SRIMAAN

PG-TRB

PSYCHOLOGY

UNIT I, II, III

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CONTACT: 8072230063
➢ Father of psychology – William Wunt
➢ Father of modern psychology – Sigment Frued
➢ Father of education psychology - Pestalozzi
➢ Systems for pre – primary Education ARE – Nursery, Kindergarten, Montessori & Anganwadi
➢ ‘Mini’ in Tagore’s CabuliWallah is a child full of questions about things – Intellectual Health
➢ The Child looks for love and belongingness and says it is ‘My School’ ‘My Teacher’ and trying to learn ‘good’ as different from the ‘bad’ is the best example for – Emotional Health
➢ Who is called as the ‘Father of Kindergarten’? – Froebel
➢ Froebel’s full name is – Friedich William August Froebel
➢ Froebel was a – German Educator
➢ Who is the author of the books ‘The Education of Man’, ‘Padogogies of Kintergarten’ and ‘Mother plays & Nursery Songs’? – Froebel
➢ Where did Froebel establish ‘The garden of Children’ or ‘Kinter garden’? – Blankenburg Village in German
➢ ‘Things before words’ is the – Pestalozzian Experience.
➢ Rousseau is associated with – Nature Education.
➢ Who is a great Naturalist? – Rousseau
➢ Rousseau was a French – Philosopher
➢ Who is the author of the books ‘Emile’ and ‘The Social Contract’? – Rousseau
➢ The ‘Sargent Report – 1944’ Recommended – Pre – primary Education
➢ Maria Montessori was a – Italian Lady Doctor
Maria Montessori was born in – 1870
Maria Montessori came to India in – 1940
The Word ‘Casa – de – Bambini’ means that – ‘Children’s Home’ or ‘School for children’
Maria Montessori named her school as – The children’s house /home
Maria Montessori introduced the apparatus for self – learning &self correcting is – Didactic Apparatus.
The author of ‘Discovery of the child’ is – Maria Montessori
‘The gate way of knowledge’ is – Senses of our body
‘No rewards’ and ‘No punishment’ is the system of – Montessori method
3rs are – Reading, Writing & Arithmetic
The teacher who is called as ‘Directress’ in - Montessori school’s system
What’s are the expansion of UPE? = Universalization of Primary Education
Which Article in Ensuring the free and compulsory education for all children up to 14 years
   – Article 44
Which article is ensuring the Universal Compulsory Education for SC/ST children – Article 46
The Muslim’s (Sasic) system is known as – Maktab
Which article, allotted ‘One Lakh Rupees’ for education to the Indian people first? – Charter Act – 1813
When did the vernacular schools get Aid from the government - In 1831
Who introduced ‘English’ education in India first – Lord Macaulay (1835)
The expansion of R.B.E. is – Bombay Board of Education
The ‘Theory of Downward Filtration’ was given by – Lord Macaulay
The ‘Grant – in – Aid; system was brought by – Wood’s Despatch – 1854
Which Despatch recommended that the Vernacular languages can be adopted in the schools
as the medium of instruction - Wood’s Despatch – 1854
The Hunter commission 1882 was established to – Review the state of primary Education
Which commission recommended to run the Local bodies schools – The Hunter Commission 1882
➢ Who allotted Rs. 3.5 Lakhs for the first time for the school’s Infrastructure and spreading of primary Education – Lord curzen (1864)
➢ Who, the first raised the voice for ‘Free compulsory primary Education?’ – Dadabai Naoroji.
➢ Who the first raised his voice for compulsory Free Primary Education for ‘Boys only’? – Gobala Krishna Kokle
➢ When was the resolution passed for ‘Basic Education’ or ‘Wardha Educational system’ and by whom? – In 1937 Gandhiji
➢ What was the percentage of Literacy rate in India in 1747? – 17%
➢ When did the ‘Five Year plan’ start? – In 1951
➢ The expansion of primary Education throughout India was recommended by – The first five year plan (1951)
➢ A child/pupil, who leaves the school before the completion of its school course is called – Wastage
➢ When did the ‘Secondary Educationa Commission’ start? – In 1952
➢ Secondary Education is otherwise known as – Mudaliar commission
➢ Quality Education in concentrated in Secondary Education and help me student for – ‘Satisfying bread and Butter Aim’
➢ When did English become the court language – In 1837
➢ When did the Government start Universitites at first in India – 1857 (Bombay – Madras & Calcutta)
➢ The Indian Educational Commission was started in – 1902
➢ The Calcutta University Commission recommended – The Function of Intermediate Colleges
➢ The Sargent Report 1944 recommended the academic and the Technical Educations in High Schools for – Students later life
➢ The Draft National Educational Policy 1979 recommended the – 10 + 2+ 3 system & Vocational and Academic system in +2
➢ To eradicate untouchabilityGandhiji called those who lowered in the birth class – pe
ople of the Lord (Harijan)
➢ National Education Report was submitted in – 1968
➢ When did National Education policy establish – 1986
➢ What was the important recommendation of national Education policy 1986? – Those who are in below 14 years – should be given free and compulsory primary education (According to Article 45)
➢ New Educational policy was established in – 1986
➢ The three functions of the teacher – placet, docet and movet are given by – Erasmus
➢ SUPW is recommended by – Eswar Roy Patel – 1977
➢ The expansion of SUPW is – Socially Useful and Productive work.
➢ Weaker section in the society are – SC/ST, B.C. and Women.
➢ NFE stands for – Non – Formal Education
➢ NEP stands for – New Education policy 1986
➢ NFE established for imparting education to – Dropouts, children from habitations without, schools, working children and girls
➢ In 1971 the literacy rate of India was – 33.35% (men : 39.5% + women : 18.5%)
➢ The Period of progress in Adult Education was – 1918- 1927
➢ The period of Decline in Adult Education was – 1937 -1942
➢ The Period of Enthusiasm in Adult Education was – 1937- 1942
➢ The period of set back was – 1942 – 1947
➢ Night schools were started for – Adults
➢ Adult Education is otherwise known as – Social Education
➢ ‘Social Education’ is a course of study directed towards the production of consciousness of citizenship among adults said by – Humayun Kabir
➢ International Educational Commission was established in – 1972
➢ ECCE stands for – Early childhood care and Education
➢ ‘Navodaya’ or ‘Pace – setting schools’ are established for – Talented children for Rural Areas
➢ Navodaya schools were started during – Rajiv Gandhiji’s period
➢ AICTE stands for – All India Council for Technical Education
Non – Formal Education is also called as – Incidental Education
IGNOU established in – 1985 (HQ – New Delhi)
CBTE stands for – Competency Based Teacher Education
PBTE stands for – Performance based Teacher Education
AACTE stands for – American Association of colleges of Teahcer Education
Ivan Lllich is associated with – De- Schooling society
‘De- schooling’ means – A World without schools
CIDOC stands for – Center for Inter Cultural Documentaion
Teaching based on Indicidualized instruction at the primary level is known as – The Winnektka plan (1919) by Carleton wash Borne
Quiency system’ is an inductive method for – Arithmetic & Geography thought field trips.
Rudolf sterimer introduced waldof education which deals about 0- Education on religious and spiritual development
CBSE – Central Board of secondary Education
In +2 level Vocational courses are otherwise known as – Terminal courses
Talented young men and women emigrate from India after securing specialized education in professional colleges in known as – The Brain Drain
The Slogan Catch them young is associated with – Population Education
Who coined the term ‘Population Education’? – Noel David Burleson
An education which deals about prevention of sexual diseases and promoting family planning is – Sex Education
National seminar on Population Education; held in – Bombay (1969)
Who framed the curriculum for population education – GopalRao
Why did the Government plan to spread mass education – To Eradicate poverty
PAG stands for – Protein Advisory Group
WHO stands for – World Health Organization
FAO stands for – Food and Agriculture Organization
➢ ‘Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defense of peace must be constructed’ – said – UNESCO
➢ UNESCO stands for – United Nations Education Science and Cultural Organization
➢ ‘Education is a powerful ‘Tool’ of bringing about National Integration’ said – Thirtha
➢ CAPE stands for – Comprehensive Access in Primary Education
➢ CAPE is set up for – Dropouts (by UNICEF)
➢ MPFL stands for – Mass Programme of Functional Literacy
➢ NLM stands for – National Literacy Mission
➢ JSN stands for – Jana ShickshanNilayam
➢ Administration is centered as – ‘POSD CORB’
➢ ‘POSD CORB’ stands for
  P – Planning
  O – Organizing
  S – Staffing
  D – Directing
  Co – Coordinating
  R - Reporting
  B - Budgeting
➢ Where do we find the ‘Montessori School’ in Tamil Nadu? – Chindaripet in Chennai
➢ MLL is consisting of – 738 Competencies (Basic Competencies)
➢ DPEP stands for – District Primary Education Programme
➢ LOE stands for – Life Oriented Education
➢ OBB stands for – Operationa Black Board (1986)
➢ ‘Learning without burden’ said – Yesbal
➢ The term education is derived from the latin word – Educate
➢ ‘Open School’ is started in Tamil Nadu in – 1985 (In Chennai by DTERT)
➢ ILO stands for – International Labour Organization
➢ UNFPA stands for – United Nations Fund for Population Activities
MHRD stands for – Ministry of Human Resource Development
NCERT stands for – National Council for Educational Research and Training
DTERT stands for - Directorate of Teacher Education, Research and Training
NEPA stands for – National Educational planning and Administration
DIET stands for – District Institute of Education and Training
CRC stands for – Cluster Resource Centre
BRC stands for – Block Resource Centre
ICDE stands for – International Council for Distance Education
CSIR stands for – Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
LLE stands for – Life Long Education
DSHE stands for – Department of Secondary and Higher Education
DEE stands for – Directorate of Elementary Education
SLET stands for – State Level Eligibility Test
DDJ stands for – Delinking Degrees for Job
Polyvalent Adult Education 1967 was established in Bombay – To Educate Illiterate Industrial Labours
Nehru Yuva Kendras 1973 was started to give – Non – formal Education
Which program was started to reduce the mortality rate of new born Children? – Integrated Child Development Program 1978 (ICDP 1978)
Where is the rural university situated in Tamil Nadu – Thindukkal (Gandhi Gramam).
Bilingual Education system is exiting in – Tamil Nadu
Expansion of UER is – Integrated Education for Disabled
The tasks of the teacher is breaking – Castesim, Communalism and Narrow mindendness
For what aim the UNO and UNESCO have been established? – To maintain PEACE among the nations by ‘BALANCE OF POWER’
The two women universities are in – Bombay and Kodaikanal
Acceleration (Double promotion) system is suggested for – Gifted children
The three dimension of communication are – Horizontal, Downward & Upward
Which was the capital of Chera Kings? – Vanji( Karur)
➢ The symbol in the Cheras flag was - Arrow
➢ To celebrate their victory, the Cheras used to garland – Palm flowers
➢ Which was the capital of chola kings – Cauveripooppattinam
➢ Who was the famous king among cholas - karikalan
➢ The Symbol in Chola’s flag was – Tiger
➢ To celebrate their Victory, the Cholas were used to wear the garland was – Fig Flowers
➢ Which was the capital of Pandiya Kings? - Madurai
➢ Who was the best king among the Pandiyas? – Neducheizhian
➢ Which book does depict the real life of the people lived during period of Nedunchizhian? – Chilappathigaram
➢ Tamil sangams were flourished in – Pandiya’s Dynasty
➢ The Symbol in Pandiya’s flag was – Fish
➢ To celebrate their victory, the Pandiya’s were used to wear the garland – Neem flowers
➢ Appar, Sundar and Sambandar were calld as – Illars (Vainavam)
➢ The author of the holy book ‘Devaram’ - Thirumurasambandar
➢ The author of the holy book ‘Thiruvasagam’ – Manikkavasakar
➢ Who was the ancient Tamil Poetess? – Kalkkipadiniyar, Avvaiyar and Adhimandhiyar

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