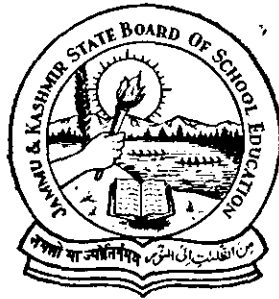


QUESTION BANK

EDUCATION

CLASS XI

1984-86



Published under the authority of
The Jammu & Kashmir State Board of School Education
Curriculum Development & Research Wing
Jammu/Srinagar

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Prize :-

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CONTENTS

<i>S. No.</i>		<i>Page</i>
i.	Fore word	(ii)
ii.	Unit I	1
iii.	Unit II	9
iv.	Unit III	19
v.	Unit IV	23
vi.	Model Question Paper	34

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Foreword

Over the past few years, the Jammu and Kashmir State Board of School Education has made strenuous efforts to update the curriculum and to affect reforms in the system of examination. A number of steps have already been taken in this direction. To mention a few, the Board in collaboration with NCERT organised a number of Seminars and workshops of University, College and School teachers providing forums to go into various aspects of teaching-learning process and to suggest remedial measures for improving the quality of education. Experts were invited from within and out of the State to help frame relevant and meaningful core for different courses of study.

The Board brought out question banks in different subjects of Secondary School Examination to minimise the elements of subjectivity. The job was accomplished with the help and cooperation of different agencies of the Education Department. Recently Curriculum Development and Research Wing was created in the Board to take up the job of revising text-books to make these need based and introduce examination reforms. Efforts are afoot to take in hand some more projects to make the process of education more meaningful.

This present volume of Question Bank for Class XI is a step towards making evaluation more meaningful so as to generate new teaching strategies and to evaluate the effect of such strategies on the behaviour of teachers and pupils. The questions and items included in the bank are criterion-referenced, aim at evaluating different mental abilities of our students and is a departure from the traditional type of testing techniques. The bank, I hope, will be useful in making formative, and summative evaluation. This will help discover weaknesses of students and enable the teachers take necessary remedial steps. The main aim underlying the book is to reduce, if not eliminate, the subjectivity in marking; reduce the tendency of students to go in for select-

(iii)

ive study. This is to help students to make an indepth study of the subject so as to prepare them for many more challenges of life.

University, College and School teachers were involve1 in writing questions and items included in the bank. The material was pre-validated with a check-list of criteria for good quality questions/items. Efforts of all those people who designed the questions/items and the Academic Officer, who burnt midnight oil in editing, compiling and refining the material are gratefully acknowledged. The contribution of staff of the Board who were directly or indirectly concerned with the job is also acknowledged.

Inspite of our best efforts, in a collective work of this type some errors might have still remained which may kindly be brought to my notice. New questions for addition in the book and suggestions for the improvement would be most welcome.

(Inderjit Singh)
Chairman

Question Bank

Education XI

Long Answer Type Questions

UNIT-I

In each of the long answer type questions the examinee is expected to answer within a range of 300 to 350 words. Each question carries 10 marks and 18 minutes.

Q. No.

1. Give definitions of education advanced by Shri Aurobindo, Gandhiji and Pestalozzi. Which of them do you like best and why?
2. What are the chief functions of education? Write in detail about the function of education in human life?
3. How will you interpret the meaning of education in its broader and narrower senses?
4. What is the meaning of education according to western educationists: Plato, Aristotle, Froebel and Dewey?
5. What do you mean by formal type of education?
6. Why is it necessary to have aims of education?
7. Why do we have the vocational aim of education? What is its educational importance?
8. What are aims of education according to the Indian Education Commission 1964-66?
9. Write in detail the individual aim of education.
10. What do you understand by social aim of education? What is its educational importance?
11. What are the ways and means to secure the co-operation between home and School?
12. What is a School? Write down its functions.
13. Write down the meaning of press? What is its educational value?
14. What is the meaning of television? Write down its educational value?
15. What is the educational value of a radio?
16. Distinguish between formal and informal education.
17. What are the general functions of education?
18. What are the functions of education in national life?

19. Write in detail the tripolar process of education.

Short Answer Type Questions

In each of the short answer type questions the examinee is expected to answer within a range of 80 to 100 words. Each question carries 3 marks and 6 minutes time.

Q. No.

20. How did the term education originate ?
21. Redden's view about education is regarded as most important. Write it down in your words.
22. What is the meaning of the phrase "Allround development" ?
23. What is the effect of 'Social Environment' in the life of the child ?
24. "Education is a dynamic and progressive process." What does it mean in simple words ?
25. "Informal education is the modification of behaviour which comes about necessarily and spontaneously, without any conscious efforts for it". From whom does the student learn and what is the content for this type of education ?
26. Which of the two-the formal or the informal education is more important and why ?
27. What are Rousseaus views about the 'Harmonious Development' aim of education ?
28. How can the vocational aim of education solve the economic problems of the child ?
29. Why is the vocational aim called the bread and butter aim of education ?
30. What is the impact of bio-sciences on the individual aim of education ?
31. What do you mean by the term Harmonious developments ?
32. Write only three points for increasing productivity as suggested by the Indian Education Commission.
33. What are the spiritualists' views about the individual aim of education ?
34. How do the educational aims help the child to avoid wastage in time and energy ?
35. How does education bring the national integration in the country ?
36. How did the term 'School' originate ?
37. What are views of Mizzine about the Civic functions of the family ?
38. What is a family ?
39. What is the importance of the teacher's visit to the home of the pupil ?
40. What do you mean by an agency of education ?
41. How can a radio supplement the class room teaching ?

42. How does radio help in teaching Social Sciences ?
43. What is the impact of Radio on the socialization of children ?
44. How can television reduce the teacher's load of work in the class-room ?
45. How does the television motivate the students for a class-room lesson ?

Supply type Questions.

Supply the missing terms, names, dates and figures to complete the following sentences. Write only the missing term etc against the No. of the item in your answer-book.

Q. No.

46. John Dewey has told us that education is a.....process.
47. A child learns from.....to death.
48. A child learns spontaneously through the.....type of Education.
49. According to Gandhiji the teacher should try his best to.....the best out of the child rather than to put in.
50. The process of Education is a.....process from infancy to old age.
51. A teacher is a.....person who imparts knowledge to the students.
52. Education modifies the.....of the child.
53. Ross believes that education isa process.
54. In formal type of education the child learns.....
55. In the narrow sense education isto school.
56. Educationist is just like an artist who.....the raw material of the child into a better, pure and noble person.
57. A narrow sense of education has got a.....curriculum.
58. Formal education has a prescribed course and a fixed.....
59. Informal education does not strain the.....
60. Individual freedom does not imply.....
61. Raymont says, 'An isolated individual is a.....of imagination.'
62. Individual aim of education aims at developing child's.....powers.
63. The primary needs of man are food.....and clothing.
64. Herbert Spencer has quoted that complete living aim of education meansdevelopment of the child.
65. In Socialism the child can think for the.....of the nation.
66. Vocational aim of education makes a child to.....on his own feet.
67. Vocational aim of education is known as the.....aim.
68. Skilled workers are required not only for industry and commerce but also in.....fields.
69. In a multi-racial country like India education is to inculcate the feeling of emotional.....among the people.
70. In the words of John Dewey to have aim is to.....with meaning.

71. The ignorance of the right aim.....
.....the whole educational process.
72. Harmonious development aim means
the.....development of the child
73. The mother is regarded as the
.....teacher² of a man.
74. The Home is the first.....
of education for the child.
75. The view of Rousseau is that the
mother is the true nurse and father
is the true.....
76. School is an.....agency
of education.
77. The School should celebrate the
parents day to bring the community
.....the School.
78. Now-a-days T.V. is an effective
.....of education.
79. Each of the educational institutions
should have the T. V. to enable the
students learn new.....in
agriculture and science.
80. The press influences the morals
of the.....
81. Nehru remarked "Great changes
have taken place in the country and
the educational system must be in
.....with them".
82. Education should aim at developing
capacity for.....thinking.
83. With clarity of thought is needed
.....in speech & writing.
84. Education should make the
individual learn to live with others
and to appreciate the art of.....
85. Education must foster in individ-
uals a deep sense of true.....
86. "My country right or wrong" is
a.....maxim.
87. The foremost aim of education in
our country must be the develop-
ment of.....cietizenship.
88. The second important aim of our
Indian education should be the
improvement of.....efficiency,
89. The third aim of our education
system should be the development
of
90. Our education must also aim at
developing the qualities for.....
91. Our education should aim to
increasing.....in order to
increase national income.
92. Achievement of social & national
... .. is an impartant objective
of educatinoal system in India.
93. The most distinctive feature of
modern education in India is adaptat-
ion of a..... based technology.
94. Our education must aim at
cultivating social and
spiritual values.
95. The greatest challenge for moder
education is to face the
needs of the society.
96. "Education is natural; harmor-
ious & progressive development of
man's powers".

97. If a child does not develop a balanced personality, it can be said that his education is.....
98. Thorough education the feelings are to be disciplined, the passions are to be restricted, true & worthyare to be inspired.
99. "The one and the whole work of education may be summed up in the concept....."
100. Man is a.....animal.
101. In the words of Herbert Spencer, "Education is the development of goodcharacter.
102. In the words of John Dewey, "Education is the process of living continuous reconstruction of.....".
103. Agencies of education play a significantin the process of education.
104. Agencies of education are formal which include school, library & recreation centres.
105. Family is included in the..... agencies of education.
106. Radio, television, cinema, press; newspapers & magazines are theagencies of education.
107. Social welfare centres, club, state, society, religious institutions, school & family areagencies of education.
108. Family is the original social institution from which all other institutions.....
109. By family we mean a system of relationship existing between.....& children.
110. "Home.....a centre of love & affection; is the best place for education & the first of the child".
111. "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the.....".
112. School is the saviour of..... traditions.
113. The school has direct responsibility of preparing the individual child for post school.....

Multiple Choice Question

In each of the following items four alternatives A,B,C and D are given out of which only one is correct or the best. Write the letter indicating the correct response along with the number of the question and its item.

114. In narrow sense education is confined to the
- A Church
- B Home
- C Neighbourhood
- D School
115. Education is a
- A powerful process

- B wonder process
 C excellent process
 D life long process
116. In a Bi-polar process of education there is a work of
 A teacher and society
 B student and teacher
 C student and society
 D home and school
117. The formal education makes use of a
 A free schedule of activities
 B free programme of activities
 C free and tight programmes
 D tight programme of activities
118. A school teacher educates the
 A animal
 B child
 C man
 D woman
119. In its broader sense, the scope of education is
 A limited
 B confined
 C narrow
 D unlimited
120. Education develops the child's
 A intuition
- B expressio
 C innate powers
 D accuracy
121. "Education creates a sound mind in a sound body". It was said by
 A Gandhiji
 B Vivekananda
 C Rousseau
 D Aristotle
122. According to Mahatma Gandhi the meaning of education is drawing out of the best in child and men in terms of
 A body
 B mind
 C spirit
 D all the three above
123. In informal type of education, all the learning is
 A artless
 B inartificial
 C natural
 D raw
124. Shankracharya has said, education is the realization of the
 A peace
 B Self
 C duty
 D aim

125. According to the Indian traditions education is a means of
- A character formation
 - B self-realization
 - C drawing out of the best in body, mind and soul
 - D all the three above
126. Education without aim is
- A Systematic
 - B useful
 - C short-lived
 - D useless
127. The main aim of education is to develop a child
- A culturally
 - B socially
 - C mentally
 - D harmoniously
128. Vocational aim of education can be achieved through
- A hardworking
 - B training in vocation
 - C group living
 - D reading and writing
129. Social aim and education aims at making a child
- A selfish
 - B maladjusted
 - C co-operative
 - D isolated
130. Individual aim of education aims at
- A harmonious development
 - B complete living
 - C self realization
 - D vocational
131. Individual aim of education caters to the needs of the
- A nation
 - B country
 - C individual
 - D Society
132. The individual aim of education helps a child to achieve
- A proper development
 - B partial development
 - C harmonious development
 - D natural development
133. Indian Education Commission has suggested to increase the
- A number of schools
 - B number of social institutions
 - C health facilities
 - D means of production
134. Informal type of education is imparted to the students at
- A home
 - B school
 - C study centre
 - D pathshala

135. Now a days one of the most powerful source of informal instruction is
- A Radio
 - B School
 - C T.V.
 - D Home
136. For the proper development of the child, the school should co-operate with
- A police
 - B industry
 - C society
 - D judiciary
137. Formal agencies of education are those which impart education through
- A Radio
 - B Television
 - C School
 - D Correspondence.
138. The informal agencies of education transmit culture and knowledge from one generation to another through
- A schools
 - B maps and charts
 - C chalkboard
 - D family
139. In an active agency of education the students interact with their
- A teachers
 - B friends
 - C brothers
 - D servants
140. The passive agencies of education are those which influence the learner but are not influenced themselves. In their case, education is a
- A one way process
 - B two way process
 - C three way process
 - D none of the above
141. A child learns the first lesson at his home about the
- A spiritual living
 - B social living
 - C extravagant living
 - D useless living
142. The term school originated from the Greek word "Skhole." It means
- A pleasure
 - B entertainment
 - C leisure
 - D liberal
143. As far as the education of the children is concerned; the function of school and home are
- A complementary
 - B contrary
 - C supplementary
 - D contemporary

144. Education in a broader term means
- acquisition of knowledge
 - acquisition of skills
 - training of the individual
 - harmonious development
145. As an agency of education the home
- is a cradle of culture
 - imparts formal education
 - is an original social institution
 - is a factory of education
146. We can take school to the community by
- celebrating parents day
 - forming teacher-parents' organisation
 - improving community living
 - organising debates
- UNIT-II**
- Long Answer type Questions**
- In each of the long answer type questions the examinee is expected to answer within a range of 300 to 350 words. Each question carries 10 marks and 18 minute time.
147. Elaborate the following problems of pre-primary education and suggest remedies
- problem of expansion
 - problem of quality
 - problem of teachers
148. what is the importance of pre-primary education?
149. what are the steps involved in didactic exercises for teaching 3 R's?
150. Define the following methods of Kindergarten system of education :-
- teaching through songs
 - teaching through gifts
151. Define the following exercises of practical working of Montessori method :
- Daily life Exercises
 - Exercises for sensory training
152. Write briefly any four principles given by Montessori in her educational system.
153. What are the limitations of Froebel's system of education?
154. What points would you bear in mind while teaching young children according to Montessori method?
155. In how many ways Montessori method is a good method for teaching young children?
156. Froebel has contributed much towards education of the child. Write briefly any four of his contributions.

157. Montessori and Kindergarten systems of education have certain similarities. Compare them.
158. Write down the points of contrast between Kindergarten and Montessori system of education.
159. Suppose you are asked to teach 3 R's to young children. What material would you use and how?

Short Answer Type Questions.

In each of the short answer type questions the examinee is expected to answer within a range of 80 to 100 words. Each question carries 3 marks and 6 minutes time.

Q. No.

160. What are the aims of education given by Montessori?
161. Mention briefly the six objectives of pre-primary Education given by Kothari Commission.
162. Write down the various exercises for practical life as recommended by Madam Montessori.
163. Mention any six objectives of pre-primary education.
164. Write briefly three aims of education given by Froebel.
165. What are the objectives of pre-primary education given by Grace Owen?
166. What do you mean by pre-primary education?
167. How does pre-primary education prepare for primary education?
168. Why does Froebel emphasise creativeness in the education of young children?
169. Why are occupations important in Kindergarten system of education?
170. Madam Montessori says, "The child is a body which grows and a soul which develops." Comment.
171. Madam Montessori calls the teacher a director in her system of education. Justify.
172. How is arithmetic taught in Montessori method?
173. How does Didactic Apparatus work for teaching 3 R's in Montessori system?
174. What type of environment Froebel suggests for developing self activity in education?
175. What material is used for developing colour sense, sense of weight and sense of hearing in the process of educating the children?
176. Froebel says, "Play is the characteristic activity of childhood". Why?

177. How does pre-primary education prepare for primary education ?
178. Knowledge gets a meaning altogether when it is self sought and self caught." Write the main points madam Montessori has stressed in this statement for giving knowledge.
179. The parents are not conscious about pre-primary education, How can they be made conscious about it.
180. Illustrate the use of songs in teaching the small kids.
- Supply type Question**
- Supply the missing terms, names, dates and figures to complete the following sentences. Write only the missing term etc against the No. of the item in your answer book.
- Q. No.
181. Montessori attached much importance to sensory training in.....
182. Montessori aims at motor efficiency alongwith sensory
183. Spoon feeding of the..... is not favoured by Montessori.
184. Madam Montessori believed that mental deficiency was due to dullness of senses, and therefore properof senses was necessary for acquiring of knowladse.
185. Montessori is the originator of the Montessori.....
186. Montessori recommended..... apparatus for automatic rectification if error.
187. Constant interference of the..... is prohibited by Montessori.
188. Montessori called her school the childirns.....
189. Didactic apparatus is used for training the.....
190. Montessori held that.....attention should be paid to each child.
191. Both Froebel and.....laid emphasis on self expression and self activity in an atmosphere of freedom.
192. The moderen trend of entrusting the nursery and primary education of children to women..... is due to the influence of Froebel.
193. While gifts signify the material, occupations represent.....
194. Froeple compares younggrowing children with.....
195. Froebel emphasised sense training for children as sense are..... of knowledge.
196. Kindergarten is a word which means garden of the children.

197. By law of unity Froebel meant unity of.....
198. Education according to Froebel should be.....centred.
199. Gifts are educational and children like them and learn by them.
200. Froebel advocated play-way method of imparting.....
201. There is no provision for training in domestic activities in..... system of education.
202. In the system of education given by Froebel educational toys are graded and are to be presented in aorder.
203. Froebel advocates balanced and unified development of body mind and.....
204. In the Kindergarten system the teacher is like a.....who looks after the little human plants.
205. Kindergarten actually means a garden of the.....
206. By education Froebel meant the the unfolding of the.....powers of an individual.
207. Froebel strived for the.....with God through education.
208. In Kindergarten system of education children are taught in.....
209. Kindergarten is a new type of school where young..... work and play in an atmosphere of joy and freedom
210. Didactic Apparatus brings about intellectualof children.
211. The teacher in Montessori system is called a.....
212. Montessori was the first educator who demonstrated the aspect of freedom in the class room.
213. Montessori concept of is that of self control and self directed activity.
214. In Montessori system of education children learn by.....and living.
215. Madan Montessori says that educational activities should be so planned that a child's individuality must be to the full
216. Montessori method of education is on scientific background.
217. mother can't pay full attention to their children.
218. The real education begins from ... as the mother begins to take up the responsibility.
219. The 3 to 7 age group requires education.
220. Pre-primary education begins from the conception and ends when education begins.
221. Montessori did not believe in learning by self activity like.....

222. In Kindergarten method simple educational toys which are presented to the child in a definite order, without changing their forms are known as.....
223. In the words of Montessori.....
.... discipline is the most valuable measure for real education.
224. Montessori was an Italian..... doctor who later on became one of the eminent educationists of the world.
225. Montessori is the originator of the Montessori.....
226. Feeble-mindedness is often due to the.....of the senses.
227. Montessori wanted to become an.....and actually joined a dramatic club.
228. Montessori worked as a professor of Anthropology in the..... of Rome.
229. Incidentally Montessori became interested in.....psychology.
230. Montessori's success in the education of defective children through the process of sense.....led to her interest in the education of normal children.
231. Montessori came to the conclusion that the education of children should be based on the principle of
232. InMontessori was made the supervisor of a school of the poor workers.
233. Montessori stresses that the..... play an important part in education.
234. Montessori has attached great importance to.....training.
235. Montessori aims at motor efficiency alongwith.....training.
236. Montessori attempted to..... education.
237. Montessori has stressed that the child himself is his.....education.
238. Montessori believed allowing maximum.....to the child.
239. Montessori emphasised the importance of giving suitable educationl.....to the child in the school.
240. A teacher according to Montessori must be a guide, a and a directress.
241. In the words of Montessori "The child is a body which grows and a soul which.....".
242. According to Montessori "Virtues and not words are the main.....of the directress.
243. Montessori system has no place for..... discipline.
244. In the words of Montessori, creative.....is the most valuable measure for real education.

245. Montessori gave a..... approach to education.
246. Montessori's concept of discipline is that of self control & self-directed
247. In Montessori's system of education, children learn by doing and.....
248. Montessori substitutes the term directress for the word.....
249. Montessori did not fully recognise the educative value of.....
250. Froebel gave us his famous saying, "come let us live for our".
251. Froebel believed in the..... of unity.
252. According to Froebel; real development of the child is possible only through.....
253. According to Froebel, every social institution is a place for activity of the individual and through these institutions proper development of.....takes place.
254. Froebel believed in the use of signs &.....
255. According to Froebel, education is a development from.....
256. To Froebel, education is not a preparation for future but..... the life around the individual.
257. In the words of Froebel, "From every object of nature & life there is a way to".
258. Froebel suggested that education should be..... on learning by doing".
259. Froebel made.....the foundation of his system of education.
260. The importance of Froebel's Kindergarten lies in teaching through play.
261. In the words of Froebel, self-activity can be developed only in an atmosphere of.....
262. Froebel was against the repress-ionistic.....
263. To Froebel, teacher is like a..... in the school.
264. Froebel started a school in for small infants.
265. In the Kindergarten, songs are most important..... of teaching.
266. Froebel's Gifts are..... in number and carefully graded.
267. "All school education was yet without a proper initial foundation and that until the education of the.....was reformed, nothing solid and worthy could be attained".
268. Froebel is regarded as the..... of play way in education.

269. Froebel was a worshipping of.....
study.
270. In "The Education of Man".
Froebel remarked, "Manual work
is a necessary condition for
the realisation of the child's
.....through it he
comes to realise himself".
271. Froebel suggested to.....
women teachers for tender
children in Kindergarten.
272. Sometimes, Froebel is regarded
as the father of the.....trend
in education.
- educating children of
- A school age
- B College age
- C pre-school age
- D University age
275. Froebel called his school
- A Children's House
- B Kindergarten
- C Nursery
- D Pre-basic
276. According to Montessori mental
deficiency is due to
- A Keeness of senses
- B activeness of senses
- C dullness of senses
- D sluggishness of senses

Education XI

Multiple Choice questions

In each of the following items
four alternatives A, B, C and D are given
out of which only one is correct or the
best. Write the letter indicating the
correct response alongwith the number
of the question and its item :

Q. No.

273. The nature of discipline in Kind
ergarten is co-operative and
- A regressive
- B repressive
- C projective
- D destructive
274. Both Froebel and Montessori
have organised schemes of
277. Madam Maria Montessori was
an
- A Indian lady
- B Australian lady
- C Italian lady
- D Indonesian lady
278. Senses are the gateways of
- A Knowledge
- B education
- C training
- D information
279. Senses of children are very act-
ive between the age of
- A 1-3 years

- B 3-7 years
 C 7-11 years
 D 11 and above
280. For the teacher, didactic apparatus is a
- A helper
 B substitute
 C guide
 D friend
281. Before becoming an educationist, Montessori was a
- A nurse
 B teacher
 C lady doctor
 D governess
282. At present the facilities of pre-primary education are very
- A advanced
 B favourable
 C limited
 D unlimited
283. Pre-primary school prepares the children for entrance to a
- A primary class
 B middle class
 C high class
 D secondary school
284. The word Montessori is freely associated with school meant for
- A adolescents
 B adults
 C young children
 D old men
285. Montessori wrote a number of books to popularise her own
- A character
 B method
 C behaviour
 D image
286. Froebel suggested to employ female teachers in place of male teachers for tender children in Kindergarten, as the latter are more.
- A strict
 B disciplined
 C affectionate
 D brave
287. For all round development child's individuality should be unfolded to
- A some extent
 B the full extent
 C a greater extent
 D a partial extent
288. For tender children in Kindergarten, Froebel suggested to employ
- A Woman teachers
 B men teachers

- C aged teachers
D young teachers
289. In kindergarten system, activities like construction with paper, clay, wood and other materials are known as
- A arts
B crafts
C occupations
D plays
290. Pre-primary education cannot be made free due to huge
- A political implications
B religious implications
C financial implications
D social implications
- For educative purposes, pre-school period is highly
- A plastic
B unplastic
C handicapped
D unsatisfactory
292. Which of the following statement is correct
- A Montessori believed in unfolding the latent capacities of a child
B Froeble alone believed in unfolding latent capacities of a child
C Both Froebel and Montessori believed in unfolding the latent capacities of a child
D Neither of the two believed in unfolding the latent capacities of a child
293. Froeble established his school for the teaching of small children between the age group of
- A 3-7
B 8-12
C 13-16
D 17 onwards
294. Motor training means to learn
- A how to work on motor
B how to use sense organs efficiently
C to drive a motor efficiently
D to learn muscular co-ordination
295. Sense training involves
- A training of all the organs of the child's body
B co-ordination of the sense organs of the child
C training of the sense organs of the child
D training of the auditory and visual senses
296. Concept of education means
- A free discipline
B self discipline
C forced discipline
D traditional discipline
297. If we increase the number of school and recruit teachers with

- out testing their aptitude, the quality of education will
- A increase
- B decrease
- C remain the same
- D partially increase
298. Most of those children have pre-primary education whose parents are
- A educated but live in slums
- B uneducated but live in comfortable homes
- C uneducated and live in slums
- D educated and live in comfortable homes
299. If every Tom, Dick and Harry is allowed to run pre-primary schools, there will be
- A vast advancement of standards
- B no change in standards
- C slow progress in standards
- D deterioration of standards
- Long Answer Type Questions**
- Unit III**
- In each of the long answer type questions the examinee is expected to answer within a range of 300 to 350 words. Each question carries 10 marks and 18 minutes time.
300. Write down the merits of observation as a method of child study.
301. Suppose you are asked to observe an individual. Mention the steps you will take for observation.
302. Write down the importance of the following play activities :
- scouting and N. C. C.
 - Dramatization and Chorus singing
 - Academic Activities like debate and discussion
303. An adolescent shows changes in mental development – mention them.
304. What changes does physical development bring in the life of an adolescent ?
305. Mention the physical changes during childhood.
306. During childhood, the child is socially more developed. Mention those social changes which occur in the child during childhood.
307. Suppose an individual enters the childhood stage. What changes in the intellectual development area do you expect in that individual ?
308. What is the importance of child study ?
309. How does the knowledge of the child help the parents ?
310. How does the knowledge of child help the teachers ?

311. "Habits play a vital role in life." Taking into consideration the above statement write down the role of habits in the life an individual,

40 - 44 11
 35 - 39 8
 30 - 34 4
 25 - 29 2
 20 - 24 1

312. Suppose a person comes to you with a health problem and you advise him the morning walk. What laws would you like him to follow for forming morning walk as a habit ?

316. Draw a histogram for these raw scores

62, 21, 26, 32, 56, 39, 53, 54, 44, 61, 68, 28, 33, 56, 57, 37, 52, 39, 40, 54, 43, 43, 63, 30, 34, 58, 35, 38, 41, 51, 44, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 49, 45, 46, 48.

313. What is the importance of play in education ?

317. Plot a frequency polygon for the following data (raw scores)

26, 33, 33, 28, 36, 29, 47, 30, 38, 38, 45, 37, 39, 36, 31, 38, 37, 34, 37, 34

314. Compute the median for the given data

Class interval	Frequency
65 - 69	1
60 - 64	3
55 - 59	4
50 - 54	7
45 - 49	9
40 - 44	11
35 - 39	8
30 - 34	4
25 - 29	2
20 - 24	1

318. Plot an ogive for the given data

Class interval	Frequencies
95 - 99	3
90 - 94	6
85 - 89	7
80 - 84	11
75 - 79	9
70 - 74	7
65 - 69	4
60 - 64	3

315. Find out mean for the given data by assumed mean method

Scores	Frequency
65 - 69	1
60 - 64	3
55 - 59	4
50 - 54	7
45 - 49	9

319. What are the limitations of observation method ?

Unit III

Short Answer Type Questions

In each of the short answer type questions the examinee is expected to

a i within a range of 80 to 100 words.
Each question carries 3 marks and 6 minutes time.

12 ...
15 ...
18 ...

320. Draw a histogram for the frequency distribution given below

Measure	Frequency
11 - 15	3
16 - 20	5
21 - 25	4

324. Mark taffies for the following data about ages of 20 boys
Data : 17, 11, 13, 17 13, 12, 13, 16, 13, 14, 13, 18, 15, 13, 14, 13, 15 13, 14, 19,

Score	Frequency tally
11	...
12	...
13	...
14	...
15	...
16	...
17	...
18	...
19	...

321. Draw a frequency polygon for the frequency distribution given below

Score	Frequency
1 - 7	5
8 - 14	8
15 - 21	12
22 - 28	4

322. Plot a frequency polygon that shows this data

Scores	Frequency
35 - 39	0
40 - 44	6
45 - 49	10
50 - 54	4
55 - 59	0

325. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words or numbers

Interval	Frequency
5 - 8	3
9 - 12	2
13 - 16	5
17 - 20	3

323. Complete the following table by putting the tally marks for the following numbers

No. of taffies;	Tally marks
Frequency	
8	...
9	...
10	...

In the above frequency distribution the size of the interval is..... We add intervals of size 4 on each of the two ends with frequency.....in order to plot a polygon. The interval on the lower end shall be.....with mid-point 2.5 and frequency..... The interval on the upper end shall be..... with mid-pointand frequency.....

226. Write down the upper and the lower boundaries of the following class intervals.

Class interval	Lower boundary	Upper boundary
1. 2 - 6
2. 7 - 11

- 3. 12 - 16
- 4. 17 - 21
- 5. 22 - 26
- 6. 27 - 31

327. On the right are given 3 blocks A, B and C. Some statements about these are given below. Complete these statements by filling the blanks.

1. Block..... is a frequency tally

A		Children's growth
Name	Amount (inches)	
Anil	2	
Sunil	3	
Shyam	5	
Robert	4	
Munir	1	

2. Block..... is a frequency table

B		Trees in a garden
Kind	Tally	
Oak	/	
Apple	///	
Charry	////	
Mango	//	
Malta	/	

3. Block..... is neither a frequency tally nor a frequency table

C		Stars in a constellation
Magnitude	Frequency	
1	1	
2	3	
3	6	
4	4	
5	0	

328. Convert the given tally marks into their number :

(a) Frequency Tallies

Measure	Tallies
i) 10	//////
ii) 20	//////
iii) 30	////// ///
iv) 40	////// //

Frequency Table

Measure	Frequency
10	...
20	...
30	...
40	...

b) The frequency for score 30 is.....

c) The frequency for score 40 is.....

329. Complete the cumulative frequency table given below

Score	Frequency	Cumulative frequency/c. f.
9	5	...
8	6	...
7	7	...
6	8	...
5	9	...
4	10	...

the characteristics of his intellectual development during this stage ?

336. Mention the physical development during infancy.

337. An individual has entered the adolescence stage. What will be the social characteristics of the individual at this stage ?

338. How will you convert work into play ?

339. Explain the following characteristics of physical growth and development

(a) Change in the bodily proportions.

(b) size of the genital organs.

340. How does physical growth affect voice and hair of the adolescent ?

341. What is the effect of physical growth on

(a) blood pressure,

(b) pulse rate and

(c) digestive system ?

330. What is the importance of hobbies as play activities ?

331. What aspects does the study of a child include ? Name them.

332. Write down the value of play for physical development.

333. What is the importance of habits in education ?

334. How is play useful for the child's intellectual development ?

335. If an individual is passing through an infancy stage, what should be

342 Differentiate between play and work.

343. Explain the following characteristics of physical growth and development during adolescence stage.

- (a) Increase in height and weight
- (b) Rapid development of bones and muscles

344. "Play is joyful, spontaneous and creative [activity] in which man finds fullest self-expression".
'Rose'

The Educationist has stressed three characteristics of play in this definition. Name them and make their meaning clear.

345. Mention educational value of play.

346. How far play affects the emotional development of a child?

247. How is play helpful in socialization of the child?

348. Suppose an individual enters infancy stage. What will the characteristics of his social development be?

349. "Uncontrolled or Naturalistic observation means observing the behaviour of others in natural conditions."

Which two points have been stressed in the above definition of observation?

Unit III

Supply Type Questions

Supply the missing terms, dates and figures to complete the following sentences. Write only the missing term etc against the No. of the item in your answer book.

Q. No.

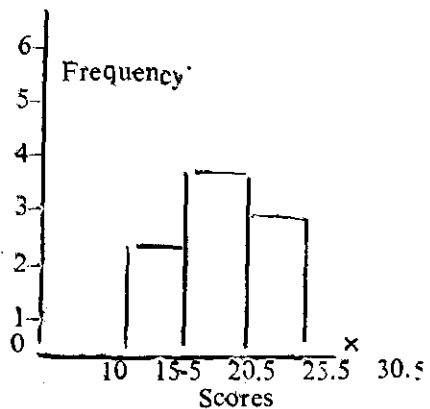
350. If data in any distribution is grouped into 4 class-interval, there shall be four distances on X-axis, one for each.....

351. For plotting a histogram of a frequency distribution, we mark the distances of class-intervals and erect a..... between one lower boundary and upper boundary of the height proportional of the class interval.

Frequency Distribution

Measure	Frequency
11-15	3
16-20	5
21-25	4

352.



In the above histogram the height of the rectangle for class-interval 16-20 is 5.....

353. Frequency distribution

Measure	Frequency
1 - 10	3
11 - 20	8
21 - 30	2
31 - 40	7
41 - 50	6

Histogram for the above frequency distribution shall have rectangles.

354. In histograms, the number of different rectangles is equal to the number of.....into which the data has been grouped.
355. The first step in drawing frequency polygon is to plot..... of each class-interval on X-axis.
356. After plotting mid-points, the second step in drawing a frequency polygon is to represent the corresponding frequencies, on axis against each of these mid-points.

Frequency Distribution A

Score	frequency
2	3
4	6
5	6
6	6

357. A collection of observations from any situation are called data. If 10, 12, 12, 13, 15, 15, are observations on scores of students in a monthly test, the collection of these observations can be called.....
358. Observations or measures of heights of students in the class to get average height of the class could also be called.....
359. In order to find the frequency of each score in the data having large number of scores, we place a mark opposite the number representing a score, each time it occurs.
360. The number of times a particular score occurs in the data is called the.....of that score.
361. 40, 37, 40, 35, 34, 37, 35, 34, 37, 36 In the data given above, the score of 37 appears 3 times in the above data. The score of 40 appearstimes.
362. For the sake of convenience, frequency tallies are arranged in groups of 5 and are marked as.....

363. Examine the frequency distribution A & B below :

Frequency Distribution B

Score	frequency
2 - 4	9
5 - 7	11
8 - 10	5
11 - 13	4

The scores have been grouped into class-intervals in frequency distribution.....

364. We can construct a..... as in figure A, if we have a frequency tally or a frequency table.



Fig A

365. Once we have a frequency tally we can construct a as in Figure B.

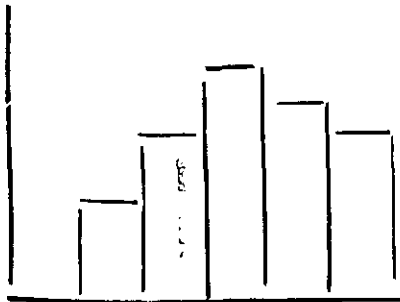


Fig B

366. The method which consists of simply observing bodily actions, bodily changes, gestures, facial expressions, sounds and movements of persons or animals is called.....

367. The length of a new born baby varies from 17 to 21 inches but the average length is.....inches.

368. Infancy occupies a very important

..... in the life of an individual.

369. In order to understand the individuals properly we may divide their life into various.....

370. The behaviour of an infant isfrom that of an adolescent.

371. The one word which best characterises adolescence is It is physiological, sociological and psychological.

372. Infancy and..... are the most-impressionable and formative periods of child's life.

373. Growth is caused by both heredity and.....

374. An activity which is spontaneous, creative and free is called

375. Most of the modern systems of education are based on.....

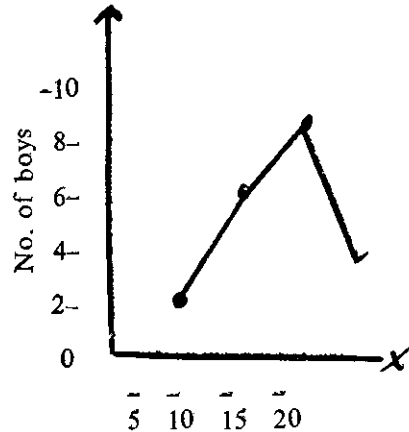
376. Work is a purposeful activity whereas play is a.....activity.

377. refers to the period of development and adjustment during the transitional period between childhood and adulthood.

378. With the growth in age the burden of work increases but decreases.

379. For grown ups work is essential and for children..... is essential.

380. No additional heredity trait can get into the baby after conception even from the... who carries him and provides him nourishment for the next nine months
381. A better study of the child helps in developing healthy.....between the child and his teacher.
382. The study of the child includes the study of child's parents, his environment and his social.....
383. If we use rectangles to show a frequency distribution, we call it a
384. If we show a frequency distribution by connecting points with lines, we call it a frequency.....
385. In drawing a histogram we represent a class interval on X-axis by the distance between points corresponding to lower boundary and for that class-interval.
386. One way of summarising the data is to prepare a frequency table. Another good way to summarise data is to use.....
387. In the graph on right, on X-axis we represent pocket allowance in rupees. On Y-axis we represent the number of boys. From this graph we see that 6 boys get Rs..... as pocket allowance.



388. Class Interval Frequency
 7 - 9 5
 The class interval 7 - 9 contains 5 frequencies. The above class interval includes scores 7, 8, and 9. Therefore, the size of the class interval is.....
389. Scores Frequency
 21-25 4
 26-30 6

In the above frequency table the data have been grouped into two class These are 21-25 and 26-30.

390. Tally marks are put against each score in a Frequency Tally but numbers are used to show the frequency

Score	Frequency
4	5
3	6
2	3
1	2

391. In the above frequency table there are 2 scores of value 1, there are 3 scores of value 2. Therefore, there are 5 scores of value 2 or less. there are.....scores of value 4 or less.

392. A table that gives the numbers of scores less than or equal to different score values is called afrequency table.
393. For drawing ogive of a given data we calculate upper boundary of the different class intervals and their frequency.
394. We know that in an ogive, values of upper boundaries are plotted along X-axis and their corresponding cumulative frequencies along.....
395. If the data is grouped in class-intervals, the c-f gives the frequency of scores cumulated up to the boundaries of different class-intervals.
396. Score values and cumulative frequencies upto each score value are together called frequency table.
397. For making a cumulative frequency table from an ordinary frequency table, we..... each frequency to the previous tabal after arranging the scores values in decreasing order and start from smallest score value.
398. To make a cumulative frequency table from an ordinary frequency table, we arrange the score values inorder and start from the smallest score value.
399. Human life starts from a..... fertilized cell.
400. The constant interaction with the results in the growth & development of the innate capacities, abilities & potentials of the child.
401. The task of formal as well informal education is to help in the path of growth & of the child.
402. Change is the law of.....
403. The process of growth & development has dimensions like-physical, mental & emotional.
404. The term growth is used in purely sense.
405. Changes in the quantitative aspects come into the domain of
406. Growth is one of the part of process.
407. Growth does not through-out life.
408. The changes produced by are the subject of measurement.
409. Growth may or may not bring.....

410. Development implies the changes in the quality or character rather than in aspects.
411. Development is a wider and.....
- term.
412. Development refers to overall changes in the.....
413. Development is a..... process.
414. Development goes from womb to.....
415. Development brings..... changes.
416. Development is possible without
417. When one attains maturity he is ceased to be called an.....
418. Pre-natal stage is from conception to.....
419. Stage of..... goes from birth to five years.
420. Childhood stage goes from 6th years to the on-set of.....
421. Adolescent stage starts from the on-set of..... and goes to the age of maturity.
422. Adulthood starts from the age of attaining maturity & goes till.....
423. Rate of growth & development is not.....
424. Each child grows at his own
..... rate.
425. The motor development & language development in all children seems to follow a.....sequence
426. Development proceeds from.....
.....to specific responses.
427. According to Kuppaswamy,..... involves a movement from the whole to the parts & from the parts to the whole.
428. The growth & development in various dimensions are.....
429. The Knowledge of the present mental ability of a child can help in..... his ultimate mental development.
430. Development is spiral & not.....
431. Infancy is the period of..... growth & development.
432. Infancy is marked by intensive activity & restlessness.
433. Infants live in the world of their own
434. A child is quite assertive.
435. In infancy the child is almost completely ego-centric &.....
436. Infancy is the period of violent emotional.....
437. In his infancy a child is very much about knowing so many things around him.
438. The period of infancy is characterised by the tendency of impulse in the child.

439. The period of childhood is characterized as the period of slow& uniform growth.
440. Childhood in the emotional aspect in the period of stability &
441. In childhood, a child picks up so manyvirtues.
442. Infancy is the age of
443. In childhood emotional behaviour gets itself structured into
444. With regard to sexual development childhood stage is called..... period.
445. Childhood is the period of intellectual.....
446. The word 'adolescence' comes from the Latin verb 'adolescere' which means 'to
447. Stanley Hall regards adolescencet "a period of greatand strain, storm & strife".
448. Weight of the brain increases rapidly in theyears of life.
449. Most of the children acquire their teeth by the time they are..... years of age.
450. Habits aredispositions.
451. Habits areinnate and inherited,
452. Habitual actions areactions.
453. Habitual actions are performed every time in theway,
454. Habitual actions are performedpromptness.
455. Habit.....accuracy in the action.
456. Habitual acts are performed withattention or no attention.
457. Habit fatigue.
458. A habitual smoker finds it..... to give up his habit.
459. The nervous system is the principalin formation of habits.
460. In general, habits are divided into two groups.....habits & bad habits.
461. Habits are..... and specific.
462. Habitual actions are capable of modification and.....
463. The habitual actions are acquired &
464. The habitual and instinctive actions are considered..... or mental.
465. Habits bring great..... in our life.
466. Our personality is..... in our habits.
467. Man in fact, is a..... of habits.
468. Theyears of childhood are very important from the point of view of habit formation.
469. Firm determination and..... initiative help much in the acquisition of desirable habits.

470. Bad habits are..... to the individual as well as to the society.
471. Bad habits are like.....and dangerous enemy.
472. Many improper habitual actions can be rectified by the use of..... practice.
473. One of the convenient approaches in removing the bad habits is tothem by socially desirable habits.
474. Physical..... also sometimes cause bad habits.
475. Play is a kind of..... self constrained activity,
476. Play relates to any activity engaged in for the.....it gives, without consideration of the end result".
477. Play is an activity which is undertaken for.....own sake,
478. Play gives enjoyment that lies in the.....itself.
479. Play provides.....for self expression.
480. Play is performed completely in an atmosphere of...- & liberty.
481. The play-way can be regarded as anmeans of educating children.
482. Statistics refers to the summarized figures of..... facts such as percentages, averages, means, medians & modes'.
483. The word statistics refers to the method of dealing with..... facts.
434. Statistics refers to facts.
485. In general sense statistics is defined as one of the subjects of study that helps us in the scientific collection, presentation, analysis & interpretation of..... facts.
486. The dictionary meaning of the word data is.....
487. Data is presented in the form oftables.
488. Data is also presented in the form of..... distribution.
489. The range is found by subtracting the lowest score from the
490. The mid point of the interval 6-19 is.....
- In each of the following items four alternatives A,B,C and D are given out of which only one is correct or the best Write the letter indicating the correct response alongwith the number of the question and its item-
- A $9/2 + 19/2$
- B $9 + 5$
- C $19 - 5$
- D $9 + 19$
-
- 2
491. In statistics c. f. ' stands for
- A common formula
- B cumulative frequency
- C careful findings
- D common frequency

492. Class interval 1-10 means score values greater than or equal to 1 and
- A greater than ten
 - B less than ten
 - C equal to ten
 - D less than equal to ten.
493. The lower limit or boundary of the class interval 20-24
- A 20
 - B 19
 - C 19.5
 - D 20.5
494. The upper boundary of the class interval 31-40 is
- A 40.00
 - B 40.5
 - C 39.5
 - D 41.00
495. The lowest and the highest score of the distribution signify the
- A length
 - B width
 - C distance
 - D range
496. The words like Aa, Baa, Maa, Paa are uttered by the infant by the end of the
- A first year
 - B second year
 - C third year
 - D six months.
497. As an expression of pleasure and pain, the child at birth can only
- A laugh
 - B smile
 - C weep
 - D cry
498. The development of language, power of memory, imagination, understanding, thinking and reasoning is called
- A Social development.
 - B Intellectual development
 - C Physical development
 - D emotional development
499. We can arrange the scores either in increasing or decreasing order. Cumulative frequency for any score is got in the same way by adding the cumulative frequency of the previous smaller score to the frequency of that
- A number
 - B Unit
 - C score
 - D table
500. A person is blessed with a baby. The first tooth that will normally

appear in the baby's mouth will be at the age of

- A 6 months
- B 8 months
- C 10 months
- D 4 months

501. By plotting the cumulative frequency against the upper boundary of each score, we get the cumulative frequency graph. This graph is called a/an

- A histogram
- B ogive
- C frequency polygon
- D total frequency curve

502. Table A Table B

Score	F	"	Score	G. F.
5	0	"	5	32
4	10	"	4	32
3	12	"	3	22
2	10	"	2	10

Table A is called a frequency table
B is called a Cumulative

- A frequency table
- B table
- C frequency
- D frequency scores

503. The basic foundations of physical

mental and personality development are laid in the period of

- A Adulthood
- B Adolescence
- C Childhood
- D Infancy

504. The span of years during which boys and girls move from childhood, mentally, emotionally, socially and physically is called

- A late childhood
- B Infancy
- C Adolescence
- D Later Infancy

505. A tendency of an organism to behave in the same way as it has behaved before is called a/an

- A attitude
- B opinion
- C habit
- D interest

506. Child's heredity is fixed and determined at the time of

- A birth
- B Conception
- C Interview with parents
- D Interview with the teacher

507. Adolescence period in boys normally ranges from

- A 0 – 6 years
 - B 7 – 12 years
 - C 13 – 18 years
 - D 18 and above
308. Play encourages among children
- A aggressiveness
 - B co-operation
 - C day dreaming
 - D shyness
509. A boy is asked to take part in a match. If he takes it as duty it is work but if he takes it as pleasure it is
- A enjoyment
 - B labour
 - C light work
 - D play
510. If any obstruction is placed in the play of child, he gets
- A frustrated
 - B hateful
 - C angry
 - D jealous



Model Question Paper in Education

Maximum Marks : 100 Time 3 hours

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. All questions are compulsory :
2. Marks allotted to each item are indicated on the right hand margin.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

To each item in question no 1&2 requiring long answers should be around 300-350 words.

- Q. 1) (a) What are the aims of education? Explain the social aim of education.

OR

Give the list of the aims of Education and explain the statement :

‘Individuality is of no value and personality a meaningless term apart from the Social environment in which they are developed and made manifest’.

- (b) Explain any four contributions of Froebel towards

education.

OR

Froebel has contributed much towards education of the child. Explain any of his four contributions.

- (c) How does the knowledge of child help the teacher?

OR

Why should the teacher have the knowledge of the child?

- Q. 2) (a) Explain the four laws of habit formation.

OR

Mention the laws of habit formation given by William James.

- (b) Calculate the mean of the following distribution by short method (assumed mean method)

Class intervals	Frequency
90 - 99	4
80 - 89	5
70 - 79	5

60 - 69	7
50 - 59	3
40 - 49	7
30 - 39	8
20 - 29	5
10 - 19	6
0 - 9	5

OR

Calculate median from the following distributions :

<u>Class-interval</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
	f
195 - 199	1
190 - 194	2
185 - 189	4
180 - 184	5
175 - 179	8
170 - 174	10
165 - 169	6
160 - 164	4
155 - 159	4
150 - 154	2
145 - 149	3
140 - 144	1
	10

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Answer to each item in questions from 3-5 should be around 80 to 100 words

Q. 3) (a) How does pre-primary education prepare for primary Education ?

(b) Write down the various exercises for practical life as recommended by Madam Montessori.

(c) Mention any six objectives of pre-primary Education. 3

(d) How is didactic apparatus useful for teaching 3 Rs in Montessori system ? 3

Q. 4) (a) Explain any three characteristics of physical development during adolescence. 3

(b) What are the Social values of play ? 3

(c) Mahatma Gandhi defined education as under : 3
 "By education I mean all round drawing out of the best in child and man-body, mind and spirit." 3

What three things did Gandhi point out that education must develop in an individual ? 3

(d) What is the responsibility of school towards society ? 3

Q. 5) (a) How do you approve of "training for vocation" as an important aim of education ? 3

(b) Distinguish between formal and informal education in respect of their aims, courses and methodology. 3

Q. 6-a.

In each of the items from i to x four alternatives A, B, C, and D are given out of which one is correct or the best. Write the letter indicating the correct response along with the number of the item

- Q. (i) Froebel called his school
- A Children's House
 - B Kindergarten
 - C Nursery
 - D Pre-basic
- (ii) In Kindergarten system, activities like construction with paper, clay, wood and other materials are known as
- A Arts
 - B Crafts
 - C Occupations
 - D Plays
- (iii) If we increase the number of schools without equipment and recruit teachers without testing their aptitude, the quality of education will
- A increase
 - B decrease
 - C remain the same
 - D partially increase
- (iv) Most of those children do not have pre-primary education whose parents are
- A educated but live in slums
 - B uneducated but live in comfortable homes
 - C uneducated and live in slums
 - D educated and live in comfortable homes
- (v) Adolescence period in boys ranges from
- 0 - 6 years
 - 7 - 12 years
 - 13 - 18 years
 - 18 and above
- (vi) Play encourages among children
- A aggressiveness
 - B shyness
 - C day dreaming
 - D cooperation
- (vii) Education for democracy means
- A education for earning a livelihood
 - B education for physical development
 - C education for citizenship
 - D education for self-realization
- (viii) One of the most important functions of the state towards the people is to provide
- A entertainment
 - B education
 - C nourishment
 - D cheap accommodation
- (ix) Informal education is more important in India because it

- A is free education
- B needs no books
- C teaches us reading and writing
- D caters to the educational needs of a very large population

(x) According to John Dewey, education is

- A unipolar process
- B bipolar process
- C tripolar process
- D multipolar process

Supply the correct missing terms to complete the following sentences. Write only the missing term against the No. of the item in your answer book.

Q. 6 (b)

- (i) The 3 to 7 age group requireseducation.
- (ii) Madam Montessori says that educational activities should be so planned that a child's individuality must be.....to the full.
- (iii) Madam Montessori believed that mental deficiency was due to

dullness of senses, and therefore properof senses was necessary for acquiring knowledge.

- (iv) In Kindergarten method simple education toys which are presented to the child in a definite order, without changing their forms are known as.....
- (v) A tendency of an organism to behave in the same way as it has behaved before is called a
- (vi) Growth is caused by both heredity and
- (vii) The school should cooperate with the family in directing social processes in order to provide for wholesome of personality.
- (viii) Infancy andare the most impressionable and formative periods of child's life.
- (ix) The education that develops the individuality of a child is based on.....aim of education.
- (x) T. V. is an..... agency of education. 10

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