



1. What is the origin of the word Education?

- A. Word 'Educate'
- B. Edu and 'Catum'
- C. 'E' and 'Catum'
- D. None of these

Answer: C

2. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Education is an art
- B. Education is a science
- C. It is neither an art nor science
- D. To some extent it is art and to some extent it is science

Answer: D

3. What is called education acquired without any specific purpose, fixed period and place?

- A. Formal Education
- B. Informal Education
- C. Indirect Education
- D. Individual Education

Answer: B

4. Which one of the following sentences is correct about the nature of teaching?

- A. It is remedial
- B. It is diagnostic
- C. It is diagnostic as well as remedial
- D. All the above statements are correct

Answer: D

5. What is the compulsory element of learning?

- A. Tendency to know
- B. Ability to read
- C. Bright Mind
- D. None of these

Answer: A

6. What is the place of principal in an educational institute?

- A. Owner of the school
- B. Founder of the school
- C. Manager of the school
- D. Overall head of the school

Answer: C

7. If a student failed in any class what should be done to him?

- A. He should be kept in the same class
- B. He should be advised to leave studies
- C. He should be given a chance to improve and sent to the next class after he improves
- D. All the above methods are right

Answer: C

8. Why are curriculum activities used in teaching?

- A. To assist the teacher
- B. Make teaching easy
- C. To make teaching attractive
- D. To make teaching interesting, easy to understand and effective

Answer: A

9. What are the three components of the educational process?

- A. Direction, instruction and skill
- B. Teaching, learning and practice
- C. Teacher, student and education
- D. Education, teacher and books

Answer: C

10. What is teaching through deductive method?

- A. From easy to difficult
- B. From macro to micro
- C. From general to specific
- D. From specific to general

Answer: C

11. What is the main centre of informal Education?

- A. Family
- B. Society
- C. Radio and Television
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

12. Which is the first school for a child's education?

- A. School
- B. Family
- C. Friends
- D. Society

Answer: B

13. Which one of the following education systems supports scientific progress?

- A. Naturalistic Education
- B. Idealistic Education
- C. Realistic Education
- D. None of these

Answer: C

14. What is the meaning of lesson plan?

- A. To read the lesson before teaching it
- B. To prepare the list of questions to be asked
- C. To prepare all that the teacher wants to teach in a limited period
- D. To prepare detailed answers of all the questions to be asked in the class

Answer: A

15. On what depends the values of an educational experience in the eyes of the idealist?

- A. The extent to which it satisfies pupil desires
- B. The manner in which it affects future experience
- C. Whether or not it preserves accepted institutions
- D. Whether or not the pupil has been properly motivated

Answer: C

16. Which educational activity is most desirable to the pragmatist?

- A. That is beneficial effect upon the future experiences of the pupil
- B. Approximates the goals which educational scientists have set up
- C. Results from the indiscrimination of the pupil in democratic theory
- D. That characterizes by spontaneous, active, continuously pleasurable and practical for the pupil

Answer: B

17. What is the view point of progressive educators regarding the issue of liberal vs. vocational

education?

- A. Vocational ends lead one to degrade learning
- B. All subjects should have a vocational orientation
- C. Liberal arts subject should proceed vocational training
- D. Vocational and liberal education should not be separated

Answer: C

18. Who was the supporter of Naturalism in Education?

- A. Froebel
- B. Rousseau
- C. Armstrong
- D. John Locke

Answer: B

19. What do you mean by curriculum?

- A. Sum total of the annual study
- B. A child learns through curriculum
- C. Sum total of the activities of a school
- D. Indicates the course to be taught by the teachers to the students throughout the year

Answer: D

20. Which system of education was propounded by Mahatma Gandhi?

- A. Teaching through listening, meditation etc.
- B. Teaching through music
- C. Teaching by activities
- D. All of these

Answer: D

21. Who raised the slogan "Back to Nature"?

- A. Realism
- B. Naturalism
- C. Pragmatism
- D. Existentialism

Answer: B

22. Which statement is not correct about Naturalism?

- A. A reaction against a mere study of books and linguistic forms      B. A reaction against the degenerated humanism of the Renaissance period
- C. A reaction against sophistication, artificiality and paraphernalia in education      D. None of these

Answer: A

23. Who said, "Reverse the usual practice and you will almost always do right" ?

- A. Plato      B. Dewey
- C. Rousseau      D. Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: C

24. "Human institutions are one mass of folly and contradiction." Whose statement is this?

- A. Dewey      B. Rousseau
- C. Bernard Shaw      D. Ravinder Nath Tagore

Answer: B

25. According to which school of philosophy of education, exaltation of individual's personality is a function of education?

- A. Marxism      B. Idealism
- C. Idealism and Marxism both      D. Pragmatism

Answer: C

26. Which is not Naturalism's aim of Education?

- A. To inculcate ethical and moral values in the pupils      B. Education is the notion of man's evolution from lower forms of life
- C. To equip the individual or the nation for the struggle for existence so as to ensure survival      D. To help the pupils to learn to be in harmony with and well-adapted to their surroundings

Answer: A

27. Which school held the view, "God makes all things good; man meddles with and they become evil" ?

- A. Marxism
- C. Pragmatism
- B. Naturalism
- D. Existentialism

Answer: B

28. Which school maintained self-expression with the accompanying cries of “no interference”, “no restraints”?

- A. Truest form of Naturalism
- C. Most valid form of Naturalism
- B. Extreme form of Naturalism
- D. Most widely accepted form of Naturalism

Answer: B

29. Which is not the nature of philosophy?

- A. It is a science of knowledge
- C. It is a planned attempt on search for the truth
- B. It is the totality of man’s creative ideas
- D. It is a collective ensemble of various viewpoints

Answer: B

30. Which branch of philosophy deals with knowledge, its structure, method and validity?

- A. Logic
- C. Metaphysics
- B. Aesthetics
- D. Epistemology

Answer: D

31. Which school maintained: “Natural impulses of the child are of great importance and are good in themselves” ?

- A. Romantic Naturalism
- C. Mechanical Naturalism
- B. Biological Naturalism
- D. Naturalism of physical science

Answer: B

32. Which branch of philosophy examines issues pertaining to the nature of “reality” ?

- A. Axiology
- B. Ontology

C. Metaphysics

D. Epistemology

Answer: C

33. On what is based the need for teaching philosophy of education?

A. All pupils are not alike

B. Different ways of teaching-learning

C. Different systems of education found in different countries

D. Different philosophies expressed different points of view on every aspect of education

Answer: D

34. What is the goal of education according to Idealism?

A. Realisation of moral values

B. Satisfaction of human wants

C. Perfect adaptation to the environment

D. Cultivation of dynamic, adaptable mind which will be resourceful and enterprising in all situations

Answer: A

35. The aim of education according to the Existentialists is

A. Objective knowledge

B. Adaptation to practical life

C. A good understanding of the world outside

D. Humanitarian and humanist self- realization

Answer: D

36. The Realist's aim of education is

A. Self-realization

B. Happy and moral development

C. Spiritual and moral development

D. Total development of personality

Answer: B

37. Naturalist's conception of man is

A. Man's very essence of being is his spiritual nature

B. It is spirit rather than animality that is most truly man

- C. Nature would have them children before they are men
- D. There exists in the nature of things a perfect pattern of each individual

Answer: C

38. Which philosophy of education considers psychology as an incomplete study of and an inadequate basis of educational theory?

- A. Realism
- B. Idealism
- C. Naturalism
- D. Pragmatism

Answer: B

39. Which among the following does not fit into the scheme of educational goals of the Idealists?

- A. Skills
- B. Care of body
- C. Moral values
- D. Self-expression

Answer: B

40. Religious education is strongly advocated by

- A. Realist
- B. Idealists
- C. Pragmatists
- D. Existentialists

Answer: B

41. Which of the following is said about the idealists?

- A. They like "roses"
- B. They are content with "briars"
- C. They want "roses" and "briars" both
- D. They are satisfied neither with "briars" nor with "roses"

Answer: D

42. Which school of philosophy of education advocated Project method of teaching?

- A. Idealism
- B. Realism
- C. Naturalism
- D. Pragmatism



Answer: D

43. Play way method of teaching has been emphasised in the scheme of the education of

- A. Realists
- B. Naturalists
- C. Pragmatists
- D. Existentialists

Answer: B

44. Which is the most widely accepted method of education, according to the pragmatists?

- A. Heuristic method
- B. Learning by doing
- C. Lecturing by the teacher
- D. Leaving the child free to learn

Answer: B

45. The pragmatists are against

- A. The specialist teachers
- B. Eternal spiritual values
- C. The external examinations
- D. Breakdown of knowledge into separate subjects

Answer: D

46. Pragmatism has a greater sense of responsibility than Naturalism with regard to moral training because

- A. They emphasize teaching of values
- B. They consider education, basically, a social process
- C. They do not want the teacher to abdicate from the scene
- D. The free activity which pragmatic- system of education entails does not mean licence; rather it means a guided activity

Answer: D

47. Which of the following claims of the pragmatists is not acceptable?

- A. Training in character through school's co-curricular activities is possible
- B. Training in citizenship is possible through school and community activities

- C. Child's own experience is valuable for adequate development of child's personality
- D. The free activity of the pupil is likely to result in permanent attitudes of initiative and independence and moral discipline

Answer: D

48. Project method of teaching is an outstanding contribution of

- A. Idealism
- B. Realism
- C. Naturalism
- D. Pragmatism

Answer: D

49. Which is the characteristic of the project method?

- A. Problematic act
- B. A voluntary undertaking
- C. Carried in its natural setting
- D. Used for all-round-development of child's personality

Answer: D

50. Which among the following is not essentially desirable in the project method?

- A. The task of the project should be full of message for the children
- B. The task of the project is as real as the task of the life outside the walls of the school
- C. The task of the project involves constructive effort or thought yielding objective results
- D. The task of the project should be interesting enough so that the pupil is genuinely eager to carry it out

Answer: A

51. Which is a great disadvantage of the project method?

- A. Children are generally not interested in it
- B. It consumes much of the time of the child
- C. It leaves gaps in the knowledge of the child
- D. Teachers, generally, do not like to teach through it

Answer: C

52. Learning by Project Method is technically known as

- A. Efficient learning
- B. Adequate learning

C. Incidental learning

D. Systematic learning

Answer: C

53. Education, according to the Pragmatist is

A. Wholly purposive

B. Wholly pupil-oriented

C. Wholly society-oriented

D. Wholly interdisciplinary

Answer: A

54. Who among the following is not a follower of Pragmatic Philosophy?

A. Kilpatrick

B. Pestalozzi

C. John Dewey

D. William James

Answer: B

55. What is not associated with Pragmatism?

A. Purposive education

B. Freedom-based education

C. Education for self-realization

D. Experience-based education

Answer: C

56. Who emphasised realization of Truth, Beauty and Goodness as the aims of education?

A. Realists

B. Idealists

C. Naturalists

D. Pragmatists

Answer: B

57. Which statement about truth is not correct according to the philosophy of Pragmatism?

A. It is eternal

B. It is made by man

C. It is ever changing

D. It is what emerges to be true in actual practice

Answer: A

58. In whose methodology of teaching "Experimentation" is the key-note of?

- A. Realism
- B. Idealism
- C. Pragmatism
- D. Existentialism

Answer: C

59. The term "progressive education" related to

- A. Realism
- B. Idealism
- C. Pragmatism
- D. Existentialism

Answer: C

60. Who said, "No fixed aims of education and no values in advance"?

- A. Realists
- B. Idealists
- C. Marxists
- D. Progressive educators

Answer: D

61. Which school of philosophy of education stresses the direct study of men and things through tours and travels?

- A. Idealism
- B. Marxism
- C. Social realism
- D. Existentialism

Answer: C

62. Which school believes that all knowledge comes through the senses?

- A. Idealism
- B. Pragmatism
- C. Existentialism
- D. Sense Realism

Answer: D

63. Which school raised the slogan "Things as they are and as they are likely to be encountered in life rather than words" ?

- A. Realists
- B. Idealists

C. Pragmatist

D. Existentialists

Answer: A

64. As Huxley pleaded for the introduction of “a complete and thorough scientific culture” into schools, he is claimed to be

A. A Realist

B. An Idealist

C. A Naturalist

D. A Pragmatist

Answer: A

65. Realism in education was born out of

A. The enthusiasm of the Renaissance

B. The great religious movement of the 17th century

C. The degeneration of humanism after Renaissance

D. A cleavage between the work of the schools and the life of the world outside that occurred during the 19th century

Answer: D

66. Which of the following is not criticised by realism in education?

A. Teaching which drifts away from life of the child

B. Teachers denying the value of school co-curricular activities

C. Pupils cramming for knowledge from books for reproducing in examination

D. Organizing schools in a way that is conducive to practical training in citizenship

Answer: D

67. In the light of relevant past events, contemporary events and their understanding should find a place in the teaching of history. Who maintained this principle?

A. Realists

B. Marxists

C. Idealists

D. Naturalists

Answer: A

68. The most important thing to keep in mind for a teacher according to Realism in education is

A. The nature of the child

B. The method of teaching





Answer: B

74. Which school of philosophy of education regrets dualism between cultural, and vocational curriculum?

- A. Idealism
- B. Marxism
- C. Naturalism
- D. Existentialism

Answer: B

75. According to which educational philosophy, socially useful labour must form the central pivot of the entire school?

- A. Marxism
- B. Idealism
- C. Naturalism
- D. Existentialism

Answer: A

76. Which of the following has been asserted about schools by Marxist educational philosophy?

- A. They should not be mere weapons in the hands of the ruling class
- B. They should function as deliberate instruments of state policy
- C. They should disinterestedly serve society as a whole
- D. They should stand above politics

Answer: B

77. Which of the following characteristics is common to Pragmatism, Naturalism and Existentialism?

- A. Emphasis on the individual
- B. Emphasis on value education
- C. Emphasis on physical environment
- D. Emphasis on spiritual aims of education

Answer: A

78. Whose is the ultimate concern-“What is existence”?

- A. Idealists only
- B. Existentialists only
- C. Existentialists and Idealists both
- D. Realists only

Answer: C

79. Which of the following philosophies held that 'Men in the world feel lonely and anxious, being unsure of their meaning and fearful of their annihilation' ?

- A. Marxism
- B. Idealism
- C. Pragmatism
- D. Existentialism

Answer: D

80. According to Existentialists, the essence of existence means

- A. Unity with the ultimate reality
- B. Spiritual good and happiness
- C. Continuous growth and development
- D. Tensions and contradictions which condition loneliness and anxiety

Answer: D

81. Who was the nineteenth century founder of Existentialism?

- A. Hegel
- B. Rousseau
- C. D.J. O'Connor
- D. Soren Kierkegaard

Answer: D

82. Who was twentieth century Existentialist?

- A. Hegel
- B. D.J. O'Connor
- C. Jean Paul Sartre
- D. Soren Kierkegaard

Answer: C

83. Which of the following is more generally acceptable by modern educationists?

- A. Contribution to the welfare of the society should be the only aim of education
- B. There should be one single aim of education unchangeable over time and space
- C. There is one grand objective of education; and that is the development of the inner nature of the child
- D. Education is bound to have several aims since its concerns are several such as the individual, the society, the family, the nation



and so on

Answer: D

84. What is development of human potentialities in education?

- A. Social aim
- B. Specific aim
- C. Individual aim
- D. Individual as well as social aim

Answer: C

85. What is development of social sense and cooperation among the individuals through education?

- A. Social aim
- B. Individual aim
- C. National aim
- D. Constitutional aim

Answer: A

86. Which among the following is not an acceptable criticism of social aims of education?

- A. They are anti-individual
- B. Man, in them, becomes only a means to an end
- C. They hinder the growth and development of art and literature
- D. They are un-psychological as they do not take into account the capacities and interests of the individual

Answer: A

87. Which among the following is not emphasized by the individual aims of education?

- A. Self-expression
- B. Individual freedom
- C. Development of inner potentialities
- D. Development of values of tolerance and non-violence

Answer: D

88. Which of the following statements does not go in favour of the individual aims of education?

- A. The society is strong if the individual is
- B. Society is supreme and all individuals are

- strong
- C. Every individual is unique; development of his potentialities is essential
- D. The individual is an asset to the society; his development and growth are necessary

Answer: B

89. Which among the following is the most correct view about social and individual aims of education?

- A. Social aims should be preferred to individual aims
- B. Individual aims are implied in the social aims of education
- C. Individual aims should be given preference to social aims
- D. Individual and social aims are only two sides of the same coin

Answer: D

90. Which statement is most acceptable to the academicians about "Bread and butter aim" of education?

- A. It is only partly acceptable
- B. It is important for only a section of the society
- C. It is equally important along with other aims of education
- D. It is the most important aim and should be given top priority by educationists

Answer: A

91. Which of the following does not pertain to intellectual development aim of education?

- A. Spiritual development
- B. Cultivation of intelligence
- C. Training and "formation" of mind
- D. Development of cognitive powers

Answer: A

92. Preparing the child for future life as an aim of education is preparing child for

- A. Some suitable vocation
- B. A happy married life
- C. Some particular course of study
- D. Facing all kinds of emergencies and situations of future life

Answer: D

93. The most effective method of character- formation is

- A. Teaching by high character teachers
- B. Teaching virtues through religious books
- C. Organizing specialists' lectures on importance of values in life
- D. Rewarding virtuous behaviours and presenting high character models in the schools

Answer: D

94. Harmonious development of the child aim of education means

- A. The state is above the individual citizen
- B. The state is an idealized metaphysical entity
- C. The state has to give not to take anything from the individual
- D. The state is superior to the individual transcending all his desires and aspirations

Answer: D

95. Rigid system of state-education is justified on the basis that the state

- A. Has better resources to manage education
- B. Is supreme to dictate what shall be taught and how shall be taught
- C. Has absolute control over the lives, and destinies of its individual members
- D. Has a right and a bounden duty to mould the citizen to a pattern which makes for its own preservation and enhancement

Answer: D

96. Social aims of education imply the training of

- A. Individuals according to their needs
- B. The individuals according to the facilities
- C. The individuals according to their capacities
- D. The individuals for the purpose of serving the needs of the society

Answer: D

97. What does the individual aim of education imply?

- A. It should have more and more institutions every year
- B. It should be by and large the concern of the private sector
- C. It must contribute to the peace and happiness of the whole society
- D. Education must secure for everyone the conditions under which the individuality is

most completely developed

Answer: D

98. According to which philosophy of education, childhood is something desirable for its own sake and children should be children?

- A. Realism
- B. Idealism
- C. Naturalism
- D. Pragmatism

Answer: C

99. Who emphasized that education should be a social process?

- A. Dewey
- B. Rousseau
- C. Pestalozzi
- D. Vivekananda

Answer: A

100. The social aims of education imply that

- A. The state is above the individual citizen
- B. The state is an idealized metaphysical entity
- C. The state has to give not to take anything from the individual
- D. The state is superior to the individual transcending all his desires and aspirations

Answer: C