

SET 2013
PAPER – II
EDUCATION

Signature of the Invigilator

Question Booklet No.

1.

OMR Sheet No..

Subject Code

ROLL No.

Time Allowed : 75 Minutes

Max. Marks : 100

No. of pages in this Booklet : 8

No. of Questions : 50

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Write your Roll No. and the OMR Sheet No. in the spaces provided on top of this page.
2. Fill in the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR response sheet.
3. This booklet consists of fifty (50) compulsory questions each carrying 2 marks.
4. Examine the question booklet carefully and tally the number of pages/questions in the booklet with the information printed above. **Do not accept a damaged or open booklet.** Damaged or faulty booklet may be got replaced within the first 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time given.
5. Each Question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) in the OMR sheet. You have to completely darken the circle indicating the most appropriate response against each item as in the illustration.

(A) (B) (C) (D)
6. All entries in the common OMR response sheet for Papers I and II are to be recorded in the original copy only.
7. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
8. Rough Work is to be done on the blank pages provided at the end of this booklet.
9. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except in the spaces allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
10. You have to return the Original OMR Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. **You are, however, allowed to carry the test booklet and the duplicate copy of OMR Sheet** on conclusion of examination.
11. Use of any calculator, mobile phone or log table etc. is strictly prohibited.
12. **There is no negative marking.**

EDUCATION
PAPER-II

Note :— This paper contains **fifty (50)** objective type questions, each question carrying **two (2)** marks.
Attempt **all** the questions.

1. What is the impact of the teacher's view of reality ?
(A) It determines what information is important
(B) It determines how well students will learn
(C) It determines the results of the education
(D) For the sake of becoming proficient.
2. Which book was written by Plato ?
(A) 'The Republic'
(B) 'Educational Philosophy'
(C) 'Education of Plato'
(D) 'Emile'
3. According to _____, "To be is to be perceived."
(A) Hobbes
(B) Locke
(C) Berkeley
(D) None of the above
4. Which Philosophy believes in the duality of existence, prakriti and souls ?
(A) Buddhims
(B) Sankhya
(C) Vedanta
(D) None of these
5. According to Sartre, the existentialist finds the fact that God does not exist :
(A) Liberating
(B) Clarifying
(C) Very distressing
(D) Unimportant
6. Gandhiji's philosophy of education is :
(A) Craft Based
(B) Project Based
(C) Experience Based
(D) Cognition Based
7. The perspective on explanation that focuses on social contexts of explanations is :
(A) Epistemic
(B) Pragmatic
(C) Unification
(D) Causal
8. In a democratic system, a group achieves and maintains majority status by :
(A) Forcing people to adhere to the wishes of the group.
(B) Persuading others to their side by popular input and rational argument.
(C) Refusing to consider the needs of those in the minority.
(D) Electing a supreme leader who guides future decision-making.
9. Which of the following did the Buddha not oppose ?
(A) Strong devotion to a guru
(B) The power of a priestly class
(C) Detachment
(D) Rituals for the Gods
10. The policy that many schools now have of incorporating students with disabilities into regular school activities is called :
(A) Integration
(B) Inclusion
(C) Investment
(D) Intrusion

11. French sociologist who stresses the need for a sociological approach to study of education :
- Emile Durkheim
 - Parsons
 - Merton
 - Max Weber
12. Who distinguished between the growth of individual in accordance with the goals of specific society and the natural growth of an individual ?
- Durkheim
 - John Dewey
 - Parsons
 - G.H. Mead
13. _____ treats society as a self-regulating system of interrelated elements with structured society relationship and observed regularities.
- Interactionism
 - Post Modernism
 - Functionalism
 - Conflict Approach
14. 'Experience' and Education (1938) is written by :
- Parson
 - Leo Tolstoy
 - John Dewey
 - Basil Bernstein
15. In the informal process of socialisation the social skills and values are learnt through interaction with :
- Family members
 - Peers
 - Other social groups
 - All of them
16. 'Cultural Deprivation' can be defined as :
- Material disadvantages
 - Cultural disadvantage
 - Attitudes and values transmitted to them
 - (A) and (B)
17. Equality of educational opportunity demands that :
- All pupil be exposed to same curriculum
 - Providing same facilities in school
 - Similar school through equal input
 - All of the above
18. All societies and groups assume the superiority of their own culture, this reaction is called :
- Ethnocentrism
 - Ideal culture
 - Real culture
 - Superior culture
19. Which of these statement is ethnocentric ?
- I prefer my religion to all other.
 - I don't like rock music.
 - I don't like old movies.
 - Politicians are crooks.
20. Status is defined as rank with set of privileges and duties and role can be defined as :
- Acting out the set of duties and privilege.
 - Performance.
 - Behaviour of a person.
 - Rank in group.

21. Development involves :
- (A) Maturation
 - (B) Learning
 - (C) Synthesis of abilities
 - (D) All of these
22. The policy of providing Midday meal free of cost to many students is part of Government's policy to encourage children's education. This policy is reflection of whose approach to education :
- (A) Carl Rogers
 - (B) Arthur Combs
 - (C) Abraham Maslow
 - (D) Roger Johnson
23. The traits of Kalikak family of USA were studied by :
- (A) Goddard
 - (B) Gallon
 - (C) Gregor Memdel
 - (D) Charles Darwin
24. Which of the following is true regarding both language and physical development ?
- (A) Depends on training
 - (B) Depends on experience
 - (C) Spurts of development at different ages
 - (D) Stops at a particular age
25. According to Sigmund Freud, the pleasure from knowledge is one of the sources of pleasure during _____ stage.
- (A) Latency
 - (B) Phallic
 - (C) Oedipal
 - (D) Oral
26. Which of the following is not an essential requirement for trial and error learning ?
- (A) Chance to success
 - (B) Barrier
 - (C) Drive
 - (D) Selective movement of the organism
27. In Hull's theory, learning occurs when the S-R connection is closely and timely associated with _____
- (A) Cognitive field of the learner
 - (B) Diminution of the need
 - (C) Reinforcement
 - (D) Drive
28. According to Tolman, the type of learning that explains the final type of connection between positive or negative objects to basic drives is _____
- (A) Cathexis
 - (B) Equivalence belief
 - (C) Drive discrimination
 - (D) Field expectancy
29. Which of the following term describes 'When connection is not established between CS and CR, due to any factor'
- (A) Extinction
 - (B) Spontaneous recovery
 - (C) Contiguity
 - (D) Inhibition
30. Operant conditioning differs from classical conditioning by —
- (A) Dealing primarily with reflective type of response.
 - (B) Focus on the consequence of voluntary behaviour.
 - (C) Treating all learners as passive.
 - (D) Focusing on voluntary behaviour to a great extent.

31. A hypothesis is —
- An intelligent hunch about probable results
 - An aspect of scientific inquiry
 - Always derived from previous research
 - The goal of the researcher
32. Objectivity, verification, control of bias and precision are characteristics of —
- Scientific fact
 - Theories
 - Generalization
 - Scientific inquiry
33. Which of the following is least appropriate for a quantitative research ?
- Focuses more on numerical description
 - Reality of nature is deterministic
 - It is flexible and naturalists
 - It is objective and leads its generalize towards broader generalization
34. Attitude towards science is defined as the composite score obtained on test of science related attitudes developed by Fraser. This is an example of —
- An operational definition
 - A theoretical definition
 - A factual statement
 - None of the above
35. Which of the following is not the characteristics of a good research problem ?
- It should be clear and concise
 - It indicates the variables
 - It indicates the type of research
 - It indicates the expected result
36. It is essential that a research hypothesis is :
- Testable
 - Stated in question form
 - Explains the problem relationship between variables
 - Derived from past researches
37. A researcher is investigating the impact of CAI on Learning Achievement of students of unknown Anxiety Levels. Here Anxiety is an example of :
- Independent variable
 - Extraneous variable
 - Intervening variable
 - Categorical variable
38. Which of the technique can be employed to statistically control the extraneous variable :
- ANOVA
 - ANCOVA
 - Regression Analysis
 - Factorial Analysis
39. A high quality review of related literature will :
- Present the summary of past studies in a systematic manner
 - Summarise and critique the past studies
 - Summarise, critique and relate the previous studies to the problem
 - Justify the need of the study in the light of past findings
40. Which of the following statement is not true :
- All information about the past is a historical information but not necessarily a historical fact.
 - Empirically verified information about the past is a historical fact.
 - An information about the past obtained through a primary sources is a historical information.
 - If a historical information is found true after historical criticism it is accepted as historical fact.

41. The descriptive studies are mainly carried out to :
- Know the relationship among variables
 - Find out the causal relationship among variables
 - Find out the current characteristics
 - Compare
42. Which of the following is a causal comparative study ?
- Cohort study
 - Longitudinal study
 - Ex-post facto study
 - Cross sectional study
43. A Researcher studied the study habits of children of 1 standard continuously for 4 years till they reached in class IV. This study is an example of :
- Longitudinal
 - Cross sectional
 - Exploratory
 - Evaluative
44. Which of the following is least matched with an ethnographic study ?
- It is an in-depth study
 - It explains the phenomena in its cultural perspective
 - Researcher adopts participant observation and in-depth interview
 - It leads to generalize about a larger population
45. The distinctive feature of a true experimental design is that :
- It has strong internal validity
 - It has strong external validity
 - Research has strong control over all extraneous variables
 - Subject are randomly selected and treatments are randomly assigned
46. Which of the following is not true about a factorial design ?
- There are two or more independent variables
 - Interaction effect of different independent variables can be assessed
 - Effect of each variables can be studied
 - There are more than one dependent variables
47. The general statement for initiating a qualitative study is called :
- Triangulation
 - Inductive hypothesis
 - Foreshadowed problem
 - Emergent design
48. Which of the following is not a research tool ?
- Questionnaire
 - Personality Inventory
 - Observation
 - Achievement Test
49. In Snowball Sampling sample is selected on the basis of :
- Recommendations from participants
 - Typical characteristics of subject
 - Traits of subject as key informant
 - All the above
50. A researcher measured the IQ of 60 students and Achievement in Maths of another group of 60 students. He then calculated coefficient of correlation between IQ and Achievement and it was 0.86. From this value he could safely infer that :
- IQ and Achievement are highly correlated
 - IQ and Achievement are positively correlated
 - Achievement depends on IQ
 - None of the above

ROUGH WORK

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