

Question Bank

Education II Semester

Paper II Philosophical and Sociological Foundations of Education

UNIT – 1 Introduction to Educational Philosophy

MCQ

1. The literal meaning of philosophy is
 - (a) **Love of Wisdom**
 - (b) Love of Knowledge
 - (c) Love of truth
 - (d) Love of God

2. The word philosophy comes from the word philo-sophia which is
 - (a) Latinword
 - (b) **Greek word**
 - (c) Celtic word
 - (d) Roman Word

3. The nature of philosophy can be explained as
 - (a) Critical
 - (b) Synthetic
 - (c) Comprehensive
 - (d) **All of the above**

4. Education is the dynamic side of

- (a) Psychology
- (b) Sociology
- (c) **Philosophy**
- (d) Literature

5. There is interaction between Philosophy and education, either without the other is

- (a) **Incomplete and unserviceable.**
- (b) Complete and whole
- (c) Functional and efficient
- (d) Purposeful

6. Philosophy asks and answers various questions pertaining to the whole field of

- (a) Physical science
- (b) **Education**
- (c) Environment
- (d) Sociology

7. All Great philosophers of the world have also been

- (a) Great leaders
- (b) Great speaker
- (c) **Great educators**
- (d) Great healer

8. The scope of educational philosophy is directly concerned with the

- (a) Educational evaluation
- (b) Primary education
- (c) Concept of education
- (d) **Problems of education**

9. The scope of philosophy of education is formed by

- (a) The belief of the society
- (b) **The educational values.**
- (c) The political principles
- (d) Values of the people

10. Aims of education are relative to

- (a) Aim of religion
- (b) Aim of teacher
- (c) **Aim of life**
- (d) Aim of government

11. The branch of philosophy which deals with knowledge is called

- a) **Epistemology**
- b) Axiology
- c) Metaphysics
- d) Sociology

12. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Education is an art
- (b) Education is a science
- (c) It is neither an art nor science
- (d) **It is an art and a science**

13. The ultimate human values are the nature of

- (a) **Spiritual**
- (b) Intellectual
- (c) Physical
- (d) None of the above

14. The intimacy between philosophy and religion can be seen in the field of

- (a) Values
- (b) Goals of Life
- (c) Aims of knowledge
- (d) **All of the above**

15. The nature of philosophy can be explained as

- (a) Physical science
- (b) Life science
- (c) **Universal science**
- (d) None of the above

16 . Philosophical thinking is characterized by

- (a) Philosophical result
- (b) Philosophical effect
- (c) Philosophical conclusion
- (d) **All of the above**

17. Which of the following does not pertain to intellectual development aim of education?

- (a) **Spiritual development**
- (b) Cultivation of intelligence
- (c) Training and formation of mind
- (d) Development of cognitive power

18. Knowledge arising out of similar cognition or perception is known as

- (a) Inference
- (b) Testimony
- (c) Perception
- (d) **Comparison**

19. Philosophy of education is a field of

- a) Applied philosophy**
- b) Pure philosophy
- c) Natural philosophy
- d) Social philosophy

20. Which is not the nature of philosophy?

- (a) Science of knowledge
- (b) **Totality of man's creative ideas**
- (c) Planned attempt on search of truth
- (d) Collective ensemble of various viewpoints

21. On what is based the need for teaching philosophy of education

- (a) Individual difference
- (b) Different teaching method
- (c) Diverse education system
- (d) **Different philosophies express different aspects of Education**

22. The aim of education for harmonious development of the child means

- (a) Development of all the qualities of the mind to the maximum possible extent.
- (b) Development of a sound mind in a sound body.
- (c) **Development of physical, mental and moral potentialities of the child.**
- (d) Development of the adjustment capacities of the child

23. What is development of human potentialities in education?

- (a) **Individual aim**
- (b) Social aim
- (c) Individual as well as social aim
- (d) Specific aim.

24. The philosophical methods include

- (a) Induction
- (b) Dialectical
- (c) Deduction`
- (d) **All of the above**

25. The most important trait of philosophy is

- (a) Analysis
- (b) **Criticism**
- (c) Synthesis
- (d) Scrutiny

26. Philosophers are “Those who are lovers of the vision of truth”. This was said by

- (a) Plato
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) **Socrates**
- (d) Emmanuel Kant

27. Which is the first school for the child’s education?

- (a) **Family**
- (b) Society
- (c) Friend

(d) School

28. Philosophy is concerned with

(a) Knowledge

(b) Truth

(c) Values

(d) **All of the above**

29. Philosophy and education are

(a) Different in all aspect

(b) **Like two sides of the same coin**

(c) Deals in different goals

(d) Separate field of knowledge

30. Philosophy enquires into the nature of

(a) Physical Sciences

(b) **Human soul**

(c) Material world

(d) Environment

31. Philosophy is the interpretation of

(a) **Life, its value and meaning**

(b) Subconscious mind

(c) Financial viability

(b) Affairs of state

32. The art of education will never attain complete clearness in itself without

(a) History of human

(b) **Philosophy.**

(c) Literature

(d) Psychology

33. The scope of philosophy of education is formed by the

(a) Social aims

(b) Individual aims

(c) **Educational values.**

(d) Justice and equality

34. Philosophy of education is the criticism of the

(a) General theory of education

(b) Synthesis of educational values

(c) Critical evaluation of educational theories

(d) **All of the above**

35. According to Spencer, only a true philosopher may give practical shape to

(a) **Education.**

(b) Business

(c) Management

(d) Environment

36. Philosophy emphasizes that instructional techniques must recognize

(a) Parents demand

(b) **The capacities of children.**

(c) Available resources

(d) Teachers significance

37. Method of teaching is to fulfill the aims of education and life. This is determined by

(a) Humanities

b) Literature

(d) Social sciences

(d) **Philosophy**

38. Philosophy sets the goal of life and who provides the means for its achievements?

(a) Management

(b) **Education**

(c) Theology

(d) Cosmology

39. Philosophical activity is concerned with

(a) Thinking

(b) Criticizing

(c) Synthesizing

(d) **All of the above**

40. Philosophy is concerned with everything as

- (a) **A universal science.**
- (b) Independent studies
- (c) Separate knowledge
- (d) None of the above

Key Answers for MCQ Unit 1

- 1. (a) Love of Wisdom
- 2. (b) Greek word
- 3. (d) All of the above
- 4. (c) Philosophy
- 5. (a) Incomplete and unserviceable
- 6. (b) Education
- 7. (c) Great educators
- 8. (d) Problems of education
- 9. (b) The educational values
- 10. (c) Aim of life
- 11. (a) Epistemology
- 12. (d) It is art and science
- 13. (a) Spiritual
- 14. (d) All of the above
- 15. (c) Universal science
- 16. (d) All of the above
- 17. (a) Spiritual development
- 18. (d) Comparison
- 19. (a) applied philosophy
- 20. (b) Totality of man's creative ideas
- 21. (d) different philosophies express different aspects of Education
- 22. (c) Development of physical, mental and moral potentialities of the child
- 23. (a) Individual aim
- 24. (d) All of the above
- 25. (b) Criticism
- 26. (c) Socrates
- 27. (a) Family
- 28. (d) All of the above
- 29. (b) Like two side of the same coin
- 30. (b) Human soul
- 31. (a) Life, its value and meaning
- 32. (b) Philosophy.

33. (c) Educational values.

34. (d) All of the above

35. (a) Education

36. (b) The capacities of children

37. (d) Philosophy

38. (b) Education

39. (d) All of the above

40. (a) A universal science.

Unit III – Introduction to Educational Sociology

MCQ

1. Who is considered to be the father of Sociology.

- (a) Emile Durkheim
- (b) Kingsley Davis
- (c) **Auguste Comte**
- (d) George Payne

2. Sociology is the study of

- (a) Human being
- (b) Customs
- (c) Values
- (d) **Society**

3. Sociology is the Science of

- (a) Associations
- (b) **Society**
- (c) Customs
- (d) Co-operations

4. The Word 'Socius' means

- (a) **Associate or Companion**
- (b) Member of Society
- (c) Member of an Association
- (d) None of the above

5. 'Education Sociology is the interaction of the Individual and his Cultural Environment'. This was stated by

- (a) Brown
- (b) Carter
- (c) **Ottaway**
- (d) George Payne

6. Who is regarded as the Father of Educational Sociology.

- (a) **George Payne**
- (b) Brown
- (c) Emily Durkhein
- (d) Ottaway

7. The term 'Sociology' was coined by

- (a) George Payne
- (b) **Auguste Comte**
- (c) Ottaway
- (d) Brown

8. Sociology emerged as an Independent Social Science in the

- (a) 17th Century
- (b) 16th Century
- (c) 18th Century
- (d) **19th Century**

9. Indian Society can be divided into various levels of people. Which of the following is not one of these?

- (a) Upper class
- (b) **Hindus**
- (c) Middle class
- (d) Lower class

10. One important example of a primary group is

- (a) political party
- (b) **family**
- (c) church
- (d) YMA

11. The literacy percentage of Mizoram in the last census (2011) was

- (a) **91.33**
- (b) 95.51
- (c) 99.11

(d) 98.76

12. Application of principles of sociology to education is known as

- (a) **Educational Sociology**
- (b) Sociology of Education
- (c) Social foundation of Education
- (d) Social Science of Education

13. Adopting oneself to the conditions and requirements of the community is called social-

- (a) **adaptation**
- (b) adjustment
- (c) behaviour
- (d) dynamic

14. The term Sociology is coined in the year

- (a) 1798
- (b) 1829
- (c) **1839**
- (d) 1818

15. Educational Sociology deals with which aspect of education

- (a) **Social**
- (b) Political
- (c) Economic
- (d) Psychological

16. Society has been defined as a “web of social relationships” by

- (a) Cooley
- (b) Durkheim
- (c) **Mac Iver**
- (d) Bronson

17. Which aim of education is most useful for the community?

- (a) Cultural
- (b) Technological
- (c) Livelihood
- (d) **Socialization**

18. The individual and society are considered as

- (a) supplementary
- (b) **interdependent**

- (c) complimentary
- (d) contradictory

19. "Education and society are two mutually supporting systems, interconnected, that one cannot thrive in the absence of the other." What is the reason?

- (a) **Education sustains society, preserves culture,ushers in new one and inculcates values**
- (b) Education helps to do away with social divisions and produces leaders for governance
- (c) Education makes people employable
- (d) Education modernizes and makes society civilized

20. Education provided to the child by the schools is

- (a) **formal**
- (b) informal
- (c) traditional
- (d) highly standardized

21. A society is a network of

- (a) social attitudes
- (b) socio-political relationships
- (c) religions-cultural attitudes
- (d) **inter-personal relationships**

22. Educators must have a good understanding of the social forces because

- (a) education is a social process
- (b) educators are social beings
- (c) **education is influenced by social forces**
- (d) education is one of the activities carried on in the social setting amidst social forces

23. Human nature develops in man as a

- (a) member of a religion
- (b) citizen of a state
- (c) member of an organization
- (d) **member of a society**

24. It is implied in the 'social nature' of the education that it

- (a) **ensures desirable socialization of the child**
- (b) ensures the development of child's potentialities
- (c) educates the child for citizenship
- (d) enables the individual to find a job himself

25. High degree of inter-dependence between education and the rest of the society is very much emphasized, not because of

- (a) increasing number of students, requiring increasing financial support
- (b) dramatic changes in the role of the government in educational matters
- (c) **man's social nature**
- (d) social nature of education

26. The study of human society involves the study of

- (a) **man**
- (b) mind
- (c) environment
- (d) heredity

27. All human beings have to interact with other human beings in order to

- (a) **survive**
- (b) gossip
- (c) quarrel
- (d) compete

28. Society preserves our

- (a) civilization
- (b) **culture and transmits it to succeeding generation**
- (c) philosophical ideas
- (d) interrelation

29. The schools help the people to

- (a) **assimilate culture**
- (b) ignore culture
- (c) protest against culture
- (d) enjoy culture

30. Individual and society are considered as

- (a) **interdependent**
- (b) contradicting
- (c) complementary
- (d) supplementary

31. Human nature develop in man as a
- (a) member of a religion
 - (b) citizen of a state
 - (c) member if an organization
 - (d) **member of a society**
32. Man's behaviour in society is determined mainly by two forces, namely
- (a) **formal and informal**
 - (b) natural and unnatural
 - (c) physical and social
 - (d) psychological and philosophical
33. Function of educational structure is
- (a) replacement of population
 - (b) **socialization of new population**
 - (c) maintenance of a sense of purpose
 - (d) system maintenance
34. The most important characteristic of a society is
- (a) inter-communication
 - (b) mutual influence
 - (c) **interpersonal relationship**
 - (d) individual approach
35. The fundamental unit of human society is known as
- (a) social group
 - (b) tribal group
 - (c) individual
 - (d) **family**
36. Characteristics of society is
- (a) mutual awareness
 - (b) specific aims
 - (c) definite geographical area
 - (d) **interrelation**

37. According to Aristotle, the nature of man is
- (a) religious
 - (b) **social**
 - (c) isolate
 - (d) culture
38. Both nature and necessity compel man to live in
- (a) forest
 - (b) **society**
 - (c) church
 - (d) college
39. The educational institution is a
- (a) **community**
 - (b) family
 - (c) social institution
 - (d) organization
40. Educational Sociology tries to search for suitable solution for problems related to education and
- (a) politics
 - (b) economics
 - (c) **society**
 - (d) religion

MCQ Answer Key for Unit 3

1. (c) Auguste Comte
2. (d) Society
3. (b) Society
4. (a) associate or companion
5. (c) Ottaway
6. (a) George Payne
7. (b) Auguste Comte
8. (d) 19th Century

9. (b) Hindus
- 10.(b) family
- 11.(a) 91.33
12. (a) educational sociology
13. (a) adaptation
14. (c) 1839
15. (a) Social
16. (c) Mac Iver
17. (d) Socialization
18. (b) interdependent
19. (a) Education sustains society preserves cultures, ushers in new one and inculcates values
20. (a) formal
21. (d) inter- personal relationships
22. (c) education is influenced by social forces
23. (d) member of society
24. (a) ensures desirable socialization of the child.
25. (c) man's social nature
26. (a) man
27. (a) survive
28. (b) culture and transmits it to succeeding generation
29. (a) assimilate culture
30. (a) interdependent
31. (d) member of society
32. (a) formal and informal
33. (b) socialization of new population

- 34. (c) interpersonal relationship
- 35. (d) family
- 36. (d) interrelations
- 37. (b) social
- 38. (b) society
- 39.(a) community
- 40. (c) society

UNIT IV- Education and Change

MCQ:

1. Characteristic of Secondary Group is
 - (a) Physical proximity
 - (b) Permanency
 - (c) **Largeness in size**
 - (b) Compulsory membership

2. Language, custom, values, traditions are examples of
 - (a) Material Culture
 - (b) **Non-material Culture**
 - (c) Intellectual Culture
 - (d) Industrial Culture

3. Primary groups are also called
 - (a) **Face-to-Face groups**
 - (b) Derivative groups
 - (c) Self-help groups
 - (d) None of the above

4. 'Special interest groups' are also known as
 - (a) Primary groups
 - (b) **Secondary groups**
 - (c) Social groups
 - (d) Cultural groups

5. Social change refers to the change that takes place in a
- (a) individual
 - (b) group
 - (c) family
 - (d) **society**
6. One of the characteristics of a primary group is
- (a) large size
 - (b) temporary membership
 - (c) impersonal relation
 - (d) **physical proximity**
7. Family is an important
- (a) specialized group
 - (b) **primary group**
 - (c) special interest group
 - (d) secondary group
8. In secondary groups, we find
- (a) face-to-face contact
 - (b) intimate relations
 - (c) **secondary relations**
 - (d) physical proximity
9. Buildings, roads, machinery and bridges are examples of
- (a) industrial culture
 - (b) non-cultural culture
 - (c) **material culture**
 - (d) intellectual culture
10. Cultural change is
- (a) restricted to primitive societies
 - (b) restricted to developed societies
 - (c) restricted to developing societies
 - (d) **a universal phenomenon**
11. Social change is change in
- (a) **society**

- (b) community
- (c) individual
- (d) education

12. In today's world, mass media is looked upon as

- (a) an asset
- (b) **an investment**
- (c) a liability
- (d) none of the above

13. Culture is the unique possession of

- (a) all living things
- (b) **man**
- (c) animals
- (d) all of the above

14. Peer group is Important

- (a) specialized group
- (b) **primary group**
- (c) secondary group
- (d) derivative group

15. Culture is

- (a) static
- (b) **dynamic**
- (c) only internal
- (d) only external

16. What is the most effective factor of social change in a democratic country?

- (a) religion
- (b) family
- (c) **education**
- (d) community

17. Who has given the classification of social group as primary and secondary group?

- (a) Durkheim
- (b) Mac Iver
- (c) Gillin
- (d) **Cooley**

18. A primary group can best be defined as a group
- (a) that is characterized by shared interests and interchangeability of roles
 - (b) in which two or more people interact in predictable ways
 - (c) **that is characterized by face-to-face interaction and close emotional ties**
 - (d) in which two or more people work together to achieve a goal
19. Cooley's 'face-to-face' group refers to
- (a) an in group
 - (b) **a primary group**
 - (c) a formal group
 - (d) an out group
20. A group in which one has a 'we feeling' is called a
- (a) nationality group
 - (b) **primary group**
 - (c) inherited group
 - (d) secondary group
21. Which of the following characteristics is essential in a primary group?
- (a) its members must be of the same age
 - (b) it should have large membership
 - (c) **its members must have high rate of interaction with another**
 - (d) its members must be limited to one sex
22. Culture is
- (a) **the characteristics and products of the learned behaviours of a group of people**
 - (b) the sum total of feelings of the people of a group
 - (c) the totality of the interrelationship of the people of a group
 - (d) the totality of mutual understandings of the people of a group
23. Any collection of human beings who are brought into social relationship with another called a/an
- (a) family
 - (b) office
 - (c) institution
 - (d) **group**
24. In secondary groups, members are bound by
- (a) close and intimate ties
 - (b) **formal rules**

- (c) informal rules only
- (d) all of the above

25. An example of primary groups is

- (a) an association of workers
- (b) Red Cross society
- (c) a political party
- (d) **family**

26. One of the chief characteristics of secondary group is

- (a) physical proximity
- (b) permanency
- (c) **temporary membership**
- (d) compulsory membership

27. Which of the following is not a secondary group

- (a) a city
- (b) labour union
- (c) political party
- (d) **students in a classroom**

28. Which of these is a correct statement?

- a) **Modernization is the outcome of social change**
- (b) Social change is the outcome of modernization
- (c) Social change and modernization mean the same thing
- (d) None of the above

29. What type of education is imparted by the family?

- (a) Formal
- (b) **Informal**
- (c) Deliberate
- (d) Regular

30. Which of the following statements is not true about members of a social group?

- (a) They are involved in closed interaction
- (b) **They are a casual collection of people**
- (c) They are aware of shared memberships
- (d) They have direct relations with one another

31. Which of the following characteristics is essential in a primary group?
- (a) Its members must be of the age
 - (b) It should have large membership
 - (c) Its membership usually must be limited to one sex
 - (d) **Its members must have limited self interest**
32. When there is a difference in the pace of progress of material and non-material cultural. This difference is called
- (a) social lag
 - (b) technological lag
 - (c) **cultural lag**
 - (d) material lag
33. The realization of the aspirations of the people of India involves
- (a) economic growth
 - (b) innovations in agriculture
 - (c) industrialization
 - (d) **change in the knowledge, skills interest and values of the people as a whole through education**
34. Changes in society which manifest ideas, values and literature may be called
- (a) **non-material changes**
 - (b) ornamental changes
 - (c) cosmopolitan changes
 - (d) material changes
35. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of 'Culture'?
- (a) Culture is social inheritance
 - (b) Culture is accumulative
 - (c) Culture is in constant flux
 - (d) **Culture is Biological inheritance**
36. Who said 'Education follows Social change'?
- (a) Durkheim
 - (b) Johnson

- (c) **Ottaway**
- (d) Dewey

37. What is the most powerful agent of positive social change?

- (a) Power
- (b) **Education**
- (c) Money
- (d) Calamity

38. Which of the following is not a factor for social change in India?

- (a) Caste
- (b) Regionalism
- (c) Language
- (d) **Census**

39. What is more crucial for bringing about a desired social change in India?

- (a) **development of social resources**
- (b) development of natural resources
- (c) development of human resources
- (d) development of physical resources

40. Culture is _____

- (a) an individual phenomenon
- (b) inherited biologically
- (c) **continuous and cumulative**
- (d) static

MCQ Answer Key for Unit 4

1. (c) largeness in size
2. (b) non material culture
3. (a) face to face groups
4. (b) secondary groups
5. (d) society
6. (d) physical proximity

7. (b) primary group
8. (c) secondary relations
9. (c) material culture
10. (d) a universal phenomenon
11. (a) society
12. (b) an investment
13. (b) man
14. (b) primary group
15. (b) dynamic
16. (c) education
17. (d) Cooley
18. (c) that is characterized by face-to-face interaction and close emotional ties
19. (b) a primary group
20. (b) primary group
21. (c) its members must have high rate of interaction with one another.
22. (a) the characteristics and products of the learned behaviour of a group of people.
23. (d) group
24. (b) formal rules
25. (d) family
26. (c) temporary membership
27. (d) students in a classroom
28. (a) modernization is the outcome of social change
29. (b) informal
30. (b) they are a casual collection of people
31. (d) its members must have limited self-interest

32. (c) cultural lag

33. (d) change in the knowledge, skills, interest and values of the people as a whole through education

34. (a) non-material changes

35. (d) culture is biological inheritance

36. (c) Ottaway

37. (b) education

38. (d) Census

39. (a) development of social resources

40. (c) continuous and cumulative