



JSS MAHAVIDYAPEETHA, MYSURU - 4  
**JSS INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION**  
SAKALESHPUR - 573 134

**SUBJECT : EDUCATION**

B.Ed COURSE : Knowledge and Curriculum

Marks

Test 1	Test 2
<del>21</del>	
20	

Second Semester

TEST :- FIRST / SECOND

NAME KAVANA. G.M

Reg. No. VO1HY22E0063

2022 - 2023

## Section A

18/10  
20/10

### I 1. Curriculum and its importance.

- Curriculum is derived from the Latin word "Curere" which means "to run". On the whole curriculum is the educational inspiration and all the activities sponsored by the school to achieve its objectives.

- Curriculum is the overall activities which includes syllabus, subjects, activities, information, knowledge sponsored by the school to achieve its objectives.

- According to Albert A & Albert C: "The Curriculum is the sum of all the activities given by the school to achieve its objectives"

- According to Walter: "Curriculum is sum of all school activities"

### • Importance of Curriculum:

- \* Curriculum builds overall development of the student
- \* Curriculum provides a chance to represent students ideas by his own

\* Curriculum helps to know what to teach to the students at what time.

\* Curriculum builds the Syllabus, content, activities overall activities which foster the learner and make learner self learning and self evaluation.

\* Education is depends on the Curriculum, whole education system follows the Curriculum which fulfill the aims and objectives of Education.

\* Curriculum is a whole and Education is a product of Curriculum.

\* Curriculum helps in developing all round development of the learner in physical, psychological, mental, behavioural development.

Role of Curriculum in Effective Teaching and Learning process:

1) Curriculum in effective teaching and learning process lists the aims and objectives to be achieved.

2) Syllabus selection by the board and Curriculum makes the subjects especially Science as a integrated subject.

3) Selection of the Content

4) Lists the aims and objectives.

5) Suggesting suitable learning experiences.

6) Suggesting suitable method of teaching.

7) Suggesting suitable techniques of Evaluation

8) Suggest to use more Audio-Visual aids.

9) Curriculum helps to achieve objectives of Education.

10) Curriculum brings the behavioural changes of the Students

11) Curriculum helps in individual development of pupil.

12) Facilitate self learning by motivating.

13) Set protocols to teachers as well as learners.

These are the meaning, definition, Importance of Curriculum and the Role of Curriculum in the Effective teaching and learning process.

## Section-B

### 4) Role of Co-curricular activities (C.C.A) on Reconstruction of Society.

→ Co-curricular activities are the recreational activities which help in overall development of the learner by encouraging and engaging learner in many activities by keeping him in giving attention and concentration towards the teaching and learning process.

1) Physical Development: Drama, field visits, sports, observations, experiments, school trips etc. helps in physical development of the child so that the society is also re-constructing.

2) Social Development: Community living, camps, co-operation learning, drama, group dance etc. helps in social involvement of learner results in social development.

3) Moral Value: Singing, music, art, architecture and other develops the moral value among the learner.

4) CLC, NSS, NCC Camps helps in involvement in society by experiencing reality.

5) Aesthetic value: Dance, Music, art, crafts helps in developing aesthetic value.

6) Co-curricular activities brings the overall development of the learner psychologically, mentally, Discipline etc.

7) Co-curricular activities brings the social change by developing all the extra-curricular activities among the students.

These are the Role of Co-curricular activities on Re-construction of society.

### 5) Critical Analysis of Textbook:

A textbook is the book which is prepared by the experts, board members by referring many reference books which includes information and arrangement of information according to the maxim of teaching.

Stages of Critical Analysis of Textbook are

1) Correctness of the Content: Content in the textbook should be correct and up-to date.

## It Includes Content and Matter

### 1) Content:

a) Topic: It includes the topic, which must be suitable for particular age level.

b) Manner: It includes the arrangement of content and topic in a suspenseful way, creating interest among the learner and take the learner to concentrate till complete the book.

### 2) Matter:

- It includes suspenseful matter

- Artistic

- Originality

- Creative.

Children's Literature helps in developing values

### Individual values

1) Imagination

2) Creative thinking.

3) Curiosity

### Educational values

1) Reading Skill.

2) Writing Skill

3) Learning ability.



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**SUBJECT : EDUCATION**

COURSE : Gender, School & Society (GSS)

Marks

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Semester IV Sem

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TEST :- FIRST / SECOND

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20/10/23

Section - A

I  
→

Patriarchy :-

The word patriarchy is derived from Greek word 'patriakhey' which means "father of race"

⊙ or father is the head of the family.

The concept of patriarchy :-

patriarchy is mainly refers to the male order to female gender.

For example father is the householder of the family and he is the decision do by the

B  
of the student life

### Hidden Curriculum :-

Curriculum is mainly provided through indirectly to students.

Curriculum is based on belief, norms, constructions etc these are

learned by students through the

teachers should to give a curriculum to students to conduct a program to learn subject

of the student life.

### Components of Hidden Curriculum

- \* policies development.
- \* Resources
- \* Student interaction.
- \* teacher / staff interaction.
- \* institution slag.
- \* Activity based lesson to provide a children learn subject matter.
- \* Curricular activities in most importance and also provide co-curricular activities like sports, cultural, Activities based learning

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Gender Equality :-

is nothing but Equal to  
male gender.

male and female both are  
equality.

Gender Equality

both female and male gender.

a Equal opportunities of  
female in society.

are opportunities like any field  
, teacher, pilot, Driver and

- \* Gender Equality it helps to provides a  
more opportunities in society.
- \* fairer judgement in society.
- \* No discrimination of male & female.
- \* No gender bias in society.
- \* it helps to more education required in  
both girl and boys.

nothing but to create a both  
are equal in society.  
system.

stronger than the men.  
to consider to create a  
d female gender equal in  
family. public etc.  
of gender, race, sex  
not found to be

## Note on LGBT

LGBT stands for the only means lesbian and  
G means Gay, B means Bisexual and also  
T refers to transgender.

Gay :- it refers to the <sup>same</sup> both male sex are  
attracted towards to male organs.

and male sex organs romantic feeling of towards  
to same male sex.

lesbian :- it refers to the same sex organs  
there are female sex organs attract towards to  
female sex organs.

it may be male sex organs attract towards  
the male or female. neither female sex organs  
attract towards female and male sex organs.

v It have both male and female sexual  
feeling are their in bisexual.

v Transgender :- it refers to neither male  
nor be female.

\* it is not both female and male characteri-  
-stics of their is transgender.

\* They cannot be reproduction of offspring  
of in ~~womb~~ womb.

22 \* They are very less opportunities gives in



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**SUBJECT : EDUCATION**

**COURSE :** Learning, Teaching and Assessment

Marks

Test 1	Test 2
93	
<del>78</del>	

2<sup>nd</sup> Semester

TEST :- FIRST / SECOND

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20/01/23

Date: 13-09-2023

## SECTION - A

12/10  
13/9/23

### Q. ATTENTION :-

- Attention is main in learning in Classroom Condition.
  - If we want to learn something we need attention.
  - Interest is a main part of attention.
  - If we have interest and attention on particular subject we learn the concept easily.
  - The first step in learning is sensation and second is perception, both sensation and perception get meaning by attention.
  - Without Attention we cannot learn.
- There is a formula Regarding Sensation, Perception

Examples in classroom that  
have day to day life  
non-verbal type of explanation  
in movements while doing

the middle of the teaching

Abstract as higher order  
a person.

from person to person.  
having practical knowledge

Knowledge.

These are 3 types of Intelligence. they are.

- ① Abstract Intelligence
- ② Concrete Intelligence
- ③ Social Intelligence
- ④ Abstract Intelligence

Abstract intelligence is having knowledge about  
the things that are invisible and not touchable.  
we can only feel and imagine.

In this type we get theoretical knowledge and  
we ourselves form imagination.

Example:- For small kid when we explain  
about a elephant in imagine itself about elephant  
and form an image in its mind.

⑤ Concrete Intelligence :-

about plants around us.

is having knowledge about

ly, action, state etc...

we can see, hear &

about Chandrayana - 3.

- C

Perception.

- It is unanalyzed

- When sensory organ is defective, sensation also become defective.

- Main Door of knowledge

- It is analyzed

- Gives correct meaning for defective sensation.

- Second door

8. Functions of Motivations are :-

- Develop interest among students
- To bring mental discipline
- To make them solve problems them self. self.
- To bring interest in particular subjects

and Forgetting are 2  
Coin.

defined as a process of  
and applying previous knowledge  
ation.

improve memory among

method  
Reading method.

- Eeking breaking while learning

④ Motivation.

- Motivating

⑤ Meaningfull and Route method.

- Difficult topics can be Route.

⑥ Law of Continuity.

- Continuing the learning

⑦ Law of Association

- Associating same concepts together

⑧ Law of Similarity.

- Similar topics can be learn easily

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NAME..... *RASHMI H.I*.....

Reg. No. *U01HY22K0036.*

**2022 - 2023**

*Rashmi H.I.*  
20/10/23

# Section - A

## 1) Maxims of teaching.

Maxims of teaching are the rules to present the particular topic, concept, theory etc.

Maxims of teaching helps both instructor and student to understand and explain the topic in the systematic method. There are certain maxims of teaching which helps to reach the student via certain medium. Maxims of teaching make the learning and teaching process a successful process.

Some maxims of teaching are:

- i. known to unknown.
- ii. Simple to complex.
- iii. Easy to difficult.
- iv. Analysis to Synthesis.
- v. whole to part.
- vi. Inductive to deductive.

vi. Particular to General.

vii. Near to far.

viii. Actual to representation.

The maxims of teaching

i. Known to unknown.

Always the teacher should teach the topic from the known concept. Before getting into the topic first he or she need to get the known knowledge regarding the particular topic. After giving some information about the topic that is familiar to the children next he should give information about the vast topic.

Example:- Before teaching the topic deforestation teacher need to test the knowledge about the forest after getting about the forest then he or she can teach deforestation topic.

ii. Simple to complex.

It is one of the important maxims of teaching, where the teacher need to give

information in the simple manner. First teacher need to explain simple and easy things about the concept then to the complex matter.

Example:- Before teaching the biodiversity concept teacher should ask simple question about environment, different types of animals birds and organism found on earth then into the topic biodiversity.

iii. Inductive to deductive.

Here the teacher before getting into the rules, theories and law he should need to give information by giving examples. After the understanding of examples he should teach the rules and laws.

Example:- In english teaching the active and passive voice conversion. First teacher should show some example how to convert active voice into passive voice then he should explain the rules of conversion.

iv. Analysis to synthesis

Here the teacher need to explain by breaking the concept where as synthesis joins

all the parts in explanation.

### Whole to part

Before explaining the whole topic teacher need to explain by part wise so that the understanding become easy and simple.

Eg: Morphology of flowering plants is explained by showing different parts of the flower.

### Section - B.

(H)

### 4) Stages of teaching

- \* Planning
- \* Implementation
- \* Evaluation
- \* Reflection

In other words the stages of teaching also involves the pre-teaching (planning), explaining and post-teaching (evaluation).

### → Planning

It is the first step of teaching. Here the

teacher first need to plan what to teach, when to teach, how to teach. The step wise planning of the concept should be analysed first before going to the presentation. First through the previous knowledge testing then getting into the topic. First the planning of the content is important.

### Implementation

After planning the plan should be implemented in the teaching activity. The step wise explanation of the topic should be done one after the other with suitable activity, example, demonstration etc. The process of delivering the topic should be easy and in simple way.

### Evaluation

After implementing and explaining the topic the teacher need to evaluate the learners. The evaluation is done to test whether the concept is understood by the student or not. Evaluation is the important process of the teaching activity.

### Reflection

This is the last stage of teaching

where the teacher recalls the activities that are done inside the classroom. It is the final step of recalling all the actions done in the classroom.

### 3) Psychological and physical learning environment.

The teaching and learning activity occurs successful when the environment is proper. The nature of environment also influences on the teaching learning process.

The two major environment which influences in the learning is psychological and physical environment.

#### Physical environment of learning :-

Physical environment includes the school type and all its available facilities for example.

- \* School infrastructure.
- \* Sufficient number of classroom.
- \* Use of furniture (bench, desk, table etc).

- \* Water and toilet facility.
- \* Presence of black board, white board and projector.
- \* Good ventilation with sufficient windows.
- \* Good light facility.
- \* Qualified and experienced teacher and staff.

The above are some examples for the good physical learning environment. The school should provide all the necessary things for the learners. It should be comfortable to carry out teaching and learning process.

#### Psychological learning environment

Here the psychological learning environment should be good. The attitude, mindset, skill, emotion etc of both teacher and student get matter. Before getting into the lesson the teacher should need to prepare the minds of the learners towards study. The psychological state of the student should be normal. The teacher needs to explain the topic without any tension, stress. The process should be comfortable needs to build confidence in the students.

## Section - 1

III

6) The stages of Learning.  
The learning includes 5 stages.

- \* Awareness
- \* Acquisition.
- \* Fluency and proficiency.
- \* Maintenance.
- \* Generalization.

7) Difference between measurement & Evaluation.

Measurement	Evaluation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* It is the quantitative measurement of the outcome.</li><li>* It does not need any co-operation.</li><li>* It is narrow process.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* It is both the quantitative and the qualitative method of evaluating outcome.</li><li>* It needs the cooperation of both teacher and student.</li><li>* It is wider &amp; vast process.</li></ul>

Measurement

- \* It is the method of providing numerical product.
- \* It is the product oriented.

Evaluation.

- \* It may be given in the form of assessment by grading the students in numeric, credits, letters etc.
- \* It is both the process and product orient.