

APPENDIX XVI - THE PILOT TEST ON KNOWLEDGE OF RECENT
DEVELOPMENTS IN EDUCATION

NOTE: Please read these items carefully and choose
the best answer in each case and write the answers on
the ANSWER SHEET provided separately.

1. The National Policy on Education 1968 declared that in the matter of language study in schools...
 - (a) the States should adopt their own language policy
 - (b) the States should adopt two-language formula
 - (c) the States should adopt three-language formula
 - (d) the States should follow the Central Government policy.
2. Since 'Education' has been included in the Concurrent List during the recent Emergency by a Constitutional amendment..
 - (a) the State Legislatures have lost their initiative
 - (b) the National Parliament has lost its initiative
 - (c) The State/States and the Central Government should concur to bring in any legislation
 - (d) the Central Government view will prevail in the event of dispute between the Centre and the State/States.
3. In the 1950 Constitution of India, Education as a subject found a place in the...
 - (a) Union List
 - (b) State List
 - (c) Concurrent List
 - (d) (a) and (b).
4. The decision to provide secular education in publicly-supported schools in our country rests on the authority of...
 - (a) the will of the people
 - (b) the Act of the National Parliament
 - (c) the Republican Constitution of India
 - (d) the United Nations Charter.
5. Since religious education is not permitted in Government schools in our country, it may be said, our national policy on education...
 - (a) promotes irreligious education
 - (b) promotes secular education
 - (c) promotes religious education
 - (d) promotes atheistic education.

2

6. Which one of the following bodies did not suggest the 10+2+3 pattern of education?..
- (a) The Calcutta University Commission (1917-19)
 - (b) The University Education Commission (1948-49)
 - (c) The Secondary Education Commission (1952-53)
 - (d) The Education Commission (1964-66).
7. In the national structure and pattern of education, the third language is introduced in the following stage:
- (a) Primary stage
 - (b) Middle stage
 - (c) Lower secondary stage
 - (d) Higher secondary stage.
8. The policy of the Government of India in recent times has been in the matter of free and compulsory primary education..
- (a) to pass model legislation in the matter
 - (b) to enforce compulsory attendance by penal provisions
 - (c) to move towards universalisation of free primary education without enforcing compulsion
 - (d) to instruct state governments and local bodies to promote universal enrolment, exercising the penal provisions of the law.
9. The 1950 Constitution of India mentions that compulsory and free education should be provided...
- (a) Upto 11 years of age
 - (b) Upto 14 years of age
 - (c) Upto 15 years of age
 - (d) from 6-14 years of age.
10. The chief purpose of National Talent Search Scheme is...
- (a) to identify brilliant pupils at the end of class V and give them financial assistance for getting education upto school final stage
 - (b) to identify brilliant pupils at the end of class VIII and give them financial assistance for getting education upto the completion of the first degree
 - (c) to identify brilliant pupils at the end of class X and give them financial assistance towards getting the best education in India upto doctorate level
 - (d) none of the above.

3

11. The selection procedure for National Talent Search Scheme of the NCERT consists of...
 - (a) a written test only conducted by the NCERT
 - (b) an interview only conducted by the NCERT
 - (c) a written test and interview by the NCERT
 - (d) a recommendation made by the State Department of Education.
12. Under the National Rural Talent Search Scheme, in Tamil Nadu the number of pupils selected and the duration of the scholarship is as follows:
 - (a) 2 pupils per Panchayat Union area are selected and the duration of the scholarship is 3 years
 - (b) 3 pupils per Panchayat Union area are selected and the duration of the scholarship is 2 years
 - (c) 4 pupils per Panchayat Union area are selected and the duration of the scholarship is 4 years
 - (d) 1 pupil per district is selected and the duration of the scholarship is 6 years.
13. The selection procedure for the National Science Talent Search Scheme consists of the following:
 - (a) a science aptitude test and an interview for those qualifying in the aptitude test
 - (b) a science aptitude test only for all candidates
 - (c) an interview only for all the candidates
 - (d) a science aptitude test for those qualifying in the interview.
14. The chief purpose of National Science Talent Search Scheme is to...
 - (a) identify brilliant students at the end of class XI of the old higher secondary pattern or its equivalent class and give financial assistance for their education in sciences to the highest level
 - (b) identify brilliant students at the end of class X of the new 10+2+3 pattern or its equivalent and give financial assistance for their education in sciences to the highest level
 - (c) to identify brilliant students at the end of the first degree course and give financial assistance for their post-graduate education in sciences
 - (d) to identify brilliant students at the end of M.Sc. degree examinations and give financial assistance for completing their doctoral studies in sciences.
15. The most important causative factor for in-service education and training of teachers is...
 - (a) the SCERT
 - (b) the concerned school

4

- (c) the teacher concerned
- (d) the knowledge explosion.

16. In-service education and training of teachers is considered to be a significant need because...
 - (a) there has been significant development in the subjects the teachers teach at schools
 - (b) there has been significant developments in the methodology of teaching school subjects
 - (c) there has been significant developments in the subjects and in the methodologies of teaching school subjects
 - (d) there has been significant change in the expectations of student populations in recent times.
17. Summer Institutes for school teachers are sponsored and conducted by...
 - (a) the UGC and the NCERT
 - (b) State Department of Education
 - (c) Universities
 - (d) the Teachers' Organizations.
18. The dominant purpose of the Summer Institutes for teachers is to familiarise them with...
 - (a) advances in their content subjects
 - (b) advances in methodology of teaching
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) the practices of advanced countries.
19. Action research by teachers can be undertaken...
 - (a) if they are holders of M.Ed. degree
 - (b) if they get guidance from qualified teacher-educators
 - (c) if their proposals for research are accepted by the NCERT
 - (d) by them without conditions.
20. Under the National programme of Seminar readings for teachers and teacher-educators by the NCERT...
 - (a) annual seminars are conducted in different state capitals besides the national capital, New Delhi
 - (b) teachers and teacher-educators participate in a national competition of professional writing and the others receive prizes
 - (c) outstanding teachers and teacher-educators are selected by the State Department of Education for participating in a national conference, the outcomes of it is published as a document
 - (d) the resolutions and recommendations of various seminars held by the NCERT are published as an annual document for the benefit of teachers and teacher-educators.

21. National programme of Seminar readings for teachers and teacher-educators by NCERT is intended to...
- (a) reward outstanding teachers and teacher-educators
 - (b) publicise the work and findings of outstanding teachers and teacher-educators
 - (c) show the leadership of NCERT in educational matters
 - (d) both (a) and (b).
22. The best way to evaluate classroom teaching is...
- (a) to measure the attitude of the teacher to the profession
 - (b) to observe classroom teaching once
 - (c) to measure the learning outcomes of pupils
 - (d) to judge teaching by a panel of colleagues.
23. The right approach to evaluate teaching will be...
- (a) to evaluate the teachers who are the most important people in education and on whose salaries most of the money is spent
 - (b) to evaluate the students who are the most important people in education and for whom all expenditure is incurred
 - (c) to evaluate the teachers and students since both are engaged in the educative process
 - (d) to evaluate the preparation for teaching, the process of teaching and the product or outcomes of teaching.
24. Achievement motivation means...
- (a) a person's aspiration and will
 - (b) a person's level of achievement
 - (c) a person's desire
 - (d) a person's drive for action.
25. Is it possible for teachers to raise the achievement motivational level of school children?
- (a) No, it is not possible because the achievement motivation level of school children is determined by birth
 - (b) Yes, it is possible for teachers to raise the achievement motivation of school children
 - (c) Most teachers are not capable of raising the achievement motivation of school children
 - (d) Most school children are not concerned with raising their achievement motivational level.
26. A career master is...
- (a) a drawing master in a school
 - (b) one who has mastered a career

6

- (c) one who counsells pupils in the choice of jobs
 - (d) one who coaches pupils for games.
27. In a programme of guidance and counselling services, counselling means...
- (a) providing educational guidance
 - (b) providing advice in personal problems
 - (c) providing vocational guidance
 - (d) all of the above.
28. Classroom climate refers to the...
- (a) "Atmosphere" prevailing in a classroom
 - (b) the extent of "teacher influence" in a class
 - (c) the extent of "pupil initiative" in a class
 - (d) the tensions between the teacher and the pupils.
29. Classroom climate, as it is understood by educational psychologists is determined by...
- (a) the behaviour of students in a classroom
 - (b) the behaviour of the teacher in a classroom
 - (c) the interaction of the teacher and the students in the classroom
 - (d) the seating arrangements in a classroom.
30. According to Flanders' Interaction Analysis approach to classroom teaching, a teacher is believed to be developing indirect influence while he...
- (a) questions the students in a class
 - (b) gives directions for student activity
 - (c) criticises student-response
 - (d) produces silence in the class.
31. Ned Flanders' Interaction Analysis Category System deals with...
- (a) the cognitive levels of classroom behaviour
 - (b) the verbal communication in the classroom
 - (c) the non-verbal communication in the classroom
 - (d) all of the above.
32. Nationalisation of school text-books is justified on the ground, that it leads to...
- (a) providing factually correct books at reasonable rates
 - (b) effecting profits in public sector activity
 - (c) promoting national integration by common text-books
 - (d) availability of text-books early in the academic year.

33. As a result of nationalisation of school text-books
- (a) unworthy books have gone out of market
 - (b) factually correct books are available at reasonable cost
 - (c) unemployment has increased among workers
 - (d) text-books are not easily available.
34. The "School Complex" refers to...
- (a) a set of Primary and Upper Primary schools in a neighbourhood
 - (b) a High School and its feeder schools in the neighbourhood
 - (c) a group of institutions under one management-control
 - (d) Primary schools in an educational range.
35. The School Complex programme has not succeeded in many parts of the country because...
- (a) the teachers working in high schools and its feeder schools do not feel united
 - (b) there are very limited facilities in the high schools to be shared with the other schools
 - (c) the high school and its feeder schools are under two different administrative controls
 - (d) all of the above.
36. Semester system of course organisation is based on the assumption that...
- (a) all the students are motivated for learning and teachers are dedicated to teaching
 - (b) all the students are unmotivated for learning and teachers are not dedicated to teaching
 - (c) all the external examinations are full of malpractices; the examiners constitute vested interests and the examinees cheat
 - (d) all the students can pass in internal examinations and there will not be student-unrest.
37. The semester system of course organization has...
- (a) reduced the memory load for the students
 - (b) reduced the examination botheration for the students
 - (c) reduced the number of chances of appearing for examinations
 - (d) reduced the number of subjects to be taken by the students.
38. Mixed ability grouping of pupils is least practised in...
- (a) the central schools

8

- (b) state government schools
 - (c) public schools
 - (d) Railway schools.
39. Mixed ability grouping of pupils is widely practised in our country because...
- (a) there are very few gifted and slow learners in the country
 - (b) there are very few teachers trained for streaming and setting classes
 - (c) there is a strong democratically socialistic tendency
 - (d) there is no discrimination shown to minorities.
40. Mobile science laboratory is used in Tamil Nadu to meet...
- (a) the shortage of trained science teachers
 - (b) the shortage of science equipment in schools
 - (c) the need for refresher courses for teachers
 - (d) the need to create scientific interest in pupils.
41. The Mobile science laboratory in Tamil Nadu is intended for...
- (a) all schools
 - (b) Primary schools only
 - (c) Middle schools only
 - (d) High schools only.
42. All India Radio, Madras is producing and broadcasting school programmes in English subject with the assistance of...
- (a) The British Council, Madras
 - (b) The Regional Institute of English, Bangalore
 - (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
 - (d) the University Grants Commission (UGC).
43. The advantage of the Demonstration Method from the point of view of the learner is...
- (a) that seeing is believing
 - (b) that he is spared from boring lecture
 - (c) that it is all fun
 - (d) learning from his classmates.
44. Educational television becomes an effective method of teaching because...
- (a) it includes in itself almost all the other methods of teaching
 - (b) it presents using sight and sound

9

- (c) it has pleasant background music
 - (d) it can teach in a short time.
45. 'Independent study' by the pupils as a method of learning will tend to promote...
- (a) social isolation
 - (b) individual faculty development
 - (c) self-acceptance
 - (d) rote-memory.
46. Among the following which one gives maximum scope for independent study by the pupil?
- (a) viewing educational television
 - (b) classroom teaching
 - (c) programmed text
 - (d) seeing a demonstration, by the teacher.
47. Activity-based method of teaching and learning is increasingly advocated because...
- (a) it is natural for school children to be active rather than be passive
 - (b) it makes learning more realistic and hence help long term remembering
 - (c) the present age is characterised by a heightened sense of participation
 - (d) all of the above.
48. Discovery learning technique will develop....
- (a) respect for the teacher
 - (b) love for learning
 - (c) convergent thinking
 - (d) critical thinking
49. Remedial teaching is undertaken...
- (a) when the students are to be presented for the competitive public examination
 - (b) when the pupils are found lacking the understanding of certain fundamentals of a subject
 - (c) for pupils belonging to educationally backward communities and scheduled castes
 - (d) when the teacher finds out that the previous teacher has taught certain wrong things.
50. Resources based teaching and learning can be practised in schools when...
- (a) adequate learning materials are available
 - (b) trained teachers are available
 - (c) interested pupils are available
 - (d) an experimental outlook is available.

10

51. Educational games are meant for...
- (a) Pre-primary stage
 - (b) Primary stage
 - (c) middle school stage
 - (d) all stages
52. Programmed instruction is based on...
- (a) learner participation in learning
 - (b) learning by insight
 - (c) trial and error learning
 - (d) learning by conditioning.
53. Open-shelf library practice will lead to...
- (a) loss of interest in classroom work
 - (b) crowding in the library during examination season
 - (c) development of independent study-skills
 - (d) copying from books directly.
54. Microteaching originated in 1963 in...
- (a) M. S. University of Baroda
 - (b) Stanford University
 - (c) Berkeley University
 - (d) Columbia University.
55. What happens in microteaching is...
- (a) practice of certain specific teaching skills
 - (b) teaching a small group of pupils
 - (c) teaching under fairly controlled conditions
 - (d) all of the above.
56. What does a teaching model suggest?
- (a) It suggests how teaching takes place
 - (b) It suggests how learning takes place
 - (c) It suggests how various teaching and learning conditions are interrelated
 - (d) It suggests how evaluation is related to objectives.
57. In team teaching...
- (a) there is too much teaching and very little learner participation
 - (b) there is too much learner-initiative and self-study and very little teaching
 - (c) there is too much learner-discussion and self-study by pupils
 - (d) there is large-group teaching, small group-discussion and self-study by individual pupils.

11

58. Which of the following is more difficult to test with sufficient objectivity?
- (a) Cognitive outcomes of learning
 - (b) Affective outcomes of learning
 - (c) Psycho-motor skills
 - (d) (a) and (b).
59. In the Taxonomy of Educational objectives (Cognitive Domain) the most fundamental category is...
- (a) knowledge
 - (b) comprehension
 - (c) application
 - (d) evaluation.
60. The object of improving the question-paper construction is...
- (a) to build validity in the examination
 - (b) to involve classroom teachers in the examination
 - (c) to build objectivity in the examination
 - (d) to build public-confidence in the examination.
61. When do we call an item as objective type of test item?
- (a) When it has more than one word as answer.
 - (b) When all examiners agree that there is only one best answer.
 - (c) When the objective of learning is clearly tested through that item.
 - (d) When the test-item is phrased in behavioural terminology.
62. Structured essay-type questions are best suited to test...
- (a) creative writing ability
 - (b) pupil attitudes and interests
 - (c) rote-memory
 - (d) comprehension skills.
63. With reference to effective learning of a unit, a diagnostic test is best administered...
- (a) before beginning instruction
 - (b) at the end of instruction
 - (c) in the course of instruction
 - (d) before and after instruction.
64. With regard to level of difficulty unit tests are...
- (a) graded, from less to more difficult
 - (b) uniform and of same difficulty

12

- (c) decreasing in difficulty, as we move from one unit to another
 - (d) no particular pattern of difficulty.
65. The difficulty in progressive and cumulative assessment is...
- (a) too much clerical work on the part of the teachers for maintaining number of pupil records
 - (b) too many part decisions regarding the proficiency and performance of pupils
 - (c) too many tests and examinations make the school life very dull and pupils do not participate in co-curricular programmes
 - (d) too frequent occurrences of malpractices in tests and examinations.
66. Which one of the following indicates the trend of the development of internal assessment system in Indian Education?
- (a) It is tried in technical courses, post-graduate departments and Science departments of many universities.
 - (b) It is tried in all post-graduate departments of all universities.
 - (c) It is tried extensively in undergraduate courses.
 - (d) It is tried only in unitary universities.
67. What is the major advantage of internal assessment?
- (a) It is helpful to motivate the teachers and pupils for achieving learning goals.
 - (b) It is internal and hence has deprived the vested interests of outside examiners.
 - (c) It has reduced the anxiety associated with the results of examinations.
 - (d) It has been responsible for raising the public image of teachers.
68. A question Bank, as suggested by the UGC is for the use of...
- (a) students and teachers only
 - (b) students only
 - (c) examiners only
 - (d) teachers, examiners and students.
69. How can objectivity in marking answer-scripts be improved?
- (a) By providing correct answers to questions to all examiners.
 - (b) By suggesting marking standards for different levels of written answers.

- (c) By structuring the questions.
(d) All of the above.
70. For the sake of compulsory physical and health education, schools in Tamil Nadu have been classified into categories...
- (a) two
(b) three
(c) four
(d) five
71. In an integrated curriculum what shape will Science teaching take?
- (a) General Science will be taught.
(b) Chemistry, Physics and Biology will be taught as separate subjects.
(c) Science will be taught as a single subject
(d) None of the above.
72. What is the most favourable site for imparting Nutrition Education?
- (a) Primary school.
(b) Middle school.
(c) High school.
(d) Higher Secondary school.
73. Under the population education, it is sought to teach the school children...
- (a) the desirability of the norm of a small sized family
(b) the dangers of population-explosion
(c) the imbalances in population growth
(d) the facts of human reproduction.
74. Work experience, as proposed in the 10+2+3 pattern of education is...
- (a) same as in Basic Education
(b) forward-looking and linked to science and technology
(c) to prepare children for manual work
(d) to prepare children for industrial work.
75. In the 10+2+3 pattern of education, at the +2 stage, the most emphasised factor is...
- (a) the study of three languages
(b) the vocationalisation aspect
(c) the advanced nature of subjects
(d) the development of citizenship qualities.

76. The three-language formula was first suggested by...
- (a) the fathers of the Indian Republican Constitution
 - (b) the Central Advisory Board of Education
 - (c) the Secondary Education Commission (1952-53)
 - (d) the Education Commission Report (1964-66).
77. With regard to provision of educational opportunity, the outlook of the Indian community in recent times is...
- (a) to show concern for the disadvantaged sections of the people
 - (b) to show equal concern for all sections of the people
 - (c) to show special concern for all the merited sections of the people
 - (d) to show disregard for any further expansion of opportunities.
78. What is the meaning of the statement "Equality of Educational Opportunity for the disadvantaged sections of the people"?
- (a) Equality of access to education.
 - (b) Equality of treatment in educative-process
 - (c) Equality of results in education
 - (d) None of the above.
79. What is non-formal education?
- (a) It is incidental education and this informal education is truly lifelong.
 - (b) It is a structured system having grades and classes right from the primary education upto the University.
 - (c) It is organized educational activity, carried on part-time for people who cannot undertake full-time courses.
 - (d) It is a new system organized for the school-dropouts and school-failures.
80. Non-formal education programmes are primarily meant for...
- (a) continuing the education of those successful in formal education
 - (b) helping to provide opportunities for those who cannot get formal education
 - (c) educating all categories of people
 - (d) none of the above.
81. The success of correspondence education depends upon...
- (a) the personality of the teacher
 - (b) the contact programme
 - (c) the type of examinations
 - (d) the quality of correspondence-texts.

82. The students of the evening college courses are usually...
- (a) as motivated as the full-time day college students
 - (b) less motivated than the full-time day college students
 - (c) more motivated than the full-time day college students
 - (d) not necessarily more or less motivated as compared to full-time students.
83. What will the evening college courses contribute to in long run?
- (a) To increase the educational opportunities available.
 - (b) To decrease the educational opportunities available.
 - (c) To increase the unemployment of the educated.
 - (d) None of the above.
84. Functional Literacy Programme is considered as part of...
- (a) Non-formal education
 - (b) formal education
 - (c) open university programme
 - (d) life-long education.
85. Book Banks have been advocated...
- (a) to reduce cost of education for the average parent
 - (b) to provide more books per student
 - (c) to utilize the text-books fully
 - (d) to reduce the pressure on public libraries.
86. Under the Book Bank Scheme, books are to be lent to...
- (a) the public at large
 - (b) all school and college students
 - (c) needy students only
 - (d) merited students only.
87. The purpose of community and social service by college-students is to enable the students...
- (a) to solve the problems of the community
 - (b) to learn the problems of the community
 - (c) to be in touch with their community
 - (d) to obtain high marks easily.
88. Community and social service by college students in recent years has led to...
- (a) the solution of many pressing rural social problems
 - (b) the discussion of rural poverty in many colleges

- (c) the education of the community with regard to student-problems
 - (d) the education of the students with regard to community problems.
89. The Mid-day Meals Programme was intended to be...
- (a) used to involve parents with schools
 - (b) used to involve teachers in the welfare of children
 - (c) used as an incentive for the school child for attendance
 - (d) used for getting foreign assistance.
90. The object of Parent Teacher Association is...
- (a) to educate the parents through the pupils
 - (b) to educate the teachers through the parents
 - (c) to educate the pupils through the parents
 - (d) to enable the parents and teachers to understand one another.
91. The School Improvement Projects through community support have shown in Tamil Nadu...
- (a) the teachers can improve school facilities by their own effort
 - (b) the education officials can improve school facilities
 - (c) the government can improve school facilities
 - (d) the teachers can obtain community support for school improvement.
92. Who was the Chairman of the University Education Commission, 1949?
- (a) Dr. Zakir Hussain.
 - (b) Dr. A.Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
 - (c) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
 - (d) Dr. C. D. Deshmukh.
93. The University Education Commission recommended the establishment of...
- (a) University Grants Commission
 - (b) Indian Council of Social Science Research
 - (c) Centres of Advanced Study in select universities
 - (d) Examination Reform Units in select universities.
94. The Report of the Education Commission, 1964-66 bears the following title...
- (a) Education and Economic Development
 - (b) Education and National Development.
 - (c) National Pattern of Education
 - (d) Structural reform of Indian education.

95. While planning for the provision of higher secondary education, the Tamil Nadu Government have decided to...
- (a) start a new set of institutions offering higher secondary education
 - (b) upgrade certain schools as higher secondary schools
 - (c) utilize certain colleges for offering higher secondary education
 - (d) all of the above.
96. Work books for students are intended to be utilized...
- (a) to provide practice to pupils in doing certain exercises
 - (b) to provide teachers with samples of pupil-exercises
 - (c) to provide home-work for pupils
 - (d) to inform the parents in the matter of school work.
97. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) is an organization meant for...
- (a) training prospective teachers and educational researchers
 - (b) training the officers of the Inspectorate of School Education
 - (c) training graduate secondary teachers for higher secondary education
 - (d) training all categories of educational personnel in service.
98. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), Madras is a....
- (a) state level organization
 - (b) regional level organization
 - (c) national organization
 - (d) international organization.
99. What is the role of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in the matter of in-service training of teachers in the state...
- (a) it provides financial assistance only
 - (b) it provides expert guidance only
 - (c) it provides certain funds and experts
 - (d) it provides neither funds nor experts.