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EDUCATION

Maximum Marks: 100

Time: 3 Hours

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

(1 mark each)

Choose the correct answer:

- Q.1.(i) The word curriculum is derived from a term 'Currere' which means:
 (a) Run (b) The course (c) Goal (d) Runway

Ans. (a) Run

- (ii) Curriculum should awaken the feelings of:
 (a) Social Awareness (b) Moral values
 (c) National Consciousness (d) All of these

Ans. (D) All of these

- (iii) Co-curricular activities sublimate the instinct of:
 (a) Curiosity (b) Construction (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)

- (iv) In olden days co-curricular activities were regarded as:
 (a) Social (b) Moral (c) Extra (d) Academic

Ans. (c) Extra

- (v) In census 2011, India's population was approx:
 (a) 1,000 million (b) 900 million (c) 1,210 million (d) None of these

Ans. (c) 1,210 million

Fill in the blanks:

- (vi) Independent population group falls between to age group.

Ans. 15-59

- (vii) Gandhian Scheme of education is popularly named as

Ans. Wardha Scheme of Basic Education

- (viii) Dr. Zakir Hussain has remained Vice-Chancellor of Jamia Millia and Vice-Chancellor of university.

Ans. Aligarh Muslim

- (ix) Who has written the book entitled "Democracy and Education"

Ans. John Dewey

- (x) "Proximate Aims" of education is given by

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi

True/False

- (xi) The formula for calculating S.D. is $d = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_i - u)^2}{N}}$

Ans. False

- (xii) The word 'Statistics' is derived from the Latin word 'Status'.

Ans. True

- (xiii) Learning is not the modification behaviour.

Ans. False

- (xiv) Law of use and disuse comes under the Law of Exercise.

Ans. True

- (xv) Environmental cause comes under the causes of mal-adjustment.
 Ans. True

Match the following

A	B
(xvi) The first tooth starts to appear in the body	Adolescence
(xvii) Stage of storm and strife	Mal-adjustment
(xviii) Nail biting and bed wetting	In 6 months
(xix) Sound mind in a sound body	Heredity
(xx) Good physique and chemique	Good mental health
Ans. A	B
(xvi) The first tooth starts to appear in the body	In 6 months
(xvii) Stage of storm and strife	Adolescence
(xviii) Nail biting and bed wetting	Mal-adjustment
(xix) Sound mind in a sound body	Good mental health
(xx) Good physique and chemique	Heredity

- * (i) Traditional type of curriculum is:
 (a) Flexible (b) Bookish (c) Child centred (d) None of these

Ans. (b) Bookish

- (ii) The goals and objectives of curriculum are set up by the:
 (a) School (b) Teacher (c) Child centred (d) None of these

Ans. (a) School

- (iii) Co-curricular activities develop the qualities of:
 (a) Leadership (b) Democratic behaviour
 (c) Social efficiency (d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these

- (iv) Physical activities provide outlet for:
 (a) Co-operation (b) Socialization
 (c) Moral code of conduct (d) Superfluous energy

Ans. (d) Superfluous energy

- (v) Population Education is a/an:
 (a) Educational Policy (b) Educational Programme
 (c) Population Policy (d) Family Planning Programme

Ans. (b) Educational Programme

- * (i) Curriculum helps the students to develop:
 (a) Physically (b) Intellectually (c) Aesthetically (d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these

- (ii) Curriculum should be based on:
 (a) Books and Note-books (b) Grand ideas
 (c) Learning by doing (d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these

- (iii) Games and sports are:
 (a) Physical activities (b) Literary activities
 (c) Learning by doing (d) None of these

Ans. (a) Physical activities

- (iv) Debates and discussions develop in the children:
 (a) Vocabulary (b) Pronunciation (c) Tone (d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these

- (v) Majority of the population in our country falls in the age group of:
 (a) 1 to 15 yrs (b) 15 to 45 yrs (c) 30 to 70 yrs (d) 15 to 60 yrs

Ans. (d) 15 to 60 yrs

- * (i) Which of the following is a characteristic of an ideal curriculum?
 (a) Teacher Centered (b) Activity Centered
 (c) Student Centered (d) Both (b) and (c)

Ans. (d) Both (b) and (c)

- (ii) Principle of relevance to life means that curriculum should be:
 (a) Child Centered (b) Life Centered
 (c) Activity Centered (d) Experience Centered

Ans. (b) Life Centered

- (iii) Co-curricular activities are the integral part of :
 (a) Classroom teaching (b) Physical activities
 (c) Curriculum (d) Culture

Ans. (c) Curriculum

- (iv) Who is considered as the father of scouting?
 (a) Sir William Hunter (b) Sir John Sargent
 (c) Sir Michael Sadler (d) Sir Robert Baden Powell

Ans. (d) Sir Robert Baden Powell

- (v) Which is the odd one?
 (a) Population density (b) Sex ratio
 (c) Enrollment (d) Death rate

Ans. (c) Enrollment

- * (i) Who said that curriculum includes cognitive, affective and connotative activities?
 (a) John Dewey (b) Ross (c) Tagore (d) Cunningham

Ans. (b) Ross

- (ii) The goals and objectives of curriculum are set by:-
 (a) School (b) Society (c) Parents (d) Students

Ans. (b) Society

- (iii) Publishing school magazine in educational institutions is a :
 (a) Physical activity (b) Literary activity (c) Social activity (d) None of these

Ans. (b) Literary activity

- (iv) Tours to the historical cities include :
 (a) Visit to caves (b) Visit to shrines
 (c) Visit to monuments (d) All of these

Ans. (d) All of these

- (v) Population education is a/an :
 (a) Educational programme (b) Educational reconstruction
 (c) Educational policy (d) Population policy

Ans. (a) Educational programme

Fill in the blanks:

- * India is in terms of area in the world.
- Ans. seventh
- * Gandhiji was born on
- Ans. 2nd October 1869
- * Dr. Zakir Hussain did his Ph.D from University, Germany.
- Ans. Frederick William
- * John Dewey was the son of a at Vermont in U.S.A.
- Ans. Shopkeeper
- * Ahimsa implies complete freedom from
- Ans. Violence
- * High fertility means
- Ans. Population explosion
- * "Bread and Butter" aim of education comes under
- Ans. Immediate aims
- * John Dewey was born in the year
- Ans. 1859
- * Dr. Zakir Hussain became the President of India in the year
- Ans. 1967
- * Leo Tolstoy was the pen-friend of
- Ans. Mahatma Gandhi
- * High fertility means
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- * Dr. Zakir Hussain became the President of India in the year
- Ans. 1967
- * Leo Tolstoy was the pen-friend of
- Ans. Mahatma Gandhi
- * The TV is a combination of and
- Ans. education and entertainment
- * was the Vice-President of India during the year 1962-1967.
- Ans. Dr. Zakir Hussain
- * 'Gurudev' was the title given to
- Ans. Rabindranath Tagore
- * John Dewey' famous book on education
- Ans. Democracy and Education
- * According to Gandhi, "a sound mind exists in a sound
- Ans. body
- * district of J & K has the highest population.
- Ans. Jammu
- * Gandhiji was born on
- Ans. 2nd October 1869
- * John Dewey was an philosopher.
- Ans. American
- * M.K. Gandhi started scheme of

Ans. Basic Education

* My Experiments with Truth is an

Ans. autobiography

* An essay on the 'principles of population' was written by

Ans. Thomas Malthus

* 3R's mean

Ans. Reading, writing and Arithmetic

* The Non-cooperation Movement in the freedom struggle of India was led by

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi

* Ahimsa implies complete freedom from

Ans. Violence

* The famous book 'Democracy and Education' was written by

Ans. John Dewey

* By population education we mean of overpopulation.

Ans. awareness

* Dr. Zakir Hussain's father was

Ans. Fida Hussain Khan

* John Dewey was born at

Ans. Vermont

* Gandhiji prescribed as medium of instruction.

Ans. mother tongue

* Formula for finding S.D. by long method is

Ans.
$$S.D. = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{N}}$$

* Rapid growth of population accounts for standard of living in India.

Ans. lower

* Gandhiji founded Ashram in 1935.

Ans. sevagram

* Dr. Zakir Hussain has a deep faith in man and his

Ans. potentialities

* John Dewey believed in the role of in education.

Ans. teacher

* The formula for calculating Range is

Ans. highest value-lowest value

* family is a happy family.

Ans. Small

True / False

* Range is the difference between the highest and lowest scores.

Ans. True

* Ist Quartile is equal to $3/4$

Ans. False

* Learning is the result of experience.

Ans. True

* Learning involving motor and muscular organs is sensory learning.

Ans. False

- * Defective mental makeup is the heredity cause of maladjustment.
Ans. True
- * The difference between Q_3 and Q_1 is not called mean deviation.
Ans. True
- * The formula for calculating Range is H-L.
Ans. True
- * Law of Readiness is also known as law of motivation.
Ans. True
- * Law of recency, a secondary law of learning, is given by Thorndike.
Ans. True
- * Adjustment is multi-dimensional.
Ans. True
- * Statistics does not deal with the individuals.
Ans. False
- * Quartile is equal to $2/4$.
Ans. False
- * The limit of growth is fixed by nutrition and exercise.
Ans. True
- * All humans contain 36 chromosomes.
Ans. False
- * Mental health cannot be achieved without physical health.
Ans. True
- * Range is the difference between the lowest and highest scores.
Ans. False
- * The Q.D. of the score 3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 8, 9, 10 is 2.
Ans. True
- * The child becomes socialized fast.
Ans. True
- * Development is caused by heredity.
Ans. True
- * Mental health can be achieved without physical health.
Ans. False
- * Difference between highest and lowest score in a set of data is called mean deviation.
Ans. False
- * Half the difference between Q_3 and Q_1 is called semi-interquartile range.
Ans. True
- * Change in voice is one of the secondary sex characteristics of adolescents.
Ans. True
- * Infancy is the age of the child from 0-2 years.
Ans. True
- * Physical hygiene takes care of the prevention as well as treatment of mental illness disorder and maladjustment.
Ans. False
- * Gandhiji not married at the age of 13 years.
Ans. True
- * Range does not take into consideration all the items of the series.

• **Match the following:**

A

- (i) Defense mechanism is a device to achieve
- (ii) Teen age is also called as
- (iii) Can be easily measured and noticed
- (iv) The first person who used the term mental hygiene
- (v) Mental health stands for

Ans.

A

- (i) Defense mechanism is a device to achieve
- (ii) Teen age is also called as
- (iii) Can be easily measured and noticed
- (iv) The first person who used the term mental hygiene
- (v) Mental health stands for

B

- Adolescence stage
- Indirect satisfaction
- Clifford Beers
- Growth
- Health of mind

B

- Indirect satisfaction
- Adolescence stage
- Growth
- Clifford Beers
- Health of mind

• **Match the following:**

A

- (i) Maintaining balance between one's needs and the circumstances
- (ii) 0 to 5 years of age comes under
- (iii) Proper funding of various parts of human body is
- (iv) Takes the care of the prevention of mental illness and disorders
- (v) Fear of specific objects situations or activities

Ans.

A

- (i) Maintaining balance between one's needs and the circumstances
- (ii) 0 to 5 years of age comes under
- (iii) Proper funding of various parts of human body is
- (iv) Takes the care of the prevention of mental illness and disorders
- (v) Fear of specific objects situations or activities

B

Infancy stage

Adjustment

Mental Hygiene

Development

Phobia

B

Adjustment

Infancy Stage

Development

Mental Hygiene

Phobia

• **Match the following:**

A

- (i) Symptom of mood disorder
- (ii) Learning is a
- (iii) Thorndike method of learning
- (iv) Escapism
- (v) Father of psychoanalysis

Ans.

A

- (i) Symptom of mood disorder
- (ii) Learning is a
- (iii) Thorndike method of learning
- (iv) Escapism
- (v) Father of psychoanalysis

B

-Sigmund Freud

-Mental diversion

-Feeling of sadness

-Continuous process

-Trial and error

B

-Feeling of sadness

-Continuous process

-Trial and error

-Mental diversion

-Sigmund Freud

• **Match the following:**

A

- (i) Fears of specific objects
- (ii) Learning involving motor organs

B

-Quiet your mind

-Emil Kraepelin

- (iii) We learn by
(iv) Achieving mental health
(v) Founder of psychiatry
- Ans. A**
- (i) Fears of specific objects
(ii) Learning involving motor organs
(iii) We learn by
(iv) Achieving mental health
(v) Founder of psychiatry
- Match the following:**

– Motor learning
– insight and imitation
– Phobias

B

– Phobias
– Motor learning
– insight and imitation
– Quiet your mind
– Emil Kraepelin

- A**
- (i) child learns quickly during
(ii) Intelligence is determined by
(iii) Learning is the effect of
(iv) The method of identifying Maladjustment in children is
(v) Adjustment is
- Ans. A**
- (i) child learns quickly during
(ii) Intelligence is determined by
(iii) Learning is the effect of
(iv) The method of identifying Maladjustment in children is
(v) Adjustment is
- B**
- Training and experience
Multidirectional
Observation
Infancy
Heredity

- * Curriculum helps a student to develop:
(a) Mentally (b) Physically (c) Emotionally (d) All of these
(Choose the correct one)

Ans. (d) All of these

- * Which of the following is the central factor in the curriculum?
(a) The books (b) The child (c) The methods (d) None of these
(Choose the correct one)

Ans. (b) The child

- * should be the central factor in the curriculum. (Fill in the blank)

Ans. The child

- * Career education means giving knowledge about (Fill in the blank)

Ans. vocational training for specific job

- * A teacher training school at Srinagar was established in 1938. (Fill in the blank)

Ans. True

- * In 19172 Bagwan Sahay Committee observed that one of the weakers areas in the state was that of the training of (Fill in the blank)

Ans. Teachers

- * In which year education was made free all the stages in the J&K State:
(a) 1953–54 (b) 1957–58 (c) 11955–56 (d) 1950–51
(Choose the correct one)

Ans. (a) 1953–54

- * Mirwaiz Maulvi Ghulam Rasool Shah is also known as "Sir sayed-e-Kashmir". (True/False)

Ans. True

- * In physical hygiene we study the cause of ailments or diseases. (Fill in the blanks)

Ans. physical

- * takes care of prevention as well as treatment of mental illness, disorder and mal-adjustment. (Fill in the blank)

Ans. Mental hygiene

- * Curriculum helps a student to develop:

(a) Physically (b) Emotionally (c) Intellectually (d) All the three
(Choose the correct one)

Ans. (d)

- * Flexible curriculum can be fitted to the needs of the (Fill in the blank)

Ans. Children.

- * Co-curricular activities were known as:

(a) Extra (b) Social (c) Academic (d) Moral
(Choose the correct one)

Ans. (a)

- * NSS and Scouting are social activities.

Ans. True

- * Tyndale Biscoe School was established in Srinagar in:

(a) 1880 (b) 1891 (c) 1870 (d) 1871
(Choose the correct one)

Ans. (a)

- * is known as Sir Syedi Kashmir. (Fill in the blank)

Ans. M. Goulvi Ghulam Rasool Shah.

- * From the point of view of area India's place in the world is the seventh (True/False)

Ans. True

- * In 2011 the population in India was

Ans. 121 crore

- * John Dewey was:

(a) American (b) Indian (c) Russian (d) French
(Choose the correct one)

Ans. (a)

- * John Dewey died in (Fill in the blank)

Ans. 1952

- * Curriculum means:

(a) Syllabus (b) Co-curricular activities
(c) Part of educational environment (d) All the three
(Choose the correct one)

Ans. (d)

- * Child centred curriculum touches (Fill in the blank)

Ans. All aspects of life of the pupils.

- * Co-curricular activities sublimate the instinct of:
 (a) Sex (b) Curiosity (c) Gregariousness (d) All the three
 (Choose the correct one)

Ans. (d)

- * Drama and dances and cultural activities (True/False)
 Ans. True

- * K.G. Saidian Report was submitted in:

(a) 1937 (b) 1939 (c) 1940 (d) 1941
 (Choose the correct one)

Ans. (b)

- * The first director of school education in J&K was (Fill in the blank)
 Ans. A. Kazmi

- * A new baby is born in India after 1.5 seconds. (True/False)
 Ans. True

- * family is a happy family. (Fill in the blank)
 Ans. Small

- * John Dewey founded laboratory school in:

(a) 1894 (b) 1879 (c) 1852 (d) 1896
 (Choose the correct one)

Ans. (d)

- * John Dewey father was an ordinary (Fill in the blank)
 Ans. Shopkeeper.

- * The word curriculum is derived from the word 'currere' which means:

(a) The Course (b) Run (c) Run away (d) Goal

(Choose the correct one)

Ans. (c) Run away

- * Activity centred curriculum helps the sublimation of emotions. (True/False)

Ans. True

- * Population education is needed to check the population explosion. (True/False)

Ans. True

- * Television is black-board of the future. (Fill in the blank)

Ans. electronic

- * The value of Q_2 is equal to:

(a) $Q_3 - Q_1$ (b) $Q_3 - Q_1$
 (c) Q.D. (d) Median (Choose the correct one)

Ans. (a) $Q_3 - Q_1$

- * The formula for finding Q_3 is $L + \left(\frac{\frac{3N}{4} - \text{cum.f}}{f} \right) \times i$ (True/False)

Ans. True

- * Learning is active and (Fill in the blank)

Ans. Creative

- * Law of effect is known as:
 (a) Law of use (b) Law of disuse
 (c) Law of pleasure and pain (d) None of these (Choose the correct one)
Ans. (c) Law of pleasure and pain
- * Two well known forms of sublimation are (Fill in the blank)
Ans. Social and moral sublimation
- * Symptoms of maladjustment are:
 (a) Physical symptoms (b) Emotional symptoms
 (c) Behaviour deviations (d) All of these
 (Choose the correct one)
Ans. (d) All of these

SECTION - B

(5 marks each)

Q.2. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end:

Kashmir University was ranked 48th among the university of India by NAAC in 2021. It occupies prominent place among the Universities in our country and across the world, because of its quality education and beauty. Before independence none of the Universities existed in J&K. In 1948, Jammu and Kashmir University was established. Later on it was bifurcated in 1965. Thus one more university was set at Jammu in 1969, named Jammu University. Kashmir University is located on the Western side of Dal Lake near Hazratbal Shrine. It is surrounded by Naseem Bagh, Mirza Bagh and Amar Singh Bagh. It is spread over an area of 263 acres of land. It is recognized by UGC and NAAC has credited it with A+ rank. It is a centre of higher learning in the U.T. of J&K.

Questions

- State the rank of Kashmir University. (1)
- When did J&K University come into existence? (1)
- Give its location in full detail. (2)
- Was there any university set up before independence of our Country? (1)

* Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end:

Anjuman-i-Nusratul Islam was founded by a great Islamic Scholar of Kashmir, Mirwaiz Ghulam Rasool Shah in 1899. Its humble beginning started from a cottage in Rajouri Kadal Srinagar. The main purpose of its establishment was to promote education among ignorant and illiterate majority of Kashmiri Muslims. In 1912, this seminary was transformed into a school, to offer religious and secular education. In short span of time, this organization set up its network of schools in Central and South Kashmir. The great sons of soil like, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Mufti Syed, Dr. Ali Jan, G.A. Ashai and Moulana Farooq received education from this organization. Today, Moulana Rasool Shah is regarded as Sir Syed of Muslim Education in J&K.

Questions:

- When was the organization established?
- Who is called the Sir Syed of Muslim Education in J&K?
- Name the personalities who received Education from this organization.
- When was the seminary transformed in a school?
- What type of education did it offer?

* Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end:

The Maharaja Hari Singh launched a vigorous campaign against illiteracy in his princely state of J&K. He passed the Compulsory Primary Education Act. This Legislation prohibited

the parents to send their under-age children to factories to earn their livelihood. To encourage the spread of primary education.

Maharaja Hari Singh appointed Director of School Education. K.G. Saidain became Director of School Education in 1937 by his order. Kh. K.G. Saidain was made Chairman of Education Reorganization Committee. It started its work in 1938 and submitted its report in 1939. K.G. Saidain Committee recommended for proper staff in teacher training schools, proper equipments for these training schools, refresher courses for teachers and scrapping of certain basic education courses.

Questions:

- (i) What type of Act was passed by Maharaja Hari Singh?
- (ii) The Act prohibited to whom and for what?
- (iii) Who was made the Director of School Education by the Maharaja?
- (iv) When did K.G. Saidain submitted its report to the Government of Maharaja Hari Singh?
- (v) What was main recommendation of this Education Committee?

*** Read the passage and answer the following questions :**

Mirwaiz Rasool Shah founded Anjumani Nasratul Islam in the year 1905 with the foremost objective to illuminate the Kashmiris with religious as well as modern education. He felt that all types of backwardness among Muslims due to lack of education should be removed by making them liberate. In view of this, he opened number of schools which were to function under the auspices of the Anjuman. He remained the President of this organization until his death 1909 A.D. After his death his brother Mirwaiz Moulvi Ahmadullah Shah became its second President. Imparting modern education with Islamic education. Creating unity among Muslims developing Muslim character reflecting Islamic values, developing right kind of leadership for social economic, cultural and moral development of society and strengthening the cause of universal peace and brotherhood were some objectives Anjuman initiated.

Questions :

- (i) Who founded Anjumani Nasratul Islam and when?
- (ii) What was the cause of Muslim backwardness?
- (iii) List out any four objectives of Anjumani Nasratul Islam.
- (iv) Who was made responsible for smooth functioning of Anjuman?

*** Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end:**

In April, 1972, the Jammu and Kashmir Government appointed a high power committee popularly known as Sahay Committee on Education to examine and to have quick appraisal of the educational policies of the state and recommend suitable recommendations for implementation. Along with Shri Bhagwan Sahay, other members of the committee are; Shri J.P. Naik Shri G. Parthsarthy, Dr. M.S. Bushan, the committee submitted its report in January, 1973. The committee observed that training of teacher is very weak in the state. The percentage of trained teachers was 63% in primary schools, 78% in middle schools and 89% in secondary schools. The committee made the following recommendations, suitable provided at teacher training school. Qualified teachers to be appointed in teacher training schools, subjectwise resource persons should be identified and trained, refresher courses of two months duration to be provided to teachers, model schools at district level to be attached to teacher education school.

Questions:

- (i) When was Shri Bhagwan Sahay Committed constituted?
- (ii) Name any four members of Bhagwan Sahay Committee.
- (iii) List the percentage of trained teachers at primary and secondary level.
- (iv) State four recommendations of Bhagwan Sahay Committee.

* **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end:**

Anjuman-i-Nasratul Islam was founded by Late Mirwaiz Kashmir Moulvi Rassol Shah in 1905. The leaders of the Anjuman realised that social reforms were essential in order to get improvements in life conditions of Muslims in Kashmir. Various social evils had crept into Kashmiri Muslims which had to be eliminated. In 1912, Mirwaiz family had transformed the seminary into a school offering both the secular and religious education in Kashmir. It has played a splendid role in spreading the Islamic studies in Kashmir. It has produced Luminaries like Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Mufti Mohammad Sayeed, G.M. Shah, Dr. Ali Jan, Mirwaiz Moulana Farooq, Abdul Aziz Fazil and so many. This organisation opened its branches at (i) Rainawari (ii) Srinagar (iii) Dalgate (iv) Bijbhara (v) Nowshehra and (vi) Anantnag. The main aims and objectives of Anjuman-i-Nasratul Islam were to provide modern education along with religious education to the youth, teaching Al-Quran and Al-Sunah, provide right type leadership, unity of Muslims, Reflection of Islamic values and to strengthen the cause of universal peace and brotherhood in them.

Questions:

- (i) Who founded Anjuman-i-Nasratul Islam and when?
- (ii) Name the luminaries produced by Anjuman-i-Nasratul Islam?
- (iii) How many branches were opened by Anjuman-i-Nasratul Islam.
- (iv) List any four objectives of Anjuman-i-Nasratul Islam.

Q.3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end:

In April 1972, J&K Govt. appointed a high level committee under the chairmanship the then Governor of the State, Sri Bhagwan Sahay which was named as "Baghwan Sahay Education Committee 1972." It had to examine and had to have quick appraisal of the educational policies of the state. There were 8 members in the said committee which included great personalities of our nation like J.P. Naik, G. Partha Sarthi, Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, N.K. Mukerjee, Prof. Aga Ashraf Ali, Miss. Mehmooda Ali, Prof. Satya Bushan, Baghwan Sahay Committee report contains several recommendation on educational reforms and reconstruction on academic side. It recommended mainly the reforms in Teacher Education by providing suitable infrastructure, qualified teachers for teacher training, schools training of teachers etc.

Questions:

- (i) Who was Baghwan Sahay and what position he held in the state? (1)
- (ii) Name all the 8 members of the Baghwan Sahay Education Committee 1972. (1)
- (iii) What was main focus of the Report? (2)
- (iv) Write down the recommendations put forth by The Baghwan Sahay Report 1972. (1)

* **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end:**

Jammu University is one of the premier research and teaching institution of higher learning in the U.T. of J&K. It has been rated as A+ university by NAAC team of UGC. It is also

regarded as "Four-star" University of India. This university came into existence in the year 1960 by an Act of Legislature. It is a small university with big name and fame. Jammu University is located on the banks of River Tawi in the city of Temple in Jammu. It has pride of being the first ISO-9001 certified university of India. It offers Undergraduate, Post-graduate courses, Diploma courses, Regular and distance mode of Education. It also offers M.Phil., Ph.D and other Certificate courses as well.

Questions:

- (i) What type of university is Jammu University regarded?
- (ii) When was Jammu university established and where is it located?
- (iii) State the pride of Jammu University.
- (iv) Name the courses which are offered to the students by Jammu University.

* **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end:**

Directorate of Education is the executive of the Education Department. It is known as the eyes, ears and feet of the state government in the field of school Education – one at Jammu and other in Kashmir Division. All the schools upto Higher Secondary level are directly controlled by it. It formulates plans, issues orders and instructions to all the schools of U.T. The Director is assisted by one or more Joint Directors, few Dy. Directors Chief Education Officers at each District level and ZEO's at Zonal Educational levels, Principals, Principals and Headmasters to run the schooling smoothly. It also monitors, gives recognition to schools and supervises as well.

Questions:

- (i) Who is the executive of School Education Department?
- (ii) How many Directors of Education are in the U.T. of J&K?
- (iii) Name different functions of the Directorate.
- (iv) Who heads the Education Department at District level?

* **Read out the passage carefully and answer the questions :**

In April 1972, the government of Jammu and Kashmir appointed an Education Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Bhagwan Sahay, the then Governor of Jammu and Kashmir to examine the problems of education in the state. The Committee submitted its report in the same year it was appointed in. This Committee gave major recommendations on the educational system of Jammu and Kashmir. The Committee recommended the transformation of educational system. It recommended to blend the formal system of education with the informal, to extend the educational facilities to the working population and to revise the curricula. It also recommended that the primary and middle school stage covering the age groups 6-14, be divided in two sub-stages: a primary stage covering the age group of 6 and 11 and a middle stage covering the age group of 11-14. The committee also recommended that there should be established a State Board of School Education which should not only hold examinations but to improve curricula and textbooks.

Questions :

- (i) Who was the Chairman of Bhagwan Sahay Committee?
- (ii) In which year committee submitted its report?
- (iii) Give any two major recommendations of this committee.
- (iv) What was the age group this committee recommended for the primary stage of education?

* **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end:**

The seeds of University of Kashmir were planted immediately after independence of India. The university arose out of humble origin in 1948, when state government established an institute for conduct of examinations with its headquarters at Srinagar. Justice J.N. Wazir, being the honorary Vice-Chancellor, in 1956, three departments English at Srinagar, Economics and Geography at Jammu were established. Mr. A.A Fayzee was appointed as its first whole time Vice-Chancellor. In 1965, the university was re-organised and divided into two divisions of equal status, one for the Jammu province and the other for the Kashmir province. By an ordinance promulgated by the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir on 5th September, 1969, the University of Jammu and Kashmir was bifurcated into two full fledged universities. The University of Kashmir provides various courses through regular as well as distance mode. The faculties of University of Kashmir are: Biosciences, Law, Medicines, Physical Sciences, Engineering, Music, Fine Arts etc.

Questions:

- (i) When was University of Kashmir established?
- (ii) Who was the first Vice-Chancellor of University of Kashmir?
- (iii) When was University of Jammu and Kashmir bifurcated?
- (iv) Name the faculties of University of Kashmir.

* **Read out the passage carefully and answer the question:**

The Jammu and Kashmir Board of School Education (abbreviated as JKBOSE) having its divisional offices at Srinagar and Jammu City with various Offices at district and tehsil levels is an autonomous body the administration of the government of Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir State Board of School Education was formed on 28th of August 1975, through an act of Legislature, which received the assent of the Governor on 27th of August 1975. The aim of JKBOSE was to reform, recognize and consolidate school education in the state with following purpose and objectives.

Secure that education should relate intimately to the development of potentialities of the youth, to the national needs and to the aspirations of the people by discovering talent and to nurture it;

Promote equality of opportunity by providing necessary facilities;

Help generally to raise the standard of living and productivity of the achieve closer and willing participation of the people in a democratic process.

Regulate, control and develop education in the Jammu and Kashmir in the Jammu and Kashmir up to the Higher Secondary level by providing varied courses with a view to equipping pupil's for different occupations, for education in the universities and other cultural purposes and to examine candidates and to award certificates to successful candidates and doing all other things incidental thereto.

In addition its gives affiliation to educational institutions, conducts examinations, publishes textbooks, prepares syllabus issues degrees and diplomas.

Questions:

- (a) When was JKBOSE came into existence?
- (b) Write four main functions of JKBOSE.
- (c) Name the places where its two divisional offices locate.
- (d) Mention any important purpose of JKBOSE.

SECTION - C
Very Short Answer Type Questions
 (2 marks each)

4. Give the etymological meaning of curriculum.
5. State any two merits of child-centred curriculum.
6. Give the concept of education presented by Gandhiji.
7. What do you mean by Population Explosion?
8. Define the concept of Statistics.
9. State two characteristics of a Mentally Healthy Person.
10. State four causes of Poor Mental Health.
11. Mention physical growth and development that occurs during Infancy Stage.
12. Name the secondary laws of learning.
- * Define meaning of activity centered curriculum.
- * Mention the main defect of existing curriculum.
- * Define the terms birth rate and family planning.
- * Explain briefly any two aims of education as advocated by Dr. Zakir Hussain. (any two)
- * Calculate range for given data : 27, 07, 35, 12, 19, 23, 45, 11, 20, 38, 10, 28, 09, 24 and 39.
- * Give two points of difference between growth and development.
- * Write any four characteristics of mentally healthy individual.
- * Briefly explain any two causes of poor mental health.
- * Give two classroom values of law of readiness.
- * Write the definition of curriculum according to Rabindra Nath Tagore.
- * Name any four types of Curriculum.
- * Define the term Population Density.
- * When and where was John Dewey born?
- * Name and measures of Variability.
- * Define the term Adolescence.
- * Mention four hereditary factors determining mental health.
- * Define Mental Hygiene.
- * Name primary laws of Learning.
- * Mention meaning of Subject centred curriculum.
- * Describe briefly any two demerits of Subject centred curriculum.
- * Define the term death rate and sex ratio.
- * Give brief account of discipline as advocated by Gandhiji.
- * Calculate range for given data: 27, 07, 35, 12, 19, 23, 45, 11, 20, 38, 10, 28, 09, 24 & 39
- * Give two points of difference between growth and development.
- * Give brief detail of any two causes of poor mental health.
- * Mention any two efforts to be taken by the school to boost mental health of the students
- * Give two classroom values of law of readiness.
- * Explain very briefly the factors of determining sound mental health.
- * Define the concept of Adjustment.
- * Explain the concept of Rationalization as a Defense Mechanism.
- * What do you mean by development?
- * Define co-curricular activities.
- * Explain John Dewey's concept of methods of teaching?
- * Explain Gandhi's concept of discipline.

- * What are the major contribution of Dr. Zakir Hussain?
- * What are the functions of mental hygiene?
- * What are the primary laws of learning?
- * Define motor learning?
- * State definition of mental hygiene by Crow and Crow?
- * What do you mean by maladjustment?
- * State Tagore's definition of Curriculum.
- * Name any four folk activities.
- * State four advantages of subject-centred curriculum.
- * Name four houses of Tyndle Biscoe school.
- * State some consequences of population explosion.
- * State briefly the History of Kashmir University.
- * Give four functions of State Board of School Education.
- * Give brief life sketch of Gandhiji.
- * Calculate M.D. of the following scores: 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10
- * Define population explosion.
- * Name different steps in computing range.
- * What is Correlation?
- * Define Adolescence.
- * What is Learning?
- * Name any four factors effecting mental health and hygiene.
- * Name four aspects of adjustment.
- * Write the definition of curriculum according to Cunningham.
- * Name four advantages of games and sports.
- * Name four Faculties of University of Jammu.
- * Name two characteristics of ideal teacher as stated by Dr. Zakir Hussain.
- * What is formula for finding Q_3 ?
- * Define Adolescence.
- * State the meaning of Mental Hygiene.
- * What is Law of Effect?
- * Define Maladjustment.
- * Name four functions of library.
- * Define population explosion.
- * What is Dewey's definition of education?
- * What is Correlation?
- * Name four principles of development.
- * Name four causes of poor mental health.
- * Write definition of learning as given by Gates.
- * Define Sublimation.
- * What is subject-centred curriculum?
- * Name four advantages of school magazine.
- * Name four advantages of Television.
- * What is Gandhi's concept of education?
- * Name the measures of variability.
- * Mention two points of difference between Growth and Development.
- * State the meaning of Mental Health.
- * Name four home causes of maladjustment.
- * Name any four physical activities in co-curricular activities.

- * Define the term Birth Rate.
- * State two measures of population control.
- * State two essential values advocated by Dr. Zakir Hussain in his philosophy of education.
- * Briefly explain Law of use in learning.
- * Define Statistics in four sentences.
- * Explain the definition of curriculum given by Dr. Zakir Hussain.
- * State the importance of Morning Assembly.
- * Name any four Schools of Bisco-Memorial Trust operating in J&K.
- * Name the location and the year of establishment of Jammu University.
- * Describe the four objectives of Population Education.
- * Define Death Rate.
- * Name the measures of Central tendency.
- * Write the formula for Q_1 .
- * Name four social activities in Co-curricular activities.
- * When and where was the J&K University established?
- * State the location of Anjuman-i-Nur-ul-Islam headquarters and who is its founding father?
- * Who coined the term "Population Education"?
- * Define the concept of Craft in Gandhian System of Education.
- * State views on Education propounded by Dr. Zakir Hussain.
- * Explain Range.
- * Write the formula of Q.D.

SECTION - D

Short Answer Type Questions

(4 marks each)

13. What do you mean by Child-centred Curriculum?
 14. Give brief importance of Co-curricular Activities.
 15. State the significance of Morning Assembly.
 16. State the role and function of a teacher presented by Dr. Zakir Hussain.
 17. Explain the purposes of Mental Hygiene.
 18. Write down the characteristics of a Mentally Healthy Person.
 19. Define compensation as a Mental Mechanism.
- * State characteristics of activity-centred curriculum.
 - * State meaning of aesthetic and cultural activities.
 - * Discuss the objectives of National Services Scheme.
 - * Discuss the views of Mahatma Gandhi on curriculum.
 - * Discuss the physical factors determining the mental health of an individual.
 - * Discuss the concept of adjustment and maladjustment.
 - * Explain compensation as defence mechanism.
 - * Identify the four major demerits of activity centered curriculum and explain any two of these.
 - * Give the importance of library as literary activity.
 - * Morning Assembly plays a significant role in providing education to students. Justify the statement.
 - * Enumerate the aims of education according to Dr. Zakir Hussain.
 - * What are the different factors determining mental health and explain any two of these?
 - * A maladjusted person is noticed by certain symptoms. Discuss any four symptoms of maladjustment.

- * What are the different types of defence mechanisms? Explain any two in detail.
- * Identify four major merits of activity centred curriculum and also explain any two of them.
- * Morning assembly has number of benefits for overall social and moral development of students. Justify the statement.
- * Why schools should organize various literary activities like debates, quiz programmes and seminars.
- * Differentiate between teaching methodology of John Dewey and Gandhiji.
- * Why it is important to study mental hygiene.
- * Explain any four causes of maladjusted person.
- * Maladjustment of an individual is noticed by certain symptoms. Discuss any four symptoms of maladjustment.
- * Give the aims and functions of education given by John Dewey.
- * What kind of curriculum is advocated by Dr. Zakir Hussain?
- * State physical and intellectual development during Adolescence Period.
- * Define Population Education. Explain two objectives of population education in detail.
- * Discuss the role of Electronic Media for population awareness.
- * Define Mental Hygiene and state its four functions.
- * What are the characteristics of a Mentally Healthy individual?
- * Explain the various types of learning.
- * Elaborate the Law of Exercise in learning process and state its educational implication.
- * What are the symptoms of Mal-Adjustment?
- * What is meant by compensation? What are its various types?
- * What do you mean by mental illness?
- * What are the objectives of Population Education?
- * State the meaning of 'variability' and name the measures of variability.
- * What is the concept of adjustment?
- * What are the main principles of growth and development?
- * Define mental development during adolescence period?
- * Discuss the importance of games and sports in the development of personality.
- * What are the important aims and objectives of co-curricular activities?
- * What type of method of teaching are emphasized by Mahatma Gandhi?
- * Explain Gandhi's concept of education.
- * List aims of education as given by Dr. Zakir Hussain.
- * What are the problems of adolescents?
- * State the meaning of growth and development.
- * What is Learning? State Skinner's definition of learning.
- * Name different types of learning and explain motor learning.
- * Name characteristics of mentally healthy person.
- * What are typical four of maladjustment? Name any four.
- * What are the characteristics of well adjusted person?
- * Explain the importance of debates.
- * Discuss the advantages of educational tours.
- * Name four recommendations of K.G. Saidain report.
- * What are the major functions of J&K State Board of School Education?
- * State Gandhi's views on Curriculum.
- * State concept of education according to Dr. Zakir Hussain.
- * State characteristics of intellectual development of Infancy stage.
- * Mention characteristics of Physical development of adolescents.

- * Discuss any four characteristics of a mentally healthy person.
- * Explain any four causes of poor mental health and hygiene.
- * Explain briefly the two folded aims of Education given by Gandhiji.
- * Briefly throw light on Dewey's curriculum.
- * State the four points of differences between Growth and Development.
- * "Adolescence is the stage of transition." Explain it briefly.
- * Explain the term Mental Health.
- * Give four symptoms of Good Mental Health.
- * State the characteristics of learning.
- * Name Primary laws of learning and briefly explain one of them.
- * Explain the term Mal-adjustment.
- * Define Rationalization as a common Mental Mechanism.
- * Give brief life sketch of Dr. Zakir Hussain.
- * Discuss the mental develop during the Infancy stage.
- * Explain briefly the Physical Development of the adolescent during adolescence period.
- * Gandhian teacher is the teacher of choice and not chance. Explain briefly.
- * Briefly explain the meaning of Mental Hygiene.
- * State the factors determining good mental health of an individual.

SECTION - E

Long Answer Type Questions

(6 marks each)

20. Discuss the causes of Population Explosion.
Or
Explain the role of Multi-media in Population Awareness.
21. Calculate the Quartile Deviation of the following frequency distribution:

C.I.	Frequency
70-74	10
65-69	12
60-64	13
55-59	20
50-54	15
45-49	10
40-44	10

N = 90

Or

Compute coefficient of correlation between rank obtained by the 10 students in two subjects by Rank Method (Spearman):

Marks in English	Marks in Urdu
9	8
12	9
14	10
15	12
17	13
18	17
20	18
22	20
23	21
25	22

22. Define Human Growth and Development in detail.

Or

Discuss physical characteristics of the Adolescence stage.

23. Explain five types of learning.

Or

Define Law of Exercise and state its educational implication.

* Describe the causes of Population Explosion.

* Explain the role of Print and Electronic media for population awareness.

* Calculate standard deviation by short method from the following data.

Score	Frequency
80 - 84	2
75 - 79	3
70 - 74	4
65 - 69	5
60 - 64	6
55 - 59	4
50 - 54	5
45 - 49	5
40 - 44	6

$N = 40$

* Calculate the co-efficient of correlation by Rank method.

X-Test	T-Test
13	11
21	14
10	11
10	7
8	9
6	11
6	3
5	7
3	6
2	1

* Explain the meaning and characteristics of infancy stage.

* Discuss the principles of growth and development.

* Explain law of readiness and explain its educational implications.

* Discuss the major types of learning.

* What do you understand by population explosion? Discuss the main effects of population explosion.

* Explain briefly the concept of population education. Enlist various objectives of population education.

- * Calculate S.D. through long method from the following frequency distribution :

Score	Frequency
90 - 99	2
80 - 89	12
70 - 79	22
60 - 69	20
50 - 59	14
40 - 49	4
30 - 39	1

- * Calculate SD from the above given distribution.
- * What do you understand by growth and development? Give any three principles of growth and development.
- * Name the different stages of growth and development. Elucidate any one in detail.
- * Enlist various causes of population explosion and also explain in detail any four consequences of population explosion.
- * Give brief concept of population education and also highlight various objectives of population education.

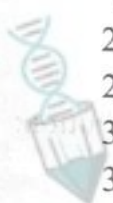
- * Calculate Standard deviation by short cut method from following.

C.I	90-94	85-89	80-84	75-79	70-74	65-69	60-64	55-59	50-54
<i>f</i>	2	1	4	5	10	5	3	4	6
<i>X - test</i>	5	10	11	12	4	3	2	7	1
<i>Y - test</i>	1	6	2	8	5	1	4	5	2

- * Elaborate upon various principles of growth and development.
- * Discuss how physical development and social development took place during childhood period.
- * Give brief account of Primary Law of learning and also mention educational implication of law of effect.
- * Give concept of learning with any definition of learning and also explain Verbal Learning and Motor learning with suitable examples.
- * Explain the concept of Traditional Curriculum. Write down its defects.
- * Child-centred Curriculum Centres round the child. Explain this concept and give its merits.
- * Describe the meaning, merits and demerits of activity-centred curriculum.
- * Discuss the meaning, merits and demerits of subject-centred curriculum.
- * State and explain the characteristics of modern curriculum.
- * Discuss the merits and demerits of subject centred curriculum.
- * Suggest remedial measures to improve existing curriculum.
- * What do you understand by Activity-centred curriculum? State its demerits.
- * Differentiate between the Subject-centred curriculum and Activity-centred curriculum.

- * Discuss the characteristics of a good curriculum.
- * Write short notes on the following co-curricular activities:
(i) Morning Assembly (ii) N.S.S. (National Service Scheme)
- * What is Subject Centered Curriculum? Describe any four demerits of the Subject Centered Curriculum.
- * How do different games and sports activities assist in the all round development of an individual?
- * Define Literacy Activities. Discuss their importance in detail.
- * Explain the main recommendation of Sharp committee (1916).
- * State the recommendation of Kazini report (1950) concerning education to J&K State.
- * What principles should be kept in mind while selecting co-curricular activities for a school?
- * Co-curricular activities are conducive to all round development of students. Discuss.
- * Discuss the need and importance of population education.
- * Explain any four causes of population explosion and suggest any two measures to control population explosion.
- * Explain the meaning of Co-curricular activities. Discuss its significance.
- * Describe the salient features of Basic Scheme of Education advocated by Mahatma Gandhi.
- * Explain the aims of Education given by Dr. Zakir Hussain.
- * Explain the importance of Literary Activities in Co-curricular Activities.
- * Name the various cultural Activities and explain their significance in detail.
- * Co-curricular activities play a significant role in the modern system of Education. How far you agree to it?
- * Explain the history and role of Jammu University in the development of Higher Education in State of J&K.
- * Anjuman-I Nusratul Islam has lighted the torch of education for more than one century in the state. Discuss.
- * Discuss need and importance of Population Education.
- * What is population explosion? Explain its causes.
- * Explain the contribution of Anjuman-i-Nasratul Islam in the field of education in J & K State.
- * Describe perceptual, conceptual and motor types of learning.
- * Explain the law of exercise and give its advantages.
- * Discuss the concept of Population Explosion. State its ill-effects.
- * State the concept of Population Education and give its objectives.
- * Explain the meaning and concept of Population Education and discuss its need importance.
- * What are the main effects of Population Education. Suggest the means and way to control rapid growth of population.
- * Define Population Explosion and suggest various measures for its effective control.
- * Print and Electronic Media plays a vital role in spreading knowledge and awareness about Population education. Discuss its role in detail.

- * Give in detail the Principle of Human Growth and Development.
- * Explain physical growth and development that occur during Infancy Period. State educational implication of this period.
- * State the law of Exercise of learning. Give its educational implications.
- * Explain the concept of adjustment. What is the criteria for good adjustment?
- * Explain the concept of Maladjustment. What are its causes?
- * A. A. Kazmi Report (1950) has given strong recommendations in the area of kindergarten, Elementary Education and Craft Education. Discuss in detail there recommendations.
- * Discuss in detail the history and contribution of Kashmir University in the Educational Development of J&K.
- * Discuss in the recommendations made by K.G. Saiyadian Report, 1939.
- * Explain the contribution of Christian Missionary Schools (Priscoe Memorial Schools) in J&K State. How have these schools spread education since Independence era?
- * Directorate of school education look after separately in the smooth functioning of school education in both divisions of J&K. Discuss the role of Directorate of School Education in detail.
- * Calculate Q.D. from the following data:



C.I.	f
20-24	1
25-29	1
30-34	2
35-39	3
40-44	6
45-49	4
50-54	5
55-59	4
60-64	2
N=28	

- * Calculate Q.D. from the following data:

Scores	Frequency
65-69	1
60-64	3
55-59	4
50-54	7
45-49	9
40-44	11
35-39	8
30-34	4
25-29	2
20-24	1
N = 50	

- * Calculate S.D. (Standard Deviation) of the above frequency distribution.

- * Calculate Q.D. from the following data:

C.I.	f
50-54	1
55-59	3
60-64	3
65-69	3
70-74	6
75-79	9
80-84	8
81-89	5
90-94	2

- * Calculate the Co-efficient of Rank Correlation from the following data:

Test A	Test B
8	4
7	2
6	6
7	9
3	2
9	8
12	9
7	9
3	2
5	4

- * Calculate the Standard Deviation (S.D.) of the following frequency distribution:

Scores	Frequency (f)
90-94	2
85-89	5
80-84	8
75-79	9
70-74	6
65-69	3
60-64	3
55-59	3
50-54	1

N=40

- * Calculate Standard Deviation (S.D.) of the following distribution:

CI.	f
80-89	3
70-79	4
60-69	6
50-59	7
40-49	10
30-39	9
20-29	5
10-19	4
0-9	2

N = 50

- * Calculate Mean Deviation from the above distribution.

- * Compute Mean Deviation (M.D.) from the following frequency distribution:

C.I.	Frequency
90-99	2
80-89	3
70-79	5
60-69	8
50-59	7
40-49	6
30-39	5
20-29	4

$$N = 40$$

- * Calculate Quartile Deviation (Q.D.) of the above given frequency distribution.
- * Calculate Standard Deviation (S.D.) by short method from the following data:

C.I.	Frequency
5-9	2
10-14	4
15-19	9
20-24	12
25-29	6
30-34	3

- * Calculate Mean Deviation (M.D.) from the above data.
- * Calculate the co-efficient of correlation by Rank Method from the following data:

X = 20, 22, 18, 25, 27, 19, 23, 24, 17, 26, 27, 30, 28, 25, 23

Y = 35, 35, 35, 44, 48, 36, 38, 43, 46, 37, 47, 50, 50, 40, 40

- * Compute the coefficient of correlation by product moment between the following two sets of scores:

Test X :	50	60	70	80	100
Test Y :	60	80	90	70	100