

2019

(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

EDUCATION

NINTH PAPER

(Curriculum Development)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The term 'curriculum' is derived from

- (a) Greek word ()
- (b) Latin word ()
- (c) English word ()
- (d) Roman word ()

2. Co-curricular activity is

- (a) related to classroom ()
- (b) related to curriculum ()
- (c) related to all-round development ()
- (d) according to needs of the pupil ()

3. Objectives that belong to a particular area or topic of curriculum can be called

- (a) short-term objectives ()
- (b) long-term objectives ()
- (c) specific objectives ()
- (d) general objectives ()

4. Principle of utility in curriculum construction has been given by

- (a) Naturalism ()
- (b) Pragmatism ()
- (c) Realism ()
- (d) Idealism ()

5. "Education does not mean learning eternal truth or fixed subject matter." Which philosophy believes in this idea?

- (a) Idealism ()
- (b) Realism ()
- (c) Pragmatism ()
- (d) Existentialism ()

6. Who advocated 'Realism'?

- (a) Aristotle ()
- (b) John Dewey ()
- (c) Rousseau ()
- (d) Socrates ()

7. The main purpose of curriculum evaluation is

- (a) to recruit new teachers ()
- (b) to prepare new textbooks ()
- (c) to change the examination system ()
- (d) to review the existing curriculum ()

8. Examination conducted at the end of a semester is an example of
- (a) formative evaluation ()
 - (b) diagnostic evaluation ()
 - (c) summative evaluation ()
 - (d) placement evaluation ()
9. Introduction of a new approach to the existing subject comes under
- (a) minor change ()
 - (b) medium change ()
 - (c) major change ()
 - (d) None of the above ()
10. Who is the ultimate curriculum change agent?
- (a) The teacher ()
 - (b) The student ()
 - (c) The headmaster ()
 - (d) The administrator ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer/Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Differentiated curriculum

OR

Undifferentiated curriculum

2. Selection of content in curriculum construction

OR

Selection of objectives in curriculum construction

3. Idealism as philosophical foundation of curriculum

OR

Existentialism as philosophical foundation of curriculum

4. Summative evaluation

OR

Criteria of evaluation of a textbook

5. Concept of curriculum change

OR

Give a critical comment on the paper 'Curriculum Development' that you have studied.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. What is curriculum? Explain the various types of curriculum. 3+7=10

OR

Discuss the need and importance of co-curricular activities in curriculum. 5+5=10

2. Discuss situational analysis as a process of curriculum construction. 10

OR

Discuss the principles of curriculum construction. 10

3. Explain psychological foundations of curriculum construction. 10

OR

Explain sociological foundations of curriculum construction. 10

4. What is the meaning of curriculum evaluation? Discuss its needs. 4+6=10

OR

What is curriculum evaluation? Explain formative type of evaluation. 4+6=10

5. What are the needs of curriculum change? 10

OR

Discuss the factors affecting curriculum change. 10

2019

(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

EDUCATION

TENTH PAPER

(Educational Planning and Management)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The basis of all programmes of quantitative and qualitative improvement in education is
 - (a) educational planning ()
 - (b) educational management ()
 - (c) educational finance ()
 - (d) managerial behavior ()
2. Institutional planning is an effort to make use of available resources to the
 - (a) minimum ()
 - (b) adequate ()
 - (c) sufficient ()
 - (d) optimum ()

3. How many principles of management has Henri Fayol listed?
- (a) 13 ()
 - (b) 14 ()
 - (c) 15 ()
 - (d) 16 ()
4. Which one of the following is the characteristic of a decentralized management?
- (a) Rigidity in decision making ()
 - (b) Dictates policies and procedures ()
 - (c) Directs and controls all activities ()
 - (d) Division of responsibilities ()
5. Financial management is concerned with
- (a) profit and loss of the organization ()
 - (b) procurement and utilization of fund ()
 - (c) investment in banks ()
 - (d) exchange of money with other countries ()
6. Which one of the following is not a source of income in educational organization?
- (a) Land grants and endowments ()
 - (b) Government funds ()
 - (c) Loan from the bank ()
 - (d) Fees from the students ()
7. The factor which does not affect the managerial behavior is
- (a) technical factor ()
 - (b) social factor ()
 - (c) political factor ()
 - (d) personal factor ()

8. A leader who gives orders only after consulting the group is called
- (a) laissez-faire leader ()
 - (b) autocratic leader ()
 - (c) democratic leader ()
 - (d) dictatorial leader ()
9. Supervision is a/an
- (a) faultfinding service ()
 - (b) guiding service ()
 - (c) punishment service ()
 - (d) authoritarian service ()
10. The primary functions of educational supervision is
- (a) providing leadership and improving teaching learning ()
 - (b) providing more money and improving inspection ()
 - (c) providing follow-up actions and improving the workload ()
 - (d) All of the above ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Answer/Write on the following briefly :

3×5=15

1. Concept of educational planning

OR

Importance of educational planning

2. Bureaucratic type of management

OR

Technocratic type of management

3. Describe any three sources of income of educational organization.

OR

Factors affecting financial allocation

4. Concept of managerial behavior

OR

Role of a Manager

5. Supervisory procedures in education

OR

Importance of educational supervision

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. What is educational planning? Highlight the important characteristics of educational planning. 2+8=10

OR

What is an institutional planning? Discuss the various steps involved in institutional planning. 3+7=10

2. Elaborate the various principles of management. 10

OR

What do you mean by decentralization of management? Discuss the merits and demerits of decentralization of management. 2+(4+4)=10

3. What is financial management? Discuss the problems involved in financing educational institutions. 2+8=10

OR

Describe any three problems in financing of the institutions in which you have studied. 10

4. Discuss the various factors affecting managerial behavior. 10

OR

Discuss the different styles of leadership in management. 10

5. What do you mean by supervision? Discuss the principles of democratic supervision. 3+7=10

OR

Discuss the various types of educational supervision. 10

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(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

EDUCATION

ELEVENTH PAPER

(Development of Educational Thought)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. In Athens, physical education was imparted in

- (a) pedagogues ()
- (b) palaestras ()
- (c) schools ()
- (d) barracks ()

2. Great philosophers like Plato, Aristotle and Socrates were the products of which system of education in the ancient times?

- (a) Spartan system of education ()
- (b) Athenian system of education ()
- (c) Roman system of education ()
- (d) None of the above ()

3. The objective of education in monastic system of education was
(a) physical education ()
(b) intellectual development ()
(c) spiritual life ()
(d) social development ()
4. The main object of scholastic system of education was to acquire knowledge through
(a) self-realization ()
(b) nature and nurture ()
(c) logic and debate ()
(d) play-way method ()
5. The Wardha Scheme of education reflects the ideas of
(a) Tagore ()
(b) Gandhi ()
(c) Rousseau ()
(d) Dewey ()
6. Shantiniketan means
(a) abode of peace ()
(b) abode of nature ()
(c) abode of love ()
(d) abode of joy ()
7. The philosophy advocated by Dewey is called
(a) idealism ()
(b) pragmatism ()
(c) naturalism ()
(d) realism ()
8. *Emile* was a treatise written by
(a) Maria Montessori ()
(b) John Dewey ()
(c) John Locke ()
(d) Jean-Jacques Rousseau ()

9. The father of distance education in India is
(a) Tagore ()
(b) Gandhi ()
(c) Dr. G. R. Reddy ()
(d) Dr. V. K. Bosh ()
10. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was established in the year
(a) 1982 ()
(b) 1998 ()
(c) 1985 ()
(d) 1992 ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Three differences between Spartan and Athenian system of education

OR

Greek influence on Roman education

2. Education for Chivalry

OR

Role of the church in medieval education in Europe

3. Gandhi's aims of education

OR

Tagore's Viswa Bharati

4. Dewey's laboratory school

OR

Rousseau's negative education

5. Characteristics of open learning system

OR

Advantages of globalization

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Discuss the Athenian system of education in ancient times. 10

OR

Explain the basic features of the Roman system of education prior to 275 BC. 10

2. Discuss the monastic and scholastic education in medieval Europe. 5+5=10

OR

What were the universities established in medieval Europe? Describe the main features of medieval university education in Europe. 3+7=10

3. Discuss Gandhi's contribution to Indian education. 10

OR

Discuss the contributions of Tagore to educational thought and practices. 10

4. Explain the aims and methods of education propounded by Rousseau. 5+5=10

OR

Discuss Dewey's aims of education and its influence on the educational system. 5+5=10

5. Explain the concept of distance education and its advantages. 4+6=10

OR

Discuss the challenges and opportunities of globalization of higher education in India. 10

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(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

EDUCATION

TWELFTH (B) PAPER

(Pedagogy)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. A good teaching must always be so designed and performed as to result in

- (a) self-control ()
- (b) self-learning ()
- (c) maximum learning ()
- (d) intelligence development ()

2. Using teaching aids in the classroom

- (a) can improve student performance ()
- (b) makes learning more interesting ()
- (c) helps to clarify, establish and correlate accuracy ()
- (d) All of the above ()

3. The main aim of micro-teaching is
 - (a) to modify teacher behavior ()
 - (b) to modify student behavior ()
 - (c) to improve educational institutions ()
 - (d) individualized instructions ()
4. Which of the following statements is true about personal models of teaching?
 - (a) They share an orientation towards the individual and the development of self-hood. ()
 - (b) They emphasize relationship of the individual to society. ()
 - (c) They share an orientation towards the information processing capabilities of the students. ()
 - (d) They are associated with productive thinking and the development of general intellectual abilities. ()
5. As a planner, the teacher must
 - (a) encourage classroom discussion, panel discussion and question and answer session ()
 - (b) decide what changes should take place in the learner ()
 - (c) be guidance minded ()
 - (d) observe students' reactions skillfully ()
6. In which phase of teaching the knowledge which is given to student and which is really required by student is evaluated?
 - (a) Pre-active phase ()
 - (b) Inter-active phase ()
 - (c) Post-active phase ()
 - (d) All of the above ()
7. Visual teaching aids
 - (a) enrich the listening functions ()
 - (b) facilitate the audio senses ()
 - (c) enrich the seeing functions ()
 - (d) increase the rate of hearing ()

8. Remedial teaching is also known as
- (a) lesson planning ()
 - (b) technical education ()
 - (c) micro-teaching ()
 - (d) compensatory education ()
9. Storytelling technique is commonly used for teaching
- (a) higher classes ()
 - (b) lower classes ()
 - (c) university students ()
 - (d) adults ()
10. In fulfilment of the obligation to the profession, the educator should
- (a) make false statements about a colleague ()
 - (b) assist a non-educator in the unauthorized practice of teaching ()
 - (c) make false statement concerning the qualifications of a candidate for a professional position ()
 - (d) treat other members of the profession in the same manner as he/she himself/herself wishes to be treated ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Relationship between teaching and learning

OR

Levels of teaching

2. Principles of selection of audio-visual aids

OR

Different types of audio-visual aids

3. Concept of micro-teaching

OR

Nature of diagnostic testing

4. Personal models of teaching

OR

Demonstration method of teaching

5. Characteristics of an effective teacher

OR

Role of a teacher as a counselor

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. What do you mean by teaching? Discuss various factors affecting teaching. 3+7=10

OR

Describe in detail the general principles of teaching. 10

2. Discuss the meaning and characteristics of audio-visual aids. 3+7=10

OR

Explain the advantages and disadvantages of audio-visual teaching aids. 5+5=10

3. What is a lesson plan? Discuss its importance. 3+7=10

OR

Explain the meaning and various forms of remedial teaching. 3+7=10

4. Describe the essential elements of social interaction models of teaching. 10

OR

Explain lecture method of teaching and mention its merits and demerits. 4+3+3=10

5. Discuss the role of a teacher as a facilitator and an evaluator. 5+5=10

OR

Discuss the meaning and importance of professional ethics for a teacher. 3+7=10

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