



EDU101

Quiz for Mid-Term

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Foundations of Education

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Quiz 1

1. Which education theory is reflected in a curriculum with a core background information intended to maintain cultural literacy? **(Essentialism)**
2. According to the philosophy pragmatist the curriculum should be: **(learner-centered)**
3. A pragmatist approach to education would favor which of the following sets of concepts? **(change, experience, problem-solving)**
4. Of the traditional philosophies the one that would advocate the most learner-centered curriculum and instruction would most likely be: **(Pragmatism)**
5. Who is the Muslim scientist who explains the classification and principles of basic science? **(Al farabi)**
6. The idea of teaching the whole child in the “philosophy of program in education” means teaching students to be good _____. **(citizens)**
7. According to perennialism what kind of content should be included in school curriculum? **(Everlasting)**
8. Multiethnic approaches are stressed under _____. **(Humanistic school)**
9. The idea of teaching the whole child in the “philosophy of pragmatism in education” means teaching students to be good **(Citizens)**
10. The behaviour and conduct of the teacher _____ **(is a role model for students)**
11. Which philosophy is concerned with scientific problem solving and experiential learning? **(Pragmatism)**
12. Behavior of a student is the product of _____ **(both A and B)**
13. The concept of pragmatism in educational philosophy says that education should be about **(life and growth)**
14. Which of the following is true about idealists? **(They are satisfied with neither “thorns” nor “roses”)**
15. An important criticism of the Humanistic School of thought is that **(All of the above)**
16. Which among the following does not fit into the scheme of educational goals of the Idealists? **(Skills)**
17. Team work is a key feature of _____ **(Progressivism)**
18. Which branch of philosophy deals with knowledge, its structure, method and validity? **(Epistemology)**
19. The teaching of values and morals helped in **(character building)**
20. Empowering students to make choices about what and how they will learn is embedded in which philosophy? **(Reconstructionism)**
21. Which one of the philosopher is called the father of Realism? **(Aristotle)**

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22. Which of the following thinkers declared the compulsory subjects as obligatory? (Nizam ul Mulk)
23. Which is not the nature of Philosophy? (it is the totality of man's creative ideas)
24. What is the goal of education according to idealism? (realization of moral values)
25. _____ is the regular and systematic shape of life or culture. (Traditions)
26. The humanistic school focuses on _____. (individual potential and self actualization)
27. A school is characterized by: (its structure)
28. Social interaction in which someone adapts dominant cultural traits is called: (assimilation)
29. Education influences this aspect(s) of a student's personality (All of the above)
30. According to John Dewey, children should experience _____ in School to make them better citizens. (Democracy)
31. Viewing the school as an agency of society and as a means for transmitting the cultural heritage is a fundamental position of (Realism)

Quiz 2

1. Modernism is linked to progressive economic administration which is: (capitalism)
2. Readiness for learning is often confused with readiness for: (schooling)
3. Classical conditioning is learning through _____. (Association)
4. Thorndike presented the following Laws of Learning: (All of the above)
5. Who of the following is NOT a behaviorist? (Piaget)
6. Postmodernism is a term applied to _____ (social sciences)
7. Bandura's contributions to learning are based on (both observation and modelling)
8. Theories of learning are classified into _____ major types. (three)
9. Who first identified the form of learning called Classical Conditioning? (Ivan Pavlov)
10. Operant conditioning operates on the principles that behaviors occur more often when they are (reinforced)
11. Which theories focused on needs, feelings, attitudes and self awareness of child? (Humanistic theories)
12. The capacity of long term memory is (Infinite)
13. Level 8 of the Hierarchy of Learning deals with _____ (problem solving)
14. Postmodernist times are characterized by: (risk and diversity)
15. Reacting to a stimulus in an abstract way is called as: (concept)
16. Who is the best known for his experiment with salivating dogs? (Ivan Pavlov)
17. The major theories of learning have been classified into _____ groups. (Three)
18. Intellectual skills are all about _____ (knowing how)

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19. "Feelings and emotions developed from positive and negative experiences." Is the definition of which of these terms? (Attitudes)
20. The first learning outcome deals with (intellectual skills)
21. Operant conditioning theory tells us that a behavior that is not reinforced will be: (extinguished)
22. Knowing what deals with (content)
23. According to postmodernists what goes together? (Knowledge and power)
24. Which of the following best describes the Behavioral perspective of psychology? (The study of how we learn)
25. Information looks at (Knowing what)
26. In the Hierarchy of Learning, behaviors are (arranged in a bottom-up manner)
27. Responding in different ways to different items in asset is known as: (multiple discrimination)
28. Classical conditioning was presented by (Ivan Pavlov)
29. Which of the following is Not an example of operantly learned behavior? (a dog blinking its eyes after a flash of light is presented)
30. According to Modernism what is at the center of existence? (Self)
31. An example of a behaviour that is learned through operant conditioning is (cleaning up your room to get your parent's approval)
32. Knowing how deals with the (Process)
33. Who is said to be the father of modern educational psychology? (Edward Thorndike)
34. B. F skinner was one of the most influential Psychologists of which country? (American)
35. The study of psychology deals with (all of the above)
36. Gagne's Hierarchy of Learning bridges behaviorism with (cognitive psychology)
37. Humanistic theories look at the following: (all of the above)
38. According to Bandura, modeling is used by (all of the above)
39. Phenomenological theories are also known as (Humanism)
40. Under behaviourism, the activation of prior knowledge is: (Irrelevant)
41. The strength of a connection depends on (all of the above)
42. Change in behaviour is due to reinforcement in (operant) conditioning.

**Quiz from Mid-
Term Papers**

1. A reinforcer that adds something rewarding to a situation is a(n) _____ reinforcer. (positive)
2. The concept of absolute reality tells us that reality is _____. (all of the above)

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3. "A framework for thinking about educational issues and a guide for professional practice" best describes which of the following? (A philosophy of education)
4. The content consists of: _____. (knowledge and facts)
5. In Pavlov's experiments, dogs learned to associate the sound of a bell with food. Prior to this conditioning, the bell would have been (neutral stimulus)
6. The school is _____. (all of the above)
7. How many learning outcomes did Robert Gagne describe? (Five)
8. Progressivism believes that education comes from the experience of the (child)
9. When someone uses negative reinforcement to change a behavior, the behavior is likely to: (occur in frequency)
10. which levels of the hierarchy of Learning are purely behavioral in nature? (1 through 5)
11. The Humanistic School believes in _____ (individual potential of students)
12. The educational theory that emphasizes the authority of the teachers and the value of subject-matter curriculum is: (Essentialism)
13. Progressive educators focus their attention primarily on the: (learner / student)
14. An important criticism of the Humanistic School of thought is that (Important societal goals could be overlooked)
15. The capacity of long term memory is: (infinite)
16. Which of the following thinkers declared the compulsory subjects as obligatory? (Nizam ul Mulk)
17. The scientific study of mental functions and behaviors include cognition, perception, behavior and emotions is known as: (Psychology)
18. For a realist, values are _____ (derived from nature/reason (not eternal))
19. Of the following what is the most commonly voices criticism of perennialism? (it is elitist and places too much emphasis on ideas that are unrelated to student's lives)
20. Short term memory is also called _____ memory. (working)
21. According to John Dewey, children should experience in school to make them better citizens. (democracy)
22. Which of the following apply to the Humanistic School? (all of the above)
23. Operant conditioning was presented by _____. (Skinner)
24. The aim of perennialism is to _____. (educate the individual according to his/her own interests)
25. The aim of education of any system are _____. (permanent)
26. The law of effect justifies using: (both rewards and punishments)
27. "Back to Basics" is the slogan of which philosophy? (essentialism)
28. The concept of life of a nation is called _____. (ideology)
29. According to Gagne, all the learning outcomes must be _____. (both A and B)
30. Which of the following is NOT criticized by Realism in education? (Teachers denying the value of school co-curricular activities)

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31. Which of these educational philosophies is based on realism? (perennialism)
32. Gagne's Hierarchy of Learning has how many levels? (eight)
33. Which among the following does not fit into the scheme of educational goals of the Idealists? (Skills)
34. The two researchers most closely associated with Operant Conditioning are: (Skinner and Thorndike)
35. Which of the following should be considered for improving the instructional process? (All of the above)
36. Debate teams that use correct and valid thinking are concerned with _____. (logic)
37. Model of eight types of learning was designed by _____. (Gagne)
38. Foundations of philosophy (Malbadil Falsafah) was written by: (Ibnu Rushd)
39. Ibn-Khuldan wishes to develop _____. (all of the above)
40. Piaget's theory shows how a pre-schooler's thinking is: (not logical / intuitive)
41. Progressivism believes that education comes from the experience of the: (child)
42. Which of the following characteristics is common to pragmatism, naturalism and Existentialism? (emphasis on the individual)
43. Stimuli, responses, and reinforcers are parts of which theories? (Behaviorist)
44. The central point of Islamic education is: (all of the above)
45. Behavior of a student is the product of: (hereditary traits; environmental traits; both A and B; neither A nor B)
46. According to Robert George the hierarchy of learning is an arrangement of 8 behaviors from: (simple to complex)
47. A significant foundation of philosophy is _____. (epistemology)
48. Idealism is a philosophical approach that says _____ are the only true reality. (Ideas)
49. The study of psychology deals with _____. (all of the above)
50. For the Existentialist educator, values are: (freely chosen)
51. Progressive educators stress that all learning should center on _____. (all of the above)
52. World of physical object is ultimate reality is basic concept of this ideology: (Realism)
53. According to Thorndike what played no role in strengthening connections: (rote memorization)
54. Islamic Education formulates human basic ideas in the light of: (revelation)
55. "Islamic education is a process for all under the purposeful guidance of educators who will shape Muslims based on the teachings of Islam" is said by: (Abd Halim Hj. Mat Diah)
56. A high school course design with change in today's society would reflect the philosophy of: (pragmatism)
57. Quran, Hadith and Fiqa have a prime place in the curriculum in which ideology? (Islamic ideology)
58. What is the role of teacher according to believers of realism? (Active and content competent)
59. The Humanistic School believes in _____ (individual potential of students)
60. Responses causing satisfaction will do what for behaviors? (strengthen)

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61. The most important thing to keep in mind for a teacher according to Realism in education is: (The value and significance of what is taught)
62. What is not associated with Pragmatism? (Education for self-realization)
63. According to Bandura, aggressive behaviors can be learned from _____. (all of the above)
64. The realist's aim of education is _____. (total development of personality)
65. Of the traditional philosophies, the one that would advocate the most learner-centered curriculum and instruction would most likely be: (Pragmatism)
66. Permanent change in behavior as a result of experience is called _____. (learning)
67. From the Existentialist perspective, responsibility for choice rests with the (students)
68. Which statement about truth is NOT correct according to the philosophy of Pragmatism? (It is eternal)
69. The founder of behaviorism is _____. (J.B Watson)
70. Which traditional philosophy rejects the idea of absolute, unchanging truth? (Pragmatism)
71. On what depend the values of an educational experience in the eyes of the idealist? (whether or not it preserves acceptable traditions)
72. Attitudes deal with _____. (feelings and emotions)
73. Which educational theory is reflected in a curriculum with a core of background information intended to maintain cultural literacy? (Essentialism)
74. A course examining the moral values and rules of right conduct would deal with: (ethics)
75. Association of an increasing number of habits is: _____. (connectionism)
76. Perennialists maintain that the effect of cultural relativism is: (undermines universal values or shared truths)
77. In hierarchy of learning responding in different ways to different items in a set is known as: (multiple discriminations)
78. An Existentialist educator would encourage students to: (philosophize about the meaning of life's experiences)
79. The realist's aim of education is: (total development of personality)
80. _____ Contributes to the understanding of learning through observation and modeling. (Bandura)
81. Author of Ahya-ul-Uloom (Imam Al-Ghazali)
82. In hierarchy of learning linking two or more stimulus responses connections to form a more complex skills is called as: (motor chain)

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