

# Philosophy of Education



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# Philosophy of Education

**Q.1: Education as the re-organization of experience is expounded by \_\_\_\_?**

- A. William James
- B. John Locke
- C. Rousseau
- D. **John Dewey**

**Q.2: Perennialism is an educational philosophy of \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Old values**
- B. Present values
- C. Old and present values
- D. Future values

**Q.3: Move from general statements to specific instances and application refers to \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Pragmatism
- B. Induction
- C. **Deduction**
- D. Application

**Q.4: Philosophy literally means \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Love for knowledge
- B. Love for intellect
- C. **Love for wisdom**
- D. Love for truth

**Q.5: Being science of wisdom, Philosophy aims at \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Search of activity
- B. **Search for reality**
- C. Search for probability
- D. Search for utility

**Q.6: Who say "permanency is more real than change" \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Perennialism**
- B. Essentialism
- C. Progressivism
- D. Reconsturctism

**Q.7: Education Discipline in Pakistan reflects \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Ideology of Pakistan**
- B. Vocational Education only
- C. Professional Education
- D. None of the above

**Q.8: The great method of teaching by Naturalists is \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Discussion
- B. Study Tours
- C. **Role Playing**
- D. Play way

**Q.9: One of the requirement of a discipline \_\_\_\_?**

- A. A body of knowledge
- B. A set of related assumption
- C. Curriculum Theory
- D. **None of the above**

**Q.10: Who says education is life itself not a preparation for life \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Perennialism**
- B. Essentialism
- C. Progressivism
- D. Reconsturctism

**Q.11: Type of knowledge derived from senses is known as \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A. Rational
- B. Revealed
- C. **Logical**
- D. Empirical

**Q.12: Expected life outcomes from Education referred as \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A. Objective of Education
- B. Goals of Education
- C. **Aims of Education**
- D. None of the above

**Q.13: Pragmatism was introduced by:**

- A. Charl's. S. Peres
- B. John Dewey
- C. Charles Darwin
- D. **William James**

**Q.14: Word Philosophy is derived from two Greek words \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A. Alpha & Amphia
- B. Phila & Sophia
- C. Sila & Sophia
- D. **Neo & Latvia**

**Q.15: According to idealism the aim of education is to \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A. Soul
- B. Body
- C. **Mind and soul**
- D. Soul and body

**Q.16: Every system of Education is based upon \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A. Intellectual development
- B. **Ideology of nation**
- C. Social and civil obligation
- D. None of the above

**Q.17: Essentialist philosophy of education is \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A. Society Centred
- B. Need Centred
- C. Content and child centred
- D. **Content and teacher centred**

**Q.18: Education plays vital role in the \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A. Character formation
- B. Promoting Social reforms
- C. Promoting national integration
- D. **All of the above**

**Q.19: To seek truth and reality is the subjects of \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A. Education
- B. **Philosophy**
- C. Morals
- D. Hermeneutics

**Q.20: The essentialists would get their aims of education from \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A. The great books
- B. **Traditions**
- C. Student interest
- D. The religion

**Q.21: Realism concerns with reality of \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A. Things
- B. World
- C. Objects
- D. **Universe**

**Q.22: Pragmatism concern with change as a \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A. Option
- B. Concern
- C. Fragment
- D. **Reality**

**Q.23: Concept of reconstruction was originated by \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Hegal
- B. Karal Marx
- C. Mortimer Adler
- D. **John Dewey**

**Q.24: The word "transcendentalism" means a \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Belief in the doctrine of immanence
- B. Moving from deductive to inductive logic
- C. Doctrine of first principles derived from use of the senses
- D. **Going beyond man's experience for knowledge of truth**

**Q.25: Learning should be directly related to the interest of the child \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Realism
- B. **Progressivism**
- C. Idealism
- D. Perennialism

**Q.26: An eclectic is one who \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Rejects all philosophical positions
- B. Believes in the existence of universals
- C. Denies it id possible to know reality
- D. **Takes beliefs from several philosophies**

**Q.27: Value do not change over time because the truths which they related do not change' those who agree with this statement are probably \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Idealists**
- B. Realists
- C. Existentialist
- D. Pragmatists

**Q.28: An important question of philosophy is \_\_\_\_?**

- A. What is education?
- B. **What is universe?**
- C. What is curriculum?
- D. What is curiosity?

**Q.29: The curriculum will be "child centered" if teacher is \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Realist
- B. Prennialist
- C. **Progressivist**
- D. Essentialist

**Q.30: Philosophy and education are the two sides of a coin according to \_\_\_\_?**

- A. John Dewey
- B. **Ross**
- C. James
- D. Kant

**Q.31: For instruction pragmatist teacher tend to rely heavily on \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Lecture and assignment method
- B. **Problem solving and project method**
- C. Book reading and note book writing
- D. Individual creative activities

**Q.32: Nature itself is real according to \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Realism
- B. **Naturalism**
- C. Idealism
- D. None of the above

**Q.33: Class room environment will be "Teacher Central" if teacher is \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Pragmatist
- B. Naturalist
- C. **Idealist**
- D. Socialist

**Q.34: Lecture method is a choice of \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Idealist teacher**
- B. Realist teacher
- C. Both a & b
- D. None of a & b

**Q.35: For the learning of students Progressivist teacher put more emphasis on \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Abstract ideas
- B. Theoretical education
- C. **Practical education**
- D. None of the above

**Q.36: Authentic knowledge is gained through \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Empirical experience**
- B. Authority
- C. Intuition
- D. All of the above

**Q.37: The primary focus of philosophy is knowledge of \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Self
- B. **Universe**
- C. Change
- D. Reality

**Q.38: The function of educator is to lead the child near res is the educational philosophy of \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Naturalists
- B. Idealists
- C. **Realists**
- D. Pragmatist

**Q.39: Aims of education are used for the process of educat to \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Direct
- B. Motivate
- C. Progress
- D. **All**

**Q.40: Logical and scientific thinking include \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Orderly thinking
- B. Orderly Philosophy
- C. Orderly knowledge
- D. **Value system**

**Q.41: Ethics and aesthetics are components of \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Axiology**
- B. Ontology
- C. Cosmology
- D. Epistemology

**Q.42: The application of philosophy in education may be \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Selection of objectives**
- B. Instruction of the staff
- C. Promotion of the staff
- D. Incentive to the staff

**Q.43: According to Naturalism, the aim of education is \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Self Realization
- B. **Self Expression**
- C. Moral Sense
- D. Universal Education

**Q.44: Nature of scientific knowledge rest on \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Empiricism
- B. Experimentation
- C. Repetition
- D. **All of above**

**Q.45: Epistemology in philosophy deals with \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Knowledge**
- B. Values
- C. Reality
- D. None

**Q.46: The term pragmatism derives its origin from \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Greek**
- B. Latin
- C. English
- D. Spanish

**Q.47: Etymological definition of a word shows its derivation from \_\_\_\_?**

- A. English
- B. Arabic
- C. Persian
- D. **Greek/Latin**

**Q.48: Philosophy is a general theory of \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Education**
- B. Psychology
- C. Sociology
- D. Anthropology

**Q.49: Who believe experimental knowledge is real \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Perennialism
- B. Essentialism
- C. **Progressivism**
- D. Reconstructivism

**Q.50: Why says, "Human nature remains the same everywhere hence education should be same for everyone \_\_\_\_?"**

- A. **Perennialism**
- B. Essentialism
- C. Progressivism
- D. Reconstructivism

**Q.51: Normally philosophy may be prescriptive and \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Speculative**
- B. Analytical
- C. Critical
- D. Normative

**Q.52: Essentialists stress upon \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Mental Discipline**
- B. Reduced knowledge
- C. Innovation
- D. Change

**Q.53: Sociological aims of education includes \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Cultural Growth
- B. Skills
- C. Dutifulness
- D. **All**

**Q.54: Civic Aims of education includes \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Civic sense**
- B. Dutifulness
- C. Venture
- D. Skills

**Q.55: Realism was a reaction to the narrowness of \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Idealism**
- B. Religion
- C. Liberals
- D. Religious reformers

**Q.56: A descriptive definition of the term is its \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Explanation**
- B. Reason
- C. Justification
- D. Validation

**Q.57: Education means \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Experience**
- B. Change
- C. Behaviour
- D. Change in Behaviour

**Q.58: The Universe of natural objects is believed as ultimate reality by \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Idealistic
- B. Essentialists
- C. Realists
- D. **Naturalists**

**Q.59: Desirable models of behaviours of a society are called \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Values**
- B. Beliefs
- C. Morals
- D. Culture

**Q.60: The existentialist teacher is most likely to view teaching as \_\_\_\_?**

- A. The application of scientific method in classroom
- B. A personal encounter with a student
- C. An interactive process that results in teacher-students learning
- D. **A performance that evokes student insight or learning**

**Q.61: In stating the purpose of education, pragmatists would probably stress the needs for \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Instruction in the classes
- B. **Experience in democratic social processes**
- C. Instruction in the process of scientific investigation
- D. Individual learning experiences

**Q.62: What cannot be thought cannot be real is according to \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Progressivism
- B. Naturalism
- C. **Idealism**
- D. Existentialism

**Q.63: What is the foundation out of which com objectives of education \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Philosophy**
- B. Curriculum
- C. Assessment
- D. Psychology

**Q.64: The emphasis in the classroom should be on \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Needs of the whole class
- B. **The needs of individual child**
- C. The subject matter
- D. The teaching method

**Q.65: The goal of education should be \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Getting a certificate
- B. Mastery of subject matter
- C. Training to make a living
- D. **Acquiring knowledge, skills, habits**

**Q.66: The objectives of any school subject must \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Teacher derived
- B. General in nature
- C. **Determined by subject matter**
- D. The basis for content and class activities

**Q.67: The primary responsibility for determining the aims of education should be \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Teacher
- B. Administrator
- C. **Society**
- D. Parents

**Q.68: The basic source of educational objectives is \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Professional organization
- B. **Human experiences**
- C. Educational psychology
- D. State legislatures

**Q.69: According to 'John Dewey', education is \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Learning to do by doing**
- B. Preparation for life
- C. Getting to do things
- D. Getting knowledge

**Q.70: Education can be defined best as \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Preparation for life
- B. Acquiring knowledge
- C. Learning
- D. **Growth resulting from experience**

**Q.71: The word 'pragmatism' is derived from the word prag which means \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Action**
- B. Experience
- C. Natural
- D. Ideal

**Q.72: The term pragmatism is also sometimes called as \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Idealism
- B. Realism
- C. **Progressivism**
- D. Humanism

**Q.73: Change in behaviour through experiences is called \_\_\_?**

- A. Development
- B. Growth
- C. **Learning**
- D. Maturity

**Q.74: Jean Paul Sarte, Heidigger, Kierkegaard are associated with \_\_\_?**

- A. Essentialism
- B. Idealism
- C. Pragmatism
- D. **Existentialism**

**Q.75: What is the most important element of non formal education \_\_\_?**

- A. Teacher
- B. Student
- C. **Media**
- D. School

**Q.76: The knowledge that is related to values is \_\_\_?**

- A. Metaphysics
- B. Ontology
- C. **Axiology**
- D. Epistemology

**Q.77: The school should be run on democratic lines' is held by \_\_\_?**

- A. Perennialism
- B. Essentialism
- C. **Progressivism**
- D. Reconstructionism

**Q.78: Which one is not among major exponent of Perennialism \_\_\_?**

- A. Bentock
- B. Adler
- C. Hutchins
- D. **John Dewey**

**Q.79: Study of great books is at the core of \_\_\_?**

- A. **Perennialism**
- B. Essentialism
- C. Progressivism
- D. Reconstructionism

**Q.80: Philosophy of education which makes man responsible for his actions and experiences is called \_\_\_?**

- A. **Existentialism**
- B. Essentialism
- C. Perennialism
- D. Progressivism

**Q.81: Reforms are necessary in all walks of life is focused in \_\_\_?**

- A. Perennialism
- B. Essentialism
- C. Progressivism
- D. **Reconstructionism**

**Q.82: Life is continuous changing process is the base of Education philosophy \_\_\_?**

- A. Perennialism
- B. Essentialism
- C. **Progressivism**
- D. Reconstructionism

**Q.83: Philosophy of education which focuses on useful culture and skills is called \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Perennialism
- B. **Essentialism**
- C. Progressivism
- D. Reconstructionism

**Q.84: Philosophy of education which emphasizes everlasting reality \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Perennialism**
- B. Essentialism
- C. Progressivism
- D. Reconstructionism

**Q.85: Seeking expert opinion is a source of knowledge called \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Rationalises
- B. Intuition
- C. **Authority**
- D. Revelation

**Q.86: In intuition, knowledge is acquired by \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Experiments
- B. Reasoning
- C. **Inter feeling**
- D. Revelation

**Q.87: Knowledge acquired through reasoning as cales \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Rationalism**
- B. Intuition
- C. Authority
- D. Revelation

**Q.88: Most of scientific knowledge is the result of \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Sense perception**
- B. Reason
- C. Intuition
- D. Authority

**Q.89: Pragma means \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Thinking
- B. **Practical**
- C. Both a & b
- D. None of a & b

**Q.90: Idealism rests on the ideas of \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Plato**
- B. Aristotle
- C. Dewey
- D. Rousseau

**Q.91: Realism rests on the ideas of \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Plato
- B. **Aristotle**
- C. Dewey
- D. Rousseau

**Q.92: Pragmatism rests on the ideas of \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Plato
- B. Aristotle
- C. **Dewey**
- D. Rousseau

**Q.93: Naturalism rests on the ideas of \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Plato
- B. Aristotle
- C. Dewey
- D. **Rousseau**

**Q.94: Essentialists get their aim of education from \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Pupil interest
- B. **Traditions**
- C. Beliefs
- D. The great books

**Q.95: Metaphysics deals with the nature of \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Truth
- B. Values
- C. **Reality**
- D. Knowledge

**Q.96: Aristotle's teaching became the Philosophical foundation of \_\_\_\_?**

- A. Naturalism
- B. **Empiricism**
- C. Realism
- D. Reconstructionism

**Q.97: Aristotle disagreed from Plato with respect to belief that \_\_\_\_?**

- A. State should control education
- B. State should not control education
- C. **Ideas are the real**
- D. Ideas are not real

**Q.98: Eclecticism means borrowing belief from \_\_\_\_?**

- A. One Philosophy
- B. **Different Philosophies**
- C. Two Philosophy
- D. None of the above

**Q.99: Philosophy is theory of-----?**

- A. Psychology
- B. **Education**
- C. Sociology
- D. All

**Q.100: Ontology is also called as \_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Metaphysics**
- B. Axiology
- C. Epistemology
- D. ALL

**Q.101: Ontology in Philosophy deals with---?**

- A. Knowledge
- B. Reality
- C. **Values**
- D. None

**Q.102: Epistemology in Philosophy deals with-----?**

- A. **Knowledge**
- B. Reality
- C. Values
- D. None

**Q.103: Axiology in Philosophy deals with\_\_\_\_?**

- A. Knowledge
- B. Reality
- C. **Values**
- D. None

**Q.104: Analytical Philosophy deals with\_\_\_\_?**

- A. Developing Theory
- B. Right or way
- C. **Assessment**
- D. Evaluation

**Q.105: Prescriptive philosophy deals with\_\_\_\_?**

- A. Developing Theory
- B. **Right or wrong**
- C. Analysis
- D. None

**Q.106: Speculative Philosophy deals with\_\_\_\_?**

- A. **Developing Theory**
- B. Right or wrong
- C. Analysis
- D. Non

**Q.107: Educere means----?**

- A. Guide
- B. **Bring out**
- C. Path
- D. Destination

**Q.108: Education is derived from a Latin word----?**

- A. **Educere**
- B. Educate
- C. Ducer
- D. Doctrine

**Q.109: Dewey liked best the following definition of Education \_\_\_?**

- A. Preparation for life
- B. **Reconstruction of experience**
- C. Product
- D. Acquisition of Knowledge



# Philosophy of Education (Answer Key)

- |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. <b>D</b>   | 2. <b>A</b>   | 3. <b>C</b>   | 4. <b>C</b>   | 5. <b>B</b>   | 6. <b>A</b>   | 7. <b>A</b>   | 8. <b>C</b>   | 9. <b>D</b>   | 10. <b>A</b>  |
| 11. <b>C</b>  | 12. <b>C</b>  | 13. <b>D</b>  | 14. <b>D</b>  | 15. <b>C</b>  | 16. <b>B</b>  | 17. <b>D</b>  | 18. <b>D</b>  | 19. <b>B</b>  | 20. <b>B</b>  |
| 21. <b>D</b>  | 22. <b>D</b>  | 23. <b>D</b>  | 24. <b>D</b>  | 25. <b>B</b>  | 26. <b>D</b>  | 27. <b>A</b>  | 28. <b>B</b>  | 29. <b>C</b>  | 30. <b>B</b>  |
| 31. <b>B</b>  | 32. <b>B</b>  | 33. <b>C</b>  | 34. <b>A</b>  | 35. <b>C</b>  | 36. <b>A</b>  | 37. <b>B</b>  | 38. <b>C</b>  | 39. <b>D</b>  | 40. <b>D</b>  |
| 41. <b>A</b>  | 42. <b>A</b>  | 43. <b>B</b>  | 44. <b>D</b>  | 45. <b>A</b>  | 46. <b>A</b>  | 47. <b>D</b>  | 48. <b>A</b>  | 49. <b>C</b>  | 50. <b>A</b>  |
| 51. <b>A</b>  | 52. <b>A</b>  | 53. <b>D</b>  | 54. <b>A</b>  | 55. <b>A</b>  | 56. <b>A</b>  | 57. <b>A</b>  | 58. <b>D</b>  | 59. <b>A</b>  | 60. <b>D</b>  |
| 61. <b>B</b>  | 62. <b>C</b>  | 63. <b>A</b>  | 64. <b>B</b>  | 65. <b>D</b>  | 66. <b>C</b>  | 67. <b>C</b>  | 68. <b>B</b>  | 69. <b>A</b>  | 70. <b>D</b>  |
| 71. <b>A</b>  | 72. <b>C</b>  | 73. <b>C</b>  | 74. <b>D</b>  | 75. <b>C</b>  | 76. <b>C</b>  | 77. <b>C</b>  | 78. <b>D</b>  | 79. <b>A</b>  | 80. <b>A</b>  |
| 81. <b>D</b>  | 82. <b>C</b>  | 83. <b>B</b>  | 84. <b>A</b>  | 85. <b>C</b>  | 86. <b>C</b>  | 87. <b>A</b>  | 88. <b>A</b>  | 89. <b>B</b>  | 90. <b>A</b>  |
| 91. <b>B</b>  | 92. <b>C</b>  | 93. <b>D</b>  | 94. <b>B</b>  | 95. <b>C</b>  | 96. <b>B</b>  | 97. <b>C</b>  | 98. <b>B</b>  | 99. <b>B</b>  | 100. <b>A</b> |
| 101. <b>C</b> | 102. <b>A</b> | 103. <b>C</b> | 104. <b>C</b> | 105. <b>B</b> | 106. <b>A</b> | 107. <b>B</b> | 108. <b>A</b> | 109. <b>B</b> |               |