

**2 0 1 5**

**EDUCATION**

*Full Marks : 100*

*Time : 3 hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

*General Instructions :*

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part—A (Objective Questions) serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.
- (iv) General candidates are not allowed to attempt the Questions meant for Elementary School Teacher Candidates.

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

SECTION—I

( Marks : 30 )

- 1.** Choose and write the most appropriate response of the following from the given alternatives :  $1 \times 10 = 10$
- (a) The traditional curriculum is
- (i) subject-centred
  - (ii) activity-centred
  - (iii) child-centred

- (b) Autism is a developmental disability referring to
- (i) a child's emotional disturbances
  - (ii) hyperactivity
  - (iii) normal intelligence
- (c) NCF, 2005 recommends making art education a compulsory subject up to
- (i) class VIII
  - (ii) class X
  - (iii) class IX
- (d) The form of learning in which the gap between the instructor and student is bridged through online technologies is
- (i) E-learning
  - (ii) M-learning
  - (iii) blended learning
- (e) "No two individuals of the same race are quite alike, we may compare millions of faces and each will be distinct" was defined by
- (i) Robert Glaser
  - (ii) John Dewey
  - (iii) Charles Darwin

- (f) The two-factor theory of intelligence was propounded by
- (i) Spearman
  - (ii) Thurstone
  - (iii) Wechsler
- (g) “Personality is a dynamic organisation of the psychophysical system within an individual that determines his unique adjustment to his environment” was defined by
- (i) Cattell
  - (ii) Sigmund Freud
  - (iii) Allport
- (h) The ability to respond discretely to specific visual, auditory or tactile stimuli is
- (i) focussed attention
  - (ii) sustained attention
  - (iii) selective attention
- (i) The system of reasoning called syllogism was introduced by
- (i) Aristotle
  - (ii) Walter Lippmann
  - (iii) Plato
- (j) Stimuli from the environment are registered in our
- (i) short-term memory
  - (ii) long-term memory
  - (iii) sensory memory

( 4 )

2. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : 1×5=5

- (a) Evaluation is not an integral part of the teaching-learning process.
- (b) Activities of visual arts include architectural works.
- (c) Inclusion is a philosophy in which the school welcomes every child.
- (d) Problem-based learning is a teacher-centred instructional strategy.
- (e) Aptitude is not synonymous with achievement or intelligence.

3. Match the word(s) in *Column—A* relating to the appropriate word(s) in *Column—B* : 1×5=5

*Column—A*

*Column—B*

- |                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Brainstorming   | (i) Performing Arts       |
| (b) Schemas         | (ii) Intelligence         |
| (c) Binet and Simon | (iii) Cognitive Framework |
| (d) Encoding        | (iv) Lateral Thinking     |
| (e) Drama and Music | (v) Memory                |

( 5 )

4. Who stated the following? 1×5=5

- (a) “The greatest gift you can give another is the purity of your attention.”
- (b) “It’s not that I am so smart, it’s just that I stay with problems longer.”
- (c) “When the mind is thinking, it is talking to itself.”
- (d) “Curiosity is as much a parent of attention, as attention is of memory.”
- (e) “Educational technology is the application of scientific methods and techniques to education.”

5. Fill in the blanks : 1×5=5

- (a) Concepts are of two types natural and —.
- (b) — used a statistical procedure called factor analysis.
- (c) The first step towards learning is paying — to the subject to be learnt.
- (d) Article 2 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) guarantees children with — the same rights as to others.
- (e) The process of teaching including strategies or the style of instruction is referred to as —.

( 6 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 20 )

6. Answer the following briefly in 2 or 3 sentences each : 2×10=20

- (a) What is norm reference evaluation?
- (b) What are multiple disabilities?
- (c) What is visual art?
- (d) State any four characteristics of educational technology.
- (e) State the basic steps used in reasoning.
- (f) Mention the stages of memory.
- (g) Mention the basic traits of personality according to Allport.
- (h) What is critical thinking?
- (i) Mention the primary mental abilities as proposed by Thurstone.
- (j) What is selective attention?

( 7 )

**( For Elementary School Teacher Candidates only  
in lieu of Question No. 6 )**

( Marks : 20 )

**6.** Answer the following briefly in 2 or 3 sentences  
each : 2×10=20

- (a) What is evaluation?
- (b) What is visual art?
- (c) What is Information and Communication Technologies (ICT's)?
- (d) What is attention?
- (e) What is activity-centred curriculum?
- (f) What is intelligence?
- (g) Mention the common methods of teaching.
- (h) Who are gifted individuals?
- (i) Mention any two factors determining the personality of an individual.
- (j) What is forgetting?

( 8 )

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

Answer Question No. **13** and *any two* from the rest

- 7.** Define curriculum. Describe the main principles of curriculum construction. 6+10=16
- 8.** What are the aims of art education? Describe the stages and processes of art education as prescribed by NCERT. 4+12=16
- 9.** Define educational technology. Explain the different forms of educational technology. 4+12=16
- 10.** What is individual difference? Explain how heredity and environment contribute to the differences in intelligence. 4+12=16
- 11.** Define personality. Describe Allport's trait theory of personality. 4+12=16
- 12.** What is memory? Explain in detail how memory can be enhanced. 4+12=16
- 13.** Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 6×3=18
- (a) Child-centred Curriculum
  - (b) Causes of Forgetting
  - (c) Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995
  - (d) Importance of Art Education
  - (e) Objectives of Educational Technology

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