instrumental condition.

35.(1) Learning is a modification in the behavior w hich is relatively permanent. It is the best method to change the behavior of a child

36.(1) Punishment is effective only w hen it w eakens undesirable response because a punishment does not provide good response. It is a bad principle and is a discouraging learning process.

37.(1) Rew ard & Punishment is a reinforcing method.

38.(1) His experiments w ere made and done on rats. It is a learning theory experiment.

39.(1) A child needs practice to get better response in learning process.

40.(3) Memory is the mental pow er by w hich past experiences are both recognized and recalled because memory is a mental ability, it uses an intelligence pow er for recalling and recognizing past experiences.

41.(3) Creativity increases w ith Practice because w ithout any practice w e cannot improve our creativity and our intelligence. Practice is very necessary for increasing memory and creativity.

42.(3) According to Pavlov, after his experiment on conditioning, he found a classical condition.

43.(2) Motive is basically physiological needs because w ithout any motivation, activities do w ork slow ly. Motivation is a force or w e can say it is a Physiological force.

44.(3) "Need, drive, incentive and rew ard" is a correct sequence of motivated behavior.

45.(3) Only primary motives depend on biological nature. Secondary motives depend on environment.

46.(4) Vivekananda believe in positive teaching. He w ants to perfect at the fullest, the inner creativity of the child and he w ants the education by which character is formed, strength of mind is increased and the intellect is expanded.

47.(3) Projection Technique is the most famous and popular of all the methods for the investigation of personality because by this method observation of some specific thing in something or action can be done according to one's personality and mental state..

48.(2) It is Burner's view that the peers most influences the classroom behavior of the child.

49.(3) Child's physical development depends on his family and heredity.

50.(3) In adolescence child knows about himself and self physical changes. Therefore "Achieving new and more mature relations w ith age-mates of both sexes" is the developmental task belonging to the period of adolescence.

51.(4) social development of the child It is child's attempt on not going against anything that prevails in the society is not correct because society provides social development, it gives great benefit to a child in proper education. Therefore "It is child's attempt on not going against anything that prevails in the society" is not correct about a child's social development.

52.(2) Therapeutic interview is used for the purpose of treatment.

53.(4) (1) Data collection services

(2) Vocational Preparatory services

(3) Placement services

All of these guidance services are available in schools.

54.(1) The Education Commission (1964-66) recommended the inclusion of guidance and counseling including vocational placement among student service because this programmer w ill assist the student in the choice of course and keep on dealing w ith emotional and psychological problems.

55. (3) Evaluation of a Problem is not a step in Research design because evaluation of problem is done during the selection process of problem.

56.(2) Harold Garfinkel is the father of the term "Ethno Methodology"

"Etho Methodology" w as coined by Harold Garfinkel, w hile w orking at Yale University about cross-cultural behaviors.

57.(3) Participant observation

This is a traditional method employed by cultural anthropologist in w hich the researcher behaves as a member of the group.

58.(4) Berger w ords are these "w ords are socially constructed and socially maintained their constructed and socially maintained their continuity reality, both objective and subjective depends upon Specific social processes that ongoingly reconstruct and maintain the particular w ould in question".

In his lines the interpretation of social w orld modifies the behavior of people in a particular age.

59.(3) J.C. Aggarw al

In "Development and Planning of Modern Education" book he has listed the major problems of universalization of education in reference to India.

60.(2) Field trips is not a step to improve quality of primary education because the other three options are more important to improve quality of primary education.

61.(2) Five levels of education administration are present in India

Five level of educational administration are central level, state level local bodies, private level and school level.

62.(4) Let an educated one make another literate "This scheme is related to Adult Education Program. This scheme w as stated in 1937 so that it can help in adult education.

63.(1) "Curriculum embodies all the experiences w hich are utilized by the school to attain the aims of education" is said by Munroe.

According to Munroe the various subject included for study in a curriculum are not intended only for study but also for conveying the experiences.

64.(4) Planning / Controlling is not an element of curriculum development. It is a management step.

65.(3) (1) Second Step 1.Review of system operation

    (2) First Step   2. For mulation of objectives

    (3) Third Step   3.Collection of data

    (4) Fourth Step   4.Analysis of data

    (e) Fifth Step   5.Isolation of Problem

    (f) Sixth Step   6.Specify operations in the Problem

    (g) Seventh Step   7.Block Diagram

    a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i, e-vi, f-vii, g-v

66. (1) Keshaw and Michaen said "System approach is one of the technique w hich aims at finding the most efficient and economically intelligent method for solving the problems of education scientifically".

67.(3) Curriculum evaluation can be done through these three assessments like formative, summative and development assessment.

68.(2) In Formative Assessment type of curriculum evaluation the curriculum is answ erable to the public

When the curriculum is answ erable to the public, formative assessments are used. Assessment in such a situation must ensure objectivity, credibility and relevance.

69.(3) Taylor developed the approach and it became popular as the scientific management.

70.(4) Henry Fayol w as the first Modern Organizational theorist w ho defined administration in terms of five functions. Five functions are planning, organization, commanding, coordinating and controlling.

71.(3) A movement tow ards developing integrative perspective on management thought is called

The Neo-human relations approach because it emphasizes on the need for the integration of scientific management technique w ith the emerging concept about human relations.

72.(1) The tool is used for measurement of leadership in educational administration is the leader behavior description questionnaire This test is designed by the Personal Research Foundation at Ohio state university and constructed by Hemphill.

73.(4) Both (1) and (2)

Area & Perspective plans are designed to meet the broad objectives of the organization w hile Institutional plan provides us the details

74.(2) Long ter m and short term planning are the part of Perspective planning because perspective planning focuses on the system as a w hole so it need both long term and short term planning.

75.(1) Harold Spears said "Supervision has gradually moved from the improvement of instruction to the improvement of learning" about supervision.

76.(2) Giving them suggestions is not an objective of supervision because the purpose of supervision to improve instruction and just giving them suggestions w ithout telling the w ays to implement them is not adequate.

77.(3) There are six principles of democratic organization for participation, cooperation, coordination, leadership rotation and group discussion.

78.(1) Helping the group to plan its goals and purposes is called Group pow er/ work. Helping the group means w orking together; therefore it is called group w ork.

79.(4) "Assignment of numerals to objects or events according to certain rules is called Measurement", is given by Campbell.

80.(2) Variable error may occur in psychological and educational measurement and it is also termed as degree of reliability.

81.(1) Standardized test is a kind of objective type test because in this test all four types of errors have been minimized or reduced.

82.(4) Money Saving is not an advantage of Questionnaire because questionnaire involves significant money spending.

83.(3) Four types of Intelligence tests are there.

Verbal individual,

Non-verbal individual,

Verbal group intelligence,

Non verbal group intelligence test.

84.(2) For mation of tables is not a method of selecting a sample because other three options are the main methods of the sampling.

85.(2) Mental maturity, physical maturity, heath & self concepts all these factors belong to learner 's characteristics.

86.(4) D.A.T. stands for Differential Aptitude Test

87.(2) Robert A. Cox gave the definition "Educational Technology is the application of scientific process to man's learning condition"

88.(1) Pre-active, inter-active, post active, are the phase of Teaching.

These all are the Phases of teaching

89.(3) Micro-teaching is not at all a cheap method. One needs money to make models.

90.(4) Giving punishment is not per mitted in any kind of teaching.

91.(2) H.C. Wyld said "Teaching mode is to confirm the behavior of an action and to direct one's action according to some particular design or idea"

92.(3) Both (1) and (2)

Planning & controlling are the important steps in designing instructional system.

93.(4) Street children is not a kind of special children because street children do not have any problem except that they are deprived of family.

94.(4) Hearing problem is not the problem of a retarded child

95.(4) (E) Selection

(F) No separate classes

(3)Faster promotions to higher classes

Because w e should not treat them differently, so no special schools should be there for them.

96.(2) Social cause is the most comprehensive cause like family, criminal locality, bad company etc.

97.(4) Adjustment is not a component of training.

Because attitude, skills and behavior patterns are the styles of w orking w hich differ for work to work.

98.(2) In 1961 National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) w as established.

99.(1) NCERT is helpful in organizing and implanting ISET Program

100.(4) Good academic background of student & teacher

Because good academic background of student & teacher is a positive factor in education, not a problem.