

**Fill in the blanks :**

1. **Philosophy literally means .....**

**Ans : Love of wisdom**

2. **The word Phileo means .....**

**Ans : Love**

3. **Sophia means .....**

**Ans : Wisdom**

4. **Epistemology is the theory of .....**

**Ans : Knowledge**

5. **Ontology or Metaphysics is the theory of .....**

**Ans : Reality.**

6. **Axiology is the theory of .....**

**Ans : Values.**

7. **Philosophy is the science of .....**

**Ans : knowkdge**

8. **“Philosophy aims at the ..... of the eternal, of the essential nature of things” (Plato).**

**Ans : Knowledge**

9. **Philosophy of education is the criticism of the general theory of .....**

**Ans : Education.**

10. .... consists of critical evaluation and systematic reflection upon general theories.  
Ans : Philosophy of Education
11. .... is a synthesis of educational facts with educational values.  
Ans : Philosophy of Education
12. The scope of Philosophy of education is confined to the field of .....  
Ans: Education
13. Aesthetics: the study of basic philosophical questions about .....  
Ans : Art and beauty
14. .... the study of what makes actions right or wrong, and of how theories of right action can be applied to special moral problems  
Ans : Ethics
15. Philosophy is a quest after .....  
Ans : Truth
16. Education is a ..... side of philosophy  
Ans : Practical
17. Philosophy is the ..... and education is the .....  
Ans : Theory and application
18. Education is ..... aspect of philosophy and philosophy is the ..... aspect of Education  
Ans : Practical, theoretical
19. Metaphysics has been derived from two Greek word ..... and .....  
Ans : Meta and Physica
20. The word Epistemology comes from two Greek word ..... and .....  
Ans : Episteme, Logos

21. Philosophers are those who are lovers of the .....

Ans : Vision of truth

22. Philosophy is the acquisition of .....

Ans : Knowledge

23. Metaphysics deals with the problem of .....

Ans : Reality

24. .... deals with the problem values.

Ans : Axiology

25. All great philosophers have also been great .....

Ans : Educators

26. Education is natural, harmonious and progressive development of man's innate powers. This statement was given by .....

Ans : Pestalozzi

27. .... provides aims and objectives to education.

Ans : Philosophy

28. Philosophy starts with .....

Ans : Learning

29. .... and .... are working for human good.

Ans : Philosophy and Education

30. Educational philosophy refers ..... foundation of education,

Ans : Philosophical

**Ans :** Educational sociology is the study of education as a social process.

10. **Who is known as the father of sociology?**

**Ans :** Auguste Comte.

11. **Name the first book on educational sociology written by Smith in 1917.**

**Ans :** Introduction to Educational sociology.

12. **Name the book published by George Payne in 1928.**

**Ans :** The Principles of Education sociology.

13. **Name two books written by John Dewey.**

**Ans :** 'The school and society' and 'Education and Democracy'.

14. **In which year did the journal of educational sociology rename as journal of sociology of education?**

**Ans :** 1963.

15. **What is sociology of education?**

**Ans :** It is that branch of knowledge which presents a sociological theory of education.

16. **From which Latin word the term "education" is derived?**

**Ans :** Latin word "educare".

17. **Who realised the importance of sociological approach in education?**

**Ans :** John Dewey.

18. **How many books were published in USA on educational sociology in between 1916-36?**

**Ans :** 25 text books.

19. **What is social group?**

**Ans :** Social group can be said to be a collection of people living together.

20. **Define group.**

**Ans :** A group is a system of social interaction.

21. Give a characteristics of social group.  
Ans : A social group is a collection of individuals.
22. Give an example of primary group.  
Ans : Family.
23. Give a characteristics of primary group.  
Ans : The members of primary group have great intimacy.
24. Who classified group in to primary and secondary?  
Ans : C.H. Cooley.
25. Give an example of secondary group.  
Ans : Political party.
26. Give a feature of secondary group.  
Ans : Big is size.
27. Who classified group into horizontal and vertical group?  
Ans : P.A. Sorokin
28. What is social interaction?  
Ans : It is a process by which men inter penetrate the minds of each other.
29. "Culture and society are the products of social interaction" who said this?  
Ans : Wilson and Kolb.
30. Mention a mechanism of social interaction.  
Ans : Imitation.
31. From which Greek word the term 'dynamic' is derived?  
Ans. Greek word which means force.
32. What is group dynamic?  
Ans : We can describe group dynamic as the forces operating with the groups.
33. Mention a factor of group dynamic?  
Ans : Leadership.
34. What is a leader?  
Ans : Leader is one who succeed in getting others to follow

him.

**35. Mention a characteristics of leadership.**

**Ans :** The activity of leadership is the influence people and to get their co-operation.

**36. Mention a quality of leadership.**

**Ans :** Knowledge of group psychology.

**37. From which two words the term co-operation is derived?**

**Ans :** Latin word co which means together and operan which means to work.

**38. What is co-operation?**

**Ans :** Joint work or working together for common rewards.

**39. What is assimilation?**

**Ans :** Assimilation is the social process whereby attitudes of many persons are united.

**40. What does the word dynamics means?**

**Ans :** Changing.

**41. Who wrote the book 'World Immigration'?**

**Ans :** M. R. Davis.

**42. What is accommodation?**

**Ans :** It is the process of getting along inspite of differences.

**43. Who classified group into territorial aud non-territorial groups?**

**Ans :** Park and Burgess.

**44. Fill in the blanks :**

**(a) Sociology is the science of .....**

**Ans :** Social relationship.

**(b) ..... is the considered as father of sociology.**

**Ans :** Auguste Comte

**(c) 'logos' meant .....**

**Ans :** Study of.

**(d) 'Sociology is a general science of society' said by .....**

Ans : Davis.

- (e) The book "Principles of Educational Sociology" written by .....

Ans : George Pyne.

- (f) Educational sociology is a branch of ..... sociology.

Ans : Applied

- (g) Introduction to educational sociology written by W. Smith published in .....

Ans : 1917.

- (h) Auguste Comte coined the word sociology in the year .....

Ans : 1839.

- (i) The Word 'societus' means.....

Ans : Society

- (j) Sociology of education is a branch of .....

Ans : Knowledge.

- (k) Journal of sociology of education came in to force in the year .....

Ans : 1963.

- (l) 'Democracy and Education' was written by.....

Ans : John Dewey.

- (m) George Pyne published his book named "The Principles of education Sociology" in the year .....

Ans : 1928

- (n) ..... was the first who clearly indicated the wed for sociological approach in education.

Ans : Emile Durkheim.

- (o) Educational sociology is an important branch of .....

Ans : General sociology.

## **A. Very short Question Answer (1/2 marks)**

---

1. **“Social change means a change in the culture and in its chief factors, material culture and non-material culture”. Who said this?**

**Ans :** Ogburn.

2. **What is Social Change?**

**Ans :** Social change is the change in society. It involves change in beliefs, desires, purpose and drives of the individuals forming the society.

3. **Mention two causes of social change.**

**Ans :** The two causes are –

- (i) Strain and conflict
- (ii) Revolutions

4. **Mention two characteristics of Social change.**

**Ans :**

- (a) Social change is a continuous process.
- (b) Social change results from interaction of a number of factors.

5. **Mention two factors of Social change.**

**Ans :**

- (a) Physical factors – the climate, animal life, rivers etc.
- (b) Breaking of new ideas.

6. **Mention a definition of culture.**

**Ans :** According to McIver, “Culture implies man’s mind,



spiritual and intellectual achievement”.

7. What is the broader term of Social change?

Ans : Cultural change.

8. Name the types of culture?

Ans : The types of culture are –

➤ Primitive culture

➤ Modern culture

➤ Material culture

➤ Non-material culture

9. Mention two causes of cultural change.

Ans :

(a) Science and technology

(b) Knowledge explosion

10. Fill in the blanks :

(a) Social change means change in social .....

Ans : Relationship

(b) We have two types of culture - material and .....

Ans : Non-material

(c) Change is an integral part of .....

Ans : Cultural lag

(d) Change is the law of .....

Ans : Culture

(e) Culture is dynamic and .....

Ans : Adaptive

(f) The term civilisation is derived from the Latin word .....

Ans : Civitas

(g) Civitas means .....

Ans : A city

11. What is civilisation?

**Ans :** Civilisation refers to all the attainments characteristics of human life is an organised city.

**12. What is Social organisation?**

**Ans :** Social organisation means a patterned relationship which binds the members in to cohesive linkase and gives them in identity which society recognise.

**13. Mention two characteristics of Social organisation.**

**Ans :**

- (i) It is not simple but complex and intricate.
- (ii) Every social organisation is guided by certain convention.

**14. Mention two factors influencing social organisation.**

**Ans :** The factors are –

- (a) Social welfare activities.
- (b) Social and economic planning.

**15. Define social dis-organisation.**

**Ans :** Social disorganisation is a disturbance in the patterns and mechanism of human relations.

**16. Mention two factors influencing social disorganisation.**

**Ans :** The factors –

- (a) Social or cultural change
- (b) War/cultural lag.

**17. Mention two elements of culture.**

**Ans :** Beliefs and values and Norms.

**18. 'Education brings about changes in the behaviour of society' Who said this?**

**Ans :** Brown.

**19. Fill in the blanks :**

(a) A culture is that total ..... of life.

**Ans :** Way

(b) 'The Social Order' is written by .....

**Ans :** R. Bierstedi

(c) ..... is a simple culture.

Ans : Primitive

(d) ..... is more complex.

Ans : Modern culture

(e) Change that takes place within the preview is known as .....

Ans : Cultural change

(f) Cultural lag is a ..... process.

Ans : Continuous

(g) No culture remains .....

Ans : Static

(h) ..... is a lack of social solidarity.

Ans : Disorganisation

(i) Cultural lag is a factor of social .....

Ans : Disorganisation

(j) Social organisation motivates ..... behaviour in individuals.

Ans : Cooperative

20. Mention two functions of culture.

Ans : Two functions are –

(a) Culture defines attitudes, values and goals.

(b) Culture moulds total personality.