**PAPER –XI : DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL THOUGHT**

**Unit I: Educational Thought and Practices in Ancient Important Societies**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. In Sparta, education was the sole responsibility of the
2. **state**
3. individual
4. family
5. society
6. An open space for physical training in ancient was called
7. Mukti
8. Vihara
9. **Gymnasia**
10. Ludus
11. The aim of Athenian system of education was to produce good
12. soldiers
13. nobles
14. lawyers
15. **citizens**
16. The aim of Spartan system of education was to produce good
17. **warriors**
18. priests
19. orators
20. businessmen
21. The author of the ‘The Republic’ was
22. Aristotle
23. **Plato**
24. Dewey
25. Gandhiji
26. Training in gymnastics was an important part of the curriculum in
27. ancient India
28. ancient China
29. Monastic education
30. **ancient Athens**
31. In Plato’s concept of education there is no place for
32. **family**
33. ruler
34. teacher
35. individual
36. ‘The works of Jonafen’ is a book written by
37. Plato
38. Socrates
39. **Aristotle**
40. Pythagorus
41. The professional teachers in Athenian education was called
42. Ludus
43. **Pedagogues**
44. Gymnasia
45. Spuctrum
46. The Ludus was Roman name for
47. **primary education**
48. grammar education
49. religious education
50. school of oratory
51. In Roman system of education, the mother tongue was
52. Italian
53. Persian
54. **Latin**
55. Urdu
56. Physical education formed an inseparable part in
57. Indian education
58. **Roman education**
59. Chinese education
60. Islamic education
61. Oratory education was emphasised in
62. **Roman education**
63. American education
64. Islamic education
65. Indian education
66. What were the two main city states of ancient Greece?
67. Rome and Alexandria
68. Delphi and Sikyon
69. Corinth and Olympia
70. **Athens and Sparta**
71. What major civilization that came soon after the Greeks was greatly influenced by the Greek culture?
72. **Romans**
73. Egyptians
74. Chinese
75. Persians
76. The primary focus of the Spartan culture was
77. food and celebration
78. music and literature
79. painting and sculpture
80. **war and fighting**
81. The primary focus of the Athenian culture was
82. war and fighting
83. **art and education**
84. power and conquest
85. food and drink
86. What area of modern society has its foundation in the ancient Greek culture ?
87. government
88. art and literature
89. sports
90. **All of the above**
91. The basic unit of government in Greece was
92. **city –state**
93. county
94. nation
95. metropolis
96. Boys in Athens got an education to prepare them to become
97. military leaders
98. businessmen
99. farmers
100. **good citizens**
101. The author of the book ‘Institutes of Oratory was
102. Plato
103. **Quintilian**
104. Aristotle
105. Dewey
106. The Roman education system was largely based on the
107. **ancient Greek**
108. ancient Chinese
109. ancient Egyptian
110. ancient Indian
111. The new Roman system of education developed between
112. 1500 B.C - 600 B.C
113. 600 B.C - 200 B.C
114. 1500 B.C. – 700 B.C
115. **275 B.C – 529 A.D**
116. The old system of education in Rome laid great stress on
117. Greek ways of life
118. **rights and duties**
119. self realisation
120. philosophical speculation
121. One of the five rights in ancient Rome was ‘Dominium’ which means the rights
122. **to property**
123. of the husband
124. of the wife
125. to citizen
126. According to Plato, education was
127. to develop suitable habits
128. to develop moral values and qualities
129. to develop personality
130. **all of the above**
131. ‘Education is the first and fairest thing that the best of men can ever have.’ Who said this?
132. Aristotle
133. **Plato**
134. Socrates
135. Quintilian
136. In both Athens and Sparta, education started at the age of
137. 5
138. 6
139. **7**
140. 8
141. Higher education was imparted in Athens after the age of
142. 16 years
143. 17 years
144. 21 years
145. **20 years**
146. In ancient Rome, the right of the husband over his wife was called
147. Vihu
148. Chittri
149. **Manus**
150. Coprea
151. In Roman system the right of an individual towards other individuals was called
152. **Manus Coprea**
153. Vanus
154. NiusCoprea
155. Coprea
156. In Roman system, Potestas Dominica means
157. rights of the nobles
158. **certain rights that the master had over the slaves.**
159. rights of the wife
160. rights of the children
161. Plato established an institution called
162. Viharas
163. Ludi
164. **Academy**
165. Kindergarten
166. In Roman system, the rights of a father over his son was called
167. **Patria Potestas**
168. Manus Potestas
169. Manus
170. Dominium
171. According to Plato, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forms the backbone of education.
172. habits
173. **morality**
174. intelligence
175. none of the above
176. In Greek system of education, the first opportunity was given for
177. community development
178. state
179. family development
180. **individual development**
181. The Roman gave great importance to
182. knowledge
183. intellectual development
184. aesthetic beauty
185. **power**
186. One of the greatest Roman educators is
187. **Quintilian**
188. Plato
189. Aristotle
190. Socrates
191. Roman system of education was
192. **institutionalised and collective**
193. individual and personalised
194. universalised
195. communalised
196. Quintilian was in
197. favour of corporal punishment
198. **opposed corporal punishment**
199. silent in his teaching
200. none of the above

**FILL IN THE BLANKS.**

1. According to Aristotle, attainment of **happiness** is the aim of education .
2. Training in gymnastics was an important part of the curriculum in ancient **Athens**.
3. In Sparta education was the sole responsibility of the **state**.
4. In Plato’s concept of education there is no place for **family**.
5. The full development of personality was the main object of **Greek** education.
6. **Physical** education and military training formed the essence of Spartan education.
7. Under the Greek system there was no planned scheme for **women** education.
8. **Latin** was the mother tongue of the ancient Roman.
9. Roman system of education was institutionalised and **collective**.
10. Physical education was given importance in ancient **Roman** education.
11. An important goal of **Greek** system of education was self realisation.
12. Roman education was practical and given through **practice**.
13. In both Athens and Sparta, education started at the age of **7**
14. Aristotle is one of the disciple of **Plato**.
15. The Spartan system of education established a good **discipline** within the society and the state.
16. In Spartan system, education was the responsibility of the **state**.
17. The Roman system of education was **mora**l in outlook.
18. Quintilian, the famous Roman scholar **opposed** corporal punishment.
19. In Roman system, the rights of a father over his son was called **Patria Potestas**
20. In Roman system, the people had **five** fold rights and obligations.

**UNIT II : Educational Thought and Practices in Medieval Europe**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. The common feature of medieval education both the East and the West was
2. education for Chivalry
3. secular education
4. **religious education**
5. scientific education
6. The leading feature of western medieval education was
7. intellectual freedom
8. **control by church**
9. education for women
10. state patronage
11. The knights were the product of
12. monastic education
13. university education
14. scholastic education
15. **chivalry education**
16. Monastic education was for the
17. monarchs
18. **priests**
19. knights
20. serfs
21. The search for knowledge and truth was the aim of
22. **scholastic education**
23. monastic education
24. university education
25. chivalry education
26. The language that was necessary for education for Chivalry was
27. Latin
28. **French**
29. English
30. Greek
31. Scholastic education aimed to seek knowledge through
32. **logic and debate**
33. reading and writing
34. religious teaching
35. oratory
36. In medieval universities of Europe, a lot of importance was given for the study of
37. French
38. Greek
39. English
40. **Latin**
41. Which among the following is not a feature of western medieval education?
42. monastic education
43. scholastic education
44. **scientific education**
45. education for chivalry
46. In medieval universities of Europe, a lot of importance was given for the study of
47. **Latin**
48. French
49. Greek
50. English
51. The prominent feature of university education in Medieval Europe was
52. state patronage
53. secularism
54. scientific education
55. **religious bias**
56. Which one of the following subjects did not find a place in the curriculum of medieval European universities.
57. Logic
58. **fine art**
59. Alchemy
60. medieval science
61. The chief aim of monastic education was to produce
62. **good priest**
63. judge
64. efficient noble
65. warrior
66. The leading factor of medieval education in Europe was control by
67. the traders
68. the community
69. the army
70. **the church**
71. Love of old Greek and Roman classics was a prominent feature of
72. monastic education
73. **Renaissance education**
74. scholastic education
75. Chivalry education
76. Martin Luther who lead the Reformation movement translated the Bible into
77. **German**
78. French
79. Latin
80. English
81. The main drawback of medieval western education was the lack of
82. moral values
83. character development
84. **scientific outlook**
85. spiritual development
86. The primary education was made more or less compulsory during the
87. monastic education
88. Spartan education
89. Athenian education
90. **reformation period**
91. Education which was imparted in Christian monasteries by monks under the control of the church was called
92. **monastic education**
93. scholastic education
94. Chivalry education
95. Greek education
96. Education which was imparted by religious scholars and the object was to acquire knowledge through logic and debate was called
97. monastic education
98. **scholastic education**
99. Chivalry education
100. Greek education
101. Education which was provided to the sons of nobles to make them ideal defenders od the church, state and ladies was called
102. monastic education
103. scholastic education
104. **Chivalry education**
105. Athenian education
106. Education given to children under the age of 14 years to trained them in the art of helping the ladies during the medieval Europe were called
107. **Page**
108. Lumus
109. Knight
110. Pagus
111. In Chivalry education, children who attained the age of 14 years were called
112. Page
113. **Squire**
114. Knight
115. Lumus
116. Medieval universities were basically the product of
117. Buddhist education
118. Roman education
119. **Monastic education**
120. Athenian education
121. Monastic education was improved by radical reforms of
122. **King Charles the Great of England**
123. King Philip of France
124. Queen Elizabeth –II
125. Martin Luther
126. Medieval higher education laid great emphasis on religious education and the study of the
127. Quran
128. Vedas
129. Republic
130. **Bible**
131. Monastic education was financed by the
132. noble
133. traders
134. **church**
135. state
136. The Bible of scholastic education was
137. Ludus
138. **Book of Sentences**
139. Institutes of Oratory
140. Politics
141. Which of the following was not a university during medieval period.
142. Oxford
143. Rome
144. Paris
145. **London**
146. In medieval European universities there was no provision for
147. monks
148. **women**
149. children
150. merchants
151. The curriculum of the medieval universities included
152. **reasoning, logic, spiritualism, alchemy and medical science**
153. history, fine arts and geography
154. fine arts, women education,
155. music, sculpture and painting
156. In university education of medieval times there was no arrangement foe higher education of
157. slaves
158. nobles
159. ordinary people
160. **women**
161. One feature of medieval universities was education for
162. **intellectual development**
163. social development
164. aesthetic development
165. emotional development
166. In university education under medieval period there was no scope of development of
167. religious development
168. moral development
169. **aesthetic development**
170. spiritual development
171. The important objectives of scholastic system of education were
172. to establish faith in the religious believes in the minds of the people through reason
173. to bring about systematised development of knowledge and give it a scientific shape
174. to enable people to acquire knowledge through intellect and intelligence’
175. **all of the above**
176. Rome university was established in the year 1245 by
177. **Pope IV**
178. Louis XII
179. Pope John Paul
180. Louis XI
181. Chivalry education did not bother about
182. sociall development
183. moral development
184. spiritual development
185. **intellectual development**
186. Chivalry education was divided into
187. Page, Knight and Ludi
188. **Page, Squire and Knight**
189. Squire, Manus and Knight
190. Manus, Coprea and Page
191. The class of aristocratic warriors trained and pledged to fight for the honour of the church, country and ladies were known as
192. Squire
193. Baron
194. nonks
195. **Knights**
196. Scholastic education was the result of peace that had prevailed in Europe in the
197. 5th century A.D
198. 6th century A.D
199. **11th century A.D**
200. 11th century B.C

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The knights were the product of **Chivalry** education.
2. The language used in Chivalry education was **French.**
3. The chief aim of monastic education of education was to produce **priests**.
4. Scholastic education aimed at acquiring knowledge through logic and **debate**.

5. The **Ludus** was Roman centre of primary education.

6. The aim of **Chivalry** education was to defend the honour of the church, country and ladies.

7. The right to acquire higher education was extended to the women of Europe during the Renaissance and **Reformation**.

8. Medieval education in the west was **religious** in character.

9. Love of old Greek and Roman classics was a prominent feature of **Renaissance** education.

10. Search for truth is an important feature of **scholastic** education

11. Logical analysis and multiple interpretation is related to **scholastic** education.

12 Naples university was established in 1224 by **Fredrick -II**

13In medieval Europe there is no arrangement made in the universities for the education of **women**.

14 In medieval Europe, encouragement is not given to study **fine** art

15. Chivalry education was divided into **three** parts.

16. Page, Squire and **Knight** were related to Chivalry education

17. In Chivalry education the language used was **French**.

18. In Chivalry education, after the attaining the age of 21 years, the squire were given the title of **knight**.

19. Western education in medieval period put much emphasis on **Latin** language.

20,In medieval Europe, **monastic** education gave birth to universities.

**Unit III :Educational thought of Indian thinkers**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Which of the following type represent M.K.Gandhi’s contribution education?
2. integrated education
3. **basic education**
4. education for man making
5. education for international understanding
6. As an educationist Gandhiji was
7. a naturalist
8. an idealist
9. a pragmatist
10. **all of them**
11. The Wardha scheme of education was introduced by
12. John Dewey
13. Rabindranath Tagore
14. **Mahatma Gandhi**
15. Karl Marx
16. Basic education was propagated by
17. **Mahatma Gandhi**
18. Tagore
19. Russell
20. John Dewey
21. Shantiniketan is associated with
22. Gandhiji
23. Sri Aurobindo
24. **Rabindranath Tagore**
25. Swami Vivekananda
26. Education in the open air with natural surroundings was a favourite theme of
27. **Tagore**
28. Sri Aurobindo
29. Gandhiji
30. Raja Rammohan Roy
31. ‘Where the world becomes one home’ is the motto of
32. Sabarmati Ashram
33. Cambridge university
34. London university
35. **ViswaBharati**
36. The central feature of Basic education was education by
37. nature
38. **handicrafts**
39. non-violence
40. religious instruction
41. The outline of Basic education is found in an article of Gandhiji’s wrote in
42. **Harijan**
43. Times newspaper
44. Das Capital
45. Geetanjali
46. Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize for his book the
47. My Experiment with Truth
48. Das Capital
49. The School and Society
50. **Geetanjali**
51. The three sources of knowledge, according to Tagore are Nature, Life and
52. textbooks
53. **teacher**
54. basic crafts
55. fine arts
56. Truth, Non Violence and Satyagraha are associated with philosophical thoughts of
57. **Mahatma Gandhi**
58. Sri Aurobindo
59. Tagore
60. Swami Vivekananda
61. Gandhiji’s concept of Basic education was accepted by the government of India as the basis of Primary education after it was given final shape by
62. Muduliar Commission
63. Secondary Commission
64. Wardha Conference
65. **ZakirHussian Committee**
66. ‘Highest education is that which makes one’s life in harmony with existence’. who said this?
67. **Rabindranath Tagore**
68. Karl Marx
69. John Dewey
70. Swami Vivekananda
71. Rabindranath Tagore advocated
72. basic education
73. **education in tune with nature**
74. state control of education
75. education of the rich people only
76. Gandhian philosophy of education aim at
77. self –reliance and capacity to earn one’s livelihood
78. education for international understanding
79. **intellectual excellence**
80. education for man making
81. To Gandhiji the medium of instruction should be
82. **mother tongue**
83. English
84. Persian
85. Sanskrit
86. Mahatma Gandhi was born on
87. 2nd October, 1879
88. **2nd October,1869**
89. 9th March,1861
90. 10th April,1879
91. Gandhiji advocated
92. education of the boys only
93. education of the middle class of the society
94. education of the majority class only
95. **free and compulsory education within the ages from 7 to 14 years**
96. “By education I mean an all round drawing out of the best in child and man-body, mind and spirit’ Who said this?
97. **Mahatma Gandhi**
98. Tagore
99. Swami Vivekananda
100. Dewey
101. Tagore advocated
102. education for the state
103. **education in the open air**
104. craft centred education
105. education for the slaves
106. Mahatma Gandhi advocated
107. education of the upper caste
108. education of the masses
109. **craft centred education**
110. internationalism in education
111. Creative self expression is one of the education principles of
112. Dewey
113. Gandhiji
114. Russell
115. **Tagore**
116. Gandhiji wrote an article on Basic education in Harijan in
117. **July 31,1937**
118. June 31,1935
119. August15,1939
120. May 10,1940
121. The most important aim of education to Tagore is the moral and \_\_\_\_\_\_ development of human being
122. Intellectual
123. art
124. **spiritual**
125. mental
126. Craft-centred education was an integral part of
127. **basic education**
128. laboratory school
129. logical atomism
130. humanism in education
131. Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature in
132. 1918
133. 1920
134. 1940
135. **1913**
136. ViswaBharati was visualised as a meeting point of the cultures of the
137. north and south
138. **east and the west**
139. north and south
140. west and south
141. The school ‘Shantiniketan Ashram’ from which ViswaBharati grew out, was established in
142. **1901**
143. 1906
144. 1910
145. 1900
146. Which of the following is not the principle of Tagore’s educational philosophy?
147. freedom of learners
148. creative self-expression
149. active communion with nature and man
150. **non violence**
151. Who was called as the Father of the Nation
152. Nehru
153. Tagore
154. **Gandhiji**
155. Swami Vivekananda
156. ‘True education should result, not in material power, but in spiritual force’ Who said this?
157. Tagore
158. Dewey
159. **Gandhiji**
160. Russell
161. Geetanjali is the work of
162. **Tagore**
163. Gandhiji
164. Raja Rammohan Roy
165. Dewey
166. ‘My Experiment with Truth is written by
167. Karl Marx
168. Sri Aurobindo
169. **Gandhiji**
170. Dewey
171. Which of the following, according to Gandhiji is an essential principle of Satyagraha ?
172. infinite capacity for suffering
173. truth
174. non violence
175. **all of the above**
176. Gandhiji went to London to study
177. **law**
178. music
179. art
180. engineering
181. Tagore was born in

a)**1861**

b) 1980

c) 1870

d) 1818

1. What made Tagore refuse his knighthood?
2. his involvement with the independence movement
3. his feeling about the British rule
4. **the Jalianwallabagh episode**
5. his opposed to the independence movement
6. ViswaBharati was made into
7. state university
8. **central university**
9. private university
10. institute of national importance

40. Gandhiji was assassinated on

 a) 7th April,1949

 b) 18th March,1948

 c) **30th January,1948**

 d) 5th July,1946

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. Idea of basic education was given by **Gandhiji**.
2. **Tagore** believed in the wholeness of learning and child-centred education.
3. Economic self –sufficiency hold an important feature in **Gandhian** system of education
4. Tagore want **harmon**y of man’s life with all existence..
5. Both Gandhi **and** Tagore had deep faith in the **spiritual** basis of education.
6. **Craft-centred**education hold an integral part of Basic education.
7. Gandhiji ‘s idea of secularism found expression in his words of **SarvadhramaSamavava.**
8. Gandhiji wanted **mother tongue** as the medium of instruction.
9. Gandhiji’s chief contribution to Indian education was his scheme of **basic education**.
10. One of the aim of Gandhian education system was economic **self –sufficiency.**
11. Gandhiji made his first experiment in education at **Tolstoy Farm** in Transvaal, South Africa in 1903.
12. Gandhiji’sideas about education was first publicly placed in the **Wardha Conference** held in 1937.
13. Gandhiji wanted education to be related to the **environment** of the child.
14. Tagore held the view that there is a **close relationshi**p between physical and mental faculties.
15. **ViswaBharati** was visualised as a meeting point of the cultures of the East and the West.
16. Gandhi’s scheme of education favour **manua**l work by children in school.
17. Tagore **favoured** education in the open air.
18. Satyagraha means**non violence.**
19. The **Wardha scheme** of education was introduced by Gandhi.
20. Gandhiji wanted to build an ideal society called **SarvodayaSamaj.**

**UNIT IV: Educational Thoughts of Western Thinkers**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. What year was John born in?
2. 1860
3. 1855
4. 1857
5. **1859**
6. Dewey's three key ideas were
7. Cognitive Development, Schemas, Individualism
8. Schemas, Accommadtions, Assimilation
9. **Individualism, Pragmatism, Readiness**
10. All of the Above
11. What was a main classroom use?
12. Encourage Students
13. Create Social Involvement
14. Provide Condence Building Activities
15. **All Of The Above**
16. According to John Dewey, educational process has two sides
17. Economical and sociological
18. **Psychological and sociological**
19. Economical and philosophical
20. Sociological and philosophical
21. According to Dewey, the problem of value arose:
22. **When teleological considerations were eliminated from the natural sciences.**
23. When theism no longer seemed tenable.
24. Alongside non-cognitivism.
25. none of the above
26. Education is not preparation of life education is life itself. Who has quote this
27. Rousseau
28. Gandhiji
29. Tagore
30. **Dewey**
31. Dewey claims that value-propositions are:
32. **Propositions about the relations of ideas.**
33. Propositions about matters of fact.
34. Unique class of propositions
35. None of the above.
36. Dewey maintains that “means” are by definition:
37. **Relational.**
38. Mediated.
39. Mediating.
40. All of the above.
41. Dewey maintains that “extrinsic value” is:
42. **The most important kind of value.**
43. Parasitic on instrumental value.
44. Parasitic on intrinsic value.
45. Contradiction in terms.
46. Dewey claims that the difference between “what is desired” and “what is desirable” is:
47. **That the former is an unexamined impulse, and the latter the product of investigation.**
48. That the former is what we actually want, and the latter is what other people want for us.
49. That the former is what we actually want, and the latter is what an idealized version of ourselves would want.
50. There is no difference.
51. Dewey argues that ends-in-view depend on:
52. **The adequacy with which inquiry into the existing situation has been carried out.**
53. The adequacy with which inquiry into a course of action will satisfy an existing need.
54. Both a and b.
55. Neither a nor b.
56. According to Dewey, an end-in-itself is:
57. **required to ground intrinsic value.**
58. required to calculate the cost of means.
59. required to ground human dignity.
60. self-contradictory.
61. Education according to Dewey is?
62. **Preparation for life**
63. Getting knowledge
64. Learning by doing
65. Schooling
66. John Dewey was an exponent of which idea?
67. Realism
68. Pragmatism
69. **Idealism**
70. Naturalism
71. Who introduced Project method?
72. **John Dewey**
73. Montessori
74. Plato
75. Froebel
76. Who promoted life-centered education among the following?
77. Vivekananda
78. **John Dewey**
79. Aurobindo
80. Tagore

#  According to John Dewey, which side of the educational process is the basis?

1. economical
2. sociological
3. philosophical
4. **psychological**
5. [According to John Dewey, educational process has two sides:](https://pakmcqs.com/pedagogy-mcqs/according-john-dewey-educational-process-two-sides)
6. economical and sociological
7. **psychological and sociological**
8. economical and philosophical
9. sociological and philosophical

19. The used in John Dewey's learning by doing can be considered as synonym to which one?

1. Lecture method
2. Story telling method
3. **Project method**
4. Problem solving method

20. The Laboratory school was established in 1986 by

1. Plato
2. Russell
3. Rousseau
4. **Dewey**

21. [Who was the father of the french revolution?](https://mcqsplanet.com/2020/04/19/who-was-the-father-of-the-french-revolution/)

1. Denis Diderot
2. **Jean-Jacques Rousseau**
3. John Locke
4. Voltaire

 22. Who introduced negative education?

1. Plato
2. John Dewey
3. **Rousseau**
4. Aristotle

23. The book Emile or “On Education” on the nature of education and man is written by

1. Aristotle
2. Plato
3. John Dewey
4. **Rousseau**

24. According to Emile, the noblest work in education is to make a/an

1. good citizen
2. **reasoning man**
3. thinker
4. entrepreneur

 25. “Reverse the usual practice and you will almost always do right” was the dictum of

1. Plato
2. **Rousseau**
3. Mahatma Gandhi
4. Dewey

26. According to Rousseau three sources of education are

1. Students teachers and parents
2. **Nature man and things**
3. Attention imagination and feelings
4. Love care and freedom

27. Back to the Nature and Follow Nature is the slogan of

1. **Rousseau**
2. Gandhiji
3. Tagore
4. Dewey

28. Where did Rousseau die?

1. **Ermenonville**
2. Paris
3. Jackson
4. Genev

29. Rousseau's first major philosophical work.

1. **Discourses on the Arts and Sciences**
2. Discourses on the Origin of Equality
3. Discourses on Economic Economy
4. Discourses on Bio God

30. What did Rousseau believe was the dominant force of humanity?

1. **Emotion**
2. Empiricism
3. Rationalism
4. Religion

31.Which of the following statements would Rousseau support?

1. "a state can last forever if there is no government"
2. "a state can last forever if the people fulfill their civic duties"
3. **"even a state with the best of laws will eventually fall"**
4. "a state with good laws can last forever"

32.What is natural freedom?

1. **the ability to do anything that you want and that your strength allows**
2. the ability to have anything done to you
3. the ability to do anything that you want as long as it does not interfere with other people's wishes
4. the ability to disobey the law

**33. Which one of the following statements about Rousseau is correct?**

1. He perfected the theory of Social Contract
2. He repudiated the theory of Contract altogether
3. **He transformed the theory of Contract into an idealist mode of political discourse**
4. He added nothing to the theories of Hobbes and Locke beyond combining their views

**34. Who among the following used the expression “forced to be free” in connection with the nation of liberty of the individual?’**

1. **Rousseau**
2. Locke
3. Green
4. Hobhouse

**35. General Will as concept was introduced by:**

1. **Rousseau**
2. Hobbes
3. Locke
4. None of these

**36. Rousseau’s natural man is virtually identical to a solitary**

1. Chimpanzee
2. Ape
3. **Both A&B**
4. None of these.

**37. Rousseau was an advocate of:**

1. Individual sovereignty
2. **Popular sovereignty**
3. Political sovereignty
4. Legal sovereignty

**38. “A thinking man is depraved animal.” This view of man was propounded by:**

1. Hobbes
2. Herder
3. Vico
4. **Rousseau**

**39. Rousseau’s theory of General Will implies that it is:**

1. the sum of particular wills
2. the aggregate of all the rational wills of individuals comprising a particular political community
3. **the transcendent, universal will may be even of one individual, which aims at the common good of the community**
4. will of the enlightened ruling elite

# 40. The project method of teaching is best associated with the philosophy of

1. **John Dewey**
2. Max Rafferty
3. Robert Hatchins
4. B.F. Skinner

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. John Dewey was the founder of **Pragmatism.**
2. John Dewey was graduate from **University of Vermont.**
3. What type of education is John Dewey most famous for **Progressive Education.**
4. According to John Dewey, school is a **social** institution, and education is a **social** process.
5. According to John Dewey, schools must prepare students for **present life.**
6. Responses that produce a satisfying effect in a particular situation become more likely to occur again in that **situation.**
7. Dewey's approaches were all about being **child centered.**
8. **Dewey** is considered the father of experimentalism in education.
9. The philosophy advocated by John Dewey is called **pragmatism.**
10. Laboratory School was established in **1986** by John Dewey
11. **Rousseau was born on 28 June 1712 at Geneva.**
12. Rousseau father was **watchmaker.**
13. Rousseau has **five** children.
14. Rousseau was also a **composer.**
15. "Man is born free and everywhere he is in **chains** " fetters shackles handcars.
16. Rousseau believed that if **women** attended social gatherings that it would corrupt politics and society.
17. The Social Contract discusses the **general will.**
18. **Rousseau was died in** **1778.**
19. **Family** is the only natural society.
20. **The distinction between Real Will and Actual Will was made by Rousseau.**

**UNIT V: Modern Educational Thoughts and Practices**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. The system of education which provides greater access to higher and continuous education is
2. formal education
3. informal education
4. **open university**
5. conventional university
6. Open system learning is a kind of
7. non formal education
8. formal education
9. informal education
10. **Combination of all the three systems**
11. Open system of learning is so called because in this system the learning process takes place
12. in open air
13. **through self –directed learning**
14. through tutorial classes
15. through open teaching
16. Learning through mass media support is a chief characteristic of
17. **open system of learning**
18. formal system of education
19. vocational education
20. none of the above
21. Which one is the chief aim of open system of learning
22. development of personality
23. vocational efficiency
24. **self-education**
25. education for secularism
26. Open learning provides opportunity of
27. **education to all**
28. education to deaf
29. education to blind
30. education to girl
31. The promotion of self-learning is the goal of
32. education of the weaker section
33. formal education
34. **open learning system**
35. education for secularism
36. Open system of learning is complementary to
37. **formal traditional system of education**
38. Greek system of education
39. Roman system of education
40. Vocational education
41. The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was established in
42. 1989
43. 1990
44. 1992
45. **1985**
46. There is no formal campus for study in
47. formal education
48. **open university**
49. London university
50. Paris university
51. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is called:
52. **Liberalisation**
53. Investment
54. Fovourable trade
55. Free trade
56. Rapid integration or interconnection between countries is known as:
57. Privatisation
58. **Globalisation**
59. Liberalisation
60. Socialisation
61. Globalisation has led to improvement in living conditions:
62. of all the people
63. of people in the developed countries
64. **of workers in the developing countries**
65. none of the above.
66. World Trade Organisation (WTO) was started at the initiative of which one of the following group of countries?
67. Rich countries
68. Poor countries
69. **Developed countries**
70. Developing countries
71. It refers to the globalisation which creates opportunities for all and ensures that its benefits are better shared.
72. Privatisation
73. Special Economic Zones (SEZs)
74. **World Trade Organisation (WTO)**
75. Fair globalization
76. The process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries through free trade, free mobility of capital and labour is called
77. Foreign trade
78. Liberalisation
79. **Globalisation**
80. Privatisation
81. ‘The impact of Globalisation has not been fair.’ Who among the following people have not benefitted from globalisation?
82. Well off consumers
83. **Small producers and workers**
84. Skilled and educated producers
85. Large wealthy producers
86. Which organisation supports liberalisation of foreign trade and investments in India?
87. International Labour Organisation (ILO)
88. World Bank
89. **World Trade Organisation (WTO)**
90. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
91. Examples of Globalization are
92. Internet
93. Selling local products in the global market
94. Attending lectures by a British professor teaching in an American University
95. **All of the above**
96. What was a key thing to have in Globalization
97. Power
98. Food
99. **Transportation**
100. Sponsorship
101. What is Globalization
102. The process of someone trying to take over the world
103. **The process by which people  their ideas and their activities in different parts of the world become interconnected**
104. When we all do the same thing
105. Never heard of it
106. Liberalization does not include
107. Removing trade barriers
108. Liberal policies
109. **Introducing quota system**
110. None of the above
111. WTO stands for
112. World Tennis Organization
113. World Trade Office
114. **World Trade Organization**
115. World Trade center
116. WTO was established on
117. 2nd January, 1982
118. 4th January, 1998
119. **1st January, 1995**
120. 8th January, 1992
121. Distance education is not
122. Telemetric teaching
123. Distance study
124. **Work oriented education**
125. De-schooling
126. Which of the following arrangements is an effective supplement for providing Teacher Education through distance mode
127. **MOOC**
128. DUSAT
129. Smart Classroom
130. Virtual University.
131. The Indira Gandhi National Open University was passed by the parliament in
132. February 1985
133. October 1985
134. **August 1985**
135. May 1985
136. Education service under GATS rule are identified as
137. Four categories
138. Five categories
139. **Six categories**
140. Students in a distance education program
141. Should expect to work alone.
142. Interact with the instructor and other students.
143. Interact with the technology
144. **Both b and c**
145. Lessons in a distance education program are
146. Purposefully designed to meet the needs of students.
147. Are interactive.
148. Require careful planning
149. **All of the above**
150. A teacher's responsibly include all of the following except
151. Monitor student’s progress.
152. **Use online technologies only**
153. Plan lessons in advance.
154. Test technology before using it
155. What is the distance education?
156. **Planned learning that typically occurs in a geographical location different from the source of the instruction**
157. When the teacher posts his lecture notes on the Internet
158. When a teacher uses closed circuit television to deliver instruction
159. When a teacher uses the e-mail or the class web site to prepare instruction for the student
160. Which of the following is not an example of real-time distance teaching?
161. Teleconferencing
162. Web based applications
163. **Virtual tours of historic sites**
164. Closed circuit TV monitors
165. The launch of satellite channel by IGNOU on 26th January 2003 for technological education for the growth and development of distance education is:
166. Rajrishi channel
167. **Eklavya channel**
168. Gyandarshan channel
169. None of these
170. Networking of libraries through electronic media is known as:
171. HTML
172. Internet
173. **Inflibnet**
174. Libinfnet
175. The University which telecasts interactive educational programmes through its own channel is:
176. **I.G.N.O.U.**
177. University of Pune
178. Annamalai University
179. B. R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad
180. The first Indian Satellite for serving the educational sector is known as:
181. **EDUSAT**
182. INSAT-B
183. INSAT-C
184. SATED
185. Which of the following statements are correct about distance education in India?
186. It reduces the cost of education.
187. It supplements formal education.
188. It enhances access to education.
189. **All of the above**.
190. In distance education, which of these is at the centre-stage?
191. Teacher
192. **Learner**
193. Self-Instructional Printed Material
194. Electronic Media
195. What is the full form of COL?
196. Computerized Open Learning
197. **Commonwealth of Learning**
198. Co-operative Open Learning
199. Credit-based Open Learning

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. **New Economic Policy** refers to all those different economic reforms or policy measures and changes which aim at increasing the productivity and efficiency by creating an environment of competition in the economy.
2. The main aim of World Trade Organisation is to liberalise **international trade.**
3. ‘Increased job opportunities’ is an impact of **Globalisation.**
4. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as **liberalisation.**
5. The aim of World Trade Organisation is to **liberalise** international trade.
6. **World Trade Organisation (WTO**) forced the developing countries to remove the trade barriers
7. **Globalisation** means creating opportunities for all.
8. The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machine and other equipments is known as **investment.**
9. Industries which have been hit hard by the competition are **small-scale** industries**.**
10. **Multinational Corporation (MNC)** is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.
11. ‘Increase in GNP’ is a positive impact of **liberalisation.**
12. Rapid integration or interconnection between countries is known as **socialisation.**
13. Internet for educational purposes provides virtual **learning** experiences.
14. The mail is not the web based **teaching** tool.
15. Planned learning that typically occurs in a geographical location different from the source of the instruction is called **Distance Education.**
16. The father of distance education in India is **Dr G. R. Reddy.**
17. ICDE stands for **International Committee of Distance Education.**
18. EDUSAT launched was launched in the year **2004.**
19. The principal executive body of the IGNOU is called **Board of Management.**
20. The National Policy on Education: “Programme of Action” was implemented in the year. **1992.**