

UNIT 5:
ENGLISH IN INDIA
(MOCK TEST)

- 1. Which of the following statements is true about the Indian Education Commission (1964–66) chaired by Dr. D.S. Kothari?**
 - A. It recommended the introduction of the three-language formula.
 - B. It focused primarily on primary education only.
 - C. It was established under the chairmanship of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.
 - D. It discouraged vocational training at the secondary level.

- 2. When was the University Education Commission appointed?**
 - A. 1945
 - B. 1946
 - C. 1948
 - D. 1950

- 3. Which British official supported Macaulay's Minute and implemented it officially?**
 - A. Sir Charles Wood
 - B. Lord Ripon
 - C. Lord Curzon
 - D. Lord William Bentinck

- 4. Prior to 1835, which language served as the court and administrative language under the East India Company?**
- A. Arabic
 - B. Persian
 - C. Urdu
 - D. Hindi
- 5. What was the primary objective of Wood's Despatch of 1854?**
- a. Promotion of missionary education
 - b. Introduction of English as a medium of instruction
 - c. Establishment of a proper education system in India with universities
 - d. Recommendation of vocational education only
- 6. The Indian Education Commission of 1882 is also known as:**
- a. Macaulay Commission
 - b. Hunter Commission
 - c. Wood Commission
 - d. Curzon Commission
- 7. Assertion (A): Macaulay's Minute of 1835 promoted the use of English in Indian education.**
- Reason (R): Macaulay believed in the superiority of Eastern knowledge systems over Western literature.**
- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c. A is true, but R is false.
 - d. A is false, but R is true.

8. Assertion (A): The Charter Act of 1813 marked the beginning of state responsibility in Indian education.

Reason (R): It allocated funds for the promotion of Western science and literature.

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true, but R is false.
- d. A is false, but R is true.

9. Arrange the following policies/commissions in sequence:

A. Indian Education Commission (Hunter)

B. University Education Commission (Radhakrishnan)

C. Secondary Education Commission (Mudaliar)

D. National Policy on Education

Options:

1. A, B, C, D
2. B, A, D, C
3. A, C, B, D
4. A, C, D, B

10. Who stated that

“A single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia.”

- A. Charles Grant
- B. William Bentinck
- C. Thomas Babington Macaulay
- D. David Hare

11. Who among the following was a strong proponent of vernacular education and opposed the Anglicist view?

- A. William Adam**
- B. Charles Grant**
- C. Thomas Macaulay**
- D. Charles Trevelyan**

12. Who among the following was responsible for the Hunter Education Commission (1882)?

- A. Lord Lytton**
- B. Lord Ripon**
- C. Lord Canning**
- D. Lord Curzon**

13. The 'Downward Filtration Theory' in Indian education policy was associated with:

- A. William Bentinck**
- B. Lord Ripon**
- C. Charles Grant**
- D. T. B. Macaulay**

14. Which Indian university's issues were the primary focus of the Sadler Commission?

- A. Bombay University**
- B. Allahabad University**
- C. Calcutta University**
- D. Madras University**

15. One of the key recommendations of the Sadler Commission was:

- A. Establishment of primary schools in villages
- B. The introduction of the three-language formula
- C. Separation of intermediate classes from universities
- D. Abolition of vernacular education

16. In which year was the Sadler Commission appointed to review the Indian education system?

- A. 1902
- B. 1917
- C. 1920
- D. 1935

17. In which year was the Wardha Scheme of Basic Education proposed?

- a) 1919
- b) 1937
- c) 1942
- d) 1921

18. Which method of education did the Wardha Scheme emphasize?

- a) Rote learning and textbook memorization
- b) Vocational training integrated with formal education
- c) Higher studies in English literature
- d) Distance learning through radio broadcasts

19. The educational reforms and schemes preceding the formal establishment of English education in India were primarily motivated by:

- a) An altruistic desire to preserve indigenous knowledge systems

untouched by foreign influence.

b) The objective to foster universal literacy in vernacular languages as a first priority.

c) A radical vision to entirely replace Indian traditions with European intellectual paradigms.

d) The pragmatic necessity to cultivate a cadre of English-speaking Indians capable of assisting colonial governance.

20. The Teaching of English in England Report, also known as the Newbolt Report, was published in which year?

a) 1882

b) 1907

c) 1921

d) 1937

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