

2 0 2 3

(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

EDUCATION

TWELFTH (C) PAPER

(Curriculum Development)

(Revised)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

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

1×10=10

1. Curriculum consists of

- (a) the totality of experience that a pupil receives in the school ()
- (b) planned activity development of the educational institution ()
- (c) guidelines of the syllabus of the educational institution ()
- (d) effective working conditions of the educational institution ()

2. Cocurricular activity is

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

3. Which principle of curriculum construction is based on “a child needs experience more than instruction”?

- (a) Principle of forward looking ()
- (b) Principle of activity ()
- (c) Principle of maturity ()
- (d) Principle of leisure ()

4. Under which step ‘understanding the pupils’ comes in curriculum construction?

- (a) Situational analysis ()
- (b) Selection of objectives ()
- (c) Selection of contents ()
- (d) Organization of content and learning activities ()

5. Psychological basis of education emphasizes that education is for

(a) society ()

(b) teacher ()

(c) school ()

(d) child ()

6. The philosophy of pragmatism is advocated by

(a) Plato ()

(b) John Dewey ()

(c) Aristotle ()

(d) Socrates ()

7. Curriculum evaluation is done

(a) to prepare new textbook ()

(b) to review the existing curriculum ()

(c) to change setting pattern of questions ()

(d) to change examination system alone ()

8. Physical aspects of textbook include

- (a) textual language ()
- (b) content structure ()
- (c) illustration (aids) ()
- (d) size and binding ()

9. Curriculum improvement brings about

- (a) curriculum change ()
- (b) curriculum evaluation ()
- (c) curriculum construction ()
- (d) change in administration ()

10. Changing the curriculum means changing the

- (a) objectives ()
- (b) content ()
- (c) people ()
- (d) teaching methodology ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWER)

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Subject-centred curriculum

OR

2. Undifferentiated curriculum

UNIT—II

3. Principle of utility in curriculum construction

OR

4. Selection of content in curriculum construction

UNIT—III

5. Sociological foundations of curriculum

OR

6. Philosophical foundations of curriculum

UNIT—IV

7. Instruments used in curriculum evaluation

OR

8. Nature of curriculum evaluation

UNIT—V

9. Concept of curriculum change

OR

10. Role of teachers in curriculum change

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

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

OR

2. What do you understand by differentiated curriculum? Discuss the needs and importance of differentiated curriculum. 3+7=10

UNIT—II

3. State the principles that should be taken into consideration in curriculum construction. 10

OR

4. Explain the selection of objectives and organization of content and learning activities in curriculum construction. 5+5=10

UNIT—III

5. Discuss the psychological foundation of curriculum. 10

OR

6. Discuss the role of sociological foundation for developing curriculum. 10

UNIT—IV

7. Explain the needs of curriculum evaluation. 10

OR

8. Discuss the formative and summative evaluation in curriculum development. 5+5=10

UNIT—V

9. Discuss the main elements of curriculum change. 10

OR

10. What are the factors affecting curriculum change? 10
