

2018

(CBCS)

(4th Semester)

EDUCATION

FOURTH PAPER

(Issues and Trends in Contemporary Indian Education)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Free and compulsory education is provided to children of the age group

- (a) 6-12 years ()
(b) 6-13 years ()
(c) 6-14 years ()
(d) 6-15 years ()

2. DIET prepares people for teaching in

- (a) Elementary School ()
(b) High School ()
(c) Higher Secondary School ()
(d) Colleges ()

3. The curriculum making body for secondary education at the national level is
- (a) UGC ()
- (b) CBSE ()
- (c) NUEPA ()
- (d) NCERT ()
4. The SCERT in Mizoram was established as the academic wing of the Directorate of Education on
- (a) 18th January, 1980 ()
- (b) 20th January, 1980 ()
- (c) 21st January, 1980 ()
- (d) 20th January, 1981 ()
5. The UGC is making efforts to improve
- (a) elementary education in the country ()
- (b) secondary education in the country ()
- (c) higher secondary education in the country ()
- (d) higher education in the country ()
6. AICTE was set up to maintain
- (a) the standard of technical education ()
- (b) the norms of architectural education ()
- (c) the financing of technical education ()
- (d) the management of engineering education ()
7. The first Education Minister for adult education who coined the term 'social education' is
- (a) Radhakrishnan ()
- (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad ()
- (c) Abdul Kalam ()
- (d) Farooz Abdullah ()
8. NLM seeks to impart functional literacy to illiterate person in the age group of
- (a) 12-30 years ()
- (b) 13-32 years ()
- (c) 15-35 years ()
- (d) 14-35 years ()

9. Sex education is also known as
- (a) adolescence education ()
 - (b) sex-oriented education ()
 - (c) education for the youth ()
 - (d) gender-based education ()

10. Socially useful productive work was introduced in the school curriculum in 1978 to promote
- (a) Gandhian values ()
 - (b) social values ()
 - (c) sex values ()
 - (d) educational values ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following : 3×5=15

1. Any three functions of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

OR

Role of SCERT in elementary education

2. Functions of NUEPA

OR

Role of NCERT for secondary education

3. Concept of technical education

OR

Types of Universities

4. Meaning of non-formal education

OR

Use of mass media in continuing education

5. Aims of population education

OR

National Policy on Education (NPE) on population education

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. What is universalization of elementary education? Explain the problems of universalization of elementary education. 3+7=10

OR

Briefly examine the functions of National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for the development of elementary education in India. 10

2. Explain the role and functions of National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA). 10

OR

Discuss the role and functions of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) for improving education at the secondary level in India. 10

3. Discuss the role and functions of AICTE in improving technical education in India. 10

OR

Discuss the recommendations of National Knowledge Commission (NKC) (2005–2008) on higher education. 10

4. What is adult education? Discuss the key features of National Adult Education Programme (NAEP), 1978 launched in India. 3+7=10

OR

Explain the characteristic and objective of National Literacy Mission (NLM), 1988. 5+5=10

5. What is work experience? Discuss the various problems and solutions in implementing work experience in educational institutions. 3+7=10

OR

What is value-oriented education? Explain the importance of value-oriented education. 3+7=10

2018

(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

FIFTH PAPER

(Research Methodology in Education)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. There is a need for educational research because
 - (a) of change in the conception of education ()
 - (b) of rapid scientific and technological development ()
 - (c) of democratization of education ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
2. A research undertaken to solve classroom problems is called
 - (a) fundamental research ()
 - (b) applied research ()
 - (c) action research ()
 - (d) qualitative research ()

3. The variables that are not related to the purpose or focus of the study but may affect the dependent variables are termed as
- (a) extraneous variable ()
 - (b) independent variable ()
 - (c) dependent variable ()
 - (d) continuous variable ()
4. "There is no significant difference in the attitude towards teaching profession of secondary school teachers in Mizoram." What form of hypothesis is this?
- (a) Question form ()
 - (b) Null form ()
 - (c) Declarative form ()
 - (d) Non-directional form ()
5. The purposive sampling method is based on
- (a) researchers' judgment ()
 - (b) opportunity sampling ()
 - (c) proportionate sampling ()
 - (d) representation in the sample ()
6. The purpose of sampling is to
- (a) collect the extreme statistical data ()
 - (b) obtain data even from inaccessible population ()
 - (c) obtain the best representation of the whole population under study ()
 - (d) complete the research project exactly in time ()
7. Which one of the following permits access to respondents who are not easily approachable?
- (a) Psychological tests ()
 - (b) Observation ()
 - (c) Interview ()
 - (d) Questionnaire ()
8. A process of communication or interaction to receive the required information verbally in a face-to-face situation is
- (a) interview ()
 - (b) project ()
 - (c) inventories ()
 - (d) aptitude ()

9. In 1918, *The Project Method* was published by
- (a) John Dewey ()
 - (b) R. L. Thorndike ()
 - (c) Thomas Lang ()
 - (d) W. H. Kilpatrick ()
10. Which section is considered to be the heart of the research report?
- (a) Design of the study ()
 - (b) Introduction ()
 - (c) Analysis and interpretation of data ()
 - (d) Summary and conclusion ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Qualitative research

OR

Quantitative research

2. Concept of variables

OR

Purpose of literature review

3. Concept of 'population' in research

OR

Concept of 'sample' in research

4. Limitations of questionnaire in collection of data

OR

Limitations of interview in collection of data

5. Chapter I of a project report

OR

Chapter II of a project report

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Describe the steps followed in educational research. 10

OR

Define educational research and discuss its scope. 4+6=10

2. What is hypothesis? State the characteristics of a good hypothesis. 3+7=10

OR

What is literature review? Discuss the sources of literature review. 2+8=10

3. What is sampling? Highlight the advantages and principles of sampling. 2+(4+4)=10

OR

Differentiate between probability and non-probability sampling designs. Explain any two types of probability sampling designs. 4+6=10

4. Write the meaning, characteristics and importance of observation as a tool of data collection. 2+4+4=10

OR

What is psychological test? Explain the types of psychological tests you have studied. 2+8=10

5. Explain the concept of research project. Discuss the various types of research projects. 3+7=10

OR

Write the principles for selecting a research project. Discuss the reasons why conducting research project is important. 5+5=10

2018

(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

SEVENTH PAPER

(Educational Evaluation)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The process of assigning numerals to events, objects, etc. according to certain rules is known as
 - (a) test ()
 - (b) evaluation ()
 - (c) measurement ()
 - (d) placement ()
2. Psychological measurement is the development of procedures to measure people's characteristics like
 - (a) mass ()
 - (b) distance ()
 - (c) temperature ()
 - (d) personality ()

3. Standardized tests are

- (a) prepared very carefully following principles of test construction ()
- (b) not subjected to statistical procedures to determine validity and reliability ()
- (c) intended to be used only once or twice to measure achievement of students in a subject matter ()
- (d) made by teachers who may not know very well the principles of test construction ()

4. The first important step in standardization of a test is

- (a) planning ()
- (b) preparing test items ()
- (c) scoring the test ()
- (d) determining validity of the test ()

5. The educational system that is used to assess the educational performance of a child which is entirely based upon points is

- (a) semester system ()
- (b) CCE ()
- (c) grading system ()
- (d) question bank ()

6. Summative evaluation is concerned with

- (a) the pupil's entry performance ()
- (b) the learning progress during instruction ()
- (c) the learning difficulties during instruction ()
- (d) the extent to which the instructional objectives which have been achieved ()

7. The extent to which the measuring instrument is free from personal error is

- (a) validity ()
- (b) reliability ()
- (c) objectivity ()
- (d) standardization ()

8. In teacher-made test, the items are arranged
- (a) in alphabetical order ()
 - (b) in order of difficulty ()
 - (c) according to the syllabus ()
 - (d) according to the steps of a standardized test ()
9. A/An ____ test is generally made by a professional tester or a group of testers.
- (a) standardized ()
 - (b) teacher-made ()
 - (c) essay-type ()
 - (d) objective-type ()
10. Grading system aims at
- (a) improving evaluation process ()
 - (b) making decisions for the future ()
 - (c) removing the defects of existing paper setting system ()
 - (d) minimizing the classification of the students on the basis of their marks ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Importance of evaluation in education

OR

Types of measurement

2. Concept of validity

OR

Types of validity

3. Three advantages of essay-type tests

OR

Any three principles of constructing objective-type items

4. Planning the test in the process of standardization

OR

Trying out the test in the process of standardization

5. Limitations of grading

OR

Importance of question bank

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Explain the concept of measurement and evaluation. Discuss the relationship between the two. 3+3+4=10

OR

Describe the functions of evaluation in education. 10

2. Describe the various types of scale in measurement. 10

OR

What is reliability? Discuss the types and methods of determining reliability. 2+8=10

3. Distinguish between teacher-made tests and standardized tests. 10

OR

Discuss the general principles of constructing objective-type items in a test.

4. What do you understand by standardization of tests? Explain in detail. 10

OR

Discuss the various steps in standardization of a test.

5. What are continuous and comprehensive evaluations? Discuss its advantages and limitations. 4+3+3=10

OR

What is a question bank? Discuss the procedure of developing a question bank. 3+7=10

2018

(6th Semester)

EDUCATION

NINTH PAPER

(Curriculum Development)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Curriculum consists of the totality of _____ that a pupil receives in the school.

- (a) teaching ()
 (b) discipline ()
 (c) experiences ()
 (d) instructions ()

2. Differentiation in curriculum means

- (a) specialization ()
 (b) generalization ()
 (c) integration ()
 (d) correlation ()

3. Diagnosis of students' weakness comes under the stage of _____ in curriculum construction.
- (a) evaluation of textbook ()
 - (b) selection of content ()
 - (c) situational analyses ()
 - (d) selection of objectives ()
4. Principle of utility in curriculum construction has been given by
- (a) naturalism ()
 - (b) pragmatism ()
 - (c) realism ()
 - (d) idealism ()
5. Psychological basis of education emphasizes that education is for the
- (a) society ()
 - (b) teacher ()
 - (c) school ()
 - (d) child ()
6. "Education aims at strengthening the social structure and improving conditions of living." This applies to
- (a) philosophical basis of curriculum ()
 - (b) sociological basis of curriculum ()
 - (c) psychological basis of curriculum ()
 - (d) scientific tendency ()
7. When curriculum evaluation is done there is
- (a) course improvement ()
 - (b) change in question pattern ()
 - (c) new textbook ()
 - (d) change in administration ()
8. Evaluation conducted during the process of an activity is
- (a) summative evaluation ()
 - (b) formative evaluation ()
 - (c) scientific approach to evaluation ()
 - (d) intrinsic evaluation ()

9. Curriculum improvement brings about

- (a) curriculum change ()
- (b) curriculum evaluation ()
- (c) curriculum construction ()
- (d) None of the above ()

10. _____ is one of the factors affecting curriculum change.

- (a) Administrative regulation ()
- (b) Selection of content ()
- (c) Socio-political change ()
- (d) None of the above ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Any two types of curriculum
2. Situational analysis in the process of curriculum construction
3. Sociological foundations of curriculum
4. Summative evaluation
5. Factors of curriculum change

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Explain the concept of curriculum. Discuss the different functions of curriculum. 4+6=10

OR

What do you mean by differentiated curriculum? Discuss the needs and importance of differentiated curriculum. 3+7=10

2. Discuss selection of objectives as a process of curriculum construction. 10

OR

Explain the principles of curriculum construction. 10

3. Discuss the psychological foundations of curriculum. 10

OR

Discuss the philosophical foundations of curriculum. 10

4. What do you mean by curriculum evaluation? Discuss the need of curriculum evaluation. 4+6=10

OR

Compare and contrast summative evaluation and formative evaluation. 10

5. Give the meaning of curriculum change. Discuss the various needs of curriculum change. 3+7=10

OR

Elaborate the factors affecting curriculum change. 10

2018

(6th Semester)

EDUCATION

TWELFTH (C) PAPER

(Special Education)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Any child who deviates from the normal or average child is known as

- (a) an exceptional child ()
- (b) a mentally handicapped child ()
- (c) a deviant child ()
- (d) a physically handicapped child ()

2. Most historians trace the beginning of special education to

- (a) Sigmund Freud ()
- (b) Guilford ()
- (c) Jean-Marc-Gaspard Itard ()
- (d) Hermann Snellen ()

3. Snellen chart was developed by

- (a) Herman Snellen ()
- (b) Samuel Snellen ()
- (c) Robert Snellen ()
- (d) Thomas Snellen ()

4. Children who are born with normal hearing but later acquired hearing impairment are referred as

- (a) hard of hearing ()
- (b) pre-lingual deaf ()
- (c) congenitally deaf ()
- (d) adventitiously deaf ()

5. Idiots, imbeciles and morons may be grouped under the

- (a) gifted ()
- (b) physically handicapped ()
- (c) mentally handicapped ()
- (d) socially handicapped ()

6. One of the most visible conditions associated with mental retardation is

- (a) Down syndrome ()
- (b) arthritis ()
- (c) otosclerosis ()
- (d) glaucoma ()

7. Gifted children are generally

- (a) not well adjusted ()
- (b) not suitable ()
- (c) emotionally mature ()
- (d) not confident ()

8. Telescoping grades is one of the procedures of

- (a) segregation ()
- (b) enrichment ()
- (c) separation ()
- (d) acceleration ()

9. Which of the following is not the area of creativity?

- (a) Accuracy ()
- (b) Fluency ()
- (c) Flexibility ()
- (d) Originality ()

10. Creativity is associated with

- (a) abstract thinking ()
- (b) convergent thinking ()
- (c) concrete thinking ()
- (d) divergent thinking ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Characteristics of special education
2. Education for speech-defective children
3. Causes of mental retardation
4. Problems of gifted children
5. Identification of creative children

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Define special education. Discuss the objectives of special education. 4+6=10

OR

Write briefly the classification of exceptional children. 10

2. What do you mean by hearing impairment? How would you identify a hearing-impaired child? 4+6=10

OR

Explain the characteristics of orthopaedically handicapped children. Suggest a suitable type of education for them. 4+6=10

3. Define mental retardation. Discuss the characteristics of mentally retarded children. 4+6=10

OR

Elucidate the special educational schemes for mentally retarded children. 10

4. How would you identify gifted children? 10

OR

Discuss the educational programmes for gifted children. 10

5. Explain the term 'creativity'. Describe the characteristics of creative children. 3+7=10

OR

Elaborate on the needs and problems of creative children. 10
