APPENDIX - B

ACHIEVEMENT TEST IN PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION
(Final draft)
(Std. -B.T.)

Name of the Student :  
Marks : 100

Name of the College :  
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)
   c) society  d) teacher

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

2. 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  ( )
   c) wish of the teacher who guide the student in school
   d) educational authority

3. 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

4. According to Adams, education is a conscious process of
   a) modification of behaviour of the children
   b) making every child fit for job  ( )
   c) removing illiteracy
   d) making the child competent
5. 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

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

7. 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

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

9. According to the individualistic 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

10. Personality of an individual cannot flourish without proper
    a) choice of subject
    b) intellectual guidance
    c) social environment
    d) games and sports
11. 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

12. 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

13. 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

14. 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

15. 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

16. 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
17. 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

18. 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

19. 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:

20. All true educative instruction must be drawn out of the pupil themselves and must be born with _______.

21. According to Mahatma Gandhi education should develop the body, mind and ______ of the Children.

22. According to Plato education should start from ______ and not from ______.

23. Education should mould and shape each individual to the need of the ______.

24.

(C) Four alternative answers are given. Pick out the most appropriate one and write the corresponding answer in the space provided:--
24. Mahatma Gandhi emphasized upon the around 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

25. 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

26. 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

27. Democratic aim of education does not 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

28. 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
29. Character - formation or moral education is not really concerned with telling the truth, paying one's debts, or having fellow feeling, but it is concern with

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

30. Education should mould the personality of the individual

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

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

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

32. 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

33. 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 qualification
34. 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

35. 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

36. As the purpose of the school is to prepare children to meet the changing needs of the society the school should change its curriculum
   a) according to the efficiency of the teacher
   b) according to the children's I.Q.
   c) along with the social change
   d) after every year

37. 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

38. Institutions organised 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
39. Formal education impart knowledge both in specific discipline and in
   a) life problem b) social adjustment
c) war craft d) vocational education

(D) Fill in the blanks with correct answers

40. It is not wealth or high pillars which make a nation, it is really _____ which can build a man and a nation

41. In the formal school system the _____ and the _____ are controlled by some restrictions of disciplinary norma.

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

(E) Match the phases given in the item of 'A' with 'B' by marking the correct number in to the bracket given in the item 'A'

'A'
43. 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 subjectmatter 4. strength and purity of character 5. harmonious development 6. complete living 7. self-experience

(F) Four alternative answers are given. Pickout the most appropriate one and write the corresponding answer in the space provided
44. If we consider all experiences of human life as education, knowledge provided through formal education is

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

45. 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

46. 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

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

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

48. 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
49. Learning while earning simultaneously possible only through
   a) intelligent children
   b) non-formal system of education
   c) devoted teachers
   d) interested pupil

50. 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 life-long devotees
   c) it provides educational facilities to those who have personal and professional responsibilities
   d) all the three above

51. 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

52. 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

53. 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

54. 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 experience
   c) the actual living in the community
   d) above three

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

56. The important experience of personal interaction is gained by the Children in their
   a) playground  b) family
   c) classroom  d) religious attachment ( )

57. 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 ( )

58. 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) art galleries ( )

59. Day to day activities happening in a family such as religious, social mix-up, festivals etc. help develop in the mind of children
   a) sense of religion  b) many social virtues
   c) sense of happiness  d) a sense of preservation of culture ( )

60. 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 ( )

61. 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 ( )

62. One of the merits of non-formal education is that
   a) it is not dominated by examination
   b) it is better adoptable to environmental condition
   c) it is better adoptable to environment
   d) student can attend it whenever they wish
   e) student should not read books. ( )
63. 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

64. The real picture of the community comes into existence to the children through is
   a) technological advancements
   b) socio-economic conditions
   c) technique and know-how used in the community living
   d) above three

65. 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

66. For the around development of personality of individual education alone cannot serve the purpose

67. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

72. 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
73. 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

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

75. All the activities of the school necessary for the round development of student may be expressed in one word that is
   a) programme     b) curriculum
   c) plan         c) scheme of learning

76. 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

77. 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

78. 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

79. 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

80. 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 d) local university
   education
81. 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

82. 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

83. One of the defects of the present curriculum is that
   it is over crowded 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

84. 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

85. The present curriculum is too much dominated by
   a) social needs b) practical experiences
   b) moral training d) examination

86. 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

87. Principles of curriculum are the out come of
   a) naturalistic philosophy b) idealistic philosophy
   c) pragmatic philosophy d) all the three above
88. According to the idealistic philosophy of education, curriculum should include such activities in the school work which can provide:
   a) intellectual growth alone
   b) all-round growth of the children
   c) sound health          d) better vocation

89. The naturalistic philosophy of education is of the view that curriculum should centre 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

90. 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

91. 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) developing intelligence of children

92. 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

93. 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 student's need

94. 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
95. Curriculum of a school should be constructed or evaluated on the basis of:
   a) student's need  b) needs of the school
   c) social needs  d) needs of the teacher

96. 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

97. 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

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

99. The home is an informal yet _______ agency of education

100. The general control and supervision of education is assumed by the______

I) Fill in the blanks with correct answers