

Idealism in Education – MCQs

Philosophical Foundations

1. Who is considered the father of Idealism?
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Rousseau (d) John Dewey
2. Idealism is also known as:
(a) Materialism (b) Realism (c) Spiritualism (d) Naturalism
3. According to Plato, true reality consists of:
(a) Physical objects (b) Abstract ideas (c) Emotions (d) Experiences
4. Which philosopher said “Cogito, ergo sum”?
(a) Kant (b) Descartes (c) Hegel (d) Fichte
5. Who proposed the dialectical process of thesis–antithesis–synthesis?
(a) Kant (b) Hegel (c) Berkeley (d) Froebel

Forms and Features of Idealism

6. Which form of Idealism is associated with George Berkeley?
(a) Objective (b) Absolute (c) Subjective (d) Phenomenal
 7. Objective Idealism was introduced by:
(a) Plato (b) Kant (c) Fichte (d) Aristotle
 8. Phenomenal Idealism is linked to:
(a) Hegel (b) Kant (c) Froebel (d) Ross
 9. Idealism holds that reality is primarily:
(a) Material (b) Mental (c) Social (d) Biological
 10. Which value triad is central to Idealistic philosophy?
(a) Truth, Power, Wealth (b) Truth, Beauty, Goodness (c) Love, Peace, Joy (d) Duty, Honor, Respect
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Educational Aims

11. What is the central aim of Idealistic education?
(a) Skill development (b) Self-realisation (c) Employment (d) Social mobility
12. Who said “Education is the realisation of divine perfection already existing in man”?
(a) Gandhi (b) Tagore (c) Vivekananda (d) Aurobindo
13. Idealists strongly support:
(a) Elite education (b) Universal education (c) Vocational training (d) Online learning
14. Which development is essential for spiritual exaltation?
(a) Emotional (b) Physical (c) Financial (d) Social
15. Froebel believed education should prepare children for:
(a) Competitive exams (b) Holy life (c) Industrial work (d) Political activism
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Curriculum and Teaching

16. Idealist curriculum emphasizes:
(a) Activities (b) Feelings and values (c) Technology (d) Experiments
17. Plato’s curriculum includes:
(a) Only science subjects (b) Only religious texts (c) Truth, beauty, goodness (d) Sports and games
18. Which method is most associated with Socrates?
(a) Observation (b) Question–Answer (c) Play-way (d) Lecture
19. Froebel promoted which teaching method?
(a) Project method (b) Play-way method (c) Trial and error (d) Demonstration
20. Idealists believe the classroom is:
(a) A lab (b) A battlefield (c) A temple of learning (d) A playground
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Teacher, Student, Discipline

21. According to Idealism, the teacher is:
(a) A technician (b) A facilitator (c) Next to God (d) A manager
22. Froebel compared the teacher to:
(a) A warrior (b) A gardener (c) A judge (d) A scientist
23. Idealism emphasizes which type of discipline?
(a) Free discipline (b) External control (c) Self-discipline (d) Peer discipline
24. Who said “Freedom is the cry of Naturalists while discipline is that of Idealists”?
(a) Ross (b) Thomas & Lang (c) Kant (d) Dewey
25. Idealists expect students to:
(a) Challenge authority (b) Obey teacher’s dictates (c) Focus on material success (d) Avoid spiritual topics
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Contributions, Merits, Criticism

26. Idealism contributed to:
(a) Industrial training (b) Moral and spiritual aims (c) Scientific curriculum (d) Online education
27. Which Indian thinker emphasized truth and non-violence in Idealism?
(a) Tagore (b) Gandhi (c) Vivekananda (d) Radhakrishnan
28. A major merit of Idealism is:
(a) Focus on technology (b) Emphasis on spiritual values (c) Promotion of capitalism (d) Rejection of ethics
29. A key criticism of Idealism is:
(a) Too practical (b) Too abstract (c) Too democratic (d) Too scientific
30. Which group criticizes Idealism for ignoring nature?
(a) Realists (b) Pragmatists (c) Naturalists (d) Idealists
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✔ Answer Key

Q	Ans								
1	b	2	c	3	b	4	b	5	b
6	c	7	a	8	b	9	b	10	b
11	b	12	c	13	b	14	b	15	b
16	b	17	c	18	b	19	b	20	c
21	c	22	b	23	c	24	b	25	b
26	b	27	b	28	b	29	b	30	c

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