Test Date: 22 May 2016  
PG-QP – 03  
Time: 12.00 noon to 2.00 p.m.

Q. B. No. :

Entrance Test for the course(s): M.A. Education [CUKAS, CUHAR, CUPUN], M.Ed. [CUKER, CUJAM, CUKAS, CUPUN]

Roll Number: 

Test Center Code: 

Name of the Candidate: 

Signature of the Candidate: .......................  Signature of the Invigilator: .......................  

Test Paper Series Code  

A

Instructions to Candidates

1. Do NOT open the Question Booklet until the Hall Superintendent gives the signal for the commencement of the examination.
2. Write your Name, Roll Number and Test Center Code (as found in the Admit Card) and sign in the space provided above.
3. After the commencement of the examination, open the Question Booklet. If the Question Booklet or the OMR Answer Sheet or both are not in good condition, then ask for immediate replacement. No replacement will be made 5 minutes after the commencement of the examination.
4. In the ANSWER SHEET (OMR) fill up/shade the required entries (Roll Number, Test Center Code, Test Paper Code, Question Booklet Number, Test Paper Series Code etc. in the space provided) using black/blue ball point pen.
5. Part A of the Question Booklet contains 25 questions. Part B of the Question Booklet contains 75 questions. A candidate is required to answer all the questions.
6. All questions are in MCQ pattern. There is only one most appropriate correct answer for each question.
7. All questions carry equal marks. There will be negative marking in CUCET-2016. Each correct answer carries 03 marks and for each wrong answer, 01 mark will be deducted. Questions not attempted will not be assessed and hence will not be considered for preparing final merit list.
8. Darken only one circle for each question. If you darken more than one circle for the question, it will be deemed as incorrect answer. Any change in the answer once marked is NOT allowed.
9. Use the Answer Sheet carefully. No spare Answer Sheet will be given.
10. After completion of the examination, a candidate will be allowed to take with him Question Booklet and Candidate’s copy of OMR answer sheet. However, each candidate must ensure to handover original copy of OMR sheet to the Invigilator. In case a candidate takes away the original OMR answer sheet, his/her examination will be treated as cancelled.
11. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall before completion of Entrance Test. Total time allowed for the paper is 2 Hours.
12. Calculators, tables or any other calculating devices, mobiles, pagers, Booklets, Papers etc. are strictly prohibited for this examination.
13. Rough work should be done on the blank space provided in this Question Booklet. No extra paper will be provided.

A*  
P.T.O.
SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
PART – A

Questions 1-10: Fill in the blanks with the most grammatically correct and meaningful option from those provided:

1. The culprit denied having ________ the crime.
   A) commit  B) committing  C) committed  D) had committed

2. A horse is kept in a ________.
   A) kennel  B) shed  C) yard  D) stable

3. I have been living here ________ the last two years.
   A) since  B) about  C) for  D) over

4. Can I stay ________ the week end?
   A) until  B) by  C) to  D) along

5. I ________ hardly hear what you are saying.
   A) can’t  B) don’t  C) can  D) do

6. ________ do you think you are, any way?
   A) How  B) Whom  C) Why  D) Who

7. I think he did ________ down and hurt himself.
   A) fell  B) fall  C) felt  D) fallen

8. Much ________ since he left the town.
   A) had happen  B) was happened  C) had happened  D) was happen

9. I am sure he is not telling the truth, he has ________ to his friends.
   A) lyed  B) lied  C) liyed  D) lying

10. ________ money is better than none.
    A) Little  B) A little  C) The little  D) Most

11. Choose the appropriate answer for the following:
    Roentgen : X-Rays : : Becquerel : ?
    A) Uranium  B) Radioactivity  C) Fission  D) Superconductivity

A*
12. Which number will come in the blank space?
   1, 2, 3, 5, 8, __
   A) 9       B) 11
   C) 13      D) 15

13. Which of the following is not a member of SAARC?
   A) Bhutan
   B) Burma
   C) Bangladesh
   D) Maldives

14. In a group of 15 people, 7 read French, 8 read English while 3 of them read none of these two. How many of them read French and English both?
   A) 0       B) 3
   C) 4       D) 5

15. How many rectangles are there in the following figure?

   A) 6       B) 7
   C) 8       D) 9

16. Select the most suitable synonym for TACT.
   A) cunningness
   B) diplomacy
   C) intelligence
   D) discrimination

17. Select the most suitable antonym for DEPICT.
   A) misrepresent
   B) portray
   C) misunderstand
   D) sketch

A*
18. Identify the meaning of idiom “Be in two minds”.
   A) be burdened
   B) be indifferent
   C) be mischievous
   D) be undecided

19. Who is the author of the book titled “The Z Factor: My Journey as the Wrong Man at the Right Time”?  
   A) Mahendra Verma
   B) Vijay Joshi
   C) Narayan Pandit
   D) Subhash Chandra

20. Choose the correct option
\[ \frac{1260}{150} = ? \]
   A) 12
   B) 58
   C) 122
   D) 588

21. The average of 7 consecutive numbers is 20. The largest of these numbers is
   A) 20   B) 22   C) 23   D) 24

22. What percent of Rs. 2,650 is Rs. 1,987.50?
   A) 60%   B) 75%   C) 80%   D) 90%

23. A sells an article which costs him Rs. 400 to B at a profit of 20%. B then sells it to C, making a profit of 10% on the price he paid to A. How much does C pay to B?
   A) Rs. 472   B) Rs. 476   C) Rs. 528   D) Rs. 532

24. If 0.75 : x : : 5 : 8, then x is equal to
   A) 1.12   B) 1.20   C) 1.25   D) 1.30

25. A and B can do a piece of work in 72 days; B and C can do it in 120 days; A and C can do it in 90 days. In what time can A alone do it?
   A) 80 days   B) 100 days   C) 120 days   D) 150 days

A*
PART – B

26. “By education, I mean the all round drawing out of the best in child and man-body, mind and soul” is the words of
A) Swami Vivekananda  B) Rabindranath Tagore
C) Mahatma Gandhi  D) Sri Aurobindo

27. The branch of philosophy that deals with the theory of knowledge
A) Metaphysics  B) Epistemology
C) Axiology  D) Ontology

28. The most important aim of education according to Swami Vivekananda is
A) Physical development  B) Social development
C) Manifestation of inherent perfection  D) Mental development

29. The end product of education according to Upanishad is
A) Creativity  B) Self expression
C) Vocational efficiency  D) Salvation

30. Axiology is the branch of philosophy that deals with
A) Theory of values  B) Theory of knowledge
C) Nature of reality  D) Theory of Ontology

31. The knowledge gained by insight is
A) Revealed Knowledge  B) Empirical Knowledge
C) Intuitive Knowledge  D) Rational Knowledge

32. The philosophy which asserts that reality consists of thoughts and minds rather than material objects and forces is
A) Pragmatism  B) Idealism
C) Realism  D) Naturalism

33. Development of instincts is the aim of education according to
A) Naturalists  B) Idealists
C) Pragmatists  D) Existentialists

34. Rousseau’s major contribution to modern education was
A) Kindergarten  B) Discipline of the learner
C) Use of objects in teaching  D) Freedom of the individual

A*
35. The philosophy that holds utilitarian ideology is
   A) Idealism  
   B) Naturalism  
   C) Pragmatism  
   D) Existentialism

36. The philosophy that contributes more to aims and objectives of education rather than method is
   A) Realism  
   B) Pragmatism  
   C) Naturalism  
   D) Idealism

37. The underlying principle of Mahatma Gandhi’s Basic Education was to
   A) Promote literacy  
   B) Increase knowledge  
   C) Familiarize the environment around  
   D) Relate the work of head, art and mind

38. “Education is not a preparation for life, it is life itself”. This philosophy is the contribution of
   A) Plato  
   B) John Dewey  
   C) Froebel  
   D) Rousseau

39. ‘Vishwa Bharathi’ is an epitome of the educational philosophy of
   A) Swami Vivekananda  
   B) Aurobindo  
   C) Gandhi  
   D) Tagore

40. ‘Learning by doing’ and ‘Reorganization of experiences’ were highlighted by
   A) Montessori method  
   B) Play way method  
   C) Project method  
   D) Kindergarten method

41. ‘Emilie’ is the famous book written by
   A) Rousseau  
   B) Dewey  
   C) Froebel  
   D) Montessori

42. The educational contributions of John Dewey is the practical outcome of the philosophy of
   A) Existentialism  
   B) Pragmatism  
   C) Naturalism  
   D) Realism

43. The process of internalisation of culture so as to become an acceptable person of a society is called
   A) Culture complex  
   B) Cultural diffusion  
   C) Culture assimilation  
   D) Acculturation

A*
44. The most vital force that brings social change is
   A) Voluntary act of individual   B) Ideas and ideologies
   C) Education                   D) Religion

45. Social mobility means
   A) Movement within the social structure
   B) Movement outside the social structure
   C) Movement of a member of society to a new geographic territory
   D) Migration of a social group due to natural hazards

46. A person moving to a higher position in a job is an example of
   A) Horizontal mobility          B) Vertical mobility
   C) Zero mobility                D) Parallel mobility

47. The basic ideal of democratic society is
   A) Powerful leadership
   B) Belief in the opinion of leaders
   C) Respect for the individual
   D) Obedience of the individual

48. The process by which children learn the knowledge, skills and behaviour to become an able member of society is
   A) Social control               B) Social change
   C) Socialization                D) Social mobility

49. The modern concept of psychology is
   A) Science of behaviour         B) Science of consciousness
   C) Science of mind              D) Science of soul

50. The first Psychology laboratory was established by
   A) Ivan Pavlov                  B) William James
   C) William Wundt               D) Sigmund Freud

51. The branch of psychology that studies the processes and progress of an individual from birth to old age is
   A) Para psychology              B) Developmental psychology
   C) Experimental psychology      D) Social psychology
52. Which among the following is not an Applied Psychology?
   A) Educational psychology  
   B) Clinical psychology  
   C) Industrial psychology  
   D) General psychology

53. Any relatively permanent change in behaviour as a result of practice or experience is called
   A) Learning  
   B) Development  
   C) Assimilation  
   D) Adaptation

54. The domain of learning that deals with feeling, motivation and attitude is
   A) Cognitive  
   B) Affective  
   C) Psychomotor  
   D) All of the above

55. The period in learning process where no progress or improvement occurs is called
   A) Stagnation  
   B) Acceleration  
   C) Plateau  
   D) Mastery

56. The theory of classical conditioning was propounded by
   A) Skinner  
   B) Pavlov  
   C) Thorndike  
   D) Kohler

57. The famous ‘Curve of Forgetting’ is the contribution of
   A) Bandura  
   B) Piaget  
   C) Ebbinghaus  
   D) Spencer

58. Meta cognition implies
   A) Awareness of one’s own cognitive process  
   B) Thinking about thinking  
   C) Adjustment to a new cognitive situation  
   D) Modification of one’s own cognitive process

59. The stimulus when presented or removed that increases the chance of response to occur is called
   A) Operant  
   B) Conditioning  
   C) Reinforcement  
   D) Punishment

A*
60. Insightful learning is the contribution of
   A) Gestalt theory       B) Behaviourist theory
   C) Cognitive theory     D) Constructivist theory

61. Which among the following is not a Gestalt Law of Learning?
   A) Law of similarity      B) Law of analogy
   C) Law of proximity       D) Law of continuity

62. According to Piaget, a child develops abstract thinking capabilities at
   A) Pre-operational stage  B) Sensori-motor stage
   C) Concrete operational stage  D) Formal operational stage

63. The Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) was proposed by
   A) Piaget        B) Bruner
   C) Vygotsky     D) Bandura

64. The motivational force that works from within the individual which is directly linked
   with the natural instincts is
   A) Extrinsic motivation  B) Intrinsic motivation
   C) Achievement motivation  D) Impressionistic motivation

65. The ‘head to foot’ trend of motor development is termed as
   A) Bilateral  B) Unilateral
   C) Cephalocaudal  D) Proximo-distal

66. An adolescent revolts against authority because
   A) He thinks that he is mature enough
   B) He craves for recognition and independence
   C) He thinks himself very intelligent
   D) He lives in fantasy

67. Cognitive development implies
   A) Increase in memory power  B) Problem solving ability
   C) Language ability  D) Proper information processing

68. The personality development of human beings can be attributed to
   A) Heredity  B) Environment
   C) Both heredity and environment  D) Either heredity or environment

A*
69. The theory stating that intelligence consists of the general and specific factors was advocated by
   A) Spearman  B) Thurston
   C) Gardner  D) Guilford

70. ‘Structure of Intellect’ was proposed by
   A) Thurston  B) Guilford
   C) Gardner  D) Herbart

71. Who is the author of the book ‘Frames of Mind’?
   A) Gardner  B) Cattell
   C) Hull  D) Spearman

72. Burt and Vernon explained the nature of intelligence in the form of
   A) Three dimensional mathematical theory
   B) Two factors theory
   C) Multiple intelligence theory
   D) Hierarchical theory

73. Measurement of intelligence was first attempted by
   A) Thomson  B) William Stern
   C) Thurston  D) Alfred Binnet

74. The Field Theory of Personality was developed by
   A) Gordon W. Allport  B) Kurt Z. Lewin
   C) Raymond B. Cattell  D) Abraham H. Maslow

75. The concept of extroversion and introversion of personality was given by
   A) Kretchmer  B) Sheldon
   C) Jung  D) Allport

76. When group or individuals are studied over a long span of time, it is referred as
   A) Longitudinal approach  B) Correlation approach
   C) Cross-sectional approach  D) Field survey approach

77. The highest level of Maslow’s need Hierarchy is
   A) Esteem needs  B) Safety needs
   C) Psychological needs  D) Self actualisation needs

A*
78. SSA is related to universalisation of
   A) Pre-schooling          B) Elementary education
   C) Secondary education    D) Tertiary education

79. Which among the following ensures free and compulsory education for all in the age group 6 to 14 years as per Article 21A?
   A) SSA                    B) RMSA
   C) RTE                    D) RUSA

80. The Article of Indian Constitution that safeguards the educational rights of minority group to establish and administer educational institutions is
   A) Article 20             B) Article 30
   C) Article 21             D) Articles 31

81. The approach of teaching that proceeds from general to specific is
   A) Deductive               B) Inductive
   C) Analysis                D) Synthesis

82. Teachers should change the strategies according to the contextual changes in the teaching-learning environment reflects
   A) Principle of planning
   B) Principle of flexibility
   C) Principle of creativity
   D) Principle of effect

83. The technique of ‘micro teaching’ was first adopted by__________
   A) Richard Suchman         B) Hilda Taba
   C) David Ausubel           D) Dwight W. Allen

84. The type of programming in which the learners have no choice to proceed according to their own path is
   A) Linear                B) Extrinsic
   C) Both A) and B)         D) Branched

85. The proponent of branched programming is
   A) B. F. Skinner           B) Benjamine S. Bloom
   C) Jerome S. Bruner        D) Norman A. Crowder

A*
86. The method in which learners discover knowledge by themselves through different means is
   A) Source method    B) Dalton plan
   C) Heuristic method  D) Inducto-deductive method

87. The most powerful barrier of communication in classroom is
   A) Noise in the classroom    B) Confusion in the part of teacher
   C) Lack of teaching aids    D) Outside disturbance in the classroom

88. The credit of developing a teaching machine which could teach as well as test goes to
   A) Robert Majer    B) B. F. Skinner
   C) Sidney L. Pressey    D) Norman A. Crowder

89. Which of the following is a form of research typically conducted by teacher to classroom and institution specific problems ?
   A) Descriptive research    B) Action research
   C) Basic research    D) Predictive research

90. The design and framework of a test is called
   A) Blue print    B) Marking scheme
   C) Scoring key    D) Question-wise analysis

91. Which among the following is a ‘supply type’ test item ?
   A) Multiple choice    B) True-false
   C) Completion type    D) Matching type

92. The test intended to measure the deficiencies in teaching-learning process and plan for remedial teaching is called
   A) Achievement test    B) Diagnostic test
   C) Prognostic test    D) Norm-referenced test

93. Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation are
   A) Measures of Central Tendencies    B) Measures of Variability
   C) Measures of Relative Position    D) Measures of Correlation

A*
94. Which of the following is not a type of reliability?
   A) Inter-rater  B) Test-retest
   C) Split half   D) Construct

95. Which of the following is the objective of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)?
   A) Encouragement of academic excellence among children
   B) Holistic development of children
   C) Promotion of competition among children
   D) Inculcation of rote learning among children

96. RTE Act came into effect in the year
   A) 2010  B) 2009
   C) 2014  D) 2011

97. Which of the following is not a maxim of teaching adopted in laboratory method?
   A) Concrete to abstract
   B) Known to unknown
   C) General to specific
   D) Example to generalisation

98. SITE stands for
   A) System for International Technology and Engineering
   B) Satellite Indian Trade Estate
   C) State Institute of Technology and Engineering
   D) Satellite Instructional Television Experiment

99. Which method of teaching emphasized learning as a whole-hearted purposeful activity carried to completion in its social setting?
   A) Demonstration method  B) Project method
   C) Heuristic method  D) Laboratory method

100. A person exposes himself freely without knowing that his personality is being assessed, this is possible only through
    A) Subjective technique  B) Objective technique
    C) Projective technique  D) Clinical technique
SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK