

STE – 1/16
General English

Time : 2 hours

Full Marks : 100

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

*Answer **all** questions.*

1. Write an essay in about **1000** words on any one of the following : 50
- (a) Granting full autonomy to the Universities and Research-oriented Institutions
 - (b) Reforming agriculture sector is the need of the hour
 - (c) Self-Reliance
 - (d) Poverty is a state of the mind
2. Make a precis of the following in about **200** words : 25

The high velocity of change can be traced to many

factors. Population growth, urbanization, the shifting proportions of young and old — all play their part. Yet technological advance is clearly a critical node in the network of causes ; indeed, it may be the node that activates the entire net. One powerful strategy in the battle to prevent mass future shock, therefore, involves the conscious regulation of technological advance.

We cannot and must not turn off the switch of technological progress. Only romantic fools babble about returning to a "state of nature". A state of nature is one in which infants shrivel and die for lack of elementary medical care, in which malnutrition stultifies the brain, in which, as Hobbes reminded us, the typical life is "poor, nasty, brutish, and short". To turn our back on technology would be not only stupid but immoral.

Given that a majority of men still figuratively live in the twelfth century, who are we even to contemplate throwing away the key to economic advance ? Those who prate anti-technological

nonsense in the name of some vague "human values" need to be asked "which humans" ? To deliberately turn back the clock would be to condemn billions to enforced and permanent misery at precisely the moment in history when their liberation is becoming possible. We clearly need not less but more technology.

At the same time, it is undeniably true that we frequently apply new technology stupidly and selfishly, in our haste to milk technology for immediate economic advantage, we have turned our environment into a physical and social tinderbox.

The speed-up of diffusion, the self-reinforcing character of technological advance, by which each forward step facilitates not one but many additional further steps, the intimate link-up between technology and social arrangements — all these create a form of psychological pollution, a seemingly unstoppable acceleration of the pace of life.

The psychic pollution is matched by the industrial vomit that fills our skies and seas. Pesticides and herbicides filter into our foods. Twisted automobile carcasses, aluminium cans, non-returnable glass bottles and synthetic plastics form immense kitchen middens in our midst as more and more of our detritus resists decay. We do not even begin to know what to do with our radio-active wastes — whether to pump them into the earth, shoot them into outer space, or put them into the oceans.

Our technological powers increase, but the side effects and potential hazards also escalate. We risk thermo-pollution of the oceans themselves, overheating them, destroying immeasurable quantities of marine life, perhaps even melting the polar icecaps. On land we concentrate such large masses of population in such small urban-technological islands, that we threaten to use up the air's oxygen faster than it can be replaced, conjuring up the possibility of

new Saharas where the cities are now. Through such disruptions of the natural ecology, we may literally, in the words of biologist Barry Commoner, be "destroying this planet as a suitable place for human habitation".

3. As the Secretary of a voluntary organization, you have provided all aids, financial and technical, to a village in your district for the promotion of cottage industries. Draft a report to the Collector about your achievements asking him for further help in your endeavour. 25

OR

As a conscious and responsible citizen, draft a letter to the Police Commissioner suggesting stringent measures to control the increasing cyber crimes in your district.



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STE – 2/16

General Knowledge

Time : 2 hours

Full Marks : 100

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Answer all questions.

1. Answer any **three** of the following questions :

5×3 = 15

- (a) Discuss the circumstances leading to the birth of Indian National Congress.
- (b) Assess the significance of Quit India Movement.
- (c) What circumstances led to the Partition of Bengal ?
- (d) Examine Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's contribution to the freedom struggle in India.

2. Write notes on any **three** of the following :

5×3 = 15

- (a) Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Das

- (b) Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das
- (c) Utkal Keshari Harekrushna Mahatab
- (d) Shri Biju Patnaik

3. Explain Asoka's Dhamma. 10

OR

Give a brief account of Jagannath Cult.

4. Write short notes on any **five** of the following :

3×5 = 15

- (a) Nazism in Germany
- (b) Non-Aligned Movement
- (c) Pokharan I and II
- (d) Terrorism in India
- (e) Casteism in India
- (f) IT industry in India
- (g) Dalkhai
- (h) Kumar Purnima
- (i) Raghurajpur
- (j) Machhkund Project.

5. Answer any **two** of the following questions :

5×2 = 10

- (a) Discuss the four major physiographic divisions of India.
- (b) Give an account of the South-West monsoon and the North-East Trade winds.
- (c) Examine the problems faced by the ecosystem in Similipal.
- (d) The Mahanadi River System.

6. Answer any **three** of the following questions :

5×3 = 15

- (a) Make a critical assessment of the powers and position of the President of India.
- (b) Examine the theory of separation of powers as seen in the Indian Constitution.
- (c) Explain the statement — "India that is Bharat shall be a Union of States."
- (d) The Federal Structure of India is affected by Article 356. Do you agree ?

7. Answer the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What is Exchange Rate ?
- (b) What is Balance of Payment ?
- (c) What is Fiscal Deficit ? How can it be reduced ?
- (d) What are the major Poverty Alleviation Programmes ?
- (e) What is Financial Inclusion ?

8. Answer the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What is the difference between Palmonary Artery and Pulmonary Vein ?
- (b) What is the difference between convex lens and concave lens ?
- (c) What is Newton's First Law of Motion ?
- (d) What is Acid Rain ?
- (e) What is Buoyancy ?



STE – 3/16

Education

Time : 2 hours

Full Marks : 150

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Answer from both the Sections as directed.

Section – A

Answer any **four** questions.

The answer to each question should be within
approximately **300** words.

Each question carries **25** marks.

1. Highlight the educational thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi. How have his thoughts influenced the educational practices in the country ?
2. Discuss the major characteristics of learning process according to the behaviourism giving appropriate examples. Differentiate between the learning processes as elaborated in the classical and operant conditioning.

3. Explain the concept of personality development. Discuss the main factors which influence personality development of students during school years.
4. As a teacher in a secondary school you have students in your class who face adjustment problems. Give concrete examples to illustrate your role in helping children with adjustment problems.
5. What are the major problems in ensuring quality in the present teacher education system in India ? Discuss the ways to ensure and enhance the quality of teacher education in the light of the recommendations of Justice Verma Committee.
6. What are the characteristics of decentralised planning in education ? Elaborate how decentralized planning is better suitable for addressing issues of inclusion than the centralized planning.

7. What are the guiding principles of the National Curriculum Framework 2005 ? What are its visions in bringing about major shifts in the teacher education programme ?
8. What are the major objectives of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan as a major centrally sponsored educational programme in implementing the provisions of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 ?
9. Write notes on any two of the following (the answer to each should be within 150 words) :
 - (a) Role of NCTE in ensuring quality of Pre-service Teacher Education
 - (b) School Development Planning : Role of Community
 - (c) Management of Continuing Professional Development of teachers
 - (d) Principles of Educational Administration in a Democracy

Section – B

Answer all questions.

Each question / statement has four possible responses given below it, out of which only one is correct or most appropriate. For each correct response 1 mark shall be awarded. No negative marking for wrong answer. (Only write the letter indicating the choice you consider to be correct against the serial number of the question. As for example, if you consider the correct response is provided in B against the Q. No. 10(i), then write 10(i)-B in your answer book.)

NB: Answer the questions serially from Q. No. 10 to 14.

10. (i) "The first principle of education is that nothing can be taught." Who said it ?
- (A) Sri Aurobindo
 - (B) Gurudev Rabindranath
 - (C) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (D) Swami Vivekananda

- (ii) Gandhian Philosophy of Education is :
- (A) Naturalistic in its aims, pragmatic in its setting and idealistic in its methods
 - (B) Naturalistic in its methods, idealistic in its setting and pragmatic in its methods
 - (C) Naturalistic in its setting, idealistic in its aims and pragmatic in its methods
 - (D) Realistic in its methods, idealistic in its setting and pragmatic in its aims
- (iii) Those whose educational philosophy is based on pragmatism, will :
- (A) Reject the scientific method of experimentation
 - (B) Accept that complete objectivity is possible
 - (C) Accept the stimulus response theory of learning
 - (D) Claim that knowledge is tentative, truth is relative
- (iv) Marxist educational philosophy is closer to :
- (A) Idealism

- (B) Realism
 - (C) Naturalism
 - (D) Pragmatism
- (v) The idea that teacher should teach and even use only those words and sentences which can be empirically verified to be true or false is mooted by which of the following philosophy ?
- (A) Logical positivism
 - (B) Logical empiricism
 - (C) Logical analysis
 - (D) Positive relativism
- (vi) Which of the following pairs of the learning theory and its proponent is NOT appropriate ?
- (A) Trial and Error Theory — E. L. Thorndike
 - (B) Social Learning Theory — J. S. Brunner
 - (C) Meaningful Learning Theory — D. Asubel
 - (D) Field Theory of Learning — Kurt Lewin
- (vii) Which of the following is not included in Gagne's hierarchy of learning ?
- (A) Signal Learning

- (B) Rule Learning
- (C) Meaningful Learning
- (D) Principle Learning

(viii) In which of the following schedules of reinforcement, research evidence suggests that acquisition of response is relatively quick ?

- (A) Fixed interval intermittent schedule
- (B) Continuous schedule
- (C) Variable ratio schedule
- (D) Fixed ratio schedule

(ix) Which of the following is an example of extrinsic motivation ?

- (A) Doing a good job because of the sense of satisfaction when you are finished
- (B) Doing a good job because you enjoy your work
- (C) Working hard because of the pride you take in your work
- (D) Doing a good job in order to get a prize

(x) Which of the following statements about punishment is FALSE ?

- (A) Punishment teaches new responses

- (B) Punishment temporarily suppresses a response
 - (C) Punishment may permanently suppress a response
 - (D) Punishment applies an aversive event
11. (i) A student of Class IX aspires to get 'A' grade in his school final examination. Which of the following will best explain his/her motivation ?
- (A) Need for affiliation
 - (B) Need for self-esteem
 - (C) Need for actualization
 - (D) Need for achievement
- (ii) When previously learned material interferes with newly learned material, the result is known as :
- (A) Proactive facilitation
 - (B) Paired-associate inhibition
 - (C) Proactive interference
 - (D) Retroactive interference
- (iii) The part of personality that provides a buffer between the id and the outside world is :
- (A) Super-ego

- (B) Ego
 - (C) Ego-ideal
 - (D) None of these
- (iv) Guilford's structure of intellect model of intelligence is notable because :
- (A) It separate operations from content and product
 - (B) It rejects the idea of gender feature
 - (C) It yields 180 unique intellectual factors
 - (D) All of the above
- (v) The most important criterion of whether an individual should be considered retarded is that individual's :
- (A) Social competence
 - (B) Mental age
 - (C) Intelligence quotient
 - (D) Ability to learn to speak
- (vi) According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, children achieve a sense of conservation and reversibility during _____ stage.
- (A) Sensory-motor

- (B) Pre operational
- (C) Concrete operational
- (D) Formal operational

(vii) According to Stanford Binet formula for intelligence quotient (IQ), the IQ of a ten-year old child with a mental age of nine and half years is :

- (A) 9.5
- (B) 95
- (C) 100
- (D) 105

(viii) A school curriculum built on Howard Gardner's theory of intelligence would provide :

- (A) Neuromuscular training because such skill underlie general intelligence
- (B) Training in logic, rhetoric, philosophy and math to strengthen the general factor in intelligence

- (C) Emphasis on creative, artistic abilities rather than the traditional emphasis on cognitive abilities
 - (D) A diverse curriculum with education in skills not traditionally associated with IQ
- (ix) The best summary statement regarding the role of heredity on human intelligence is that:
- (A) Heredity may impose upper limits on intelligence
 - (B) Heredity may impose lower limits on intelligence
 - (C) Intelligence is almost related to genetic inheritance.
 - (D) The similarity in IQ scores among maternal relatives is greater than that among paternal relatives
- (x) A student, who fails in an examination, makes a complaint that the examiner was unduly strict. She/he is using a defence mechanism of:
- (A) Rationalization
 - (B) Reaction formation

(C) Regression

(D) Sublimation

12. (i) The kind of conflict experienced by a student who simultaneously wants to watch a late night movie on television and get a good night's sleep is best described as :

(A) Approach-Approach

(B) Double approach-avoidance

(C) Approach-avoidance

(D) Avoidance-Approach

(ii) A baby looks under the sofa for a ball that has just rolled underneath it. According to Jean Piaget, the baby's action shows the development of :

(A) Logical thinking

(B) Conservation of mass

(C) Reversibility

(D) Object permanence

(iii) Aptitudes are :

(A) Preferences to perform certain activities

- (B) High level of achievement in an area
endeavour
 - (C) The abilities of individual to learn in
specific endeavour
 - (D) Skills one brings to a given task
- (iv) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic
of perception ?
- (A) Perception is an active process
 - (B) Perception is a highly selective process
 - (C) Perception is so automatic that one is
not aware of it
 - (D) Perception is unaffected by motivation
- (v) A test that is labelled as an achievement test
is most likely used to :
- (A) Predict an individual's ability to succeed
in a particular subject
 - (B) Assess the mental age of a child
 - (C) Investigate an individual's cognitive style
 - (D) Determine the degree of extroversion of
an individual

(vi) If one test is administered simultaneously on several people, it must be a _____ test.

- (A) Reliable
- (B) Individual
- (C) Performance
- (D) Group

(vii) In contrast to information processing views of learning, social constructivist approaches view learning as :

- (A) Associated with accurate representation of the world
- (B) Focused on individual and developmental differences
- (C) Involving the individual independent of cultural setting
- (D) Occurring within a specific community of practice

(viii) Vygotsky's approach to learning is an example of what type of constructivism ?

- (A) Social

- (B) Endogenous
 - (C) Radical
 - (D) Procedural
- (ix) Attributing ones own thoughts, feelings or motives to another is called _____.
- (A) Regression
 - (B) Projection
 - (C) Identification
 - (D) Replication
- (x) Which is a statutory body for controlling quality of teacher education in India ?
- (A) AICTE
 - (B) NCERT
 - (C) NCTE
 - (D) NUEPA

13. (i) Which of the following is NOT an activity for continuing professional development of teachers ?
- (A) Participating in training, workshops and courses

- (B) Developing a reflective approach to their work
 - (C) Sharing and learning with other stakeholders
 - (D) Engaged in extensive coaching of students
- (ii) After whom the National Mission on Teachers and Teaching, 2014-17 has been named ?
- (A) Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore
 - (B) Maharshi Dayananda Saraswati
 - (C) Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (D) Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya
- (iii) Which of the following Commissions and Committees was exclusively meant for improving teacher education system in India ?
- (A) Radhakrishnan Commission
 - (B) Mudaliar Commission
 - (C) Kothari Commission
 - (D) Justice Verma Commission

- (iv) Which of the following institutions of teacher education is NOT under Centrally Sponsored Scheme ?
- (A) State Training Colleges
 - (B) Colleges of Teacher Education
 - (C) Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education
 - (D) District Institutes of Education and Training
- (v) The ultimate purpose of supervision is to help :
- (A) Headmaster in quality school management
 - (B) Teachers in understanding pupils
 - (C) Children learn more effectively
 - (D) Community for effective school development
- (vi) Effective school supervision is indicated by :
- (A) Good relations between teacher and supervisors
 - (B) Helping teachers in their job of teaching

- (C) Helping teachers to become more self-sufficient
 - (D) Close scrutiny of teachers activities
- (vii) A school leader is a democratic administrator when he/she believes in :
- (A) Leading as an authority over others
 - (B) Mutual sharing with teachers and stakeholders
 - (C) Non-interference in others activities in the school
 - (D) Taking unilateral decisions on school management
- (viii) Who is the head of administration of school education in a district in Odisha ?
- (A) District Education Officer
 - (B) District Inspector of Schools
 - (C) District Mass Education Officer
 - (D) Circle Inspector of Schools

(ix) The process of preparing school development plan at the school level by the joint and collaborative efforts of the teachers, community members and parents is an example of :

- (A) Mixed planning
- (B) Centralized planning
- (C) Macro planning
- (D) Micro planning

(x) The degree to which institutional resources contribute to productivity is indicative of the _____ of the institution.

- (A) Effectiveness
- (B) Efficiency
- (C) Output
- (D) Production

14. (i) After the 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India, Article 45 under the Directive

Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution, provides for :

- (A) Rights of minorities to establish educational institutions
 - (B) Free and compulsory education for children in age group of six to fourteen
 - (C) Education for children belonging to socially disadvantaged sections of the country
 - (D) Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years
- (ii) What is the measure of one pupil-year in the context of educational planning ?
- (A) No. of days of school attendance by a pupil in one academic year
 - (B) Resources spent for maintaining one pupil in one year in the school
 - (C) Ratio of total number of attendance during a year and number of pupils
 - (D) Total number of actual teaching days in a year

- (iii) For the purposes of planning, which of the following combinations is considered as educational wastage ?
- (A) Total grant and total expenditure
 - (B) Unutilized resources and poor achievement
 - (C) High dropout and repetition
 - (D) Low performance and high investment
- (iv) For budgeting and financial management, the financial year extends from :
- (A) 1st January to 31st December every calendar year
 - (B) 1st March to 28/29th February of the next calendar year
 - (C) 1st April to 31st March of the next calendar year
 - (D) 1st June to 31st May of the next calendar year
- (v) All Govt. grants for the school management and expenditures made out of those grants are maintained in :
- (A) Cash Book

- (B) Acquittance Roll
 - (C) Stock Register
 - (D) Contingent Register
- (vi) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) are two indicators for enrolment of children in the age group of 6-14 years in the elementary schools. What would be the values of GER and NER indicative of the enrolment of all the targeted children in the schools ?
- (A) GER = 100 and NER = 100
 - (B) GER = 120 and NER = 100
 - (C) GER = 100 and NER = 110
 - (D) GER = 110 and NER = 100
- (vii) Which of the following is NOT a dimension of Universalization of Elementary Education in India ?
- (A) Access to and Enrolment in schools
 - (B) Retention till the completion of elementary stage of schooling

(C) Comparable quality of learning achievement

(D) Uniform standard of quality teaching-learning materials

(viii) As per the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, the responsibility to develop and enforce the standard for training of teachers has been assigned to :

(A) NCERT

(B) SCERT in the respective states

(C) Respective State Governments

(D) Central Government

(ix) After gaining independence, the first National Policy in Education in India was formulated in :

(A) 1948

(B) 1952

(C) 1968

(D) 1986

(x) From the academic session of 2015-16, the 2-year B. Ed. and 2-year M. Ed. Courses have been implemented in all the universities of India as per the insistence of the NCTE. This decision was based on the recommendations of the :

- (A) Kothari Commission
- (B) Chattopadhaya Committee
- (C) Justice Verma Commission
- (D) National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education, 2009

