V/EDN(v)

(2)

2. Explain the concept and types of variables. 3+7=10

Or

What is hypothesis? Explain the importance of hypothesis. Discuss different types of hypothesis. 2+2+6=10

3. Explain simple random sampling and stratified random sampling with suitable example. 5+5=10

Or

Discuss the concept of population and sample. What are the principles of sampling? (2+2)+6=10

Explain questionnaire as a technique of data collection. Discuss the characteristics of a good questionnaire.
 4+6=10

Or

Discuss interview as a tool for data collection. Mention its advantages and disadvantages. 6+(2+2)=10

 Explain the concept of research project. Discuss different types of project. 3+7=10

Or

Discuss the basic structure of a research report. 10

G16—1200**/93a**

V/EDN (v)

2015

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

FIFTH PAPER

(Research Methodology in Education)

Full Marks : 75

Time: 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

 What is the meaning of educational research? Explain different types of educational research. 3+7=10

Or

Discuss the various steps in educational research. 10

(Turn Over)

Subject Code : \mathbf{V} EDN (v)

Booklet No. A

Date Stamp

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DEGREE 5th Semester (Arts / Science / Commerce /) Exam., 2015
Subject Paper

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 DEGREE 5th Semester

 (Arts / Science / Commerce / ______) Exam., 2015

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 Subject

 Paper

 Descriptive Type

 Booklet No. B

Signature of Scrutiniser(s) Signature of Examiner(s) Signature of Invigilator(s)

V/EDN (v)

2015

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

FIFTH PAPER

(Research Methodology in Education)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks: 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **all** questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks* : 10)

Choose the most appropriate answer to the following by putting a Tick (\checkmark) mark against it in the brackets provided : $1 \times 10 = 10$

1. The first step a researcher has to take is

(a) collecting data ()

- (b) identifying a problem ()
- (c) framing hypothesis ()
- (d) formulating objectives ()

/93

(2)

- **2.** A form prepared and distributed to secure responses is
 - (a) interview ()
 - (b) questionnaire ()
 - (c) observation ()
 - (d) psychological test ()
- **3.** The variables which appear, disappear or change as the experimenter introduces, removes, or changes independent variables is known as

4. Sampling results into

- (a) greater accuracy ()
- (b) high precision ()
- (c) reduced cost and item ()
- (d) control of extraneous variables ()

- **5.** When no significant difference exists between the variables, it is
 - (a) null ()
 - (b) declarative ()
 - (c) directional ()
 - (d) question form ()

6. What is population?

- (a) Totality of objects or individuals ()
- (b) Males and females ()
- (c) Only the chosen ones ()
- (d) All of the above ()

7. Basic research is also called

- (a) formulative research ()
- (b) fundamental research ()
- (c) field research ()
- (d) practical research ()

V/EDN (v)**/93**

(3)

(4)

8.	A good questionnaire is					
	(a)	significant, novice, clear topic ()				
	(b)	as short as possible ()				
	(c)	psychologically and biologically arranged ()				
	(d)	easy to tabulate, summarize and interpret ()				
9.	The	second step in conducting a research project is				
	(a)	formulation of objective and hypothesis ()				
	(b)	selection of a problem ()				
	(c)	data collection ()				
	(d)	selection of a sample ()				

- **10.** Which of the following is included in the main body of the report?
 - (a) Bibliography ()
 - (b) List of tables ()
 - (c) Introduction ()
 - (d) List of figures ()

(5)

SECTION-B

(*Marks* : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Need of educational research

(6)

2. Characteristics of a good hypothesis

3. Advantages of sampling

4. Types of psychological tests

(8)

5. Importance of conducting research projects

G16—1200**/93**

\mathbf{V} EDN (vi)

(2)

0.0.1 E	Or
(5th Semester)	(a) Define statistics. Write any two limitations of statistics. 2+2=4
EDUCATION	 (b) Draw a pie-diagram to represent the following data detailing the monthly expenses of an institution :
SIXTH PAPER	Salary of the staff—60%
(Statistics in Education)	Office stationary—25% Electric, water, telephone bills—30%
Full Marks : 75	Miscellaneous—20%
Time: 3 hours	2. (a) Explain the concept of median. What are the uses of median? 2+2=4
(<i>Marks</i> : 50)	(b) Calculate the mean for the following distribution of scores : 6
The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions	Scores f 65–69 1 60.64 3
(a) Explain the two types of statistics. $2+2=4$	55-59 4
 (b) Tabulate the following 35 scores into a frequency distribution using 64–66 as the lowest class interval : 	50-54 7 45-49 9 40-44 11
	35–39 8
12 15 11 01 12 81 08 05 8072 67 80 76 76 70 82 71 62	30–34 4
73 67 82 76 76 70 83 71 63	25–29 2
72 72 61 67 84 69 64 65 66	20–24 1
10 11 01 08 13 10 82 80	N 50

(Turn Over)

G16**/94a**

(Continued)

1. (a)

(b)

	(3)			(4)	
	Or		<i>(b)</i>	Compute the average deviation of the scores given below :	6
(a)	Define the concept and uses of mode	e. 2+2=4		Scores f	
<i>(</i> b)	Calculate the median of the distribu	tion		110–114 4	
(D)	of scores given below :	6		105–109 4	
				100–104 3	
	Scores f			95–99 0	
	120–122 2			90–94 3	
	117-119 2			85–89 3	
	114,116			80–84 1	
	114–116 2			<u>N</u> 18	
	111–113 4			Or	
	108–110 5		<i>(a)</i>	What is guartile deviation? What are the	
	105–107 9		()	uses of quartile deviations? 2+2	2=4
	102–104 6		<i>(b)</i>	Compute the standard deviation of the	
				data given in Question No. 3 (b).	6
	99–101 3				
	96–98 4		4. (a)	Mention the application of normal	
	93–95 2			distribution curve in the field of	4
	90–92 1		<i>(b)</i>	Explain the concept of skewness and	•
	<u>N 40</u>		(~)	kurtosis with suitable diagram.	6
				Or	
3. (a)	What are the measures of variabil Explain any one of them.	lity? 2+2=4	Whatcha	at is normal distribution? Discuss the racteristics of normal distribution curve. 4+6=	=10
G16 /94a	(Tu	rn Over)	G16 /94a	(Continue	ed)

(5)

5. (*a*) What are the uses of correlation?

 (b) Compute the coefficient of correlation between English and Mizo test scores as given by rank difference method and interpret your result : 5+2=7

Students	:	Α	B	C	D	E	F
English	:	80	45	55	56	58	60
Mizo	:	82	86	50	48	60	62
Students	:	G	Η	Ι	J	Κ	
English	:	65	68	70	75	85	
Mizo	:	64	65	70	74	90	

Or

(a) What is zero correlation?

3

3

 (b) Compute the coefficient of correlation from the above scores given in Question No. 5 (b) by using product moment method and interpret your result.

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Subject Code : **V**/EDN (vi)

Booklet No. A

Date Stamp

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DEGREE 5th Semester (Arts / Science / Commerce /) Exam., 2015
Subject Paper

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V/EDN (vi)

2015

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

SIXTH PAPER

(Statistics in Education)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks: 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A (Marks: 10)

Choose the most appropriate answer to the following by putting a Tick (\checkmark) mark against it in the brackets provided : $1 \times 10 = 10$

- **1.** Statistics classifies and tabulates data to present them briefly for
 - (a) prediction ()
 (b) analysis ()
 (c) collection ()
 (d) samples ()

/94

(2)

- **2.** A graphic representation is the geometrical image of a set of data. It is also a
 - (a) mathematical image ()
 - (b) geometrical image ()
 - (c) graphical image ()
 - (d) statistical picture ()
- **3.** When the measures of central tendency having the greatest stability is wanted, we use
 - (a) median ()
 - *(b)* mean ()
 - (c) mode ()
 - (d) percentile ()
- **4.** Median is a point on a scale such that half the scores fall above it and _____ below it.
 - (a)75%()(b)50%()(c)90%()(d)70%()

- **5.** When the data are too scattered to justify the computation of a more precise measure of variability, can be used as
 - (a) quartile deviation ()
 - *(b)* range ()
 - (c) standard deviation ()
 - (d) average deviation ()
- 6. The most stable and reliable measure of variability is
 - (a) range ()
 - (b) average deviation ()
 - (c) standard deviation ()
 - (d) quartile deviation ()
- **7.** The distribution of flatter peak than of normal distribution is known as
 - (a) negative skewness ()
 - (b) positive skewness ()
 - (c) mesokurtic distribution ()
 - (d) platykurtic distribution ()

V/EDN (vi)**/94**

(3)

(4)

- 8. The height of a normal curve is
 - *(a)* 3989 ()
 - *(b)* 3898 ()
 - *(c)* 263 ()
 - (d) 3689 ()
- 9. Product moment method is also known as
 - (a) Karl Pearson ()
 - (b) Charles Spearman ()
 - (c) Skinner ()
 - (d) Guilford ()
- **10.** "Correlation indicates a joint relationship between two variables." The statement was given by
 - (a) Guilford ()
 - (b) Skinner ()
 - (c) Lathrop ()
 - (d) Spearman ()

(5)

SECTION-B

(*Marks* : 15)

Write on the following :

3×5=15

1. Advantages of statistics

(6)

2. Uses of median

3. Concept of quartile deviation

(8)

4. Concept of normal distribution

5. Types of correlation

G16—1200**/94**

V/EDN (vii)

(2)

2015		2.	Discuss various types of scales in educational measurement. Explain each in detail.	10
(5th Semester)			Or	
EDUCATION			What is validity? Describe the types and methods of determining validity.	10
SEVENTH PAPER		3.	What do you mean by teacher-made test and standardized test? 5+5	5=10
(Educational Evaluation)			Or	
Full Marks : 75			Distinguish between essay-type test and objective-type test.	10
<i>Time</i> : 3 hours		4.	Explain the various steps involved in standardizing a test.	10
(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)			Or	
(<i>Marks</i> : 50)			Write an essay on standardization of a test.	10
<i>The figures in the margin indicate full marks</i> <i>for the questions</i>		5.	What is CCE? Discuss in brief the importance of CCE. 5+5	5=10
Discuss the relationship between measure-			Or	
ment and evaluation. Or	10		What is grading? What are its advantages and limitations? 2+8	3=10
Describe in brief the four functions of evaluation in education.	10		***	

G16**/95a**

1. Discuss the

(Turn Over)

G16—1200**/95a**

Subject Code : **V**/EDN (vii)

Booklet No. A

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DEGREE 5th Semester
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Paper

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Roll No
Regn. No
Subject
Paper
Descriptive Type
Booklet No. B

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V/EDN (vii)

2015

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

SEVENTH PAPER

(Educational Evaluation)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks: 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A (*Marks*: 10)

Choose the most appropriate answer to the following by putting a Tick (\checkmark) mark against it in the brackets provided : $1 \times 10 = 10$

- **1.** An act of finding dimensions of any object and the quality found by each act is
 - (a) research ()
 - (b) evaluation ()
 - (c) standardization ()
 - (d) measurement ()

/95

(2)

- **2.** Diagnostic evaluation is done in order to analyse individual's
 - (a) specific weakness ()
 - (b) skills in science ()
 - (c) academic performance ()
 - (d) basic education ()
- **3.** While preparing the test in standardization, the items in the test should be arranged in
 - (a) descending order of difficulty ()
 - (b) split-half order ()
 - (c) parallel form ()
 - (d) ascending order of difficulty ()
- **4.** The weaknesses and difficulties of the student is more difficult to find out in
 - (a) essay-type test ()
 - (b) teacher-made test ()
 - (c) objective-type test ()
 - (d) All of the above ()

(3)

- **5.** The four steps of constructing the objective-type test are
 - (a) counselling, setting, planning, evaluation ()
 - (b) preparing, setting, planning, evaluation ()
 - (c) planning, preparing, tryingout, evaluation ()
 - (d) tryingout, analyse, planning, evaluation ()
- **6.** _____ is highly associated with teacher-made objective-type tests.
 - (a) Fleming ()
 - (b) Murshell ()
 - (c) Taylor ()
 - (d) None of them ()

7. The best method of assessing reliability is

- (a) test retest ()
- (b) parallel form ()
- (c) split half ()
- (d) Kuder Richardson ()

(4)

- **8.** Which of the following terms is used to indicate the raw scores of an examinee in a test?
 - (a) Grades ()
 - (b) Marks ()
 - (c) Letters ()
 - (d) Digits ()
- 9. Question bank is
 - (a) a planned library of question ()
 - (b) a set of questions ()
 - (c) questions for the written examination ()
 - (d) questions for the oral examination ()

10. The concept of CCE includes

(a)	continuous and common evaluation	()
(b)	common and compulsory evaluation	()
(c)	continuing and compulsory evaluation	()
(d)	continuous and comprehensive evaluation	()

(5)

SECTION-B

(*Marks* : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Importance of evaluation in education

(6)

2. Objectivity

(7)

3. Principles of constructing objective-type item

(8)

4. Types of items in a test

5. Need for question bank

G16—1200**/95**

V/EDN (viii) (A)

(2)

2 0 1 5	Discuss the meaning and characteristics of communication. 3+7=10
th Semester)	Or
DUCATION	What are the various factors affecting classroom communication? 10
BHTH (A) PAPER	 Discuss Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives in the cognitive and affective domains. 5+5=10
tional Technology)	Or
full Marks : 75	What is instructional system designing? Discuss its components. 3+7=10
Time : 3 hours 4 B-DESCRIPTIVE)	• Explain the meaning and principles of programmed learning. 3+7=10
(Marks : 50)	<i>Or</i> What is branching programming? Discuss. 10
ne margin indicate full marks r the questions 5	• What is distance education? What are its objectives? 3+7=10
ional technology? Explain its 3+7=10 Or software and hardware	Or What is a computer-assisted instruction? Discuss its limitations for the instructional process. 3+7=10
aucational technology. 5+5=10	$\star \star \star$

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The figures in th for

1. What is educati scope.

Explain the approaches to eq

G16**/96a**

(Turn Over)

G16—650**/96a**

Subject	Code	:	V/	EDN	(viii)	(A)
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V/EDN (viii) (A)

2015

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

EIGHTH (A) PAPER

(Educational Technology)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks: 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A (*Marks*: 10)

Choose the most appropriate answer to the following by putting a Tick (\checkmark) mark against it in the brackets provided : $1 \times 10 = 10$

- 1. Educational technology is
 - (a) a synonym to programmed learning ()
 - (b) the use of audio-visual aids in education ()
 - (c) the use of electronic media in education ()
 - (d) the application of scientific principles to education ()

/96

(2)

- 2. Educational technology involves
 - (a) input ()
 - (b) output ()
 - (c) process ()
 - (d) All of the above ()

3. Communication has two dimensions

- (a) oral and written ()
- (b) content and words ()
- (c) positive and negative feedbacks ()
- (d) the sender of the message and the receiver ()
- **4.** Which of the following initiates the process of communication?
 - (a) Sender ()
 - (b) Decoder ()
 - *(c)* Medium ()
 - (d) Content ()

- (3)
- 5. Taxonomy means
 - (a) classification ()
 - (b) justification ()
 - (c) clarification ()
 - (d) division ()
- **6.** The cognitive, affective and psychomotor objectives can be achieved by the used of
 - (a) teaching technology ()
 - (b) behavioural technology ()
 - (c) relative technology ()
 - (d) instructional technology ()
- 7. In programmed learning, the learner progresses
 - (a) at the teacher's place ()
 - (b) along with other learners ()
 - (c) at a very slow pace ()
 - (d) at his own place ()

(4)

8.	Mat	hematics	programm	ning	has	s been	propagated	by
	(a)	N. A. Cro	owder	()			
	(b)	Thomas I	F. Gilbert		()		
	(c)	B. F. Skin	nner	()			
	(d)	Benjamir	n Bloom		()		

- **9.** The personalised system of instruction (PSI) was first introduced by
 - (a) Fred. S. Keller ()
 - (b) Ned. S. Flander ()
 - (c) Benjamin Bloom ()
 - (d) None of them ()
- **10.** Distance education
 - (a) is psychologically ineffective ()
 - (b) is more expensive in comparison with the formal system of education ()
 - (c) helps in bringing equalisation of educational opportunities ()
 - (d) makes use of classroom teaching ()

(5)

SECTION-B

(*Marks* : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Types of educational technology

2. Verbal communication

V/EDN (viii) (A)**/96**

(6)

3. Instructional system design

(8)

4. Skipping method of programmed learning

(9)

5. Personalised system of instruction

G16—650**/96**

V/EDN (viii) (B)

(2)

2015

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

EIGHTH (B) PAPER

(Educational Guidance and Counselling)

Full Marks: 75

Time: 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks: 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

 What do you understand by guidance? Explain the principles of guidance. 3+7=10

Or

Discuss the psychological bases of guidance. 10

2. Write the meaning and importance of personal guidance. 4+6=10

Or

What is educational guidance? Explain the purpose and functions of educational guidance. 3+7=10

3. What is job satisfaction? Explain the factors affecting job satisfaction. 3+7=10

Or

Define the concept of occupational information services. Explain the needs of occupational information services. 3+7=10

What do you mean by personality tests?
 State its importance and limitations in guidance. 3+4+3=10

Or

What is cumulative record card? Write the uses of cumulative record card as a technique for collecting data in guidance and counselling. 4+6=10

5. What do you mean by counselling? Discuss in brief the different techniques of counselling. 4+6=10

Or

Discuss the role of a counsellor in secondary schools. 10

V/EDN (viii) (B)

G16**/97a**

(Turn Over)

G16—700**/97a**

Subject C	Code	: \	7/	EDN	(viii)	(B)
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V/EDN (viii) (B)

2015

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

EIGHTH (B) PAPER

(Educational Guidance and Counselling)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks: 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A (Marks: 10)

Choose the most appropriate answer to the following by putting a Tick (\checkmark) mark against it in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

- 1. Guidance is meant for
 - (a) slow learners ()
 - (b) mentally retarded ()
 - (c) all individuals ()
 - (d) gifted children ()

/97

- (2)
- **2.** From psychological point of view guidance and counselling are needed because
 - (a) all individuals can succeed in all situations or activities ()
 - (b) no individuals can succeed in all situations or activities ()
 - (c) it helps some individuals to live a balanced life ()
 - (d) all individuals are fit for doing jobs with equal efficiency ()
- **3.** The main objective of vocational guidance is to guide the student in
 - (a) selection of vocation ()
 (b) selection of subjects ()
 (c) Both of the above ()
 (d) None of the above ()
- **4.** Personal guidance is the assistance given to any individual to solve his
 - (a) educational problems ()
 - (b) emotional problems ()
 - (c) vocational problems ()
 - (d) health problems ()

- (3)
- **5.** Job analysis is needed for _____ selection of vocation.
 - (a) wise and effective ()
 - (b) quantitative ()
 - (c) qualitative ()
 - (d) free ()

6. The purpose of occupational information is to

- (a) guide in the selection of subjects ()
- (b) provide information about occupation ()
- (c) conduct job analysis ()
- (d) organize free clinic ()
- **7.** A cumulative record card contains the history of the students from the day he/she enters
 - (a) primary school ()
 - (b) middle school ()
 - (c) high school ()
 - (d) higher secondary school ()

(4)

8.	. Case study technique is used in					
	(a)	personal guidance ()				
	(b)	social guidance ()				
	(c)	vocational guidance ()				
	(d)	educational guidance ()				
9.	Dire	ective technique of counselling is also known as				
	(a)	counsellor-centred counselling ()				
	(b)	client-centred counselling ()				
	(c)	counsellor and client cooperative counselling ()				
	(d)	educational counselling ()				
10.	Cou opin	unselling is a, mutual interchange of nions, deliberating together.				
	(a)	research ()				
	(b)	social relationship ()				
	(c)	training ()				
	(d)	consultation ()				

(5)

SECTION-B

(*Marks* : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Philosophical bases of guidance

(6)

2. Meaning of vocational guidance

3. Methods of job analysis

(8)

4. Uses of aptitude tests in guidance and counselling

5. Importance of counselling

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