



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 :

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Test Paper Series Code

Test Center Code :

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A

Name of the Candidate :

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Signature of the Candidate : Signature of the Invigilator :

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 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.



Do Not Write Here



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) lieyed 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

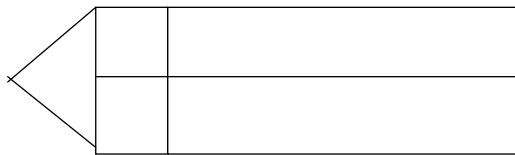
13. Which of the following is not a member of SAARC ?

- 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



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
- $$\frac{1260}{15\frac{7}{7}} = ?$$
- 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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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