

Topic: Statistics and Probability

MCQ

1. The ratio of the sum of observations and the total number of observations is called:

- a. Mean
- b. Median
- c. Mode
- d. Central tendency

2. Performing an event once is called

- a. Sample
- b. Trial
- c. Error
- d. None of the above

3. The mean of $x+2$, $x+3$, $x+4$ and $x-2$ is:

- a. $(x+7)/4$
- b. $(2x+7)/4$
- c. $(3x+7)/4$
- d. $(4x+7)/4$

4. The median of the data: 4, 6, 8, 9, 11 is

- a. 6

- b. 8
- c. 9
- d. 11

5. A dice is thrown. The probability of getting 1 and 5 is:

- a. $\frac{1}{6}$
- b. $\frac{2}{3}$
- c. $\frac{1}{3}$
- d. $\frac{1}{2}$

6. The probability of each event lies between:

- a. 1 & 2
- b. 1 & 10
- c. 0 & 1
- d. 0 & 5

7. If $P(E) = 0.44$, then $P(\text{not } E)$ will be:

- a. 0.44
- b. 0.55
- c. 0.50
- d. 0.56

8. The mode of the given data: 4, 6, 5, 9, 3, 2, 7, 7, 6, 5, 4, 9, 10, 10, 3, 4, 7, 6, 9, 9 is;

- a. 7

- b. 9
- c. 10
- d. 6

9. The probability of drawing an ace card from a deck of cards is:

- a. $\frac{1}{52}$
- b. $\frac{1}{26}$
- c. $\frac{4}{13}$
- d. $\frac{1}{13}$

10. Which of the following is not a measure of central tendency?

- a. Standard deviation
- b. Mean
- c. Median
- d. Mode

11. The value which appears very frequently in a data is called:

- a. Mean
- b. Median
- c. Mode
- d. Central tendency

12. What is the probability of impossible events?

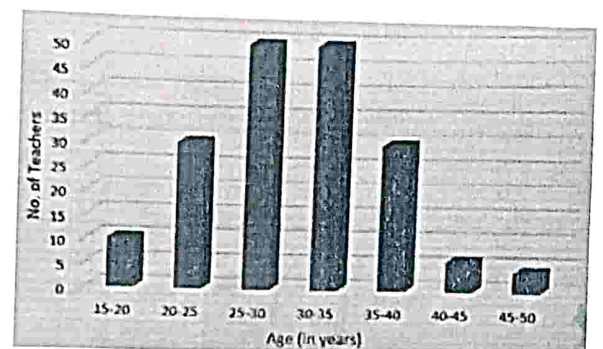
- a. 1
- b. 0
- c. More than 1
- d. Less than 1

13. The mean of the data 2, 3, 4, 5, 0, 1, 3, 3, 4, 3 is

- a. 2
- b. 2.2
- c. 2.4
- d. 2.8

CASE STUDY

Q. A teacher is a person whose professional activity involves planning, organizing, and conducting group activities to develop students' knowledge, skills and attitudes as stipulated by educational programs. Teachers may work with students as a whole class, in small groups or one-to-one, inside or outside regular classrooms. In this indicator, teachers are compared by their average age and work experience measured in years. For the same in 2015, the following distribution of ages (in years) of primary school teachers in a district was collected to evaluate the teacher on the above-mentioned criterion.



1. Write the lower limit of the first-class interval
 - a) 15
 - b) 20
 - c) 17.5
 - d) 5
2. Determine the class limits of the fourth-class interval
 - a) 25-30
 - b) 30-35
 - c) 40-45
 - d) 45-50
3. Find the class mark of class 45-50
 - a) 45.5
 - b) 47.5

- c) 54.5
- d) 55.5

4. Determine the class size

- a) 4
- b) 5.5
- c) 5
- d) 6

5. Facts or figures for a definite purpose is called

- a) Data
- b) Sample

ANSWER KEY

MCQ:

- 1. a)
- 2. b)
- 3. d)
- 4. b)
- 5. c)
- 6. c)
- 7. d)
- 8. b)
- 9. d)
- 10. a)
- 11. c)
- 12. b)
- 13. d)

CASE STUDY:

- 1. a)
- 2. b)
- 3. b)
- 4. c)
- 5. a)

BASIC STATISTICS SELF TEST

1. A researcher is interested in the travel time of Utrecht University students to college. A group of 50 students is interviewed. Their mean travel time is 16.7 minutes. For this study the mean of 16.7 minutes is an example of a(n)
 - A. Parameter
 - B. Statistic
 - C. Population
 - D. Sample
2. A researcher is curious about the IQ of students at the Utrecht University. The entire group of students is an example of a:
 - A. Parameter
 - B. Statistic
 - C. Population
 - D. Sample
3. Statistical techniques that summarize and organize the data are classified as:
 - A. Population statistics
 - B. Sample statistics
 - C. Descriptive statistics
 - D. Inferential statistics
4. A sports psychologist was interested in the effects of a six-week imagery intervention on an athlete's ability to execute a sport-specific skill such as penalty taking in football. How might you define the imagery variable?
 - A. Independent variable
 - B. Dependent variable
 - C. Outcome variable
 - D. Resultant variable
5. Five-point Likert scales (*strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree*) are frequently used to measure motivations and attitudes. A Likert scale is a:
 - A. Discrete variable.
 - B. Ordinal variable.
 - C. Categorical variable.
 - D. All of the above options (A, B and C)
6. In a 500m speed skating race, time results would be considered an example of which level of measurement?
 - A. Nominal
 - B. Ordinal
 - C. Interval
 - D. Ratio

7. IQ tests are standardized so that the mean score is 100 for the entire group of people who take the test. However, if you select a group of 50 who took the test, you probably would not get 100. What statistical concept explains the difference between the two means?

- A. Statistical error
- B. Inferential error
- C. Residual error
- D. Sampling error

8. A researcher studies the factors that determine the number of children future couples decide to have. The variable 'number of children' is a :

- A. Discrete variable
- B. Continuous variable
- C. Categorical variable
- D. Ordinal variable

9. A teacher asks students to identify their favorite reality television show. What type of measurement scale do the different television shows make up?

- A. Nominal
- B. Ordinal
- C. Interval
- D. Ratio

10. The median is always:

- A. The most frequently occurring score in a data set
- B. The middle score when results are ranked in order of magnitude
- C. The same as the mean
- D. The difference between the maximum and minimum scores.

11. The seminar rooms in the library are identified by the letters A to H. A researcher records the number of classes held in each room during the first semester. What kind of graph would be appropriate to present the frequency distributions of these data?

- A. Histogram
- B. Scatterplot
- C. Bar chart
- D. Box plot

12. A set of scores is presented in a histogram. The histogram shows a series of bars that tend to decrease in height from left to right. What is the shape of the distribution?

- A. Leptokurtic
- B. Positively skewed
- C. Negativity skewed
- D. Normal

13. What is the mean for the following scores: 2, 5, 4, 1, 8?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 20

14. What is the mean for the scores shown in the frequency distribution?

- A. 1.5
- B. 3.0
- C. 2.9
- D. 5.8

Value	f
1	1
2	3
3	3
4	2
5	1

15. What is the median for the following scores: 2, 5, 4, 1, 8?

- A. 3.5
- B. 4
- C. 4.5
- D. 7

16. A teacher gave a statistics test to a class of Geography students and computed the measures of central tendency for the test scores. Which of the following statements cannot be an accurate description of the scores?

- A. The majority of students had scores above the mean.
- B. The majority of students had scores above the median.
- C. The majority of students had scores above the mode.
- D. All of the above options (A, B and C) are false statements.

17. Which of the following sets of scores has the greatest variability (range)?

- A. 2, 5, 8, 11
- B. 13, 13, 13, 13
- C. 20, 25, 26, 27
- D. 42, 43, 44, 45

18. Which of the following statements is the most accurate description for the concept of standard deviation?

- A. The total distance from the smallest score to the highest score.
- B. The square root of the total distance from the smallest score to the highest score.
- C. The squared average distance between all scores and the mean.
- D. The average distance between a score and the mean.

19. What is the variance for the following set of scores: 2, 2, 2, 2, 2.

- A. 0
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 25

20. Normally distributed data are normally referred to as:

- A. Bell-shaped
- B. Asymmetrical
- C. Skewed
- D. Peaked

21. Take the formula $Z = (X - \mu)/\sigma$, where μ is the mean of the population, X is the value of the element, Z is the z-score and σ is the standard deviation. What does this formula calculate?

- A. Confidence interval.
- B. Standard score.
- C. Standard error of the mean.
- D. Variance.

22. A population has a mean of $\mu=35$ and a standard deviation of $\sigma=5$. After 3 points are added to every score in the population, what are the new values for the mean and standard deviation?

- A. $\mu=35$ and $\sigma=5$
- B. $\mu=35$ and $\sigma=8$
- C. $\mu=38$ and $\sigma=5$
- D. $\mu=38$ and $\sigma=8$

23. Of the following Z-score values, which one represents the location closest to the mean?

- A. $Z=0.5$
- B. $Z=+1.0$
- C. $Z=-1.5$
- D. $Z=-0.3$

24. If the scores on a test have a mean of 26 and a standard deviation of 4, what is the z-score for a score of 18?

- A. 2
- B. 11
- C. -2
- D. -1.41

25. A population has a $\mu=50$ and $\sigma=10$. If these scores are transformed into z-scores, the population of z-scores will have a mean and standard deviation of:

- A. $\mu=50$ and $\sigma=10$
- B. $\mu=50$ and $\sigma=1.96$
- C. $\mu=1$ and $\sigma=0$
- D. $\mu=0$ and $\sigma=1$

26. If all possible samples of size $n=30$ are selected from a population with $\mu=80$ and $\sigma=10$ and the mean is computed for each sample, then what shape is expected for the distribution of sample means?

- A. The sample means tend to form a normal-shaped distribution whether the population is normal or not.
- B. The sample means tend to form a normal-shaped distribution only if the population distribution is normal.
- C. The sample size of $n=30$ is too small to predict the shape of the distribution.
- D. The mean of each sample will be very close to 80, hence the distribution of means will have little variability.

27. What is a definition of the standard error?

- A. Standard deviation of the sample.
- B. Squared standard deviation.
- C. Standard deviation of sample means.
- D. Standard deviation of the population mean.

28. If a researcher sets a level of significance at .05 (i.e. 5%), what does this mean?

- A. Five times out of 100, a significant result will be found that is due to chance alone and not to true relationship.
- B. Ninety-five times out of 100, a significant result will be found that is due to chance alone and not to true relationship.
- C. Five times out of 100, a significant result will be found that is not due to chance, but to true relationship.
- D. None of the above.

29. When does a researcher risk a Type I error?

- A. Anytime the decision is 'fail to reject'.
- B. Anytime H_0 is rejected.
- C. Anytime H_1 is rejected.
- D. All of the above options.

30. Which of the following assumptions are required if an independent t-test is to be used?

- A. Samples are drawn from a normally distributed population.
- B. Homogeneity of variances (equal variances).
- C. The data are either interval or ratio scales.
- D. All the above assumptions (A, B and C) are required.

31. What is the correct decision in a hypothesis if the data produce a t-statistic that is in the critical region?

- A. Reject H_0
- B. Fail to reject H_0
- C. Reject H_1
- D. Fail to reject H_1

32. How does the shape of the t distribution compare to the normal distribution?
- The t distribution is taller and less spread out, especially when n is large.
 - The t distribution is taller and less spread out, especially when n is small.
 - The t distribution is flatter and more spread out, especially when n is large.
 - The t distribution is flatter and more spread out, especially when n is small.
33. Suppose you wanted to apply a one-tailed test as opposed to a two-tailed test. How would you convert a significance of $p = .284$?
- $.284 / 2 = .142$
 - $.284 \times 2 = .568$
 - $.284 / 0.05 = 5.68$
 - $.284 \times 0.05 = .0142$
34. A research report summarizes the results of a t-test by stating: $t(35)=5.2, p<0.05$. Which of the following is a correct interpretation of this report?
- The H_0 was not rejected and the probability of a Type I error is less than .05.
 - The H_0 was not rejected and the probability of a Type II error is less than .05.
 - The H_0 was rejected and the probability of a Type I error is less than .05.
 - The H_0 was rejected and the probability of a Type II error is less than .05.
35. Which of the following is true about a 95% confidence interval of the mean of a given sample:
- 95 out of 100 sample means will fall within the limits of the confidence interval.
 - There is a 95% chance that the population mean will fall within the limits of the confidence interval.
 - 95 out of 100 population means will fall within the limits of the confidence interval.
 - There is a .05 probability that the population mean falls within the limits of the confidence interval.
36. What effect would increasing the sample size have on a confidence interval?
- The confidence interval would increase in size.
 - The confidence interval would decrease in size.
 - The confidence interval is unaffected by sample size.
 - The confidence interval could either increase or decrease in size.
37. In an independent t-test output of SPSS, the Levene's test result is $p = .006$. What can we infer from this number?
- The means of both groups are assumed to be unequal.
 - The means of both groups are assumed to be equal.
 - The variances of both groups are assumed to be unequal.
 - The variances of both groups are assumed to be equal.

38. What does ANOVA stand for?
- Analysis of values and averages.
 - Analysis of variance.
 - Analysis of variability.
 - Analysis of non ordinal values.
39. What kind of variables would you cross-tabulate?
- Two or more categorical.
 - Two or more continuous.
 - One continuous and two or more categorical.
 - One categorical and two or more continuous.
40. Which statistical test is used to identify whether there is a relationship between two categorical variables?
- Student's t-test.
 - Spearman's correlation test.
 - Pearson's Chi-square test.
 - Mann-Whitney test.
41. What does the statistic Cramer's V indicate?
- The significance of the Chi-square test.
 - The expected frequencies in a contingency table.
 - The amount of common variability of two numeric variables.
 - The strength of association between two categorical variables..
42. What is the null hypothesis for a Chi-square test?
- Both variables have a significant relationship.
 - Both variables have equal means.
 - Both variables are independent.
 - Both variables are dependent.
43. In order for accurate measures of the linear relationship between two variables to be achieved, what type of data are required if using Pearson's correlation coefficient?
- Nominal
 - Ordinal
 - Interval
 - Ratio
44. A Pearson correlation of $r = -0.6$ indicates
- An increase in X is accompanied by an increase in Y; the relationship is strong.
 - An increase in X is accompanied by an increase in Y; the relationship is moderate.
 - An increase in X is accompanied by a decrease in Y; the relationship is strong.
 - An increase in X is accompanied by a decrease in Y; the relationship is moderate.

45. 2. A scatterplot shows:
- The frequency with which values appear in the data.
 - The average value of groups of data.
 - Scores on one variable plotted against scores on a second variable.
 - The proportion of data falling into different categories.
46. R^2 is the notation for:
- The coefficient of correlation.
 - The coefficient of determination.
 - The coefficient of variation.
 - The coefficient of regression.
47. Suppose the correlation between height and weight for adults is +0.80. What proportion of the variability in weight can be explained by the relationship with height?
- 20%
 - 36%
 - 64%
 - 80%
48. In a linear regression equation, $Y = a + bX$, what is the b denote?
- The regression coefficient, the slope of the line.
 - The intercept with the Y-axis.
 - The correlation coefficient, the strength of the line
 - The score on the variable X .
49. In a linear regression equation, what does a slope of 2.5 indicate?
- For every increase of 2.5 on the y-axis, there is an increase of 5.0 on the x-axis.
 - For every increase of 2.5 on the x-axis, there is an equivalent increase on the y-axis.
 - For every increase of 1.00 on the x-axis, there is an increase of 2.5 on the y-axis.
 - For every increase of 1.00 on the y-axis, there is an decrease of 2.5 on the x-axis.
50. Which of the following statements about the t-statistic in regression analysis is not true?
- The t-statistic tests whether the regression coefficient, b , is equal to 0.
 - The t-statistic provides some idea of how well a predictor predicts the outcome variable.
 - The t-statistic can be used to see whether a predictor variable makes a statistically significant contribution to the regression model.
 - The t-statistic is equal to the regression coefficient divided by its standard deviation.

ANSWERS

1	B	11	C	21	B	31	A	41	D
2	C	12	B	22	C	32	D	42	C
3	C	13	B	23	D	33	A	43	C
4	A	14	C	24	C	34	C	44	D
5	D	15	B	25	D	35	B	45	C
6	D	16	B	26	A	36	B	46	B
7	D	17	A	27	C	37	D	47	C
8	A	18	D	28	A	38	B	48	A
9	A	19	A	29	B	39	A	49	C
10	B	20	A	30	D	40	C	50	D

RESULTS

correct answers:

40-50 good

30-40 satisfactory

20-30 unsatisfactory

<20 poor

basic statistical knowledge meets expectations

acceptable level of knowledge

some improvement required; reading Field* recommended.

basic knowledge inadequate; reading Field* necessary.

* Andy Field, Discovering Statistics using SPSS, 4th ed. Chapt. 1-3; 7.4-7.4.2; 8.1-8.4; 9.1-9.5.

Question Bank
Education II Semester
Paper II Philosophical and Sociological Foundations of Education

UNIT – 1 Introduction to Educational Philosophy

MCQ

1. The literal meaning of philosophy is
 - (a) Love of Wisdom
 - (b) Love of Knowledge
 - (c) Love of truth
 - (d) Love of God

2. The word philosophy comes from the word philo-sophia which is
 - (a) Latin word
 - (b) Greek word
 - (c) Celtic word
 - (d) Roman Word

3. The nature of philosophy can be explained as
 - (a) Critical
 - (b) Synthetic
 - (c) Comprehensive
 - (d) All of the above

4. Education is the dynamic side of

- (a) Psychology
- (b) Sociology
- (c) **Philosophy**
- (d) Literature

5. There is interaction between Philosophy and education, either without the other is

- (a) **Incomplete and unserviceable.**
- (b) Complete and whole
- (c) Functional and efficient
- (d) Purposeful

6. Philosophy asks and answers various questions pertaining to the whole field of

- (a) Physical science
- (b) **Education**
- (c) Environment
- (d) Sociology

7. All Great philosophers of the world have also been

- (a) Great leaders
- (b) Great speaker
- (c) **Great educators**
- (d) Great healer

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

- (a) Educational evaluation
- (b) Primary education
- (c) Concept of education
- (d) **Problems of education**

9. The scope of philosophy of education is formed by

- (a) The belief of the society
- (b) **The educational values.**
- (c) The political principles
- (d) Values of the people

10. Aims of education are relative to

- (a) Aim of religion
- (b) Aim of teacher
- (c) **Aim of life**
- (d) Aim of government

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

- a) **Epistemology**
- b) Axiology
- c) Metaphysics
- d) Sociology

12. What of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Education is an art
- (b) Education is a science
- (c) It is neither an art nor science
- (d) It is an art and a science

13. The ultimate human values are the nature of

- (a) Spiritual
- (b) Intellectual
- (c) Physical
- (d) None of the above

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

- (a) Values
- (b) Goals of life
- (c) Area of knowledge
- (d) All of the above

15. The nature of philosophy can be explained as

- (a) Physical science
- (b) Life science
- (c) Universal science
- (d) None of the above

16. Philosophical thinking is characterized by

- (a) Philosophical result
- (b) Philosophical effect
- (c) Philosophical conclusion
- (d) All of the above

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

- (a) Spiritual development
- (b) Cultivation of intelligence
- (c) Training and formation of mind
- (d) Development of cognitive power

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

- (a) Inference
- (b) Testimony
- (c) Perception
- (d) Comparison

19. Philosophy of education is a field of

- a) Applied philosophy
- b) Pure philosophy
- c) Natural philosophy
- d) Social philosophy

20. Which is not the nature of philosophy?

- (a) Science of knowledge
- (b) **Totality of man's creative ideas**
- (c) Planned attempt on search of truth
- (d) Collective ensemble of various viewpoints

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

- (a) Individual difference
- (b) Different teaching method
- (c) Diverse education system
- (d) **Different philosophies express different aspects of Education**

22. The aim of education for harmonious development of the child means

- (a) Development of all the qualities of the mind to the maximum possible extent.
- (b) Development of a sound mind in a sound body.
- (c) **Development of physical, mental and moral potentialities of the child.**
- (d) Development of the adjustment capacities of the child

23. What is development of human potentialities in education?

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

24. The philosophical methods include

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

25. The most important trait of philosophy is

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

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

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

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

- (a) **Family**
- (b) Society
- (c) Friend

(d) School

28. Philosophy is concerned with

(a) Knowledge

(b) Truth

(c) Values

(d) All of the above

29. Philosophy and education are

(a) Different in all aspect

(b) Like two sides of the same coin

(c) Deals in different goals

(d) Separate field of knowledge

30. Philosophy enquires into the nature of

(a) Physical Sciences

(b) Human soul

(c) Material world

(d) Environment

31. Philosophy is the interpretation of

(a) Life, its value and meaning

(b) Subconscious mind

(c) Financial viability

(b) Affairs of state

32. The art of education will never attain complete clearness in itself without

(a) History of human

(b) Philosophy.

(c) Literature

(d) Psychology

33. The scope of philosophy of education is formed by the

(a) Social aims

(b) Individual aims

(c) Educational values.

(d) Justice and equality

34. Philosophy of education is the criticism of the

(a) General theory of education

(b) Synthesis of educational values

(c) Critical evaluation of educational theories

(d) All of the above

35. According to Spencer, only a true philosopher may give practical shape to

(a) Education.

(b) Business

(c) Management

- (d) Environment
36. Philosophy emphasizes that instructional techniques must recognize
- (a) Parents demand
- (b) The capacities of children.
- (c) Available resources
- (d) Teachers significance
37. Method of teaching is to fulfill the aims of education and life. This is determined by
- (a) Humanities
- b) Literature
- (d) Social sciences
- (d) Philosophy
38. Philosophy sets the goal of life and who provides the means for its achievements?
- (a) Management
- (b) Education
- (c) Theology
- (d) Cosmology
39. Philosophical activity is concerned with
- (a) Thinking
- (b) Criticizing
- (c) Synthesizing
- (c) All of the above

40. Philosophy is concerned with everything as

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

Key Answers for MCQ Unit I

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. (a) Love of Wisdom | 2. (b) Greek word |
| 3. (d) All of the above | 4. (c) Philosophy |
| 5. (a) Incomplete and unserviceable | 6. (b) Education |
| 7. (c) Great educators | 8. (d) Problems of education |
| 9. (b) The educational values | 10. (c) Aim of life |
| 11. (a) Epistemology | 12. (d) It is art and science |
| 13. (a) Spiritual | 14. (d) All of the above |
| 15. (c) Universal science | 16. (d) All of the above |
| 17. (a) Spiritual development | 18. (d) Comparison |
| 19. (a) applied philosophy | 20. (b) Totality of man's creative ideas |
| 21. (d) different philosophies express different aspects of Education | |
| 22. (c) Development of physical, mental and moral potentialities of the child | |
| 23. (a) Individual aim | 24. (d) All of the above |
| 25. (b) Criticism | 26. (c) Socrates |
| 27. (a) Family | 28. (d) All of the above |
| 29. (b) Like two side of the same coin | 30. (b) Human soul |
| 31. (a) Life, its value and meaning | 32. (b) Philosophy. |

33. (c) Educational values.

35. (a) Education

37. (d) Philosophy

39. (d) All of the above

34. (d) All of the above

36. (b) The capacities of children

38. (b) Education

40. (a) A universal science.

Unit III – Introduction to Educational Sociology

MCQ

1. Who is considered to be the father of Sociology.

- (a) Emile Durkheim
- (b) Kingsley Davis
- (c) Auguste Comte
- (d) George Payne

2. Sociology is the study of

- (a) Human being
- (b) Customs
- (c) Values
- (d) Society

3. Sociology is the Science of

- (a) Associations
- (b) Society
- (c) Customs
- (d) Co-operations

4. The Word 'Socius' means

- (a) Associate or Companion
- (b) Member of Society
- (c) Member of an Association
- (d) None of the above

5. "Education Sociology is the interaction of the Individual and his Cultural Environment". This was stated by

(a) Brown

(b) Carter

(c) Ottaway

(d) George Payne

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

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

7. The term 'Sociology' was coined by

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

8. Sociology emerged as an Independent Social Science in the

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

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

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

10. One important example of a primary group is

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

11. The literacy percentage of Mizoram in the last census (2011) was

- (a) 91.33
- (b) 95.51
- (c) 99.11

(d) 98.76

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

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

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

- (a) adaptation
- (b) adjustment
- (c) behaviour
- (d) dynamic

14. The term Sociology is coined in the year

- (a) 1798
- (b) 1829
- (c) 1839
- (d) 1818

15. Educational Sociology deals with which aspect of education

- (a) Social
- (b) Political
- (c) Economic
- (d) Psychological

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

- (a) Cooley
- (b) Durkheim
- (c) Mac Iver
- (d) Bronson

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

- (a) Cultural
- (b) Technological
- (c) Livelihood
- (d) Socialization

18. The individual and society are considered as

- (a) supplementary
- (b) interdependent

- (c) complimentary
- (d) contradictory

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

- (a) Education sustains society, preserves culture, ushers in new one and inculcates values
- (b) Education helps to do away with social divisions and produces leaders for governance
- (c) Education makes people employable
- (d) Education modernizes and makes society civilized

20. Education provided to the child by the schools is

- (a) formal
- (b) informal
- (c) traditional
- (d) highly standardized

21. A society is a network of

- (a) social attitudes
- (b) socio-political relationships
- (c) religions-cultural attitudes
- (d) inter-personal relationships

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

- (a) education is a social process
- (b) educators are social beings
- (c) education is influenced by social forces
- (d) education is one of the activities carried on in the social setting amidst social forces

23. Human nature develops in man as a

- (a) member of a religion
- (b) citizen of a state
- (c) member of an organization
- (d) member of a society

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

- (a) ensures desirable socialization of the child
- (b) ensures the development of child's potentialities
- (c) educates the child for citizenship
- (d) enables the individual to find a job himself

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

- (a) increasing number of students, requiring increasing financial support
- (b) dramatic changes in the role of the government in educational matters
- (c) **man's social nature**
- (d) social nature of education

26. The study of human society involves the study of

- (a) **man**
- (b) mind
- (c) environment
- (d) heredity

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

- (a) **survive**
- (b) gossip
- (c) quarrel
- (d) compete

28. Society preserves our

- (a) civilization
- (b) **culture and transmits it to succeeding generation**
- (c) philosophical ideas
- (d) interrelation

29. The schools help the people to

- (a) **assimilate culture**
- (b) ignore culture
- (c) protest against culture
- (d) enjoy culture

30. Individual and society are considered as

- (a) **interdependent**
- (b) contradicting
- (c) complementary
- (d) supplementary

31. Human nature develop in man as a

- (a) member of a religion
- (b) citizen of a state
- (c) member of an organization
- (d) **member of a society**

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

- (a) **formal and informal**
- (b) natural and unnatural
- (c) physical and social
- (d) psychological and philosophical

33. Function of educational structure is

- (a) replacement of population
- (b) **socialization of new population**
- (c) maintenance of a sense of purpose
- (d) system maintenance

34. The most important characteristic of a society is

- (a) inter-communication
- (b) mutual influence
- (c) **Interpersonal relationship**
- (d) individual approach

35. The fundamental unit of human society is known as

- (a) social group
- (b) tribal group
- (c) individual
- (d) **family**

36. Characteristics of society is

- (a) mutual awareness
- (b) specific aims
- (c) definite geographical area
- (d) **interrelation**

37. According to Aristotle, the nature of man is

- (a) religious
- (b) social
- (c) isolate
- (d) culture

38. Both nature and necessity compel man to live in

- (a) forest
- (b) society
- (c) church
- (d) college

39. The educational institution is a

- (a) community
- (b) family
- (c) social institution
- (d) organization

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

- (a) politics
- (b) economics
- (c) society
- (d) religion

MCQ Answer Key for Unit 3

1. (c) Auguste Comte
2. (d) Society
3. (b) Society
4. (a) associate or companion
5. (c) Ottaway
6. (a) George Payne
7. (b) Auguste Comte
8. (d) 19th Century

9. (b) Hindus

10. (b) family

11. (a) 91.33

12. (a) educational sociology

13. (a) adaptation

14. (c) 1839

15. (a) Social

16. (c) Mac Iver

17. (d) Socialization

18. (b) interdependent

19. (a) Education sustains society preserves cultures, ushers in new one and inculcates values

20. (a) formal

21. (d) inter- personal relationships

22. (c) education is influenced by social forces

23. (d) member of society

24. (a) ensures desirable socialization of the child.

25. (c) man's social nature

26. (a) man

27. (a) survive

28. (b) culture and transmits it to succeeding generation

29. (a) assimilate culture

30. (a) interdependent

31. (d) member of society

32. (a) formal and informal

33. (b) socialization of new population

- 34. (c) interpersonal relationship
- 35. (d) family
- 36. (d) interrelations
- 37. (b) social
- 38. (b) society
- 39. (a) community
- 40. (c) society

UNIT IV- Education and Change

MCQ:

1. Characteristic of Secondary Group is
 - (a) Physical proximity
 - (b) Permanency
 - (c) Largeness in size
 - (b) Compulsory membership
2. Language, custom, values, traditions are examples of
 - (a) Material Culture
 - (b) Non-material Culture
 - (c) Intellectual Culture
 - (d) Industrial Culture
3. Primary groups are also called
 - (a) Face-to-Face groups
 - (b) Derivative groups
 - (c) Self-help groups
 - (d) None of the above
4. "Special interest groups" are also known as
 - (a) Primary groups
 - (b) Secondary groups
 - (c) Social groups
 - (d) Cultural groups

or performance of someone

5. Social change refers to the change that takes place in a
 - (a) individual
 - (b) group
 - (c) family
 - (d) society
6. One of the characteristics of a primary group is
 - (a) large size
 - (b) temporary membership
 - (c) impersonal relation
 - (d) physical proximity
7. Family is an important
 - (a) specialized group
 - (b) primary group
 - (c) special interest group
 - (d) secondary group
8. In secondary groups, we find
 - (a) face-to-face contact
 - (b) intimate relations
 - (c) secondary relations
 - (d) physical proximity
9. Buildings, roads, machinery and bridges are examples of
 - (a) industrial culture
 - (b) non-cultural culture
 - (c) material culture
 - (d) intellectual culture
10. Cultural change is
 - (a) restricted to primitive societies
 - (b) restricted to developed societies
 - (c) restricted to developing societies
 - (d) a universal phenomenon
11. Social change is change in
 - (a) society

- (b) community
(c) individual
(d) education
12. In today's world, mass media is looked upon as
(a) an asset
(b) an investment
(c) a liability
(d) none of the above
13. Culture is the unique possession of
(a) all living things
(b) man
(c) animals
(d) all of the above
14. Peer group is important
(a) specialized group
(b) primary group
(c) secondary group
(d) derivative group
15. Culture is
(a) static
(b) dynamic
(c) only internal
(d) only external
16. What is the most effective factor of social change in a democratic country?
(a) religion
(b) family
(c) education
(d) community
17. Who has given the classification of social group as primary and secondary group?
(a) Durkheim
(b) Mac Iver
(c) Gillin
(d) Cooley

18. A primary group can best be defined as a group
(a) that is characterized by shared interests and interchangeability of roles
(b) in which two or more people interact in predictable ways
(c) that is characterized by face-to-face interaction and close emotional ties
(d) in which two or more people work together to achieve a goal
19. Cooley's "face-to-face" group refers to
(a) an in group
(b) a primary group
(c) a formal group
(d) an out group
20. A group in which one has a "we feeling" is called a
(a) nationality group
(b) primary group
(c) inherited group
(d) secondary group
21. Which of the following characteristics is essential in a primary group?
(a) its members must be of the same age
(b) it should have large membership
(c) its members must have high rate of interaction with another
(d) its members must be limited to one sex
22. Culture is
(a) the characteristics and products of the learned behaviours of a group of people
(b) the sum total of feelings of the people of a group
(c) the totality of the interrelationship of the people of a group
(d) the totality of mutual understandings of the people of a group
23. Any collection of human beings who are brought into social relationship with another called a/an
(a) family
(b) office
(c) institution
(d) group
24. In secondary groups, members are bound by
(a) close and intimate ties
(b) formal rules

- (c) informal rules only
(d) all of the above

25. An example of primary groups is
(a) an association of workers
(b) Red Cross society
(c) a political party
(d) family

26. One of the chief characteristics of secondary group is
(a) physical proximity
(b) permanency
(c) temporary membership
(d) compulsory membership

27. Which of the following is not a secondary group
(a) a city
(b) labour union
(c) political party
(d) students in a classroom

28. Which of these is a correct statement?
a) Modernization is the outcome of social change
(b) Social change is the outcome of modernization
(c) Social change and modernization mean the same thing
(d) None of the above

29. What type of education is imparted by the family?
(a) Formal
(b) Informal
(c) Deliberate
(d) Regular

30. Which of the following statements is not true about members of a social group?
(a) They are involved in closed interaction
(b) They are a casual collection of people
(c) They are aware of shared memberships
(d) They have distant relations with one another

... or performance of someone

31. Which of the following characteristics is essential in a primary group?
(a) Its members must be of the age
(b) It should have large membership
(c) Its membership usually must be limited to one sex
(d) Its members must have limited self interest

32. When there is a difference in the pace of progress of material and non-material cultural. This difference is called
(a) social lag
(b) technological lag
(c) cultural lag
(d) material lag

33. The realization of the aspirations of the people of India involves
(a) economic growth
(b) innovations in agriculture
(c) industrialization
(d) change in the knowledge, skills interest and values of the people as a whole through education

34. Changes in society which manifest ideas, values and literature may be called
(a) non-material changes
(b) ornamental changes
(c) cosmopolitan changes
(d) material changes

35. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of 'Culture'?
(a) Culture is social inheritance
(b) Culture is accumulative
(c) Culture is in constant flux
(d) Culture is Biological inheritance

36. Who said "Education follows Social change"?
(a) Durkheim
(b) Johnson

- (c) Ottaway
- (d) Dewey

37. What is the most powerful agent of positive social change?

- (a) Power
- (b) Education
- (c) Money
- (d) Calamity

38. Which of the following is not a factor for social change in India?

- (a) Caste
- (b) Regionalism
- (c) Language
- (d) Census

39. What is more crucial for bringing about a desired social change in India?

- (a) development of social resources
- (b) development of natural resources
- (c) development of human resources
- (d) development of physical resources

40. Culture is _____

- (a) an individual phenomenon
- (b) inherited biologically
- (c) continuous and cumulative
- (d) static

MCQ Answer Key for Unit 4

1. (c) largeness in size
2. (b) non material culture
3. (a) face to face groups
4. (b) secondary groups
5. (d) society
6. (d) physical proximity

7. (b) primary group

8. (c) secondary relations

9. (c) material culture

10. (d) a universal phenomenon

11. (a) society

12. (b) an investment

13. (b) man

14. (b) primary group

15. (b) dynamic

16. (c) education

17. (d) Cooley

18. (c) that is characterized by face-to-face interaction and close emotional ties

19. (b) a primary group

20. (b) primary group

21. (c) its members must have high rate of interaction with one another.

22. (a) the characteristics and products of the learned behaviour of a group of people.

23. (d) group

24. (b) formal rules

25. (d) family

26. (c) temporary membership

27. (d) students in a classroom

28. (a) modernization is the outcome of social change

29. (b) informal

30. (b) they are a casual collection of people

31. (d) its members must have limited self-interest

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS IN BA SOCIOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER PAPER PAPER - I
THE ESSENCE OF SOCIOLOGY

1. ----- is the father of sociology
 A. Comte B. Durkheim C. Spencer D. Cooley
2. Who has described "society as a web of social relationships."?
 A. Mead B. Ogburn C. Leacock D. MacIver
3. Name the author of the book 'Primitive Culture'
 A. Majumdar B. Lundberg C. Tylor D. Malinowski
4. Classification of groups into in-group and out-group was presented by whom among the following?
 A. Tonnies B. Cooley C. Homans D. Sumner
5. "Contact & communication are the two main conditions of social interaction." Who said so?
 A. Horton & Hunt B. Park & Burgess C. Ogburn & Nimkoff D. MacIver & Page
6. Which of the following is not a characteristic of primary group?
 A. Intimacy B. Closeness C. Familiarity D. Impersonality
7. Which one of the following will you categorise as achieved status
 A. Sex B. Age C. Marital D. Caste
8. Which among the following is an informal method of social control?
 A. Customs B. Coercion C. Law D. Education
9. Studies of social interaction, groups etc. belong to ----- sociology.
 A. Urban B. Macro C. Applied D. Micro
10. A role is the ----- aspect of status.
 A. Counter B. Dynamic C. Static D. Latent
11. Weber conceived of sociology as a comprehensive science of social -----.
 A. Groups B. Action C. Interaction D. Institutions
12. Who coined the term primary group?
 A. Comte B. Ginsberg C. Cooley D. Gisbert
13. Name one macro sociologist from the following.
 A. Simmel B. Goffman C. Weber D. Durkheim
14. Group characterized by impersonal relationships and self-interests.
 A. In-group B. Gesellschaft C. Secondary D. Both B&C
15. Contradictory demands of the same role is termed as

32. (c) cultural lag
33. (d) change in the knowledge, skills, interest and values of the people as a whole through education
34. (a) non-material changes
35. (d) culture is biological inheritance
36. (c) Ogburn
37. (b) education
38. (d) Census
39. (a) development of social resources
40. (c) continuous and cumulative

- A. Role Strain B. Role Playing C. Role Conflict D. None of the Above
16. _____ help meet the basic needs of society.
A. Associations B. Social Groups C. Social Institutions D. Interactions
17. _____ is the vehicle of culture.
A. Technology B. Man C. Society D. Language
18. "Culture is the man-made part of environment." Who said so?
A. E. B. Tylor B. M.J. Herskovits C. R. Brown D. K. Davis
19. The term sociology is derived from the _____ word socius and _____ word logos.
A. Latin, Greek B. Greek, Latin C. Hebrew, Latin D. Hebrew, Greek
20. The term sociology is coined in the year
A. 1798 B. 1829 C. 1839 D. 1818
21. Who wrote 'The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life' (1959)?
A. Garfinkel B. Goffman C. Gillin & Gillin D. Giddings
22. Who presented the idea of 'cultural lag'?
A. Ogburn B. Malinowski C. MacIver D. Risley
23. _____ is a socially defined position in a group or society.
A. Role B. Interaction C. Status D. Deviance
24. _____ theory states that people are motivated by self-interest in the interactions with other people.
A. Conflict B. Exchange C. Interaction D. Structural
25. The smallest group possible.
A. Peer group B. Family C. Dyad D. Primary group
26. The term 'reference group' was introduced by
A. Muzafer Sherif B. H. M. Johnson C. Horton & Hunt D. Morris Ginsberg
27. Social exchange theory was introduced by _____.
A. G. Homans B. G. H. Mead C. Goffman D. Peter Blau
28. Interaction without social contact
A. Conflict B. Competition C. Co-operation D. Exchange
29. Who classified groups into small groups and large groups?

- A. Tonnies B. Park & Burgess C. Simmel D. Sumner
30. Name one American sociologist, who is known as the founder of behavioral sociology and exchange theory.
A. T. Parsons B. B.F. Skinner C. H. Blumer D. G. C. Homans
31. The term sociology was coined by _____.
A. Spencer B. Comte C. W. Thomson D. Durkheim
32. Who pioneered the idea of scientific study of society?
A. Plato B. Adam Smith C. Auguste Comte D. John Graunt
33. "Culture is the sum total of knowledge, belief, art morals, law, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." Who define so?
A. Linton B. Spencer C. Redfield D. Tylor
34. The components of material culture are _____ and objective.
A. External B. Internal C. Tangible D. Both A&C
35. _____ represent the most superficial manifestation of culture.
A. Symbols B. Rituals C. Values D. Norms
36. The core of a culture is formed by _____.
A. Art B. Values C. Technology D. Traditions
37. Name the system adopted by a given society to guide family or blood relationship.
A. Marriage B. Culture C. Kinship D. Taboos
38. _____ of individuals is an important feature of social group.
A. Contact B. Interaction C. Communication D. Relation
39. Sociology is the science of interpretative understanding of social _____.
A. Action B. Interaction C. Group D. Institution
40. Name the forms of procedure which are recognized & accepted by society and govern the relations between individuals and groups.
A. Society B. Social Action C. Institutions D. Interaction
41. _____ provides a definite role and status to individual.
A. Group B. Society C. Collectivity D. Institution
42. _____ was the first to throw light on the structure of society.
A. Comte B. Durkheim C. Spencer D. Parsons

43. The parts of social structure are _____ everywhere.
A. The same B. Different C. Irregular D. Distinct
44. Structure is useless without _____.
A. Role B. Order C. Function D. Status
45. _____ is the basic ingredient of social relationships.
A. Group B. Awareness C. Bonding D. Interaction
46. Society is rooted in which concept.
A. Action B. Interaction C. Roles D. Culture
47. Name the reciprocal influence human beings exert on each other through interstimulation and response.
A. Social interaction B. Social relation C. Social groups D. Co-operation
48. Human interaction is essentially _____ interaction.
A. Competitive B. Co-operative C. Communicative D. Deliberate
49. "Social structure is concerned with the principal forms of social organization...." Who said so?
A. Miller B. Ginsberg C. Green D. Ogburn
50. Human beings organize themselves into groups called _____, for the achievement of some object or goal.
A. Institutions B. Community C. Society D. None of the above
51. According to Talcott Parsons, all the units of social structure are _____.
A. Concrete B. Tangible C. Abstract D. Explicit
52. _____ denotes the functional significance of the actor for the social system.
A. Status B. Action C. Mores D. Role
53. A _____ may be defined as a plurality of individuals who are in contact with one another.
A. Group B. Institution C. Social Structure D. Society
54. "Whenever two or more individuals come together and influence one another, they may be said to constitute a social group." Who defined so?
A. MacIver & Page B. Green C. Simmel D. Ogburn & Nimkoff
55. _____ is a natural growth.

- A. Association B. Institution C. Organization D. None of the above
56. Institution is comparatively _____.
A. Permanent B. Temporary C. Artificial D. Transitory
57. A social group is _____ in nature.
A. Static B. Dynamic C. Spontaneous D. Co-operative
58. The German sociologist Simmel considered _____ as a criterion for classifying groups.
A. Nature of contact B. Interaction C. Size D. Nature of membership
59. Name an involuntary group.
A. Race B. Club C. Political party D. Dyad
60. _____ classified groups into genetic and congregate groups.
A. Charles A. Ellwood B. Giddings C. Sumner D. Simmel
61. In which book Sumner's classification of groups appearing?
A. The Science of Society B. Protectionism C. Folkways D. None of the above
62. In Tönnies classification of groups, _____ is defined as 'public life'.
A. Gesellschaft B. Gemeinschaft C. Community D. None of the above
63. Contradictory demands of different roles individuals perform is termed as
A. Role strain B. Role identity C. Role conflict D. Role playing
64. Gemeinschaft is translated into English as _____.
A. Association B. Community C. Corporation D. Institution
65. Name the author of the book 'Social Organization', which contains a major classification of groups?
A. Sumner B. Park & Burgess C. C.H. Cooley D. Tönnies
66. The _____ groups are characterized by sympathetic contact.
A. Secondary B. Congregate C. Reference D. Primary
67. "A social group is a system of social interaction." Who defined so?
A. H.M. Johnson B. Marshal Jones C. Bogardus D. Simmel
68. _____ refers to the tendency on the part of the members to identify themselves with the groups.
A. Group unity B. Group norms C. We-feeling D. Mutual awareness

69. "Man is a social animal." Who said so?
A. Comte B. Aristotle C. Plato D. Karl Marx
70. _____ groups are known as residual categories.
A. Primary B. Peer C. Informal D. Secondary
71. Name an unorganized group.
A. Crowd B. Family C. Friends D. Party
72. "An Outline of Social Psychology" is written by
A. C.H.Cooley B. Sigmund Freud C. Muzafer Sherif D. G.H. Mead
73. Who classified groups into territorial and non-territorial groups?
A. Horton & Hunt B. Park & Burgess C. MacIver & Page D. C.H. Cooley
74. The distinction between in-group and out-group is _____.
A. Simple B. Tangible C. Concrete D. Overlapping
75. Whose classification of group states that, 'an individual's group identification changes in circumstances?'
A. Sumner B. Simmel C. Cooley D. Park & Burgess
76. _____ is a characteristic of in-group.
A. Formality B. Competition C. Primary relation D. Ethnocentrism
77. The _____ group is the nucleus of all social organization.
A. Secondary B. Formal C. Primary D. Small
78. _____ makes possible the "conversation of gestures."
A. Cyber space B. Language C. Physical proximity D. Group
79. Any form of social encounter between individuals is termed as _____.
A. Conflict B. Social interaction C. Deviance D. None of the above
80. Name the expected behaviour of an individual occupying a particular social position.
A. Role B. Norm C. Ritual D. Folkways
81. Patterns of interaction between individuals or groups.
A. Social group B. Social interaction C. Social structure D. Social control
82. The application of imaginative thought to the asking and answering of sociological questions is known as _____.

- A. Sociological imagination B. Sociological consciousness
C. Sociological questions D. Sociological thought
83. The group which is more influential than family among the adolescents is _____.
A. Occupational group B. Peer group C. Out-group D. Religion
84. Name the control of society over individual.
A. Custom B. Social control C. State D. Sanction
85. The groups to which the persons belong are _____.
A. Peer groups B. Genetic groups C. Collectivity D. Membership groups
86. _____ form an essential element of all sociological works.
A. Concepts B. Imagination C. Theories D. variables
87. In _____ interaction, interaction occurs among people who are present in the same setting, but are not engaged in face- to- face communication.
A. Focused B. Formal C. Unfocused D. Informal
88. Relative deprivation is central to _____ behavior.
A. Cultural B. Urban C. Individual D. Reference group
89. The term sociological imagination was coined by _____.
A. Sorokin B. Wright Mills C. Giddens D. Parsons
90. Social status based on an individual's effort.
A. Achieved B. Ascribed C. Merit D. None of the above
91. Compulsion of proximity is the need felt by individuals to _____ with others in face-to-face settings.
A. Contact B. Interact C. Communicate D. Group
92. _____ is any act that contravenes the laws established by a political authority.
A. Rejection B. Innovation C. Crime D. Ritualism
93. The co-existence of several subcultures within a given society on equal terms.
A. Cultural relativism B. Counter culture C. Cultural pluralism D. Mass culture
94. _____ is one of the most distinctive properties of human social association.
A. Culture B. Society C. Interaction D. Group
95. Criminal activities by means of electronic networks.

- A. Corporate crimes B. White collar crimes C. Deviance D. Cyber crimes
96. Questions posed by sociologists when looking at the origins and development of social institutions from the past to present are _____ questions.
- A. Sociological B. Comparative C. Developmental D. Analytical
97. Modes of action which do not conform to the norms of a society.
- A. Violence B. Deviance C. Rejection D. Crime
98. Features of social life that challenges or creates tensions in a social system.
- A. Dysfunction B. Problems C. Anarchy D. Anomie
99. Questions that examine the social meaning or patterns of a phenomenon are _____ questions.
- A. Developmental B. Sociological C. Theoretical D. Abstract
100. Functionalism and conflict theories tend towards _____ sociological analysis.
- A. Micro B. Modern C. Macro D. Current
101. In _____, interaction between individuals engaged in a common activity or a direct conversation with one another happens.
- A. Unfocused B. Direct C. Formal D. Focused
102. The concept of social control first came in the work of _____.
- A. Ogburn B. E. A. Ross C. Durkheim D. G. H. Mead
103. Questions that raise issues concerning matters of fact rather than theoretical or moral issues are termed as _____ questions.
- A. Comparative B. Empirical C. Moral D. Factual
104. Name the relations which exist in groups, developed on the basis of personal connections.
- A. Formal B. Informal C. Indirect D. Secondary
105. The study of large scale organizations or social systems belongs to _____ sociology.
- A. Micro B. Industrial C. Macro D. Descriptive
106. A friendship group composed of individuals of similar age and social status.
- A. Categories B. Peer group C. In-group D. Triad
107. An initial act of crime or deviance is known as _____.
- A. Stealing B. Primary deviance C. Malpractice D. None of the above

108. _____ are formalized modes of behavior in which the members of a group regularly engage.
- A. Rituals B. Festivals C. Traditions D. Social control
109. A mode of reward or punishment that reinforces socially expected forms of behavior.
- A. Law B. Culture C. Education D. Sanction
110. Culture bound or culture specific traits are known as _____ culture.
- A. Emic B. Counter C. Etic D. Universal
111. An artificial and highly commercialized culture popularized through mass media.
- A. Universal culture B. Urban culture C. Mass culture D. None of the above
112. A process by which cultural borrowing and lending take place
- A. Assimilation B. Acculturation C. Enculturation D. Diffusion
113. A group to which individuals refer when making judgments.
- A. Voluntary group B. Membership group C. In-group D. Reference group
114. The most fundamental term in sociology is _____.
- A. Group B. Society C. Individual D. Social relation
115. The transference of cultural elements from one sphere to another is called _____.
- A. Acculturation B. Evolution C. Diffusion D. Dominatio
116. The book "The Sociological Imagination" is written by
- A. Parsons B. Brewer C. Elliot D. Wright Mills
117. "Sociological imagination is the vivid awareness of the relationship between experience and the wider society." Who said so?
- A. Giddens B. Berger C. Mills D. Goffman
118. Who coined the terms 'public issues' & 'private troubles' in sociology?
- A. Durkheim B. Wright mills C. Garfinkel D. None of the above
119. Which of these statements best represents C. Wright-Mills's idea of 'the sociological imagination'?
- A. understanding the differences between the classical theorists
- B. bringing together private troubles and public issues
- C. seeing the social world as one made up of 'social facts'

- D. None of the above
120. Sociology has been said to be the product of _____ revolution.
A. Chinese B. Russian C. French D. American
121. Sociological _____ allows people to see the relationship between their personal experiences and broader social and historical events.
A. Consciousness B. Imagination C. Questions D. Theory
122. Name the person who introduced the concept 'cultural relativism' for the first time.
A. Herskovits B. Franz Boas C. Sumner D. Tylor
123. Segmented personality involvement exists in _____ group.
A. In-group B. Secondary C. Informal D. Primary
124. A number of people who share common characteristics are known as _____.
A. Association B. Categories C. Aggregates D. Groups
125. Status and role are two building blocks of social _____.
A. Structure B. Action C. Interaction D. Control
126. Group in which individuals interact over a long period of time on a direct and personal basis
A. Formal group B. Large group C. Reference group D. Primary group
127. Impersonal and transitory interaction exists in _____ groups.
A. Primary B. In-group C. Social D. Secondary
128. Name the recurring patterns of behavior and interaction which are invisible, pervasive, enduring, constraining and yet, render social life predictable and orderly form.
A. Social structure B. Social control C. Social group D. Social interaction
129. _____ are relatively stable structures which meet the basic social needs of people.
A. Groups B. Interactions C. Institutions D. Roles
130. "A status is a socially defined position in a group or society that an individual occupies." Who defined so?
A. Merton B. Linton C. Ginsberg D. Johnson
131. The most important status a person occupies, the one that most defines a person's social identity and general social position.
A. Ascribed status B. Master status C. Social status D. Achieved status

132. Non-conformity to a set of norms is known as _____.
A. Crime B. Habit C. Deviance D. None of the above
133. _____ is the set of socially prescribed ways a role ought to be played.
A. Role performance B. Role set C. Role playing D. Role expectation
134. _____ tell individuals how to behave in given situations.
A. Values B. Laws C. Norms D. Rituals
135. Specific guidelines for behavior are termed as _____.
A. Customs B. Norms C. Laws D. Traditions
136. _____ are general abstract moral principles defining what is right or wrong.
A. Values B. Folkways C. Sanctions D. Rules
137. In _____ groups, interaction occurs over limited periods of time and geared to some specialized purpose.
A. In-group B. Secondary C. Genetic D. Involuntary
138. For Tonnies, _____ is the form of social cohesion prevalent in pre-industrial societies.
A. Collectivity B. Gessellschaft C. Gemeinschaft D. Congregate
139. Who provided the classification of dyad and triad?
A. Sumner B. Simmel C. Sorokin D. Ogburn
140. Which among the following is an indirect method of social control?
A. Folkways B. Propaganda C. Customs D. Religion
141. The concept of 'themes' in the analysis of cultural integration is provided by _____.
A. Tylor B. Kluckhohn C. Ruth Benedict D. Morris Opler
142. Action oriented to a social norm or norms is known as _____.
A. Acceptance B. Control C. Conformity D. Approval
143. The society maintains its order by means of _____ system.
A. Normative B. Interaction C. Cultural D. Conventional
144. _____ interaction consists of vocal or other gestures and language, spoken or written.
A. Direct B. Symbolic C. Social D. Personal

145. Name the people who act in consonance with the norms.
A. Deviants B. Followers C. Crowd D. Conformists
146. _____ reinforces the norms and guarantees the regularity of conformity.
A. Utility B. Social control C. Habituation D. Group identification
147. _____ is more or less a loss or defect of a critical part in a complicated mechanism.
A. Corruption B. Deviance C. Rebellion D. Rejection
148. Who coined the term ethnocentrism?
A. Malinowski B. Franz Boas C. Sumner D. Margaret Mead
149. The book "The Sociological Imagination" was published in which year?
A. 1839 B. 1996 C. 2004 D. 1959
150. Emotional warmth and spontaneity exist in _____ group.
A. Social B. Primary C. Secondary D. Special
151. In which book Ogburn coined the term cultural lag.
A. Technology and the Changing Family, 1953
B. Social Characteristics of Cities, 1937
C. Social Change with Respect to Culture and original Nature, 1922
D. None of the above
152. Conformity implies behaving in accordance with the _____.
A. Groups B. Culture C. Situations D. Norms
153. Sociologists take a _____ view when they focus on how people interact with each other.
A. Macro B. Psychological C. Micro D. Historical
153. C. Wright Mills called _____ as the ability to see the impact of social forces on individuals.
A. Sociability B. Sociological imagination C. Social consciousness D. Commonsense
154. The degree to which people are tied to a social group is called social _____.
A. Integration B. Interaction C. Contact D. We-feeling
155. _____ is a negative social sanction.
A. Praise B. Suggestion C. Reward D. Punishment

156. _____ represent 'standardized generalization' concerning expected modes of behavior.
A. Values B. Customs C. Norms D. Sanctions
157. Those sanctions which inflict pain or threaten to do so are termed as _____ sanctions.
A. Direct B. Negative C. Legal D. Positive
158. In primary groups and in small, simple societies, sanctions are _____ in nature.
A. Informal B. Formal C. Irregular D. Regular
159. _____ constitute the treasury of our social heritage.
A. Norms B. Folkways C. Customs D. Laws
160. Who introduced the term 'folkways' in sociological literature?
A. Simmel B. Merton C. Sherif D. Sumner
161. A secondary group is regulated by _____ rules.
A. Informal B. Natural C. Formal D. Personal
162. A social relationship in society involves _____ awareness.
A. Personal B. Reciprocal C. Self D. Social
163. The Latin term 'socius' means
A. Study B. Sociology C. Companion D. Science
164. Caste status is an example of _____ status.
A. Ascribed B. Achieved C. General D. Social
165. The long established habits and usages of people
A. Norms B. Rituals C. Customs D. Manners
166. Without _____, there can be no group.
A. Society B. Culture C. Relation D. Individuals
167. Name the group which provides experience, lacking in intimacy.
A. Social group B. Primary group C. Secondary group D. Peer Group
168. Knowledge is an example of _____ culture.
A. Material B. Non-material C. Explicit D. None of the above
169. _____ accepts the value of all cultures.
A. Cultural relativism B. Ethnocentrism C. Xenocentrism D. Pluralism

170. _____ culture refers to the intangible elements of culture.
A. Material B. Non-material C. Explicit D. Mass
171. Name the culturally based tendency to value other cultures more highly than one's own.
A. Ethnocentrism B. Cultural relativism C. Acculturation D. Xenocentrism
172. The strain that exists between two correlated parts of culture that change at unequal rates of speed is termed as _____.
A. Mental strain B. social deviance C. Cultural lag D. Culture construct
173. _____ is judging another culture solely by the values and standards of one's own culture.
A. Universalism B. Ethnocentrism C. Xenocentrism D. Racism
174. Name the blending or fusing of minority groups into the dominant society.
A. Acculturation B. Diffusion C. Evolution D. Assimilation
175. _____ is the integrated system of learned behavior patterns.
A. Culture B. Group C. Institution D. Society
176. "Deviance is the behavior that is contrary to the standards of conduct or social expectations of a given group or society." Who defined so?
A. M. B. Clinard B. Louise Weston C. R. K. Merton D. Durkheim
177. Name the author of the book 'Contemporary Social Theory'.
A. George Ritzer B. Lewis A. Coser C. Anthony Elliott D. Richard T. Schaefer
178. Who has propounded that "the primary groups the nursery of human nature"?
A. Sumner B. Cooley C. MacIver & Page D. Horton & Hunt
179. When the "we" feeling becomes excessive, it results in _____.
A. Assimilation B. Diffusion C. Cultural relativism D. Ethnocentrism
180. "Institution is an organized cluster of folkways and mores centered around a major human activity." Who said so?
A. Durkheim B. Horton C. Parsons D. Bogardus
181. The _____ status is the position assigned to an individual without reference to his innate differences and abilities.
A. Social B. Ascribed C. Group D. Achieved
182. "Role is the sum total of the culture patterns associated with a particular status." Who defined so?

- A. Ogburn B. Merton C. Cooley D. Linton
183. The _____ group is the universal human relationship.
A. Primary B. Secondary C. Social D. Small
184. The central aspect of the _____ group is identification rather than actual membership.
A. In-group B. Primary C. Reference D. Horizontal
185. _____ develops nationalism and love of country.
A. We-feeling B. Ethnocentrism C. Cultural relativism D. Social control
186. _____ is the spread of a culture pattern from one culture area to another.
A. Acculturation B. Assimilation C. Enculturation D. Culture diffusion
187. _____ sociology focuses upon large-scale and long-term social processes of organizations, institutions, and broad social patterns.
A. General B. Micro C. Classical D. Macro
188. The basic unit of cultural reality is the cultural _____.
A. Complex B. Trait C. Theme D. Construct
189. _____ status requires special qualities.
A. Achieved B. Social C. Ascribed D. None of the above
190. Identify a slow and gradual process from the following.
A. Assimilation B. Acculturation C. Integration D. Diffusion
191. Name one micro sociologist.
A. Durkheim B. Comte C. Simmel D. None of the above
192. _____ culture is communicated mostly to the like-minded.
A. Non-material B. Explicit C. Material D. Utilitarian
193. "Values are general standards, and may be regarded as higher order norms." Who said it?
A. MacIver B. H. M. Johnson C. Weber D. Nimkoff
194. The material and non-material components of culture are often referred to as the _____ of culture.
A. Theme B. Combination C. Content D. Concept
195. Who considered culture as an instrument which enables man to secure bio-psychic survival?

- A. Radcliffe Brown B. Merton C. Malinowski D. Weber
196. Amalgamation favors the process of _____.
- A. Acculturation B. Diffusion C. Assimilation D. None of the above
197. Who introduced 'positivism' in sociology?
- A. Durkheim B. Weber C. Comte D. Mills
198. A _____ is a larger group to which any individual belongs.
- A. State B. Society C. Crowd D. Category
199. Cultural _____ are nothing but larger clusters of traits organized about some nuclear point of reference.
- A. Complex B. Patterns C. Elements D. Traits
200. Identify the author of the book 'Social Control' which was published in 1901.
- A. C. H. Cooley B. W. G. Sumner C. E. A. Ross D. Mannheim
201. "Law is the body of rules which are recognized, interpreted and applied to particular situations by the courts of the State." Who provided this definition?
- A. Kant B. Green C. Weber D. MacIver & Page
202. The opinion held by people on any issue for the welfare of the whole community.
- A. Personal opinion B. Public opinion C. Verdict D. Petitions
203. Band-wagon is a technique used by _____.
- A. Propagandist B. Public C. Deviants D. Police
204. Durkheim defined _____ as "unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things."
- A. Ritual B. Sanctions C. Religion D. Custom
205. _____ is applied to designate those groups which not only differ from the prevailing patterns but sharply challenge them.
- A. Culture trait B. Contra culture C. Cultural pattern D. Culture area
206. "Culture is the sum total of human achievements, material as well as non-material, capable of transmission, sociologically- by tradition & communication, vertically as well as horizontally." Who defined so?
- A. Lapiere B. Bierstedt C. Mazumdar D. Hoebel
207. "Sociology tells us how to become what we want to be." Who said so?
- A. Comte B. Gisbert C. Giddings D. Ginsberg

208. Who provided the distinction between institutional and non-institutional groups?
- A. Charles A. Ellwood B. Giddings C. Sanderson D. Simmel
209. Which is not a characteristic of groups?
- A. Plurality of individuals B. Reciprocity C. Antagonism D. We-feeling
210. Society depends on _____.
- A. Artificiality B. Difference C. Consciousness D. Likeness
211. Sociology throws light on the _____ nature of man.
- A. Animal B. Social C. Psychological D. Motivational
212. In secondary groups, membership is _____.
- A. Ascribed B. Voluntary C. Involuntary D. Innate
213. The concept 'consciousness of kind' is a significant contribution of _____.
- A. Sumner B. Parsons C. Giddings D. Berger
214. _____ implies a value-judgement about the folkways.
- A. Sanction B. Custom C. Tradition D. Mores

1. Process of quantifying given traits, achievement or performance of someone is called:

- Test
- Measurement
- Assessment
- Evaluation

2. A collection of procedure used to collect information about students' learning progress is called:

- Test
- Measurement
- Assessment
- Evaluation

3. The process of collection, synthesis, and interpretation of information to aid the teacher in decision making is called:

- Test
- Measurement
- Assessment
- Evaluation

4. According to.....assessment is a general term that includes the full range of procedure used to gain information about students learning and formation of value judgments concerning learning progress:

- Arirasian
- Gay
- Linn and Gronlund
- Gronlund

5. Evaluation is process of:

- Assigning number to a given trait
- Making value judgment of student's learning
- Making value judgment of institutions, program or project
- Making value judgment of teacher's performance

6. Measurement includes.....procedures:

- Quantitative
- Qualitative
- Quantitative as well as quantitative
- None of these

7. An evaluation of student performance in a specific learning context is called:

- Process evaluation
- Product evaluation
- Formative evaluation
- Summative evaluation

8. Examination of experiences and activities evolved in the learning situation is called:

- Process evaluation
- Product evaluation
- Formative evaluation
- Summative evaluation

9. Evaluation is an umbrella term that covers:

- Measurement
- Assessment
- Testing
- All of above

10. Learning style of students is determined by:

- Text book
- Learning material
- Assessment
- Teacher

11. Result of student's assessment can be used for:

- Clarifying the nature of the learning outcomes
- Providing short term goals to work toward
- Providing feedback concerning learning progress
- All of the above

12. Information from carefully developed tests and other types of assessments can aid in judging:

- The appropriateness and attainability of the instructional goals
- The usefulness of the instructional methods
- The effectiveness of the instructional methods
- All of the above

13. Decision regarding the placement of students in suitable educational set up is called:

- Selection decision
- Placement decision
- Classification decision
- Diagnostic and remedial decision

14. Norm referenced assessment emphasis on:

- Description of student's performance
- Discrimination among individuals
- Both A&B
- Neither A or nor B

15. Test items in which examinees are required to select one out of two options in response to a statement are called:

- Multiple choices
- Matching items
- Alternate response items
- Restricted response items

16. An alternative response item is a special case of the item format:

- Multiple items
- Matching items
- Alternative response items
- Restricted response items

17. The most common use of the true false items is in measuring the ability to:

- Identify the correctness of statement of fact
- Definition of terms
- Statement of principles
- All of the above

18. The multiple choices item consists of:

- A problem and alternative solution
- A problem and solution
- Response and distracters
- Options and distracters

19. The problem in multiple choices item is presented in:

- Distracters
- Options
- Stem
- Responses

20. In matching type test premises refer to the items:

- For which match is sought
- Selected for match
- Describing the action
- None of these

21. Matching type consists of:

- Two columns
- Three columns
- Four columns
- Five columns

22. The homogenous material is used in single exercise of:

- Matching tests
- Multiple choice items
- True false items
- Alternative items

23. The correct or best answer of all options is sought in:

- Matching tests
- True false items
- Multiple choice items
- Alternative items

24. The completion item requires the students to:

- Answer a question
- Complete a statement by filling in blank with the correct word or phase
- Answer a question or to finish incomplete statement by filling in a blank with the correct word or phase
- None of these

25. The main advantage of using completion items is that these can:

- Provide a wide sampling of content
- Providing irrelevant clues
- Be more time consuming
- Me more difficult

26. Short answer items can measure efficiency student's ability to:

- Recall specific information
- Analyze the information received
- Synthesis the different bits of information
- Evaluation the worth of something

27. A brief written response is required in:

- Short answer type items
- Restricted response items
- Extended response items
- Completion type items

28. Topics of limited scope are assessed by:

- Short answer type items
- Restricted response items
- Extended response items
- Completion type items

29. The student's ability's that to analyse assessed through:

- Short answer type items
- Restricted response items
- Extended response items
- Completion type items

30. The student's ability's to respond complex situation is assessed through:

- Short answer type items
- Restricted response items
- Extended response items
- Completion type items

31. Integration and application of high level skills are stressed in:

- Short answer type items
- Short answer type items
- Restricted response items
- Extended response items
- Completion type items

32. The action verb examine is used for:

- Analysis
- Understanding
- Application
- Synthesis

33. Items that requires a student to structure a long written response up to several paragraphs are called:

- Essay
- Short answer items
- Completion type items
- Fill in the blanks

34. Which of the following provides the best definition of authentic assessment? Authentic assessment asks students to:

- Demonstrate understanding
- Demonstrate knowledge and skills
- Demonstrate intelligence within a real life situation
- Demonstrate knowledge and skills within a real life situation

35. In essay type questions, the word "What, Who, Which and where" are used to measure:

- Lower mental process
- Middle mental process
- Higher mental process
- None of these

36. In essay type questions, the word 'contrast' used to measure:

- Lower mental process
- Middle mental process
- Higher mental process
- None of these

37. Essay type items are classified as:

- Extended response items
- Restricted response items
- Extended response and restricted response items
- None of these

38. An extended response type of essay question permits a students to demonstrate its ability to:

- Recall factual knowledge
- Evaluate factual knowledge
- Organize his ideas
- All of these

39. Question that allow students to present their ideas in a coherent and logical way are called:

- Extended response questions
- Restricted response questions
- Extended response and restricted response questions
- None of above

40. Question that allow students to restrict to the form and scope of his answer are called:

- Extended response questions
- Restricted response questions
- Extended response and restricted response questions
- None of above

41. Test items requiring students to work or select correct or best answer are called:

- Subjective questions
- Essay type questions
- Objective type questions
- Short answer questions

42. The main characteristic of an objective test is:

- Reliability of scores
- Adequate content sampling
- Measure lower level of cognitive abilities
- All of these

43. Large number of questions are included in;

- Essay tests
- Subjective tests
- Objective tests
- Short answer test

44. Essay type question are:

- Relatively easy to make
- Relatively difficult to make
- Relatively less time consuming in marking
- None of these

45. Teacher made tests are meant to administer at:

- Class level
- School level
- Board level
- Inter board level

46. Teacher made tests cover a:

- Wide content area
- General content area
- Narrow content area
- All of above

47. Assessment tool that teachers use to monitor students' progress are called:

- Formative assessment tool
- Summative assessment tool
- Diagnostic assessment tool
- Remedial assessment tool

48. Assessment tools that teachers use to know the actual status of student's cumulative learning are called:

- Formative assessment tool
- Summative assessment tool
- Diagnostic assessment tool
- Remedial assessment tool

49. Tests developed by a team of experts are termed as:

- Teacher made tests
- Standardized tests
- Board tests
- Published tests

50. A standardized achievement test has definite unique feature, including:

- A fixed set of items
- Specific directions for administration and scoring the test
- Norms based on representative group of individuals
- All of the above

51. High technical quality is assured in:

- Teacher made tests
- Standardized tests
- Board tests
- Published tests

52. Direction for administering and scoring are so precisely stated in:

- Teacher made tests
- Standardized tests
- Board tests
- Published tests

53. Norms are based on national samples of students in the grades in:

- Teacher made tests
- Standardized tests
- Board tests
- Published tests

54. Standardized tests are.....in nature:

- Flexible
- Changeable
- Adaptable
- Inflexible

55. National education assessment system (NEAS) has been established under ministry of education:

- Regular program
- Sector reform action plan
- Social action plan
- None of above

56. The purpose of national assessment to improve the quality of education through:

- Providing information to policy makers for effective intervention
- Providing information to develop education services
- Monitoring the performance of the educational system
- All of above

57. NEAS is planned as a sample based national assessment for:

- Grade 4 to 8
- Grade 6 to 8
- Grade 5 to 8
- Grade 6 to 8

58. PEC stands for:

- Punjab education commission
- Punjab examination commission
- Punjab evaluation commission
- Pakistan examination commission

59. Punjab examination is an autonomous body responsible for conducting examination for:

- Grade 1 to 5
- Grade 6 to 8
- Grade 5 to 8
- Grade 9 to 10

60. Punjab examination commission is an:

- Autonomous body
- Government body
- Private body
- Non government body

61. Results of PEC examination can be used for:

- Identification of skills and concepts individual students have learnt
- Diagnostic in structural needs
- Monitoring academic growth over that time
- All of above

62. If a test is consistent in its measurements whenever it is administered, the test is called:

- A valid test
- A reliable test
- An adequate test
- An economical test

63. When a test's reliability is determined by administering it twice to the same group is called:

- Test retest reliability
- Split half reliability
- Equivalent forms reliability
- All of above

64. Split half method is used to measure..... of a test:

- Stability
- Equivalence
- Internal consistency
- External consistency

65. Kuder Richardson method measure:

- Stability
- Equivalence
- Internal consistency
- External consistency

66. The degree to which a test measure what it is supposed to measure is called:

- Validity
- Reliability
- Objectivity
- Adequate

67. Sampling of content/subject matter is evaluated in:

- Content validity
- Construct validity
- Concurrent validity
- Predictive validity

68. Construct validity is determined of:

- Achieve tests
- Intelligence tests
- Aptitude tests
- None of above

69. If a test validity is determined of:

- Achievement tests
- Intelligent tests
- Aptitude tests
- None of these

70. When a test samples sufficient widely into subject to ascertain representativeness of scores with the total performance in the area measures is called:

- Reliability
- Adequacy
- Objectivity
- Practicality

71. The degree to which equally competent scores obtain the same results in a test is called:

- Adequacy
- Validity
- Reliability
- Objectivity

72. Prerequisite skills needed by students to succeed in a unit or course are evaluated by:

- Placement assessment
- Formative assessment
- Diagnostic evaluation
- Summative evaluation

73. Pupil's learning progress during instruction is assessed by:

- Placement assessment
- Formative assessment
- Diagnostic evaluation
- Summative evaluation

74. An objective has.....components:

- Two components
- Three components
- Four components
- Five components

75. Bloom classified educational objectives into:

- Two components
- Three components
- Four components
- Five components

76. Domain of educational objectives that encompasses knowledge and intellectual development is called:

- Cognitive domain
- Affective domain
- Psychomotor domain
- Structural domain

77. Writing of test items on separate index cards is called:

- Recording test items
- Reviewing test items
- Arranging test items
- All of above

78. General directions for of tests should include:

- Purpose of the test
- Time allowed for answering
- Procedure for recording the answer
- All of the above

79. $S=R-W$ is formula used to correct guessing in:

- Multiple choice items
- Alternative response items
- Completion items
- Fill in the blanks

80. $S=R-W/3$ is a formula used to correct guessing in multiple choice items having option:

- Two
- Three
- Four
- Five

81. Relationship of a score with 100 is called:

- Percentage
- Mean score
- Mean point average
- Quartile

82. Raw score of tests are as:

- Dada
- Information
- Finding
- Conclusion

83. Data arranged in groups or class is called:

- Grouped data
- Frequency distribution
- Both A&B
- None of them

84. The number obtained by dividing the sum of the score by their number is called:

- Mean
- Median
- Mode
- None of these

85. The number dividing data into equal parts such a way that half of the total scores are less then that number whereas other half score are more than that number is called:

- Mean
- Median
- Mode
- None of these

86. The values that divide a set of scores into four equal parts are called:

- Quartiles
- Percentiles
- Percentile rank
- None of these

87. The range is a measure of:

- Central tendency
- Dispersion
- Chance
- Probability

88. He total area under the normal curve is equal to:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

89. Communication of educational outcomes is called:

- Education reporting
- Marking answer sheets
- Grading students learning
- All of these

90. Grades in assessment are:

- Provide data for parents on their children's progress
- Certify promotional status and graduation
- Serve as an incentive to do school lesson
- All of these

91. The progress of converting qualities data into quantitative form is called;

- Measurement
- Assessment
- Evaluation
- All of above

92. Which process assign numbers to individual?

- Measurement
- Assessment
- Evaluation
- All of above

94. The process of obtaining a numerical description of the degree to which an individual processes particular characteristics is called:

- Measurement
- Assessment
- Evaluation
- All of above

95. The way of judging how well student is doing by looking at this work during educational process is:

- Measurement
- Assessment
- Evaluation
- All of above

96. The construction, administration and scoring of tests as the measurement process, interpreting such scores saying whether they are good or bad for a specific purpose is evolution. 'this was stated by:

- L.R. ay
- Vahit S.R
- Thorndike and Hagen
- Stanley and Hopkins

97. Assessment and evaluation are:

- Continues process
- Discrete process
- Systematic process
- Intermittent process

98. Which one is the process of finding the value of something?

- Educational process
- Educational development
- Educational model
- Educational structure

100. The allocation of scores to the results of instruction and/or learning at school is called:

- Educational measurement
- Educational assessment
- Educational model
- Educational structure

101. Which of the following differentiated between educational measurement and evolution:

- Stanley and Hopkins
- William Wiersma
- Norman E. Gronlund
- Thorndike and Hagen

102. The Process of characterizing and appraising aspects of an educational process is known:

- Educational measurement
- Educational assessment
- Educational model
- Educational structure

103. Stability reliability is also called:

- Re test reliability
- Inter rater reliability
- Parallel reliability
- None of these

104. Which type of evaluation is done for identifying the problems of students?

- Summative
- Placement
- Formative
- Diagnostic

105. Which type of evaluation is done during studies?

- Formative
- Summative
- Placement
- Diagnostic

106. The monitoring learning progress provides feed back to reinforce and correct learning in which type of evolution?

- Formative
- Summative
- Placement
- Diagnostic

107. Which type of evaluation is done at the end of the program?

- Formative
- Summative
- Placement
- Diagnostic

108. Which type of evaluation determined the student's prerequisite skills to begin instruction:

- Formative
- Summative
- Placement
- Diagnostic

109. Measure of performance which interprets an individual's relative standing in some known group is:

- Norm reference
- Criterion reference
- Homothetic
- Idiographic

110. Measure of student's performance against a certain criterion as:

- Norm reference
- Criterion reference
- Homothetic
- Idiographic

111. The purpose of summative evaluation is to information about:

- Effectiveness of teaching
- Problem of students
- Essentials of course content
- None of these:

112. refers to the process of administrating scoring and interpreting tests:

- Testing
- Training
- Teaching
- Experiment

113. Measurement may be defined as the act of assigning numbers or symbols to characteristics of objects (as well as people, event or other things) according to:

- Test
- Scale
- Rule
- None of these

114. Which method criteria are fixed:

- Grading
- Normal curves
- Pass/fail
- Percentage

115. Which is not typically considered when evaluating the technical quality of a test?

- Personality
- Reliability
- Validity
- Both A&B

116. A good test has a:

- Clearly defined purpose
- Standard and specific content
- Set of scoring rules
- All of above

117. Test is a systematic process of collecting:

- Data
- Information
- Both A&B
- None of these

118. Diagnostic tests may be distinguished from evaluation tests in that diagnostic tests are typically designed to:

- Pinpoint difficulties
- Make pass/fail type of discussion
- Measure achievement
- All of above

119. Tests scores are frequently expressed as numbers and statistical tools are frequently used to:

- Describe test scores
- Make inference from test scores
- Draw conclusions about test scores
- All of above

120. In which types of test, we can measure a maximum proportion of the content:

- Subjective type test
- Objective type test
- Psychological test
- Both A&B

121. Which type of test to judge the specific knowledge of the learner within the whole content?

- Subjective type test
- Objective type test
- Psychological test
- Both A&B

122. Which of the following types of items is not a selection items?

- True false
- Multiple choice items
- Matching exercise
- Short answer

123. Which of the following is an example of supply response item?

- True false
- Multiple choice items
- Matching exercise
- Short answer

124. Criterion referenced tests:

- Are referred to as domain referenced tests
- Are referred to as domain referenced method
- Have derive from the standards of the test developer
- All of above

125. The difference between a speed test and a power test has to with:

- Whether or not the range has been restricted
- The time limit allotted for completion of the items
- Both A&B
- None of these

126. Which test is designed to be administered to one person at a time?

- Individual test
- Personality test
- Group test
- Performance test

127. The test having clear and unambiguous scoring criterion is known as:

- Objective type test
- Subjective type test
- Essay type test
- All of above

128. which type of test typically compromise two columns:

- Multiple choice items
- Matching exercise
- True false items
- None of these

129. Which test require the students to match series of response with corresponding items in stimulate list?

- Multiple choice items
- Matching exercise
- True false items
- None of these

130. A list of three or more choices from which the exams is required to choose the correct one is given in:

- Multiple choice items
- Matching exercise
- True false items
- None of these

131. Short answer items are answered by word, phrase, number or symbol and is a complex from of objective type was said by:

- Gronlund
- Aggarwal
- W. Best
- Gilbert

132. Which type of items format requires the students to structure a rather long written response up to several paragraphs?

- Short answer items
- Essay type items
- Story type items
- All of them

133. tests are commonly used to attempt as measuring the intelligence of children and mainly with abstract intelligence:

- Vocal
- Verbal
- Language
- Non verbal

134. Item difficulty analysis is not appropriate to:

- Personality test
- Achievement tests
- Aptitude tests
- Objective class test

135. The test in which coordination of colour, sound and visual is measurable called:

- Mechanical ability tests
- Sensory ability tests
- Spatial ability tests
- None of these

136. Which type of test is helpful in giving educational and vocational guidance to students:

- Achievement
- Mechanical aptitude
- Diagnostic aptitude
- Scholastic aptitude

137. Group tests were introduced in:

- Germany
- Switzerland
- USA
- Russia

138. The tests designed to predict future performance in some activity are:

- Intelligence
- Achievement
- Knowledge
- Aptitude

139. Medical tests are included in:

- Intelligence tests
- Performance tests
- Aptitude tests
- Achievement tests

140. Aptitude test help to measure:

- Probability of success
- Intellectual level
- Problems of students
- Both A&B

141. Spatial aptitude tests are generally used for those who choose a career in:

- Special education
- Swimming
- Sports
- Space

142. How much students have learned through instruction is determined through:

- Intelligence tests
- Diagnostic tests
- Aptitude tests
- Achievement tests

143. Support of school's achievement tests that faithfully reflect what is taught in the school is reflected in support of:

- Standardized measurement procedures
- Examination require rote memory
- Curriculum based assessment
- All of these

144. The founder of the concept of IQ is:

- William Sturn
- Alfred Binet
- William James
- Spearman

145. Concept of IQ was presented by Binet in:

- 1905
- 1909
- 1911
- 1912

146. An IQ test does not provide:

- High internal reliability
- Good prediction learning experiences
- High internal consistency
- Good validity

147. In contrast to achievement tests, aptitude tests measure:

- Natural potential
- Less formal learning experiences
- Meaningful behavior
- All of above

148. Symbolic behavior of a person means:

- Meaningful behavior
- Convert behavior
- Overt behavior
- Significant behavior

149. Which psychologist developed a questionnaire consisting 116 questions to judge the introvert and extrovert persons?

- Woodworth
- Agarwal
- P.K. Sinah
- John W. Best

150. Which behaviour can be assessed in a great many ways, depending upon the situation in which a person finds himself?

- Intellectual behaviour
- Responding behaviour
- Effective behaviour
- All of these

151. American psychologist Terman introduced the Binet test for general use in of brightness and dullness:

- Highlighting
- Differentiating
- Similarly
- Establishment

152. According to an English statistician's intelligence consists of general ability what works in conjunction with special abilities:

- Spearman
- Binet
- John Dewey
- William James

153. If there is a problem of sitting arrangements during lecture, it is considered inappropriate:

- Psychological environment
- Administration
- Guidance
- None of these

154. The process of developing a test in five stages beginning with test conceptualization what is the fifth stage of this process?

- Item analysis
- Test structure
- Test revision
- Test construction

155. Item sampling is a source of error variance within the context of:

- Test construction
- Test administration
- Test scoring
- All of these

156. The two most important characteristics of a standardized test are:

- Reliability and validity
- Reliability and accuracy
- Accuracy and equality
- Practicality and validity

157. The Edwards personal preference schedule is a personality test features positive scoring. This means that the strength of various needs of the test taker may be compared:

- To the strength of the needs of the test takers
- To the strength of the needs both same test taker
- Both A&B
- None of these

158. What is a good item? The answer to this question:

- Can never be made with certainty
- Can be made with reference to item analysis data
- Much like beauty is in the eyes of the beholder
- All of these

159. Pilot work is typically necessary in test development to:

- Evaluate the utility of including specific items
- Gather suggestions for data on all test takers
- Transform ratio level data into interval level data
- All of above

160. A good measure what is purpose of measure and does so in a relatively consistent fashion. This statement is a reference to the:

- Degree to which a tool of assessment is precise
- Degree to which a tool of assessment is not concise
- Technical or psychological quality of a test
- Computer administrated versions of a paper and pencil test

161. A test developer intends on obtaining a distribution of scores that approximates the normal curve may statistically:

- Normalize the distribution
- Regress the distribution
- Digest the distribution
- All of the above

162. Which a source of error variance?

- Test constriction
- Test administration
- Test scoring
- All of above

163. The results of all tests may be affected by many factors inherent in the testing condition, the child's background of..... and other favourable or unfavourable elements:

- Interest
- Intelligence
- Experience
- Ability

164. The degree to which an instrument measure what is supposed to be measuring is its:

- Validity
- Internal consistency
- Sensitivity
- Equivalence

165. The degree to which a test measure intended hypothetical construct is called:

- Predictive validity
- Content validity
- Construct validity
- Concurrent validity

166. Which is the process of gathering evidence supporting inferences based test scores?

- Validation
- Validity
- Reliability
- Prediction

167. Which of these following is not a type of validity index of a research instruments?

- Predictive validity
- Concurrent validity
- Content validity
- Construct
- Validity

168. The adequacy of an instrument in differentiating between the performance or behaviour on some future criterion is termed as:

- Predicative validity
- Concurrent validity
- Content validity
- Construct
- Validity

169. Which of the following is a test validation method that determines whether a test measure certain traits that are important in performing a job or not?

- Concept validity
- Criterion validity
- Construct validity
- Content validity

170. Which of the following is not a procedure for establishing construct validity of an instrument?

- Known group technique
- Factor analysis
- Combach's alpha
- None of these

171. Which of the following is a type of criterion related validity evidence?

- Concurrent evidence
- Predicative
- Evidence
- Internal consistency
- Both A&B

172. The extent to which we can generalize the results of a study to other participants is called:

- Sampling validity
- External validity
- Construct validity
- Internal validity

173. Which type of validity refers to the degree to which you can infer that the relationship between two variables is casual?

- Internal validity
- External validity
- Population validity
- Statistical conclusion validity

174. Discriminate evidence of construct validity is otherwise known as:

- Discriminate validity
- Convergent validity
- Predicate validity
- None of these

175. Test retest is the more conservative method to estimate:

- Validity
- Reliability
- Accuracy
- Correctness

176. The term that refers to a judgment of the extent to which scores from a test can be used to infer, or predicate the examinees performance in some activity is:

- Content reliability
- Face validity
- Criterion related validity
- Inference validity

177. The degree of consistency with which an instrument measures the attribute, it is supposed to be measuring is called:

- Validity
- Reliability
- Sensitivity
- Objectivity

178. Which of the following is not a type of reliability?

- Test-retest
- Split half
- Content
- Internal consistency

179. The reliability of a measuring tool has not..... Aspect:

- Stability
- Internal consistency
- Efficiency
- Equivalence

180. In general, as test length increases, test reliability:

- Increase
- Decrease

- Both A&B
- None of these

181. If a measure is consistent over multiple occasions, it has:

- Inter-rater reliability
- Construct validity
- Internal validity
- Test-retest reliability

182. The Spearman-Brown formula is used to estimate:

- Test-retest reliability
- Internal consistency
- Equivalence
- Validity

183. The extent to which the same results are obtained on repeated administrations of the instruments is termed as:

- Internal consistency
- Validity
- Sensitivity
- Stability

184. The stability index of measuring tool is derived through procedures that evaluate:

- Inter-rater reliability
- Internal consistency
- Cronbach's alpha
- Test-retest reliability

185. It is most appropriate to use the Spearman-Brown formula to estimate:

- Test-retest reliability
- Equivalence
- Validity
- Split-half reliability

186. Measurement reliability refers to the.....of the scores:

- Consistency
- Dependency
- Accuracy
- Comprehensiveness

187. What is the procedure/instruments used for measuring sample of behaviour?

- Test
- Measurement
- Assessment
- Evaluation

188. Which term is broader meaning?

- Aims
- Objectives
- Instructional objectives
- Specific objectives

189. The term limited to quantitative description of pupils is:

- Evaluation
- Measurement
- Test
- Examination

190. Example of psychomotor domain is that student:

- Demonstrates awareness of environmental pollution
- Performs an experiment
- Can narrate a story
- Can compare results of two experiments

191. Procedure used to determine person's abilities are:

- Maximum referenced test
- Criterion
- Typical performance test
- Norm referenced test

192. The purpose of evaluation is to:

- Make judgment about the quality of something
- Assign a mark or score to a student
- Measure the achievement of students
- Test the student in a subject

193. What objective relates to effective domain?

- Student paint a picture
- Student can draw a graph
- Student values honesty
- Student can write a letter

194. In norm referenced test the comparison is between:

- Groups
- Individuals
- Areas
- Interests

195. In which question marking will be more reliable?

- Completion
- Short answer
- Completion
- Essay

196. Facility values of less than 0.20 means:

- Item is too short
- Item is too hard
- Item is acceptable
- Item is hard

197. Objective type question have advantage over essay type because such questions:

- Are easy to prepare
- Are easy to solve
- Are easy to mark
- Test criteria thinking

198. The purpose of the evolution is to make:

- Decision'
- Prediction
- Judgment
- Opinion

199. Ability to bring together scientific ideas to form a unique idea:

- Application
- Analysis
- Synthesis
- Evaluation

200. Discrimination value of more than 0.4 means:

- Item is good
- Item is acceptable
- Item is weak
- Item discriminating negativity

1. Every system of education is based on?

- a) Ideology of nation
- b) Social development
- c) Intellectual development
- d) Skill development

2. Word philosophy is derived from?

- a. Alpha and Amphi
- b. Phila and Sophia
- c. Sila and Sophia
- d. Neo and Latvia

3. Expected life outcomes from education are referred as?

- a. Learning
- b. Evaluation
- c. Aims
- d. Pedagogy

4. Being the science of wisdom philosophy aims at?

- a. Search for activity
- b. Search for reality
- c. Search for probability
- d. Search for utility

5. The first head of the Deoband was?

- a) Maulana shah wali ullah
- b) Maulana M. Yaqub Nanautwi
- c) Maulana Mehmood ul Hassan
- d) Shabir Ahmand Usmani

6. The Deoband academy was totally?

- a) Personal
- b) Government
- c) Non government
- d) Semi government

7. The Deoband movement used curriculum revision as ?

- a) Motive
- b) Need
- c) Agreement
- d) Improvement

8. The Ulema of Deoband played a vital role in ?

- a) Spreading English cultures
- b) Struggle for independence
- c) Awarding scholarship
- d) Science education

9. The Deoband was established in?

- a) 1857
- b) 1867
- c) 1885
- d) 1866

10. The salient features of Deoband movement was?

- a) English system of education
- b) Proliferation of science
- c) Revival of religious spirit
- d) Literature

11. The Deoband movement ignored?

- a) Science
- b) Philosophy
- c) Logic
- d) Religion

12. M.A.O High school was established in?

- a) 1857
- b) 1865
- c) 1875
- d) 1885

13. M.A.O High school was given the rank of college in?

- a) 1864
- b) 1877
- c) 1889
- d) 1842

14. Scientific society was established by?

- a) Sir Allama Iqbal
- b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- c) Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
- d) Quad e Azam

15. M.A.O college was elevated to Aligarh university in?

- a) 1854
- b) 1846
- c) 1940
- d) 1920

16. The major impact of the Aligarh movement was?

- a) Political training
- b) Teaching of English
- c) Social activities
- d) Religious activities

17. The major objective of Aligarh movement was to promote?

- a) Education
- b) Hatred for Hinds
- c) Scientific look
- d) Literacy

18. Which one was not among the purposes of Aligarh movement ?

- a) To reduce hatred of British
- b) To prepose Muslims to learn English
- c) To prepare Muslims against Hindus
- d) To prepare Muslims to learn science

19. Jamia Millia Islamia was established on ?

- a) 1900
- b) 1930
- c) 1974
- d) 1962

20. Jamia Millia Islamia was established by ?

- a) Sir syed Ahmad khan
- b) Moulana shaukat ali johar
- c) Hakeem ajmal
- d) Moulana M. Ali johar

21. In Jamia Millia, the medium of instruction was?

- a) English
- b) Arabic
- c) Son
- d) Urdu

22. In Jamia millia , the translation of Holy Quran was taught as ?

- a) Stage 1
- b) Stage 2
- c) Stage 3
- d) Stage 4

23. Jamia Millia could not become popular among Muslims due to its opposition to ?

- a) Hindus
- b) British
- c) Two nation theory
- d) Tehrik e khilafat

24. Jamia Millia emphasized on?

- a) Religious education
- b) Science education
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of these

25. Anjman Himayat e Islam was established in ?

- a) Lahore
- b) Lucknow
- c) Dehli
- d) Calcuta

26. Anjman Himayat e Islam was established on ?

- a) 1887
- b) 1854
- c) 1896
- d) 1874

27. The founder of Anjman Hamayat e Islam was?

- a) Sir syed Ahmad khan
- b) Caliph Hamid ud Din
- c) Molana shibli nomani
- d) Allam iqbal

28. Nadva tul ulema was established on ?

- a) 1894
- b) 1852
- c) 1864
- d) 1879

29. Nadva Tul Ulema was established in ?

- a) Dehli
- b) Lucknow
- c) Deoban
- d) Aligar

30. Tul Ulema was established on the initiative of?

- a) Molana shibli nomani
- b) Sir syed Ahmad khan
- c) Caliph Hamid ud Din
- d) Molana Ali johar

31. The first administrator of Nadva Tul Ulema was ?

- a) Molana Shibli Noman
- b) Sir Syed Ahmad khan
- c) Molana Ali johar
- d) Molana M. Ali Mangheri

32. Education conference 1947 was held in ?

- a) Peshawar
- b) Lahore
- c) Quetta
- d) Karachi

33. Education conference 1947 was presided by ?

- a) Quaid e Azam
- b) Fazal ur Rehman
- c) Liaqat ali khan
- d) Abdul Rub Nishtar

34. Objective of education under education conference 1947 were ?

- a) Conformity with Ideology of life
- b) Economic development
- c) Character formation
- d) All of above

35. According to the recommendations of Indian Education Commission, govt. Took the responsibility of?

- a) Primary education
- b) Secondary education
- c) Religious education
- d) Higher education

36. Council of Technical Education was recommended to establish under?

- a) Education conference 1947
- b) National Education commission 1959
- c) National education policy 1970
- d) Natural education policy 1972

37. National Education Commission 1959 was established under the headship of?

- a) Fazal ur Rhman
- b) Liaqat ali khan
- c) S.M Sharif
- d) Abdul rub nishtar

38. Objectives of education under National Education Commission 1959 were?

- a) Spritual values
- b) Ideology of pakistan
- c) Development of individuality
- d) All of the above

39. Text Book Board was recommended to establish under?

- a) Education conference 1947
- b) National Education commission 1959
- c) National education policy 1970

d) Natural education policy 1972

40. National Education Policy 1970 was headed by?

- a) Fazal ur Rehman
- b) S.M Sharif
- c) Noor khan
- d) Abdul Hafeez Pirzada

41. Private educational Institutions were nationalized under?

- a) Education conference 1947
- b) National Education commission 1959
- c) National education policy 1970
- d) Natural education policy 1972

42. Under National Education Policy 1972, free education was recommended upto class ?

- a) 5
- b) 12
- c) 10
- d) 18

43. Open University was established under the policy?

- a) 1972
- b) 1985
- c) 1964
- d) 1932

44. The focus of national education policy 1978 was on?

- a) Islamic values
- b) Ideology of Pakistan
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

45. Charter Act was presented in?

- a) 1800
- b) 1813
- c) 1800
- d) 1820

46. According to charter Act 1813, education is the responsibility of ?

- a) Governor
- b) East India company
- c) Madarus
- d) Local Govt

47. The amount set apart by East India Company for educational purpose will be RS. ?

- a) 100000
- b) 15000
- c) 1400

d) 12000

48. The objective of education according to charter act was ?

- a) Islamic education
- b) Technical education
- c) Preaching Christianity
- d) Preaching Hinduism

49. The medium of instruction for promotion of scientific knowledge according to charter Act will be?

- a) Urdu
- b) Hindi
- c) English
- d) Sanskrit

50. The charter Act of East India Company was renewed in ?

- a) 1833
- b) 1844
- c) 1855
- d) 1952

51. East India Company could not implement charter Act for ?

- a) 5 years
- b) 10 years
- c) 8 years
- d) 4 years

52. Lord Macaulay/Bentick Resolution was passed in?

- a) 1852
- b) 1835
- c) 1946
- d) 1742

53. Which is not the characteristic of Lord Macaulay Report ?

- a) Revival of eastern knowledge
- b) Proliferation of western knowledge
- c) English a instruction medium
- d) All of above

54. According to Lord Macaulay one purpose of education was ?

- a) To develop moral values
- b) To produce clerks
- c) Intellectual development
- d) Physical development

55. Charles wood Dispatch was presented in?

- a) 1854
- b) 1833

- c) 1854
- d) 1920

56. Under wood Dispatch in 1857, three universities established were ?

- a) Bombay, Calcutta, Madras
- b) Karachi
- c) Peshawar
- d) Lahore

57. Punjab University was established in ?

- a) 1887
- b) 1892
- c) 1854
- d) 1974

58. Indian education commission was established under headship of ?

- a) Sir Cahasles wood
- b) Lord Maculay
- c) Sir William Hunter
- d) Sir Thomas

59. What is Curriculum?

- a) Overall activities of an institution
- b) Objectivity
- c) Classroom
- d) Affective

60. Important factor of curriculum is to help to achieve the?

- a) Objectivity
- b) Classroom
- c) Affective
- d) Students

61. Responsible for the curriculum planning and development in Pakistani is?

- a) Objectivity
- b) Curriculum wing
- c) Affective
- d) Students

62. Which domain of objectives is not being evaluated through our present system of examination?

- a) Objectivity
- b) Classroom
- c) Affective
- d) Students

63. Which of the following is the nature of curriculum?

- b) Critical
- c) Creative
- d) All of these

64. Curriculum provides guidance for?

- a) Student
- b) School
- c) Parents
- d) Teacher

65. Syllabus is a part of?

- a) Student
- b) School
- c) Parents
- d) Curriculum

66. Benefits A.V Aids are that they?

- a) Create interest
- b) Reduce verbalization
- c) Stimulate self activity
- d) All of above

67. Curriculum presents instructional material is stated by

- a) Smith
- b) Wheller
- c) Jack kerr
- d) None

68. Relationship of subjects at different level is called?

- a) Centralization
- b) De centralization
- c) Horizontal organization
- d) Vertical organization

69. An outline of the topics of a subject to the covered in specific time is called?

- a) Curriculum
- b) Course
- c) Syllabus
- d) None

70. Curriculum organization used for different concepts at the same class is?

- a) Vertical
- b) Horizontal
- c) Logical
- d) None

71. The category of Audio Visual Aids is?

- a) Radio
- b) Television
- c) Tape recorder
- d) All of these

72. Major concern of curriculum is?

- a) Personal satisfaction
- b) Change in individual's behavior
- c) Preparation for service
- d) None

73. The importance of curriculum in the system of education is just like a?

- a) Constitution in a country
- b) Provision of latest knowledge
- c) Preparation of students for service
- d) None

74. Curriculum is supposed to?

- a) Achieve the objectives
- b) Be organized by the school
- c) Both
- d) None

75. Curriculum reflects the culture of?

- a) Society
- b) Home
- c) School
- d) Area

76. The outline of the contents is?

- a) Course
- b) Syllabus
- c) Programme
- d) All above

77. Component of curriculum is?

- a) Evaluation
- b) Objectives
- c) Teaching strategies
- d) All

78. Models of curriculum presently being used at any stage in Pakistan is?

- a) Activity
- b) Subject
- c) Integrated
- d) All of above

79. The selection of the particular design is influenced by?

- a) Types
- b) Elements
- c) Foundation
- d) Principle

80. Intelligence level of gifted student is?

- a) 140 and above
- b) 110
- c) 90
- d) None

81. The scope of curriculum include

- a) Programme of studies
- b) Programme of Activities
- c) Programme of Guidance
- d) All

82. The concise Oxford Dictionary defines curriculum as a?

- a) Course of learning
- b) Chariot race course
- c) Course of study
- d) None

83. The model of curriculum could not move above elementary stage is?

- a) Core curriculum
- b) Activity curriculum
- c) Subject curriculum
- d) None

84. Detailed contents of the subjects for a class are called?

- a) Course
- b) Behavior
- c) Design
- d) Logical sequence

85. A curriculum is the sum total of a school efforts to influence a child?

- a) Course
- b) Behavior
- c) Design
- d) Logical sequence

86. Percentage of knowledge gained through observation is?

- a) 75 %
- b) 50 %
- c) 34 %
- d) None

87. The base on which the subject activities and experience are planned is called?

- a) Course
- b) Behavior
- c) Design
- d) Logical sequence

88. Keeping in view the types of students in a class are generally grouped as?

- a) Average
- b) Below average
- c) Above average
- d) All

89. Logical order of content organization is to arrange the content according to?

- a) Course
- b) Behavior
- c) Design
- d) Logical sequence

90. Summative evaluation takes place?

- a) In the beginning
- b) At the end
- c) In the middle
- d) None

91. Without suitable curriculum, aims of education

- a) Can be achieved
- b) Cannot be achieved
- c) Can be changed
- d) None

92. How many basic components of curriculum have?

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 6
- d) 8

93. Curriculum development refers to the total process of curriculum?

- a) Designing
- b) Implementing
- c) Evaluating
- d) All

94. Which one is not the component of the curriculum?

- a) Design
- b) Evaluation
- c) Curriculum design
- d) Abilities

95. Effectiveness of curriculum is determined by?

- a) Design
- b) Evaluation
- c) Curriculum design
- d) Abilities

96. The arrangement of the elements of the curriculum can be defined as?

- a) Design
- b) Evaluation
- c) Curriculum design
- d) Abilities

97. The term "core curriculum" is sometimes simply called?

- a) Core
- b) Code
- c) Cope
- d) None

98. The method used to evaluate the curriculum is?

- a) Formative Evaluation
- b) Summative Evaluation
- c) Diagnostic Evaluation
- d) A B C

99. On way of finding out, what is going on in a class room is?

- a) Observation
- b) Education psychology
- c) Foundation of curriculum
- d) Is the purpose of life?

100. When, what, why and How, to teach is the main task of?

- a) Observation
- b) Education psychology
- c) Foundation of curriculum
- d) Is the purpose of life?

101. What is the origin of the word Education?

- a) 'E' and 'Catum'
- b) Edu and 'Catum'
- c) Word 'Educate'
- d) None of these.

102. Which of the following statements is correct?

- a) Education is an art
- b) Education is a science
- c) It is neither an art nor science
- d) To some extent it is art and to some extent it is science.

103. What is called education acquired without any specific purpose, fixed period and place?

- a) Indirect Education
- b) Individual Education
- c) Informal Education
- d) Formal Education.

104. Which one of the following sentences is correct about the nature of teaching?

- a) It is diagnostic
- b) It is remedial
- c) It is diagnostic as well as remedial
- d) All the above statements are correct.

105. What is the compulsory element of learning?

- a) Ability to read
- b) Bright Mind
- c) Tendency to know
- d) None of these.

106. What is the place of principal in an educational institute?

- a) Overall head of the school
- b) Manager of the school
- c) Owner of the school
- d) Founder of the school.

107. If a student failed in any class what should be done to him?

- a) He should be given a chance to improve and sent to the next class after he improves
- b) He should be kept in the same class
- c) He should be advised to leave studies
- d) All the above methods are right.

108. Why are curriculum activities used in teaching?

- a) Make teaching easy
- b) To make teaching interesting, easy to understand and effective
- c) To make teaching attractive
- d) To assist the teacher.

109. What are the three components of the educational process?

- a) Education, teacher and books
- b) Teacher, student and education
- c) Teaching, learning and practice
- d) Direction, instruction and skill.

110. What is teaching through deductive method?

- a) From general to specific
- b) From specific to general
- c) From macro to micro-
- d) From easy to difficult.

- a) Society
- b) Family
- c) Radio and Television
- d) All of the above.

112. Which is the first school for a child's education?

- a) Society
- b) Friends
- c) Family
- d) School.

113. Which one of the following education systems supports scientific progress?

- a) Realistic Education
- b) Idealistic Education
- c) Naturalistic Education
- d) None of these.

114. What is the meaning of lesson plan?

- a) To read the lesson before teaching it
- b) To prepare all that the teacher wants to teach in a limited period
- c) To prepare detailed answers of all the questions to be asked in the class
- d) To prepare the list of questions to be asked.

115. On what depends the values of an educational experience in the eyes of the idealist?

- a) Whether or not the pupil has been properly motivated
- b) Whether or not it preserves accepted institutions
- c) The extent to which it satisfies pupil desires
- d) The manner in which it affects future experience.

116. Which educational activity is most desirable to the pragmatist?

- a) Approximates the goals which educational scientists have set up
- b) Results from the indiscrimination of the pupil in democratic theory.
- c) That is beneficial effect upon the future experiences of the pupil
- d) That characterizes by spontaneous, active, continuously pleasurable and practical for the pupil.

117. What is the view point of progressive educators regarding the issue of liberal vs. Vocational education?

- a) Vocational ends lead one to degrade learning
- b) Liberal arts subject should proceed vocational training
- c) Vocational and liberal education should not be separated
- d) All subjects should have a vocational orientation.

118. Who was the supporter of Naturalism in Education?

- a) Froebel
- b) Armstrong
- c) John Locke
- d) Rousseau.

119. What do you mean by curriculum?

- a) A child learns through curriculum
- b) Sum total of the annual study
- c) Sum total of the activities of a school
- d) Indicates the course to be taught by the teachers to the students throughout the year.

120. Which system of education was propounded by Mahatma Gandhi?

- a) Teaching by activities
- b) Teaching through music
- c) Teaching through listening, meditation etc.
- d) All of these.

121. Who raised the slogan "Back to Nature"?

- a) Realism
- b) Pragmatism
- c) Naturalism
- d) Existentialism.

122. Which statement is not correct about Naturalism?

- a) A reaction against the degenerated humanism of the Renaissance period.
- b) A reaction against the degenerated humanism of the Renaissance period.
- c) A reaction against sophistication, artificiality and paraphernalia in education
- d) A reaction against a mere study of books and linguistic forms.

123. Who said, "Reverse the usual practice and you will almost always do right?"

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Rousseau
- c) Dewey
- d) Plato.

124. "Human institutions are one mass of folly and contradiction." Whose statement is this?

- a) Bernard Shaw
- b) Rousseau
- c) Dewey
- d) Ravinder Nath Tagore.

125. According to which school of philosophy of education, exaltation of individual's personality is a function of education?

- a) Pragmatism
- b) Idealism
- c) Marxism
- d) Idealism and Marxism both.

126. Which is not Naturalism's aim of Education?

- a) Education is the notion of man's evolution from lower forms of life
- b) To equip the individual or the nation for the struggle for existence so as to ensure survival
- c) To help the pupils to learn to be in harmony with and well-adapted to their surroundings
- d) To inculcate ethical and moral values in the pupils.

127. Which school held the view, "God makes all things good; man meddles with and they become evil?"

- a) Marxism
- b) Existentialism
- c) Naturalism
- d) Pragmatism.

128. Which school maintained self-expression with the accompanying cries of "no interference", "no restraints"?

- a) Extreme form of Naturalism
- b) Most widely accepted form of Naturalism
- c) Truest form of Naturalism
- d) Most valid form of Naturalism.

129. Which is not the nature of philosophy?

- a) It is a science of knowledge
- b) It is a collective ensemble of various viewpoints
- c) It is a planned attempt on search for the truth
- d) It is the totality of man's creative ideas.

130. Which branch of philosophy deals with knowledge, its structure, method and validity?

- a) Logic
- b) Aesthetics
- c) Epistemology
- d) Metaphysics.

131. Which school maintained: "Natural impulses of the child are of great importance and are good in themselves?"

- a) Biological Naturalism
- b) Mechanical Naturalism
- c) Naturalism of physical science
- d) Romantic Naturalism.

132. Which branch of philosophy examines issues pertaining to the nature of "reality?"

- a) Ontology
- b) Metaphysics
- c) Axiology
- d) Epistemology.

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

- a) All pupils are not alike
- b) Different systems of education found in different countries
- c) Different philosophies expressed different points of view on every aspect of education
- d) Different ways of teaching-learning.

134. What is the goal of education according to Idealism?

- a) Perfect adaptation to the environment
- b) Realization of moral values
- c) Satisfaction of human wants
- d) Cultivation of dynamic, adaptable mind which will be resourceful and enterprising in all situations.

135. The aim of education according to the Existentialists is

- a) Humanitarian and humanist self-realization.
- b) Adaptation to practical life.
- c) Objective knowledge.
- d) A good understanding of the world outside.

136. The Realist's aim of education is

- a) Self-realization
- b) Spiritual and moral development
- c) Happy and moral development
- d) Total development of personality.

137. Naturalist's conception of man is

- a) Man's very essence of being is his spiritual nature.
- b) It is spirit rather than animality that is most truly man.
- c) There exists in the nature of things a perfect pattern of each individual.
- d) Nature would have them children before they are men.

138. Which philosophy of education considers psychology as an incomplete study of and an inadequate basis of educational theory?

- a) Realism
- b) Pragmatism
- c) Idealism
- d) Naturalism.

139. Which of the following does not fit into the scheme of educational goals of the Idealists?

- a) Care of body
- b) Moral values
- c) Skills
- d) Self-expression.

140. Religious education is strongly advocated by

- a) Pragmatists.
- b) Idealists,
- c) Realist.
- d) Existentialists.

141. Which of the following is said about the idealists?

- a) They are content with "briars"
- b) They like "roses"
- c) They are satisfied neither with "briars" nor with "roses"
- d) They want "roses" and "briars" both.

142. Which school of philosophy of education advocated Project method of teaching?

- a) Realism
- b) Pragmatism
- c) Idealism
- d) Naturalism.

143. Play way method of teaching has been emphasized in the scheme of the education of

- a) Naturalists.
- b) Realists,
- c) Pragmatists.
- d) Existentialists.

144. Which is the most widely accepted method of education, according to the pragmatists?

- a) Lecturing by the teacher.
- b) Leaving the child free to learn.
- c) Learning by doing.
- d) Heuristic method.

145. The pragmatists are against

- a) The external examinations
- b) The specialist teachers
- c) Breakdown of knowledge into separate subjects.
- d) Eternal spiritual values.



146. Pragmatism has a greater sense of responsibility than Naturalism with regard to moral training because

- a) The free activity which pragmatic- system of education entails does not mean licence; rather it means a guided activity.
- b) They emphasize teaching of values
- c) They consider education, basically, a social process.
- d) They do not want the teacher to abdicate from the scene.

147. Which of the following claims of the pragmatists is not acceptable?

- a) The free activity of the pupil is likely to result in permanent attitudes of initiative and independence and moral discipline
- b) Training in citizenship is possible through school and community activities
- c) Training in character through school's co-curricular activities is possible
- d) Child's own experience is valuable for adequate development of child's personality.

148. Project method of teaching is an outstanding contribution of

- a) Realism.
- b) Pragmatism,
- c) Naturalism.
- d) Idealism.

149. Which is the characteristic of the project method?

- a) Problematic act
- b) Carried in its natural setting
- c) Used for all-round-development of child's personality.
- d) A voluntary undertaking.

150. Which among the following is not essentially desirable in the project method?

- a) The task of the project is as real as the task of the life outside the walls of the school
- b) The task of the project involves constructive effort or thought yielding objective results
- c) The task of the project should be full of message for the children
- d) The task of the project should be interesting enough so that the pupil is genuinely eager to carry it out.

151. Which is a great disadvantage of the project method?

- a) It consumes much of the time of the child
- b) It leaves gaps in the knowledge of the child
- c) Children are generally not interested in it
- d) Teachers, generally, do not like to teach through it.

152. Learning by Project Method is technically known as

- a) Incidental learning.
- b) Efficient learning.
- c) Systematic learning.
- d) Adequate learning.

153. Education, according to the Pragmatist is

- a) Wholly pupil-oriented.
- b) Wholly society-oriented.
- c) Wholly purposive.
- d) Wholly interdisciplinary.

154. Who among the following is not a follower of Pragmatic Philosophy?

- a) William James
- b) Pestalozzi
- c) John Dewey
- d) Kilpatrick.

155. What is not associated with Pragmatism?

- a) Purposive education
- b) Experience-based education
- c) Freedom-based education
- d) Education for self-realization.

156. Who emphasised realization of Truth, Beauty and Goodness as the aims of education?

- a) Idealists
- b) Pragmatists
- c) Realists
- d) Naturalists.

157. Which statement about truth is not correct according to the philosophy of Pragmatism?

- a) It is made by man
- b) It is ever changing
- c) It is eternal
- d) It is what emerges to be true in actual practice.

158. In whose methodology of teaching "Experimentation" is the key-note of?

- a) Idealism
- b) Existentialism
- c) Realism
- d) Pragmatism.

159. The term "progressive education" related to

- a) Realism.
- b) Pragmatism.
- c) Idealism.
- d) Existentialism.

160. Who said, "No fixed aims of education and no values in advance"?

- a) Progressive educators
- b) Idealists
- c) Realists
- d) Marxists.

161. Which school of philosophy of education stresses the direct study of men and things through tours and travels?

- a) Social realism
- b) Idealism
- c) Existentialism
- d) Marxism.

162. Which school believes that all knowledge comes through the senses?

- a) Idealism
- b) Sense Realism
- c) Pragmatism
- d) Existentialism.

163. Which school raised the slogan "Things as they are and as they are likely to be encountered in life rather than words?"

- a) Pragmatist
- b) Realists
- c) Idealists
- d) Existentialists.

164. As Huxley pleaded for the introduction of "a complete and thorough scientific culture" into schools, he is claimed to be

- a) An Idealist.
- b) A Realist.
- c) A Pragmatist.
- d) A Naturalist.

165. Realism in education was born out of

- a) The enthusiasm of the Renaissance.
- b) The great religious movement of the 17th century.
- c) A cleavage between the work of the schools and the life of the world outside that occurred during the 19th century.
- d) The degeneration of humanism after Renaissance.

166. Which of the following is not criticized by realism in education?

- a) Teachers denying the value of school co-curricular activities
- b) Pupils cramming for knowledge from books for reproducing in examination
- c) Organizing schools in a way that is conducive to practical training in citizenship
- d) Teaching which drifts away from life of the child.

167. In the light of relevant past events, contemporary events and their understanding should find a place in the teaching of history. Who maintained this principle?

- a) Naturalists
- b) Idealists
- c) Realists
- d) Marxists.

168. The most important thing to keep in mind for a teacher according to Realism in education is

- a) The method of teaching.
- b) The value and significance of what is taught.
- c) The nature of the child.
- d) Organization of the content to be taught.

169. Which school of philosophy very strongly advocates that education should be vocational in character?

- a) Existentialism
- b) Naturalism
- c) Realism
- d) Pragmatism.

170. Which is not an aspect of mind according to the Realists' theory of knowing?

- a) Awareness
- b) Consciousness
- c) Behaviour
- d) Processing of awareness.

171. Who believe that "Objects have a reality independent of mental phenomena"?

- a) Idealists
- b) Realists
- c) Naturalists
- d) Existentialists.

172. Marxist educational philosophy is closer to

- a) Idealism.
- b) Realism.
- c) Naturalism.
- d) Pragmatism.

173. Which among the following statements is not a characteristic of Marxism?

- a) It presupposes a reality independent of man's mind
- b) Its educational philosophy is essentially materialistic
- c) Its major objective is the development of child's personality
- d) It asserts that physical environment can definitely change the nature of the child.

174. Which school of philosophy of education regrets dualism between cultural, and vocational curriculum?

- a) Marxism
- b) Idealism
- c) Existentialism
- d) Naturalism.

175. According to which educational philosophy, socially useful labour must form the central pivot of the entire school?

- a) Idealism
- b) Marxism
- c) Existentialism
- d) Naturalism.

176. Which of the following has been asserted about schools by Marxist educational philosophy?

- a) They should stand above politics
- b) They should disinterestedly serve society as a whole
- c) They should function as deliberate instruments of state policy
- d) They should not be mere weapons in the hands of the ruling class.

177. Which of the following characteristics is common to Pragmatism, Naturalism and Existentialism?

- a) Emphasis on spiritual aims of education
- b) Emphasis on the individual
- c) Emphasis on physical environment
- d) Emphasis on value education.

178. Whose is the ultimate concern-"What is existence"?

- a) Idealists only
- b) Realists only
- c) Existentialists and Idealists both
- d) Existentialists only.

179. Which of the following philosophies held that 'Men in the world feel lonely and anxious being unsure of their meaning and fearful of their annihilation' ?

- a) Existentialism
- b) Idealism
- c) Marxism
- d) Pragmatism.

180. According to Existentialists, the essence of existence means

- a) Unity with the ultimate reality.
- b) Spiritual good and happiness.
- c) Tensions and contradictions which condition loneliness and anxiety.
- d) Continuous growth and development.

181. Who was the nineteenth century founder of Existentialism?

- a) Hegel
- b) Soren Kierkegaard
- c) Rousseau
- d) D.J. O'Connor.

182. Who was twentieth century Existentialist?

- a) Soren Kierkegaard
- b) D.J. O'Connor
- c) Jean Paul Sartre
- d) Hegel.

183. Which of the following is more generally acceptable by modern educationists?

- a) There should be one single aim of education unchangeable over time and space
- b) There is one grand objective of education; and that is the development of the inner nature of the child
- c) Contribution to the welfare of the society should be the only aim of education
- d) Education is bound to have several aims since its concerns are several such as the individual, the society, the family, the nation and so on.

184. What is development of human potentialities in education?

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

185. What is development of social sense and cooperation among the individuals through education?

- a) Individual aim
- b) Social aim
- c) National aim
- d) Constitutional aim.

186. Which among the following is not an acceptable criticism of social aims of education?

- a) They are anti-individual
- b) They are un-psychological as they do not take into account the capacities and interests of the individual
- c) They hinder the growth and development of art and literature
- d) Man, in them, becomes only a means to an end.

187. Which among the following is not emphasized by the individual aims of education?

- a) Individual freedom
- b) Self-expression
- c) Development of inner potentialities.
- d) Development of values of tolerance and non-violence.

188. Which of the following statements does not go in favour of the individual aims of education?

- a) The individual is an asset to the society; his development and growth are necessary
- b) The society is strong if the individual is strong
- c) Every individual is unique; development of his potentialities is essential
- d) Society is supreme and all individuals are only parts of it.

189. Which among the following is the most correct view about social and individual aim education?

- a) Individual aims should be given preference to social aims
- b) Social aims should be preferred to individual aims
- c) Individual aims are implied in the social aims of education
- d) Individual and social aims are only two sides of the same coin.

190. Which statement is most acceptable to the academicians about "Bread and butter aim" of education?

- a) It is the most important aim and should be given top priority by educationists
- b) It is equally important along with other aims of education
- c) It is only partly acceptable
- d) It is important for only a section of the society.

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

- a) Cultivation of intelligence
- b) Spiritual development
- c) Development of cognitive powers
- d) Training and "formation" of mind.

192. Preparing the child for future life as an aim of education is preparing child for

- a) Some suitable vocation.
- b) Some particular course of study.
- c) Facing all kinds of emergencies and situations of future life.
- d) A happy married life.

193. The most effective method of character-formation is

- a) Teaching virtues through religious books.
- b) Organizing specialists' lectures on importance of values in life.
- c) Teaching by high character teachers.
- d) Rewarding virtuous behaviours and presenting high character models in the schools.

194. Harmonious development of the child aim of education means

- a) Development of all the qualities of the mind to the maximum possible extent.
- b) Development of a sound mind in a sound body.
- c) Development of physical, mental, moral, and spiritual potentialities of the child in a balanced manner.
- d) Development of the adjustment capacities of the child.

195. The social aims of education imply that

- a) The state is an idealized metaphysical entity.
- b) The state is above the individual citizen.
- c) The state is superior to the individual transcending all his desires and aspirations.
- d) The state has to give not to take anything from the individual.

196. Rigid system of state-education is justified on the basis that the state

- a) Is supreme to dictate what shall be taught and how shall be taught.
- b) Has absolute control over the lives, and destinies of its individual members.
- c) Has a right and a bounden duty to mould the citizen to a pattern which makes for its own preservation and enhancement.
- d) Has better resources to manage education.

197. Social aims of education imply the training of

- a) The individuals for the purpose of serving the needs of the society.
- b) Individuals according to their needs.
- c) The individuals according to their capacities.
- d) The individuals according to the facilities.

198. What does the individual aim of education imply?

- a) Education must secure for everyone the conditions under which the individuality is most completely developed
- b) It must contribute to the peace and happiness of the whole society
- c) It should have more and more institutions every year
- d) It should be by and large the concern of the private sector.

199. According to which philosophy of education, childhood is something desirable for its own sake and children should be children?

- a) Idealism
- b) Pragmatism
- c) Naturalism
- d) Realism.

200. Who emphasized that education should be a social process?

- a) Vivekananda
- b) Rousseau
- c) Dewey
- d) Pestalozzi

1. What is Curriculum?

- a. Overall activities of an institution
- b. Objectivity
- c. Classroom
- d. Affective

2. Important factor of curriculum is to help to achieve the?

- a. Objectivity
- b. Classroom
- c. Affective
- d. Students

3. Responsible for the Curriculum planning and development in Pakistan is?

- a. Objectivity
- b. Curriculum Wing
- c. Affective
- d. Students

4. Which of the following is the nature of Curriculum?

- a. Conservative
- b. Critical
- c. Creative
- d. All of these

5. Curriculum provides guidance for?

- a. Student
- b. School
- c. Parents
- d. Teacher

6. Which domain of objectives is not being evaluated through our present system of examination?

- a. Objectivity
- b. Classroom
- c. Affective
- d. Students

7. Syllabus is a part of?

- a. Student
- b. School
- c. Parents
- d. Curriculum

8. Benefits A.V Aids are that they?
- Create interest
 - Reduce verbalization
 - Stimulate self-activity
 - All of above
9. Curriculum presents instructional material is stated by:
- Smith
 - Wheller
 - Jack Kerr
 - None
10. Relationship of subjects at different level is called?
- Centralization
 - De-centralization
 - Horizontal organization
 - Vertical organization
11. An outline of the topics of a subject to the covered in specific time is called?
- Curriculum
 - Course
 - Syllabus
 - None
12. Curriculum organization used for different concepts at the same class is?
- Vertical
 - Horizontal
 - Logical
 - None
13. The category of Audio Visual Aids is?
- Radio
 - Television
 - Tape recorder
 - All of these
14. Major concern of curriculum is:
- Personal satisfaction
 - Change in Individual's behaviour
 - Preparation for service
 - None
15. The importance of curriculum in the system of education is just like a?
- Constitution in a country
 - Provision of latest knowledge
 - Preparation of students for service
 - None
16. Curriculum is supposed to?
- Achieve the objectives
 - Be organized by the school
 - Both
 - None
17. Curriculum reflects the culture of?
- Society
 - Home
 - School
 - Area
18. Learning means?
- Change in behaviour
 - Teaching process
 - Curriculum
 - None
19. The outline of the contents is?
- Course
 - Syllabus
 - Programme
 - All above
20. Component of Curriculum is?
- Evaluation
 - Objectives
 - Teaching Strategies
 - All
21. Models of curriculum presently being used at any stage in Pakistan is?
- Activity
 - Subject
 - Integrated
 - All of above

22. The selection of the particular design is influenced by?

- a. Types
- b. Elements
- c. Foundations
- d. Principle

23. Education policy that gave equal weight to general science and technical education?

- a. 1972
- b. 1978
- c. 1992
- d. 1998

24. The scope of curriculum includes

- a. Programme of studies
- b. Programme of Activities
- c. Programme of Guidance
- d. All

25. The concise oxford Dictionary defines curriculum as a?

- a. Course of Learning
- b. Chariot race course
- c. Course of study
- d. None

26. The model of curriculum could not move above elementary stage is?

- a. Core Curriculum
- b. Activity Curriculum
- c. Subject curriculum
- d. None

27. Detail contents of the subjects for a class are called?

- a. Course
- b. Behaviour
- c. Design
- d. Logical sequence

28. A curriculum is the sum total of a school efforts to influence a child?

- a. Course
- b. Behaviour
- c. Design
- d. Logical sequence

29. Percentage of knowledge gained through

- a. 75%
- b. 50%
- c. 34%
- d. None

30. The base on which the subject activities and experience are planned is called?

- a. Course
- b. Behaviour
- c. Design
- d. Logical sequence

31. Keeping in view the types of students in a class are generally grouped as?

- a. Average
- b. Below average
- c. Above average
- d. All

32. Logical order of content organization is to arrange the content according to?

- a. Course
- b. Behaviour
- c. Design
- d. Logical sequence

33. Summative evaluation takes place?

- a. In the beginning
- b. At the end
- c. In the middle
- d. None

34. Without suitable curriculum, aims of education

- a. Can be achieved
- b. Cannot be achieved
- c. Can be changed
- d. None

35. How many basic components of curriculum have?

- a. 2
- b. 4
- c. 6
- d. 8

36. Curriculum development refers to the total process of curriculum?

- a. Designing
- b. Implementing
- c. Evaluating
- d. All

37. Which one is not the component of the curriculum?

- a. Design
- b. Evaluation
- c. Curriculum Design
- d. Abilities

38. Effectiveness of curriculum is determined by?

- a. Design
- b. Evaluation
- c. Curriculum design
- d. Abilities

39. The arrangement of the elements of curriculum can be defined as?

- a. Design
- b. Evaluation
- c. Curriculum design
- d. Abilities

40. The term "core curriculum" is sometimes simply called?

- a. Core
- b. Code
- c. Cope
- d. None

41. The method used to evaluate the curriculum is?

- a. Formative Evaluation
- b. Summative Evaluation
- c. Diagnostic Evaluation
- d. All Above

42. On way of finding out, what is going on in a class room is?

- a. Observation
- b. Education Psychology
- c. Foundation psychology
- d. Is the purpose of life?

43. When, what, why and How, to teach is the main task of?

- a. Observation
- b. Education psychology
- c. Foundation of Curriculum
- d. Is the purpose of life?

44. The force that effect the development of curriculum are called?

- a. Observation
- b. Education psychology
- c. Foundation of curriculum
- d. Is the purpose of life?

45. Philosophy and curriculum are concerned with the question of what?

- a. Observation
- b. Education psychology
- c. Foundation of curriculum
- d. Is the purpose of life?

46. Philosophy foundation of curriculum is concerned with?

- a. Ideas
- b. Psychological foundation
- c. Society
- d. Content

47. Student needs and interests are important in

- a. Ideas
- b. Psychological foundation
- c. Society
- d. Content

48. Sociological foundations are concerned with?

- a. Ideas
- b. Psychological foundation
- c. Society
- d. Content

49. Subject centered designs revolve around?

- a. Ideas
- b. Psychological foundation
- c. Society
- d. Content

50. Nature of elements of curriculum and pattern of their organization is?

- a. Curriculum design
- b. Foundation of curriculum
- c. Curriculum evaluation
- d. Elements of Curriculum

51. A frame work of action for preparing a curriculum is?

- a. Curriculum design
- b. Foundation of curriculum
- c. Curriculum evaluation
- d. Elements of Curriculum

52. Knowledge is compartmentalized in?

- a. Subject centred curriculum
- b. Learner centred curriculum
- c. Activity centred curriculum
- d. None

53. Prior planning is characteristic of?

- a. Subject centered curriculum
- b. Learner centered curriculum
- c. Activity centered curriculum
- d. None

54. Explanatory methods are used in?

- a. Subject centered curriculum
- b. Learner centered curriculum
- c. Activity centered curriculum
- d. None

55. Broad field curriculum is a modification of?

- a. Subject centered curriculum
- b. Learner centered curriculum
- c. Activity centered curriculum
- d. None

56. Rote learning is a demerit of?

- a. Subject centered curriculum
- b. Learner centered curriculum
- c. Activity centered curriculum
- d. None

57. Teacher training is less emphasized in?

- a. Subject centered curriculum
- b. Learner centered curriculum
- c. Activity centered curriculum
- d. None

58. Curriculum based on thinking of John Dewey is?

- a. Subject centered curriculum
- b. Learner centered curriculum
- c. Activity centered curriculum
- d. None

59. Prior planning is not possible in?

- a. Activity centered curriculum
- b. Integrated curriculum
- c. Decrease in number of books
- d. Horizontal organization

60. Curriculum emphasized for primary classes is?

- a. Activity centered curriculum
- b. Integrated curriculum
- c. Decrease in number of books
- d. Horizontal organization

61. The purpose of integrated curriculum is?

- a. Activity centered curriculum
- b. Integrated curriculum
- c. Decrease in number of books
- d. Horizontal organization

62. The relationship of different concepts at one level is?

- a. Activity centered curriculum
- b. Integrated curriculum
- c. Decrease in number of books
- d. Horizontal organization

63. Which is not concerned with teacher training?

- a. BISE
- b. University of Education
- c. IER
- d. DSD

64. Examination is conducted by?
- BISE
 - University of Education
 - IER
 - DSD
65. University of Education was established in?
- 2002
 - 2000
 - 1998
 - 1992
66. AIOU was established in?
- 2002
 - 1998
 - 1992
 - 1974
67. The system of distance education is observed in?
- BISE
 - University of Education
 - AIOU
 - None
68. The major function of Punjab text Book Board
- Printing books
 - Examination
 - Evaluation
 - None
69. Making value judgement about curriculum is?
- Curriculum evaluation
 - Objectives
 - I.Q
 - Educational Institution
70. The most important component of lesson plan is?
- Curriculum evaluation
 - Objectives
 - I.Q
 - Educational Institution

71. To select subject matter, one should consider student?
- Curriculum evaluation
 - Objectives
 - I.Q
 - Educational Institution
72. The implementer for curriculum is?
- Curriculum evaluation
 - Objectives
 - I.Q
 - Educational Institution
73. The source of achieving on objectives is?
- Curriculum evaluation
 - Objectives
 - I.Q
 - Educational Institution
74. The method used to evaluate the curriculum is?
- Formative Evaluation
 - Summative Evaluation
 - Diagnostic Evaluation
 - All Above
75. Curriculum is:
- Course
 - Syllabus
 - Co-curricular activities
 - Overall activities of an institution
76. Important factor of curriculum is to help to achieve the:
- Objectives
 - Job
 - Education
 - Values
77. Responsible for the curriculum planning and development in Pakistan is:
- Curriculum wing
 - Text book boards
 - Secondary board
 - All of these

78. Mini Culture is:

- a. Home
- b. Content
- c. Curriculum
- d. Classroom

79. Which domain of objectives is not being evaluated through examination:

- a. Cognitive
- b. Affective
- c. Psychomotor
- d. None of these

80. Which of the following is the nature of curriculum?

- a. Conservative
- b. Critical
- c. Creative
- d. All of above

81. Curriculum provides guidance for:

- a. School
- b. Parents
- c. Teacher
- d. Students

82. Psychological foundation play its role in the development of curriculum keeping in view the:

- a. Student's interest
- b. Student's needs
- c. Student's capabilities
- d. All of these

83. Syllabus is a part of:

- a. Society
- b. Classroom
- c. Curriculum
- d. Activities

84. Benefits of A.V Aids are that they:

- a. Create interest
- b. Reduce Verbalization
- c. Stimulate self-activity
- d. All of the above

85. Curriculum presents instructional material is stated by:

- a. Wheller
- b. Jack kerr
- c. Smith
- d. Elizhath Maccis

86. S Relationship of subjects at different level is called:

- a. Centralization
- b. De-centralization
- c. Horizontal Organization
- d. Vertical Organization

87. An outline of the topics of a subject to the covered in specific time is called:

- a. Curriculum
- b. Course
- c. Programme
- d. Syllabus

88. Curriculum organization used for different concepts at the same class is:

- a. Vertical
- b. Horizontal
- c. Logical
- d. None of the above

89. The category of Audio Visual Aids is:

- a. Radio
- b. Television
- c. Tape-recorder
- d. All of these

90. Major concern of curriculum is:

- a. Personal satisfaction
- b. Change in individuals, behaviour
- c. Preparation for service
- d. None of the above

91. The importance of curriculum in the system of education is just like a:

- a. Constitution in a country
- b. Provision of latest knowledge
- c. Preparation of students for service
- d. None of the above

92. Curriculum is supposed to:

- a. Achieve the objectives
- b. Be organized by the school
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of a & b

93. Curriculum reflects the culture of

- a. Society
- b. Home
- c. School
- d. Area

94. Curriculum is interpreted to mean all the organized courses, activities and experiences which students have under the directions of the school, whether in the classroom or not, is said by:

- a. Stephen Romine
- b. Hilda Taba
- c. John Dewey
- d. H. Rugg

95. Learning means

- a. Change in behaviour
- b. Teaching process
- c. Curriculum change
- d. None of the these

96. The outline of the content is:

- a. Course
- b. Syllabus
- c. Programme
- d. All above

97. Component of curriculum is:

- a. Evaluation
- b. Objectives
- c. Teaching strategies
- d. All of the above

98. The selection of the particular design is influenced by:

- a. Types
- b. Elements
- c. Foundations
- d. Principle

99. Models of curriculum presently being used at any stage in Pakistan is:

- a. Activity
- b. Subject
- c. Integrated
- d. All of above

100. The committee responsible to finalize the curriculum up to secondary level in Pakistan is:

- a. National Curriculum Committee
- b. Teachers Curriculum Committee
- c. Text Curriculum Committee
- d. None of these

UG 3RD SEMESTER
C-VI
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
DR. SANGHAMITRA PANDA

Q1- Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer:

- i. Research is _____ investigation towards increasing the sum of knowledge.
- ii. Research is based on _____ evidence.
- iii. Educational research is the formal, systematic, application of the scientific method to the study of _____ problems.
- iv. Educational research is based upon _____ behavior.
- v. The knowledge based on faith or tradition is _____ method.
- vi. _____ is a systematized effort to gain knowledge.
- vii. In educational research formulation of hypothesis is followed by _____ step.
- viii. The research which solves classroom problem is called _____.
- ix. The research which answers how and why things happen is called _____.
- x. _____ research determines and reports the way things are.
- xi. Reference materials are _____ sources.
- xii. Indexes and abstracts are _____ source.
- xiii. A hypothesis is a _____ explanation for certain behavior's, phenomena or events that have occurred or will occur.
- xiv. Hypothesis should be stated in _____ terms.
- xv. Sample is _____ proportion of the population.
- xvi. Hypothesis is followed by _____.
- xvii. After data collection the researcher has to do _____.
- xviii. The last step in conducting a research is _____.
- xix. Broadly sampling can be classified in to _____ types.
- xx. A good source of research problem is _____.
- xxi. The word hypo means _____.
- xxii. Symbolically null hypothesis is written as _____.
- xxiii. When the researcher does not reject a H_0 which is really false, he makes _____ error.
- xxiv. The other name of dependent variable is _____.

- xxv. Other than independent variable which affect the dependent variable is called _____.
- xxvi. The total group which is the interest of study of a researcher is called _____.
- xxvii. When the researcher study all units of population is called _____.
- xxviii. The consistency of a test is called _____.
- xxix. The intelligence test that do not require vocabulary to answer is a _____ type test.

Q2- Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer:

- i. When predetermined questions are asked to respondent it is called _____ type interview.
- ii. In _____ type observation the observer is a part of phenomenon or group.
- iii. A list of questions related to a particular topic is called _____.
- iv. The technique that measure the social interpersonal relationship of members of a group is called _____.
- v. The data collected from the origin of the source is called _____.
- vi. _____ is the first step of data processing.
- vii. The process of arranging data in to some logical order is called _____.
- viii. A interval where the upper limit is not included in that class interval is called _____ type class interval.
- ix. The survey research where the researcher collects data from one or more sample at a time is a _____ survey design.
- x. In _____ type research design the researcher manipulates the independent variable to study its effect on dependent variable.
- xi. Static group design comes under _____ research design.
- xii. Validity is _____.
- xiii. Govt. documents are _____ source of data.
- xiv. A history text book is a _____ source of data.
- xv. The process of breaking down data in to constituent parts is called _____.
- xvi. Ethnography research is a _____ type research approach.
- xvii. The process of drawing inference from collected data is termed as _____.
- xviii. The summary of a research report is _____ type report.

- xix. In a research report the 'loc.cit', stands for _____.
- xx. The most commonly used average is _____.
- xxi. To compute mean by using the formula in short method is _____.
- xxii. There are _____ numbers of scales in statistics.
- xxiii. Plagiarism is _____.
- xxiv. Descriptive research design is otherwise known as _____ design.
- xxv. T-test stands for _____.
- xxvi. _____ is standard error of mean.
- xxvii. F-test is used for _____.
- xxviii. _____ research approach used textual data analysis.
- xxix. The findings of research must have scope for _____.
- xxx. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) is otherwise known as _____.

Q3. Answer in one word:

- I. What is the name of systematized effort to gain knowledge?
- II. Which educational approach utilizes quantitative data?
- III. Mention any one source of research problem.
- IV. In which step the problem title is written?
- V. The total group which is the interest of concern is called what?
- VI. Mention any need of sampling.
- VII. Write any one characteristics of a good sample.
- VIII. In which sample method all the units of population have an equal chance to be selected as sample?
- IX. Name the sampling method in which the researcher selects the sample from his own judgment.
- X. When a questionnaire is administered verbally what it is called as?
- XI. In which type of observation the observer is a part of the activity?
- XII. If a test measures what is intended to measure then it possesses which characteristics?
- XIII. Which research aims at collecting data about characteristics, opinion, attitude etc?
- XIV. Mention any one characteristics of a case study.
- XV. In which type of research the researcher manipulates the independent variable?
- XVI. Mention any one method of control.

- XVII. What is experimental research?
- XVIII. The original documents of data are which type of source?
- XIX. Give one example of secondary source of data.
- XX. Give one example of qualitative research.
- XXI. Research abstract comes under which type of research report?
- XXII. Mention any one type of plagiarism.

Q4. Write short notes on: (within 75 words)

- I. Scientific method of research.
- II. Difference between quantitative and qualitative research
- III. Needs of educational research.
- IV. Difference between survey and historical research
- V. Relationship between independent and dependent variable.
- VI. Null hypothesis
- VII. Random sampling
- VIII. Difference between probability and non-probability sampling
- IX. Stratified sampling
- X. Cluster sampling
- XI. Type of Questionnaire
- XII. Characteristics of an aptitude test
- XIII. Uses of rating scale
- XIV. Non verbal test of intelligence
- XV. Types of historical research
- XVI. Steps in experimental research
- XVII. Factorial design
- XVIII. Experimental design
- XIX. T-test
- XX. ANOVA
- XXI. Research abstract
- XXII. Bibliography
- XXIII. Technical report
- XXIV. Types of plagiarism

XXV. Techniques to check plagiarism

Q5. Answer within 500 words:

- I. Briefly discuss the difference between basic research and applied research.
- II. Differentiate between quantitative and qualitative research.
- III. Discuss different characteristics of research.
- IV. What is scientific method of research? Differentiate between survey research and historical research.
- V. Discuss the steps involved in educational research.
- VI. Describe the steps involved in educational research.
- VII. Describe the procedure of writing review of related literature.
- VIII. Mention the sources of selecting a good research problem. What are the criteria for selecting a research problem?
- IX. Discuss with example different type of hypothesis.
- X. 'Research is nothing but study of relationship between variables'. Critically examine it.
- XI. What is sampling? Discuss various types of non-probability sampling.
- XII. Differentiate between stratified sampling and cluster sampling.
- XIII. What is random sampling? Describe its merits and demerits?
- XIV. Discuss the process of systematic sampling. State its merits and limitations.
- XV. Define achievement test. Discuss characteristics of a good achievement test.
- XVI. How aptitude test is measured? Mention any one aptitude test with its uses
- XVII. Discuss with example group and individual intelligence tests.
- XVIII. What are the different aspects of questionnaire? How it is different from a schedule?
- XIX. State various types of interview with its merits and limitations.
- XX. Differentiate between primary data and secondary data. Discuss the methods of collecting primary and secondary data.
- XXI. Discuss with example how to tabulate the data.
- XXII. What is a research proposal? Discuss various components of research proposal.
- XXIII. Discuss various steps involved in survey research with its merits and limitations.
- XXIV. What do you mean by case study? Discuss its characteristics and steps followed in conducting a case study?
- XXV. Explain with example true experimental design in experimental research.

- XXVI. What is quasi experimental design? Give one example and elaborate its characteristics.
XXVII. Define experimental research. Mention its characteristics and steps.

Q7. Answer within 500 words:

- I. Discuss the methods of quantitative research analysis
- II. Mention the principles to be followed in interpretation of data.
- III. What is a research report? Discuss the components of research report?
- IV. State the rules of typing a research report.
- V. What is its significance of research report?
- VI. Discuss the meaning and types of plagiarism.
- VII. Mention with example different methods to check plagiarism.
- VIII. Write the used of histogram and polygon with its advantages and limitations.
- IX. State the uses and limitations of a pie-diagram.

**UG 5TH SEMESTER
DSE-1-B
PEDAGOGY OF ODIA LANGUAGE**

❖ Short answer type questions- (2marks)

1. Write 2 importance of mother tongue in the life and education of an individual.
2. Write 2 learning objectives of teaching odia at elementary level.
3. What are the strategies for facilitating acquisition of four-fold language skills in odia.
4. What are the problems related to acquisition of odia language in multi-lingual context?
5. What are the modern methods of teaching-learning for odia language?
6. What is content analysis?
7. What are the 5 steps in SE approach?
8. What are the 7 steps in ICON approach?
9. What is the role of teacher in explanation stages of SE?
10. What is the role of teacher in multiple explanation stage or ICON?
11. What is the full form of ICON?
12. What are the steps in herbartian method?
13. What is the role of teacher in application stage of herbartian method?
14. What are the ICT material used for teaching odia language?
15. What are the type or assessment to teach odia language?
16. What is self-assessment?
17. What is peer assessment?
18. What is teacher assessment?
19. What is internal and external assessment?
20. Objective-based test items.
21. What is checklist?
22. What is rating scale?
23. What is rubric?
24. What is portfolio assessment in odia?
25. What is objective type test?

UG 5TH SEMESTER
DSE-1
PEDAGOGY OF ODIA LANGUAGE

❖ Long answer type questions- (4marks)

1. Discuss the importance mother tongue in the life and education of an individual.
2. Discuss the place of odia as mother tongue in school curriculum in Odisha as per NPE 1986.
3. Discuss the 3 language formula.
4. Discuss the strategies for facilitating acquisition of four-fold language skills in Odisha.
5. Write some learning objectives of teaching odia.
6. Discuss the psychology of language learning and acquisitions with reference to odia as mother tongue.
7. Discuss the problems and issues related to acquisition of odia language in multi-language context.
8. Write the difference between traditional versus modern methods of teaching-learning odia.
9. Write difference approaches and strategies to teaching learning of odia prose (detailed-non detailed).
10. Write difference approaches and strategies to teaching learning of odia poetry.
11. Write difference approaches and strategies to teaching learning of odia composition and odia grammar.
12. What is content analysis? Analysis any topics of odia text book for identification of language items like vocabulary, structural words and grammar.
13. Write 10 learning objectives of teaching odia language.
14. Prepare a lesson plan of odia language using herbartian method.
15. Prepare a lesson plan of odia language using 5E approach.
16. Prepare a lesson plan of odia language using ICON approach.
17. Discuss the different types of assessment used in teaching odia language.
18. Discuss about continuous assessment of learn performance in odia.
19. Prepare different types of objective-based test plans of teaching odia language.
20. Prepare a checklist and rating scale for teaching odia language.
21. Discuss about portfolio assessment in odia.

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN ODISHA

- ❖ Long answer type questions- (4marks)
1. Discuss the history of primary education in Odisha.
 2. Discuss about SSA.
 3. Discuss about RTE Act, 2009.
 4. Discuss about NPEGEL and KGBV.
 5. What are the problems and issues in elementary education? Discuss.
 6. Discuss the history of secondary education in Odisha.
 7. What is RMSA and how it is implemented in Odisha?
 8. The role of RMSA in secondary education.
 9. Role of BSE in secondary education.
 10. Problems and issues in BSE, Odisha.
 11. Role of CHSE in the field of secondary education.
 12. Problems and issues in the field of CHSE, Odisha.
 13. What is vocational education? Discuss its problem and issues.
 14. Discuss the history of collegiate education.
 15. What is RUSA? Describe the role of RUSA in the field of higher education.
 16. Describe about the autonomous colleges and their function.
 17. What are problems and issues in the field of higher education.
 18. What is the graduation level and university level present status in Odisha.
 19. Discuss the history of teacher education in Odisha.
 20. Role of DIET in teacher education.
 21. Role of CTE, IASE in teacher education.
 22. Role of SCERT in higher education.
 23. What are the problems and issues related to teacher education?

PAPER-XII
ICT IN EDUCATION

1. Objective Questions Answer all questions

- a) Define Computer
- b) Write one use of Internet in education.
- c) Define webinar?
- d) Name four e-content tools.
- e) write one advantage of e-learning
- f) write one application of multimedia
- g) what is the webinar for UGC
- h) write the full form of ICT
- i) Write one advantage of on-line assessment.
- j) Write one negative impact of internet in school.

2. Very Short Answer Type

- a) Advantage of telecommunication network
- b) Use of Internet in education.
- c) Effects of social media
- d) Name how to create whatsapp groups.
- e) Write two limitations of e-learning.
- f) Types of multimedia.
- g) One advantage of multimedia in education.
- h) Write one effectiveness of ICT in open learning
- i) Name the type of Assessment,
- j) Write two advantages of on-line assessment

**PG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
UG 4TH SEMESTER CC-IX
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT**

❖ Long answer type questions -(4 mark)

1. Difference between syllabus and curriculum
2. Components of curriculum with special reference to learning objectives.
3. What are the types of curriculum
4. Discuss about concept of curriculum design?
5. Subject centered curriculum
6. Learner centered Curriculum
7. Experience centered curriculum.
8. Core Curriculum
9. Discuss the principles of curriculum construction.
10. What are the procedures for selection and organization of the content?
11. SCERT and its role in curriculum development.
12. CBSE and its role in curriculum development.
13. Discuss about Tyler model of curriculum
14. Discuss about Hilda Taba model of curriculum.
15. Discuss the Meaning and nature of curriculum evaluation
16. NCF-2005 and its guidelines and principles
17. Principles of curriculum Construction.

Answer all questions.

- a) Write one characteristics of research.
- b) Mention one difference between qualitative and quantitative research.
- c) Write one criterion for selecting of a problem
- d) State one source of a research problem.
- e) What is population?
- f) What is sampling?
- g) Write any one use of questionnaire.
- h) Mention one merit of interview schedule.
- i) State one purpose of report writing.
- j) How many chapters APA manual research report contain?

GROUP B

Answer all questions

What is educational research? Discuss its nature and scope

OR

What do you mean by action research? Discuss how to prepare an action research in the field of education.

State briefly the characteristics and uses of quantitative research

OR

What is hypothesis? State its sources and characteristics

What is sampling? Discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of stratified sampling

OR

What is meant by questionnaire ? Explain the characteristics of a good questionnaire.

What is observation ? State its merits and demerits in research

OR

What is survey method? What is the utility of survey method in research work.

6. Discuss the steps of writing a research proposal

OR

Give an account of the problems faced in writing a research report.

PAPER-XII
ICT IN EDUCATION

1. Objective Questions Answer all questions

- a) Define Computer.
- b) Write one use of Internet in education.
- c) Define webinar.
- d) Name four e-content tools.
- e) write one advantage of e-learning.
- f) write one application of multimedia.
- g) what is the website for UGC.
- h) write the full form of ICT.
- i) Write one advantage of on-line assessment.
- j) Write one negative impact of internet in school.

2. Very Short Answer Type

- a) Advantage of telecommunication network.
- b) Use of Internet in education.
- c) Effects of social media
- d) Name how to create whatsapp groups.
- e) Write two limitations of e-learning.
- f) Types of multimedia.
- g) One advantage of multimedia in education.
- h) Write one effectiveness of ICT in open learning.
- i) Name the type of Assessment.
- j) Write two advantages of on-line assessment

3. Short Answer Type Questions (Answer Any 8 Questions Within 75)

- a) Effect of Social Media.
- b) Positive impact of Internet.
- c) Importance of Social Media.
- d) Meaning of MOOC.

PAPER-I
PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

Objective type questions.

- a) Explain the Latin term of 'Educere'.
- b) Give the definition of Aristotle.
- c) Give the definition of Mahatma Gandhi.
- d) What is philosophy? Define.
- e) Naturalism Philosophy is _____.
- f) State one difference between Buddhism and Jainism
- g) What is Axiology?
- h) What is Anekanta Vada?
- i) Write one chief tenet of Vedantic School of Philosophy.
- j) Write one function of education.

Very-Short answer type questions (any 8 question)

- a) What is Aryan Astangika Marga?
- b) What type of discipline favored by Plato?
- c) What do you mean by social efficiency?
- d) Write two social functions of education?
- e) Explain the term 'Syadveda in Jaina's metaphysics
- f) What do you mean by 'social discipline'?
- g) State two aims of platonic education?
- h) Explain how metaphysics different from epistemology.
- i) What is Anuman Vidhi in Samkhya's method of Teaching?

Short answer type questions (answer any 8 questions)

- a) Why education is not the preparation of life but life itself?
- b) What was the purpose of establishing open-air school at Satyabadi?
- c) Write aims of education according to gain philosophy.
- d) State aims of education according to Idealism.
- e) Education is Growth' - Explain.

- e) Advantages of virtual University.
- f) Write about user group.
- g) Importance of Dictionary
- h) Disadvantage of e-books.
- i) Write Role of ICT in maintaining Student records.

4. Long Type Questions (Answer within 500 words)

- a) What is Information Technology? Discuss its scope and Importance.

OR

What is computer? Describe the types of computers and its uses in the field of education.

- b) Explain the concept of e-learning with its characteristics?

OR

What is Encyclopedia? Discuss its role in classroom

- c) What is Open Educational Resource? Trace its Purpose and Importance?

Or

How ICT based Lessons and multimedia is related to each other.

- d) Explain the function of ICT for open learning.

Or

Discuss briefly the types of ICT enabled assessment.

- f) What is the concept of God according to Vedanta philosophy?
- g) What should be the role of teacher according to epistemological stand point?
- h) State two principles of Naturalism.
- i) Write two features of Basic education?
- j) Why did Vana-vidyalaya miserably fail?

4. Long Type questions.

- a) Discuss the Individual Aims of education. With suitable examples?

OR

Discuss the educational implications of Pragmatism in relation to methods of teaching and role of Teacher.

- b) What is Naturalism? State its implications with reference to aims of education?

OR

What are the major contributions of R. N. Tagore to the area of education?

- c) "Indian philosophy is both spiritual and Speculative". Justify.

OR

What is pragmatism? How it is different from Idealism?

- d) What is Axiology? How it is relevant to the modern education?

OR

What are the four fold truths of Buddhist System of philosophy? How are these relevant to modern education?

STATISTICS IN EDUCATION PAPER-7

1. Objective Type Questions.

- a. Define statistics.
- b. How to clarify data?
- c. What is discrete frequency distribution?
- d. Give the formula of median
- e. Write one uses of mean.
- f. What is co-relation?
- g. Two coins are thrown? What is the probability?
- h. What is leptokurtic curve?
- i. Write down the types of co-relation.
- j. How many measures of variability are there?

2. Very-Short Answer Type.

- a. Continuous frequency distribution – explain.
- b. What is frequency distribution?
- c. What is mean?
- d. Write two advantages of median.
- e. What is quartile deviation?
- f. What is linear co-relation?
- g. What is T-Score?
- h. What is skewness?
- i. What is rank-difference method?
- j. Find the z-score of the following data.

$$M=50 \sigma=8 \text{ Score}=47$$

f
E
h
i)
j)

3. Short Answer Type.

- What is Pie-diagram?
- What is Polygon?
- What is Arithmetic mean?
- What is mode write the formula of mode?
- What is A.D. State one merit?
- Find the A.D. of the following scores?
50, 54, 55, 53, 50, 52, 55
- What is Z-Score?
- What do you mean by Standard Score?
- What is Kurtosis?

4. Long-Type

- What is Diagrammatic representation of data?

OR

Draw a Histogram of the following data and write down its uses..

20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	E
4	10	15	20	25	18	12	8	6	

- What are the different measures of Central Tendency? Explain their uses and limitations

OR

What is mean? Calculate the mean of the following scores.

0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	E
2	3	4	8	6	11	10	7	5	

Page

... its uses.

OR

calculate S.D. of the following scores?

15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
2	6	7	10	1	20	13	9	6	3

- What is NPC? Explain the features and uses of NPC.

OR

Find out the Product moment co-relation of the following data? What happens to this coefficient if each data in both series is increased by 10 units?

X	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5
Y	3	1	6	9	7	4	1	5	11	10

PEDAGOGY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Answer All The Questions

[1x10]

- I. Which learning material is most relevant to teaching of 'rotation of the earth' at class vii level?
- II. What is the most important elements of teaching?
- II. In Social Science, learning atmosphere should be _____
- V. Which source is an example of Collection of information about the local weather from the newspaper?
- V. On which schools of Philosophy Project Method in based on?
- II. What is Inductive Method?
- II. According to NCF-2005, Knowledge should be _____ type
- I. Which method of teaching in described as the Oldest Method?
- C. Give an example of Visual Aid.
- C. In the Present time the role of teacher is as _____.

2. Answers All The Questions

[2x10]

- . What is Social Science?
- . Write two differences between Social Studies & social Science.
- . What in pedagogy?
- . State the relation between social science & Social Studies.
- . Scope of social science in elementary level.
- . What are suggested methods for teaching Social Science?
- . What are most important aid in teaching social science?
- . Write one aim & objective of teaching social science at Secondary level?
- . What in dramatization method?
- . Write two merit of project method.

Answer All The Question [4x10]

Discuss nature of social science according to NCF 2005.

Write the importance of social science in school education

- f. III. Discuss Skills developed through social science.
- g. IV. Write merits of Dramatization method.
- h. V. Write different steps of project method.
- i. VI. Briefly discuss learning objectives of teaching social science.
- j. VII. What is Self Assessment?
- VIII. What are different strategies of Assessment in social science?
- IX. Elaborate deal different teaching-learning materials including ICT in Social Science.
- X. State different principles of preparation of Objective type test in Social Science.

a

4. Answers All the Following Questions [10×10]

- I. Discuss meaning, nature & Scope of social science as NCF – 2005.
- II. Identify Values / competences /skills to be developed through Social Science.
- b. III. What is a Project Method? Discuss its steps with Merits & Demerits?
- IV. What 5'E Model? Elaborate its steps with suitable examples?
- V. What in ICON model. Describe its steps with suitable example.
- c. VI. What is time-ling. Discuss its aspects, type & uses in Social Science.
- VII. What is Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)? State its nature & Scope.

d.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

1. Fill In The Blanks.

- I. On the basis of the recommendations of _____ the first National Policy on Education was formulated by Government of India in 1968.
- II. 10 +2+3 structure of education in recommended by _____ Commission.
- III. DPEP was launched in the year _____.
- IV. _____ was the first Open University in India.
- V. In 2018, _____ has decided to set up an inclusion panel for children with special needs.
- VI. _____ recognized the strengthening of social & national integration as one of the main goals of education.
- VII. _____ was required exclusively to address teacher Education in India.
- VIII. Establishments of DIETs was a result of one of the recommendation of _____.
- IX. The recommendation to reduce the burden of school bags was given by _____.
- X. _____ appointed to study & report centre & state relations.

2. Answers All The Following Questions

- I. Aims of Education during Vedic period. [8x10]
- II. State relationship between teachers & student during Vedic period.
- III. Briefly discuss the relevance of Gurukul system during Vedic Period.
- IV. What are the centers of Buddhists learning?
- V. Write two Features of NPE – 1986.
- VI. Briefly discuss the methods of teaching of Buddhist Period.
- VII. Shortly discuss centers of Islamic education during Medieval Period.
- VIII. Mention two aims & Objective of Secondary Education Commission.
- IX. What are ancient seats of learning?
- X. Mention two recommendation of University Education Commission

[4x10]

3. Answer All the Following Questions.

- I. Discuss development of education in India during Ancient Period.
- II. What are the features of Vedic Period?
- III. What are the feature Buddhist period?
- IV. State relevance of Gurukul system & its importance.
- V. What are methods of teaching of Medieval Period?
- VI. What are major recommendations of Education Commission?
- VII. What is 'Pabbaja' system?
- VIII. What are educational institution during Muslim Period?
- IX. Narrate Relevance of Buddhist centers of learning
- X. Describe recommendation of Calcutta University Commission.

[10x10]

4. Answer All The Following Questions

- I. Make a Comparative Study on development of Education during Vedic & Buddhist period.
- II. Discuss the features of Vedic education with reference to aims, curriculum & methods of teaching.
- III. State aims, curriculum & methods of teaching of Buddhist Period.
- IV. What are the features of Medieval Period? Discuss its aims 4 methods of teaching.
- V. Narrate major recommendation of Secondary Education Commission (1952-53).
- VI. Commission (1952-53).
- VII. Discuss about feature of NPE-1986.

GUIDANCE & COUNSELING

1. Answer all the questions

- i. Guidance is a process of
 - a. Giving advice to the child
 - b. Teaching ethics to the child
 - c. Providing information to the child
 - d. Assisting the child in making wine choice
- ii. Which is not the principle of Guidance?
 - a. Holistic development of individual
 - b. Acceptance of individual needs
 - c. Not a Continuous process
 - d. Recognition of individual needs & differences
- iii. At Secondary stage of schooling, students need guidance
 - a. For planning future higher education
 - b. For planning a change of school
 - c. For planning a job
 - d. Creating a Portfolio
- iv. Which type of Counseling can't be utilized in institutions such as the School?
 - a. Directive
 - b. Non-directive
 - c. Eclectic
 - d. None of these.
- v. The one who provider help in a counseling is called the
 - a. Counselor
 - b. Counselee

- f) c. Therapist
- g) d. Consultant
- h) vi. Main objective of educational guidance is to bring change in _____.
- i) vii. An introduction to guidance book is written by _____.
- j) viii. Vocational adjustment leads to progress of _____.
- ix. The procedure of non-directive counseling is given by _____.
- x. A School counselor Works in _____.

2. One Word Answer

- a) a. Which is a major reason for counseling people?
- b) b. Write one Principle of course
- c) c. What is core skill in counseling process?
- d) d. Which is an important quality of a counselor must have?
- e. Write one purpose of educational guidance.
- f. Who said Counseling covers all types of personal situations in which one person is helped to adjust more effectively to himself & his environment?
- g. The number of type of Counseling is?
- h. The approach to counseling in which the therapeutic process is directed along lines considered relevant by the Counselor is named as?
- i. Write one principle of Counseling?
- j. Write one limitation of Eclectic counseling approach?

3. Short Type

- a. What is guidance?
- b. Write scope of educational guidance in schools.
- c. State two relationships between guidance & Counseling.
- d. Mention qualities of a good counselor?
- e. What is follow-up service?
- f. Importance of educational guidance for an individual
- g. State type of pupil personnel records.
- h. State the concept of Counseling.

- i. Define the concept of directive Counseling.

4. Answer All the Questions

- a. Discuss the nature of guidance.
- b. Discuss the scope of guidance
- c. Different importance of guidance services in human life.
- d. State the difference between guidance & counseling.
- e. What are the needs of vocational guidance in an individual's life?
- f. Discuss different types of counseling services.
- g. What is placement Service?
- h. State importance of occupational information service.
- i. What are basic principles of pupil personnel record?
- j. Briefly discuss about data necessary for educational guidance.

5. Answer All the Questions

- a. Discuss meaning, nature & scope of guidance.
- b. Explain the philosophical, psychological & sociological bases of guidance.
- c. Explain the various qualities of a counselor.
- d. What is educational guidance? Explain basic data necessary for educational guidance.
- e. Describe basic principle & type of pupil personnel record.
- f. What is counseling? Difference between guidance & counseling.
- g. Explain nature & scope of counseling. State different type of counseling with suitable examples.
- h. Narrate need, importance & purpose of educational guidance in school.

EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT & EVALUATION

Unit-1 - Assessment & Evaluation in education

Objective Type**I. One Word Answer (Each Question Carries 1 Marks)**

- a. In educational measurement, the first step is taking decision of what to _____.
- b. A sum of questions is called _____. (Test)
- c. Which instrument is used for measuring the sample of Behaviour (Test)?
- d. The main purpose of the evaluation is to make _____. (Prediction)
- e. Which type of evaluation is used to monitor the learning process? (Formative)
- f. The main purpose of the evaluation is to make judgments about educational (Quality)
- g. What is the purpose of evaluation?
- h. What is the purpose of formative evaluation?
- i. Standardize tests are prepared by _____.
- j. Planning of the test is the _____ step in the test construction.
- k. Determination of the weightage to different instruction objectives is done in _____ stage. Give one example of recall type of items.
- l. What is selection type of items? Give one example.
- m. State one nature of reliability.
- n. State one nature of Validity.
- o. Name any two methods used for determining the reliability & the test.
- p. Write one Purpose of Diagnostic evaluation.
- q. Educational measurement is measured by _____ skill.
- r. What is the purpose of Nominal scale of measurement?
- s. Mention one objective of cognitive domain.

Very Short Answer. (Each Question Carries 2 Marks)

- a. What is measurement?
- b. What is Evaluation?
- c. What is the difference between Measurement and Evaluation?
- d. What is the difference between Assessment and measurement?

- e. What is testing?
- f. What are the characteristics of a good test?
- g. What are the steps of test construction?
- h. What is content related validation?
- i. What is criterion related validation?
- j. What is construct validation?
- k. What is meant by objectivity in scoring?
- l. Mention two importance features of test us ability?
- m. What is a Teacher made test?
- n. Mention two important principles of test construction at the planning stage?
- o. Mention two important Principles of test construction at the preparation stage?

3. Short Answer (Each Question Carries 4 Marks).

Write Notes On:

- i. Concept of test
- ii. Concept Measurement.
- iii. Concept of assessment
- iv. Concept of Evaluation.
- v. Normal scales.
- vi. Ordinal scale
- vii. Interval scale.
- viii. Ratio scale
- ix. Concept of Norm-referenced test.
- x. Concept of criterion-referenced test.
- xi. Placement Evaluation.
- xii. Formative Evaluation.
- xiii. Diagnostic Evaluation
- xiv. Summative Evaluation
- xv. Continuous comprehensive evaluation
- xvi. Taxonomy Educational objectives
- xvii. Cognitive domain with reference to instructional objectives
- xviii. Importance of instructional objectives.
- xix. Methods of straighting instructional objectives.
- xx. Objective types test & objective based test.
- xxi. Merits and demerits of essay type test.

- True/False test items.
- Matching type test items.
- Restricted response type test.
- Extended response type test.
- Planning test.
- Preparation of a test.
- Trying of a test
- Evaluating of a test.
- Concept of standardization of test.
- What is teacher made test.
- Teacher made test vs standardize test.
- Factors affecting validity.
- Test-retest method
- Parallel form method.
- Split-half method.
- Kuder Richardson reliability
- Factors affecting reliability
- The concept of objectivity of test.

Long Questions:

- a. Describe the important functions of educational measurement with suitable examples.
- b. Discuss the Functions and Principles of educational evaluation.
- c. Define validity and describe its various types.
- d. Discuss the nature of standardization of test.
- e. Explain the different aspects taken into consideration for the standardization of test?
- f. What is blue print & state the advantages of blue print.
- g. State the Features of continuous & comprehensive evaluation.
- h. What are the different purposes of assessment when conducted before, during and after assessment?
- i. Why assessment is integrated on the teaching & Learning Process? Why do you think it is needed in learning?
- j. Describe the different techniques assessment.
- k. What is observation? Discuss it with reference to its purpose and application.
- l. Discuss different types of observations.

- f)
 - g)
 - h)
 - i)
 - j)
- m. What is concept mapping? Discuss its purpose.
- n. Discuss the merits and demerits of essay type test.
- o. What is meant by reliability of a good test?
- p. Discuss the split hair method it determining the reliability of the test.

a)

b)

c)

d)

CORE PAPER-II EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

1. Objective type questions:

- a) Define educational psychology?
- b) Explain the etymology of psychology?
- c) Define Intelligence according to Wechsler?
- d) What do you mean by Individual difference?
- e) Define Personality?
- f) What is TAT?
- g) What is a rating Scale?
- h) What is scaffolding?
- i) Who are the Pioneers of constructivism?
- j) Define mental health?

2. Very short Answer Type questions (Answer any eight)

- a) What is observation method?
- b) What do you mean by growth?
- c) Can Intelligence be measured?
- d) Explain the concept IQ?
- e) What is meant by trait?
- f) State two important role of teacher in promoting mental health of students?
- g) What is the chief cause of maladjustment in child?
- h) What do you mean by chaining?
- i) State difference between type s-conditioning and type r-Conditioning.
- j) What is meant by zone of proximodistal Development?

3. Short Answer Type Questions (Answer any eight)

- a) What is Experimental design?
- b) What is Introspection?
- c) What do you mean by development?
- d) What is Spatial Intelligence?

e) "No two individual alike" - Explain.

f) Explain the team anchored instruction?

g) What do you mean by motivation?

h) Explain the term shaping.

i) What is sublimation?

j) Give an example of sour grape and Sweet lemon forum of coping mechanism?

4. Long Type questions. (Answer All)

a) What is growth and development? Explain its Principles.

OR

b) Discuss Gardner's Theory of Intelligence.

Explain the major characteristics of intellectual development of adolescence with reference to Piaget?

OR

c) What is meant by Individual Difference? Discuss the factors influencing Individual Difference?

OR

d) Discuss the meaning and Nature of personality?

OR

What is mental health? Discuss the factors. Affecting mental health of children?

**CORE-IV
CHANGING PEDAGOGICAL PERSPECTIVE**

Subjective type (one word answers) [Each question carries 1 mark]

a) Pedagogy is the study of _____.

b) Teaching learning Process & a transformation Process of knowledge ideas from _____ to _____.

c) Learning a continuous Process from _____ to _____.

d) In teaching which of the following is a challenge for the teacher?

(i) Prepare A Question Paper (ii) To Evaluate the Student.

(iii) Maintain Discipline (iv) To Make Teaching Learning Enjoyable

e) In teaching learning Process _____ are dependent variables

f) _____ is the independent variable in teaching learning process

g) What is the main aim of classroom teaching?

h) Effectiveness teaching depends on _____ of students.

i) What is the most appropriate meaning of learning?

j) What is the 1st step of 5E model?

k) What is the 2nd step of 5E model?

l) _____ is the 3rd step of 5E model?

m) Elaborate is the _____ step of 5E model.

n) The last step of 5E model is _____.

o) Who is the founder of 5E model?

p) The information construction model _____ Stages.

q) What is the full form of "Icon" teaching model?

r) Who is the founder of Herbertian teaching method?

s) How many Levels of teaching

t) State one general principle of teaching.

2. Very short answer

a) Differentiate between teaching & Learning.

b) Define teaching

- c) Define learning
- d) What is the relationship between teaching & Learning?
- e) What is a teaching task?
- f) How many variables are there in a task of teaching
- g) Give some examples intervening variables in a teaching Process.
- h) How do levels of teaching help a teacher in planning his teaching lesson?
- i) What is memory level of teaching?
- j) What is the role of teacher in panning the understanding level of teaching?
- k) What is reflective level of teaching?
- l) What is meaning of teaching theory?
- m) State any two natures of teaching theory.
- n) What is maxims of teaching
- o) What is core teaching skills

Short type questions:

1. Formal theories of teaching,
2. Gagne's hierarchical theory of instruction.
3. Inductive method of teaching.
4. Deductive method of teaching.
5. Analytic & synthetic methods of teaching.
6. Problem solving method.
7. Project method.
8. Constructivist approach to learning
9. Techniques of Evaluating class room reaching.
10. Concept approach.
11. Communication theory of teaching.
12. Nature of teaching theory.
13. Needs and importance of lesson planning.
14. Describe the steps of 5E model.
15. Describe the Steps of Icon model.
16. Describe the Steps of Herbartian lesson plan.

17. Discuss the psychological Principles of teaching.
18. What is the role reinforcement in teaching & learning?
19. What are different approaches of learning
20. What is constructive approach in teaching and learning

long type questions.

1. Discuss various methods of teaching.
2. What is Problem-solving method of teaching ? Discuss the steps and importance of problem solving method in teaching
3. What is Analytic method of teaching? Discuss limitations. its merits & limitations
4. What is Synthetic method of teaching ? Discuss its merits & limitation
5. What is Project Method? Discuss the steps of project method. Discuss the advantages Project Method.
6. Discuss the shift in focus from teaching to learning with special reference to Constructive approach to learning
7. Define teaching. Discuss the nature and characteristics of teaching
8. Discuss different variables involved in teaching a task.
9. Discuss Bruner's teaching of instruction.
10. Discuss Gagner's hierarchical theory of instructions