EDUCATION – II

(PHILOSOPHICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

UNIT I

1.What is the dynamic side of ‘philosophy’?

 a) Psychology

 b) Sociology

 c) Logic

 d) Education

2. Literary the term ‘philosophy’ means

 a) criticism

 b) love of books

 c) love of wisdom

 d) a particular method

3. The word ‘ philosophy is derived from

 a) Latin

 b) Greek

 c) German

 d) Hebrew

4. The different aspects of education is determined by

 a) science

 b) philosophy

 c) sociology

 d) technology

5. The word ‘philosophy is derived from two Greek words ‘philos’ and ‘sophia’ meaning

 a) love of books

 b) love of knowledge

 c) love of wisdom

 d) love of learning

6. Philosophy of education is a field of

 a) applied philosophy

 b) pure philosophy

 c) natural philosophy

 d) mere philosophy

7. Aims of philosophy are determined by the prevailing

 a) sociology of life

 b) philosophy of life

 c) economics of a country

 d) politics of a country

8. Every philosopher formulates his own method of teaching according to his own

 a) psychology

 b) sociology

 c) philosophy

 d) anthropology

9. All great philosophers reflected their philosophies in their

 a) methods of teaching

 b) types of curriculum

 c) standard of education

 d) educational schemes

10. Who said, “Philosophy and education are like the two sides of the same coin”?

 a) James Ross

 b) Plato

 c) sir John Adams

 d) John Dewey

11. The goals of education depend upon the philosophy that prevails in a

 a) politics

 b) economics

 c) society

 d) group

12. The great philosophers of all time have also been great

 a) educators

 b) sociologists

 c) politicians

 d) psychologists

13. The branch of philosophy which deals with the problems of Reality is called

 a) Epistemology

 b) Metaphysics

 c) Axiology

 d) Sociology

14. The branch of philosophy which deals with the problems of value is

 a) Metaphysics

 b) Axiology

 c) Epistemology

 d) sociology

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

 a) Epistemology

 b) Axiology

 c) Metaphysics

 d) Sociology

16. A philosopher is a constant seeker after

 a) value

 b) knowledge

 c) reality

 d) truth

 17. Who wrote the book ‘Emile’ ?

 a) Rousseau

 b) Comenius

 c) John Locke

 d) Plato

18. Who wrote the book ‘Didactica Magna’ ?

 a) Rousseau

 b) Plato

 c) John Dewey

 d) Comenius

19. Who wrote the book The ‘Republic’?

 a) John Dewey

 b) John Locke

 c) Plato

 d) Rousseau

20, who wrote the book ‘Thoughts Concerning Education’ ?

 a)John Dewey

 b) Rousseau

 c) Comenius

 d) John Locke

21. Who wrote the book ‘Democracy and Education’?

 a) John Dewey

 b) Rousseau

 c) Rabindranath Tagore

 d) Plato

22) To propagate his educational scheme, Rabindranath Tagore established his

 a) Academy

 b) Lyceum

 c) Shantiniketan

 d) Wardha Ashram

23. To propagate his educational scheme, Gandhi established his

 a) Lyceum

 b) Wardha Ashram

 c)Shantiniketan

 d) Chicago Experimental School

24. Who said, “ Education will never attain complete clearness without philosophy”?

 a) Sir John Adams

 b) Fichte

 c) John Dewey

 d) James Ross

25. Who said “Education is the dynamic side of philosophy”?

 a) James Ross

 b) Plato

 c) John Dewey

 d) Sir John Adams

26. Who said “Philosophy and education are like the two sides of the same coin”?

 a) Comenius

 b) James Ross

 c) John Dewey

 d) John Locke

27. If philosophy is the contemplative side, what would be the active side?

 a) Sociology

 b) Psychology

 c) Education

 d) Psychology

28. 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 truth.

 d) It is a totality of man’s creative ideas.

29. 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 aspects of education.

 d) Different ways of teaching –learning.

30. All great educators are also great

 a) politicians

 b) philosophers

 c) idealists

 d) psychologists

31. The word ‘philosophy’ refers to

 a) a certain way of thinking

 b) a certain way of believing

 c) a certain way of solving a problem.

 d) a certain way of education.

32. Philosophy arrives out of an attempt to arrive

 a)at the solution of teaching-learning.

 b) at the solution of life.

 c) at the solution of education.

 d) at the solution of a problem.

33. The choice of studies to be included in a curriculum has to depend on a/an

 a) psychological approach.

 b) sociological approach.

 c) philosophical approach.

 id) educational approach.

34. Any educational problem which requires philosophical scrutiny is a subject matter of

 a) educational sociology.

 b) educational psychology.

 c) educational philosophy.

 d) educational research.

35.Plato’s “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is now considered to be the finest of the treatises ever written on education.

 a) Didactica Magna

 b) Emile

 c) Democracy and Education

 d) Republic

36. When a philosopher wishes to spread his philosophy, he formulates

 a) a scheme of education based on his sociology

 b) a scheme of education based on his philosophy.

 c)a scheme of education based on his psychology.

 d) a scheme of education based on his methods of teaching.

37. “Knowledge of the true nature of different things is philosophy.” Who said this?

 a) Fichte

 b) Hegel

 c) Rousseau

 d) Plato

38. Philosophy does not solve an immediate problem, but attempts to find

 a) the deeper causes of problems.

 b) the deeper effects of problems.

 c) the deeper meanings of problems.

 d) the deeper solutions of problems.

39. The major problems and areas of philosophy are

 a)Reality, knowledge, truth and existence.

 b) Reality, knowledge, truth and value.

 c) Reality, knowledge, truth and thoughts.

 d) Reality, knowledge, truth and wisdom.

40. What tells us how to live not only in the material sense, but also in the spiritual sense?

 a) Philosophy

 b) Epistemology

 c) Sociology

 d) Axiology

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MCQ Key answers for Unit 1

1.d 2.c 3.b 4.b 5.c 6.a 7.b 8.c 9.d 10.a

11.c 12.a 13.b 14.b 15.a 16.d 17.a 18.d 19.c 20.d

21.a 22.c 23.b 24.b 25.d 26.b 27.c 28.d 29.c 30.b

31.a 32.d 33.c 34.c 35.d 36.b 37.d 38.c 39.b 40.a

Unit 2:

1. One of the aims of education according to Idealism is
2. Self- expression
3. Complete knowledge of the nature and the inner workings of the universe.
4. Exaltation of human personality
5. Harmonious development of an individual.
6. The method of teaching suggested by Idealism is
7. Questions and answer method
8. Experimentation method
9. Self-government and self-effort
10. Project method
11. A philosopher who idolises ‘mind and self’ is a/an
12. Idealist
13. Pragmatist
14. Naturalist
15. Realist
16. Which school of philosophy emphasizes the realization of Truth, Beauty and Goodness as the aim of education?
17. Naturalism
18. Pragmatism
19. Idealism
20. Naturalism
21. Religious education is strongly advocated by
22. Pragmatism
23. Naturalism
24. Realism
25. Idealism
26. According to which school of philosophy is classroom a place for self-realization?
27. Pragmatism
28. Realism
29. Naturalism
30. Idealism
31. As propounded by Idealists , the spiritual ideals which man should aspire and strive for are
32. Truth, reality and value
33. Truth, goodness and beauty
34. Mind, self and personality
35. Self-realization and spiritual-realization
36. Which school of philosophy idolises the Mind beyond everything?
37. Pragmatism
38. Naturalism
39. Idealism
40. Realism
41. One of the fundamental principles of Idealism philosophy is
42. Values are created in terms of specific needs.
43. Things and objects exist independently.
44. God is the source of all knowledge.
45. The reality of change over performance.
46. Which school of philosophy strongly advocated Religious education?
47. Pragmatism
48. Idealism
49. Realism
50. Naturalism
51. Who among the following has propounded Idealism in education?
52. Plato
53. Dewey
54. Froebel
55. Rousseau
56. Who among the following propounded Naturalism in education?
57. John Dewey
58. Rousseau
59. Plato
60. Aristotle
61. One of the main aims of Naturalism is
62. Exaltation of human personality
63. Development of training of senses
64. Activity and experience
65. Education according to nature
66. Who introduced Kindergarten?
67. Rousseau
68. Dewey
69. Froebel
70. Plato
71. Vishwa Bharti was founded by
72. Tagore
73. Gandhi
74. Vivekananda
75. Nehru
76. Play-way method of teaching has been emphasized in the scheme of education by
77. Naturalism
78. Pragmatism
79. Idealism
80. Realism
81. Which school of philosophy advocates Self-government and self-effort method of teaching?
82. Idealism
83. Pragmatism
84. Realism
85. Naturalism
86. Which school of philosophy held the view “ God makes all thing good, man meddles with them and they become evil”?
87. Idealism
88. Realism
89. Naturalism
90. Pragmatism
91. Which form of naturalism says that matter is everything?
92. Physical naturalism
93. Mechanical naturalism
94. Biological naturalism
95. Social naturalism
96. “Back to nature” is the slogan of which school of philosophy?
97. Idealism
98. Realism
99. Pragmatism
100. Naturalism
101. Which is the most widely accepted method of education according to Naturalism?
102. Learning by doing
103. Lecturing by the teacher
104. Leaving the child free to learn
105. Heuristic method.
106. One who emphasizes reality, matter and the physical world is
107. An idealist
108. A pragmatist
109. A realist
110. A naturalist
111. Which school of philosophy advocates that education should be vocational in character?
112. Pragmatism
113. Realism
114. Idealism
115. Naturalism
116. Which school of philosophy gives high priority to subjects like science and mathematics?
117. Realism
118. Idealism
119. Pragmatism
120. Naturalism
121. One of the aims of education according to Realism is
122. Development of creative and inventive process.
123. Redirection and sublimation of instincts.
124. Complete knowledge of the nature and the inner workings of the universe.
125. The aim of education id more education.
126. Which school of philosophy believes that all knowledge come through the senses?
127. Idealism
128. Realism
129. Pragmatism
130. naturalism
131. Which form of Realism has more importance in the field of philosophy and science than in education?
132. Neo-realism
133. Sense-realism
134. Social-realism
135. Humanistic-realism.
136. The fundamental principle of Realism is
137. Nature is the ultimate reality.
138. No ultimate or absolute values.
139. Spirit and mind constitute reality.
140. Things and objects exist independently.
141. Which, among the following is the principle of Reality?
142. The real world
143. Senses are the gateway of knowledge.
144. Opposition of idealism
145. Man is supreme matter
146. Who among the following is an exponent of Realism?
147. Rousseau
148. Montessori
149. Bertrand Russell
150. Tagore
151. Who is generally recognised as the father of Realism philosophy?
152. Plato
153. John Locke
154. Russell
155. Aristotle
156. According to Pragmatism, the child learns more from
157. His own experiences and activities
158. Self- reflection and meditation
159. Instruction by the teacher
160. Self-reflection only
161. Which school of philosophy advocates Project method of teaching?
162. Realism
163. Pragmatism
164. Idealism
165. Naturalism
166. Gandhi’s Scheme of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an expression of his philosophy to make education self-supporting.
167. Child-centred education
168. Craft-centred education
169. Non-violence
170. Basic education.
171. Gandhi’s scheme of Basic education was an expression of his philosophy to make education
172. Craft-centred
173. Experienced-centred
174. Self-supporting
175. Self-learning
176. What method of teaching is advocated by Pragmatism?
177. Psychological method
178. Provision of real-life situation
179. Imitation
180. Learning by doing
181. Education, according to Pragmatism is
182. Wholly pupil-oriented
183. Wholly society-oriented
184. Wholly purposive
185. Wholly interdisciplinary
186. Which school of philosophy believes in practical and utilitarian philosophy?
187. Idealism
188. Pragmatism
189. Naturalism
190. Realism
191. The term “Progressive education” is related to
192. Realism
193. Pragmatism
194. Naturalism
195. Idealism
196. Project method of teaching is an outstanding contribution of
197. Realism
198. Naturalism
199. Pragmatism
200. Idealism

**UNIT 2 : Key-answers for MCQ**

1.**c** 2.**a** 3.**a** 4.**c** 5.d 6.d 7.b 8.c 9.c 10.b

11.a 12.b 13.d 14.c 15.a 16.a 17.d 18.c 19.b 20.d

21.a 22.d 23.b 24.a 25.c 26.b 27.a 28.d 29.b 30.c

31.d 32.a 33.b 34.d 35.c 36.d 37.c 38.b 39.b 40.c

Unit III: Introduction to educational sociology:

1. The word ‘sociology’ is made up of two words. These are:
2. Societus and Logy
3. Societia ans Logistia
4. Societus and Logos
5. Socia and Logos
6. The word sociology is derived from
7. Latin and greek
8. Greek and German
9. English and Latin
10. German and Latin
11. The meaning of sociology is
12. Knowledge of society
13. Science of society
14. Development of society
15. Understanding of society
16. Society emerges out of
17. Community’s existence
18. Men’s existence
19. Problem’s existence
20. World’s existence
21. Society embellishes the network of
22. Human relationships
23. Social relationships
24. Inter connections
25. Individual differences
26. Sociology was once treated as
27. Scientific philosophy
28. Historical philosophy
29. Social philosophy
30. Educational philosophy
31. Sociology emerged as an independent Social science in
32. 16th Century
33. 17th Century
34. 18th Century
35. 19th Century
36. Who is traditionally considered to be the father of sociology?
37. Auguste Comte
38. John Dewey
39. Marshal Jones
40. Kingsley Davis
41. In which year was the term sociology first coined?
42. 1836
43. 1837
44. 1838
45. 1839
46. With whose contribution did the word Sociology become permanent?
47. Ogburn
48. Franklin Henry Giddings
49. Herbert Spencer
50. Harry M. Johnson
51. Sociology studies
52. Man’s behaviour in groups
53. Man’s behaviour at home
54. Man’s behaviour within his immediate surroundings
55. Man’s behaviour in isolation
56. The subject matter of sociology is
57. Social relationships
58. individual development
59. agricultural products
60. Growth of educational institutions
61. The scope of sociology is very
62. Narrow
63. Shallow
64. Wide
65. Limited
66. Education and sociology are
67. Two opposite disciplines
68. One and the same
69. Interdependent disciplines
70. Simply two more subjects of study
71. Education preserves the social and cultural heritage which is owned by
72. History
73. Psychology
74. Politics
75. Sociology
76. What brings about reforms and changes in the field of sociology?
77. Education
78. Politics
79. History
80. Psychology
81. Who is considered to be the father of educational sociology?
82. Herbert Spencer
83. Ottoway
84. Rousseau
85. George Payne
86. What is the key problem of educational sociology?
87. Population explosion
88. Poverty
89. Social interaction
90. Illiteracy
91. Application of principle of sociology to education is called
92. Social science of education
93. Social foundation of education
94. Social education
95. Educational sociology
96. The teacher-pupil relationship comes under the study of
97. Sociology
98. Educational sociology
99. Education
100. Political science
101. Educational sociology deals with which aspect of education?
102. Social
103. Political
104. economic
105. psychological
106. The scope of educational sociology includes the study of each and every type of
107. Individual development
108. Economic growth
109. Social relationship
110. Human psychology
111. Education, in its concept and functions is
112. Political
113. Social
114. Economic
115. Psychological
116. Everyone, who is to be educated has to be socialised in conformity with his
117. cultural needs
118. Educational needs
119. Sociological needs
120. Socio-cultural needs
121. “Effect of social life upon individuals and schools” is the study of
122. Educational psychology
123. Sociology
124. Educational sociology
125. Psychology
126. “The place of teacher in a society” is the study of
127. Educational psychology
128. Sociology
129. Educational sociology
130. Psychology
131. “Evaluation of social media as a medium of social progress” is the study of
132. Educational psychology
133. Sociology
134. Educational sociology
135. Psychology
136. What do sociological researches provide for education?
137. Technology
138. Guidelines
139. Opinions
140. Nothing relevant
141. The study of society is nothing but study of
142. People
143. Laws
144. Conventions
145. Mores
146. Individual and society are considered as
147. Interdependent
148. Contradictory
149. Supplementary
150. Complementary
151. Human nature develops in man as a
152. member of a religion
153. Citizen of a state
154. Member of an organization
155. Member of a society
156. One of the important ways of socializing individuals is through
157. discipline
158. Religion
159. Education
160. Caste
161. Sociological approach to education is needed because of
162. Social change
163. Population explosion
164. Illiteracy
165. Ignorance
166. What must a teacher know in order to teach the students of various backgrounds effectively?
167. Their academic performance
168. Their interests
169. Their society
170. Their talents
171. In order to meet the individual needs of students, the curriculum should be
172. Rigid
173. Flexible
174. Stagnant
175. Traditional
176. Education is one of the important aspects of any
177. Society
178. Politics
179. Religion
180. Caste
181. The ever cherishing social values are those attained through
182. Cultural programmes
183. Battle
184. Education
185. Government
186. Who defined sociology as “ The science of social phenomena subject to natural and invariable laws, the discovery of which is the object of investigation”?
187. Kingsley Davis
188. Auguste Comte
189. Emile Durkheim
190. Small
191. Sociology emerged in
192. America
193. Europe
194. Asia
195. Africa
196. Educational sociology centers upon the study of social institutions and their role in
197. Education
198. Politics
199. Society
200. Philosophy

Answer key: Unit 3 MCQ:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SL. No. | Ans | Sl.No. | Ans | Sl.No. | Ans | Sl.No. | Ans |
| 1 | C | 11 | A | 21 | A | 31 | D |
| 2 | A | 12 | A | 22 | C | 32 | C |
| 3 | B | 13 | C | 23 | B | 33 | A |
| 4 | B | 14 | C | 24 | D | 34 | C |
| 5 | B | 15 | D | 25 | C | 35 | B |
| 6 | C | 16 | A | 26 | C | 36 | A |
| 7 | D | 17 | D | 27 | C | 37 | C |
| 8 | A | 18 | C | 28 | B | 38 | B |
| 9 | D | 19 | D | 29 | A | 39 | B |
| 10 | c | 20 | b | 30 | A | 40 | A |

Unit IV: Education and Change

1. Social change refers to the changes that take place in a
2. Society
3. Family
4. Classroom
5. Neighbourhood
6. One of the chief causes of social change is
7. Media
8. Mobility of people
9. Government influence
10. Culture
11. What is considered to be the most prominent factor of social change?
12. Environmental
13. Psychological
14. Educational
15. Biological
16. Education brings about social change by changing man’s
17. Fashion
18. Location
19. Occupation
20. Attitude
21. Mass education has fostered the sense and the feeling of
22. Rivalry
23. Equality
24. Pride
25. Discrimination
26. The mass media that come in the printed form is called
27. The press
28. Radio
29. Television
30. Satellite
31. Which one of the following is the largest computer network?
32. Satellite
33. Compact disc
34. Internet
35. Google
36. Which among the following best describes the meaning of culture?
37. The characteristics and products of the learned behaviour of a group of people
38. The feelings of the people of a group
39. The inter-relationships of the people of a group
40. The mutual understandings of the people of a group
41. Culture is
42. Static
43. Immobile
44. Dynamic
45. Rigid
46. Buildings, roads, bridges are examples of
47. Non-material culture
48. Technological culture
49. Industrial culture
50. Material culture
51. One of the main causes of cultural lag is
52. Population explosiion
53. Political power
54. Technological advancement
55. Natural calamities
56. Which of the following moves faster than the others?
57. Material culture
58. Non-material culture
59. Technological culture
60. Intellectual culture
61. To which type of culture belong attitudes, religious beliefs, moral beliefs and etiquettes?
62. Material culture
63. Intellectual culture
64. Non material culture
65. Industrial culture
66. What is most important to bridge the cultural lag?
67. Technology
68. Government
69. NGOs
70. Education
71. Which of the following is most effective in bringing about cultural change?
72. Discipline
73. Cultural functions
74. Education
75. Mass media
76. Cultural change is
77. A characteristic of a developing country
78. Restricted to third world countries
79. Universal phenomenon
80. Restricted to primitive societies
81. The term ‘Primary group’ was first introduced by
82. C. H. Cooley
83. John Dewey
84. Pestalozzi
85. Karl Marx
86. In which year was ‘Primary Group’ first coined?
87. 1907
88. 1908
89. 1909
90. 1910
91. What is the name of the book written by C. H. Cooley?
92. Historical organisation
93. Social organisation
94. Political organisation
95. Cultural organisation
96. C. H. Cooley was a/an
97. British psychologist
98. Australian psychologist
99. American psychologist
100. German psychologist
101. ‘Face to face’ relationship is a characteristic of
102. Family
103. Political party
104. City
105. Nation
106. ‘We’ feeling is observed in a
107. Family
108. Political party
109. City
110. Nation
111. Which among the following is the most appropriate example of a primary group?
112. Large size
113. Temporary
114. Formality
115. Permanency
116. What is considered to be the chief moulder of human personality?
117. The environment
118. The school
119. The family
120. The state
121. An individual finds his nearest and dearest companion in the
122. Primary group
123. Secondary group
124. Tertiary group
125. Voluntary group
126. Democratic spirit is developed in
127. Primary group
128. Secondary group
129. Tertiary group
130. Reference group
131. A group that is large in size is called
132. Primary group
133. Secondary group
134. Formal group
135. In- group
136. Nation is an example of
137. Primary group
138. Secondary group
139. Formal group
140. In- group
141. A group where human contacts become superficial and undefined is called
142. Primary group
143. Secondary group
144. Formal group
145. In- group
146. Whose definition is “The groups which provide experience lacking in intimacy are called secondary groups”?
147. Ogburn and Nimkoff
148. Kimball Young and Raymond W. Mack
149. Morris Ginsberg
150. Best and Kahn
151. One of the characteristics of a secondary group is
152. Physical proximity
153. Intimacy
154. Large in size
155. Compulsory membership
156. Who has given the classification of group as primary and secondary?
157. Durkheim
158. Maciver
159. Gillian
160. Cooley
161. In secondary groups, we find
162. Face to face contact
163. Intimate relations
164. Formal relations
165. Physical proximity
166. There is diversity of ends in
167. In-group
168. Out-group
169. Primary group
170. Secondary group
171. Secondary groups organise themselves and grow through
172. Education
173. Society
174. Government
175. Discipline
176. There is a chance to express talents in
177. Primary group
178. Secondary group
179. Reference group
180. Voluntary group
181. Which group acts as an agent of social control?
182. Primary group
183. Secondary group
184. Reference group
185. Tertiary group
186. Which of the following statements is not true about the members of a group?
187. They are aware of shared memberships
188. They are a casual collection of people
189. They are involved in close interaction
190. They have distinct relations with one another
191. Which of the following characteristics is essential in a primary group?
192. Its members must be of the same age
193. It should have a large membership
194. Its members must have a high rate of interaction with one another
195. Its membership must be limited to one sex
196. What type of education does the family impart to the child?
197. Informal
198. Formal
199. Deliberate
200. Non formal

Answer Key MCQ Unit 4: Education and change

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl.No. | Ans | Sl.No. | Ans | Sl.No. | Ans | Sl.no. | Ans |
| 1 | A | 11 | C | 21 | A | 31 | C |
| 2 | B | 12 | A | 22 | A | 32 | B |
| 3 | C | 13 | C | 23 | D | 33 | C |
| 4 | D | 14 | D | 24 | C | 34 | D |
| 5 | B | 15 | C | 25 | A | 35 | A |
| 6 | A | 16 | C | 26 | A | 36 | B |
| 7 | C | 17 | A | 27 | B | 37 | A |
| 8 | A | 18 | C | 28 | B | 38 | B |
| 9 | C | 19 | B | 29 | B | 39 | C |
| 10 | D | 20 | C | 30 | A | 40 | A |

Unit 5: Current social problems relating to education in India

1. “The state to direct its policy towards securing for men and women equally and the right to an adequate livelihood” is found in which article of the Indian constitution?
2. 39 A
3. 15 (i)
4. 45
5. 51 (a) (c)
6. “Democracy only provides that all men should have equal opportunities for the development of their unequal talents”. This was pointed out by
7. Gandhi
8. Piaget
9. Radhakrishnan
10. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
11. What kind of society should be established for developing equality of educational opportunities?
12. Elitist
13. Egalitarian
14. Undemocratic
15. Industrial
16. In which article of the Indian constitution is found Equality of opportunity in employment?
17. 19
18. 39
19. 51
20. 16
21. Which of the following is not given the same encouragement as boys education?
22. Non formal education
23. Girls education
24. Adult education
25. Informal education
26. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for inequality of educational opportunities?
27. Poverty
28. Modernisation
29. Ignorance
30. Migration
31. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for inequality of educational opportunities?
32. Non existence of educational institutions
33. Modernisation
34. Ignorance
35. Migration
36. Treating all the equals unequally is
37. Horizontal equality
38. Diagonal equality
39. Vertical equality
40. Transverse equality
41. One of the schemes adopted for equalization of educational opportunities in India is providing
42. Counselling
43. Free computer set
44. Employment for parents
45. Scholarships
46. One of the schemes adopted for equalization of educational opportunities in India is providing
47. Counselling
48. Free computer set
49. Employment for parents
50. Free textbooks and writing materials
51. What percentage of the Indian population do the backward classes constitute approximately in India?
52. More than 30%
53. More than 40 %
54. More than 50%
55. More than 60%
56. In which year was the report on backward classes given?
57. 1955
58. 1956
59. 1957
60. 1958
61. Those who suffer from the stigma of untouchability are classified as
62. Scheduled caste
63. Scheduled tribe
64. Denotified tribes
65. Ex criminal tribes
66. Those who are not yet sufficiently assimilated into the mainstream of national life are classified as
67. Scheduled caste
68. Scheduled tribe
69. Denotified tribes
70. Ex criminal tribes
71. Those tribes who have been forced to commit crime are classified as
72. Scheduled caste
73. Scheduled tribe
74. Denotified tribes
75. Labourers
76. Membership to the backward classes is determined by
77. Marriage
78. Region
79. Language
80. Birth
81. Which board/body gave recommendations for improving the educational status of the backward classes?
82. CABE
83. UGC
84. NCERT
85. DIET
86. Which among the following is provided for the backward classes for educational benefit by the central government?
87. Free internet facility
88. Post matric scholarship
89. Plot of land
90. Employment
91. Which of the following recommended measures to improve educational status of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes?
92. National Policy on Education 1985
93. National Education Commission 1986
94. National Education Commission 1987
95. National Education Commission 1988
96. One of the recommendations of NPE 1986 for improving educational status of SCs and STs is
97. Providing free computer sets
98. Introducing foreign languages
99. Appointing teachers from the category of STs and SCs
100. Hindi as medium of instruction
101. “Ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate, compute and use printed and written materials associated with varying contexts.” Who gave this definition?
102. UNICEF
103. NCERT
104. WHO
105. UNESCO
106. What is literacy according to national Literacy Mission?
107. Acquiring the skills of reading, writing and arithmetic and the ability to apply them to one’s day-to-day life.
108. Acquiring the skills of reading, writing and arithmetic and the ability to apply them to examinations.
109. Acquiring the skills of reading, writing and arithmetic and the ability to apply them to the future.
110. Acquiring the skills of reading, writing and arithmetic and the ability to apply them to teaching.
111. The denominator in counting the literacy percentage of an area at a particular time in the Indian census since 1991 is
112. Aged 5 years or more
113. Aged 6 years or more
114. Aged 7 years or more
115. Aged 8 years or more
116. What is the indicator of the level of socio economic development of a society?
117. Literacy rate
118. Per capita income
119. Employment pattern
120. Population
121. Illiteracy is associated with
122. Individual development
123. Poverty
124. Humility
125. Knowledge
126. The relation between female literacy and life expectancy is
127. Neutral
128. Negative
129. Positive
130. Indistinct
131. Female education is
132. A waste
133. Essential
134. Not necessary
135. Sufficiently provided
136. “Purdah” system is prevalent among
137. Christian women
138. Hindu women
139. Jewish women
140. Muslim women
141. According to Hunter Commission (1882), the ratio of girls to every hundred boys in primary schools was
142. Six
143. Seven
144. Eight
145. Nine
146. When was the first Women college established?
147. 1901
148. 1902
149. 1903
150. 1904
151. Where was the first Women’s college established?
152. Bangalore
153. Lucknow
154. Vishakapatnam
155. Ahmedabad
156. When was the first Women’s university established?
157. 1913
158. 1914
159. 1915
160. 1916
161. In which article of the Indian constitution is provided “Equal pay for equal work’?
162. 14
163. 15 (3)
164. 39(d)
165. 45
166. National Commission for women education was set up in
167. 1938
168. 1948
169. 1958
170. 1968
171. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was launched in the year
172. 1970
173. 1980
174. 1990
175. 2000
176. Freedom is defined as the absence of
177. Constraint
178. Liberty
179. Independence
180. Autonomy
181. Who is in favour of “freedom first, freedom second and freedom last”?
182. Froebel
183. Mahatma Gandhi
184. John Dewey
185. Maria Montessori
186. What is considered to be the source of all first hand knowledge of children?
187. Textbook
188. Curiosity
189. Parents
190. Neighbourhood
191. From which word is the term ‘discipline’ derived from?
192. Greek
193. English
194. Latin
195. German
196. Discipline which is founded on fear is called
197. Negative discipline
198. Imposed discipline
199. Positive discipline
200. Forced discipline

Answer Key MCQ Uit 5:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl.No. | Ans | Sl.No. | Ans | Sl.No. | Ans | Sl.no. | Ans |
| 1 | A | 11 | A | 21 | D | 31 | B |
| 2 | C | 12 | B | 22 | A | 32 | D |
| 3 | D | 13 | A | 23 | C | 33 | C |
| 4 | B | 14 | B | 24 | A | 34 | C |
| 5 | D | 15 | C | 25 | B | 35 | D |
| 6 | A | 16 | D | 26 | C | 36 | A |
| 7 | A | 17 | A | 27 | B | 37 | D |
| 8 | C | 18 | B | 28 | D | 38 | B |
| 9 | D | 19 | B | 29 | A | 39 | C |
| 10 | D | 20 | C | 30 | A | 40 | A |

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

Unit 1:

1. The meaning of life to an individual is determined by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hold by the individual at a certain time.
2. The goals of education depend upon the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that prevails in a society.
3. The etymological meaning of the word ‘philosophy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Plato’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is now considered to be the finest treatises ever written on education.
5. Any educational problem which requires \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scrutiny is a subject-matter of educational philosophy.
6. Philosophizing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the main business of philosophy in the field of education.
7. The primary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of philosophy is to raise questions and seeks answers on a wide variety of aspects about man.
8. Philosophy relates not so much to solving an immediate problem, but attempts to find the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of problems.
9. Philosophy is the contemplative side, while education is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ side.
10. Philosophy is the abstract, while education is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
11. Philosophy is the theoretical side, while education is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_side.
12. The word ‘Philosophy’ is derived from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ word.
13. Gandhi’s scheme of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an expression of his philosophy.
14. Education may also be called and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ philosophy.
15. “Principle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the fundamental factor in the philosophy of life.
16. Current interest in educational philosophy has produced at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ principal approaches to the subject.
17. When a philosopher wishes to spread his philosophy, he formulates a scheme of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on his philosophy.
18. Philosophy sets the goal of good life, provides the means for its achievement.
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the best means for the propagation of philosophy.
20. Education is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in which philosophic theories and speculations are tested and made concrete.

Unit 1: Answer key for Fill in the blanks:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl.no. | Ans | Sl.no. | Ans |
| 1 | philosophy | 11 | practical |
| 2 | philosophy | 12 | Greek |
| 3 | Love of wisdom | 13 | Basic education |
| 4 | Republic | 14 | applied |
| 5 | philosophical | 15 | Choice/values |
| 6 | education | 16 | two |
| 7 | Task/function | 17 | education |
| 8 | Deeper meanings | 18 | education |
| 9 | active | 19 | education |
| 10 | concrete | 20 | laboratory |

UNIT – 2

Fill in the blanks

1. A thinker who idolises Mind and Self is a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’
2. The idealist idolises the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beyond everything.
3. The idealists claim that the physical or material universe is just an incomplete expression of some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_behind it.
4. Idealism maintains that spirit and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constitutes reality.
5. Realism is a reaction against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The new form of Realism is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Realism.
7. According to realism, objects have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ independent of our knowledge or our desire to know them.
8. According to the naturalism, the teacher’s place is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the scene.
9. Naturalism may be regarded as a revolt against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system of education.
10. According to naturalism, behind everything, there is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. “Back to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” is the slogan of naturalism.
12. Naturalism is also termed as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. According to naturalism, nature alone represents the entire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. The term ‘pragmatism’ is also known under the name of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_method of learning is an important contribution of pragmatism in the field of education.
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emphasises action rather than thought.
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes activity, engagement, commitment and encounter its central theme.
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ live in the world of facts and not in the world of ideas and ideas.
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is generally considered to be the father of Realism.
20. Pragmatism believes in reality of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over permanence.

UNIT 2:Answer key for Fill in the blanks:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl.no. | Ans | Sl.no. | Ans |
| 1 | idealist | 11 | nature |
| 2 | mind | 12 | materialism |
| 3 | spirit | 13 | reality |
| 4 | mind | 14 | Progressivism/ Progressive education |
| 5 | idealism | 15 | project |
| 6 | scientific | 16 | pragmatism |
| 7 | reality | 17 | pragmatism |
| 8 | behind | 18 | pragmatist |
| 9 | Stereo typed | 19 | Aristotle |
| 10 | sociology  | 20 | change |

Unit 3: Fill in the blanks:

1. The word sociology is derived from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ word.
2. The etymological meaning of the term sociology is science of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Sociology emerged as an independent study in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ century.
4. Sociology was first coined in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is considered to be the father of sociology.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ adopted the word ‘Sociology’ in his works.
7. The study of our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as social beings is the subject matter of sociology.
8. The scope of sociology is extremely very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. Education is the laboratory and workshop of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provides the principles and education practices them.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_preserves the social and cultural heritage which is owned by sociology.
12. Education brings about reforms and changes in the field of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. Educational sociology is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ side of sociology.
14. The main concern of educational sociology is the study of social \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
15. Educational sociology is nothing but the application of sociological principles to the process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
16. Sociological researches provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for education.
17. Educational sociology centers upon the study of social institutions and their role in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
18. Anything under the sun, which concerns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the subject of educational sociology.
19. To meet the requirements and aspirations of the community, the curriculum should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. Educational sociology has greatly influenced the theory and practice of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer key (Fill in the blanks Unit 3):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl.no. | Ans | Sl.no. | Ans |
| 1 | Latin | 11 | education |
| 2 | Society | 12 | Sociology |
| 3 | 19th | 13 | Applied |
| 4 | 1839 | 14 | Interaction  |
| 5 | Auguste Comte | 15 | education |
| 6 | Herbert Spencer | 16 | guidelines |
| 7 | Behaviour  | 17 | Education  |
| 8 | Wide | 18 | Society |
| 9 | Sociology | 19 | flexible |
| 10 | sociology  | 20 | education |

Unit 4: Fill in the blanks:

1. Social change refers to the changes that take place in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Of all the factors that cause social change, education is by far the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Education can bring about desired social change by removing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from the masses.
4. By providing necessary skills for improving productivity, it can create \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ development of a country.
5. Education in science and technology sets the pace of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a society.
6. Education has removed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beliefs.
7. Education has contributed to the improvement in the status of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ age is the age of science and technology.
9. Due to technological advancement, means of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have very rapidly improved.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the largest computer network.
11. Culture is not static but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ culture moves faster than the non material culture.
13. The vast difference between material and non material culture is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the only means that can bridge the gap between material and non material culture.
15. Education \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the culture of one generation to the next.
16. Communities live in the present on the past and for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an instrument of cultural change.
18. A group refers to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of similar things at a certain place.
19. A collection of individuals forms a group only when they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with one another.
20. A political party is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.

Answer Key (Fill in the blanks Unit 4):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl.no. | Ans | Sl.no. | Ans |
| 1 | Society | 11 | Dynamic |
| 2 | Prominent | 12 | Material |
| 3 | Illiteracy | 13 | Cultural lag |
| 4 | Economic | 14 | Education |
| 5 | Modernisation | 15 | Transmits |
| 6 | Superstitious | 16 | Future |
| 7 | Women | 17 | Education |
| 8 | Modern | 18 | Collection |
| 9 | Communication | 19 | interact |
| 10 | Internet  | 20 | Secondary  |

Unit 5: Fill in the blanks:

1. The type of equality that is treating all the constituents equally is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ equality.
2. The type of equality that is treating all the equals unequally is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ equality.
3. The type of society that is based on social equality and justice is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society.
4. Inequalities of educational opportunity occur mainly due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. One of the problems of equality in education is that children in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas have to compete with children in urban areas where educational facilities greatly differ.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ education is not given the same importance as boys education in India.
7. Reservation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in professional institutions for scheduled castes and tribes is one of the measures taken for equalization of educational opportunities.
8. Backward classes constitute more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% of the total population.
9. Membership to backward classes is determined by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. The ‘Backward Classes Commission’ gave its report in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. The tribes who are not yet sufficiently assimilated into the mainstream of the national life are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tribes.
12. 3Rs consist of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, writing and arithmetic.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opens doors to acquire knowledge.
14. In 1863, Brahmo Samaj started correspondence education and named the mission \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Siksha.
15. According to Article 243 D (3) of the Indian constitution, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of seats is to be filled by direct election to be researved for women.
16. National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) was established in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was established in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
18. Freedom is defined as the absence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
19. Freedom and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are synonymous terms and as such are used interchangeably.
20. Positive discipline is a discipline which is the result of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and co operations.

Answer Key (Fill in the blanks Unit 5):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl.no. | Ans | Sl.no. | Ans |
| 1 | Horizontal | 11 | Scheduled |
| 2 | Vertical | 12 | Reading |
| 3 | Egalitarian | 13 | Literacy |
| 4 | Poverty  | 14 | Antahpur |
| 5 | Rural | 15 | 1/3rd |
| 6 | Girls | 16 | 2003 |
| 7 | Seats | 17 | 2000 |
| 8 | 30% | 18 | Constraint |
| 9 | Birth | 19 | Liberty |
| 10 | 1956 | 20 | Self control |