



# EDU601

**Final-Term (Solved)**

## ABSTRACT

*This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.*

**Maha Malik**

Philosophy of Education

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**1. Sports in Do-er?**

Do-er learners prefer hands-on activities like sports. Sports help them develop physical skills, discipline, teamwork, and real-life application of learning through doing.

**2. Aims of sensory materials?**

- Develop sensory perception
- Prepare for future learning (e.g., math, language)
- Refine coordination
- Encourage concentration and independence

**3. Teachers of essentialism?**

Teachers are the central figures, delivering core knowledge. They are authority figures focused on instilling discipline and academic basics.

**4. Popular democracy?**

A form of democracy where policies reflect the will of the majority, emphasizing citizen participation and equal representation.

**5. Transactional model?**

A communication model where sender and receiver exchange messages simultaneously, considering feedback and context.

**6. Referent power?**

Power derived from personal traits like charisma, respect, or admiration. Teachers or leaders gain influence because others identify with them.

**7. How TQM is important for continuous organizational improvements?**

TQM (Total Quality Management) ensures quality in all organizational processes by focusing on customer satisfaction, employee involvement, and continuous improvement.

**8. Types of conflicts?**

- Interpersonal
- Intrapersonal
- Intergroup
- Organizational

**9. Team stages?**

- Forming
- Storming
- Norming
- Performing
- Adjourning

**10. Why is reward important?**

Rewards motivate learners, reinforce positive behavior, and enhance performance when aligned with individual needs and goals.

**11. Explain rubric and its elements?**

A rubric is a scoring tool outlining criteria for performance. Elements include:

- Criteria
- Levels of performance
- Descriptors
- Scoring strategy

**12. Limitations of multiple-choice questions?**

- Encourage guessing
- Do not measure deep thinking

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- Time-consuming to construct
  - Limited to recognition, not production
13. **Why restricted response type is better than selection type?**  
It allows more control over the content being assessed and reflects students' actual understanding, not just recognition skills.
14. **Write item in CCT?**  
CCT (Critical Thinking Test) item example:  
*"Evaluate the impact of social media on youth's communication. Provide two reasons with evidence."*
15. **Issues in test administration?**
- Poor time management
  - Ambiguous instructions
  - Environmental distractions
  - Bias or unfair treatment
16. **Define achievement test briefly?**  
An achievement test measures a learner's knowledge or skill in a specific subject area after instruction.
17. **Five characteristics of achievement test?**
- Objective scoring
  - Aligned with curriculum
  - Reliable
  - Valid
  - Measures specific outcomes
18. **Five rules of alternative-type questions?**
- Use only one correct answer
  - Avoid absolutes (always, never)
  - Keep statements similar in length
  - Avoid double negatives
  - Ensure content relevance
19. **Maria Montessori sandpaper?**  
Sandpaper letters teach phonetic sounds by allowing children to trace the letters and link sound with tactile movement.
20. **Three characteristics of skilled learners?**
- Strategic in learning
  - Self-regulated
  - Reflective and analytical
21. **Qualifications of parents according to homeschooling laws?**  
Generally, a minimum of a high school diploma or equivalent is needed, depending on national or regional regulations.
22. **Teacher-centered classroom proposed by perennialists?**  
Emphasizes the teacher as the authority, focusing on timeless truths and structured curriculum using classic texts.
23. **Define progressivism in your words?**  
A learner-centered approach focusing on experience, problem-solving, and preparing students for democratic life.
24. **Three points on understanding of quadrivium?**

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- Comprises arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy
  - Advanced stage of classical education
  - Develops logical and scientific reasoning
25. **Views of Jasper on democratic education?**  
Jaspers emphasized dialogue, freedom of thought, and moral responsibility in education to support democracy.
26. **Role of teacher according to essentialists?**  
The teacher is a disciplined, knowledgeable figure delivering core content and maintaining order.
27. **What is classical education and its trivium and quadrivium?**  
Classical education is based on ancient Greek and Roman traditions.
- Trivium: Grammar, logic, rhetoric
  - Quadrivium: Arithmetic, geometry, music, astronomy
28. **Law of education in Pakistan of homeschooling?**  
No unified national law; varies regionally. Mostly informal, with limited legal recognition in certain areas.
29. **Maria's view on social justice in the classroom?**  
Montessori promoted equality, respect, and empowerment in the classroom, advocating for a peaceful and just society.
30. **What should be the role of the teacher according to Piaget?**  
Facilitate discovery, provide developmentally appropriate tasks, and support learners in constructing their own knowledge.
31. **Stages of trivium?**
- Grammar: Foundation of knowledge
  - Logic: Reasoning and critical thinking
  - Rhetoric: Expressing ideas effectively
32. **Skilled learner?**  
A learner who actively applies strategies, monitors progress, and adjusts methods to improve understanding.
33. **Implementation of teacher according to essentialists?**  
The teacher ensures structured instruction, upholds standards, and focuses on transmitting core knowledge.
34. **Bloom criticism?**
- Too hierarchical
  - Overemphasizes cognitive over affective/psychomotor domains
  - Simplifies complex learning processes
35. **Learning process by progressivist?**
- Active participation
  - Problem-based learning
  - Integration with real-world issues
  - Collaborative activities
36. **Sensorial Education and its aims?**  
Helps children refine senses to understand the environment, classify objects, and lay a foundation for intellectual development.

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**37. Write a note on Free School?**

Free Schools are learner-centered environments with minimal authority structures. Students choose what and how they learn, encouraging creativity and autonomy.

**38. Characteristics of Allen Bloom's philosophy?**

- Emphasized classic texts
- Advocated liberal education
- Criticized modern relativism
- Valued intellectual rigor

**39. Progressive definition?**

Educational philosophy emphasizing learning by doing, child-centered methods, democratic values, and adapting to societal needs.

**40. Democratic education criticism?**

- May lack structure
- Difficult to implement in large systems
- Can blur roles of teacher and learner
- Risk of inefficient outcomes

**41. Home schooling formal approach?**

Involves structured curriculum, textbooks, assessment, and routine similar to formal schools, but conducted at home.

**42. Casa dei Bambini?**

“Children’s House” – the first Montessori school, founded in 1907 in Rome, focusing on independence, order, and sensory-based learning.

**43. Homeschooling political environment?**

Often debated; concerns include regulation, academic standards, and ideological motivations (religious, cultural, etc.).

**44. Intuitive, traditional, expert learning?**

- Intuitive: Learns by insight and exploration
- Traditional: Follows instruction and repetition
- Expert: Uses deep prior knowledge and meta-cognition

**45. Maria Montessori intro?**

Italian educator and physician. Developed the Montessori method focused on independence, hands-on learning, and respect for the child’s natural development.

**46. Culture of evolution?**

Refers to the development of education and human society over time through innovation, adaptation, and transmission of knowledge and values across generations.

**47. Bloom's recommendations?**

- Emphasize liberal education
- Encourage critical thinking and moral reasoning
- Use classical texts
- Promote intellectual rigor and civic responsibility

**48. Learning exchange?**

A collaborative process where learners share knowledge, perspectives, or skills, often benefiting from peer learning or dialogue.

**49. Criticism on curriculum?**

- Overloaded content

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- Rigid structure
  - Lacks student interest or relevance
  - Inadequate integration of real-life application
50. **Homeschooling me parental education?**  
Parental education is vital; parents are expected to have a minimum academic qualification (often high school) to ensure effective instruction and guidance.
51. **How Maria Montessori used Sandpaper for learning?**  
Montessori used sandpaper letters to help children associate tactile experiences with visual symbols and sounds, aiding literacy development.
52. **How sandpaper letters used by Maria?**  
Children trace sandpaper letters with fingers while pronouncing the sound, reinforcing muscle memory and phonetic understanding.
53. **Explain logic in classical education?**  
Logic is the second stage of the trivium in classical education, focusing on reasoning, forming arguments, and developing critical thinking.
54. **What are three forms of democracy?**
- Direct democracy
  - Representative democracy
  - Participatory democracy
55. **Write any five aims of classical education?**
- Cultivate wisdom and virtue
  - Develop reasoning and critical thinking
  - Foster moral character
  - Emphasize cultural heritage through classical texts
  - Train students in effective communication
56. **Write points on concrete operational development by Piaget?**
- Age: 7–11 years
  - Understand conservation and reversibility
  - Logical thinking develops
  - Less egocentric
  - Mastery of classification and seriation
57. **The Formal Approach?**  
A structured, curriculum-based method of teaching where content is delivered systematically with specific objectives and evaluation.
58. **Evolution of culture?**  
Describes the process through which societal norms, values, and practices adapt and change over time via interaction and learning.
59. **Progressivist theory?**  
Focuses on learning by doing, student-centered approaches, problem-solving, social responsibility, and adaptability to change.
60. **Education law in Pakistan?**  
Education is a fundamental right under Article 25-A of the Constitution. Homeschooling lacks centralized legal structure; provincial rules may vary.
61. **5 points of classical education?**
- Trivium: Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric
  - Quadrivium: Arithmetic, Geometry, Music, Astronomy

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- Focus on truth, beauty, and goodness
  - Reading of classic literature
  - Character and moral education
- 62. Key points in Montessori?**
- Prepared environment
  - Child-led learning
  - Use of didactic materials
  - Mixed-age classrooms
  - Focus on independence and self-discipline
- 63. Types of learners?**
- Visual
  - Auditory
  - Kinesthetic
  - Scholastic
  - Do-er
  - Intuitive
  - Expert
  - Traditional
- 64. Quadrivium?**
- The advanced part of classical education, consisting of:
- Arithmetic
  - Geometry
  - Music
  - Astronomy
- 65. Progressivism?**
- An educational philosophy advocating for experiential learning, democratic participation, problem-solving, and child-centered pedagogy.
- 66. Role of teacher according to Jasper?**
- The teacher is a facilitator of dialogue, inspiring students to seek truth and engage in self-reflection and intellectual exploration.
- 67. Why democracy is necessary for education?**
- It nurtures freedom of thought, equality, participation, and prepares students for active, responsible citizenship.
- 68. Allan Bloom characteristics?**
- Advocated for classical education
  - Critic of modern liberal arts decline
  - Emphasized moral and intellectual discipline
  - Preferred great texts over relativism
- 69. Interpersonal and intrapersonal learner?**
- Interpersonal: Learns through interaction, teamwork, and communication
  - Intrapersonal: Learns through self-reflection, inner motivation, and personal goals
- 70. Intuitive, expert, traditional learner?**
- Intuitive: Learns by insight and innovation
  - Expert: Applies prior knowledge and strategy
  - Traditional: Learns through structured, systematic instruction

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**71. Democratic school:**

A democratic school involves students in the decision-making process, promoting freedom, equality, and participation in school governance.

**72. Criticism on Jaspers' concept of university:**

Criticism includes that Jaspers' idea is idealistic and less practical in modern educational systems which prioritize market needs over pure intellectual development.

**73. How Montessori starts teaching counting:**

Montessori uses concrete materials like number rods, sandpaper numbers, and spindle boxes to help children learn counting through tactile and visual senses.

**74. Teacher's role in Perennialism:**

The teacher is a subject-matter authority who leads discussions on enduring truths found in classic texts and cultivates reasoning and moral values.

**75. Why democracy education is important:**

It develops informed, active citizens, encourages critical thinking, and promotes equality and participation in society.

**76. Logic in classical education:**

Classical education includes logic as the second stage of the trivium, focusing on reasoning, critical thinking, and structured argument.

**77. Idea of university by Jaspers:**

A university, for Jaspers, is a place of free intellectual inquiry where teachers and students seek truth in a community of scholars.

**78. Common homeschooling laws:**

Homeschooling laws vary but usually require registration, parental qualifications, curriculum approval, and assessment standards.

**79. What was Maria Montessori known for?:**

She was known for developing the Montessori method, emphasizing independence, hands-on learning, and respect for a child's natural development.

**80. What was Karl Jaspers' idea about universities?:**

Universities should focus on pursuit of truth, academic freedom, and moral development, fostering an intellectual community.

**81. Gardner's theory and unschooling:**

Gardner's Multiple Intelligences theory supports unschooling by recognizing diverse learning styles beyond linguistic and logical intelligences.

**82. Difference between fantasy, creativity, and imagination:**

- Fantasy: Unrealistic and imaginary concepts.
- Creativity: Producing original ideas or solutions.
- Imagination: The ability to form mental images or concepts.

**83. Homeschooling laws in Pakistan:**

No unified national law; varies by region. Some areas require curriculum approval or registration; others are more lenient.

**84. Forms of democracy:**

- Direct democracy
- Representative democracy
- Participatory democracy

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**85. Types of learners, Scholastic learner:**

Scholastic learners prefer structured academic environments, theory-based knowledge, and excel in traditional school systems.

**86. Qualification of parents for homeschooling:**

Typically, at least a high school diploma or equivalent is required, but varies by law or local regulation.

**87. Maria Montessori's importance in teacher training:**

She emphasized that teachers must be trained to observe, guide, and respect the individuality of each learner, not dominate.

**88. Bloom's views on democratic education:**

Bloom advocated for liberal education fostering individual autonomy, critical thinking, and democratic citizenship.

**89. What is a miniature school?:**

A miniature school simulates a real school environment with fewer students and a more personalized or experimental curriculum.

**90. Difference between intuitive, traditional, and expert learners:**

- Intuitive: Learns through exploration and instinct.
- Traditional: Prefers structured, step-by-step instruction.
- Expert: Builds on prior knowledge and strategic thinking.

**91. Criticism of classical education:**

Criticized for being outdated, Eurocentric, rigid, and not accommodating diverse learning styles or modern knowledge needs.

**92. Sensory-motor development stage of Piaget (5 points):**

- Birth to 2 years.
- Learning via senses and actions.
- Object permanence develops.
- Trial and error exploration.
- Coordination of sensory input with motor actions.

**93. Define exchange:**

Exchange is a mutual giving and receiving, typically referring to goods, services, or ideas in economics or education.

**94. Difference between formal and informal learning in homeschooling:**

- Formal: Structured curriculum with goals and assessments.
- Informal: Child-led, interest-based learning without fixed curriculum.

**95. Principal of pragmatism:**

Learning is rooted in experience and reality. Education should be practical, dynamic, and problem-solving oriented.

**96. Principle of Jaspers:**

Emphasizes the search for truth through dialogue, self-reflection, and the unity of teaching and research in universities.

**97. Define learning by progressivism:**

Learning through experience, student-centered approach, real-world problem solving, and development of critical thinking.

**98. Define liberal education by Bloom:**

Bloom's liberal education focuses on cultivating reason, moral judgment, and appreciation for great intellectual traditions.

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**99. Six principles of progressivism:**

- Learning by doing
- Student-centered education
- Development of critical thinking
- Emphasis on problem-solving
- Integration of curriculum
- Respect for individuality

**100. Define home schooling:**

Education of children at home by parents or tutors instead of in formal school settings.

**101. What is deep democracy?:**

A concept that extends beyond voting rights to include inclusivity, shared power, and recognition of diverse voices.

**102. Mathematical learner:**

A learner who understands and processes information through numbers, logic, and patterns.

**103. Skill learner:**

Learns best through hands-on practice and repetition, often excelling in vocational or technical areas.

**104. Nature of knowledge in Jaspers:**

Knowledge is a path to truth; it is dynamic, gained through dialogue, self-awareness, and philosophical inquiry.

**105. Criticism of Bagley:**

Bagley was criticized for rigid essentialism and not accommodating individual differences or creativity in education.

**106. Maria Montessori in curriculum:**

Emphasized practical life, sensorial materials, cultural studies, and child-led learning in a prepared environment.

**107. Criticism of Bloom:**

Some criticize Bloom's taxonomy for being too hierarchical and not fully representing the complexity of learning.

**108. Traditional and expert learner (five reasons on nature of knowledge):**

- Expert learners connect prior knowledge
- Reflect critically
- Self-regulate
- Think strategically
- Adapt knowledge flexibly

**109. Sandpaper used by Montessori:**

Sandpaper letters help children associate tactile sensation with phonetic sounds, aiding in writing and reading.

**110. Exchange learning:**

Learning that occurs through mutual sharing of ideas, experiences, or roles in a cooperative environment.

**111. Rational method in your own words:**

Using logical reasoning and critical thinking to analyze and solve problems or gain understanding.

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**112. Law of homeschooling in Pakistan:**

Currently unstandardized; varies by province. Some require informal recognition, others lack formal policies.

**113. Maieutic education:**

Socratic method of drawing out knowledge through questioning, assuming that truth lies within the learner.

**114. Three types of democracy:**

- Direct democracy
- Representative democracy
- Participatory democracy

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*Compilation*