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TEST BOOKLET

Sl. No. : **0068**

Subject : EDUCATION

Post : Lab. Asst.-cum-Storekeepers

**WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT OF NON-TEACHING POSTS
(JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS(P.E.Ts) AND
LABORATORY ASSISTANT-CUM-STOREKEEPERS) IN GOVT. DEGREE
COLLEGES, ODISHA**

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 150

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

- 1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET CONTAINS 16 PAGES AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.**
- 2. You have to enter your Roll No. on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.**

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- 3. The Test Booklet contains 100 questions. Each question comprises four options. You have to select the correct answer which you want to mark (darken) on the OMR Answer Sheet. In any case, choose ONLY ONE answer for each question. If more than one answer is darkened, it will be considered wrong.**
- 4. You have to mark (darken) all your answers only on the OMR Answer Sheet using BLACK BALL POINT PEN provided by the State Selection Board. You have to do rough work only in the space provided at the end of the Test Booklet. See instructions in the OMR Answer Sheet.**
- 5. All questions carry equal marks. While 1.5 marks will be awarded for each correct answer, each wrong answer will result in negative marking of 0.50 mark.**
- 6. Before you proceed to mark (darken) the answers in the OMR Answer Sheet to the questions in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the OMR Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your Admit Card.**
- 7. On completion of the Examination, you should hand over the original copy of OMR Answer Sheet issued to you to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy (second copy) of the OMR Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet for your reference.**

Candidate's full signature

Invigilator's signature

P.T.O.

SEAL

1. Who of the following philosophers has defined 'Education as a bipolar process'?
 - (A) Aristotle
 - (B) John Dewey
 - (C) John Adams
 - (D) Socrates
2. Which of the following Latin words defines education as a process of drawing out the innate potentialities of the child?
 - (A) Educere
 - (B) Educare
 - (C) Educatum
 - (D) None of the above
3. Which of the following is an informal agency of education?
 - (A) School
 - (B) Family
 - (C) Church
 - (D) Madarasa
4. Who of the following has said that education is the creation of sound mind in a sound body?
 - (A) Gandhi
 - (B) Vivekananda
 - (C) Aristotle
 - (D) Plato
5. Which of the following is not an aim of education at primary level?
 - (A) To acquire literacy, numeracy and manual skill
 - (B) To acquire habits of co-operative behaviour
 - (C) To develop social responsibility
 - (D) To nurture higher order thinking
6. Promoting research is one of the aims of education at which level of study?
 - (A) Primary level
 - (B) Secondary level
 - (C) Higher Education level
 - (D) None of the above
7. Who of the following is the chief exponent of idealism?
 - (A) Plato
 - (B) John Dewey
 - (C) Rousseau
 - (D) Tagore

8. Which of the following philosophies of education regards exaltation of human personality as one of the aims of education?
- (A) Idealism (B) Naturalism
(C) Pragmatism (D) None of the above
9. Which of the following advocates child-centred approach in education?
- (A) Idealism (B) Naturalism
(C) Pragmatism (D) None of the above
10. Which of the following philosophies of education emphasises utilitarian approach in education?
- (A) Pragmatism (B) Naturalism
(C) Idealism (D) All of the above
11. "Education is reconstruction of experience", which philosophy of education advocates such statement?
- (A) Idealism (B) Pragmatism
(C) Naturalism (D) None of the above
12. Which of the following regards self expression as the goal of education?
- (A) Idealism (B) Naturalism
(C) Pragmatism (D) None of the above
13. Which of the following philosophies of education believes in the doctrine of "spare the rod, spoil the child"?
- (A) Idealism (B) Naturalism
(C) Pragmatism (D) All of the above
14. Which of the following philosophies of education advocated for project method of teaching?
- (A) Idealism (B) Naturalism
(C) Pragmatism (D) None of the above

15. Which of the following methods of teaching is advocated by Idealism?
 - (A) Activity Method
 - (B) Observation Method
 - (C) Lecture Method
 - (D) Learning by doing
16. Who of the following philosophers has advocated for freedom and flexibility in education?
 - (A) Dewey
 - (B) Tagore
 - (C) Gandhi
 - (D) Sri Aurobindo
17. Who of the following thinkers said that nothing can be taught to the students?
 - (A) Aurobindo
 - (B) Gandhi
 - (C) Tagore
 - (D) Rousseau
18. Who of the following is the exponent of negative education?
 - (A) John Dewey
 - (B) Gandhi
 - (C) Aurobindo
 - (D) Rousseau
19. When was basic education introduced by Gandhiji?
 - (A) 1945
 - (B) 1947
 - (C) 1937
 - (D) 1932
20. Name the philosopher who emphasised development of vital and psychic being through education?
 - (A) Gandhi
 - (B) Aurobindo
 - (C) Tagore
 - (D) Rousseau
21. Which of the following is not applicable to Educational Psychology?
 - (A) It is a science
 - (B) It is an inexact science
 - (C) It is a normative science
 - (D) It is a positive science
22. Which of the following is not related to the functions of educational psychology?
 - (A) It equips teachers with necessary skills and competencies
 - (B) It assists the teachers to be more effective and skillful
 - (C) It improves pedagogical knowledge of prospective teachers
 - (D) It has nothing to facilitate teaching and learning process
23. Which of the following methods of educational psychology seeks to analyse the cause-effect relationship between variables?
 - (A) Observation
 - (B) Survey
 - (C) Case Study
 - (D) Experimental Method

24. Which of the following methods is most relevant to study the present problems and issues in education?
- (A) Observation (B) Survey
(C) Case Study (D) Experimental Method
25. Which of the following is the characteristic of experimental method?
- (A) Control (B) Manipulation
(C) Observation (D) All of the above
26. Which of the following stages of development is called as a period of stress and strain?
- (A) Infancy (B) Childhood
(C) Adolescence (D) Adulthood
27. Which of the following is not a characteristic of personality?
- (A) It is a dynamic process (B) It is psycho-biological
(C) It is unique in nature (D) It is not related to environment
28. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) of measuring personality is a _____ technique.
- (A) Subjective Technique (B) Objective Technique
(C) Projective Technique (D) Experimental Technique
29. Which of the following is measured by using MMPI?
- (A) Personality (B) Creativity
(C) Achievement (D) Intelligence
30. Who of the following has classified personality as extrovert and introvert?
- (A) Freud (B) Allport
(C) Jung (D) Munn
31. Learning is defined as a process of bringing relatively permanent change in _____ of an organism.
- (A) Thought (B) Personality
(C) Behaviour (D) None of the above
32. Which of the following is a factor affecting learning?
- (A) Maturation (B) Motivation
(C) Mental health (D) All of the above

33. Which of the following statements is not correct relating to learning?
- (A) Motivation plays an important role in learning
 - (B) It requires a favourable environment
 - (C) It has no relationship with maturation
 - (D) Teaching aids facilitate learning
34. Which of the following is not a characteristic of intrinsic motivation?
- (A) Learning for the sake of interest and personal satisfaction
 - (B) Learning to earn rewards or to avoid punishment
 - (C) Seeking knowledge for its own sake
 - (D) Pursuing learning activity related to one's values of life.
35. Which of the following is not an appropriate technique of motivation?
- (A) Giving punishment to learners
 - (B) Providing praise and rewards
 - (C) Providing feed back
 - (D) Promoting healthy competitions
36. Who of the following advocated insightful learning?
- (A) Thorndike
 - (B) Pavlov
 - (C) Skinner
 - (D) Kohler
37. Which theory of learning advocates substitution of an artificial stimulus in place of natural stimulus to evolve natural response?
- (A) Trial & Error theory
 - (B) Learning by Conditioning
 - (C) Insightful learning theory
 - (D) None of the above
38. Who has developed three laws of learning law of exercise, readiness and effect?
- (A) Thorndike
 - (B) Pavlov
 - (C) Skinner
 - (D) Kohler
39. Salivation of dog on ringing of the bell is a _____.
- (A) Conditioned response
 - (B) Unconditioned response
 - (C) Conditioned stimulus
 - (D) Unconditioned stimulus
40. Which theory of learning considers whole as more important than parts?
- (A) Trial & Error theory
 - (B) Learning by conditioning
 - (C) Insightful learning
 - (D) None of the above

41. Formation of good habits and elimination of bad habits can be done according to which theory of learning?
- (A) Trial & Error theory (B) Classical Conditioning theory
(C) Insightful learning theory (D) None of the above
42. When previous learning does not effect the learning in new situation at all, what type of transfer of learning is it?
- (A) Positive transfer (B) Negative transfer
(C) Zero transfer (D) All of the above
43. The effect of one's mother tongue in learning foreign language is termed as –
- (A) Positive transfer (B) Negative transfer
(C) Zero transfer (D) Bilateral transfer
44. Differences among individuals is called as –
- (A) Inter-individual differences (B) Intra-individual differences
(C) Bilateral differences (D) None of the above
45. Which of the following provisions is not related to the education of gifted children?
- (A) Acceleration (B) Enrichment
(C) Homogeneous grouping (D) Provision of remedial classes
46. Individual differences are caused by –
- (A) Heredity (B) Environment
(C) Both heredity & environment (D) None of the above
47. In the formula for computation of IQ, what is the denominator?
- (A) MA (B) CA
(C) Both MA & CA (D) None of the above
48. Multiple Intelligence theory was propounded by –
- (A) Thurstone (B) Cattle
(C) Gardner (D) Spearman
49. Which of the following is measured by Stanford-Binet Test?
- (A) Personality (B) Intelligence
(C) Creativity (D) Reading Efficiency

50. SOI model of intelligence was proposed by –
- (A) Allport (B) Cattle
(C) Guilford (D) Binet
51. Which of the following is an essential characteristic of creativity?
- (A) Convergent thinking (B) Divergent thinking
(C) Centration in thought (D) Impulsiveness
52. Which of the following is not a step of creativity?
- (A) Incubation (B) Preparation
(C) Observation (D) Illumination
53. Which of the following was the aim of Vedic education in India?
- (A) Integrated development of personality
(B) Formation of character
(C) Preservation and dissemination of cultural heritage
(D) All of the above
54. Which of the following methods was followed in the Vedic system of education?
- (A) Sravana (B) Manana
(C) Nididhyasana (D) All of the above
55. Which of the following books is called “Encyclopaedia of Buddhism”?
- (A) Abhidharmapitak (B) Buddha Charita
(C) Milindapanho (D) Abhidharmakosa
56. Which of the following texts is called as the Gita of Buddhism?
- (A) Dhammapada (B) Milindapanho
(C) Abhidharmapitak (D) Theragatha
57. In which year was the Wood’s despatch issued?
- (A) 1872 (B) 1854
(C) 1917 (D) 1835

58. Which of the following statements is true about Macaulay's minute?
- Lord Macaulay issued a despatch to Dalhousie, the then Governor General of India
 - He emphasised on teaching of vernacular languages to Indians
 - The English Education Act of 1835 was introduced following the minute
 - All of the above
59. Which of the following statements about Wood's despatch is not correct?
- It was the first comprehensive plan for spread of education in India
 - It recommended English as the medium of school education at primary level
 - It recommended a system of grant-in-aid to encourage private enterprises
 - It is called as the Magna Carta of Indian education
60. When was Hunter Commission constituted?
- 1882
 - 1892
 - 1854
 - 1835
61. Which of the following statements is incorrect so far as Hunter Commission is concerned?
- It was appointed by Lord Ripon
 - It recommended vernacular medium at primary level
 - It recommended for introduction of western education for Indians
 - It recommended vocational education at secondary level
62. Who was the Chairman of University Education Commission 1902?
- Thomas Raleigh
 - Lord Curzon
 - Michael Sadler
 - Charles Wood
63. Which of the following is not a recommendation of Secondary Education Commission regarding aims of Secondary Education?
- Vocational efficiency
 - Training for leadership
 - Accelerating the pace of modernisation
 - Development of personality
64. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was the Chairman of _____.
- Secondary Education Commission (1952)
 - University Education Commission (1948)
 - National Education Commission (1964-66)
 - International Education Commission (1972)

65. Which of the following Commissions / Committees recommended for introduction of work experience in School Education?
- (A) Radhakrishnan Commission (1948) (B) Mudaliar Commission (1952)
(C) Kothari Commission (1964-66) (D) Iswar Bhai Patel Committee (1977)
66. Which of the following is a recommendation of NPE 1986?
- (A) Implementation of ECCE
(B) Operation Black Board
(C) Establishment of pace setting institutions
(D) All of the above
67. Which of the following foundational pillars have been emphasised in NEP' 2020?
- (A) Affordability (B) Accountability
(C) Quality (D) All of the above
68. NEP' 2020 lays emphasis on –
- (A) Rote learning (B) Practice and drill
(C) Learning for examinations (D) Conceptual understanding
69. NEP' 2020 envisages that learning should be _____.
- (A) Content oriented (B) Text-book centric
(C) Experiential (D) Behaviouristic
70. NEP' 2020 proposes pedagogical shift from _____ to _____.
- (A) Constructivism to behaviourism
(B) Rote learning to conceptual understanding
(C) Inquiry-based learning in drill and practice
(D) Assessment for learning to assessment of learning
71. The National Council of Educational Research and Training was set up in the year –
- (A) 1961 (B) 1956
(C) 1964 (D) 1986
72. When was NCTE established?
- (A) 1986 (B) 1992
(C) 1995 (D) 2005

73. When was Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan (SSA) launched in India?
 (A) 2001 (B) 2005
 (C) 2009 (D) 2010
74. Which of the following is a goal of Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan?
 (A) Universal access and retention
 (B) Bridging gender and social gaps in education
 (C) Enhancing levels of learning for children
 (D) All of the above
75. Which committee has recommended for introduction of SUPW in schools?
 (A) Patel Review Committee (B) Sri Prakash Committee
 (C) Acharya Ramamurthy Committee (D) Sampurnananda Committee
76. Which of the following does not come under environmental education?
 (A) Resource Consumption (B) Environmental degradation
 (C) Bio-diversity Loss (D) Economic empowerment
77. What is the nature of evaluation?
 (A) It is quantitative
 (B) It is qualitative
 (C) It is both quantitative and qualitative
 (D) It is quantitative and qualitative plus value judgement
78. Evaluation which is conducted during the period of instruction is known as –
 (A) Placement Evaluation (B) Formative Evaluation
 (C) Diagnostic Evaluation (D) Summative Evaluation
79. Which of the following research methods employs internal and external criticisms to ensure authenticity and accuracy of evidences?
 (A) Experimental Method (B) Historical Method
 (C) Descriptive Method (D) Ex-Post facto Method

80. In Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives, which of the following is the highest objective in cognitive domain?
- (A) Analysis (B) Evaluation
(C) Application (D) Comprehension
81. Educational objectives refer to –
- (A) Learning experiences (B) Academic achievement
(C) Intended learning outcomes (D) learning environment
82. Which of the following items is a recall type of objective test?
- (A) Multiple choice type (B) Matching type
(C) True-false type (D) Completion type
83. One of the important merits of objective type of test is –
- (A) Construction of test items is very simple
(B) Teacher can identify the linguistic problems of the learners
(C) There is no subjectivity in answering and scoring
(D) Teacher can identify the weakness of the learners easily
84. Which of the following is not a characteristic of reliability?
- (A) Reliability refers to the test results but not to the test itself
(B) It refers to a particular type of consistency
(C) It has no relationship with validity
(D) It is statistical in nature
85. Test-retest method of reliability estimation is used to measure which type of reliability?
- (A) Reliability of equivalence (B) Reliability of stability
(C) Reliability of internal consistency (D) None of the above

86. In split-half method of reliability estimation, which formula is used to convert reliability co-efficient of half test to reliability co-efficient of full test?
- (A) Kuder-Richardson formula (B) Spearman formula
(C) Spearman-Brown formula (D) None of the above
87. Validity of a test refers to –
- (A) Consistency (B) Truthfulness
(C) Usefulness (D) All of the above
88. If a test measures what it intends to measure, it is said to have –
- (A) Reliability (B) Validity
(C) Objectivity (D) Usefulness
89. A blue-print is used to enhance –
- (A) Reliability (B) Content validity
(C) Construct validity (D) None of the above
90. Which of the following is not an objective of continuous and comprehensive evaluation?
- (A) Assessment of holistic development of learners
(B) Assessment of students' performance continuously
(C) Assessment of students' behaviour, attitudes and values
(D) Exclusion of extra-curricular and non-scholastic activities from assessment
91. A list of items referred for comparison, identification or verification is known as –
- (A) Rating scale (B) Check list
(C) Questionnaire (D) Opinionnaire
92. A scale that is used for assigning rates or scores to different attributes is called as –
- (A) Check list (B) Questionnaire
(C) Rating scale (D) None of the above
93. A tool which contains all types of data about an individual pupil and are maintained and updated by school is known as –
- (A) Cumulative Record Card (B) Anecdotal Record
(C) Log Book (D) None of the above

94. Application of psychological principles in classroom teaching-learning situation refers to which type of approach in educational technology –
- (A) Hardware (B) Software
(C) Both Hardware and Software (D) None of the above
95. Which of the following is a characteristic of programmed learning?
- (A) Individualised Instructional System
(B) Logical sequence of the materials presented in small steps
(C) Immediate knowledge of results
(D) All of the above
96. Who of the following psychologists propounded linear programming?
- (A) B. F. Skinner (B) Ivan Pavlov
(C) Crowder (D) Gilbert
97. Which of the following teaching strategies was introduced by Dwight W. Allen?
- (A) Team teaching (B) Micro-teaching
(C) Brain storming (D) Interactive teaching
98. Research undertaken for the sake of knowledge is called –
- (A) Action research (B) Fundamental research
(C) Pilot study (D) Survey
99. Research undertaken to find solution of an immediate problem is known as –
- (A) Fundamental Research (B) Analytical Research
(C) Action Research (D) Pure Research
100. Which of the following is an example of qualitative research?
- (A) Experimental Research (B) Descriptive Survey Research
(C) Ex-Post facto Research (D) Grounded Theory Research

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