

1. A scholar trained in Persian becomes jobless, while a young student with English education becomes a revenue clerk. This shift mainly reflects:

- A. Spread of missionary networks
- B. Redirection of employment towards English-trained groups
- C. Decline of mathematics in government offices
- D. Rise of village headmen over urban elites

2. A new Sanskrit teacher is appointed in Banaras College, but he is instructed to follow a printed syllabus instead of traditional oral methods. This mainly shows:

- A. Preference for European teachers
- B. Replacement of flexible learning with standardised curriculum
- C. Return to medieval teaching styles
- D. Demand for religious training

3. A British official insists that schools maintain a “daily timetable” and “fixed classroom seating”. This insistence indicates:

- A. Desire to imitate military-style order
- B. Concern that students would leave school early
- C. Need to accommodate growing class sizes
- D. Plan to shift schools to rural areas

4. A village school begins using slates, textbooks and written tests instead of oral recitation. This transformation mainly occurs because:

- A. New education policies encouraged uniform, written-based learning
- B. British officials banned oral traditions
- C. Students demanded more writing practice
- D. Teachers had forgotten classical texts

5. Choose which statements are true

- 1. Orientalists believed useful knowledge existed in classical Indian languages.
- 2. Macaulay claimed that European literature was superior to Indian knowledge systems.
- 3. Wood's Despatch supported education in both English and vernacular languages.

- A. 1 & 2 only
- B. 2 & 3 only
- C. 1 & 3 only
- D. 1, 2 & 3

6. Students fail to understand English textbooks, while teachers struggle to translate ideas. The most effective step for the inspector is:

- A. Training teachers to use bilingual explanations
- B. Replacing all textbooks with religious texts
- C. Reducing school hours
- D. Stopping examinations until next year

7. A group of parents sends their children to English schools but continues performing traditional rituals at home. This behaviour mainly reflects:

- A. Blending of new education with existing cultural identities
- B. Complete rejection of old practices
- C. Fear that English education would remove caste barriers
- D. Expectation that schools would offer free meals

8. A missionary school teaches geography and science but also provides moral sermons daily. This mixture mainly shows:

- A. Education was used as a tool to reshape social behaviour
- B. Schools lacked qualified science teachers
- C. Students preferred moral lessons over academic subjects
- D. Geography was considered a religious subject

9. A printing press owner becomes wealthy by selling new textbooks to government schools. This prosperity mainly arises because:

- A. Textbooks became central tools for classroom control
- B. Handwritten manuscripts were banned
- C. English books were subsidised heavily
- D. Printers were given government ranks

10. Choose which statements are true

- 1. Monitorial system made senior students teach juniors.
- 2. It was used to manage large classes with few teachers.
- 3. It reduced the government's expenditure on education.

- A. 1 & 2 only
- B. 2 & 3 only
- C. 1 & 3 only
- D. 1, 2 & 3

11. An educated Indian clerk complains that he knows Shakespeare but not the problems of his own village. His complaint mainly suggests:

- A. Colonial curriculum created knowledge disconnected from Indian realities
- B. Teachers refused to teach local issues
- C. Students avoided social studies
- D. Examinations did not test literature

12. A government school rejects a student because he cannot pay examination fees. This incident mainly reveals:

- A. Colonial education was tied to revenue needs and certification
- B. Students were expected to work in agriculture
- C. Teachers disliked poor children
- D. Fees were based on religious identity

13. A school record shows punishment for “untidy handwriting” and “late arrival.” These entries indicate:

- A. Discipline was considered a central purpose of schooling
- B. Students often broke chairs
- C. Teachers were poorly trained
- D. Lessons were rarely taught

14. A princely ruler opens schools teaching astronomy, Sanskrit, and English together. This decision shows:

- A. Attempt to preserve tradition while adapting to administrative needs
- B. Complete rejection of western learning
- C. Expectation that clerks should study astronomy
- D. Fear that British officials would close his court

15. A class compares the educational ideas of Tagore and Gandhi. The clearest contrast is:

- A. Tagore emphasised freedom in learning; Gandhi stressed productive work and self-reliance
- B. Tagore promoted factory training; Gandhi opposed handwork
- C. Tagore rejected creativity; Gandhi rejected moral learning
- D. Tagore preferred strict exams; Gandhi preferred textbook memorisation

answers:

1.B

2.B

3.A

4.A

5.D

6.A

7.A

8.A

9.A

10. D

11. A

12. A

13. A

14. A

15. A