

HS/XI/A/Ed/23

2023

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 × 10 = 10
- (a) “Education is not merely acquiring knowledge, gathering and correlating facts; it is to see the significance of life as a whole” 1
- (i) J. Krishnamurti
 - (ii) John Dewey
 - (iii) Rabindranath Tagore.

- (b) The agencies of education that provide organised educational activity intentionally but outside the established settings of education are called– 1
 - (i) Formal agencies
 - (ii) Informal agencies
 - (iii) Non-formal agencies.

- (c) An individual enters the secondary stage at the age of 1
 - (i) 13 years
 - (ii) 14 years
 - (iii) 12 years.

- (d) The National Policy of Education came into being in the year 1
 - (i) 1995
 - (ii) 1986
 - (iii) 1968

- (e) Sociology is the scientific study of 1
 - (i) Human social behaviour
 - (ii) Child behaviour
 - (iii) Animal behaviour.

(3)

- (f) The branch of Psychology which is concerned with teaching and learning processes in schools and classrooms is 1
- (i) Counselling Psychology
- (ii) Developmental Psychology
- (iii) School and Educational Psychology.
- (g) Development of communication with others, knowledge about people and moral reasoning and behaviour is referred to as 1
- (i) Emotional development
- (ii) Social development
- (iii) Cognitive development
- (h) Piaget suggested that most children enter the final stage of cognitive development at the 1
- (i) Pre-operational stage
- (ii) Concrete operation stage
- (iii) Formal operation stage.

(4)

- (i) Thorndike's theory of learning is also called 1
- (i) Theory of Insight
- (ii) Theory of Connectionism
- (iii) Theory of Conditioning.
- (j) The kind of goals that aim to learn and improve, no matter how performance suffers are called 1
- (i) Performance goal
- (ii) Social goals
- (iii) Mastery goals.
2. Indicate whether the following statements are *True* or *False*: $1 \times 5 = 5$
- (a) National Curriculum Framework is a national level document prepared by the NCERT. 1
- (b) Trial and Error theory was developed by Pavlov. 1
- (c) The scientific study of the thinking mind is Cognitive psychology. 1

(5)

- (d) Article 28 of the Indian Constitution make provisions for the Education of the Minorities. 1
- (e) Undergraduate education is the education acquired to obtain the second degree in a particular discipline. 1

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

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	
(a) 42nd Amendment	(i) Promotion of the interest of weaker sections.	1
(b) Article 46	(ii) Instruction in mother tongue.	1
(c) Entry 66	(iii) Education in Concurrent List.	1
(d) Article 29	(iv) Higher Education and Research.	1
(e) Article 350'A'	(v) Language Safeguards	1

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

- (a) Who said "The things taught in schools and colleges are not an education, but the means of education." 1

(6)

- (b) Who said "The older I grow, the more earnestly I feel that the few joys of childhood are the best that life has to give". 1
- (c) Under which Amendment Act education has been made a fundamental right for children in the age group of 6-14 years. 1
- (d) Educational psychology is the branch of psychology which deals with Teaching and Learning. 1
- (e) Who introduced the school of thought known as 'Behaviourism'? 1

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

- (a) Learning can be both _____ and unintentional. 1
- (b) When an individual gets an insight to solve the problems, it can be termed as the _____ experience. 1
- (c) Formal agencies of education have specialised functionaries called _____. 1
- (d) In ancient India, education was imparted by the gurus in their homes or ashrams called the _____. 1
- (e) _____ is a biological process in which an organism increases in body size and weight. 1

(7)

SECTION —II

(Marks : 20)

- 6.** Answer the following questions in 2 or 3 sentences only. $2 \times 10 = 20$
- (a) State any two educational aims for individual development. 2
 - (b) What are agencies of education? 2
 - (c) What is a Universalisation of Education in India. 2
 - (d) What is Counselling Psychology? 2
 - (e) Mention the different domains of individual development. 2
 - (f) What are the different stages of cognitive development according to Jean Piaget? 2
 - (g) Why is “Goal setting” important for students. 2
 - (h) Give Dewey’s definition on aims of education. 2
 - (i) Mention two guiding principles for curriculum development as given by the National Curriculum Framework 2005. 2
 - (j) How Sociology helps in understanding social change? 2

(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: $3 \times 6 = 18$
- (a) Relationship between Sociology and Education. 6
 - (b) Non-formal agencies of education and their contribution. 6
 - (c) Characteristics of Human development. 6
 - (d) Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation. 6
 - (e) Pre-primary education. 6
 - (f) Scope of Educational Psychology. 6
- 8.** Define Education. Explain in brief the narrow and wider meaning of education. $4 + 6 + 6 = 16$
- 9.** Explain the basic concept of secondary education and give the objectives of education at the secondary stage. $6 + 10 = 16$
- 10.** Describe the educational system in India before independence. 16

(9)

- 11.** What is learning? Explain the 'Trial and Error' theory of learning. $4 + 12 = 16$
- 12.** Describe in detail the branches of Psychology? 16
- 13.** Describe the physical, cognitive, social and emotional development during adolescence. $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 16$

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