

## M A Education 17th March 2024 Shift 3

<b>Time Allowed:</b> 3 Hours	<b>Maximum Marks:</b> 300	<b>Total Questions:</b> 75
------------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------

### General Instructions

**Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:**

1. This question paper comprises 75 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Each question carries 04 (four) marks.
3. For each correct response, the candidate will get 04 (four) marks.
4. For each incorrect response, 01 (one) mark will be deducted from the total score.
5. Un-answered/un-attempted responses will be given no marks.
6. To answer a question, the candidate needs to choose one option as the correct option.
7. However, after the process of Challenges of the Answer Key, in case there are multiple correct options or a change in the key, only those candidates who have attempted it correctly as per the revised Final Answer Key will be awarded marks.
8. In case a question is dropped due to some technical error, full marks shall be given to all the candidates irrespective of whether they have attempted it or not.

**1. "Education is the manifestation of divine perfection already existing in man".**

**Through which of the following agencies of education is the word Development hinted at in the above quote?**

1. School as an Agency
2. Societal Agency
3. Family as an Agency
4. Self as an Agency

**Correct Answer:** 4. Self as an Agency

**Explanation:**

This quote highlights the inherent potential within an individual, emphasizing self-realization and self-development as the key processes in education. "Self as an agency" refers to the role of the individual in their own growth and learning.

**Quick Tip**

Education, as described by this quote, focuses on self-exploration and the unfolding of one's innate capabilities.

---

**2. Which of the following reflects the narrower meaning of Education?**

**Options:**

- (A). It is a deliberate and conscious process planned to develop socially desirable behaviours.
- (B). Learning as an accumulation of information and knowledge.
- (C). Learning as an understanding of life.
- (D). Learning as preparation for life.

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A), (B), and (D) only

2. (A), (B), and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C), and (D)
4. (B), (C), and (D) only

**Correct Answer:** 1. (A), (B), and (D) only

**Explanation:**

The narrower meaning of education focuses on planned, conscious efforts to instill knowledge, accumulate information, and prepare individuals for life. Broader perspectives, such as understanding life, are not included in this definition.

**Quick Tip**

Narrow definitions of education often emphasize formal and structured processes over holistic approaches.

---

**3. Which of the three are the branches of philosophy?**

1. Physics, Metaphysics, and Epistemology
2. Metaphysics, Axiology, and Epistemology
3. Ecology, Epistemology, and Axiology
4. Biophysics, Ethics, and Aesthetics

**Correct Answer:** 2. Metaphysics, Axiology, and Epistemology

**Explanation:**

The three primary branches of philosophy are:

- **Metaphysics:** Studies the nature of reality and existence.
- **Axiology:** Explores values, including ethics and aesthetics.
- **Epistemology:** Examines the nature and scope of knowledge.

### Quick Tip

Philosophy is broadly categorized into these branches to address questions of existence, knowledge, and values.

---

#### 4. Which school of Philosophy does John Dewey advocate for?

1. Idealism
2. Realism
3. Pragmatism
4. Naturalism

**Correct Answer:** 3. Pragmatism

#### **Explanation:**

John Dewey is a leading proponent of *Pragmatism*, which emphasizes learning through experience, practical applications, and problem-solving rather than abstract thinking or idealistic approaches.

### Quick Tip

Pragmatism, as advocated by Dewey, aligns education with real-life experiences and continuous growth.

---

#### 5. Identify the statements that demonstrate the relationship between education and philosophy:

#### **Options:**

- (A). Philosophy provides aims and objectives to education.
- (B). Education shapes the Philosophical thoughts.
- (C). Both Philosophy and Education are two sides of the same coin, wherein Philosophy is contemplation and Education is the application of it.

- (D). Philosophical thoughts shape the educational practices.
- (E). Education facilitates the cognitive development.

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A), (C), and (D) only
2. (A), (B), and (C) only
3. (E) only
4. (A), (B), and (D) only

**Correct Answer:** 1. (A), (C), and (D) only

**Explanation:**

Philosophy provides a theoretical foundation for education by:

- Defining aims and objectives (A).
- Conceptualizing educational practices through contemplation (C).
- Influencing practical application in education (D). Education shapes cognitive development (E), but it is not a primary relationship focus between philosophy and education.

**Quick Tip**

Philosophy and education are interdependent, with philosophy offering guidance and education applying those principles.

---

**6. Match List I with List II:**

**List I (Aims of Education):**

- (A). To develop child awareness about the real world and prepare for a happy and successful life.
- (B). Establishing conscious relationship of self with universal self and educate towards the attainment of attributes like 'Satyam', 'Shivam', and 'Sundaram'.

- (C). Development and strengthening of every body part and emphasis on the freedom of child.
- (D). Aims of education based on educand's needs which are specific and temporal, not general and permanent.

**List II (Schools of Thought):**

- (I). Naturalism
- (II). Realism
- (III). Pragmatism
- (IV). Idealism

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

**Correct Answer:** 3. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

**Explanation:**

- (A) Realism emphasizes practical preparation for real-life challenges.
- (B) Idealism aims at achieving universal values like truth and beauty.
- (C) Naturalism focuses on physical development and freedom for children.
- (D) Pragmatism aligns education with individual needs and temporal goals.

**Quick Tip**

Each philosophical school connects its vision of education to its fundamental principles.

**7. Which of the following is a key criterion for developing a curriculum based on Pragmatism?**

1. Child's Experience and Interest
2. Preparation for Life
3. Morals and Values
4. Utility-centered and Integration of Subjects

**Correct Answer:** 4. Utility-centered and Integration of Subjects

**Explanation:**

Pragmatism emphasizes practical application, integration of subjects, and utility to make learning relevant to real-life needs.

**Quick Tip**

A pragmatic curriculum adapts to the dynamic needs of learners and society.

---

**8. Match List I with List II:**

**List I (Books):**

- (A). Summer Hill
- (B). Deschooling
- (C). Why Children Fail?
- (D). Divaswapna

**List II (Authors):**

- (I). John Holt
- (II). Ivan Illich
- (III). Gijubhai Badheka
- (IV). A.S. Neil

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

**Correct Answer:** 4. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

**Explanation:**

- (A) A.S. Neil wrote *Summer Hill*.
- (B) Ivan Illich proposed the concept of *Deschooling*.
- (C) John Holt authored *Why Children Fail*.
- (D) Gijubhai Badheka wrote *Divaswapna*.

#### Quick Tip

Each of these works revolutionized educational thought by emphasizing alternative learning approaches.

---

**9. Arrange the following in the order of the process in which social change occurs:**

**Options:**

- (A). Change in the thinking of individuals
- (B). Change in the Social Interactions
- (C). Change in the Attitudes of individuals
- (D). Change in the Experience of individuals
- (E). Change in the Social Structure
- (F). Change in the Social Relations



**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F)
2. (A), (D), (C), (B), (F), (E)
3. (B), (A), (D), (C), (E), (F)
4. (C), (B), (F), (D), (A), (E)

**Correct Answer:** 2. (A), (D), (C), (B), (F), (E)

**Explanation:**

Social change follows this sequence:

1. (A) Individual thinking changes first.
2. (D) This leads to altered experiences.
3. (C) Attitudes change subsequently.
4. (B) Social interactions evolve.
5. (F) Social relations are affected.
6. (E) Finally, the social structure transforms.

**Quick Tip**

Understanding the process of social change helps in planning effective educational interventions.

---

**10. "Education is an instrument of Social Change". How does education, being an instrument, perform this role?**

**Options:**

- (A). Questioning and critiquing the existing values.
- (B). Waiting for a change and preparing the society to adapt to change.

- (C). Developing individual capacity and capabilities to explore, initiate, and guide social change.
- (D). Laying down criteria and standards for effectively assessing the social change.

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A), (B), and (D) only
2. (A), (B), and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C), and (D)
4. (A), (C), and (D) only

**Correct Answer:** 4. (A), (C), and (D) only

**Explanation:**

Education acts as an instrument of social change by:

- Critiquing and questioning existing norms (A).
- Developing individuals' capabilities to lead change (C).
- Establishing standards to measure social progress (D).

Waiting for change is not an active role of education.

**Quick Tip**

Education equips individuals to analyze, critique, and guide societal transformations.

---

**11. Which of the following can be taken as a comprehensive definition of Culture?**

1. Set of shared values, beliefs, behaviours
2. Set of shared values, beliefs, material as well as non-material aspects, common symbols and meaning
3. Set of shared values, beliefs, attitudes, knowledge and skills which forms part of the common symbols, meanings and behaviours of a group of people.

4. Set of shared values, beliefs, social heritage of a group of people.

**Correct Answer:** 3. Set of shared values, beliefs, attitudes, knowledge and skills which forms part of the common symbols, meanings and behaviours of a group of people.

**Explanation:**

A comprehensive definition of culture incorporates material and non-material aspects, values, symbols, shared meanings, and behaviors that characterize a group's social structure and interactions.

**Quick Tip**

Culture includes knowledge, skills, symbols, and collective meaning, making it dynamic and complex.

---

**12. Choose the correct options on the principles of Idealism:**

1. Insistence on the maximum development of the individual body, mind, and spirit
2. Insistence on the preparation for real life
3. Principle of Self-Education
4. Principle of Utility

**Correct Answer:** 1. Insistence on the maximum development of the individual body, mind, and spirit

**Explanation:**

Idealism emphasizes holistic development of the individual, focusing on intellectual, physical, and spiritual growth as the cornerstone of education.

**Quick Tip**

Idealism prioritizes personal growth and ethical values over utilitarian and practical considerations.

**13. "By education, I mean an all-round development of the child and man - body, mind, and spirit." Who gave the above quote?**

1. Swami Vivekanand
2. Jean Rousseau
3. Rabindranath Tagore
4. Mahatma Gandhi

**Correct Answer:** 4. Mahatma Gandhi

**Explanation:**

Mahatma Gandhi believed in a holistic approach to education, integrating physical, mental, and spiritual dimensions for the overall development of individuals.

**Quick Tip**

Gandhian philosophy of education emphasizes self-reliance, ethics, and integration of manual work with academics.

---

**14. Match List I with List II:**

**List I (Schools of Thought):**

- (A). Naturalism
- (B). Idealism
- (C). Realism
- (D). Pragmatism

**List II (Thinkers):**

- (I). Bertrand Russell
- (II). Jean Jacques Rousseau
- (III). John Dewey

- (IV). Sri Aurobindo

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Correct Answer:** 2. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

**Explanation:**

- (A) Naturalism - Jean Jacques Rousseau.
- (B) Idealism - Sri Aurobindo.
- (C) Realism - Bertrand Russell.
- (D) Pragmatism - John Dewey.

#### Quick Tip

Each school of thought connects to its distinct educational goals, reflecting the underlying philosophy of its proponent.

---

**15. Arrange the following Commissions, Committees, and/or national flagship programs on universalization of elementary education in the chronological order:**

**Options:**

- (A). Right to Education
- (B). Kothari Commission
- (C). District Primary Education Program
- (D). Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (B), (C), (D), (A)
2. (A), (B), (C), (D)
3. (B), (A), (D), (C)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

**Correct Answer:** 1. (B), (C), (D), (A)

**Explanation:**

The chronological order is as follows:

1. (B) Kothari Commission (1964-66) laid the foundation for educational reforms.
2. (C) District Primary Education Program (1994) focused on primary education.
3. (D) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (2001) aimed at universalizing elementary education.
4. (A) Right to Education (2010) made education a fundamental right.

**Quick Tip**

Understanding the timeline of reforms helps contextualize the evolution of India's education policies.

---

**16. Psychology may be most satisfactorily defined as the Science of:**

1. Human Behaviour
2. Study of Soul
3. Study of Mind
4. Study of Heart

**Correct Answer:** 1. Human Behaviour

**Explanation:**

Psychology is best defined as the science of human behavior, which includes the study of actions, emotions, and cognitive processes.

**Quick Tip**

The definition of psychology has evolved from a focus on the soul and mind to empirical studies of behavior.

---

**17. Educational Psychology is the branch of Psychology which mainly deals with:**

1. Teaching and Learning
2. Value of Education
3. All Walks of Life
4. Natural Science

**Correct Answer:** 1. Teaching and Learning

**Explanation:**

Educational psychology focuses on understanding how people learn and how teachers can facilitate effective teaching and learning processes.

**Quick Tip**

Educational psychology bridges the gap between psychological principles and classroom practices.

---

**18. The domains of learning are classified into:**

1. Two types
2. Three types
3. Four types

4. Five types

**Correct Answer:** 2. Three types

**Explanation:**

The three domains of learning are:

- **Cognitive:** Related to knowledge and intellectual skills.
- **Affective:** Related to emotions, attitudes, and values.
- **Psychomotor:** Related to physical skills and motor abilities.

**Quick Tip**

These domains help in creating a holistic educational framework addressing intellect, emotions, and skills.

---

**19. Who has given the Theory of Trial and Error?**

1. E.L. Thorndike
2. J.B. Watson
3. Skinner
4. Gestalt

**Correct Answer:** 1. E.L. Thorndike

**Explanation:**

E.L. Thorndike proposed the theory of Trial and Error, demonstrating that learning occurs through repeated attempts to solve a problem until success is achieved.

**Quick Tip**

Thorndike's theory is foundational to behaviorism and emphasizes the role of practice and reinforcement.



**20. Operant Conditioning does not believe in:**

1. Stimulus Trigger
2. Response Trigger
3. Stimulus Response Trigger
4. Behaviour Modification

**Correct Answer:** 3. Stimulus Response Trigger

**Explanation:**

Operant Conditioning, developed by B.F. Skinner, focuses on behavior modification through reinforcement and punishment rather than the stimulus-response mechanism emphasized in classical conditioning.

**Quick Tip**

Operant conditioning emphasizes voluntary behaviors shaped by consequences rather than automatic responses.

---

**21. The word 'adolescence' comes from the Latin verb 'adolescere,' which means to:**

1. Cherish
2. Nurture
3. Grow
4. Nourish

**Correct Answer:** 3. Grow

**Explanation:**

The word "adolescence" is derived from the Latin verb "adolescere," meaning "to grow," symbolizing the transition from childhood to adulthood.

### Quick Tip

Adolescence is a critical period characterized by physical, emotional, and cognitive growth.

---

## 22. Who has called adolescence a period of great stress and strain, storm and strife?

1. Stanley Hall
2. Skinner
3. Thorndike
4. Bandura

**Correct Answer:** 1. Stanley Hall

### Explanation:

Stanley Hall described adolescence as a turbulent period, often referred to as the "storm and stress" phase, due to the significant emotional and psychological changes.

### Quick Tip

Stanley Hall is known as the father of adolescent psychology, emphasizing the challenges faced during this period.

---

## 23. Spearman's two-factor theory asserts that there are two types of factors working in one's intelligence, namely:

1. General and Specific Intelligence
2. Conative and Cognitive Intelligence
3. Single and Multiple Intelligence
4. Specific and Multiple Intelligence

**Correct Answer:** 1. General and Specific Intelligence

**Explanation:**

Spearman's two-factor theory divides intelligence into:

- **General Intelligence (G):** A universal ability applicable to all tasks.
- **Specific Intelligence (S):** Abilities unique to particular tasks.

**Quick Tip**

General intelligence (G) is the core factor influencing overall cognitive performance across diverse tasks.

---

**24. Guilford's theory lays down a model of intellect involving three interrelated basic parameters for explaining the:**

1. Structural composition of human intelligence
2. Structural composition of human body
3. Structural composition of heart
4. Structural composition of brain

**Correct Answer:** 1. Structural composition of human intelligence

**Explanation:**

Guilford's model of intellect, also known as the Structure of Intellect (SOI) model, involves three dimensions:

- **Operations:** The mental processes.
- **Contents:** The types of information.
- **Products:** The outcomes of mental operations.

**Quick Tip**

Guilford's SOI model explains intelligence as a combination of multiple factors rather than a single entity.

**25. Match List I with List II:**

**List I (Book/Theory proposed/Characteristic, etc.):**

- (A). Two-Factor Theory
- (B). Group Factor Theory
- (C). Sampling Theory
- (D). Hierarchical Theory

**List II (Author/Thinker/Name of Theory, etc.):**

- (I). G.H. Thomson
- (II). Spearman
- (III). Thurstone
- (IV). Vernon

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Correct Answer:** 1. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

**Explanation:**

- (A) Spearman proposed the Two-Factor Theory.
- (B) Thurstone developed the Group Factor Theory.
- (C) G.H. Thomson introduced the Sampling Theory.
- (D) Vernon explained the Hierarchical Theory.

### Quick Tip

Matching theories with their proponents provides clarity on the evolution of intelligence theories.

## 26. Match List I with List II:

### List I (Book/Theory proposed/Characteristic, etc.):

- (A). S.R. Theory of Learning
- (B). Classical Conditioning
- (C). Operant Conditioning Theory
- (D). Social Development Theory

### List II (Author/Thinker/Name of Theory, etc.):

- (I). Skinner
- (II). Vygotsky
- (III). Pavlov
- (IV). Thorndike

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Correct Answer:** 1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

### Explanation:

- (A) S.R. Theory of Learning - Thorndike

- (B) Classical Conditioning - Pavlov
- (C) Operant Conditioning Theory - Skinner
- (D) Social Development Theory - Vygotsky

#### Quick Tip

Each theory is associated with its proponent's specific contributions to learning and development.

---

### 27. Select the correct sequence for the stages of Infancy and Early Childhood:

#### Options:

- (A). Self-Assertion
- (B). Period of Make-Believe and Fantasy
- (C). Dependence
- (D). Rapid Growth and Development

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (D), (C), (A), (B)
3. (B), (A), (D), (C)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

**Correct Answer:** 2. (D), (C), (A), (B)

#### Explanation:

The correct sequence of stages in infancy and early childhood is:

1. Rapid Growth and Development (*D*)
2. Dependence (*C*)

3. Self-Assertion (*A*)

4. Period of Make-Believe and Fantasy (*B*)

#### Quick Tip

Infancy and early childhood progress through physical, emotional, and cognitive development stages.

---

### 28. Sequence the content parameters of Guilford Model of Intellect:

#### Options:

- (A). Semantic
- (B). Auditory
- (C). Symbolic
- (D). Visual

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)
2. (A), (C), (B), (D)
3. (D), (B), (C), (A)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

**Correct Answer:** 3. (D), (B), (C), (A)

#### Explanation:

The content parameters of Guilford's Model are sequenced as follows:

- Visual (*D*)
- Auditory (*B*)
- Symbolic (*C*)

- Semantic (A)

#### Quick Tip

Guilford's Model includes parameters for understanding different dimensions of human intelligence.

---

### 29. Which laws of learning were propounded by Thorndike?

#### Options:

- (A). Law of Readiness
- (B). Law of Effect
- (C). Law of Exercise
- (D). Law of Nature

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A), (B), and (C) only
2. (A), (C), and (D) only
3. (B), (C), and (D) only
4. (A), (B), and (D) only

**Correct Answer:** 1. (A), (B), and (C) only

#### Explanation:

Thorndike's laws of learning include:

- **Law of Readiness:** Learning occurs when a learner is mentally and physically prepared.
- **Law of Effect:** Responses with satisfying outcomes are more likely to be repeated.
- **Law of Exercise:** Repetition strengthens learning and connections.



### Quick Tip

Thorndike's laws emphasize the importance of readiness, reinforcement, and practice in learning.

### 30. Which are Maslow's Hierarchical Structure of Needs?

#### Options:

- (A). Psychological Needs
- (B). Safety Needs
- (C). Self-Actualization
- (D). Self-Realization

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A), (B), and (C) only
2. (A), (B), and (D) only
3. (C), (B), and (D) only
4. (C) and (B) only

**Correct Answer:** 1. (A), (B), and (C) only

#### Explanation:

Maslow's hierarchy includes:

- **Physiological Needs (A):** Basic survival needs.
- **Safety Needs (B):** Security and protection.
- **Self-Actualization (C):** Achieving one's full potential.

### Quick Tip

Maslow's hierarchy progresses from basic survival needs to the fulfillment of self-potential.

---

**31. Which among the following is the correct explanation of micro teaching?**

1. It is a teacher training technique in which a piece of lesson is taught to master a skill of teaching.
2. It is the process of evaluation of teaching on a broader level used by the practicing teachers.
3. It is a part of NCTE evaluation system of teachers.
4. It deals with the issue related to individual differences in a particular class.

**Correct Answer:** 1. It is a teacher training technique in which a piece of lesson is taught to master a skill of teaching.

**Explanation:**

Micro teaching is a scaled-down teaching technique used for teacher training, allowing trainees to focus on mastering specific teaching skills in a controlled environment.

**Quick Tip**

Micro teaching involves focused practice, feedback, and improvement on specific teaching skills.

---

**32. In which of the articles of the Indian constitution is the 'Right to Education' mentioned?**

1. Article-86
2. Article-21 A
3. Article-21 B
4. Article-22 A

**Correct Answer:** 2. Article-21 A

**Explanation:**

Article 21A of the Indian Constitution ensures the right to free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14 years as a fundamental right.

**Quick Tip**

Article 21A was added by the 86th Amendment Act in 2002 to promote universal access to education.

---

**33. Which among the following is not one of the Maxims of Teaching?**

1. Easy to Difficult
2. Concrete to Abstract
3. Known to Unknown
4. Complexity to Clarity

**Correct Answer:** 4. Complexity to Clarity

**Explanation:**

The maxims of teaching include:

- Moving from easy to difficult concepts.
- Transitioning from concrete to abstract ideas.
- Building on what is already known to explore the unknown.

”Complexity to Clarity” is not a recognized maxim.

**Quick Tip**

Maxims of teaching guide the effective presentation of content to ensure learner understanding.

---

**34. UEE stands for:**

1. Universalization of Elementary Education
2. Unified Elementary Education
3. Understanding Elementary Education
4. Universal Encyclopaedia of Education

**Correct Answer:** 1. Universalization of Elementary Education

**Explanation:**

UEE refers to the effort to provide free and compulsory elementary education to all children, a goal enshrined in the Indian Constitution and supported by programs like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

**Quick Tip**

UEE aims to eliminate barriers to education such as economic disparity, social discrimination, and gender inequality.

---

**35. Which article of the Indian Constitution mentions "All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice"?**

1. Article-36
2. Article-30
3. Articles-16 and 17
4. Article-32

**Correct Answer:** 2. Article-30

**Explanation:**

Article 30 of the Indian Constitution grants minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice to preserve and promote their unique culture and heritage.

#### Quick Tip

This article safeguards cultural diversity and promotes equality by protecting minority rights in education.

---

### 36. Modification of behaviour through experience is termed as:

1. Education
2. Training
3. Learning
4. Teaching

**Correct Answer:** 3. Learning

#### Explanation:

Learning is defined as a relatively permanent modification in behavior that occurs due to experience or practice.

#### Quick Tip

Learning involves acquiring new knowledge, skills, or attitudes through experience.

---

### 37. Psychoanalysis is popularized by which among the following?

1. Freud
2. Cattell
3. Skinner
4. Daniel Goleman

**Correct Answer:** 1. Freud

**Explanation:**

Sigmund Freud popularized psychoanalysis, which is a method of understanding and treating psychological disorders by exploring the unconscious mind.

**Quick Tip**

Freud's psychoanalysis focuses on the role of unconscious thoughts and childhood experiences in shaping behavior.

---

**38. Match List I with List II:****List I (Concept/Strategy):**

- (A). Micro Teaching
- (B). Role Play
- (C). Programmed Learning
- (D). Maxim of Teaching

**List II (Characteristics):**

- (I). Decide the part to act
- (II). Teacher preparation
- (III). Starts with concrete
- (IV). Principle of sequencing

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
2. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
3. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Correct Answer:** 1. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

**Explanation:**

- (A) Micro Teaching - Teacher preparation.
- (B) Role Play - Decide the part to act.
- (C) Programmed Learning - Principle of sequencing.
- (D) Maxim of Teaching - Starts with concrete.

**Quick Tip**

Matching the correct strategies with their characteristics is essential for effective teaching methods.

---

**39. Processes of Teaching:****Options:**

- (A). Planning and Fixing the Outcomes
- (B). Selecting the Learning Experiences
- (C). Evaluation of Learning
- (D). Selection of Content

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A), (D), (C), (B)
2. (A), (C), (B), (D)
3. (B), (A), (C), (D)
4. (A), (D), (B), (C)

**Correct Answer:** 4. (A), (D), (B), (C)

**Explanation:**

The correct sequence of teaching processes is:

1. Planning and Fixing the Outcomes (A).
2. Selection of Content (D).
3. Selecting the Learning Experiences (B).
4. Evaluation of Learning (C).

#### Quick Tip

Teaching processes must follow a systematic order for effective outcomes.

---

#### 40. What is the right sequence in the Hierarchy of Needs?

##### Options:

- (A). Self-Actualization Needs
- (B). Esteem Needs
- (C). Safety Needs
- (D). Love and Belongingness Needs

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (C), (D), (B), (A)
2. (D), (C), (B), (A)
3. (C), (D), (A), (B)
4. (D), (C), (A), (B)

**Correct Answer:** 1. (C), (D), (B), (A)

##### Explanation:

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs follows this sequence:

1. Safety Needs (C).
2. Love and Belongingness Needs (D).



3. Esteem Needs (*B*).
4. Self-Actualization Needs (*A*).

#### Quick Tip

Maslow's Hierarchy starts with basic survival needs and progresses toward self-actualization.

---

#### 41. Which among the following are correct?

- (A). Branching programming is developed by B.F. Skinner
- (B). Linear programming is also known as Skinnerian programming
- (C). Branching programme can be either forward or backward
- (D). Norman Crowder has introduced Branching programming

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

**Correct Answer:** 4. (B), (C) and (D) only

#### Explanation:

- Linear programming is associated with Skinner's work.
- Branching programming, introduced by Norman Crowder, allows forward and backward navigation.
- B.F. Skinner did not develop branching programming.

### Quick Tip

Branching programming provides flexibility in learning by adjusting to the learner's response.

#### 42. Which among the following are correct pairs?

- (A). Pleasure- Id
- (B). Reality- Ego
- (C). No control- Super Ego
- (D). Morality- Catharsis

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A) and (B) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

**Correct Answer:** 1. (A) and (B) only

#### Explanation:

- Pleasure is associated with the Id, which drives instinctual desires.
- Reality is associated with the Ego, which mediates between the Id and external reality.
- Super Ego is associated with morality, not "No control."
- Catharsis is unrelated to morality in this context.

### Quick Tip

Freud's psychoanalytic theory explains personality through the interplay of Id, Ego, and Super Ego.

**43. Match List I with List II:**

**List I (Article):**

- (A). Article-17
- (B). Article-30
- (C). Article-28
- (D). Article-45

**List II (Concerned Theme):**

- (I). Early Childhood Care and Education
- (II). Religious Education
- (III). Untouchability
- (IV). Education of Minorities

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
2. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
3. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

**Correct Answer:** 4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

**Explanation:**

- Article-17: Abolition of untouchability.
- Article-30: Rights of minorities to establish educational institutions.
- Article-28: Prohibits religious education in certain institutions.
- Article-45: Early Childhood Care and Education.

#### Quick Tip

Articles of the Constitution define rights and duties to ensure inclusivity and equality in education.

---

#### **44. There is a triangular relationship among Learning Outcomes, Learning Experiences, and:**

1. Teacher Efficiency
2. Students' Capacity
3. School Administration
4. Evaluation

**Correct Answer:** 4. Evaluation

#### **Explanation:**

Evaluation assesses the alignment between learning outcomes and learning experiences, ensuring the effectiveness of educational processes.

#### Quick Tip

Evaluation helps refine teaching strategies to achieve desired learning outcomes.

---

#### **45. Who among the following proposed the idea of the Hierarchy of Needs?**

1. E.L. Thorndike
2. I.P. Pavlov
3. Abraham Maslow
4. Howard Gardner

**Correct Answer:** 3. Abraham Maslow

**Explanation:**

Abraham Maslow proposed the Hierarchy of Needs, outlining five levels: physiological, safety, love/belonging, esteem, and self-actualization.

**Quick Tip**

Maslow's hierarchy emphasizes meeting basic needs before achieving higher levels of self-fulfillment.

---

**46. Choose the correct sequence of objectives associated with the affective domain of instructional objective:**

**Options:**

- (A). Organization
- (B). Valuing
- (C). Receiving
- (D). Responding

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (C), (D), (B), (A)
2. (A), (C), (B), (D)
3. (D), (A), (B), (C)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

**Correct Answer:** 1. (C), (D), (B), (A)

**Explanation:**

The affective domain's hierarchical structure is as follows:

- Receiving (C): Being open to stimuli.
- Responding (D): Actively engaging with stimuli.

- Valuing (*B*): Assigning worth to the stimuli.
- Organization (*A*): Structuring and integrating values.

#### Quick Tip

Affective domain emphasizes emotional and attitudinal learning objectives.

---

**47. Action verbs like "construct," "design," and "create" come under which objective of the cognitive domain?**

1. Analyzing
2. Evaluating
3. Creating
4. Application

**Correct Answer:** 3. Creating

**Explanation:**

In Bloom's taxonomy of the cognitive domain, creating involves generating new ideas, planning, and producing original work. Action verbs such as "construct," "design," and "create" align with this highest-level cognitive objective.

#### Quick Tip

"Creating" is at the top level of Bloom's taxonomy, reflecting the ability to synthesize and produce innovative outcomes.

---

**48. Why is testing of previous knowledge taken into consideration while developing a lesson plan?**

1. To test the knowledge of the students to identify the slow and fast learners.
2. To minimize the burden of the teacher.

3. To develop readiness among the learners to receive new knowledge.
4. To revise the previous lesson if there is a learning gap.

**Correct Answer:** 3. To develop readiness among the learners to receive new knowledge

**Explanation:**

Testing prior knowledge helps activate learners' cognitive readiness, linking new content to what they already know, ensuring smoother understanding and retention.

**Quick Tip**

Activating prior knowledge acts as a bridge to new learning, fostering meaningful connections.

---

**49. Which of the following is the first step of a lesson plan in mathematics under the constructivist approach?**

1. Engage
2. Explore
3. Elaborate
4. Explain

**Correct Answer:** 1. Engage

**Explanation:**

In the constructivist approach, "Engage" is the first step, designed to capture learners' interest, prompt curiosity, and connect prior knowledge with the new concept.

**Quick Tip**

The "Engage" phase encourages active participation and prepares learners for exploratory learning.

**50. Which principle of the play-way method helps in cultivating self-discipline among learners?**

1. Principle of natural instincts
2. Principle of creativity
3. Principle of fulfillment of desires
4. Principle of responsibility

**Correct Answer:** 4. Principle of responsibility

**Explanation:**

The principle of responsibility in the play-way method encourages learners to take ownership of their actions during play, fostering self-discipline and accountability.

**Quick Tip**

Play-way methods integrate learning with fun while developing essential life skills such as self-discipline and responsibility.

---

**51. Choose the correct statement regarding the project method of teaching:**

**Options:**

- (A). Project is a problematic act
- (B). Best project is carried out in a natural setting without any purpose
- (C). Project is conducted in social and natural situations
- (D). Project is an activity

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A), (C) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)



4. (B), (C) and (D) only

**Correct Answer:** 1. (A), (C) and (D) only

**Explanation:**

The project method emphasizes learning through active engagement in a problematic situation that is meaningful and conducted in social or natural settings. Purpose is central to projects, so option (B) is incorrect.

**Quick Tip**

The project method is student-centered, promoting problem-solving skills in real-life contexts.

---

**52. Choose the correct sequence of stages of the discovery method:**

**Options:**

- (A). Experimentation and observation
- (B). Problem solving
- (C). Identification of a problem
- (D). Evaluation

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (C), (B), (A), (D)
2. (C), (A), (B), (D)
3. (B), (A), (D), (C)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

**Correct Answer:** 2. (C), (A), (B), (D)

**Explanation:**

The discovery method involves:

1. Identifying a problem (*C*).
2. Conducting experimentation and observation (*A*).
3. Problem solving (*B*).
4. Evaluating the results (*D*).

#### Quick Tip

The discovery method promotes active exploration, critical thinking, and evaluation of findings.

---

### 53. How has ICT contributed the most in the teaching-learning process?

1. It assures lifelong learning.
2. It has increased the geographical boundaries for learning any concept.
3. It has vanished the role of the textbook.
4. It promotes flexible and dependent learning.

**Correct Answer:** 1. It assures lifelong learning.

#### Explanation:

ICT facilitates continuous learning beyond traditional classrooms, enabling access to information and resources anytime and anywhere.

#### Quick Tip

ICT integrates modern tools and resources to make education accessible and engaging.

---

### 54. Which of the following is NOT a step involved in the process of constructing an achievement test?

1. Identifying instructional objectives
2. Making the design

3. Preparing a blueprint
4. Item analysis

**Correct Answer:** 4. Item analysis

**Explanation:**

Item analysis is a step performed after constructing a test to evaluate the quality of test items, not during the construction process.

**Quick Tip**

Achievement tests are developed systematically to measure learners' attainment of instructional objectives.

---

**55. Match List I with List II:**

**List I (Test Items):**

- (A). Fill in the blanks
- (B). Choose the correct alternative
- (C). Critically analyze one novel of Premchand
- (D). Give five ways of saving energy at home

**List II (Type):**

- (I). Restricted response type item
- (II). Extended response type item
- (III). Selection type item
- (IV). Supply type item

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
2. (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

3. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Correct Answer:** 1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

**Explanation:**

- Fill in the blanks - Supply type item (*IV*).
- Choose the correct alternative - Selection type item (*III*).
- Critically analyze one novel of Premchand - Extended response type item (*II*).
- Give five ways of saving energy at home - Restricted response type item (*I*).

**Quick Tip**

Different types of test items are used to evaluate a range of skills and abilities in learners.

---

**55. Which of the following statements are correct regarding a diagnostic test?**

**Options:**

- (A). It is a test designed to assess the learning of the students.
- (B). It covers a wide content area.
- (C). It focuses on specific difficult content areas.
- (D). It is mostly qualitative in nature.

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (B) and (D) only
2. (A) and (B) only
3. (C) and (D) only
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

**Correct Answer:** 3. (C) and (D) only

**Explanation:**

Diagnostic tests:

- Focus on identifying specific areas of difficulty (*C*).
- Are typically qualitative to analyze errors and underlying causes (*D*).
- Do not cover broad content areas but rather target specific learning gaps.

**Quick Tip**

Diagnostic tests aim to understand why learners face difficulties in specific areas and provide targeted interventions.

---

**56. Following are the marks obtained (out of 10) by the students in a test: 8, 9, 3, 2, 3. Determine the range of the above data.**

1. 5
2. 3
3. 9
4. 7

**Correct Answer:** 4. 7

**Explanation:**

The range of a dataset is the difference between the maximum and minimum values:

$$\text{Range} = \text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value}$$

In this case:

$$\text{Range} = 9 - 2 = 7$$

**Quick Tip**

The range is a measure of dispersion, showing the spread of data values.

**57. Which measure is not affected by extreme values in the distribution?**

1. Mean
2. Median
3. Mode
4. Range

**Correct Answer:** 2. Median and 3. Mode

**Explanation:**

- The **median** is a positional measure and remains unaffected by extreme values.
- The **mode**, being the most frequent value, is also unaffected by outliers.
- The **mean** and **range** are sensitive to extreme values.

**Quick Tip**

When dealing with outliers, the median and mode provide a better sense of central tendency than the mean.

---

**58. Which of the following is a characteristic of a Normal Probability Curve (NPC)?**

1. The Normal Curve is asymmetrical
2. The Normal Curve is bimodal
3. The Normal Curve is bilateral
4. The maximum ordinates occur on both ends

**Correct Answer:** 3. The Normal Curve is bilateral

**Explanation:**

The characteristics of a Normal Probability Curve (NPC) include:

- Symmetry: It is symmetric about its mean.

- Bilaterality: The two tails extend infinitely without touching the baseline.
- Unimodality: It has a single peak at the mean.

#### Quick Tip

The Normal Curve represents a theoretical distribution of scores, where the mean, median, and mode coincide.

### 59. Match List I with List II:

#### List I (Different Forms of Instruction through Computers):

- (A). Computer-Assisted Instruction (CAI)
- (B). Computer-Managed Instruction (CMI)
- (C). Computer-Enriched Instruction (CEI)
- (D). Computer-Based Instruction (CBI)

#### List II (Explanation):

- (I). Use of computers by the school staff to organize learner data and make instructional decisions
- (II). A learning activity in which computers execute programs developed by the learners
- (III). Uses the computer to present instructional information
- (IV). Presents instructional information and requires interaction from learners

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
2. (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
3. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

**Correct Answer:** 2. (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)

**Explanation:**

- Computer-Assisted Instruction (CAI): Presents instructional information and requires interaction from learners (*IV*).
- Computer-Managed Instruction (CMI): Organizes learner data and aids instructional decisions (*I*).
- Computer-Enriched Instruction (CEI): Computers execute programs developed by learners (*II*).
- Computer-Based Instruction (CBI): Uses the computer to present instructional information (*III*).

**Quick Tip**

Computer-based instructional methods enhance interactivity, efficiency, and personalized learning experiences.