STATE ELIGIBILITY TEST-2017 PAPER I

EXAM DATE:12-02-2017

1.Which of the following is not a principal question of ontology?

A.What can be said to exist?

B.What is a thing?

C.Into what categories,if any,can we sort existing things?

D.What is the nature of knowledge?

Ans:D

2.Prajna(Sanskrit)or panna(Paji)in Buddhism is

A.Insight or knowledge of the true nature of existence

B.Virtues or directions for meditation in Buddhist traditions

C.Word of desirelessness

D.Right speech,right action and right livelihood

Ans:A

3.’The teacher talks about reality as if it were motionless,static,compartmentalized,and predictable’Who raised this criticism?

A.George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel

B.Jean Piaget

C.Paulo Freire

D.Ivan Illich

Ans:C

4.Curriculum that build on students’cultural understanding or allows them to use their funds of knowledge in the classroom has proven to be more effective because

A.Teacher education gives special training for handling such curriculum

B.Students can relate it to their own lives

C.Assessment of curricular activities will be realistic

D.It paves chances for implementation of ICT in classroom

Ans:B

5.Education acts as an integrative force in society by

A.Imparting high standard knowledge

B.Organizing extra-curricular activities

C.Communicating values that unite different sections of society

D.Imparting various subjects in an integral manner

Ans:C

6.Which of the following is not a contributing factor for the social mobility of a student?

A.Amount of education

B.Educational curriculum

C.Social strata of the student

D.Quality of Institution

Ans:C

7.A teacher uses the strategy of ‘self-help’while providing psychological support to a student.This strategy belongs to

A.Psycho analytic approach

B.Humanistic approach

C.Trait approach

D.Behaviouristic approach

Ans:B

8.The WISC can provide insights in cognitive functioning that are

A.Quantitative and Qualitative in a proportion of 75:25

B.Fully Quantitative

C.Fully Qualitative

D.Quantitative and Qualitative in a proportion of 50:50

Ans:B

9.Piaget developed his theory of learning on the base of certain assumptions about children.Which of the following is not an assumption of Piaget?

A.Children enjoy learning in collaborative settings

B.Children are intrinsically motivated to learn and do not need rewards from adults to motivate learning

C.Children learn many things on their own without the intervention of older children or adults

D.Children construct their own knowledge in response to their experiences

Ans:A

10.Adolescents are often vulnerable to negative peer pressures due to

A.Change of moods rapidly,vacillating between happiness and distress and self confidence and worry

B.Unstable sense of self and try out new personal labels and associate with various peer groups

C.Limited life experience and under-developed decision making skills

D.Mood changes stem from biological sources

Ans:C

11.Which of the following is not correct?

A.values are dynamic

B.Values can be inculcated

C.Values are to be professed

D.Values do not change

Ans:D

12.the first National Policy on Education in India was promulgated in the year

A.1992

B.1986

C.1962

D.1968

Ans:D

13.What was the name of the organization formed in India,in the year 1925,to promote university activities,by sharing information and co-operation in the field of education,culture,sports and allied areas?

A.University Grants Commission

B.Inter-University Board

C.Association of Indian Universities

D.Central Advisory Board of Education

Ans:B

14.The new variant of earlier National Literacy Mission is known as

A.Akshar Bharath

B.India Literacy Project

C.Sakshar Bharath

D.Department of School Education and Literacy

Ans:C

15.Lesson planning should be guided primary by the consideration of

A.Meeting the needs of the average child in the class

B.Creating a happy classroom environment

C.The curriculum goals

D.Providing pupils with Intelectually challenging work

Ans:C