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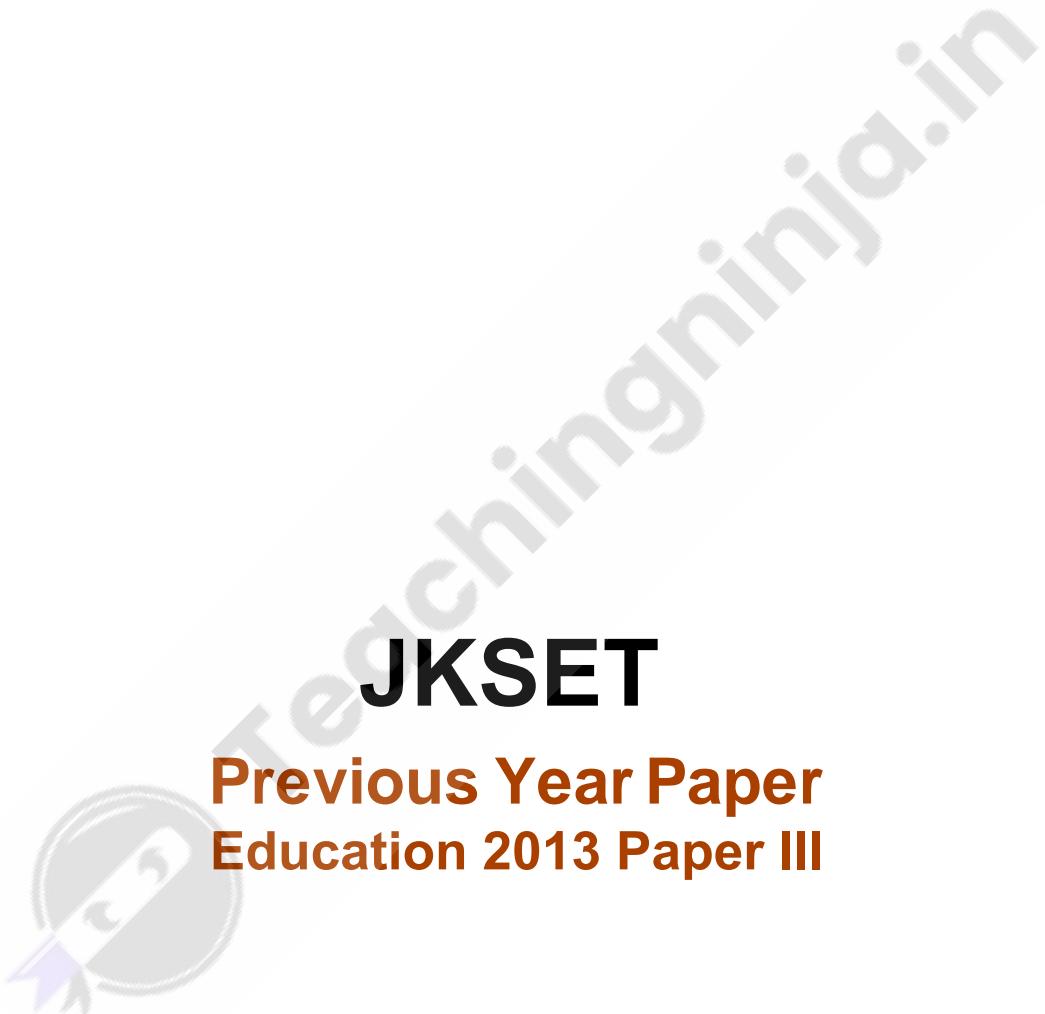


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**JKSET**

**Previous Year Paper  
Education 2013 Paper III**

**SET 2013**  
**PAPER – III**  
**EDUCATION**

Signature of the Invigilator

Question Booklet No. ....

1.

OMR Sheet No.. ....

**Subject Code** **13**

**ROLL No.**

**Time Allowed : 150 Minutes**

**Max. Marks : 150**

No. of pages in this Booklet : **12**

No. of Questions : **75**

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES**

1. Write your Roll No and the OMR Sheet No in the spaces provided on top of this page.
2. Fill in the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR response sheet.
3. This booklet consists of seventy five (75) compulsory questions each carrying 2 marks.
4. Examine the question booklet carefully and tally the number of pages/questions in the booklet with the information printed above. **Do not accept a damaged or open booklet.** Damaged or faulty booklet may be got replaced within the first 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time given.
5. Each Question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D) in the OMR sheet. You have to completely darken the circle indicating the most appropriate response against each item as in the illustration.



6. All entries in the OMR response sheet are to be recorded in the original copy only.
7. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
8. Rough Work is to be done on the blank pages provided at the end of this booklet.
9. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except in the spaces allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
10. You have to return the Original OMR Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. **You are, however, allowed to carry the test booklet and the duplicate copy of OMR Sheet** on conclusion of examination.
11. Use of any calculator, mobile phone or log table etc. is strictly prohibited.
12. **There is no negative marking.**

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Paper-III



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## EDUCATION PAPER-III

**Note :—** This paper contains **seventy five (75)** objective type questions of **two (2)** marks each.  
**All** questions are compulsory.

1. Focusing on “what is” a part of :  
(A) Metaphysics  
(B) Ethics, political philosophy, and aesthetics  
(C) Deductive reasoning  
(D) Logic
2. Four Noble truths are vital component of \_\_\_\_\_ School of Philosophical thought.  
(A) Sankhya  
(B) Vedanta  
(C) Buddhism  
(D) Jainism
3. What all existentialists have in common, according to Sartre, is the view that :  
(A) God does not exist, and so everything is permitted  
(B) All humans share a common nature  
(C) Existence precedes essence  
(D) Essence precedes existence
4. Which situation best shows equity ?  
(A) All schools and classrooms have the same textbooks, curriculum and technology  
(B) A school in which races, genders, and special needs children are separated in classrooms  
(C) A world where every child has a laptop  
(D) A school which includes all children no matter what race, gender, or special needs but adapts and tries to understand each child's individual needs
5. “Conqueror”; the Jain term for a perfected person who will not be reborn :  
(A) Jina  
(B) Puja  
(C) Ajiva  
(D) Ahimsa
6. Equality of Educational opportunities is possible by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Extending portals of educational institutions to all without any discrimination  
(B) Opening more educational institutions  
(C) Privatizing the education system in the country  
(D) Public funding of Education
7. Of the four listed interpretations of social change, which holds that change is equal to progress ?  
(A) Conservative  
(B) Modernism  
(C) Postmodernism  
(D) Fashion
8. The division of large numbers of people into layers according to their relative power, property, and prestige is :  
(A) Social stratification  
(B) Social mobility  
(C) Social stagnation  
(D) Social balance
9. Caste in education used to be an issue of equality, but now is an equity issue because :  
(A) They learn different things  
(B) Teachers do not like other castes  
(C) They are smarter  
(D) Availability of sources at home are slimmer
10. The leader of the movement toward Indian Independence who advocated non-violent methods to effect social change :  
(A) Gandhi  
(B) Bhaktivedanta Prabhupada  
(C) Shankara  
(D) Swami Vivekananda

11. Qualitative study is least likely to :  
(A) Use in-depth interview  
(B) Be conducted on large sample  
(C) Adopt descriptive-analytical method of data analysis  
(D) Use observation technique

12. Which of the following is the most précised experimental design ?  
(A) Pre-test-post test experimental design  
(B) Pre-test-post test two equivalent group design  
(C) Solomon Four group design  
(D) Post test two group design

13. Which of the following is not a parametric test ?  
(A) Median Test  
(B) T-test  
(C) F-test  
(D) All the above

14. Random selection of sample means that each subject in the population has the chance of :  
(A) Equal selection  
(B) Equal rejection  
(C) Equal selection but not equal rejection  
(D) Both equal selection and equal rejection

15. Which of the following is not a method of establishing validity ?  
(A) Construct  
(B) Factorial  
(C) Predictive  
(D) Split-half

16. Which of the following is not a method of establishing reliability ?  
(A) Parallel form  
(B) Split half  
(C) Test retest  
(D) Predictive

17. Which of the following is a Quasi-Experimental design ?  
(A) Time series  
(B) Case study  
(C) Post-test single group design  
(D) Pre-test-post test two equivalent group design

18. In an exploratory study which of the error should be given prime importance ?  
(A) Type – I  
(B) Type – II  
(C) Both type – I and type – II  
(D) None of the two

19. In a representative sample the representation be in terms of :  
(A) Independent variable  
(B) Dependent variable  
(C) Intervening variable  
(D) Criterion variable

20. Which of the following is not true about an experimental study ?  
(A) It involves one or more independent variables  
(B) It has dependent variables  
(C) The independent variables are manipulated in a controlled environment  
(D) The effect of independent variables is observed in a natural environment

21. In which year the Right to Education (RTE) Act came into force in India ?

(A) 2009  
(B) 2010  
(C) 2008  
(D) 2012

22. RTE covers children in the age group of :

(A) 8—15 years  
(B) 6—12 years  
(C) 6—14 years  
(D) 6—15 years

23. To bring all existing primary schools in the country to a minimum standard of physical facilities, the scheme launched in 1987-88 was named :

(A) Minimum levels of learning  
(B) NFE  
(C) Operation Blackboard  
(D) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

24. Universalisation of primary or elementary education basically does not involve :

(A) Universalisation of Provision  
(B) Universalisation of Enrolment  
(C) Universalisation of Retention  
(D) Universalisation of Language

25. According to Article 21 A, education is a :

(A) Fundamental duty  
(B) Fundamental right  
(C) Directive principle  
(D) None of these

26. Article 45 under the Directive Principles of State policy in the Indian Constitution provides for :

(A) Rights of minorities to establish educational institutions  
(B) Free and compulsory Pre-primary education  
(C) Education for weaker sections of the country  
(D) Giving financial assistance to less advanced states

27. Which is the correct full form of NUEPA ?

(A) National University of Educational Planning and Administration  
(B) National University of Educational Programming and Administration  
(C) National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration  
(D) National University of Educational Point and Administration

28. Adult's education main objective is to :

(A) Enable the adults to read and write  
(B) Teach adults to be able to understand what they read  
(C) Help adults with literacy along with personality development  
(D) Socialize the adult to move about freely

29. Under which Article of the Constitution, the Indian States are given right to promote the educational interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes of India ?

(A) Article 46  
(B) Article 17  
(C) Article 14  
(D) Article 16

30. Which of the following is not a suited connotation for 'Equality of educational opportunity' ?

- (A) A policy of open access to education to all
- (B) Equitable rationing and distribution of available resources to all
- (C) Equalization of educational attainment by providing resources in favour of less able and less motivated group
- (D) Investing more funds on education

31. A good curriculum is :

- (A) Continuously planned and constantly evaluated
- (B) Continuously planned but evaluated at the end
- (C) Once planned and constantly evaluated
- (D) Once planned and evaluated

32. While determining the contents of the curriculum, following must be considered :

- (A) Significance to an organised field of knowledge
- (B) Meaningful and relevant for learner
- (C) Contribute to the development of emerging society
- (D) All the above

33. The most important role of formative evaluation is to :

- (A) Improve teaching and learning
- (B) Provide feedback to teachers about their teaching
- (C) Overcome weaknesses of the content
- (D) Develop remedial teaching material

34. Curriculum evaluation helps in :

- (A) Monitoring and reporting quality in education
- (B) Diagnosing the strength and weakness of curriculum
- (C) Judging the effectiveness of curriculum for the group it has been made
- (D) All the above

35. Tyler's curriculum evaluation model is based on :

- (A) Value oriented evaluation
- (B) Research oriented evaluation
- (C) Measurement outcome oriented evaluation
- (D) Decision and user oriented evaluation

36. '*A curriculum, however well designed, must be implemented if it is to have any impact on students'* was said by :

- (A) Pomfret (1977)
- (B) Fullon & Scott (1999)
- (C) Payne (2003)
- (D) Resnick & Tucker (1992)

37. Curriculum includes :

- (A) Direct experiences
- (B) Indirect experiences
- (C) Both direct and indirect experiences
- (D) None of the above

38. Which one of the following is not an advantage of using curriculum framework ?

- (A) Curriculum will become more coherent and orderly
- (B) Provide opportunity to incorporate desirable skills
- (C) It directs and controls the teaching
- (D) New content areas and skills can easily be accommodated

39. Which of the following factor/s influence curriculum implementation ?

- (A) Structure and policy within the schools
- (B) Support from teachers
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Need and relevance of change

40. The initial step in curriculum design is to :

- (A) Define objectives
- (B) Define goals
- (C) Organise a curriculum committee
- (D) Define the philosophy of a discipline

41. In formative evaluation, collected evaluation data is analysed to :

- (A) Understand the learner
- (B) Plan learning experiences
- (C) Determine the extent to which learning objectives are achieved
- (D) All the above

42. Formative evaluation should not be used to :

- (A) Plan future learning experiences
- (B) Predict learners performance
- (C) Assign grades
- (D) Diagnose learners problems

43. In order to determine to what extent students are ready for the next learning experience, you will conduct :

- (A) Achievement test
- (B) Mental ability test
- (C) Diagnostic test
- (D) Aptitude test

44. In order to determine, to what extent pupils have attained the minimum levels of learning, you will conduct :

- (A) Mastery test
- (B) Achievement test
- (C) Diagnostic test
- (D) Aptitude test

45. For an objective evaluation of a student, a teacher should rely on :

- (A) His/her class room observation
- (B) Results of summative evaluation conducted by an external body
- (C) Results of achievement tests conducted by the teacher himself/herself
- (D) All the above

46. While delivering a lesson, a teacher should assess his/her students :

- (A) Formative and norm referenced evaluation
- (B) Formative and criterion referenced evaluation
- (C) Summative and norm referenced evaluation
- (D) Summative and criterion referenced evaluation

47. For designing an effective strategy to teach any unit the teacher should first design :

- (A) The learning outcomes as specifically as possible
- (B) A test to determine the existing level of students
- (C) Methods to determine the learning needs of the students
- (D) An aptitude test

48. In a curriculum design, the least important of the following components is :

- (A) Learning outcomes
- (B) Suggested activities
- (C) Reading list
- (D) Promotion criteria

49. The classification of intended learning outcome takes place by evaluation of the curriculum during :

- (A) The planning for instruction
- (B) The early stages of transaction of curriculum
- (C) Testing and classroom evaluation
- (D) All the above

50. For designing a curriculum a pre-test is needed to :

- (A) Determine the aptitude of the learners
- (B) Determine the IQ of the students
- (C) Determine the readiness of the students
- (D) All the above

51. The leader can be most confident that a group is functioning well when :

- (A) Most participants are enjoying the task
- (B) Interpersonal and organisational conflicts do not occur
- (C) The reward system is more than adequate
- (D) The participants are interacting with each other on an open basis

52. The primary role of supervising teacher in the education of the student teacher is most appropriately described as :

- (A) Setting a good example for the student teacher to follow
- (B) Helping the student teacher develop effective ways of teaching
- (C) Providing the student teacher with information on classroom management techniques
- (D) Facilitating the proper placement of the student teacher in his or her initial position

53. If we keep in mind values of Indian Constitution then which of the following is best leadership style ?

- (A) Bureaucratic
- (B) Authoritarian
- (C) Democratic
- (D) Task-oriented

54. One of the important features of Programme Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) is :

- (A) Time-event network analysis system
- (B) System of inputs for feed forward inventory control
- (C) Annual Review of performance
- (D) Setting goals and productivity measures

55. Which of the following is not the dimension of Fred Fiedler's theory of leadership ?

- (A) Position Power
- (B) Task structure
- (C) Leader-member relations
- (D) Experience

56. Assuming that trait being measured is normally distributed, grading is :

- (A) Purely qualitative
- (B) Purely quantitative
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Qualitative and Quantitative depending upon the trait being measured

57. Standardised Achievement tests are :

- (A) Always norm referenced
- (B) Criterion referenced
- (C) Mainly norm referenced and occasionally criterion referenced
- (D) Mainly criterion referenced and occasionally norm referenced

58. Desired degree of reliability depends on :

- (A) The type of tool being used
- (B) The nature of process of measurement adopted
- (C) The nature of decision to be made
- (D) All the above

59. Objective type test items could be supply type as well as selection type and there are various forms of selection type items, such as true/false, multiple choices and matching. Yet in examinations where large number of candidates are appearing generally only multiple choice items are used, because :

- (A) It is difficult to maintain 100% objectivity in supply type items
- (B) It is comparatively easier to score a selection type item
- (C) All forms of selection type are basically multiple choice
- (D) All the above

60. Intelligence quotient refers to a pupil's :

- (A) Level of mental development
- (B) Rate of mental development
- (C) Ability to learn new tasks
- (D) Chances of success in future

61. *“Educational Technology can be considered as a science of teaching techniques and methods by which educational goals could be realized”* who said it :

- (A) S.K. Mitra
- (B) Collier
- (C) John Leedham
- (D) G.O.M. Leith

62. The ICT literacy component are :

- (A) Finding information in written sources, observing, collecting and recording
- (B) Communicating in hypermedia involving all types of information and all media
- (C) Designing objects and actions
- (D) All of them

63. In a constructivist paradigm web 2.0 collaborative classroom what is important ?

- (A) Construction of knowledge
- (B) Collaboration
- (C) Reflective/inquiry based thinking
- (D) All of them are correct

64. Tools that can be used in blended learning :

- (A) Weblogs or blogs
- (B) Virtual libraries
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None is correct

65. ICT skills that are must for e-learning :

- (A) Computer basics and skills
- (B) Basic presentation software skills
- (C) Basic data base skills
- (D) All of them

66. Equalization of Educational Opportunities was being put up under the Section of Education of the Handicapped in :

- (A) PWD Act, 1995
- (B) NTA Act, 1999
- (C) NPE (1968)
- (D) NPE (1986)

67. Which of the following services for Inclusive Education to Children with Special Needs is not directed in National Curriculum frame NCF 2005 ?

- (A) Direct Service
- (B) Essential Service
- (C) Supportive Service
- (D) Peripheral Service

68. For children with Special Needs, Inclusive Education is not supporting :

- (A) Group learning
- (B) Self-directed learning
- (C) Cooperative learning
- (D) Peer tutoring

69. The frequency of visits by an itinerant teacher depend on

- (A) Individual needs of the child
- (B) Class level
- (C) Age of the child
- (D) Nature of disabilities

70. Service and Technology Mission for Persons with Disability is located in :

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) New Delhi
- (C) Coimbatore
- (D) Trivendrum

71. Special Education programmes is associated with :

- (A) Visual impairment
- (B) Mentally retarded
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None is correct

72. In the phrase “Operation Blackboard” the blackboard symbolises :

- (A) Teacher
- (B) Education
- (C) Class
- (D) Student

73. Who is called father of educational psychology ?

- (A) Dewey
- (B) Herbert
- (C) Rousseau
- (D) Russel

74. University Education Commission constituted in 1948 by :

- (A) Ministry of Education
- (B) MHRD
- (C) NCERT
- (D) ICSSR

75. The norm under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan with respect to school facilities includes :

- (A) One school in one village
- (B) One school within 1 km of every habitation
- (C) Two schools in even block
- (D) None of them

## ROUGH WORK



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Paper-III



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## ROUGH WORK



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## ROUGH WORK



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