



FORMAN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
(A CHARTERED UNIVERSITY)

(1st Year Education, Session 2019-20)

Short Questions:

Chapter1. Introduction to Education

What is the literal meaning of education?

According to the literal concept of education the word 'education' refers to know, recognize and to possess information. In this regard, education means learning and teaching.

How the word 'education' derived.

The word education has been derived from the two Latin words 'educere and educare' that mean to bring out and 'to promote' respectively.

How did Socrates define 'education'?

Socrates said, "Education is search for truth, beauty and good".

How did Plato define 'education'?

Plato said, "Education is such a process of organization of society that is based on the development of abilities of the individuals".

How did Aristotle define 'education'?

Aristotle said, "Education is a process of physical and moral development of men aiming at individual and collective well-being".

How did John Dewey define 'education'?

John Dewey said, "Education is the reconstruction and reorganization of experience that adds to the meaning, of experience and directs the way to the subsequent experiences.

State the significance of education with reference to two Holy verses of Quran.

Allah Said in the Holy Quran:

- One who is given knowledge and insight is blessed with great good.
- Say: "Are those equal, those who know and those who do not know".

Name four elements of educative process.

The important of elements of education are the following:

- Learners
- Curriculum
- Learning
- Teaching

Write down two major components of curriculum.

The two major components of curriculum are listed below:

- The content.
- The co-curricular activities.

Write down three characteristics of a good curriculum.

The important characteristics of a good curriculum are the following:

- Good curriculum is harmonized with the objective of education.
- Good curriculum is accordance with the cognitive abilities of the students.
- Good curriculum is flexible.

What is meant by the concept social adjustment?

Social adjustment refers to an organized process through which an individual enable himself/herself to be acquainted with social needs and requirements so as to lead a successful social life.

Define cognitive change.

The cognitive change refers to the presentation of new ideas and information in human mind. For instance, presentation of Thorndike's law of learning in mind is a cognitive change.

Define effective change.

The effective change refers to occurrence of required positive changes in human character due to education. For instance, hatred of an individual towards smoking is an effective change.

How do you define psychomotor change?

The psychomotor change refers to the ability of practically participating in an activity. This vary change enable an individual to perform a task. It also enables an individual to improve his past experiences. The operation of computer designing, driving a car, and heart surgery are the explicit example of psychomotor change.

Define 'scope of education'.

The scope of education refers to the extent and nature of changes occurred in human personality due to the educative process.

Describe three principles of educational content.

The principles of educational content are following:

- The age of the children.
- The intellectual faculties of the children.
- Psychological needs of the children.

Describe three modes (approaches) of education.

There are three modes of education:

- Formal education
- Non-formal education.
- Informal education.

Briefly define formal education.

Formal education refers to the process of training and educating people that is conducted in the regular educational institutions and comprehensively planned for the acquisition of predetermined goals.

Define non-formal education.

Non-formal education refers to education which takes place outside of the formally organized school.

Define informal education.

Informal education refers to a mode of education that is concerned with environment and society in which an individual is brought up and leads his/her life.

Chapter 2. Objectives of Education

Define 'education system'.

Education system refers to a meaningful and organized unit of those elements which are concerned with the educative process. The unit, as a whole, helps in achieving the aims of education.

Write down four significant elements of education system.

The significant elements of education system are following:

- Aims of education
- Curriculum
- Instructional strategy
- Examination

Write down two characteristics of educative process.

The main characteristics of the educative process are the following:

The process of education continues throughout life. The aim of the educative process is to bring about changes in the individual.

Write three basic questions of philosophy.

Following are the basic questions of philosophy:

- What is the purpose of life?
- What is man?
- What is the ultimate reality?

Define ‘academic objectives of education’.

The academic objectives of education mean the objectives which are concerned with those information and discoveries that change human understanding about society and universe e.g. development of scientific outlook in an individual. In order to achieve this objective, an individual is made conscious of scientific realities.

Write three important social objectives of education.

Following are the important social objective of education:

- To create awareness about social rights and duties.
- To create opportunities for social adjustment.
- To reconstruct the society.

What is meant by general education?

General education refers to those educational programs which are meant for propagation, preservation and transmission of ideas, culture, values and tradition.

What is meant by professional education?

The professional education refers to those educational and training programs which enable the individuals to become skillful so that they can join different profession.

What is meant by literacy?

Literacy refers to the basic abilities of reading, writing and arithmetic of an individual and a literate is a person who can read and write and can do simple arithmetic.

Chapter3. Foundations of Education

Prepare a list of four foundation of education.

Here are the foundations of education:

- Ideological foundation of education
- Sociological foundation of education.
- Psychological foundation of education
- Economic foundation of education

Define ‘philosophical foundation of education’.

The philosophical foundation of education means the formulation of a system of education by which national ideology of life can be observed into the educative process.

Define ‘ideological foundation of education’.

The ideological foundation of education is concern with the life ideology of the individual. Education takes the life ideology of a nation into account for the acquisition of national objective.

Define ‘social foundation of education’.

Society and individual are interdependent and interrelated. No individual can lead a successful life without society. Education aims at social training of the individual in the fashion that enables him a useful citizen.

Define ‘Islamic foundation of education’.

Islamic foundations of education refer to those fundamental thoughts and teachings that are considered during the development of system of education

Define ‘economic foundation of education’.

All individuals engage themselves in economic activities to lead a balance and prosperous life. In this regard, this is the responsibility of education to develop the abilities of the individual in such a way that they may get benefit of the economic opportunities.

Define ‘psychological foundation of education’.

Psychology is the study of human behavior and mind. All the individuals vary interests, likings, and natural tendencies. It seems necessary that the individual differences must be considered during the educative process.

Define ‘co-curricular activities’.

Co-curricular activities refer to those non-instructional activities that have no direct concern with the curricular content. These activities are a major part of the training program for all-round personality development of the students.

Write down four types’ of the gains of education.

Following are the asked gains:

- Academic gains.
- Moral gain.
- Political gains.
- Economic gains.

Prepare a list of sources of knowledge.

Here is the list of sources of knowledge:

- Senses
- Reason
- Intuition
- Revelation.

Define 'intuition'.

Intuition means the ability to know something by using deep feeling rather than considering defects of the world outside. Intuition is such an unconscious human faculty that enables an individual to know the facts of the universe.

Chapter4. Human Development**Define development.**

Development refers to the changes an individual go through from conception to death. The orderly and adaptive changes an individual go through during the source of life.

Differentiate between 'growth and development'.

'Growth' refers to the change in height, width and bone structure of an individual. On the other hand, development refers to a continuous process of changes through which task managing abilities of the individual are polished resulting in experiences and learning. In simple words, development refers to several changes taking place in the individual. Growth is a part of development that is concern only with the physical development.

Write down two salient characteristics of 'growth'.

The salient characteristics of the process of growth are following:
Growth is concerned with increase in height, weight and width of human body.
The changes taking place as result of growth are quantitative.

What do you mean by 'physical development'?

Physical development refers to all those internal and external changes that take place in different body organs. As a result of these changes, the body organs achieve their natural form and thus start doing their instinctive functions that increase in height and weight.

Define 'cognitive development'.

Cognitive development refers to a gradual increase in memory, thinking ability, imagination and other cognitive abilities. These abilities help the individual to get adjusted with the environment that improving of memory.

What is meant by 'social development'?

Social development refers to all those changes that occur due to the different accepted social activities. These activities are in harmony with cultural heritage and social value, that respecting the elders?

Define 'emotional development'.

Emotional development refers to all those healthy and balance changes in the emotion and feelings of the individual that are concern with emotional response, that tolerance, patience, fellow feelings etc.

Name three laws of heredity.

The laws of heredity are following:

- Law of similarity
- Law of dissimilarity
- Law of reoccurrence

Define cognitive differences.

Cognitive differences refer to the difference in the degree of intelligence of various individual. That is why; individuals are grouped as the gifted, the intelligent and the dull etc.

Write the formula of intelligence quotient.

The formula of intelligence quotient is following:

$$\text{Intelligent quotient (IQ)} = \frac{\text{Mental age}}{\text{Chronological age}} \times 100$$

Define ‘social individual differences’.

The social individual differences refer to the students belonging to different social groups, cultures, religious and conditions in the same educational institution.

Chapter5. Learning

Write down four types of learning.

The asked types the following:

- Learning through trial and error
- Learning through imitation
- Learning through insight
- Learning through role playing

Define learning through trial & error.

Learning through trial and error refers to the course of such learning that is characterized by gradual elimination of ineffectual response and the strengthening of those responses that are satisfactory. Thorndike believes this process a central to the acquisition of all complex acts and learning.

Define ‘learning by imitation’.

Learning by imitation refers to the learning process which is characterized by the actual copying of the behaviour of others. If a child follows the accent of his mother, this is what we say imitative learning.

Define learning through insight.

Learning through insight refers to the reorganization and reconstruction of the pattern or the significance of events allowing one to grasp relationships relevant to the solution. It also refers to the process by which problems are solved and situations are comprehended.

Define learning through role playing.

Learning through role playing refers to the learning which becomes the part of behavior by practical experiences and activities.

Write down three laws of learning suggested by Thorndike.

Following are the asked laws:

- Law of readiness
- Law of exercise
- Law of effect

Define Behavioristic theory of learning.

Behavioristic theory of learning refers to associate learning of an individual with observable and measurable changes. The Behavioristic maintain that learning is concern with the delivery of measurable activities.

Write down two characteristics of Behavioristic learning.

Following are the asked characteristics:

- This learning is observable and measurable
- There is a close relationship between stimulus and response in this learning.

Define classical conditioning.

Classical conditioning refers to the conditioning process in which an originally natural stimulus. By repeated pairing with a stimulus that normally elicits a response comes to elicit are similar response.

Define operant conditioning.

Operant conditioning is a type of learning in which behaviour is strengthened if followed by reinforcement or diminished if followed by punishment. Operant conditioning refers to the conditioning in which the probability that an organism will emit a response is increases or decreased by the subsequent of a reinforcer or punisher. Operant conditioning refers to the learning based on the consequences of responding.

Define cognitive theory of learning.

Cognitive learning refers to the higher level learning involving thinking, knowing, understanding, and anticipation. Cognitive learning is a learning model which claims that the behaviour of a person is affected by changes in person's thinking and knowledge. So to say, the behaviour represents the inner situation of the individual.

Define gestalt theory of learning.

Gestalt theory of learning is a basic learning model in which a person analyses the whole situation for the understanding and solution of new problems and then response appropriately.

Define insight theory of learning.

Insight theory of learning refers to the sudden reconstruction of the situation and awareness of all the relevant aspects of the problem for the solution of the problem.

Chapter6. Society and Education**Define community.**

Community refers to a group of people living within a specific geographical boundary who cooperate in all their life activities and who share a sense of belonging.

Why is the existence of society necessary? Give two arguments.

The existence of society is necessary due to the following reasons:

- Man cannot fulfill his needs without an organized society.
- The existence of society is necessary for the survival of man on earth.

Write down five gains of education.

Following are the significant gains of education:

- Transmission of culture.
- Development of personality.
- Social stability
- International peace
- Development of human civilization

Describe two general aims of education.

The general aims of education are following:

- Development of abilities of the individual.
- Professional competence in the individual for economic stability.

Define social adjustment?

Social adjustment is a process of enabling an individual to be acquainted with social values so that he/she may play his/her role in society successfully. Social adjustment refers to the ability which enables an individual to become a balanced member of the society.

Chapter7. Guidance**Define terminological concept of guidance.**

Guidance is a conscious activity through which a course of action is selected for the individual in accordance with his/her faculties so as to secure the personal pleasure and social stability.

Define educational guidance.

Educational guidance is a help which aims at adjusting the children with the requirements of school and curriculum. Educational guidance is concerned with questions, how to development the faculties of the students; what can they be made and what type of programs should be formulated to take advantages of educational opportunities.

Write down five elements of educational guidance.

Here are the asked elements:

- Agreeableness between school and students.
- Teacher-students interaction
- Student health
- Co-curricular activities
- Selection of subjects

Define professional guidance.

Professional guidance refers to the process of help in deciding a profession for an individual keeping in view his/her abilities and aptitude in order to maximize the possibilities of success in the opted profession.

Define psychological guidance.

Psychological guidance is a process in which psychologist discovers the problems concerning with individuals, mind and behavior and thus suggests and appropriate solution so that he/she can secure internal and external agreeableness.

Define social guidance.

Social guidance is a process by which a pleasant harmony between the individual and the society is produce so as to make the individual beneficial for the society.

Define counselling.

Counseling refers to an advice given to a disturbed individual from a professional person. Counseling is a process of giving advice to students on other scholastic development and career patterns. Counseling is a process of aiding an individual to solve his/her adjustment and personal problems through the medium of face to face interview.

Define individual counselling.

Individual counseling refers to a problem solving process in which a counselor provides help after studying the personality of the individual by means of individualistic contact.

Define group counselling.

Group counseling is concerned with the solution of problems and modification in behavior of group of individuals by a counselor.

Define directive counselling.

The directed counseling refers to the counseling strategy in which the counselor follows the directions of his/her counselor to solve the problem.

Define non-directive counselling.

Non-directed counseling is concerned with the counseling process in which the counselor aids his/her counselee in solving his/her problems by him/her self so as to lead a better life.

Chapter8. Curriculum

Describe the literal meaning of curriculum.

The literal meaning of curriculum is a path or run way. In other words, curriculum is a path that leads an individual to the destination.

State the origin of the word ‘curriculum’.

The word ‘curriculum’ has been derived from the Latin word ‘currere’ or ‘courier’, which means ‘to run’.

What is a syllabus?

“Syllabus refers to a list of topics and books that the students study in a particular subject at school.”

Define ‘course’.

Course refers to details to topics described in the syllabus. All the sub-titles of a title are also mentioned in it.

What is a ‘textbook’?

A textbook is a book that is developed keeping in view particular curricular objectives, particular level of education and students processing specific cognitive abilities.

State three aims of curriculum.

Following are the aims of curriculum:

- Accomplishment of the national aspirations
- All-round development of man and society
- Required behavioral changes in individuals

Write down the ‘elements of curriculum’.

The elements of curriculum are following:

- Objectives of curriculum
- Curricular content
- Methodology
- Curriculum evaluation

Define ‘elements of curriculum’.

Elements of curriculum refer to those essential parts of the curricular process that make the instructional activities effective and productive. The mutual interaction of these elements helps in getting the required objectives of the instructional process.

Define ‘curricular evaluation’.

The curricular evaluation refers to the use of research techniques to measure the degree to which identified objectives have been achieved in a program.

Define ‘evaluation’.

Evaluation is such an activity in which an attempt is made to see to what extent the predetermined objectives have been acquired for which the instruction process was carried out.

Define assessment.

Assessment is an activity in which a teacher keeps watch the comprehension, readiness, interest, involvement, and attention of the students’ in the instructional process so as to maintain appropriate instructional environment in the classroom.

Define ‘measurement’.

Measurement refers to the process by which one attempts to measure the quality and quantity of learning and teaching using various assessment techniques that assignments, projects, test, examinations and interviews.

Define ‘test’.

A series of questions or statements designed to determine a level of knowledge, achievement or aptitude for an individual.

Write down three characteristics of a ‘test’.

The asked characteristics are following:

- It is combination of statements or questionnaires
- It measures a particular aspect of a person’s personality
- It can be in written or oral form.

Long Questions

- 1) What are the elements of education? Describe any two.
- 2) Define professional education and give an account of its types.

- 3) Discuss the theories of learning in detail.
- 4) Discuss the role of education in the development of an individual
- 5) Discuss various types of guidance and also explain their relation with education.
- 6) What are the spiritual, cognitive, and moral aims of education?
- 7) Define learning and also discuss its basic methods.
- 8) Discuss the scope of curriculum in detail.
- 9) Describe the significance of education in the light of Islam.
- 10) Elaborate the condition of learning in detail.
- 11) Give account of the various methods of counselling.
- 12) Define “textbook” and also discuss the characteristics of a good textbook.
- 13) Define sources of knowledge and what the types of source of knowledge are.
- 14) Define the concepts “curriculum” “syllabus” and “course”. And also explain the difference among them with examples.
- 15) What are the modes of education explain in detail.
- 16) Discuss the principles which determine the heredity traits.
- 17) Discuss the concept of counselling and its significance.
- 18) Briefly explain the significance of educational evaluation and assessment in detail.
- 19) Discuss the determinants of development in detail
- 20) Discuss the significance of the knowledge of the principles of development for a teacher.
- 21) What are the functions of education?
- 22) Give an account of the laws of learning in detail.
- 23) Define professional education. Give an account its types
- 24) Define “growth”. Also differentiate between growth and development.
- 25) What is the scope of education?
- 26) Briefly discuss the role of school in the society or discuss school as a social centre.