

2020

(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

EDUCATION

NINTH PAPER

(Curriculum Development)

Full Marks : 50

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

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

1×10=10

1. The term 'curriculum' refers to

- (a) the planned activity development of the educational institution ()
- (b) the guidelines of the syllabus of the educational institution ()
- (c) all the courses of the study and activities offered by the educational institution ()
- (d) the effective working conditions of the educational institution ()

2. Child-centered curriculum focuses on

- (a) the child ()
- (b) the teacher ()
- (c) the society ()
- (d) the administration ()

3. Curriculum that caters to diverse needs of students follows the
- (a) principle of self-study ()
 - (b) principle of individual difference ()
 - (c) principle of local needs ()
 - (d) principle of integration ()
4. Understanding the condition of a school building comes under which stage in curriculum construction?
- (a) Situational analysis ()
 - (b) Evaluation of curriculum ()
 - (c) Selection of objectives ()
 - (d) Selection of contents ()
5. Sociological basis of education emphasizes that education is for the
- (a) teacher ()
 - (b) school ()
 - (c) child ()
 - (d) society ()
6. Who advocated naturalism?
- (a) Aristotle ()
 - (b) Rousseau ()
 - (c) John Dewey ()
 - (d) Plato ()
7. When curriculum evaluation is made, there is
- (a) new textbook ()
 - (b) change in examination pattern ()
 - (c) course improvement ()
 - (d) new administrative pattern ()
8. Formative evaluation is conducted
- (a) before formulating the objective ()
 - (b) before giving final shape to any scheme ()
 - (c) after the completion of the course ()
 - (d) testing the utility of existing scheme ()

9. Which of the following is a factor of curriculum change?
- (a) Selection of content ()
 - (b) Administrative regulations ()
 - (c) Socio-political change ()
 - (d) Teacher's behaviour ()
10. Changing the curriculum means changing the
- (a) content ()
 - (b) objectives ()
 - (c) people ()
 - (d) methods of teaching ()

(PART : B—SHORT ANSWER)

(Marks : 10)

Write/Answer briefly on the following (any four) :

$2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$

1. Importance of undifferentiated curriculum

OR

Importance of co-curricular activities in curriculum

2. Situational analysis in curriculum construction

OR

Selection of content in curriculum construction

3. Psychological foundations of curriculum

OR

Sociological foundations of curriculum

4. Needs of curriculum evaluation

OR

Criteria of evaluation of a textbook

5. Concept of curriculum change

OR

Give a critical comment on the curriculum of higher secondary level of education that you have studied.

(PART : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 30)

Answer the following questions (any *three*) :

1. What is curriculum? What are the main functions of curriculum? 3+7=10

OR

Discuss differentiated curriculum and its importance. 4+6=10

2. Discuss selection of objectives as a process of curriculum construction. 10

OR

State the principles of curriculum construction. 10

3. Discuss philosophical foundations of curriculum construction. 10

OR

Discuss psychological foundations of curriculum construction. 10

4. What is curriculum evaluation? Explain formative evaluation. 3+7=10

OR

What is curriculum evaluation? Explain summative evaluation. 3+7=10

5. What is curriculum change? Explain the needs of curriculum change. 3+7=10

OR

What is curriculum change? Explain the factors affecting curriculum change. 3+7=10

2020

(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

EDUCATION

TENTH PAPER

(Educational Planning and Management)

Full Marks : 50

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the most appropriate answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Educational planning is necessary to

- (a) minimize backward children ()
- (b) ensure the success of education ()
- (c) have better relationship among the students ()
- (d) broaden the outlook of the students ()

2. Institutional planning can be of

- (a) long-term only ()
- (b) short-term only ()
- (c) short-term and long-term ()
- (d) None of the above ()

3. Which one of the following is amongst Fayol's principles of management?
- (a) Division of work ()
 - (b) Autocratic management ()
 - (c) Leadership ()
 - (d) Participation ()
4. The form of management which is governed by technically trained personnel or specialized experts is
- (a) centralized management ()
 - (b) decentralized management ()
 - (c) bureaucratic management ()
 - (d) technocratic management ()
5. Which one of the following factors determines financial allocation?
- (a) Constitutional provision ()
 - (b) Maintenance of normal service ()
 - (c) Investment in bank ()
 - (d) Unemployment of youth ()
6. The main source of income of the educational institution is received from
- (a) loan from the bank ()
 - (b) the fees of students ()
 - (c) the community development funds ()
 - (d) the district management funds ()
7. Managerial behavior is mainly
- (a) to exercise absolute authority on the subordinates ()
 - (b) to criticize and control the subordinates ()
 - (c) the preference for maintaining status quo ()
 - (d) to obey the boss ()

8. A leader who makes decision only after consulting the group is called
- (a) democratic leader ()
 - (b) laissez-faire leader ()
 - (c) autocratic leader ()
 - (d) transactional leader ()
9. Supervision is a
- (a) fault-finding service ()
 - (b) guiding and motivating service ()
 - (c) disciplinary service ()
 - (d) punishment service ()
10. In a democratic supervision
- (a) the teachers have the right to contribute ()
 - (b) the supervisor solely invests the right to contribute ()
 - (c) the students have the right to contribute ()
 - (d) everyone has the right to contribute ()

(PART : B—SHORT ANSWER)

(Marks : 10.)

Write briefly on the following (any four) :

$2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$

1. Importance of educational planning

OR

Scopes of institutional planning

2. Bureaucratic type of management

OR

Technocratic type of management

3. Any three problems of financing educational institutions

OR

Public fund/Government fund

4. Characteristics of a manager

OR

Laissez-faire type of leadership

5. Need for educational supervision

OR

Autocratic supervision

(PART : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 30)

Answer the following questions (any *three*) :

1. Define the concept of educational planning. Discuss the various steps of educational planning. 3+7=10

OR

What is institutional planning? Write briefly on the importance of institutional planning. 3+7=10

2. Explain the concept of educational management. Elaborate the various principles of educational management. 3+7=10

OR

What is centralization of management? Mention the merits and demerits of centralized management. 3+7=10

3. What do you mean by 'financial management'? Discuss the various sources of income of educational organizations. 3+7=10

OR

Elaborate the different factors affecting financial allocation. 10

4. What do you mean by leadership styles? Discuss the different styles of leadership in management. 3+7=10

OR

Enumerate the various factors affecting managerial behaviour. 10

5. Explain the concept of supervision. Write the principles of supervision. 3+7=10

OR

Describe the supervisory procedures of supervision. 10

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(6th Semester)

EDUCATION

ELEVENTH PAPER

(Development of Educational Thought)

Full Marks : 50

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the most appropriate answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The Spartan system of education emphasized

- (a) dialectic and rhetoric skills ()
- (b) discipline and physical fitness ()
- (c) intellectual development ()
- (d) social development ()

2. The Romans gave importance to

- (a) knowledge ()
- (b) wisdom ()
- (c) power ()
- (d) intellectual ()

3. Scholasticism was a trend which saw its beginning during the
- (a) medieval period ()
 - (b) ancient period ()
 - (c) modern period ()
 - (d) pre-modern period ()
4. The monastic instruction was based on
- (a) Christian value system ()
 - (b) Hindu value system ()
 - (c) Islamic value system ()
 - (d) Buddhist value system ()
5. Ahimsa and Satyagraha are associated with the philosophical thought of
- (a) Gandhi ()
 - (b) Tagore ()
 - (c) Dewey ()
 - (d) Rousseau ()
6. Vishwa-Bharati was established in
- (a) 1911 ()
 - (b) 1921 ()
 - (c) 1922 ()
 - (d) 1912 ()
7. Rousseau advocated the philosophy of
- (a) pragmatism ()
 - (b) idealism ()
 - (c) naturalism ()
 - (d) realism ()
8. 'Laboratory School' was established in
- (a) 1895 ()
 - (b) 1899 ()
 - (c) 1894 ()
 - (d) 1896 ()
9. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was established in 1985 by
- (a) an Act of Parliament ()
 - (b) the State Assembly of Bihar ()
 - (c) the Central Advisory Board of Education ()
 - (d) the National Council of Education and Research ()

10. The commercialization, privatization and capitalism of education at the international level is called

- (a) open university ()
- (b) distance education ()
- (c) globalization of education ()
- (d) education exchange ()

(PART : B—SHORT ANSWER)

(Marks : 10)

Write briefly on the following (any four) :

$2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$

1. Educational practices in ancient Athens

OR

Comparison between Greek and Roman systems of education

2. Different universities established in medieval period

OR

Monastic system of education in medieval period

3. Gandhi's philosophy of education

OR

Tagore's Shantiniketan School

4. Dewey's Laboratory School

OR

Rousseau's 'Negative' education

5. Merits and demerits of distance education

OR

Merits and demerits of globalization of education

(PART : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 30)

Answer the following questions (any *three*) :

1. Give a comparative analysis of Athenian and Spartan system of education. 10

OR

Discuss and analyse the characteristics of Roman system of education.

2. Critically discuss the main features of Monastic and Scholastic systems of education. 5+5=10

OR

Discuss education for chivalry during medieval period. 10

3. Explain Gandhi's basic scheme of education and its importance to Indian education. 6+4=10

OR

Discuss Tagore's philosophy of education and his contribution to Indian education. 6+4=10

4. Explain Rousseau's philosophy of education and its significance to education. 6+4=10

OR

Discuss the educational philosophy propounded by Dewey and his contributions to modern education. 6+4=10

5. Explain the meaning and characteristics of Open and Distance Education. 3+7=10

OR

What is globalization in education? Discuss the challenges and opportunities for higher education in India. 3+7=10

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(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

EDUCATION

TWELFTH (C) PAPER

(**Special Education**)

Full Marks : 50

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(**PART : A—OBJECTIVE**)

(*Marks : 10*)

Tick (✓) the most appropriate answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Exceptional children refer to those children who

- (a) deviate from normal children ()
- (b) belong to an average children ()
- (c) have limited powers of intelligence ()
- (d) possess high intellectual ability ()

2. The historical roots of special education are found in Europe and America primarily in the

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| (a) 17th century | () | (b) 18th century | () |
| (c) 19th century | () | (d) 20th century | () |

3. Children who are able to utilize vision in acquiring educational skills are termed as
- (a) blind ()
 - (b) cerebral palsy ()
 - (c) hard of hearing ()
 - (d) partially sighted ()
4. Moderate hearing impairment categories on the degree of hearing loss fall between the decibel (DB) level of
- (a) 26 to 40 ()
 - (b) 41 to 55 ()
 - (c) 56 to 70 ()
 - (d) 71 to 80 ()
5. The IQ range of trainable mentally retarded children fall
- (a) below 25 ()
 - (b) between 25 to 55 ()
 - (c) between 55 to 85 ()
 - (d) above 85 ()
6. Mental retardation caused by physical damage due to prenatal injuries or during birth is known as
- (a) mental retardation associated with genetic factor ()
 - (b) mental retardation associated with maternal infection ()
 - (c) mental retardation associated with trauma ()
 - (d) mental retardation associated with intoxication ()
7. Gifted children may face problems in association with
- (a) assigning special project work ()
 - (b) flexibility in teaching units ()
 - (c) reflective level teaching ()
 - (d) unsuitable curriculum ()

8. Segregation for the gifted children is also known as
- (a) early entrance into school ()
 - (b) skipping entire grades ()
 - (c) extension of education problems ()
 - (d) ability grouping ()
9. Sign of creative child is his/her
- (a) curiosity ()
 - (b) sociability ()
 - (c) sense of inability ()
 - (d) feeling of inferiority ()
10. Which among the following is not suitable to creativity?
- (a) Dynamic thinking ()
 - (b) Independent thinking ()
 - (c) Convergent thinking ()
 - (d) Divergent thinking ()

(PART : B—SHORT ANSWER)

(Marks : 10)

2½×4=10

Write briefly on the following (any four) :

1. Classification of special education

OR

Objectives of special education

2. Education for visually impaired children

OR

Identification of speech defective children

3. Characteristics of mentally retarded children

OR

Classification of mental retardation

4. Characteristics of the gifted children

OR

Segregation approach to teaching of the gifted children

5. Identification of creative children

OR

Conditions for nurturing creativity in classroom

(PART : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 30)

Answer the following questions (any *three*) :

1. What do you mean by special education? Explain the importance of special education. 4+6=10

OR

Write briefly the history of special education. 10

2. What do you understand by hearing impairment? What type of education should be imparted to them? 3+7=10

OR

Define orthopaedically handicapped children. Explain the education of orthopaedically handicapped children. 4+6=10

3. Define mental retardation. What are the causes of mental retardation? 4+6=10

OR

Discuss the special educational scheme for the mentally retarded children. 10

4. Who are the gifted children? How will you identify gifted children? 3+7=10

OR

Discuss the needs and problems of the gifted children. 5+5=10

5. What do you understand by creative children? Describe the characteristics of creative children. 4+6=10

OR

Elaborate the needs and problems of creative children. 5+5=10
