UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

First Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No. ______________________

PAPER: Human Development and Learning
Course Code: EDU-11048

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 60

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Section: B

Q.2 Give short answer of the following four questions

i) How nurture affect the human development
ii) What is case study
iii) Differentiate growth and development
iv) Write stages of social development
v) Define cognitive development
vi) What you meant by individual differences
vii) Write components of language development
viii) How Autonomy can be developed in a child
ix) What meant by moral development
x) How trust can be developed in a child
xi) What is social development
xii) What are physical development milestones
xiii) Describe transfer of learning
xiv) Define moral reasoning
xv) What is Social learning

(Marks 3x10=30)

Section – C

Q.3 Describe different factors affecting learning

Q.4- What activities you suggest for the cognitive development with concrete-operational stage age groups

Q.5- How Erikson’s psychosocial theory is important in the social development of child.
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

First Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Human Development and Learning
Course Code: EDU-11048

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 20

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Section: A

Read the statement carefully and put across (X) mark on the right option given with each

1- the child learn by doing tasks while sitting and doing for many hours, the ability is termed as
   a) Autonomy  b) Industry  c) Identity  d) Trust

2- To develop the ability in the child to perform the self help tasks like walking, grasping and making choices is termed as
   a) Autonomy  b) Industry  c) Identity  d) Trust

3- the child is aware about recognition of responsibilities to perform or who is to do is termed as
   a) Autonomy  b) Industry  c) Identity  d) Trust

4- the child gain love and affections along with the basic needs from the parents, the social trait developed is termed as
   a) Autonomy  b) Industry  c) Identity  d) Trust

5- The child now can think with reasons about events this information is the type of quality related with the cognitive development stage called
   a) Sensory motor  b) Preoperational  c) Concrete operational  d) Formal operational

6- The child now can reasons in more logical ways is the type of quality related with the cognitive development stage called
   a) Sensory motor  b) Preoperational  c) Concrete operational  d) Formal operational

7- The child begins to represent the world with words and images; thinking is the type of quality related with the cognitive development stage called
   a) Sensory motor  b) Preoperational  c) Concrete operational  d) Formal operational

8- The infant constructs understanding of the world by coordinating sensory experiences with physical actions is the type of quality related with the cognitive development stage called
   a) Sensory motor  b) Preoperational  c) Concrete operational  d) Formal operational

9- Environmental factors are responsible for the development; the term used for this phenomenon is called
   a) Nature  b) Nurture  c) Naturalistic  d) Simulation

P.T.O.
10- Heredity factors are responsible for the development, the term used for this phenomenon is called:
   a) Nature  b) Nurture  c) Naturalistic  d) Simulation

11- The ability of the child to know what is good and what is bad is develop in the type of development called:
   a) Cognitive  b) Social  c) Moral  d) Physical

12- The ability of the child to develop the relationships with the other people is the type development called:
   a) Cognitive  b) Social  c) Moral  d) Physical

13- The ability of the child to develop the thinking process is the type development called:
   a) Cognitive  b) Social  c) Moral  d) Physical

14- The type of development in which thought possessing is observed is called:
   a) social  b) cognitive  c) moral  d) physical

15- The type of development in which interaction of a person with other people, places and situation is being observed called:
   a) social  b) cognitive  c) moral  d) physical

16- The child now can mentally reverse information is the type of quality related with the cognitive development stage called:
   a) Sensory motor  b) preoperational  c) concrete operational  d) formal operational

17- The child now can reason in more abstract and idealistic ways is the type of quality related with the cognitive development stage called:
   a) Sensory motor  b) preoperational  c) concrete operational  d) formal operational

18- The child begins to represent the images that reflect increased symbolic thinking is the type of quality related with the cognitive development stage called:
   a) Sensory motor  b) preoperational  c) concrete operational  d) formal operational

19- The child begins to represent the world with words and images, go beyond the connection of sensory information and physical action is the type of quality related with the cognitive development stage called:
   a) Sensory motor  b) preoperational  c) concrete operational  d) formal operational

20- The infant progresses from reflexive, instinctual action at birth to the beginning of symbolic thought is the type of quality related with the cognitive development stage called:
   a) Sensory motor  b) preoperational  c) concrete operational  d) formal operational
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB  
First Semester 2015  
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme  

Subject: General Methods of Teaching  
Paper: EDU-101  

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs & 30 min.  
MAX. MARKS: 50  

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.  

Attempt any five (4x5=20)  

1. What is effective teaching?  
2. What are the pedagogical qualities of teacher?  
3. Write down the steps of Bloom's Taxonomy?  
4. Write short note on discussion method?  
5. Write the need of lesson planning?  
6. Describe the concept of motivation?  
7. What is introduction?  

Long Questions. (10x3=30)  

Attempt any three  

1. Write detail note on Project method?  
2. Write a detail note on Inductive method?  
3. Explain the kinds of A.V method?  
4. What is the role of teacher in effective teaching?
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB
First Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: General Methods of Teaching
Course Code: EDU-101
TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Objective Type

i. Burner was famous due to his theory of
   a. teaching  b. education  c. psychology  d. instruction

ii. The major contribution to effective domain was of
   a. bloom  b. krathwohl  c. burnier  d. biggs

iii. Which has the key rule in teaching lecture?
   a. chalk  b. heard  c. notes  d. teacher

iv. Who is among the pioneers in the field of project method?

v. Which teaching method is relatively highly promotes students thinking?
   a. lecture  b. deductive  c. problem solving  d. inductive

vi. One of the major limitation of problem solving method is
   a. students are passive  b. economical  c. teacher is passive  d. time consuming

vii. Students solve is generally passive in
   a. inquiry learning  b. project method  c. lecture style  d. cooperative learning

viii. Evaluating is the change in
    a. subject  b. teacher  c. behaviour  d. time

ix. Which approach is latest approach
    a. Morison’s  b. Herbartion’s  c. Bloom’s  d. Hyman’s

x. Blue print of teaching activities undertaken in the class room is called?
   a. lesson  b. objective  c. lesson planning  d. pre-planning
Q1. Encircle the Best Response: (10)

- Educational Sociology deals with which aspect of education?
  a) Social  b) Political  c) Economic  d) Psychological

- What type of education the family imparts to the child?
  a) Formal  b) Political  c) Deliberate  d) Regular

- Who raised the slogan “Back to Nature”?
  a) Realism  b) Pragmatism  c) Naturalism  d) Existentialism

- Which branch of philosophy deals with knowledge, its structure, method and validity?
  a) Aesthetics  b) Epistemology  c) Metaphysics  d) Axiology

- What is the goal of education according to Idealism?
  a) Perfect adaptation to the environment  b) Realization of moral values
  c) Satisfaction of human wants  d) Cultivation of dynamic, adaptable mind

- The most important difference between philosophy and science is
  a) Subject matter  b) Method  c) Scope  d) None of these.

- Realistic Education system supports the _______ progress.
  a) Natural  b) Social  c) Scientific  d) Technical

- Learning means?
  a) Change in behavior  b) Teaching process  c) Curriculum  d) None

- University of Education was established in?
  a) 2002  b) 2000  c) 1998  d) 1992

- When, what, why and How, to teach is the main task of?
  a) Observation  b) Education Psychology  c) Foundations of Curriculum
  d) Foundations of Education
Q2. Write Short Answer of the following: (5x4=20)

i. Briefly describe the Elements of Educational Process.
ii. Differentiate between Informal and Formal education.
iii. Define the term Axiology.
iv. Explain the term “Pedagogy”.
v. Enlist any four efforts of Education Sector Reform.

SECTION-III (ESSAY TYPE)

Answer any TWO of the following questions. (2x15=30)

Q3. Describe the term “Philosophy”. How it relates to the Education? Describe in detail the Educational concepts of “Essentialism”.

Q4. Enlist the Salient Features of National Education Policy (2009). What are its implications in the Education System of Pakistan?

Q5. Psychology and Education are two sides of a Coin, Discuss in detail.
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Second Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Development of Education in Pakistan
Course Code: EDU-103

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Question No. 1. Encircle the correct/best possible answer in each of the following. No credit will be given to two attempts.

Which of the following Mughal emperor encouraged to start reading and writing at the same time?
   a. Akbar
   b. Jahanghir
   c. Hamayoun
   d. Aurangzeb

When for the first time it was emphasized that medium of instruction should be Urdu?
   a. First Education Conference 1947
   b. National Commission on Education 1959
   c. National Education Policy 1970
   d. National Policy 1972-80

Shah Jahan period was started from
   a. 1627
   b. 1658
   c. 1707
   d. 1709

Maktub and Madrasa education was developed by
   a. Muslims
   b. Hindus
   c. Jews
   d. Christians

Charter Act was the result of the struggle by
   a. Sir William Hunter
   b. Lord Machaulay
   c. Dr. M. E. Sadler
   d. Charles Grant

How many chapters are included in National Commission on Education 1959?
   a. 26
   b. 27
   c. 28
   d. 29

Muhammad Bin Qasim conquest Sindh in
   a. 712
   b. 714
   c. 720
   d. 721

Which national institute supervises and promotes university education?
   a. University Grants Commission
   b. Higher Education Commission
   c. Literacy Commission
   d. National Education Commission

Which of the following medium of instruction was suggested in Charter Act?
   a. Urdu
   b. Hindi
   c. English
   d. Persian

The education concerned with the professionalism is called
   a. Spiritual education
   b. Technical education
   c. Vocational education
   d. Social education
Question No. 2 Give short answers of the following questions. (5x4=20)
   I. Describe elementary education in Pakistan.
   II. Enlist aims of education stated in National Education Policy 2009.
   III. Describe education as tool of social change.
   IV. State comprehensive definition of education.
   V. Describe effects of Deoband movement on education system of subcontinent.

Give extensive answers of the following questions. (10x3=30)
Question No. 3: Discuss teacher education in Pakistan.
Question No. 4: Compare characteristics of education system between Muslim period and British rule.
Question No. 5: Describe salient features of National Education Policy 1979.
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Second Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Critical Thinking and Reflecting Practices
Course Code: EDU-104

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

(OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS)

Q#1 Mark the right option:-
1) The type of generation in which the commonalities are organized into a tree structured form is called
a) Genericity  b) Hierarchy  c) Polymorphism  d) Pattern

2) One of the characteristics of Critical Thinking is:-
   a) Thinking is purposeless  b) Pessimism  c) Developing intellectual judgement
   d) All of the above

3) Gathering, sifting, synthesizing and evaluating of information is called:-
   a) Debating  b) Essay writing  c) Critical Thinking  d) Summary

4) Brainstorming' terminology was coined by
   a) Alex Benjamin  b) Allen Donald  c) Adam Thomas  d) Alex Faickney

5) Venn Diagrams' were introduced by
   a) John Dewey  b) D. Schon  c) John Venn  d) Gilbert

6) Cross Links', are found in
   a) Venn diagrams  b) The process of reflection  c) Concept map  d) None of the above

7) Dewey (1933) made a distinction between?
   a) Reflection in-action and Reflection on—action
   b) 'routine' action and 'reflective' action
   c) Refraction and reflection
   d) Diffraction and refraction

8) Reflective Teachers have an active concern with
   a) Degradation  b) Devaluation  c) Claims and consequences  d) Experimentation in labs

9) 'Teacher Reflection' is quantified through:
   a) RVU  b) CPR  c) MRI  d) RTI

10) Reflective Journal is a technique of
    a) Brainstorming  b) Concept map  c) Reflection  d) Deductive reasoning
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Second Semester  2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Course Code: EDU-104   MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

(SHORT QUESTIONS)

Q. # 2: Answer the following short questions.  \(4 \times 5 = 20\)

1- Write down the structure of “Academic Writing”.
2- Draw “Venn Diagram”.
3- Enlist major techniques and strategies of critical thinking.
4- Define open and close ended questions.
5- What is meant by Brainstorming?

(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)

Q. # 3: Attempt the following questions with the briefly answers.  \(10 \times 3 = 30\)

1- Using motion of frames Schon developed two inter related processes. What are they?
2- What are the characteristics of Academic Text?
3- Write down a comprehensive note an “Significance of reflection for a teaches.”
Q.1. Encircle the best response. (10x1=10)
The relatively permanent change in behavior is termed as:
   a. education
   b. learning
   c. thinking
   d. development

In Nature & Nurture controversy, which of the following qualities of students is subjected to ‘Nature’ only?
   a. handwriting
   b. pronunciation
   c. visual memory
   d. reasoning ability

Involving the students in making rules and regulations for the classroom activities will be most contributing in their:
   a. cognitive development
   b. emotional development
   c. moral development
   d. social development

Bodies of preschoolers are:
   a. flexible
   b. elastic
   c. soft
   d. All of above

Students differ from each other due to differences in:
   a. Intelligence
   b. Ability
   c. Personality
   d. All of above

A child in preschool is unable to consider various parts of an object. This intellectual inability is referred to by Piaget as:
   a. non-conservation
   b. irreversibility
   c. egocentrism
   d. centration

Teachers must make an effort that all children should experience the success any way so that they may develop a social relationship of:
   a. industry
   b. initiative
   c. identity
   d. intimacy

Which of the factors affect learning?
   a. Motivation
   b. Memory
   c. Gender
   d. all of above

The ratio of chronological and mental age is called:
   a. Memory
   b. Intelligence
   c. Emotional quotient
   d. Intelligence quotient

Learning is considered as a response to stimulus in which type of learning theories?
   a. Behavioristic
   b. Cognitive
   c. Social
   d. Constructivist
Q. # 2: (A) Provide the short answer to the following questions. (5x4=20)

I. Differentiate between growth and development with help of relevant examples.

II. What are the mental characteristics of children in pre-operational stage according to Piaget?

III. Suggest some activities for social development of children.

IV. Describe some emotional characteristics of preschoolers.

V. Describe at least four activities for development of moral reasoning in elementary school children.

(B) Answer the following questions in detail. [10x3=30]

Q. # 3: Describe the role of teacher in intellectual and physical development of a child.

Q. # 4: How will you define the term individual differences? In what ways the individuals differ from each other. How these differences relate to learning process?

Q. # 5: Explain the Thorndike's laws of learning?
Q.1: Encircle the right choice. (10)

1. The activities concerned with human mind and conscious for the solution of problems are included in the concept of:
   a) Social guidance
   b) Conscious guidance
   c) Psychological guidance
   d) Educational guidance

2. The process of guidance and counseling is:
   a) A continuous educative process
   b) An organized educative process
   c) In a process of solving particular problems
   d) An organized and continuous educative process

3. The dull children require:
   a) Directive counseling
   b) Clinical counseling
   c) Non directive counseling
   d) Cognitive counseling

4. Who perform the duty of guidance informally?
   a) Teachers
   b) Parents
   c) Advisors
   d) Psychologist
5. Which of the following type of counseling was founded by Williamson:
   a) Directive counseling
   b) Non directive counseling
   c) Electric counseling
   d) Clinical counseling

6. Which of the following is made possible due to the guidance services in school:
   a) All round development
   b) Educational planning
   c) Social adjustment
   d) All of the above

7. Which of the following is important in group counseling:
   a) Structure of the group
   b) Size of the group
   c) Structure and size of the group
   d) None of the above

8. One of the chief aim of individual counseling is to make the students:
   a) Politically awakened
   b) Self-knowing
   c) Skillful
   d) Patriot

9. The founder of non-directive counseling is:
   a) Jean Piaget
   b) Noam Chomsky
   c) Carl Rogers
   d) Ivan Pavlov

10. Which of the following method for data collection is NOT used by counselor:
    a) Test
    b) Introspection
    c) Observation
    d) Interview
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB
Third Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Guidance and Counseling
Course Code: EDU-202

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE

Q. # 2: Attempt all short questions. All questions carry equal marks.

20 marks

I. Write the definition of Guidance and counseling.

II. Define the objectives of Guidance.

III. What are the advantages of CRC (Cumulative Record Card)?

IV. Write down educational and occupational services regarding guidance.

V. Write a brief note on Career Counselor.

Q. # 3: Attempt all brief questions. All questions carry equal marks.

30 marks

I. Define the roles and responsibilities of administrator in guidance and counseling.

II. How can we exercise the basic counseling skills in a controlled situation?

III. Explain different types of evaluation techniques in guidance and counseling.
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Third Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Classroom Assessment
Course Code: EDU-203

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Q.1. Encircle the best response.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

An instrument measuring the students’ performance is:


Objective type test items are better than essay type test as they:

a. are easy to make  b. are easy to administer  c. Yield reliable scores  d. Measure higher learning outcomes

In a Physics exam students are required to find the acceleration of a moving body given the certain values. This outcome refers to the developmental level of:


Norm referenced interpretation of a test typically focuses on:

a. Description of students’ performance on a task  b. Relative position of a student in a known group  c. Clearly defining the achievement criteria  d. Clearly specifying the objectives

By virtue of its purpose, test taken by the teacher at the end of a chapter, can be categorized as:


Standardized achievement tests differ from informal tests as they:

a. follow table of specification  b. are made by subject specialists  c. can be reliably used for relevant content  d. are constructed to measure higher learning outcomes

The quality of the test that refers to the consistency of scores is called:

a. Validity  b. Reliability  c. Usability  d. Administration

Assembling the classroom test involves all of the following steps EXCEPT:

a. recording the test items  b. reviewing the test items  c. arranging the test items  d. scoring the test items

Which system of grading provides students’ progress against set criteria?

a. Letter grade system  b. Pass- fail system  c. Check-list of objectives  d. Multiple marking system

Identify the Supply type test category.

a. True- false items  b. Matching exercise  c. Multiple choice items  d. Completion items
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB  
Third Semester 2015  
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Subject: Classroom Assessment  
Paper: EDU-203  

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs & 30 min.  
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SECTION - II (Short Answers) [5x4]

Q. # 2: Write short answers of the following.

I. Differentiate between measurement and evaluation with help of relevant examples.

II. Differentiate between validity and reliability.

III. Describe various means of reporting results to stakeholders.

IV. Write at least five rules for writing multiple choice items.

V. What is meant by frequency distribution?

SECTION - III (Essay Type) [10x3]

Q. # 3: Define the term 'Assessment'. Describe general principles of assessment.

Q. # 4: What is grading system? Also describe rules for reporting.

Q. # 5: Describe the ideal conditions for administering/conducting the test. How poor administration of test can affect students' achievement scores.
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Third Semester 2015

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Subject: Teaching of Urdu, Regional Language

Paper: EDU-207

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs & 30min.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

(5x4=20)

1. اردو زبان کی تعلیم کی ترقی کی اہم دلائل کے لیے ایہ خصوصیات اہم ہیں۔
2. اردو زبان کی تعلیم کی اہم دلائل کے لیے ایہ خصوصیات اہم ہیں۔
3. اردو زبان کی تعلیم کی اہم دلائل کے لیے ایہ خصوصیات اہم ہیں۔
4. اردو زبان کی تعلیم کی اہم دلائل کے لیے ایہ خصوصیات اہم ہیں۔
5. اردو زبان کی تعلیم کی اہم دلائل کے لیے ایہ خصوصیات اہم ہیں۔

(10)

سوال 6 کی مکمل شکل یا مکمل شکل کا بہترین جوہر کریں۔

سوال 7 کی مکمل شکل یا مکمل شکل کا بہترین جوہر کریں۔

سوال 8 کی مکمل شکل یا مکمل شکل کا بہترین جوہر کریں۔

سوال 9 کی مکمل شکل یا مکمل شکل کا بہترین جوہر کریں۔

سوال 10 کی مکمل شکل یا مکمل شکل کا بہترین جوہر کریں۔

(10)

سوال 11 کی مکمل شکل یا مکمل شکل کا بہترین جوہر کریں۔

سوال 12 کی مکمل شکل یا مکمل شکل کا بہترین جوہر کریں۔

سوال 13 کی مکمل شکل یا مکمل شکل کا بہترین جوہر کریں۔

سوال 14 کی مکمل شکل یا مکمل شکل کا بہترین جوہر کریں۔

سوال 15 کی مکمل شکل یا مکمل شکل کا بہترین جوہر کریں۔

(10)

سوال 16 کی مکمل شکل یا مکمل شکل کا بہترین جوہر کریں۔

سوال 17 کی مکمل شکل یا مکمل شکل کا بہترین جوہر کریں۔

سوال 18 کی مکمل شکل یا مکمل شکل کا بہترین جوہر کریں۔

سوال 19 کی مکمل شکل یا مکمل شکل کا بہترین جوہر کریں。

سوال 20 کی مکمل شکل یا مکمل شکل کا بہترین جوہر کریں。

(الف) تعلیم کی اہم دلائل
(ب) تعلیم کی اہم دلائل
(ج) تعلیم کی اہم دلائل


تصمیم ملکی

د) پیکر (ج) علی

(الف) فائزہ

ب) ترک (ج) علی

(الف) محسن فرحان

ب) آرنگزئیب (ج) جہانگیر خان

(الف) مرا مولانا (ب) مصطفی کرامت

(الف) خالد بخش (ب) سردار رطا خان

(الف) لوائی اخلاقی (ب) نوری نامی

(الف) آخورالدین

(الف) قیصری (ب) جعفر

(الف) استیجاره

(الف) نے (ب) پہ

(الف) لوائی اخلاقی (ب) مروب

(الف) پرویزِ اخلاقی (ب) مراد

(الف) سید (ب) ملک

(الف) سید (ب) ملک
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB  
Third Semester 2015  
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme  

PAPER: Teaching Literacy Skills  
Course Code: EDU-208  

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.  
MAX. MARKS: 10  

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Note: Attempt all MCQ, four questions from part II, two questions from part III.

Parts I  MCQs

1. Oral language screening is designed to alert teachers to students who may have:
   a. reading proficiency  
   b. rhyming  
   c. vocabulary and/or language needs  
   d. sound addition and substitution.

2. “Kid-watching” refers to
   a. playground supervision  
   b. direct and informal observation of students  
   c. formal assessments from observations  
   d. cooperative learning strategies.

3. Teachers use book talks to
   a. share books by a particular author  
   b. introduce students to books for a book club  
   c. introduce students to classroom books  
   d. all of the above

4. Word walls are used by students and teachers to
   a. decorate the classroom  
   b. practice spelling  
   c. write words being studied, specific words for writing, interesting or important words from texts  
   d. share messages about what they are reading

5. Writing across the curriculum is useful because
   a. it provides students with opportunities to improve handwriting  
   b. It assists students in learn content and demonstrating what they know  
   c. it provides students with goals to increase the amount of writing expected  
   d. it improves behavior

(P.T.O.)
6. The writing process recognizes that
   a. writing improvement requires practice and instruction in specific stages
   b. all writing should be corrected immediately
   c. every student writing assignment needs to be published
   d. writing needs to be linked to reading

7. Which of the following is not true?
   a. Reading and writing are reciprocal language processes.
   b. Reading and writing are central to a language arts program.
   c. Reading and writing need to emphasize skills 50% of the time.
   d. Reading and writing content standards can be taught during social studies

8. Vocabulary can be taught orally by the use of
   a. alliteration, dictionary work, and word walls
   b. modeling, synonyms, and definitions
   c. syllables, definitions, and writing
   d. metaphors, synonyms, and modeling

9. Semantic Feature Analysis
   a. develops vocabulary knowledge through writing the word several times
   b. develops vocabulary knowledge by establishing shared meaning relationships between words
   c. develops vocabulary knowledge by dividing words into syllable
   d. develops vocabulary knowledge by asking students to dramatize meanings

10. Knowledge of long and short vowel patterns
    a. extends students' understanding of expository text structure
    b. is part of the keyword strategy for learning new vocabulary
    c. is the foundation for understanding how syllables are joined in words
    d. determines a student's writing development
PART-II: Attempt any FOUR questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

Q.1: Explain skilled reading?

Q.2: What is writing skill?

Q.3: What are components of reading oral language?

Q.4: Write short note on guided reading.

Q.5: Explain Phonological Awareness.

Q.6: Give note on home-school connection.

PART-III: Attempt any TWO questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

Q.1: Give brief description of Instructional Strategies for Vocabulary.

Q.2: Provide types of print resources to use in early literacy classroom.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Third Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Teaching of G. Science  
Course Code: EDU-209/2

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Encircle the correct option.

1. Change in behavior of learner relates with ____________ objectives.
   a) Cognitive
   b) Psychomotor
   c) Affective
   d) All

2. Concept of ____________ is limited in terms of objectives and scope.
   a) Testing
   b) Evaluating
   c) Examining
   d) Exploring

3. ____________ tells that a good test is reliable.
   a) Reliability
   b) Objectivity
   c) Practicality
   d) Comprehension

4. Understanding about facts and laws is all about ____________
   a) Comprehension
   b) Knowledge
   c) Application
   d) Analysis

5. Traditional education tends to emphasize the skills in ____________ domain.
   a) Cognitive
   b) Affective
   c) Psychomotor
   d) All

6. ____________ of a lesson is important of establishing principles and generalizing definitions.
   a) Instruction
   b) Presentation
   c) Association
   d) Generalization

7. Selection of laboratory equipments should be based on ____________.
   a) Generalization
   b) Results
   c) Cost
   d) None

(P.T.O.)
8. Teacher should have aptitude for _________.
   a) Teaching
   b) Principles
   c) Ingenuity
   d) All
9. Teaching aid should be _________.
   a) Motivating
   b) Real
   c) Ambiguous
   d) All
10. Examiner’s personal influence can’t affect _________. type of test.
    a) Reliable
    b) Valid
    c) Objective
    d) Practical
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Third Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Teaching of G. Science
Course Code: EDU-209/...

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SECTION-II

Answer the Following Short Questions.

Marks 20 (5\times4)

1. Briefly describe the components of a LESSON PLAN.
2. Describe the types and importance of SCIENCE PRODUCTS in teaching science.
3. Write the aims of TEACHING SCIENCE.
4. Point out the duties and responsibilities of a science teacher.
5. Explain the role of SCIENCE LABORTARY in teaching science at elementary level.

Essay Questions

Marks 30 (3\times10)

1. a) Describe the types of TEACHING AIDS and also explain their need and importance in teaching science.
   b) Give the principles for effective use of TEACHING AIDS in teaching of science.

2. a) Explain the procedure to conduct a lesson through DEMONSTRATION METHOD in science classroom.
   b) Describe the stages of completing a SCIENCE PROJECT in teaching of science.

3. a) Define the term “EVALUATION” and also explain the purposes of evaluation in SCIENCE TEACHING.
   b) Describe the criteria and pre-requisites of a good TEST in detail.

(P.T.O. for Urdu Version)
سوالات

1. دستگاه سنا سے کیسے مربوطات دیتے ہیں?
2. سنا پوری ہوکر کی اپنی ہدایت کی افسوس اور پتک لے ساکھا سمنان کی کوئی بات ہیں؟
3. دائرہ سنا سے کیسے معاوضہ کیتے گئے?
4. سنا کے احتکار اور مدد کے لیے کیوں کاشت کی کریں?
5. دائرہ سنا سے سمجھا سنا کی خلافت ہیں کہ وہ کس بات کو حاضر کریں؟

چھتیسگڑھ

سوالات

(الف) تحقیق مادہ کی اقتصادی بھیکر میں نظر ہیں کہ تحقیق سنا میں سمجھ دیکھتے ہیں دو خواتین کی ایک دوسرے کو شکست کی?
(ب) دائرہ سنا سے متعارف کن معاوضہ کی افسوس اور پتک لے ساکھا سمنان کی کوئی بات ہیں?
(الف) سنا کے احتکار اور مدد کے لیے کیوں کاشت کی کریں?
(ب) دائرہ سنا سے سمجھا سنا کی خلافت ہیں کہ وہ کس بات کو حاضر کریں?
(الف) اطلاعات کا باعثہ کیا کچھ کیا تحقیق سنا میں سمجھ دیکھتے ہیں دو خواتین کی ایک دوسرے کو شکست کی?
(ب) دائرہ سنا سے متعارف کن معاوضہ کی افسوس اور پتک لے ساکھا سمنان کی کوئی بات ہیں?
(الف) سنا کے احتکار اور مدد کے لیے کیوں کاشت کی کریں?
(ب) دائرہ سنا سے سمجھا سنا کی خلافت ہیں کہ وہ کس بات کو حاضر کریں?
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Third Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Instructional and Communication Technology (ICT) in Education
Course Code: EDU-210

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Q1. Encircle the correct option [marks 1 x 10 = 10]

i. ________________ is use of learning technologies to introduce, reinforce, supplement and extend skills.
   a. Educational Technology
   b. Integrating Technology
   c. Information Technology
   d. Communication Technology

ii. ________________ is a purposeful use of technology to support key learning areas.
   a. Middle Level Integration
   b. Simple-basic Integration
   c. Technology Integration
   d. All of the above

iii. Instructional games are most frequently used ________________
    a. for modeling real systems.
    b. as alternatives for simulations.
    c. as rewards for good work.
    d. for modeling imaginary systems.

iv. A good use of problem-solving software is ________________
    a. as a way to review content.
    b. to foster use of learning strategies.
    c. to foster automatic recall.
    d. is a substitute for worksheets.

v. One controversy related to use of problem-solving software is:
    a. whether teachers overuse it.
    b. whether problem solving is necessary.
    c. a definition of problem solving.
    d. how closely it resembles tutorials.

(P.T.O.)
vi. One characteristic of an ILS system is that it
   a. includes a management system.
   b. primarily uses tutorial approaches.
   c. runs on 12 or more computers.
   d. includes every kind of software.

vii. One concern in evaluating a courseware's pedagogical soundness is:
    a. its readability level.
    b. use of racial stereotypes.
    c. control of movement.
    d. grammar or spelling errors.

viii. What is a criterion that teachers should especially focus on when evaluating the quality of drill-and-practice software?
     a. The model of the system is accurate.
     b. There is little or no violence content.
     c. Answer judging capabilities are adequate.
     d. Feedback is appropriate for correct answers.

ix. Which two learning theorists would probably have agreed with each other's approach to learning?
    a. Skinner and Piaget
    b. Dewey and Vygotsky
    c. Piaget and Gagne
    d. Ausubel and Dewey

x. Skinner would have probably advocated using:
   a. drill-and-practice and tutorial software.
   b. video disc-based problem scenarios.
   c. simulations and instructional games.
   d. hypermedia development systems.
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB
Third Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme
Subject: Instructional and Communication Technology (ICT) in Education
TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs & 30min.
MAX. MARKS: 50
Paper: EDU-210/

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Q. # 2: Give short answers to the following questions. (Marks 4x5=20)

(I) What are the problems a teacher could experience if he or she uses instructional software with students?

(ii) Identify issues in classroom teaching that may impact the selection and use of technology.

(iii) Describe key strategies for integrating technology into national curriculum of Pakistan.

(iv) Enlist different types of web-based learning activities.

(v) Differentiate between multimedia and hypermedia.

Q. # 3: Give detailed answers to the following questions. (Marks 3x10=30)

(i) What are the different advances or developments that have occurred in technology since the 2000 that you feel have had significant effects on education, and explain why these technological changes had such effects.

(ii) Discuss one emerging trend in technology and the effect it could have on classrooms and schools.

(iii) Explain two of media and their uses in learning situation.
Section-II (Short Answers)

Q.2. Write short answers of the following
   i. Differentiate between the terms Assessment, Evaluation and Measurement with the
      help of examples.
   ii. Briefly describe the various uses of Objective types Short Answers.
   iii. Describe characteristics of a good achievement test.
   iv. What is the purpose of classroom testing?
   v. Describe various means for reporting results to stakeholders.

Section-III (Essay Questions)

Answer the following questions

Q.3. Describe the role of assessment and evaluation in teaching. (10)

Q.4. What is Item-Analysis? How item-analysis can be used to improve the quality of test? (10)

Q.5. Discuss the rules for constructing good multiple choice questions. Give example for each
      rule. (10)
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fourth Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Classroom Assessment
Course Code: EDU-203

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Q1 Multiple Choice Questions

ENCIRCLE THE LETTER FOR EACH ITEM CORRESPONDING TO YOUR BEST CHOICE

- The first step in constructing a test would be:
  a. Preparation of specification table
  b. Determination of purpose
  c. Selection of content material
  d. Selection of item format

- Validity of a test is related to:
  a. Accuracy of measurement
  b. Distribution of scores
  c. Students’ performance
  d. Objectives

- The proportion of examinees in a group who answer the test item correctly is referred to as:
  a. Difficulty of an item
  b. Difficulty index
  c. Discrimination index
  d. Difficulty level

- Poor content validity, low reliability, and subjective scoring are found in:
  a. Essay test
  b. Diagnostic test
  c. Objective test
  d. Attitude test

- A table of specification is used for:
  a. Determination of objectives
  b. Planning a test
  c. Converting test scores to evaluation
  d. Item analysis

- The extent to which a test is consistent in measuring whatever it does measure is referred to as:
  a. Reliability
  b. Validity
  c. Objectivity
  d. Construct validity

- If a test is the representative of the skills and topics covered by a specific unit of instruction, the test has:
  a. Predictive validity
  b. Concurrent validity
  c. Content validity
  d. Construct validity

- From a measurement standpoint, using a classroom tests consisting entirely of essay items is undesirable because:
  a. Content sampling tends to be limited
  b. Scoring requires too much time
  c. Subjectivity in scoring tends to be high
  d. All of the above

- When constructing multiple-choice items, it is best to:
  a. Make all options the same length
  b. Put the main idea of the item in the options
  c. Use options such as a and b, but not c
  d. Repeat key words from the stem in the options

- A table of specifications categorizes test items by:
  a. Content and reading level
  b. Content and cognitive process
  c. Cognitive process and reading level
  d. Item type and cognitive process
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB
Fourth Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Subject: Classroom Management
Paper: EDU-204

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs & 30 min.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

DESCRIPTIVE PART-II

1. Write down the four physical facilities to enhance the learning environment?

2. How can a teacher maintain positive classroom environment?

3. What are the five (5) types of seating arrangements?

4. Describe any four (4) visual aids?

5. Write down any five objectives of School Records?

SUBJECTIVE PART-III

1. Describe briefly multifarious roles of the teacher in pupil development?

2. Write down elements of “Classroom Management” in the context of elementary education?

3. How an over-Crowded classroom can be managed?
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB
Fourth Semester  2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Classroom Management        TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
Course Code: EDU-204    MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE PART-I

NOTE: Overwriting, cutting, erasing and using lead pencil is not allowed.

Q#1: Encircle the correct answer out of the possible ones given within options. (10*1=10)

1) Which is not the basic element of management?
   a) Planning     b) leading     c) organizing     d) counseling

2) Which seating arrangement is used for science laboratories?
   a) Cluster  b) pair     c) tables rows     d) activity zones

3) Felt board is also called
   a) Bulletin board  b) white board     c) flannel board     d) chalk board

4) The process of efficiently getting activities completed with and through other people is called
   a) Administration  b) guidance     c) curriculum     d) research

5) The management process will start from the element of
   a) Planning  b) leading     c) organizing     d) controlling

6) The successful and systematic working of a school depends on suitable
   a) Teacher  b) time table     c) curriculum     d) location

7) The last step in decision making is to
   a) Select the best alternative  b) evaluate the alternatives
      c) Develop the alternatives  d) establish decision criteria

8) Sparking of a school is
   a) Curriculum  b) syllabus     c) morning assembly     d) time table

9) Execution of plans and decision is the part of
   a) Planning  b) organizing     c) commanding     d) co-ordinating

10) Management is broader in scope than
    a) Administration  b) Supervision     c) Monitoring     d) None of the above
Q. # 2: Explain the short questions. (5x4=20)

1) Define dress Code?

2) Enlist the types of timetable?

3) Why observation checklist is important?

4) Write down five limitations of observation?
(Limitations)

5) Write any five principles of framing the timetable?
(Framing)

Q. # 3: Essay type questions. (3x10=30)

1) Explain the major steps involved in the process of supervised school visits?
(Steps)

2) Discuss in detail the process of Data analysis?

3) Describe, How "Problem Solving" learning strategy in "School Visits" is helpful for prospective Teachers?
Objective type

NOTE: Overwriting, cutting, erasing and using led pencil is not allowed.

Q#1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1*10=10)

1) Consolidated time table is known as
   a) Master time table  b) Class timetable
   c) Teacher time table  d) All of the above

2) Selecting people to meet needs of activity is called
   a) supervising  b) staffing  c) monitoring  d) evaluating

3) A school timetable is a table for coordinating elements:
   a) two  b) three  c) four  d) seven

4) Which type of leave shall be granted for urgent need?
   a) medical  b) earned  c) casual  d) Ex Pakistan

5) The teaching learning process supervision is usually carried out by
   a) principal  b) teacher  c) parents  d) society

6) Ethics refers to the study of
   a) behaviour  b) mind  c) conduct  d) none of the above

7) A prepared list of the timetable are
   a) checklist  b) rating scale  c) case study  d) survey

8) Interests of young children are
   a) Same  b) Fickle  c) consistent  d) certain

9) How many general approaches are for the solution of any problem?
   a) two  b) three  c) four  d) five

10) Which school building design has two I's joined on one side
    a) “T” type  b) “U” type  c) “L” type  d) “H” type
PAPER: Curriculum Development
Course Code: EDU-206

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB
Fourth Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SECTION-II (Short Answers)

Q.2: Write the short answers of the following questions.

I. Enlist the learning levels of Affective Domain?

II. Define subject based design?

III. Differentiate aims, goals and objectives?

IV. Describe the curriculum change?

V. Describe the characteristics of Wheeler model of curriculum development?

(5 x 4 = 20)

SECTION-III (Essay type Questions)

Anser the following questions:

Q.3: Discuss in detail about Solo Taxonomy?

Q.4. Describe the role of philosophical foundation in curriculum development?

Q.5. Write a detail note on the elements of curriculum?

(3 x 10 = 30)
1. The Literal meaning of Curriculum is:
   (a) Content
   (b) Method
   (c) Pathway
   (d) Evaluation

2. Relationship of subjects at different level is called:
   (a) Centralization
   (b) De-centralization
   (c) Horizontal organization
   (d) Vertical organization

3. Curriculum organization used for different concepts at the same class is:
   (a) Vertical
   (b) Logical
   (c) Horizontal
   (d) Central

4. How many basic components curriculum have?
   (a) 2
   (b) 4
   (c) 6
   (d) 8

5. Philosophical foundation of curriculum is concerned with:
   (a) Ideology
   (b) Sociology
   (c) Economy
   (d) Contents
6. Learner’s needs and nature are addressed in:
   (a) Historical foundation
   (b) Sociological foundation
   (c) Psychological foundation
   (d) Economical foundation

7. According to Bloom’s Taxonomy of educational objectives, the psychomotor domain deals with:
   (a) Intellectual abilities
   (b) Feelings or emotions
   (c) Manipulative and motor skills
   (d) Aesthetic abilities

8. Cognitive domain of Blooms’ taxonomy consisted of _____ levels
   (a) Five
   (b) Six
   (c) Seven
   (d) Eight

9. The ability to break down material into its component parts so that its organizational structure may be understood is called:
   (a) Knowledge
   (b) Comprehension
   (c) Application
   (d) Analysis

10. The right sequence of different levels of cognitive domain is:
    (a) Knowledge, Comprehension, Application, Synthesis, analysis, Evaluation
    (b) Knowledge, Comprehension, application, Evaluation, analysis, Synthesis
    (c) Knowledge, Comprehension, Evaluation, application, Analysis, Synthesis
    (d) Knowledge, Comprehension, application, analysis, Synthesis, Evaluation
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fourth Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Teaching of English
Course Code: EDU-212 /

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Part 2: Short Questions

All questions carry equal marks.

1. Write down importance of silent and loud reading.
2. What is the significance of spelling in writing?
3. What techniques will you apply to teach vocabulary to students?
4. How would you plan essay writing?

Part 3: Long Questions

All questions carry equal marks.

1. Describe in detail function approach towards grammar teaching.
2. Write down various AV Aids and explain teaching situations where these AV Aids are used.
3. Explain different techniques of developing listening ability.
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fourth Semester  2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Teaching of English  Course Code: EDU-212  
TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.  MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Part: 1 Multiple Choice Questions  Marks: 10

Encircle the most appropriate answer under each statement in the following.

1. Positive reinforcement helps the students to develop correct habit is a principle of:
   a) Grammar Translation Method
   b) Direct Method
   c) Audio-Lingual Method
   d) Communicative approach

2. In Audio Lingual Method teacher acts as:
   a) Facilitator
   b) Orchestra leader
   c) Authority
   d) Friend

3. Study of sentence structure is also called:
   a) Phonetics
   b) Semantics
   c) Syntax
   d) Morphology

4. In direct method the syllabus is based on:
   a) Literature
   b) Linguistic structure
   c) Situation or topic
   d) Translation

5. In Grammar Translation Method the syllabus is based on:
   a) Literature
   b) Linguistic structure
   c) Situation or topic
   d) Translation

P.T.O.
6. Language games are frequently used in:
   a) Grammar Translation Method
   b) Direct Method
   c) Audio-Lingual Method
   d) Communicative Approach

7. Native language has no particular role in:
   a) Direct Method
   b) Audio-Lingual Method
   c) Communicative Approach
   d) All of the above

8. Authentic language is used in:
   a) Grammar Translation Method
   b) Direct Method
   c) Audio-Lingual Method
   d) Communicative Approach

9. In grammar translation method, the teacher asks question in:
   a) Target language
   b) Native language
   c) English
   d) In any of the above language

10. In Communicative Approach Method:
    a) Language functions are emphasized
    b) Vocabulary is emphasized
    c) Vocabulary and Grammar are emphasized
    d) Pronunciation is emphasized
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB
Fourth Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Teaching of Mathematics
Course Code: EDU-213 /

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Q1. Encircle the correct option [Marks 1 x 10 = 10]

1. Which of the following advice is the most appropriate teaching strategy for the classroom?
   a) Focus on the needs of the best students, rather than that of each individual.
   b) Put yourself in your students' shoes and think about how they perceive you.
   c) Teaching should involve only academic aspects, not social or cultural aspects.
   d) Expect complete cooperation from students at all times.

2. In order to provide developmentally appropriate instruction to students, teachers must remember which of the following?
   a) Grade level and age are always good predictors of children's development.
   b) At any grade level, there is usually a two- or three-year span of ages with an even wider span of skills, abilities, and developmental stages.
   c) At any grade level, children demonstrate a homogenous set of skills, abilities, and developmental stages.
   d) Understanding developmental stages and progressions is critical for early childhood educators only.

3. Who was the first individual to use the term "gifted" to describe students who scored exceptionally high on intelligence tests?
   a) Mamie Clark
   b) William James
   c) John Dewey
   d) Leta Hollingsworth

4. Which of the following researchers, during the late 1880s, argued for the importance of observing teaching and learning in the classrooms for improving education?
   a) John Dewey
   b) William James
   c) E. L. Thorndike
   d) Leta Hollingsworth

5. An individual who implements differentiated instruction would most likely do which of the following?
   a) Generate 20 to 30 different lesson plans to meet the needs of each student
   b) Provide three or four levels of instruction to meet students' needs
   c) Present lessons in the students' native language
   d) Present a single lesson that is graded on a curve

6. Heuristic problem solving skills are something great that
   a) We cannot learn.
   b) We can learn from the great teachers.
   c) It's either we're born inherently good at it or weak at it.
   d) None of the above

P.T.O.
7. What are the four parts to teaching a new skill?
   a) Instruction
   b) Demonstrating
   c) Applying
   d) Confirming

8. The rules of presenting the content to make them easy are called
   a) Method of teaching
   b) Maxim of teaching
   c) Techniques of teaching
   d) Teaching strategies

9. Newton and Leibniz are both credited with inventing
   a) Algebra
   b) Trigonometry
   c) Calculus
   d) Geometry

10. The branch of pure mathematics concerned with the study of number and integers in particular is called
    a) Number Theory
    b) Arithmetic
    c) Algebra
    d) Calculus
Q2. Give short answers to the following questions. [Marks 4 x 5 = 20]

1. Define the following
   - a. Synthetic method of teaching
   - b. Drill work
   - c. Homework
   - d. Self study

2. What is the importance of mathematics in elementary curriculum?
3. List the different items of mathematics laboratory.
4. What are the different uses of test results?
5. Name the qualities of a good lesson plan.

Q3. Give detailed answers to the following questions. [Marks 3 x 10 = 30]

1. What is the importance of algebra in real life? Explain with the help of examples.
2. What is Heuristic Method of Teaching mathematics? Describe its advantages and disadvantages in detail.
3. What are the defects in present day teaching of mathematics? Suggest remedies for these.
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB
Fourth Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Subject: Teaching of Social Studies
Paper: EDU-214/1

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs & 30 min.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Short Questions (4x5=20)

1. Describe five types of A.V aids.

2. Describe any five Merits of Lecture Method.

3. Write any five uses of Maps.

4. Explain any five features of Lesson Planning.

Essay Type (15x2=30)

1. Define lesson plan. Suppose you are going to teach a lesson of Social Studies to 8th class students. The topic of the lesson is "Patriotism". Develop a lesson plan including write objectives, A.V aids, teaching methods you will use and assign home work.

2. Enlist any six general aims of teaching Social Studies. What type of material related to science and technology should be included in the social studies curriculum and how? Make a list of content.
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fourth Semester 2015
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Teaching of Social Studies
Course Code: EDU-214

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Q.1 Encircle the best response:

1. A history lesson can be made more interesting by showing:
   a. Pictures
   b. Charts
   c. Tables
   d. Maps

2. Combination of graphic and pictorial media designed for the orderly and logical visualizing of relationship of key facts and ideas are called:
   a. Charts
   b. Cartoons
   c. Diagrams
   d. Graphs

3. Visual graphic aids which help in the presentation of the quantitative data are called:
   a. Charts
   b. Pictures
   c. Diagrams
   d. Graphs

4. The oldest method of teaching is:
   a. Lecture
   b. Demonstration
   c. Question-answer
   d. Discussion

5. The graphs which are drawn to show relationship of individual quantities to a whole are:
   a. Line graph
   b. Circle graphs
   c. Bar graphs
   d. Pictorial graphs

P.T.O.
6. Which A.V aid makes the lesson dull and of routine nature?
   a. Bulletin Boards
   b. Chalks Board
   c. Pictures
   d. Charts

7. \__________\ refers to an object or its typical part which been from the natural settings or environment:
   a. Models
   b. Pictures
   c. Objects
   d. Specimen

8. In social studies we can show the growth in production, imports, exports etc. in \__________\ form:
   a. Diagrammatic
   b. Modular
   c. Tabular
   d. Pictorial

9. To impart the knowledge about facts and events teaching methods that could be useful are:
   a. Discussion and project method
   b. Lecture and textbook method
   c. Lecture and discussion method
   d. Discussion and Problem method

10. The students develop self-study habits by the:
    a. Lecture method
    b. Story-telling method
    c. Textbook method
    d. Discussion method