

HS/XI/A/Ed/18**2018****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.

(PART : A – OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

SECTION – I

(Marks : 30)

1. Choose and write the most appropriate response from the choices provided. $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (a) “Education is nothing short of the highest purpose of man – the fullest growth and freedom of soul” was defined by–
- (i) Vivekanand
 - (ii) M. Gandhi
 - (iii) R. Tagore

- (b) The agencies of Education that provide organised educational activity intentionally but outside the established settings of education are called–
 - (i) Formal agencies
 - (ii) Informal agencies
 - (iii) Non-formal agencies
- (c) Early childhood care and Education Programme in our country caters to the needs of children in the age group of–
 - (i) 3 to 5 years
 - (ii) 0 to 6 years
 - (iii) 6 to 14 years
- (d) The 42nd Constitutional Amendment in 1976 made
 - (i) Education a Fundamental Right
 - (ii) Education free and compulsory
 - (iii) Education a joint responsibility of the central and the state governments (concurrent list)
- (e) The National Policy of Education came into being in the year
 - (i) 1995
 - (ii) 1986
 - (iii) 1968

(3)

- (f) Systematic Sociology of Education can be traced to pioneering studies of
- (i) Emile Durkheim
 - (ii) Auguste Comte
 - (iii) George Payne
- (g) Psychology is the scientific study of
- (i) Human mind
 - (ii) Human behaviour
 - (iii) Human soul.
- (h) Jean Piaget, a Swiss Psychologist referred to the infant stage as
- (i) Sensorimotor stage
 - (ii) Pre-operational stage
 - (iii) Formal operational stage
- (i) The branch of Psychology that treats mild emotional and personal problems of adjustment is
- (i) Social Psychology
 - (ii) Counselling Psychology
 - (iii) Clinical Psychology

(4)

- (j) One of the important concepts of Gestalt Theory is
- (i) Conditioning
 - (ii) Insightful learning
 - (iii) Trial and Error

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

- (a) Social aims are more important than the individual aims.
- (b) Every child who attends eight years of school should be eligible to enter class IX.
- (c) Psychology is both science as well as an art.
- (d) Childhood period is a transitory period in human growth and development.
- (e) Situational interests are short lived.

(5)

3. Match the items in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B'. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(a) Maslow	(i) Connectionism
(b) Have no points of entry and exit	(ii) Development of Hindi
(c) Article 351	(iii) Hierarchy of Needs
(d) Thorndike	(iv) Tertiary Education
(e) Higher Education	(v) Informal Education

4. Give one word answer for the following: $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (a) Who defined "Education is the manifestation of perfection already in man".
- (b) Who stated "Our first teachers are our [nose, ears] feet, hands and eyes. To substitute books for them does not teach us to reason, it teaches us to use the reason of others rather than our own; it teaches us to believe much and to know little".

(6)

- (c) Who stated. "A university stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for the adventure of ideas, and for the search of truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards even higher objectives. If the universities discharge their duties adequately, then it is well with the nation and the people".
- (d) Who stated, "Destiny of India is now being shaped in her classrooms".
- (e) Who introduced the school of thought known as 'Behaviourism'?

5. Fill in the blanks $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (a) In ancient India Education for an eight year old boy or girl started with the _____.
- (b) _____ education deals with providing education to children with disabilities.
- (c) A chimpanzee used in Kohler's experiment was named _____.
- (d) _____ takes place in discontinuous stages transforming the individual into a complex being.
- (e) Different approaches to learning and studying is known as _____.

(7)

SECTION —II

(Marks : 20)

6. Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences only.
2×10 = 20
- (a) Give the narrow meaning of education.
 - (b) Differentiate between Formal and Non-formal education.
 - (c) What is a University?
 - (d) What is Sociology?
 - (e) Bring out the meaning of Educational Psychology.
 - (f) Mention the different domains of individual development.
 - (g) How do infants perceive the world and objects around them?
 - (h) State the laws of learning.
 - (i) What is Intrinsic motivation?
 - (j) What is self efficacy?

(8)

(PART : B – DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer question No.7 and *any two* from the rest.

7. Write short notes on any 3 (three) of the following.
3 × 6 = 18
- (a) Informal agencies of education.
 - (b) Importance of Educational Sociology.
 - (c) Branches of Psychology.
 - (d) Characteristics of Human development.
 - (e) Trial and Error Theory of Learning.
8. What are the criteria for sound educational aims? Explain in brief the Individual and social aims of Education.
6 + 10 = 16
9. State the different levels of formal education. Write briefly on the objectives of Secondary Education.
4 + 12 = 16
10. What is Educational Sociology? Explain the relationship between Sociology and Education.
4 + 12 = 16

(9)

- 11.** Describe the education system in India before Independence. 16
- 12.** Explain in detail the factors influencing growth and development. 16
- 13.** Define learning. Explain the different factors facilitating learning. 4 + 12 = 16

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