

**MA EDUCATION  
FIRST SEMESTER  
METHODS & TECHNIQUES OF TEACHING  
MAE – 102**

( Use Separate Answer Scripts for Objective & Descriptive )

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

[ **PART-A: Objective** ]

Time: 20 min.

Mark : 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

**1×20=20**

1. To make learning effective, a goal must be meaningful in terms of
  - a. Objective of the curriculum
  - b. Intellectual ideas
  - c. Standard of teachers
  - d. The needs and purposes of students
2. Which of the following items of information are important about students to motivate them for studies
  - a. Learning style
  - b. Personality
  - c. Socio-cultural background
  - d. All of the above
3. We move from specific to general in
  - a. Inductive method
  - b. Deductive method
  - c. Drill method
  - d. Discussion method
4. Duration of lessons in micro lesson plan is
  - a. 5- 10 Minutes
  - b. 10-20 Minutes
  - c. 20-30 Minutes
  - d. 35-45 Minutes
5. Example of psycho-motor domain is that student
  - a. Demonstrate awareness to environmental pollution
  - b. Performs and experiment
  - c. Can compute a result of two experiments
  - d. Can narrate a story
6. Example of cognitive domain is
  - a. Describe a topic
  - b. Develop an X-ray film
  - c. Type a letter
  - d. Take responsibility
7. The highest level of cognitive domain is
  - a. Synthesis
  - b. Analyses
  - c. Comprehension
  - d. Evaluation
8. The attitudes values and interests are reflected by
  - a. Cognitive
  - b. Affective
  - c. Psycho-motor
  - d. None of above
9. The lowest of learning in affective domain is
  - a. Responding
  - b. Valuing
  - c. Receiving
  - d. Organization

10. The characteristic of behavioral objective is
  - a. Observable and immeasurable
  - b. Non-observable
  - c. Observable and measurable
  - d. None of above
11. Which of the following method is not suitable for progressive learning among the high IQ students
  - a. Project
  - b. Discussion
  - c. Lecture
  - d. Team teaching
12. ----- method is highly suitable for analytical and technical understanding of the topic
  - a. Story telling
  - b. Questioning
  - c. Seminar
  - d. Tutorial
13. ----- facilitates the teachers in the learning process of the subject matter taught
  - a. Interest
  - b. Devices
  - c. Experience
  - d. Simplification
14. Project method is based on
  - a. Dignity of labor
  - b. Principle of reality
  - c. Both A & B
  - d. None of the above
15. Team teaching can be a failure if
  - a. Conservative attitude of teachers
  - b. Lack of resources
  - c. Lack of finance
  - d. All of the above
16. In the reflective level of teaching
  - a. The classroom atmosphere is one of evaluation and examination oriented
  - b. The classroom atmosphere is free, frank and of mutual enquiry
  - c. The teacher has goal centered, committed teaching
  - d. Students have a self-study pattern
17. In a modern teaching learning process, an important place is assigned to
  - a. Teacher
  - b. Teaching aids
  - c. Student
  - d. Media
18. In a teaching learning process, important aspects are
  - a. Command, planning and organization
  - b. Psychology of the learner
  - c. Instructional methodology
  - d. All of the above
19. The psychological to logical approach means
  - a. Simple to complex
  - b. Easy to difficult
  - c. Concrete to abstract
  - d. Child's interest to child's reactions and thinking
20. From analysis to synthesis means
  - a. Breaking up a problem and then grouping it
  - b. Immediate surroundings too far away
  - c. Both the above
  - d. None of the above

**(PART-B : Descriptive)**

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

*[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]*

1. Explain the principles of teaching. Which principle do you consider to be the most important and why? 7+3=10
2. State the significance of any five maxims of teaching. 10
3. What do you mean by educational objectives? Who introduced it in the field of education? What are the different steps of cognitive domain? 3+1+6=10
4. "Good teaching is giving information". Do you agree with this view? Give arguments in support of your answer. 10
5. Give some examples of illustrations in teaching. Can it be used in micro-teaching sessions in the classroom? 5+5=10
6. Why is planning of a lesson necessary? Explain the Herbartian steps of lesson planning. 2+8=10
7. Discuss the psychomotor domain with its implication in educational process. 10
8. Write short notes on *any two*: 5+5=10
  - a. Devices of teaching
  - b. Progressive teaching methods
  - c. Seminar discussion

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**MA EDUCATION  
FIRST SEMESTER  
PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION  
MAE – 103**

( Use Separate Answer Scripts for Objective & Descriptive )

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

( PART-A: Objective )

Time: 20 min.

Marks: 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

*1×20=20*

1. Education has been derived from \_\_\_\_\_ words 'Educare'
  - a. Latin
  - b. Greek
  - c. Roman
  - d. English
2. "By education I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man's body, mind and spirit". Who said this?
  - a. Rabindranath Tagore
  - b. Aristotle
  - c. Mahatma Gandhi
  - d. Dr. Zakir Hussain
3. Metaphysics means
  - a. Nature of Ideas
  - b. Nature of Reality
  - c. Nature of Knowledge
  - d. Nature of Morality
4. The word philosophy is derived from
  - a. 'Greek' word
  - b. 'Latin' word
  - c. 'Persi' word
  - d. 'Roman' word
5. "Philosophy is a logical inquiry into the nature of reality". Who said this?
  - a. Humyun Kabir
  - b. Herbert Spencer
  - c. Herbert Spencer
  - d. Dr. Radhakrishnan
6. The word Yoga is derived from the Sanskrit word
  - a. 'Yug'
  - b. 'Juj'
  - c. 'Yuj'
  - d. 'Yama'
7. Which of the following is not the type of Yoga?
  - a. Kamayoga
  - b. Gyanayoga
  - c. Karmayoga
  - d. Bahktiyoga
8. Buddhist education system was founded by
  - a. Kautilya
  - b. Jesus Christ
  - c. Confucius
  - d. Gautam Buddha
9. Islamic higher education institution is called...
  - a. Muktab
  - b. Madarsa
  - c. Pathsala
  - d. Tool

10. In Islam Haadish is the...
- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Message of Allah  | b. Message of Angel   |
| c. Message of Sahaba | d. Message of Prophet |
11. The word Jainism is derived from the Sanskrit word
- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| a. 'Jana'  | b. 'Jeena' |
| c. 'Jiana' | d. 'Jauna' |
12. This Sankhya philosophy was originated by the ancient thinker of
- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| a. Chanakya | b. Balmiki |
| c. Kapil    | d. Brahma  |
13. Idealism is born out from the Plato's...
- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. "Theory of Ideas"    | b. "Theory of Ideals"     |
| c. "Theory of Feelings" | d. "Theory of Aesthetics" |
14. The ultimate slogan of Naturalism is....
- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. "Back to Home"   | b. "Back to Spirit" |
| c. "Back to Nature" | d. "Back to Ideas"  |
15. The word 'Pragmatism' is derived from Greek word
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. 'Prigma'  | b. 'Pragma' |
| c. 'Preagma' | d. 'Prakma' |
16. Swami Vivekananda was born in
- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a. 1873 | b. 1863 |
| c. 1882 | d. 1886 |
17. Rabindra Nath Tagore was inspired by
- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| a. Idealism       | b. Pragmatism |
| c. Existentialism | d. Naturalism |
18. Vivekanandas philosophy is based on
- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a. Spiritualism | b. Naturalism |
| c. Marxism      | d. Atheism    |
19. Which of the following is not the Gandhijis philosophy of life....
- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| a. Truth    | b. Non-violence |
| c. Morality | d. Fearlessness |
20. Aurobindo was an
- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. Pragmatist | b. Naturalist |
| c. Naturalist | d. Idealist   |

**PART-B: Descriptive**

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

*[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]*

1. Explain the concept of Education and Philosophy. Enumerate the relationship between Education and Philosophy. 5+5=10
  2. What do you mean by Philosophy? What are the functions of Philosophy of education? Explain 4+6=10
  3. Explain the concept of Yoga philosophy. Mention the educational implications of Yoga philosophy? 3+7=10
  4. Mention the salient features of Islamic philosophy of education. What are the different components of education in relation to Islamic philosophy? 4+6=10
  5. Give the meaning and concept of Idealism. Explain how Idealism is contributed to the Aims of Education, Curriculum, Teacher and Discipline? 3+7=10
  6. Enumerate the pragmatic philosophy of Education. Give the implications of pragmatism in relation to Curriculum, Methods of Teaching, Teacher and School. 4+6=10
  7. Give the main principles of Vivekananda's philosophy of education. Mention the view of Vivekananda in relation to Methods of Teaching, Curriculum and Place of Teacher. 5+5=10
  8. What are the Basic principles of Educational philosophy of Aurobindo Ghosh? How Aurobindo Ghosh is contributed to the modern Curriculum and Methods of teaching? 4+6=10
- 'OR'
- What are the Basic principles of Educational philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi? How Gandhiji has contributed to modern Aims of education and Methods of Teaching? 4+6=10

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**MA EDUCATION  
FIRST SEMESTER  
ADVANCED EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY  
MAE – 104**

( Use Separate Answer Scripts for Objective & Descriptive )

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

[ **PART-A: Objective** ]

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

***Choose the correct answer from the following:***

***1×20=20***

1. The primary aim of educational psychology is
  - a. To contribute to an understanding of sound educational practices
  - b. To provide the academic background essential for effective teaching
  - c. To provide a theoretical framework for educational research
  - d. To provide the teacher with a greater appreciation of his role in the education of the child
2. A systematic change in mental processes that underline all learning and performance is known as
  - a. Moral development
  - b. Intellectual development
  - c. Social and emotional development
  - d. Cognitive development
3. Development is
  - a. Maturation
  - b. Synthesis of abilities
  - c. Learning
  - d. All of them
4. The limit of growth is fixed by
  - a. Internal factors of the organism
  - b. Nutrition and exercise
  - c. Both of these
  - d. None of these
5. The period of sensory motor adoption of Piaget is
  - a. 0-2 years
  - b. 1-3 years
  - c. 3-5 years
  - d. 4-6 years
6. Process of motivation is affected by all except
  - a. Habits
  - b. Mental sets and values
  - c. Physical factors
  - d. None
7. Abraham Maslow was basically a
  - a. Pragmatist
  - b. Humanist
  - c. Realist
  - d. All of them
8. Which of the following is not the characteristic of learning
  - a. Learning is relatively permanent change in behaviour
  - b. Learning is a growth of the organism
  - c. Learning is directly observed
  - d. Learning is a goal directed process

9. Zero transfer of training helps the teacher in the class when
- He does not want one learning to be inhibited by other learning
  - He has to teach a lot in the class
  - He teaches mathematics
  - None of the above
10. The purpose of mental hygiene is
- To make the individual healthy and happy
  - To help the individual to adjust in the environment
  - To enable the individual to use his potentialities effectively to achieve to the maximum
  - All of these
11. Individual psychology of personality was given by
- Jung
  - Eysenck
  - Adler
  - None of these
12. Extroverts are
- Social and friendly
  - Tension free
  - Both of these
  - None of these
13. Creative products or ideas are
- Novel and unique
  - Constructive and destructive
  - Flexible to be manipulated
  - All of these
14. The technique to foster creativity in children is
- Brain storming
  - Problem solving
  - Both of these
  - None of these
15. Dancing, driving, writing etc are the examples of
- Mechanical learning
  - Perceptual motor learning
  - Psychomotor learning
  - b & c both
16. The child adopts the view points of others on the basis of consequences of these views in the
- Third stage of Kohlberg theory
  - Second stage of Kohlberg theory
  - Fourth stage of Kohlberg theory
  - Fifth stage of Kohlberg theory
17. According to Freud, super ego is properly developed during
- Latency period
  - Anal period
  - Phallic period
  - None of these
18. Which of the following statements regarding personality traits is correct?
- Traits of personality cannot be developed in isolation without taking the help of environment
  - Subjective traits of the individual are determined by genetic factors
  - Bad environment can surpass good inheritance but good environment is not a substitute for poor heredity
  - All of these



19. Learning refers to a process of bringing changes in behaviour through
- a. Experience and training
  - b. Motivation and attention
  - c. Stimulus and response
  - d. All of these
20. In Gagne's hierarchy, learning outcomes were divided into
- a. 9
  - b. 5
  - c. 4
  - d. 8

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**( PART-B: Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

*[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]*

1. Define Educational Psychology. What is the contribution of educational psychology to solve classroom problems? 5+5=10
2. Differentiate between Growth and Development? Describe in brief the principles of development. 5+5=10
3. How many stages of developments are suggested by Jean Piaget. 10
4. 'Learning is modification of behaviour'- explain the nature of learning in the light of this statement and describe the conditions in which such learning can take place best. 6+4=10
5. Critically discuss the Gagne's Theory of learning. 10
6. What is personality? Discuss the types and traits theories of personality. 2+8=10
7. Mention the four criteria of adjustment. State Freud's contribution to the understanding of maladjustment. 4+6=10
8. Write short notes on (*any two*) 5+5=10
  - a. Transfer of training
  - b. Motivation in learning
  - c. Fostering creativity
  - d. Adjustment mechanism

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