

## NTA UGC NET DECEMBER 2019

### EDUCATION SOLVED PAPER

1. In the eight-fold noble paths given by Buddha, which of the following is the basis of 'Right Knowledge'?
  - (a) Right Speech and Right Action
  - (b) Right Action and Right Living
  - (c) Right Thought and Right Concentration
  - (d) Right Faith and Right Resolve
  
2. Rapport Building will be emphasised in which of the counselling paradigm?
  - (a) Person-centred counselling
  - (b) Directive counselling
  - (c) Behaviouristic counselling approach
  - (d) Rational counselling
  
3. Preamble to the Constitution of India mentions different types of liberty for the people of India. Which types of liberty, out of these, have a direct bearing on the practitioners in the field of education?
  - (a) Liberty of belief and faith
  - (b) Liberty of thought and expression
  - (c) Liberty of faith and worship
  - (d) Liberty of expression and belief
  
4. According to Jain philosophy, when by the possession and practice of right faith, knowledge and conduct, the influx of fresh Karmic matter is blocked, this state is called
  - (a) Flow (Ashrava)
  - (b) Bondage (Bandha)
  - (c) Stoppage (Sanvar)

- (d) Wearing out (Nirjara)
5. Nearest Kosha' to Atman according to Vedanta philosophy is called
- (a) Pranmaya Kosha
  - (b) Manomaya Kosha
  - (c) Vigyanmaya Kosha
  - (d) Anandmaya Kosba
6. Islamic tradition in education lays stress on inculcation of which of the values?
- (a) Humility and nobility
  - (b) Equality and equity
  - (c) Freedom and discipline
  - (d) Quality and excellence
7. According to Sternberg, which one of the following is the most important goal in learning intelligent behaviour?
- (a) Presenting and structuring of thoughts and ideas.
  - (b) Probing and eliciting ideas.
  - (c) Confronting novel tasks and situations of learning to deal with them.
  - (d) Analysing the issues involved in a situation.
8. In the six basic types of learning as given by Tolman in his later theoretical articles, which one is similar to Skinner's conditioned reinforcers?
- (a) Formation of Cathexis
  - (b) 'Equivalence beliefs' learning
  - (c) Field expectancies
  - (d) Drive discrimination learning

9. Which of the following subordinate laws in Thorndike's Theory of Learning is equivalent to Watson of Pavlov's Classical Conditioning Theory?

- (a) Multiple response
- (b) Set or attitude
- (c) Prepotency of elements
- (d) Associative shifting

10. A student of class X approaches the class teacher And informs him/her that the schedule of examination, when announced, makes him/her uneasy. What type of guidance does this situation warrant?

- (a) Educational guidance
- (b) Vocational guidance
- (c) Personal guidance
- (d) Health guidance

11. Which of the following commissions/committees Was required exclusively to address Teacher Education in India?

- (A) Yashpal Committee
- (b) Justice Verma Commission
- (c) Chattopadhyaya Commission-I
- (d) Kothari Commission

12. The 'Internship programme' in teacher education Has been provided to help

- (a) the teachers in school.
- (b) the student teachers in the training programme.
- (c) the teacher educators in the training institutions.
- (d) the principals of the school where internship is Conducted

13. Which of the following assessment area of Learning outcomes will belong to the category of lower level?

- (a) Ability of analyse the facts and information.
- (b) Ability to create and synthesise various facts together.
- (c) Mastery of facts and information as shown in Reproducing them when asked for.
- (d) Ability to use standards and arriving at decisions.

14. At the district level, which of the following Institution has been entrusted with the responsibility of in-services teacher-education for primary and elementary schools?

- (a) CTES
- (b) IASES
- (c) SCERTS
- (d) DIETS

15. RUSA aims at

- (a) Providing strategic funding to eligible state higher Educational institutions.
- (b) faculty development programmes.
- (c) funding the central universities for innovative research Project.
- (d) preparing a blue print for higher education system.

16. Broad functions of the SCERT are

- (a) Design and development of integrated teacher Education courses of four year duration.
- (b) preparation of a code of professional ethics for teachers.
- (c) accreditation of teacher education institutions and Their monitoring
- (d) development of curriculum, textbooks, training, Research and innovation.

17. Which branch of philosophy has a direct relevance For deciding transactional strategies of curriculum?

- (a) Metaphysics
- (b) Ontology
- (c) Epistemology
- (d) Axiology

18. In developing learning-outcome based curriculum”, The formulation of objectives in behavioural terms poses challenge for which of the learning types given below?

- (a) Learning of facts and information
- (b) Learning of concepts and principles
- (c) Learning of application and use
- (d) Learning of critical and creative thinking

19. In a research study, the variable which is not Directly observable but whose effect is inferred on the dependent variable is termed as

- (a) Extraneous variable
- (b) Moderate variable
- (c) Intervening variable
- (d) Treatment variable

20. The combination of different approaches to Validate information, strategies and results in a research study is technically known as

- (a) Meta-analysis
- (b) Triangulation
- (c) Trend analysis
- (d) Cross validation

21. An investigator commits type II error when he/she
- (a) Rejects a null hypothesis when it is true.
  - (b) accepts a null hypothesis when it is true.
  - (c) rejects a null hypothesis when it is false.
  - (d) Accepts a null hypothesis when it is false.
22. Which of the following research designs utilises Data from individuals, autobiographies and personal talks/discussions?
- (a) Grounded theory design
  - (b) Narrative research design
  - (c) Case study design
  - (d) Ethnographic design
23. In which of the following, the main purpose of Research is to formulate generalisations leading to theory building?
- (a) Phenomenology with subjective frame of reality.
  - (b) Participant observation with focus on perspective.
  - (c) Symbolic interaction with emphasis on social interaction.
  - (d) Experimentation with controls and manipulation of Variables.
24. Which of the following research designs is the Most appropriate for depicting lived experiential realities?
- (a) Phenomenological designs
  - (b) Case study designs
  - (c) Grounded theory designs
  - (d) Narrative research designs

25. Investigator wants to study the functioning of a School meant for tribal children. The most appropriate research design for this context would be classified as

- (a) Narrative Research
- (b) Phenomenology
- (c) Grounded Theory
- (d) Ethnography

26. An investigator wants conduct a study on Politically active student-leaders in educational institutions. Which of the following methods of sampling would be most appropriate?

- (a) Simple random sampling
- (b) Quota sampling
- (c) Purposive sampling
- (d) Snow-ball sampling

27. A weighing machine mostly over measures the Weight of individuals. It will be said to be indicative of

- (a) Random error
- (b) Systematic error
- (c) Standard error
- (d) Probable error

28. Which of the following are the assumptions Underlying the use of parametric statistics?

1. The variable being studied is continuous.
2. Measurements are based on nominal/ordinal Scale.
3. Scores are normally distributed.
4. Variances over all groups are equal.

Select the answer from the options given below.

- (a) 2, 3 and 4
- (b) 1, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

29. A standard of performance for a defined domain is Termed as

- (a) Portfolio
- (b) Blue Print
- (c) Rubrics
- (d) Achievement

30. On the basis of Flanders' Interaction Analysis Categories (FIAC) in a 10 x 10 observation matrix, the cells which indicate a sustained level of verbal interchange are known as

- (a) Content Cross Ratio (CCR)
- (b) Teacher Talk Ratio (TTR)
- (c) Pupil Talk Ratio (PTR)
- (d) Steady State Ratio (SSR)

31. A teacher intends to conduct remedial classes for some students who Not responding satisfactorily. Which type of evaluation she/he would undertake for choosing students for her/his remedial classes?

- (a) Summative Evaluation
- (b) Diagnostic Evaluation
- (c) Assessment of Portfolios
- (d) Competency Based Evaluation

32. In Portfolio assessment, which of the following Should be given priority?

- (a) The specific nature of activities to be performed.
- (b) The norms following which the activities have to be Regulated.
- (c) The duration of time allowed for completion of portfolio.
- (d) The rubrics in terms of which Portfolio will be judged.



33. A teacher educator offers immediate comments in the following form for classroom behaviour as being practiced by the student teacher “No, you should do it rather this way” This is an example of

- (a) Negative feedback
- (b) Corrective feedback
- (c) Positive feedback
- (d) Evaluative feedback

34. For classroom discussion sessions which of the Following is the most appropriate in encouraging reflection amongst learners?

- (a) Individual and Group Interaction Sessions
- (b) Think, Pair and Share Sessions
- (c) Question and Answer Sessions
- (d) Individual Work Assignment Based Sessions

35. In the instructional design based on Skinner’s Theory of Reinforcement, which of the following set of activities are appropriate?

- (a) Step by step presentation of learning material, student Response and immediacy of feedback
- (b) Planning, acting and observing
- (c) Instructional objectives, planning of teaching-learning Systems and evaluation
- (d) Asking question, guiding and evaluating

36. Combination of both face to face and traditional Classroom methods with e-learning is used to create a hybrid approach to teaching which is called as

- (a) Distance learning
- (b) Blended learning
- (c) Synchronous learning
- (d) Asynchronous learning

37. What describes a virtual classroom?

- (a) Learners using technology in a classroom environment Led by a tutor.
- (b) A training course done using you-tube tutorials.
- (c) On-line learning environment accessed through the Webinars.
- (d) On-line live learning course.

38. Use of Educational Technology in open and Distance learning is helpful in

1. Promoting learner interest.
2. Ensuring cost effectiveness of the system.
3. Facilitating learners to benefit from varied Learning resources.
4. Determining learner status in Teaching-learning processes.
5. Making learners active participants in Teaching learning processes.

Select the answer from the options given below.

- (a) 2, 3, 4 and 5
- (b) 1, 3, 4 and 5
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 5
- (d) 1, 2, 4 and 5

39. Which of the following has the high potential for empirical Validation in using Educational Technology?

- (a) Text book
- (b) Printed lectures of distance education
- (c) Modular reading materials
- (d) Programmed instructional material

40. Which of the following statements explains the Management principle “Span of control” propounded by Fayol?

- (A) One can work effectively for limited hours,
- (b) One can work with limited number of people.
- (c) One can make 4-6 people work effectively under him/her.
- (d) Only 4-6 people can make an effective group.

41. Which of the following statements constitute ‘Critical Pedagogy of Paulo Freire?

- 1. Teaching is inherently political.
- 2. Teaching implies absence of neutrality of Knowledge.
- 3. Teaching is pro-establishment.
- 4. Issues of social justice and democracy are Integral part of teaching.
- 5. Teaching is away from social reality.

Choose your answer from the options below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) 3, 4 and 5

42. Strengths of “Behaviourism” as learning theory Are

- 1. It provides clear predictions.
- 2. It has real life application.
- 3. It is too deterministic.
- 4. It has reductionist approach.
- 5. It emphasises objective measurement.

Choose the answer from the following options.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 5
- (d) 3, 4 and 5

43. Disadvantages of Bottom-up approach of Budgeting are that the budget

1. May not be synchronous with the overall Objectives of the organisation.
2. Will be more realistic.
3. Can be quite accurate.
4. Preparation may be slow.

Select the answer from the options given below.

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 3 and 4
- (c) 1 and 4
- (d) 2 and 3

44. What are the reasons of negligible number of Studies of Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (CEA) of projects in the field of Education?

1. Evaluator's inadequate background in CEA
2. Lack of requisite exposure in CEA
3. Lack of familiarity of the decision-makers with CEA
4. Less weightage assigned to educational concepts in CEA

Select your answer from the options given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 3, 4 and 6
- (d) 1, 3 and 4

45. The basic competencies needed for an effective Teacher education programme have to be related to which of the following personality and attitude related domains?

1. Locus of control
2. Communication
3. Managing
4. Monitoring
5. Self-efficacy
6. Positive expectancy

Select the answer from the options given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 4, 5 and 6
- (d) 1, 5 and 6

46. Which of the following action words, when Emphasised in Teacher Education will form a part of reflective teaching styles?

1. Plan, act and improve
2. Design, deliver and evaluate
3. Engage, explore and evaluate
4. Explain, clarify and elaborate
5. Praise, encourage and influences

Choose the correct option from the following lists.

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 3 and 4
- (c) 4 and 5
- (d) 2 and 3

47. Professionalisation of Teacher Education is Needed to

1. Enrich teacher's knowledge of subjects being Taught.
2. Sharpen teaching skills in the classroom.
3. Generate and contribute new knowledge for the profession.
4. Train the students to be tech-savvy.
5. help teachers to open coaching centres.

Select the correct option from the following.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 3, 4 and 5
- (d) 4, 5 and 1

48. In planning In-service Teacher Education Programs in India, which of the following are most important?

1. Making in-service teaching-learning systems As an integral part of teacher preparation.
2. Focusing on human resource development.
3. Enhancing financial budget and Infrastructure.
4. Increasing the duration of In-service Teacher Education Program.
5. Emphasis on building commitment and Confidence level of teachers.

Choose the correct option from the following.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 5
- (d) 3, 4, and 5

49. For addressing needs of learners through a Curriculum design, which of the following bases have to be relied upon and given consideration?

1. Developmental stage of the learner
2. Socio-cultural background of the learner
3. Dominant caste structure from which Learner's hail
4. Mobility of the learner's family
5. Cognitive characteristics of the learner Choose the answer from the options given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 5

(b) 2, 3 and 4

(c) 2, 3 and 5

(d) 3, 4 and 5

50. The Academic and Administrative Reforms Committee of U.G.C. has given recommendations in respect of curriculum development suggesting some needed steps. Identify them from the following lists.

1. Development of model curriculum.
2. Updation/revision of curriculum to a limited Extent every year and substantially every Three years.
3. Updation of curriculum to be carried out in Terms of current knowledge, national and International developments.
4. Fresh entrants to be given induction training.
5. Curricular transactions and synergies of all Faculty members.

Choose the answer from the options given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2, 3 and 5

(c) 2, 3 and 4

(d) 3, 4 and 5

51. Which of the following factors influence Curriculum change?

1. Growth in knowledge
2. Technology change
3. Needs and aspirations of people
4. Job-placement
5. Availability of competent teachers

Choose the answer from the options given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 5
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 2, 3 and 5

52. Curriculum change envisages which of the Following?

1. Change in aims and objectives
2. Change in contents
3. Change in infrastructure
4. Change in methods of teaching
5. Change in evaluation process

Choose the answer from the following.

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (b) 1, 3, 4 and 5
- (c) 2, 3, 4 and 5
- (d) 1, 2, 4 and 5



53. Which of the following statements are true for a Historical research design?

1. Mostly based on qualitative data.
2. Testing hypothesis is an integral part,
3. Findings can be generalised to other Situations.
4. Data examined for validity and Authenticity.
5. Content-analysis is used for data treatment.

Choose the correct options.

- (a) 1, 2 and 5
- (b) 2, 3 and 5
- (c) 1, 4 and 5
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

54. Which of the following statement are true from Reliability of a research tool?

1. Reliability is fixed for a given testing tool.
2. It is correlation of scores on the testing tool itself.
3. Reliability can have negative value.
4. It varies from sample to sample.
5. It is affected by variance of scores.

Choose the correct options.

- (a) 1, 3 and 4
- (b) 2, 4 and 5
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) 3, 4 and 5

55. In Flanders Interaction Analysis Categories (FIAC), which of the following are related to Indirect Teacher Talk (ITT)?

1. Lecturing
2. Giving directions
3. Acceptance of feelings
4. Criticising or justifying authority by the Teacher
5. Praising or encouraging
6. Using student's ideas in his/her talk by then Teacher

Select the correct answer from the following options.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 3, 5 and 6
- (c) 4, 5 and 6
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

56. Which of the following learning outcomes-based Behaviours belong to the category of being high in terms of taxonomic categories in cognitive domain?

1. Analysis
2. Application
3. Comprehension
4. Creation
5. Critical thinking
6. Knowledge

Select the correct answer from the following options.

- (a) 1, 3 and 5
- (b) 1, 4 and 5
- (c) 2, 4 and 6
- (d) 3, 4 and 5

57. In which of the following sets is stipulated the Highest-level category of taxonomies in cognitive, affective and psycho-motor domains respectively?

- (a) Synthesis; Valuing, Articulation
- (b) Analysis; Receiving, Manipulation
- (c) Application: Organisation; Precision
- (d) Evaluation; Characterisation; Naturalisation

58. Which of the following statements are indicative of Formative assessment mode?

- 1. The teacher encourages students to answer.
- 2. The teacher asks questions to motivate students.
- 3. The teacher assesses the comprehension of Students towards the end of the unit transaction.
- 4. The teacher judges the level of performance After the unit test.
- 5. The teacher provides prompts to help students To avoid incorrect responses.

Select the correct answer from the following options.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1, 2 and 5
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 3, 4 and 5

59. According to Robert M. Gagne, which learning Types precede concept learning?

- 1. Rule learning
- 2. Sign learning
- 3. Problem solving learning
- 4. Verbal association learning
- 5. S-R learning

Choose the correct options.

- (a) 1, 2 and 5
- (b) 2, 3 and 5
- (c) 2, 4 and 5
- (d) 3, 4 and 5

60. The ethical and social issues of information Systems are becoming more important these days because of the increased

1. Use of the internet.
2. Use of learning new technology.
3. Monitoring of employees in the institutions.
4. Cost of information systems.
5. use of interconnected information systems.

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

- (a) 1 and 5
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 4 and 5

61. From the following list of statements, identify Those which describe the characteristics of transactional leadership style?

1. Role and goal clarity
2. Raising commitment and motivational level
3. Emphasis on competency building
4. Monitoring people
5. Counselling people and inspiring

Choose the right answer from the following options.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 3, 4 and 5

(c) 1, 3 and 4

(d) 2, 4 and 5

62. How would you as a teacher identify students with mild learning impairment in the class?

1. The learner keeps hand near his/her ear When you speak to him/her.
2. The learner leans towards you in an attempt to hear better.
3. The learner squeezes his/her eyes and looks at you.
4. The learner does not respond to your calling Unless someone tells him/her.

Choose the correct answer from the following options given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 4

(b) 1, 2 and 3

(c) 2, 3 and 4

(d) 1, 3 and 4

63. Which of the following are barriers in the way of Education to be inclusive?

1. Parents do not send children with special Needs to schools.
2. Non-availability of suitably trained teachers.
3. Children with special needs get legal Protection.
4. Scarce financial provision from the Government.

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 4

(b) 1, 3 and 4

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) 2, 3 and 4

64. What are the measures suggested by United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)?

1. Ensure full and equal enjoyment of human Rights.
2. Ensure fundamental freedom to all persons with disabilities.
3. Ensure legal actions for parents not sending Children to school.
4. Promote respect for inherent dignity of such Children.

Choose correct answer from the following.

- (a) 1, 3 and 4
- (b) 1, 2 and 4
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

65. Which of the following are needed for inclusive Education to be successful?

1. Availability of trained teachers in schools.
2. Availability of infrastructure in schools.
3. Asking parents of children with special needs to send their wards to special schools.
4. Appointment of trained Counsellors in schools.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) 1, 3 and 4

66. In the two sets given below, Set I mention some of the evolutes of Prakiti, while Set II indicates their nature and Function in term of Sankhya Philosophy. Match the two sets.

Set 1 (Evolution of Prakiti)	Set II (Nature and Function)
A. Mahat, the great	1. Are neither the qualities nor the differentia of gross elements nor the functions,
B. Ego (Ahankar)	2. It is cosmic in nature and Functions as a psychological Aspect of knowing
C. Mind (Manas)	3. It is the principle of individuation and its function Is to generate self-sense,
D. Subtle essences (Tanmatras)	4. It is the subtle and central Sense organ which synthesises sense data into Determinate perception.

Select the correct answer from the following options.

A B C D

- (a) 1 4 3 2
- (b) 4 3 2 1
- (c) 2 3 4 1
- (d) 3 2 1 4

67. In the two sets given below, Set I mention the Western schools of thought, while Set II offers their visualisation of teacher's role. Match the two sets. Choose your answer from the options given below.

Set I (Western School of Thought)	Set II (Teachers' Role Visualised)
A. idealism	1. To assist each student personally in his/her journey towards self-realisation
B. Realism	2. To function as a consultant in Problem situation
C. Pragmatism	3. To be a role model to be Emulated
D Existentialism	4. To impart knowledge

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

A B c D

- (a) 1 2 3 4
- (b) 3 4 2 1
- (c) 4 3 2 1
- (d) 4 3 1 2

68. Under Set I are given the names of Indian Thinkers and under Set II are their outstanding works. Match the two sets.

Set I (Thinkers)	Set II (Works)
A. Swami Vivekananda	1. Gitanjali
B. Rabindranath Tagore	2. The First and Last Freedom
C. MK Gandhi	3. Modern India
D. J Krishna murti	4. My Experiments with Truth

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

A B C D

- (a) 2 3 4 1
- (b) 4 2 3 1
- (c) 3 1 4 2
- (d) 1 3 2 4

69. Given below are two sets. Set I mention some Terms from the Preamble to the Constitution of India and Set II gives their explanation. Match the item from Set I with explanation from Set II.

Set I (Terms)	Set II (Explanations)
A. Socialism	1. State has no religion; it is neither Pro nor against any religion
B. Secularism	2. A system in which government is Elected and managed by the People of the country.
C. Democracy	3. Political idea that all people are Equal and resources should be Equally shared
D. Republic	4. A nation state that has an elected Government and elected leader.

Select the correct answer from the following options.

A B C D

- (a) 3 1 2 4
- (b) 4 2 3 1
- (c) 2 3 4 1
- (d) 1 4 2 3



70. Match the following two sets, in which Set I Indicate the underlying purpose and Set II status the levels of teaching.

Set 1 (Underlying Purpose)	Set II (Levels of Teaching)
A. The main objective is to know the subject in depth and developing insight leading to Clarity of structures.	1. Autonomous development level
B. The main emphasis is on Orderly presentation of thoughts leading to their Longer retention.	2. Memory level
C. The basic purpose is to engage students in clear, coherent and critical thinking Leading to patterns of thought.	3. Understanding level
D. Purpose is to promote Self-feelings leading to a sense of freedom.	4. Reflective level

Select the correct answer from the following options

A B c D

- (a) 1 3 2 4
- (b) 2 4 1 3
- (c) 4 1 3 2
- (d) 3 2 4 1

73. Given below are two sets in which Set I provide the five steps of Morrison's Teaching Model and Set II gives their description. Match the following sets.

Set I (Steps of Morrison's Teaching Model)	Set II (Description of Steps)
A. Exploration	1. Asking students to present their acquired ideas without help of teacher
B. Presentation	2 Helping students to relate presented Material to their internal self
C. Assimilation	3 Ascertaining the previous Task-related behaviour of students
D. Organisation	4. Revisiting the material
E. Recitation	5 Describing the theme to be taken Up for discussion

A B C D E

- (a) 2 3 4 5 1
- (b) 4. 3 5 1 2
- (c) 3 5 2 1 4
- (d) 1 5 4 2 3

71. Given below are two sets in which Set I give the Named theory of Intelligence and Set II indicates their main proponents and contentions associated with the theory. Match the two sets.

Set I (Theory of Intelligence)	Set II (The main Proponents and Contentions)
A. Multiple Factor Theory	Stenberg, intelligence can be Taught and the classroom is the Logical place to teach it
B. Theory of Multiple Intelligence Cattell	intelligence is neither Completely monarchic, nor Oligarchic, nor anarchic
C. Theory of Fluid and Crystallised Intelligence	3 Thurstone, intelligence is Oligarchic in nature
D Coping Theory of Intelligence Gardner	4. intelligence is a Capacity with component processes and should not be confused with a learning or Cognitive style

Choose the correct answer from following.

A B C D

(a) 3 4 2 1

(b) 1 2 3 4

(c) 4 3 1 2

(d) 2 1 4 3

72. Given below are two sets in which Set I provide the dimensions of Emotional Intelligence (EI) and Set II offers their characteristics. Match the two sets.

Set 1 (EI dimensions)	Set II (Characteristics)
A. Self-awareness	1. Ability to guide others' emotions and the way they act
B. Self-management	2. Being able to sense what others Feel and want
C. Self-motivation	3. Knowledge of true feeling at the Moment
D. Empathy	4. Handling one's emotions to Facilitate rather than hinder the Tasks at hand
E. Social skills	5. Staying in the course towards Desired goal

Choose the correct answer from the following options.

A B C DE

(a) 1 2 3 5 4

(b) 6 4 2 1 3

(c) 3 4 5 2 1

(d) 2 3 4 5 1

74. Given below are two sets in which Set I give the Names of proponents of constructivist approach, while Set II offers the recommended procedures for knowledge construction.

Set I (Proponents)	Set II (Knowledge Construction Procedure)
A. Jean Piaget	1. Activation, maintenance and Direction based exploratory learning approach
B. Gerome Bruner	2. Advanced organiser, expository organiser and comparative organisers-based learners' approach
C. David Ausubel	3. Peer group based interactive and social learning approach
D Lev Vygotsky	4. Assimilation, accommodation and adoption based cognitive Approach

Select the correct option from the following.

A B C D

(a) 4 1 2 3

(b) 3 4 1 2

(c) 2 3 4 1

(d) 1 2 3 4

75. In the following two sets, Set I indicate various Components of teacher education programme and Set II gives the rationale for providing such components. Match the two sets.

Set I (Various Teacher Education)	Set II (Rationale for providing components of Such Components)
A. Foundation courses	1. For promoting application of Knowledge and skills
B. Elective courses	2. For enabling the students to Understand the basic principles underlying Teaching-learning process
C. Practical and Practicum courses	3. For providing situations of Applying pedagogical Knowledge of skills
D. Enhancing professional competencies courses	4. For broad basing the Competencies of teaching

Select the correct options from the following.

A B c D

(a) 2 1 3 4

(b) 1 2 4 3

(c) 4 3 2 1

(d) 3 4 1 2

76. Which is the correct sequence in formulation of Behavioural objectives?

(a) Criteria of acceptability of behaviour, conditions in Which behaviour will occur, the behaviour

(b) The behaviour, the criteria of acceptability, the Conditions in which behaviour will occur

(c) The condition of behaviour, behaviour, criteria of Acceptability

(d) Behaviour to be specified, conditions in which Behaviour will occur and criteria of acceptability of the Behaviour

77. Which is the correct sequence in the development of learning theories?

(a) Thorndike's Connectionism, Pavlov's Classical Conditioning, Skinner's Operant Conditioning. Tolman's Sign Gestalt, Cognitivist Theory and Constructivist Theory

(b) Skinner's Operant Conditioning, Classical Conditioning, Constructivist Theory and Cognitivist Theory

(c) Thorndike's Connectionism, Skinner's Operant Conditioning, Social Theory and Cognitive Theory

(d) Classical Conditioning, Operant Conditioning, Gestalt Theory, Connectionism and Constructivist Theory

78. Which of the following is the correct order of Measurement scales in increasing order of accuracy, precision and number of operations used?

(a) Ratio, interval, nominal, ordinal

(b) Ordinal, ratio, interval, nominal

(c) Interval, ordinal, ratio, nominal

(d) Nominal, ordinal, interval, ratio

79. The correct sequence in the development of Educational technology in India is reflected by which of the following?

- (a) Audio aids, Video aids, Audio-visual aids, ICT Supported aids
- (b) ICT aids, Audio aids, Audio-visual aids, Video aida
- (c) Video aids, Audio-visual aids, Audio aids, ICT aids
- (d) Audio-visual aids, Video aids, Audio aids, ICT aids

80. Which one of the following indicates Deming's "system of profound knowledge" consisting of four interrelated theories?

- (a) Optimisation, variation, knowledge and psychology
- (b) Optimisation, variation, knowledge and need hierarchy
- (c) Variation, knowledge, need hierarchy and participation
- (d) Knowledge, need hierarchy, participation and goal Setting

81. The acronym DMAIC of Six Sigma method stands for

- (a) Design-Measure-Assess-Integrate-Control
- (b) Define-Measure-Analyse-Improve-Control
- (c) Demonstrate-Measure-Aggregate-Implement-Connect
- (d) Define-Match-Assume-Improve-Communicate

82. Keeping in view the continuous cycle of process Improvement, which of the following is in proper sequence?

- (a) Do-Check-Act-Plan
- (b) Check-Do-Act Plan
- (c) Plan-Do-Check-Act
- (d) Act-Check-Do-Plan

83. What is the correct sequence of actions in Conducting an intervention-based action research in Education?

- (a) Act, observe, plan and reflect
- (b) Plan, act, observe and reflect
- (c) Observe, plan, reflect and act
- (d) Reflect, observe, plan and act

84. Which of the following is the correct sequence for Staff recruitment?

- (a) Testing cum interview, Job-analysis, Advertisement And Issue of appointment
- (b) Interview, Job-analysis, Appointment order, Advertisement
- (c) Job-analysis, Advertisement, Interview, Selection and Appointment order
- (d) Advertisement, Job-analysis, Interview, Selection and Appointment order

85. In the process of drawing a random sampling, Which of the following process is in order of sequence?

- (a) Define target population, decide sample size, list all the Units of target population and drawing the sample by Randomisation
- (b) Decide sample size, define the target population, list the Units of target population and select the sample by Randomisation
- (c) List all the units of target population decide sample Size, define the population and apply randomisation
- (d) Drawing sample by randomisation, decide sample size, Define target population and list all units of target population

86. Given below are two statements one is labelled As Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) There have been conscious efforts to bring together all teacher education programmes at various stages, leading to stage-specific and programme specific different forms of knowledge base.

Reason (R) NCTE acquired statutory status and brought a discussion document on teacher education.

In the light of the above two statements, choose the correct option.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

87. Given below are two statements one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) You can find people with fixation, obsessions and compulsions who put work ahead of health and family but this is not normal; work after all is only work.

Reason (R) The key to success as a manager is intervening effectively, doing the right things at the right time.

In the light of the above two statements, choose the correct option

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

88. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) Effective leader motivates people.

Reason (R) People may be self-motivated to give their best.

In the light of the above two statements, choose the correct option.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

89. Given below are two statements one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) A budget is a balanced estimate of expenditure and receipts of a given period of time.

Reason (R) In the hands of an educational administrator, the budget is a record of past performance, a method of current control and a projection of future plans.

In the light of the above two statements, choose the correct option.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

90. Given below are two statements one is labelled as: Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R)

Assertion (A) In ancient India, the development of the inner nature of character of the student was deemed as one of the essential objects of education.

Reason (R) Mere intellectual development without the development of character will defeat the very ends of studentship.

In the light of the above two statements, choose the correct option.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Directions (Q. Nos. 91-95) Read the following paragraph and answer the five questions which as follows:

There is no short cut to knowledge. Just because Reality is a creative activity, knowledge to correspond to it, must in turn be a creative activity. Hence, I must deny the revelation of any reality transcending the process. That is not deny all value to such experience, but only cognitive value-truth. At its lowest, it gives men the assurance necessary to enable them to maintain the strenuous activity of participation in the creative process that is reality itself. At its highest it is as members of an imaginary society that human being may become the creators of new values and originate new ideals of the good and of beauty, but I still deny any absolute or eternal value to the ideals thus imagined, because they are



imagined. Imagination like any other kind of creation, is not making something out of nothing, but reshaping and recombining in a new way what is already known. Imagination is thus conditioned by experience and can only just advance the boundaries of knowledge a small step. Society is the repository of all values, the ultimate arbiter of Truth Goodness and Beauty. The Good the True or the Beautiful is just what society establishes as the standard. We know in history only societies and therefore there are different standards of Goodness Truth and Beauty and these may conflict. We can of course imagine a single society embracing all men. Toward such an imaginary society, men conceive themselves bound by obligations.

It is possible to see why the humanist ideal is not absolute or final. It is possible to imagine a society comprising more than humanity. Indeed, scientists have hinted that humanity may owe a duty to non-human nature and that not only in the generally recognised utilitarian sense of conserving natural resources for more economical human exploitation.

91. The correspondence between knowledge and Reality implies

- (a) making of value
- (b) a mechanical act
- (c) a creative process
- (d) a cognitive value truth

92. Participation in the creative process at its highest

- (a) Gives men a certainty to maintain it.
- (b) the process of participation is full of tension.
- (c) leads to creation of values of absolute nature.
- (d) is originator of new ideals.

93. The function of imagination is

- (a) Recombining two things already known.
- (b) making something out of nothing.
- (c) reforming and recombining.
- (d) reforming and recombining in a new way.

94. Standards of value differ because of

- (a) Difference in society.
- (b) conflicting value in society.
- (c) conflict in personal values.
- (d) obligations of societies.

95. According to the author "Humanistic ideals are

- (a) fixed and final.
- (b) Relative and challenging.
- (c) absolute and final.
- (d) broad and encompassing.

Directions (Q. Nos. 96-100) Read the following paragraph and answer the five questions which as follow:

Leaders have always played a primordial emotional role. No doubt humankind's original leader-whether tribal chieftains or shamanesses-earned their place in large part because their leadership was emotionally compelling. Throughout history and in cultures everywhere, the leader in any human group has been the one to whom others look for assurance and clarity when facing uncertainty or threat, or when there's a job to be done. The leader acts as the group's emotional guide. In the modern organisation, this primordial emotional task-though by no largely invisible remains foremost among the many jobs of leadership: driving the collective emotions in a positive direction and clearing The smog created by toxic emotions. The task applies to leadership everywhere, from the boardroom to the shop floor. Quite simply, in any human group the leader has maximal power to sway everyone's emotions. If people's emotions are pushed towards the range of enthusiasm, performance can soar, if people are driven towards rancour and anxiety, they will be thrown off stride. This indicates another important aspect of primal leadership. Its effects extend beyond ensuring that a job is well done. Followers also look to a leader for supportive emotional connection for empathy. All leadership includes this primal dimension for better or for worse. When leaders drive emotions positively, they bring out everyone's best. We call this effect resonance. When they drive emotions negatively, leaders spawn dissonance, undermining the emotional foundations that let people shine. Whether an organisation withers or flourishes depends to a remarkable extent on the leader's effectiveness in the primal emotional dimension.

96. According to the passage, leaders have become Popular due to
- (a) their power of knowledge about needs of people in the Society.
  - (b) their emotional power to guide.
  - (c) their dominating nature.
  - (d) Their ability to let people go astray.
97. The emotional quality to influence other is
- (a) Confined to specific workplace.
  - (b) largely invisible.
  - (c) largely visible.
  - (d) Creating toxic emotions.
98. The power of leader to influence can result in
- (a) Raising expectations.
  - (b) supportive emotional connection of followers.
  - (c) enhancing stress.
  - (d) Enhancing self-perception.
99. The best caption by which the key/focal idea of the Passage may be represented is
- (a) Human emotions.
  - (b) Shamanic leadership.
  - (c) Leadership styles.
  - (d) Resonant leadership.
100. An effective leader is one who
- (a) creates change
  - (b) directs change
  - (c) transforms others
  - (d) inspires others

# **Study Of Education**

**NTA UGC NET | PAPER 1 |  
EDUCATION | M.A. EDUCATION | B.Ed. | M.Ed. | CTET**