APPENDIX : A

ACHIEVEMENT TEST IN PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION
(Preliminary draft.)

(Std.- B.T.)

Name of the Student : 
Name of the College : 

Marks : 100  
Time : 2 hours

A) Four alternative answers are given. Pick out the most appropriate answer and write the corresponding letter in the space provided.

Example : Education should serve the need of the
a) Student  b)school  c)society  d) teacher  

1. The word 'education' is a derivation of
a) French  b) Greek  c) Latin  d) German

2. Give the meaning of the following :-
a) educare  b)educaere  c)education

3. Pestalozzi is of the view that the education of the pupil should be according to the
a) wish of the parents  b) needs and capacities of the pupil

4. To explore the innate potentialities of the children education should provide not only materialistic facilities to the children but also should make provision for
a) utmost freedom to the children
b) individual instruction for children

5. a) better training
d) the training of their teacher
5. According to Mahatma Gandhi education should make provision for
   a) moral development only
   b) all-round development of the Children
   c) making the child economically self-sufficient
   d) developing the sense of leadership among children

6. According to Plato, in order to develop the personality of the Child education should
   a) develop physical strength of the child.
   b) develop the innate potentialities which the child possesses.
   c) try to improve social environment of the child.
   d) provide better intellectual training.

7. According to Adams, education is a conscious process of
   a) modification of behaviour of the children
   b) making every child fit for a job
   c) removing illiteracy
   d) making the child competent

8. According to T.P. Nunn, complete development of individuality of the child should be the aim of education because
   then only
   a) he can realise his own talent
   b) he can contribute good to the society
   c) he will be able to get a good job
   d) he will be able to perform the role of social leadership.

9. According to T. Baymont education is nothing but a process of adjustment with
   a) physical environment
   b) social environment
   c) spiritual environment
   d) all the three above

10. In the narrow sense education means the acquisition of
    a) facts and information
    b) formal instruction
    c) theoretical knowledge
    d) above three
11. In the broadest sense education may be considered as a continuous and conscious process of modification of behaviour of an individual from
   a) childhood to adulthood  b) infancy to maturity
   c) birth to death      d) maturity to old age.

12. Different aims of education are the outcome of different
   a) social demand  b) individual needs
   c) philosophical thoughts  d) patterns of education

13. According to the individualist aim of education only a well trained individual can understand his rights and obligations
   a) to his own caste  b) to his society
   c) to his own  d) to his own religion

14. Personality of an individual cannot flourish without proper
   a) choice of subject  b) intellectual guidance
   c) social environment  d) games and sports

15. Limitation of social aim of education is that it ignores the legitimate needs, desire and interest of the
   a) infant  b) parents  c) individual  d) adolescent pupils

16. As both the individual and social aim of education in isolation cannot meet the real needs of human life
   a) a synthesis between them is necessary
   b) one of these aims should be abolished
   c) there should not be any such aim of education
   d) they are not at all the aim of education

17. As individuality requires a social medium to grow. We are not human
   a) if we cannot get education in society
   b) if we cannot learn to suppress our instinct
   c) without social contact
   d) above three
18. Supporters of the social aim of education are of the view that the development of the individual is meaningless, unless he develops in him such qualities:
   a) like self reliance
   b) like leadership
   c) for effective participation in society
   d) like group guidance

19. The society can come to the highest point of development only if each of the citizen:
   a) realise the personal needs
   b) realise the best in him
   c) works for the society only
   d) becomes scholar

20. Dewey is of the opinion that education with a vocational aim in the foreground can develop:
   a) all necessary qualities of human being
   b) economic condition of a country
   c) manpower
   d) the sense of morality

21. Any good programme of education, along with making the individual economically self sufficient should prepare:
   a) sound body so that he can work properly
   b) culturally developed individual
   c) him for all sorts of competition necessary for job
   d) him for all sorts of political activities

22. If we accept vocational education as the sole aim of education then:
   a) our education will be one sided
   b) industrial development of our country is possible
   c) unemployment problem will be solved
   d) socio-economic condition of our country will be good
23. In order to make vocation a spontaneous activity of the learner, vocational education should
   a) have comparatively short duration
   b) have synthesis with liberal education
   c) provide maximum freedom to the learner
   d) be free from economic point of view

24. If education develops all the qualities of an individual harmoniously he will automatically be able to
   a) secure highest position in the society
   b) hold leadership of the nation
   c) lead a complete living
   d) enjoy the peace of eternity

B. Fill in the blanks with correct answers:

25. All the educative instruction must be drawn out of the pupil themselves and must be born with ————.

26. According to Mahatma Gandhi education should develop the body, mind and _____ of the children.

27. According to Plato education should start from _____ and not from _____.

28. Education means the modification of human behaviour in accordance with its own ideas of _____.

29. Education should mould and shape each individual to the need of the _____.

30. Vocational education never caters for the interest of the individual, it only serve the _____ purpose.

C. Match the items given in the Section 'A' with those of the Section 'B' by marking the correct number in the brackets given in the section 'A'

Example 'A'
Education is an attempt to develop the (3) 'B'
1. religion
2. culture
3. man
31. a) Aim of education change along with the change of
( ) 1. physical strength
2. time
3. individual talent
b) Education means the modification of human
( ) 4. vocational efficiency
5. morality
6. innate capacity
7. behaviour
c) To make the individual socially efficient education should develop
( )
d) Democratic aim of education means the development of
( )

(D) Four alternative answers are given. Pick out the most appropriate one and write the corresponding answer in the space provided:

32. The harmonious development aim of education is of the view that as the child is endowed with many innate powers and capacities education should provide scope for
a) selecting the best among these qualities
b) spontaneous development of all these qualities
c) maximum freedom to the children so that they can develop properly.
d) removing illiteracy only

33. Mahatma Gandhi emphasized upon the allround growth of the individual by emphasizing
a) the social aim of education
b) the harmonious development aim of education
( )
c) the vocational aim of education
d) the cultural aim of education

34. The defects of harmonious development aim of education is that
a) for every person harmonious development is not possible
b) it set up a predetermined goal
c) if we give a stress on harmonious development then no one side will develop
( )
d) the present type of education will not suit
35. The self-expression as an aim of education gives stress on full and free expression of
   a) instinctive tendencies of human being
   b) one's capacities
   c) the intellect of the child
   d) the desire of the infants

36. Self-expression as an aim of education is not free from defects, because suppression of some instinctive desire are necessary
   a) for a cultural life
   b) to become a social animal
   c) for peace and prosperity of the society
   d) for all the three above

37. In order to formulate a self-sufficient aim of education, education should keep a balance between
   a) desire of the parents and the efficiency of the child
   b) the inherent talent of the child and the environmental needs
   c) desire of the child and the choice of subjects
   d) proportion of population and literate people.

38. Democratic aim of education doesnot mean passing the examination or gathering knowledge only but to enable the individual to
   a) balance his emotion
   b) change his outlook through intellectual and moral development
   c) develop the spirit of tolerance
   d) all the three above

39. Development of pure character and control of lower impulses are the aims of education which may be termed as
   a) social aim  b) moral aim  c) democratic aim  d) individual aim
40. Character - formation or moral education is not really concerned with telling the truth, paying one's debts, or having fellowfeeling, but it is concerned with

a) academic qualifications one possess
b) the whole conduct of man
c) one's sense of patriotism
d) one's sense of sacrifice

41. Education should mould the personality of the individual

a) keeping in view the social demand
b) by allowing him maximum freedom
c) by introducing him with all sorts of social evils
d) keeping him away from the society

42. As education of a society is determined by the dominant social forces at work, therefore education comes as a force

a) which supports changes
b) for social reconstruction
c) for social destruction
d) all the three above

43. The objective of education should be determined on the basis of

a) students capacity
b) social needs
c) teachers efficiency
d) educational philosophy

44. Narrowly conceived the function of the school is to provide

a) formal education
b) broader human experiences
c) the total life experience of the learner
d) training for social adjustment
45. In the broader sense the function of the school is to prepare children to
   a) adjust themselves with different social environment
   b) adjust themselves with other nation
   c) hold eminent position in the society
   d) hold better academic qualifications

46. Education should enable children to transfer their knowledge and skill
   a) to cope with the changing demand of their society
   b) from one subject to the other
   c) from classroom teaching to their examinations
   d) to cope with the students of other country

47. Since every aspect of community life is projected in the school
   a) so it can train children to share the inherited resources of the community
   b) so the children of different religion can mix-up there
   c) so the children can develop communal feeling there
   d) because the teachers and the pupils of the school are from the community

48. The school is a miniature society because
   a) the area of the school is small
   b) the number of the people is less than the outside society
   c) the entire setup of the school is organised as the outside society
   d) above three

49. The school provides every aspect of community life in the school environment so that children can accustom with it and use his own process for
   a) a better job in future
   b) social ends
   c) preserving the past culture
   d) none of the above
50. As the purpose of the school is to prepare children to meet the changing need of the society, the school should change its curriculum:
   a) according to the effectiveness of the teacher
   b) according to the children's I.Q.
   c) along with the social change
   d) after every year

51. Function of education should be the development of the personality of each individual which ultimately lead to:
   a) the development of the society
   b) a good job in future
   c) the good atmosphere in the school
   d) a better student teacher relationship

52. The school being a democratic set-up develops in the minds of children some democratic values which have impact on their:
   a) democratic organisation
   b) political life
   c) day to day life
   d) all the three

53. Institutions organized by the society to impart specific knowledge and skill under formally constructed curriculum are known as:
   a) informal institution
   b) formal institution
   c) non-formal institution
   d) none of the above

54. The pupils of formal education system are:
   a) of middle class people
   b) non-workers
   c) problem child
   d) above average in their I.Q.
55. Formal education impart knowledge both in specific
discipline and in
a) life problems b) social adjustment
c) war craft d) vocational education

E) Fill in the blanks with correct answers

56. One of the social forces which may effect educational
change is ____.

57. The school is simply a form of community life where
through education children are trained to share the_____
of the race.

58. The function of education is not only to follow the_____
but it should also supply new ideas to
shows light in the path of progress.

59. It is not wealth or high pillers which make a nation,
it is really ______ which can build a man and a nation.

60. In the formal school system the_____ and the_____ are controlled by some restrictions of disciplinary norms.

61. The role of education in a democratic society is to ensure
equal liberty and equality of opportunity to _________
individuals.

F) Match the phase given in the item of 'A' with 'B' by marking
the correct number in to the bracket given in the item 'A'

' A '  
62. A) Moral education is really concerned with ( )
B) Liberal education can easily be integrated with ( )
C) Attainment of complete-living is possible through ( )
D) Education is to acquaint us with the lows and ways of ( )

'B '  
1. religion 2. individual interest
3. the vocational subject matter 4. strength and purity of character
5. harmonious development 6. complete living
7. self-expression
G) Four alternative answers are given. Pick out the most appropriate one and write the corresponding answer in the space provided.

63. If we consider all experiences of human life as education, knowledge provided through formal education is

a) sufficient for the whole life/the pupil
b) one sided only
c) meaningless
d) fashionable education

64. Formal institutions, even if ideally developed, cannot meet all the emerging requirements of the

a) unemployed students
b) modern society
c) urban society
d) rural community

65. To suit the growing needs of the changing society, specialized type of education or training become essential which can be provided through

a) formal education
b) informal education
c) non-formal education
d) correspondence course

66. One of the characteristics of non-formal education is that it is

a) a boon to the poor classes
b) without any sex barrier
c) specially organized out of the crying needs of the society
d) it is formally organized by the society

67. There are some adults in our country who cannot afford to join the formal educational institutions because

a) they need different types of subject
b) they cannot leave their source of livelihood
c) they need different type of teaching
d) all the three
68. One of the requirements which give birth to non-formal education is

a) the demand of the parents
b) the explosion of population
c) to abolish the formal school system
d) to avoid the high rate of failure in the examination ( )

69. Learning while earning simultaneously possible only through

a) intelligent children
b) non-formal system of education
c) devoted teachers
d) interested pupil ( )

70. Provision of non-formal education is that

a) willing people can refresh their knowledge through it
b) it can meet the thirst of knowledge of the lifelong devotees
c) it provides educational facilities to those who have personal and professional responsibilities
d) all the three above ( )

71. Which of the following is a non-formal educational institution

a) Indian Institute of technology
b) Training centre in factories
c) Girl's polytechnique institution
d) Engineering College ( )

72. Education which we get through our day to day life experience while living and moving with the community may be termed as

a) social education
b) informal education
c) automatic education
d) unexpected education ( )
73. Man of genius, public opinion and advertisement exert great influence on people and this influence is the result of
a) formal education
b) non-formal education
c) informal education
d) above three

74. Education in the broader sense cannot be provided by any organised institution but it must be supplemented by
a) some practical knowledge
b) the life experiences
c) the actual living in the community
d) above three

75. The primary institution in which the child first acquire the habit of socialization is the
a) society     b) school     c) family
     d) environment out side the family

76. The important experience of personal interaction is gained by the children in their
a) play groups
b) family
     c) class room
     d) religious attachment

77. Family can provide vocational education to the children by engaging them in some works like
a) cloth washing
b) cleaning the floor of the house
c) cooking
d) animal husbandry

78. For the proper development of attitude and interest among children in proper area the initiating place is the
a) museum     b) family     c) library
     d) artgaleries
79. Day to day activities happening in a family such as religious, social mix-up, festivals etc. help develop in the minds of children

a) sense of religion
b) many social virtues
c) sense of happiness
d) a sense of preservation of culture

80. In the family Children learn to shoulder responsibility, understand their rights and obligations and also learn to sacrifice their personal comforts for the largest interest of the family which train children

a) to be independent in their own work
b) in citizenship training
c) in workability
d) in doing their household work in unity

81. For those individuals who look upon education as a life-long activity, and may like to refresh their knowledge or like to acquire knowledge in new area, the advantageous system of education is the

a) formal education
b) non-formal education
c) informal education
d) independent study

82. One of the merits of non-formal education is that

a) it is not dominated by examination
b) it is better adaptable to environmental condition
c) it is better adaptable
b) student can attend it whenever they wish
d) student should not read books

83. Basic factors encouraging learners for adopting non-formal education is

a) their sense of competition b) their motivation
c) poverty of the people d) that it is free from mental ( ) labour
84. The real picture of the community comes into existence to the children through its

a) technological advancements
b) socio-economic conditions
c) technique and know-hows used in the community living
d) above three

85. In order to train children for actual life situation the problem areas should be selected

a) from the community life
b) according to the interest of the learner
c) on the basis of the teacher's efficiency
d) on the basis of the parent's demand

86. For the all-round development of personality of individual education alone cannot serve the purpose

87. If education means the development of the whole personality of the individual we must recognise the services offered by education other than formal and non-formal

88. ______ education can be provided in the same institution of formal education

89. Education imparted by the society may be termed as ______ education.

90. The ______ and ______ mode of learning had the requisite potential of producing enlightened citizens and skill workers.

91. Radio and Television play a tremendous role in imparting ______ education to the learner.

I) Match the items given in the section 'A' with those of the section 'B' by marking the correct number in the brackets given in the section 'A'
A) Non-formal education
is the product of ( )

B) Non-formal education
can prove as an effective
media for ( )

C) To get informal education,
the learner must associate
with ( )

D) The effective agency for
providing morality and
spirituality to children
is ( )

93. State provides schools of different kinds suited to the
needs of
a) each locality  b) each individual child
c) different religion of each locality
d) different language of that state ( )

94. Opportunity for receiving education to a minimum standard
for every child is provided by
a) the state  b) the family
c) the parents who bear the expenditure
d) none of the above ( )

95. The word curriculum is derived from
(a) Greek  b) Latin  c) German  d) English

96. All the activities of the school necessary for the around
development of student may be expressed in one word that is
a) programme  b) curriculum  c) plan  d) scheme of learn- ( )
97. Curriculum may be defined as
   a) the prescribed material  b) a plan of action
   c) the activities of the student  d) the courses to be studied

98. The main purpose of the curriculum is to
   a) achieve educational objectives
   b) make the students active in school life
   c) prepare students to pass examination
   d) impart theoretical knowledge

99. According to the Secondary Education Commission curriculum may be defined as
   a) totality of experience that the child receives at school
   b) the different subjects selected for a particular class
   c) out-class activities
   d) in-class activities

100. The level upto which education will be made free is a matter to be decided by
    a) local people  b) state government  c) the school
    d) type of education

101. Schools of different kinds suited to the needs of each locality is provided by the
    a) local educational authority  b) state
    c) religious organisation  d) none of the above

102. The cost of education which is a fundamental problem is determined by the
    a) parents of the pupil  b) state
    c) authority in the charge of education
    d) local university

103. The present curriculum is defective because it cannot prepare young generation for
    a) any type of vocation  b) worthy citizenship
    c) spending their leisure time wisely
    d) competing with the children of other states
104. The present curriculum is defective because it
a) is theoretical and bookish
b) is related to the activities of life
c) deals with our past culture
d) gives more importance on moral training

105. One of the defects of the present curriculum is that it
is overcrowded and bulky and above all there is
a) compartmentalization of different subjects
b) more provision for cramming
c) no provision for practical work
d) no scope for utilizing the intelligence of the children

106. Literary service of religious institutions which possess
high cultural value is a better medium for
a) transmitting cultural heritage
b) democratic training
c) to impress people about religion
d) all the three above

107. Religion of a nation tries to modify the behaviour of
the people
a) by imposing some religious restriction on their
day-to-day life
b) by compelling the people to pray God regularly
w) by threatening them about their future life
d) through moral and spiritual training

108. The present curriculum imparts such type of training to
the children
a) which is useful only for the future
b) which has no relation with life
c) so that they can hold political responsibility
d) so that they can become efficient teacher in future
109. The present curriculum is too much dominated by

a) social needs
b) practical experiences
c) moral training
d) examination

110. The present curriculum cannot cater for the diversified interest of the children because

a) it is rigid and uniform in character
b) the interest of the children change quickly
c) it presents some problems unrelated to day-to-day life
d) it is tight bound with examination

111. Principles of curriculum are the outcome of

a) naturalistic philosophy
b) idealistic philosophy
c) pragmatic philosophy
d) all the three above

112. According to the idealistic philosophy of education curriculum should include such activities in the school work which can provide

a) intellectual growth alone
b) allround growth of the children
c) sound health
d) better Vocation

113. The naturalistic philosophy of education is of the view that curriculum should center round the present needs, experiences and activities of the child

a) compared to his age
b) his bodily strength
c) his size of the length
d) none of the above
114. One of the principles of curriculum construction is that it must serve the activities of the children

a) at various stages of their growth
b) according to their aptitudes
c) so that they can lead a complete living
d) keeping in view the locality from which the child comes ( )

115. One of the main principles of curriculum construction is

a) making children fit for the society
b) giving vocational education
c) developing individuality of children
d) intelligence of children ( )

116. In selecting the subject for the curriculum attention should be given.

a) so that some subject may be fused
b) to individual differences of children
c) to the I.Q. of children
d) above all ( )

117. Curriculum should be

a) static for all the time to come
b) organised keeping in view the efficiency of the teacher
c) changed according to the needs of the society
d) dynamic on the basis of the students need ( )

118. Point out from the following which is necessary to develop in the minds of our children as a member of a democratic society

a) sense of naturalism
b) sense of idealism
c) sense of patriotism
d) sense of pragmatism ( )
119. Curriculum of a school should be constructed or evaluated on the basis of

a) student's needs
b) needs of the school
c) social needs
d) needs of the teacher

120. Religion can modify the behaviour of the people by

a) influencing them with religious doctrines
b) diverting them to pray the God daily
c) imparting moral and spiritual training
d) threatening them with the omnipotence of the God

121. Religion as an agency of education transmit cultural heritage of the society and also impart democratic values like

a) unity
b) international understanding
c) spirit of social service
d) above three

122. In order to know the socio-economic pattern of a particular community or society for example, the children must know

a) the affect of the country's markets on its society
b) about family expenditure
c) about the educational expenses need to be borne by the parents
d) about the social standard of living

123. In order to make education more and more useful to the future life of the learner, areas for practical education should be selected from

a) scientifically advanced countries
b) their own community or society
c) the points of view of vocation
d) the points of view of moral training
124. Religious faiths, visits to temple and other religious activities occurring in a family can develop among the children a sense of
   a) spirituality and morality  b) orthodoxy  
   c) sacred living  d) fear of God

K) Fill in the blanks with correct answers

125. Religion is a part of one's culture, heritage and hence it must have a place in the_______

126. The home is an informal yet___________ agency of education

127. The school conserves the cultural and social heritage passes it on to children and _______ the old patterns

128. According to the pragmatic philosophy curriculum should develop all the capacities of the children so that he can become a worthy member of the__________. 

129. Curriculum should stand or fall persist or be modified because of its effects upon the_______ of the students

130. The general control and supervision of education is assumed by the__________.

L) Match the items given in the section 'A' with those of the section 'B' by marking the correct number in the brackets given in the section 'A'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'A'</th>
<th>'B'</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>131. A) Financial responsibility of the</td>
<td>1. curriculum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>education is in the hands of the</td>
<td>2. syllabus</td>
</tr>
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<td>( )</td>
<td>3. state</td>
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<tr>
<td>B) 5 The totality of subject matter,</td>
<td>4. future vocation</td>
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<tr>
<td>activities and experiences of child's</td>
<td>of the child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school life may be defined as ( )</td>
<td>5. life outside school</td>
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<tr>
<td>C) 4 The curriculum should be vitally</td>
<td>6. home</td>
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<tr>
<td>related with the ( )</td>
<td>7. school</td>
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<tr>
<td>D) 6 Development of personality of child</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mainly takes place in ( )</td>
<td></td>
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