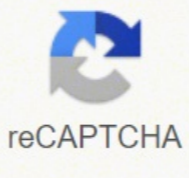


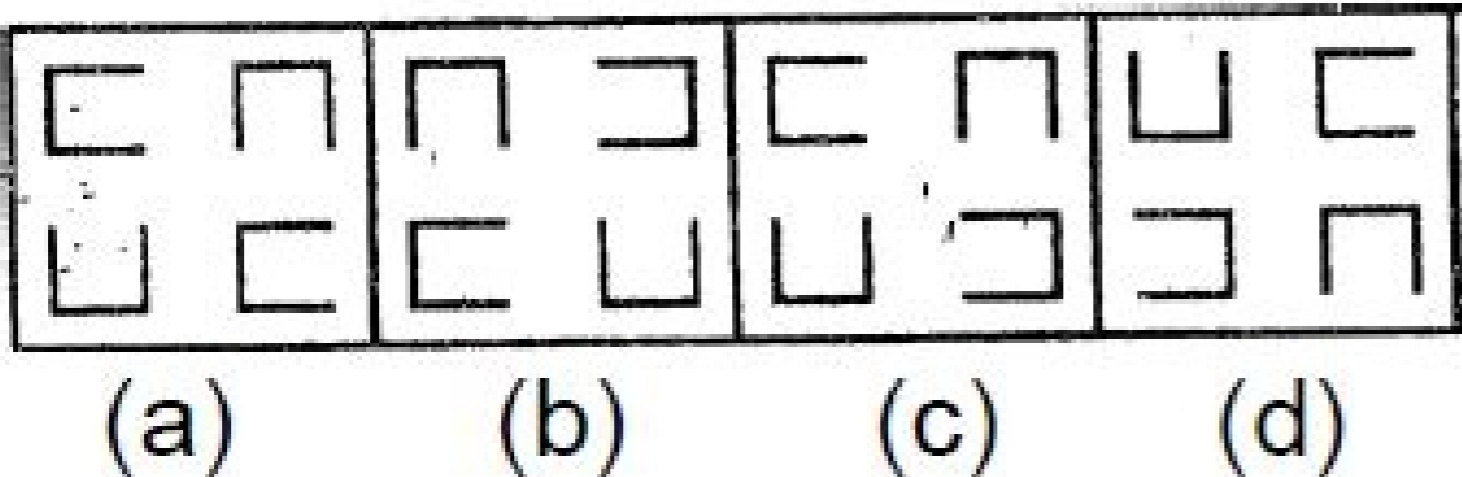


I'm not robot

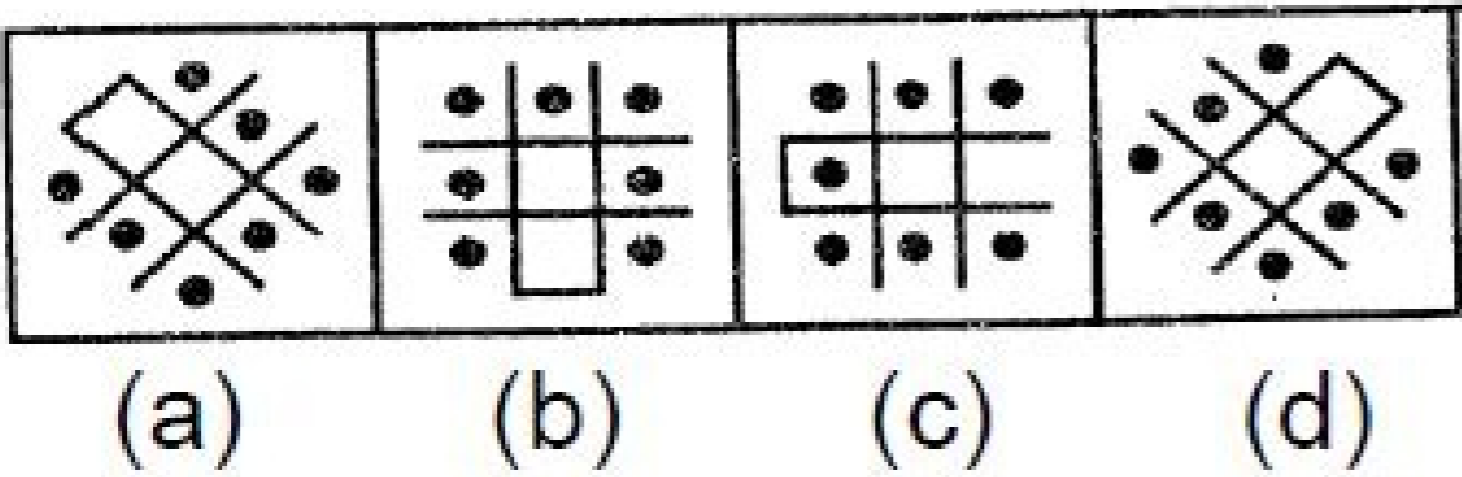


**Open**

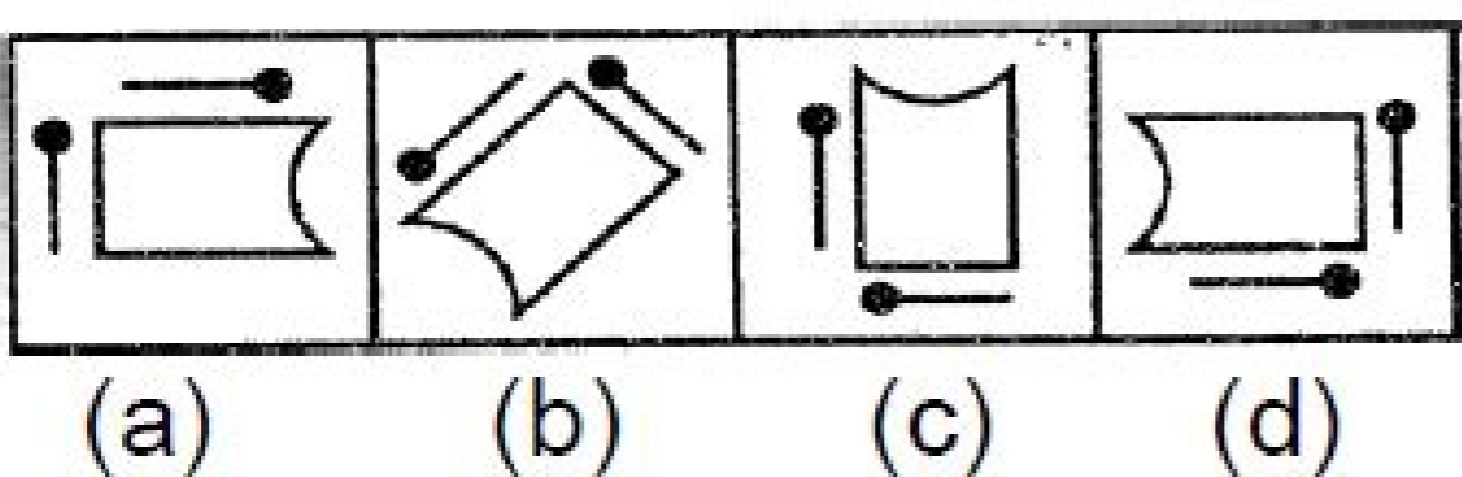
Q96.



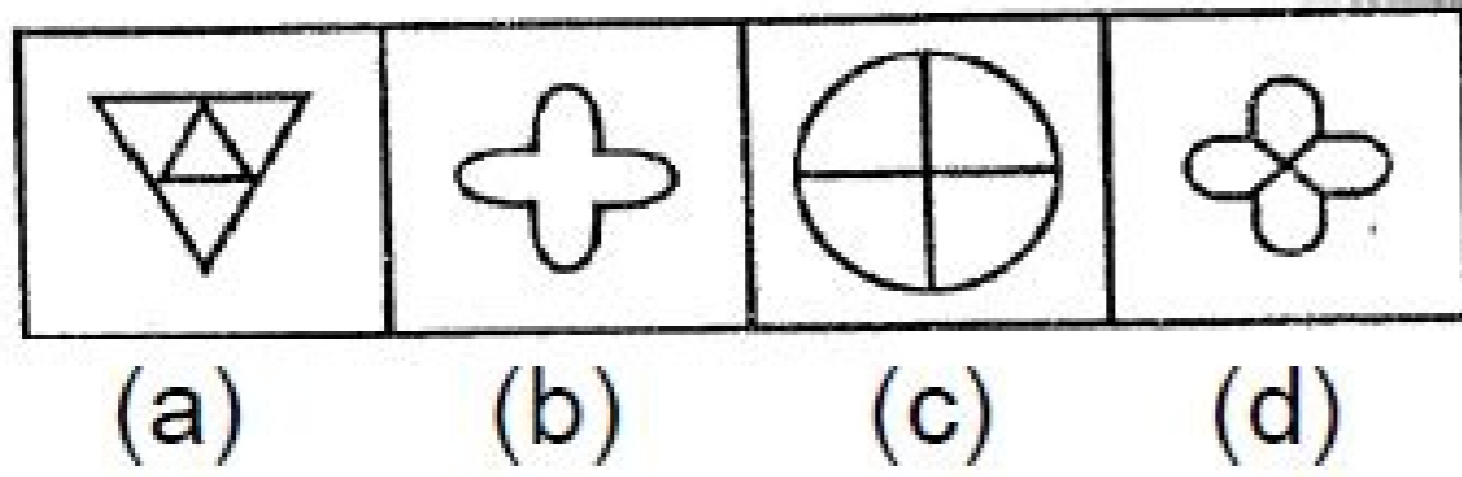
Q97.



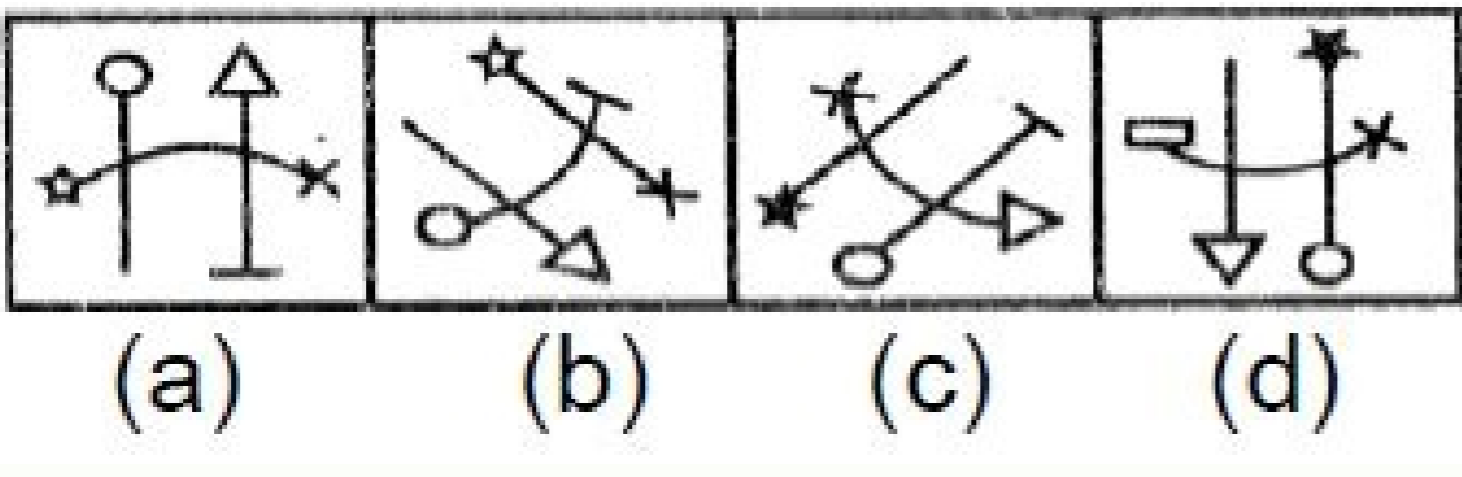
Q98.



Q99.



Q100.



SET - 3

Instructions for candidates: TOTAL MARKS - 200 TIME ALLOTTED - 2 HRS  
 1. Total No. of Questions-100. Each Question is of three marks.  
 2. One mark will be deducted for every wrong answer.  
 3. Do not write or mark on the Question Paper.  
 4. Question Paper to be returned before leaving the Exam Hall.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.  
 Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to retrain, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The rural and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in other words, should take care of the needs of everyone.

Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kind of responses serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall.

In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means so much more than high costs, simple rearrangement of the present organisation of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programmes for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also, these institutions should learn to cooperate with numerous community organisations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programmes, health services etc.

- Q1. What is the main thrust of the author?
  - (a) Traditional systems should be strengthened.
  - (b) Formal education is more important than non-formal.
  - (c) One should never cease to learn.
  - (d) It is impossible to meet the needs of everyone.
- Q2. What should be the major characteristic of the future educational system?
  - (a) Different modules with same function.
  - (b) Same module for different groups.
  - (c) No regular part standard compulsory programme for all.
  - (d) None of the above.
- Q3. According to the author, what measures should open university adopt to meet modern conditions?
  - (a) Develop various programmes for adult learners.
  - (b) Open more colleges on traditional lines.
  - (c) Cater to the needs of those who represent 'core'.
  - (d) Primary education should be under the control of open universities.
- Q4. In the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the sentence "The writing is already on the wall"?
  - (a) Everything is uncertain now-a-days.
  - (b) Changes have already taken place.
  - (c) The signs of change are already visible.
  - (d) You cannot change the future.

**INDIAN AIR FORCE**  
**AFCAT Answer Key**

[WWW.EDUNews.XYZ](http://WWW.EDUNews.XYZ)

