

1. "Students learn best not by sitting in a closed room but by opening the doors and windows of experience to the world around us." This quote reflects the tenets of :

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- (A) Perennialism (B) Behaviourism
(C) Essentialism (D) Progressivism

2. Paulo Freire educated poor farm workers in his native Brazil to help them organize to improve the conditions in which they lived and worked. His approach to education is:

- (A) Constructivism (B) Social Reconstructionism
(C) Essentialism (D) Progressivism

3. The recent push for standardized testing in schools is supported by advocates of:

- (A) Constructivism (B) Perennialism
(C) Essentialism (D) Progressivism

4. Which of the following is considered a "teacher-centered" philosophy?

- (A) Existentialism (B) Constructivism
(C) Essentialism (D) Progressivism

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5. Which of the following sequences best describes the deductive logic of inquiry?
- (A) theory -data -hypothesis (B) data -theory -hypothesis
(C) data -empirical pattern - theory (D) theory -hypothesis -data
6. Rene Descartes is associated with which of the following approaches to knowledge generation?
- (A) Empiricism (B) Rationalism
(C) Expert opinion (D) None of the above
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7. Which is the branch of philosophy that studies issues concerning ethics and values?
- (A) Aesthetics (B) Metaphysics
(C) Axiology (D) Epistemology
8. Which is a common characteristic of philosophical questions?
- (A) They are strictly empirical questions
(B) They involve fundamental concepts that are unavoidable by the thoughtful person
(C) They are purely semantic questions
(D) They aren't relevant to ordinary, everyday situations

9. Which of the following statements is true about philosophy?

- (A) To say that philosophy encourages the adoption of a questioning attitude means that philosophic thinking encourages people to deny the existence of God or traditional moral beliefs
- (B) Because philosophy requires that we question our beliefs, it cannot provide reasons why one set of beliefs should be preferred over another
- (C) Philosophical questions are generally more concerned with identifying how beliefs differ among persons or cultures than with how those different beliefs can be justified
- (D) None of the above

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10. According to Socrates, an unexamined life *is not worth living; and it certainly could not be a virtuous life. Why not?*

- (A) Because if someone did not know how to act virtuously, he or she would still be considered virtuous by others who also did not know the principles for good living.
- (B) Because since Socrates was a philosopher, he of course thought that people who examined their lives philosophically were more virtuous than those who did not.
- (C) Because without knowing the rationale for why one should act in a particular way, one does not know whether actions are justified and ought to be repeated.
- (D) Because a virtuous life would be one in which someone does what the rest of the society says is right, and that means examining views other than one's own.

11. Which of the following statement(s) is/ are NOT TRUE about a meritocracy?

- (A) Meritocracy believes that all people have an equal chance of succeeding economically based on their hard work and skills
- (B) Meritocracy requires that people's social origins, such as class background, and ascribed characteristics, such as race and gender, be unrelated to their opportunities to move up in the social system
- (C) Meritocracy contends that educational inequalities are due mostly to "natural" differences in intelligence in human populations, rather than systematic differences in educational opportunities
- (D) Meritocracy argues that educational level is a mechanism for producing and reproducing inequality in our society

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12. "Schools have the responsibility to teach a commitment to the common morality; students must be taught to put the group's needs ahead of their individual desires and aspirations." This statements best represents :

- (A) Marxist perspective on education
- (B) ☒ Functionalist perspective on education
- (C) Conflict perspective on education
- (D) Symbolic interactionist perspective on education

13. The argument that education perpetuates social inequality and benefits the dominant class at the expense of all others, is representative of the thinking of :
- (A) Conflict theorists (B) ~~Functionalist theorists~~
(C) Functionalist theorists (D) Anti-intellectual theorists
14. Which of the following is NOT a manifest function of education?
- (A) Socialisation (B) Transmission of culture
(C) Social control (D) ~~Creating a generation gap~~
15. Which of the following statement(s) is NOT true about the symbolic interactionist perspective on education?
- (A) It focuses on classroom dynamics and the effects of self-concept on grades and aspirations.
(B) It suggests that education contributes to the maintenance of society and provides people with an opportunity for self-enhancement and upward social mobility.
(C) It argues that teachers and administrators label children in various ways, including grades, comments on classroom behavior, and placement in classes.
(D) ~~It argues that IQ tests measure a number of factors, not intelligence alone.~~

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16. Why education is considered an important area of sociological enquiry?

- (A) Because education becomes a central issue of debate during elections in our country.
- (B) Because education imparts the knowledge, beliefs and values considered essential for the social reproduction of both individual personalities and cultures.
- (C) Because education consumes the greatest portion of our national budget for social development.
- (D) All of the above.

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17. Which of the following statement(s) is/ are TRUE about what sociologists call 'nonmaterial culture'?

- (A) It includes cultural ideas that are not themselves physical objects.
- (B) It comprises components such as values & norms, symbols, language, and speech & writing.
- (C) Only (B)
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

18. Which of the following statement(s) are TRUE about the ways various cultures instill in people a willingness to conform to their norms?

- (A) Cultural conformity can be instilled through parenting, childhood and later experiences, when people internalize the cultural norms so thoroughly that they come to see them as 'normal'.
- (B) Cultural conformity can be instilled by exercising some kind of social control that often involves punishment for rule breaking.
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Only (A)

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19. According to Emile Durkheim, which of the following purposes does punishment serve?

- (A) It helps in guaranteeing conformity among those who would violate a culture's norms and values
- (B) It helps in vividly reminding others what the norms and values are
- (C) Only (A)
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

20. In sociology, the term 'norm' refers to-

- (A) Ideas held by individuals or groups about what is desirable, proper, good, and bad
- (B) Rules of conduct that specify appropriate behavior in a given range of social situations
- (C) A system of symbols that represent objects and abstract thoughts
- (D) The physical objects that society creates that influence the ways in which people live

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21. *Tabula rasa* is to _____ as *innate goodness* is to _____.

- (A) John Locke; Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- (B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau; Aristotle
- (C) John Locke; Sigmund Freud
- (D) Sigmund Freud; Jean-Jacques Rousseau

22. The pattern of change that begins at conception and continues through the life span is called

- (A) Maturation
- (B) Growth
- (C) Development
- (D) Nurture

23. The nature-nurture controversy best describes the developmental issue.
- (A) Continuity-Discontinuity (B) ☒ Early and Late Experience
- (C) Maturation-Experience (D) Biological-Cognitive-Social

24. Which instance involves a cognitive process?
- (A) Compensating for the growth spurt during puberty
- (B) ☒ Learning a new language
- (C) Child smiling when a parent bends over the crib
- (D) Adjusting to the loss of a parent or spouse

25. In Sigmund Freud's theory, a child will experience the Oedipal complex in which stage of development?
- (A) Oral (B) ☒ Genital
- (C) Anal (D) Phallic

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26. The process by which a learner gradually acquires expertise through interaction with an expert, either an adult or an older or more advanced peer is called _
- (A) Cognitive apprenticeship (B) Practical training
- (C) Democratic teaching (D) ☒ Assimilation

27. Which of the following statement(s) is/ are NOT true about Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of moral reasoning?

- (A) When people consider moral dilemmas, it is their reasoning that is important, not their final decision.
- (B) People progress through three levels as they develop abilities of moral reasoning.
- (C) At the postconventional level, people think that good behavior is whatever pleases or helps others and is approved by them.
- (D) At the postconventional level people define what is right by decision of conscience according to self chosen ethical principles.

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28. Which of the following statement(s) is/ are TRUE about the term 'reinforcer' as has been used by B. F. Skinner?

- (A) A reinforcer is any consequence that increases the frequency of a behavior.
- (B) Primary reinforcers satisfy basic human needs.
- (C) There are three basic categories of secondary reinforcers-social reinforcers, activity reinforcers, and token/ symbolic reinforcers.
- (D) All of the above.

29. Match Column (A) with Column (B) and choose the most appropriate option.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Operant Conditioning | (a) Meichenbaum |
| (ii) Self regulated Learning | (b) Pavlov |
| (iii) Classical conditioning | (c) Bandura |
| (iv) Vicarious Learning | (d) Skinner |

(A) (i) -(d), (ii) -(a), (iii) -(b), (iv) -(c)

✓ (B) (i) -(c), (ii) -(a), (iii) -(d), (iv) -(b)

(C) (i) -(a), (ii) -(b), (iii) -(c), (iv) -(d)

(D) (i) -(d), (ii) -(a), (iii) -(b), (iv) -(c)

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30. Which of the following statement(s) is/ are NOT correct?

- (i) Alfred Binet, who greatly advanced the science of intelligence assessment, began to establish the idea that there were "smart" people who could be expected to do well in a broad range of learning situations.
- (ii) Howard Gardner's multiple-intelligence (MI) theory has been very popular in education, but it has also been controversial.
- (iii) Both heredity and environment determine intelligence.
- (iv) Teachers should not base their expectations of students on IQ test scores.

(A) Only (iv) is incorrect

(B) Only (ii) is incorrect

(C) All statements are correct

(D) All statements are incorrect

31. What changes did the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution enacted in 1976 brought to education?

- (A) The goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education was included in the central list
- (B) Education was brought came under the exclusive control of the Central government
- (C) A new curriculum framework was proposed
- (D) The role of the Union in education was extended by bringing education under Concurrent List

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32. Which of the following programmes was launched in 1987 to improve the infrastructure of primary schools all over the country?

- (A) Operation Blackboard
- (B) District Primary Education Programme
- (C) Operation Chalk and Duster
- (D) *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*

33. When and where was the First World Conference on Education held?

- (A) Denver in South Africa, March 1998
- (B) Dhaka in Bangladesh, January 1990
- (C) Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia, February 1992
- (D) Jomtein in Thailand, March 1990

34. Which of the following is the Justice Verma Committee Report (2012) related to?
- (A) Free and compulsory elementary education
 - (B) Teacher education in India
 - (C) Educational status of Muslims
 - (D) Provision of equal opportunities for education and employment

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35. In which landmark judgment did the Supreme Court of India rule that the right to education is a fundamental right flowing from the Right to Life in Article 21 of the Constitution?
- (A) *Rashtrasant T.M.S. and S.B.B.M.C.A. Vidyalaya and Ors. versus Gangadhar Neelkanth Shinde and Ors.*, 2011
 - (B) *Mohin Jain vs. State of Karnataka*, 1989
 - (C) *J. P. Unnikrishnan and Ors. vs. the State of Andhra Pradesh*, 1993
 - (D) *T. M.A. Pai Foundation vs. the State of Karnataka*, 2003

36. Which of the following statement(s) is/ are correct about the District Primary Education Program?

- (A) The DPEP was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 1994 through external assistance.
- (B) 85% of the project cost was met by the Central Government, while the State's cost share was only 15% .
- (C) DPEP adopted a holistic approach to universalize access, retention, and improve learning achievement and to reduce disparities among social groups adopting an area specific approach with districts as the unit of planning.
- (D) All of the above.

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37. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act-2009 came into force from _

- (A) 5th September 2009
- (B) 19th August 2009
- (C) 1st April 2010
- (D) 14th November 2010

38. Which of the following would be the most appropriate definition of a Common School System (CSS), as envisaged in the report of the Education Commission?
- (A) A system of education providing education of an equitable quality to all children irrespective of their caste, creed, community, language, gender, economic condition, social status and physical or mental ability.
- (B) A system of education providing education of an equitable quality to all children irrespective of their caste, creed, community, gender, and economic condition.
- (C) A system of education providing education of an equitable quality to all children irrespective of their caste, creed, community, language, gender, and economic condition.
- (D) A system of education providing education of an equitable quality to all children irrespective of their caste, creed, community, and religion.
39. Which of the following provisions were NOT included in the Right to Education Act- 2009?
- (A) 25 percent reservation for the economically weaker sections in private schools
- (B) Education and care for all students from 0 to 14 years
- (C) Free and compulsory elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years
- (D) Not detaining any student till the completion of class 8

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Which of the following is the new curricular structure suggested by the National Education Policy-2020?

- (A) 8 (elementary) + 2 (secondary) + 2 (senior secondary) system
- (B) 10 (elementary and secondary) + 2 (senior secondary) + 3 (graduation) system
- (C) 5 (foundational) + 3 (preparatory) + 3 (middle) + 4 (high) design
- (D) 5 + (foundational) 6 (elementary) + 4 (high school) design

41. Which of the following is a correct chronology for the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes on school education?

- (A) Operation Blackboard – Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan – Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan - District Primary Education Programme - Rashtruya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan -
- (B) District Primary Education Programme - Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan - Rashtruya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan - Operation Blackboard - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- (C) District Primary Education Programme - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan - Rashtruya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan - Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan - Operation Blackboard.
- (D) Operation Blackboard - District Primary Education Programme - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan - Rashtruya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan - Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

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42. A new national policy on education has been promulgated recently. After a gap of how many years has such a policy come?

(A) 40 years

(B) 34 years

(C) 15 years

(D) 52 years

1986

2020

43. Match Column (A) with Column (B) and choose the most appropriate option.

Column A

Column B

(i) National Curriculum Framework

(a) 1988

(ii) National Curriculum Framework for School Education

(b) 2005

(iii) National Curriculum for Elementary and Secondary Education -A Framework

(c) 2000

(iv) The Curriculum for the Ten Year School – A Framework

(d) 1993

(v) Learning Without Burden

(e) 1975

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(A) (i) -(b), (ii) -(c), (iii) -(a), (iv) -(e), (v) -(d)

(B) (i) -(c), (ii) -(d), (iii) -(b), (iv) -(e), (v) -(a)

(C) (i) -(a), (ii) -(b), (iii) -(c), (iv) -(d), (v) -(e)

(D) (i) -(b), (ii) -(a), (iii) -(d), (iv) -(e), (v) -(c)

44. Who of the following was the chairperson of the Committee that was constituted for undertaking a review of the National Education Policy-1986?

- (A) D.S. Kothari ✓ (B) Obaid Siddiqui
(C) Prof. Anil Sadgopal (D) Acharya Ramamurti

45. An education policy can be best described as_

- (A) ✓ A set of resolves of the government that indicates its vision for education
(B) A high level overall plan of the government embracing the general goals and acceptable procedure regarding education
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

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46. The National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (NCFTE)-2009, was brought out by_____

- (A) NCERT (B) ✓ NCTE
(C) UGC (D) NIEPA

47. Which of the following statement(s) is/ are true about the Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE)?

- (A) It is the most important national level advisory body on education
- (B) It was set up in 1921 to enable the Central Government to play an effective role in education
- (C) It is a non-statutory body
- (D) All of the above

48. Which of the following was the chairperson of the group that submitted its draft of the national education policy in 2019?

- (A) T.S.R. Subramanian
- (B) Aejaz Masih
- (C) K. Kasturirangan
- (D) Dina Nath Batra

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49. Which national educational policy did precede the NPE-1986?

- (A) National Policy on Education -1968
- (B) National Curriculum for Elementary and Secondary Education: A Framework - 1988
- (C) World Declaration on Education for All -1990
- (D) Janata Party's manifesto on education -1977

50. Which of the following curriculum framework for school education was severely criticized for misrepresenting history through its textbooks and a stay order was passed by the Supreme Court of India regarding its implementation?

- (A) National Curriculum Framework (2005)
- (B) National Curriculum Framework for School Education (2000)
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

51. Which of the following statement(s) about andragogy is/ are correct?

- (A) Andragogy is an educational theory defined by Malcolm Knowles in the 1970s
- (B) It originates from the belief that teaching and learning approaches for adults should be fundamentally different from those for children
- (C) It assumes that the more mature a learner becomes, the more self-directed the learner will be in his or her own learning
- (D) All of the above

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52. An educational environment in which students have complete autonomy in defining learning goals and outcomes and deciding how achievement of those outcomes is realized is known as:

- (A) Heutagogy
- (B) Andragogy
- (C) Cybergogy
- (D) Pedagogy

53. Which of the following statement(s) regarding differentiated instruction is/ are correct?

- (A) Differentiated instruction adapts the content, level, pace, and products of instruction to accommodate the different needs of diverse students in regular classes.
- (B) The philosophy behind differentiated instruction emphasizes that all children can reach high standards, but some may need tailored assistance to do so.
- (C) Computers are frequently central to personalized or differentiated instruction, as they can provide the same learning content in many ways and at many levels, and can help teachers keep track of all students' progress
- (D) All of the above

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54. Teacher and student engagement is critical in the classroom because:

- (A) It has the power to define whose knowledge will become a part of school - related knowledge and whose voices will shape it.
- (B) Children need to be aware that their experiences and perceptions are important and should be encouraged to develop the mental skills needed to think and reason independently and have the courage to dissent.
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) What children learn out of school and bring to school is not much important, especially in the case of children from underprivileged backgrounds.

55. A pedagogy that requires the teachers to reflect critically on issues in terms of their political, social, economic and moral aspects and entails the acceptance of multiple views on social issues is called _____

- (A) Critical pedagogy (B) Cooperative pedagogy
(C) Transmission pedagogy (D) Trans-modern pedagogy

56. How can a teacher make her students learn to question received knowledge critically, whether it is found in a 'biased' textbook, or other literary sources in their own environments?

- (A) By encouraging learners to comment, compare and think about elements that exist in their own environment.
(B) By providing a safe space for children to express themselves, and simultaneously to build in certain forms of interactions.
(C) By stepping out of the role of 'moral authority' and learn to listen with empathy and without judgment, and to enable children to listen to each other.

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- (D) All of the above

57. A _____ teacher is a facilitator who encourages learners to reflect, analyse and interpret in the process of knowledge construction.

- (A) Behaviourist (B) Constructivist
(C) Socially inclined (D) Authoritative

58. A teaching-learning strategy which combines ordinary teaching with a broad range of Internet applications, which students work on in class, at home, or both, is called _____

- (A) Digital and online learning (B) Blended Learning
(C) Technology-enable learning (D) Smart learning

59. Which of the following are the characteristics of a 'flipped classroom'?

- (A) Teachers prepare digital lessons and make them available to students online; students are expected to view the lessons at home and perhaps send answers to questions digitally.
- (B) The class time is free for use on cooperative learning, project-based learning, or other activities that require the presence of other students, as well as teachers.
- (C) The school or home activities may also make extended use of technology for authoring reports, videos, or other productions, accessing information resources, or connecting with other students, perhaps far away.
- (D) All of the above

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60. Which of the following statement(s) is/ are correct about behaviouristic teaching?
- (A) It involves a lot of structuring of knowledge and experiences
 - (B) It seeks to provide an environmentally rich, problem solving context that encourages the learners to 'use active techniques, such as experiments and real- world problem solving
 - (C) It includes an extensive use of drill and practice and reinforcements for eliciting desired kind of behavior from the students
 - (D) It encourages critical thinking and learner independence, feedback, dialogue, language, explanation
61. Which of the following factor(s) make tests and assessments appealing to educational policymakers?
- (A) It is far easier to mandate testing and assessment requirements than it is to take actions that involve change in what happens day to day inside the classroom
 - (B) Test results are visible; they are routinely reported by the press
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Testing is very expensive and effective, compared to other educational interventions

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62. Which of the following have been some of the long-standing criticisms of testing in education?
- (A) Multiple-choice questions penalize the more intelligent original thinkers (as they are likely to see implications in the items not thought of by the test author/s)
 - (B) Standardized tests measure only limited aspects of an individual
 - (C) Such testing is likely to have certain undesirable effects on students, such as creating anxiety, categorizing and labeling students, damaging their self-concepts, and creating self-fulfilling prophecies
 - (D) All of the above

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63. Match Column (A) with Column (B) and choose the most appropriate option.

Column A	Column B
(i) An instrument or systematic procedure for measuring a sample of behavior by posing a set of questions in a uniform manner.	(a) Measurement
(ii) The process of obtaining a numerical description of the degree to which an individual possesses a particular characteristic.	(b) Assessment
(iii) Any of a variety of procedures used to obtain information about student performance.	(c) Testing
(A) (i) -(c), (ii) -(b), (iii) -(a)	(B) (i) -(c), (ii) -(a), (iii) -(b)
(C) (i) -(a), (ii) -(b), (iii) -(c)	(D) (i) -(b), (ii) -(a), (iii) -(c)

64. A type of evaluation carried out during instruction to provide feedback on students' progress and learning. It is used in monitoring instruction and correcting learning errors, thus promoting learning. It is called _____.

- (A) Placement evaluation (B) Pretest
(C) Formative evaluation (D) Summative evaluation

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65. The type of evaluation that is primarily aimed at determining students' end-of-course achievement for assigning grades or certifying mastery of objectives, is known as _____.

- (A) Norm-referenced evaluation (B) Pretest
(C) Formative evaluation (D) Summative evaluation

66. A test or other type of evaluation designed to provide a measure of performance that is interpretable in terms of an individual's relative standing in some known group, is called _____.

- (A) Norm-referenced evaluation
(B) Criterion-referenced evaluation
(C) Culturally responsive evaluation
(D) None of the above

67. Which of the following statement(s) is/ are correct with regard to the 'Non Detention Policy' (NDP) as stipulated in the Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Act (2009)?

- (A) No child admitted to a school shall be held back in any class or expelled from school till the completion of elementary education.
- (B) The NDP was based on the widely-tested proposition that children learn better without the pressure of a pass-fail type testing regime, and that there is a direct correlation between students detained and students dropping out of school after Class 8.
- (C) The NDP was premised on child friendly learning environments, with teachers making continuous assessments of each child's progress, and following through with the necessary interventions to help each child along.
- (D) All of the above

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68. A non-competitive evaluation where an (interpretation of) evaluation does not make inter-student comparisons but are based on established sets of standards of mastery is called _____.

- (A) Norm-referenced evaluation
- (B) Criterion-referenced evaluation
- (C) Culturally responsive evaluation
- (D) All of the above

69. Which of the following is/ are the characteristic(s) of effective evaluation?
- (A) It is not only a continuous process but also is comprehensive in nature.
 - (B) It should be carried out on a regular basis, on all aspects of student learning-both scholastic and non-scholastic.
 - (C) It should give equal emphasis on both formative and summative evaluation as well as evaluation of both cognitive and non-cognitive outcomes, thus becoming continuous and comprehensive in nature.
 - (D) All of the above
70. What does the 'comprehensive' mean in Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)?
- (A) It refers to the imperative of covering both the scholastic and the co-scholastic aspects of students' growth and development
 - (B) It means that there should be a variety of test
 - (C) It refers to the imperative of maintaining regularity in assessment
 - (D) It refers to making evaluation school based

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71. Which of the following is a measure of central tendency?
- (A) Mode
 - (B) Mean
 - (C) Median
 - (D) All of the above

72. The _____ of a distribution is commonly understood as the arithmetic average.

(A) Standard Deviation

(B) Median

(C) Mean

(D) None of the above

73. The score that occurs most frequently in a distribution is called _____

(A) Mean

(B) Range

(C) Mode

(D) Median

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74. What is the median of the following set of scores? 18, 6, 12, 10, 14, 22

(A) 10

(B) 14

(C) 18

(D) 13

75. Which of the following best describes the meaning of the term 'ordinal scale'?

(A) It refers to a naming scale, where variables are simply "named" or labeled

(B) It refers to a scale, where variables are not just named/ labeled, but also put in a specific order

(C) It is another name for a ratio scale

(D) It is another name for an interval scale which can also accommodate the value of 'zero' on any of its variables

76. Calculate the mean of the following set of scores?

8, 27, 3, 15, 37, 6

- (A) 16 (B) 17
(C) 15 (D) 18

77. Which of the following is/ are NOT correct?

- (A) Standard Deviation is a measure of the amount of variation or dispersion of a set of values.
(B) Standard Deviation tells how much the data is spread out.
(C) A high Standard Deviation indicates that the values are spread out over a narrower range.
(D) All of the above

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78. Which of the following statement(s) is/ are correct?

- (A) Descriptive statistics is solely concerned with properties of the observed data.
(B) Inferential statistical analysis infers properties of a population.
(C) Inferential statistics assumes that the observed data set is sampled from a larger population.
(D) All of the above

79. Calculate the range of the following set of scores?

8, 11, 5, 9, 7, 6, 361

(A) 6

~~(B) 356~~

(C) 3611

(D) 360

80. Which of the following are the properties of the Normal Probability Distribution, also known as the Bell Curve?

☒ (A) The total area under the curve is 1.

(B) The mean, mode and median are all equal.

(C) Exactly half of the values are to the left of center and exactly half the values are to the right.

(D) All of the above.

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81. Teaching will be effective if the teacher:

(A) Is the master of the subject

(B) Has much experience in teaching the subject

☒ (C) Starts from what students know already

(D) Uses many instructional aids

82. A school/ college teacher will really help the students when s/he:

- (A) Dictates notes in the class
- (B) Is objective in her evaluation
- (C) Encourages students to ask questions
- (D) Covers the syllabus completely in class

83. An effective teacher will ensure:

- (A) Cooperation among his students
- (B) Laissez-faire role
- (C) Competition among students
- (D) Competition or cooperation as the situation demands

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84. Effective teaching means all of the following except:

- (A) A teacher teaches with enthusiasm.
- (B) A teacher finds fault in his students.
- (C) A teacher puts emphasis more on teaching than on class control.
- (D) A teacher is interested in making the subject matter understood rather than on completing the course.

85. A new teacher to start with will have to:

- (A) Enforce discipline in class
- (B) Establish rapport with the students
- (C) Crack jokes with the students
- (D) Tell the students about his qualifications and experience

86. Which of the following will not hamper effective communication in the classroom?

- (A) A lengthy statement
- (B) An ambiguous statement
- (C) A precise statement
- (D) A statement which allows the listener to draw her/ his own conclusions

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87. Moral values can be effectively inculcated among the students when the teacher :

- (A) Frequently talks about values
- (B) Herself / himself practices them
- (C) Tells stories of great persons
- (D) Talks of gods and goddesses

88. Better classroom management means :

- (A) Effective group work and interaction among the students
- (B) Proper planning and preparation in developing suitable teaching aid
- (C) Punctuality of the teachers and ability to complete course in time
- (D) All of the above

89. Who developed the interaction analysis category system in education for analyzing the teacher behavior and interaction going on in the classroom?

- (A) Ned A. Flander
- (B) William Reynold
- (C) Howard Gardner
- (D) N. L. Gage

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90. The General Teaching Competency Scale (GTCS) was developed by:

- (A) B. K. Anitha
- (B) Krishna Kumar
- (C) M. S. Lalitha & B. K. Passi
- (D) Mohammad Akhtar Siddiqui

91. When was the RTE Act (2009) amended to scrap the Non Detention Policy?

- (A) January 2019
- (B) April 2015
- (C) April 2010
- (D) June 2021

92. Which of the following is NOT true about the Union Government's expenditure on education?
- (A) The centre has slashed allocation for education by about 6% in the budget for 2021-22
- (B) The allocation for the education ministry has been cut to Rs 93,223 crore from Rs 99,311 crore, as per the budgetary proposals.
- (C) All of the above statements are true
- (D) All of the above statements are false

93. Which state reportedly witnessed a loss of the lives of around 1600 teachers from COVID-19 following poll duty during the recently concluded panchayat elections there?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Bihar

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94. Which of the following states has undertaken school mergers on the largest scale?
- (A) Rajasthan (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Odisha (D) Himachal Pradesh

95. Which of the following are the likely consequences of 'rationalization/ merger' of primary/ elementary schools?

(A) Small children unable to travel to distant places, especially when highways, canals, drains, hills and other topographical features come in between the house and the school are likely to become school drop-outs/ out-of-school children.

(B) Schools that were initially in marginalised areas but have been merged into schools that are located in upper-caste areas face a potential threat of almost a 100% drop-out since parents are extremely reluctant to send their children to the new school fearing discomfort of the child and threats of discrimination.

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(C) All-girls schools that have been merged into co-educational schools face a major challenge to keep up with the attendance rates. This will adversely affected the accessibility of girls from marginalized sections of society as their parents are likely to be reluctant to send their girls to co-educational schools.

(D) All of the above

96. Which of the following is/ are among the valid shortcoming(s) of online/ digital education in India?
- (A) Students with disabilities and girls are least likely to benefit from online/ digital learning.
 - (B) Only a small part of the Indian population has access to online education right now because of the issues of interrupted power supply, weak or non-existent internet connectivity, and unaffordability to buy necessary devices.
 - (C) Body language and eye contact, which are important cues for the teacher, are difficult to perceive in an online class.
 - (D) All of the above

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97. Why was it necessary to pass an Act for making education a fundamental right (in 2009), even after the amendment of constitution has been done in 2002?
- (A) Because the 86th Constitutional Amendment (2002) had inserted Article 21 (A) into the constitution.
 - (B) Because the language of the Article 21(A) had made the realization of the fundamental right contingent upon a further legislation.
 - (C) Because unlike Article 45, the newly inserted Article 21 (A) did not give any time - line for achieving universalisation of elementary education.
 - (D) Because realization of this right had become contingent upon the fundamental duty of the guardians/ parents to send their wards/ children to schools.

98. Which of the following issues had been highlighted by the "Learning without Burden Report (1993)"?

- (A) Problem of non-comprehension and physical load in education ✓
- (B) Problem of examination system
- (C) Problems of teacher preparation
- (D) Problems of curriculum evaluation

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99. Which of the following is NOT a valid criticism(s) of objectives-based curriculum planning in education?

- (A) Many of the goals of education such as aesthetic awareness, critical thinking, creativity and tolerance are not easily reduced statements about people's behavior that can be measured.
- (B) ✓ By focusing on the intended learning outcomes and deriving all other decisions from this, the approach is rational, but this often results in other important considerations being ignored.
- (C) The focus on behavioural objectives tends to suggest that the outcomes of learning cannot be pre-specified and that what the students learn is less important than how it is learnt.
- (D) By focusing on objectives, curriculum planning is turned into an essentially conservative and technocratic exercise.

100. Which of the following ideas from economics have had a profound influence on education policy making?

- (A) ✓ Neo-liberalism
- (B) Managerialism
- (C) Human capital theory
- (D) All of the above