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(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

★ ★ ★