

**VIDHYASHRAM INSTITUTE OF TEACHERS TRAINING**  
**Shikargarh Uchiyarda, Jodhpur**

NAME : *Movika Sharma* ROLL NO. .... CLASS & SECTION : *B.ed - I<sup>nd</sup>* .....

NAME OF EXAMINATION : *Unit Test - II* ... DAY & DATE : .....

SUBJECT & CODE : *Knowledge and Curriculum* .....

*St*

# Part - A

Ques 1.

The process of knowledge construction is a collaborative, web-like process of knowledge and understanding. The learner moves in support of an actively constructing his or her store of knowledge through activities such as discovery learning and open ended questioning. This type of learning is of ten based on every day social experiences and is a learning process through which the learner gains new insights.

Example of this approach are of three types mainly.

The three type of approaches are

1. Research - Here, the children and young people identify what they need to know and find sources to extend their knowledge. They identify their need and find solutions.
2. Formative assessment - Feedback helps learners see what they can do differently next time.
3. Investigative activities - Investigation are designed to enable young people to find their own patterns and relationships.

Here the teacher is not the transmitter and the learner the receptor - the teacher facilitates the learners, who are responsible for their own learning.

However, the teacher remains the expert and the pupils as the novice.

The learner develops through experience and can make informed judgements. Social and emotional factors are recognised but cognitive development is still the major focus.

• system of pupils

## Part - B

Ans 1. The qualities of good Text book are.

- ① Use of appropriate vocabulary so that the user can understand easily.
- ② Use of suitable language - the language should be appropriate and not verbose.
- ③ Interesting and attractive books gains attention of a reader.
- ④ Pictures and diagrams should be there.
- ⑤ Adequate subject matter.

⑥ Cultural and Ethical Content.

⑦ Comprehensible inputs.

⑧ Culturally Acceptable.

Ans 2. Core Curriculum in Indian context.

Educators define "Core curriculum" as the knowledge and skill expected to be learned by the student by high school graduation.

A- Coriol of knowledge and skills related to academic subjects and are essential for academic success in school, and later in life.

The purpose of core curriculum in this endeavor is to develop the intellectual skills, habits of thought, ethical values and level of learning that transcend the choice of major.

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Shikargarh Uchiyarda, Jodhpur

NAME : ..PALAK SONI..... ROLL NO. ....62..... CLASS & SECTION : B.ED 1<sup>st</sup> Year.....

NAME OF EXAMINATION : ..UNIT TEST-I..... DAY & DATE : ..6-6-23 TUESDAY.....

SUBJECT & CODE ..PAPER-S → SCHOOLING..... SOCIALISATION..... AND IDENTITY .....

PS  
10



## Past - A

Q1.

Socialization →

(i) Socialization is a continuous and lifelong process which starts from the birth of an individual and goes till death.

(ii) For society, transmitting or passing or giving social norms, rules and regulations from one generation to the next is known as socialization.

(iii) Socialization is a process in which an individual learns social

norms and activities play further social roles and subsequently.

According to Aristotle → socialization is a process of being made an individual through an individual being. I can fit into the society and work able to work for the society.

Socialization helps to an individual to become social being, helps to live in society, fulfill their regular needs, etc.

● Means of socialization :->

① Parents / Family -> family is considered as the primary source of the role allocation.

-> when an individual is born, first societal rules was taught by his family that how he should behave in society.

② Schools / Education -> school is considered as "secondary source" of the socialization where an individual comes out from the family environment and adopt experiences, learn and adopt.

the life which is outside  
from his home in urban  
he learns new things,  
purpose and rules of  
socialisation. ①

③ Society → society is considered  
to be a small -

part of a town or city  
in which lots of diversities  
are there. These diversities help  
an individual to accept and  
accept the cultural, racial,  
educational diversities of the  
society and helps them to  
play some supporting roles  
which are helpful for  
the society. ②

(4)

Office → office is a small unit of socialization in which an individual plays completely different roles in that unit to fulfill his and his family needs.

(5)

Extends → they also also the past of the socialization through which we can contact more person necessary to our interest and they make this process socialization (process) more easy.

## Part - B

Social

Qe. Importance of school is

→ school is considered as the  
" secondary sources of the  
socialisation."

→ school is a place where an  
individual meets new people,  
comes out from his  
familiar environment, meets  
friends, adopts and learn  
about their culture,  
accept and accept them  
as actual they are,  
these

school friends considered as  
the agents of the socialisation.

(1) School helps an individual to acquire in the environment which is unfamiliar / non-familiar for an individual.

(2) School basically we can say opportunities for the individual to learn the abilities among individual whether they are related to culture, religion, social customs, habits, etc.

(3) School helps individual to become self being.

(4)

School is a place where  
an individual learn  
self - discipline, self - study,  
skills, behaviours, how  
to sit and see in  
different conditions.

(5)

School is a place where  
an individual learn  
"humanity", it can also  
be taught by parents and  
it can also be taught in  
school.

"Humanity is considered as  
the key for the  
socialization because more  
humanity makes rapid  
socialization".



Q3.

Factors influencing socialisation →

→ study about influencing factors, first we meet the factors to know about the factors of socialisation.

○ Factors of socialisation →

- (i) Primary factor/source
- (ii) secondary source/factors
- (iii) Re-socialisation
- (iv) authoritative parents
- (v) society
- (vi) offices
- (vii) human behaviours.

(i) 1<sup>o</sup> factors / source → Primary factors in future making socialisation is → Parents, family and their parenting styles.

The way that parents teaches an individual about the norms of the society or works as the foundation of the process of socialisation.

(ii) 2<sup>o</sup> factors / source → school and to be the secondary factors of the socialisation which influence the process of socialisation.

(iii) Re-socialisation → It occurs when there is a complete change in the social norms in which an individual has to break his old rules and adopt new things which mainly influences his personality.

(iv) Authoritative Parenting → Parents and their parenting styles as bring an influence on the nature and personality of an individual.

→ Authoritative parents are kind of 'responsible and demanding' of parents. These kind of parents teach their child

... to be independent and also control their feelings and emotions at the same time. The child who grows up from his kind of parenting style are able to learn to control their feelings and emotions according to the situation.

• Parents and parenting styles brings very powerful and affecting impact to influence or affect the process of socialisation.

• Society → society when has its own process of socialisation in and individuals and develops the personality. They accept the social respect and their rules and diversities.

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NAME : Parantap Dev Chavhan ROLL NO. .... 61 ..... CLASS & SECTION : B.ed. I<sup>st</sup> Year  
NAME OF EXAMINATION : III<sup>rd</sup> Unit Test DAY & DATE : 18/ July 2023 / Tuesday  
SUBJECT & CODE : Fundamental of Southern Prerary Indian Education (II)

9/10

## Section-A

① The major Policies of the education for all Campaign :- In today's time Period our society educators considered as a most Powerful or weaker that can change not only one Person or a nation, it has Power to change the whole or a world. We all have a right to education in our constitution and it our basic fundamental right which means we all having right and freedom to educate ourself. Government knows the importance of education & its advantages and for the better education system all over the nation government runs so many kind of different different kinds of Compairs and the welfare of us. Educators Policies for right. But in present time also there everyone is left of childrens who doesn't go to school for their different kinds of reasons

The main is our society is categorized into three levels or stages. The upper class or high class society, the middle class and the lower class. These categories are made on the basis of money, places where they live, opportunities and education.

→ Lower class People can't afford education for their children. They work under the someone and their wages were also very less. This income is not sufficient even for their daily life requirements. In that situation they had to do compromise on every stages of their life. By having education for their children.

→ And for helping ~~the~~ their Parents and for earn money they go someone for work in factories or under the other kinds of small scale work to live.

their livelihood.

→ In the other case upper or higher class people will send their child to the best schools for the best education. They don't have any kind of wages problems for giving education to their children.

→ And its impact is the poor or lower class people will continuously fall downward or on at the same phase or stages & upper class people become more powerful & rich.

→ For reducing this difference b/w lower cast and upper class people the difference between their education government runs a campaign which named as Education for all.

→ In this campaign government trying to provide education to each and every child in very



less chargeable price or either it was completely free.  
The purpose for running this campaign is to give education to all & every child all over the country.

→ In villages people not think education as a necessary thing in their life. This really happens with the girls. ~~School~~ girls facing more problems for getting education specially in village areas as compared to boys.

→ Through this campaign government make sure for education for all.

→ The major policies for the education for all campaign is.

1) Government gives free education to all the students who really want or need it.

ii) Government build government schools for having

or build up the good environment for education.

→ Government provides food in all the government schools as per the daily requirement of body of the student.

→ In which it contains fruits, eggs, vitamins, milk & minerals.

→ Government make rules for the private schools also for reserved some seats for the lower class children & for their free education in higher schools.

→ Government provides sufficient teachers for the schools for the giving good education to the children.

→ It gives good wages to the government teachers.

These all are the major policies of the 'Education for all' campaign.

## Section B

② The ways to promote the education of girls → Education is very important for all of us & it had a great impact in our life. In villages people do not think education as a important or necessary part of a life. This mostly happens with the girls. In small towns & in villages people don't think education is important for girls. In villages, girls have to get married in very less age. Parents don't send ~~the~~ her to school for getting education. They mainly concentrate on work with household activities. They taught their daughters work of the house and other kind of work that mostly ladies do. This will bring a great difference between literacy rate in girls & boys. Boys are more literate as compared to girls.

For change this concept of government made different rules and policies for the girls education such as

→ Government provides free & good education to the girls.

→ Moving good teacher with creative mind & eye. ensuring government for the education.

→ Government makes government english medium schools for girls where they will be taught in english.

→ We promote girls education by knowing all the facts and these benefits which were providing by the government for the girl education and promote it to all other special in villages.

— We aware people for the girls education for providing them about the benefit of education.

→ We aware them through various ways like small dramas, acts as or television advertisement.

— There are the various ways by which we can promote the education for girls.

③ Teaching of self concept — In villages or in middle class as lower class people they don't have sufficient money for living their household in proper manner. They the self help concept gives benefits to the backward level people. In this people makes a group of people where they deposit their savings, whatever they earn in daily life they had to deposit some amount of money. This rule applies on every person.

of the group. Whenever they collect a good amount by savings. One of them, whenever they need for their betterment, they can take money and use it for their. This is also called 'self-help group'. People helped himself by collecting money in groups.

Its advantages is when they need money as they were in need they can withdraw money for their self. They can work. This concept mainly works in villages as in small towns. This is a useful manner to save the money and get in used when the cost time is same.

By making or forming these kind of group or by adopting this self-concept many people get benefits of it. In a small scale, this is called as a self-concept or self-help group.

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NAME : Roja Awasthi ROLL NO : ..... CLASS & SECTION : B.ED. 1<sup>st</sup> year

NAME OF EXAMINATION : 1<sup>st</sup> Unit Test DAY & DATE : Friday 21/07/23

SUBJECT & CODE : Language arts Curriculum (V) .....

8/10

## Part - A

### Ans 1. Speaking Skill

Speaking refers to producing vocal sounds. It is the way of expressing one's thought emotions, feelings by way of communication. It builds social relationship. One should think before speaking. One should remember to speak positively. One's speaking may influence other persons thinking.

⊗ Points to Remember:

i) To be a good and active listener → Before becoming a speaker one should become an active listener. It means he should listen carefully to what other person is saying, try to understand the meaning of it interpreted it well, distinguish between positive and negative speech.

ii) To be organiser of thoughts → A person must think about the matter of speaking first. He should not speak irrelevant and harmful things.



iii) To create speech in mind → A good speaker is one who has all answers to the <sup>queries of</sup> listener and let the listener satisfy their <sup>curiosity</sup> by instant thoughtful answers.

### \* Characteristics of good speaking →

- a) Speech should be organized.
- b) Short speeches are interesting to listen!
- c) Not to use faulty words.
- d) Completion of speech with memorable way.
- e) Further it with the audience.
- f) Consistency of the topic & matter.
- g) Words to material others should be included in the speech.

### \* Speaking skills are affected by →

- a) Lack of confidence of the speaker.
- b) Not pronouncing the words rightly.

- ② Over excitement of the speaker
- ③ Using negative words
- ④ A speaker should not have moderate speed of speech not too fast not too slow.
- ⑤ Not interacting with the audience
- ⑥ Not getting the feedback.

### \* Defects of Speaking / Speech →

(i) Pronunciation → A speaker should pronounce the words accurately as to people can interpret the correct meaning and can relate to the topic

(ii) Articulation → Refers to the way of producing sounds sometimes ~~person~~ has defect of lips/teeth, mouth, lungs so he could not produce correct words

(iii) Intonation → Refers to the change in the tone of the speaker in producing sound. speaker should take care that his tone is appropriate for the listeners.

(iv) Language Problems → A speaker should choose that simple language that his audience can understand easily and uncommon language should not be used in the speech.

(v) Personality → Personality plays a major role in influencing people. Speaker with attractive personality can concentrate the listeners himself well.

## Part - B

### Ans 2: Listening Skills

The effective leader of the class or the lecturer is not only a knowledgeable and skillful person but he should be a good listener. Listening skills are necessary for empathy and understanding the problems of children. It is also important for resolving any class issues or conflicts.

Listening is a two way process. When a teacher teaches and speaks continuously she should also give chances in between to the students to ask their queries.

### \* Importance of listening skills →

- (i) One should learn new things.
- (ii) Important for intellectual development.
- (iii) Can clear his concepts.
- (iv) Better understanding of the topic.

- (v) Test the patience level of the individual
- (vi) One can ask his doubts if his an active listener.

(\*) Factors Affecting listening skills →

- (i) Boredom or distraction → Sometimes a person may be anxious which lacks his concentration of listening to what has been taught.
- (ii) Bias → A teacher should explain the topic in the clear and unbiased way.
- (iii) Language → It is the most important factor. A simple and clear language should be opted so that students can understand the topic correctly and easily.

## Ans 1. Differentiation between loud reading and silent reading

**Loud Reading**  
i) Should be used in seminars, open <sup>places</sup> speeches

ii) Should be used in bringing concentration of others.

iii) It may be disturbing to others

iv) A person should be a good speaker

v) Needs good vocal cords

vi) Words should be pronounced carefully

vii) One should watch his tone

**Silent Reading**  
i) Should be used in class rooms

ii) Should be used to focus properly on the matter.

iii) It is a quiet form of reading

iv) No speaking skills are required.

v) No need of vocal cords.

vi) No need to pronounce words.

vii) Silent reading requires no use of tone.

viii) Its better way of developing reading skills of a child

ix) listening skills are required

viii) Reading skills may not develop

ix) No listening skills are required.