

Syllabus

Education XI

Maximum Marks: 100

General Information

Paper of Education-XI consists of **THREE** Sections:

Section 'A': It consists of **20 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)** and ALL MCQs are to be answered. Each MCQ carries **1 mark**. The total marks for this section are **20**.

Section 'B': It consists of **12 Short-Answer Questions (SAQs)** out of which **8 (Eight)** questions are to be answered. Each SAQ carries **5 marks**.
The total marks for this section are **40**.

Section 'C': It consists of **3 Detailed-Answer Questions (DAQs)** out of which **2 (Two)** questions are to be answered. Each DAQ carries **20 Marks**. The total marks for this section are **40**.

Subject: Education

Class: XI

Theme		Distribution of Questions		
		Multiple Choice Questions	Short Answer Questions	Detailed Answer Questions
Psychology and Educational Psychology	Topics	MCQs 0-4	SAQs 0-4	DAQs 0-2
	-Definition of the term 'Psychology' -Importance of psychology as a subject -Branches of psychology -Scope of psychology			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Names of the branches of pure psychology -Names of the branches of applied psychology -Relation of psychology with education -Definition of the term 'Educational Psychology' -Differentiation between psychology and educational psychology -Theoretical and practical application of educational psychology in education -Need and importance of the study of educational psychology -Methods of using educational psychology in education -Factors that affect the character of students in an educational environment 			
Human Development	Topics	(MCQs) 0-3	(SAQs) 0-3	(DAQs) 0-2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Differentiation between the terms 'Growth' and 'Development' -Internal and external factors of development -Kinds of internal factors of development -Kinds of external factors of development -Characteristics of hereditary, biological, intelligence, emotional, and social factors of development -Impact of internal and external factors on physical and mental health 			
Methods of Teaching	Topics	(MCQs) 0-4	(SAQs) 0-3	(DAQs) 0-2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -List of different methods of teaching -Characteristics of the Montessori Method of Teaching -Merits and demerits of the Montessori method of teaching -Project method of teaching -Characteristics of project method of teaching -Merits and demerits of project method of teaching -Educational advantages of project method of teaching -Dalton Plan Method of teaching -Characteristics of Dalton Plan Method of teaching -Merits and demerits of Dalton Plan Method of teaching -Educational advantages of Dalton Plan Method of teaching 			
Learning	Topics	(MCQs) 0-4	(SAQs) 0-4	(DAQs) 0-3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Methods of learning: Imitation, Insight and conditioning 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Features of imitation, insight, and conditioning methods of learning -Merits and demerits of imitation, insight, and conditioning methods of learning -Impact of 'Trial and Error' method of learning -Influence of conditioning theory on learning -Elements of Readiness and Exercise -Interrelation among elements of readiness and exercise -Elements involved in the Law of Effect -Influence of the Law of Effect on Learning -Major conditions of learning: maturation, readiness, motivation, attention, and attitude -Types and functions of motivation -Environment of learning -Importance of learning by doing in the field of education -Learning by conditioning, reflex, and insight -Importance of learning by play in the educational process -Differentiation between Human learning and Animal learning 			
Individual Differences	Topics	(MCQs) 0-2	(SAQs) 0-2	(DAQs) 0-1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Concept of individual difference -Types of individual differences and their causes -Impact of individual differences on the teaching and learning process -Significance of individual differences in education 			
Attention and Interest	Topics	(MCQs) 0-3	(SAQs) 0-3	(DAQs) 0-2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Definition of the terms 'Attention' and 'Interest' -Important elements of attention -Kinds of attention and interest -Importance of attention and interest -Principles for attention and interest -Important steps for improvement of attention and interest 			
Memory and forgetting	Topics	(MCQs) 0-3	(SAQs) 0-2	(DAQs) 0-2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Definition of the term 'Memory' -Methods for memorization 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Kinds of memory -Importance and application of memory in learning -Definition of the term 'Forgetting' -Cause of forgetting -Remedies and prevention of forgetting 			
Different Types of Children	Topics	(MCQs) 0-4	(SAQs) 0-4	(DAQs) 0-3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Explanation of different types of children -Types of extra-ordinary children -Characteristics of genius children -Steps of appropriate education and training for genius children -Mentally retarded children -Characteristics of mentally retarded children -Causes and reasons for mental retardedness -Steps for the education of mentally retarded children -Emotionally retarded children -Characteristics of emotionally retarded children -Causes of emotional disturbance in emotionally disturbed children -Steps for educational improvement of mentally disturbed children -Definition of Disabled and Handicapped children -Methods for training and education of disabled children -Meaning of Delinquent children -Causes and factors of Delinquent (criminal-minded children) -Bases of emotions 			
Mental Health	Topics	(MCQs) 0-4	(SAQs) 0-4	(DAQs) 0-2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Definition of 'Mental Health' -Steps for improvement of mental health of children -Principles of mental health in school -Importance of mental health of children -Factors affecting the mental health of an individual -Definitions of the terms: 'Adjustment' and 'Maladjustment' -Symptoms of maladjustment in children -Causes of maladjustment 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Methods to control maladjustment-Definition of 'Defence Mechanism'-Types of Defence mechanism-Social adjustment-Definition of 'Adjustive Mechanism'-Fantasy and compensation with examples-Definition of 'Intelligence Quotient'- IQ-IQ formula-Method of calculation of IQ			
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Model Paper

Education XI

SECTION 'A'

Time: 25 minutes

Marks: 20

Q.1

Note: Attempt ALL questions from section 'A'. Each question carries ONE mark.

1. A three-year-old child can speak _____ words.
A) 100 B) 200 C) 300 D) 400
2. The average weight of a child at the time of birth is _____ pounds.
A) 5 B) 7 C) 9 D) 11
3. Teaching through _____ is an example of constructivist approach.
A) Observation B) Introspection C) Inspection D) Inquiry
4. Comparative methods are those which were first tested on _____.
A) Humans B) Animals C) Plants D) Microorganisms
5. The period of the first two years after birth is called _____.
A) Infancy B) Childhood C) Adolescence D) Adulthood
6. The term "Social Animal" is used for _____.
A) Man B) Girl C) Boy D) Child
7. At the time of birth, a child has _____ bones.
A) 180 B) 200 C) 270 D) 320
8. Physical development is _____.
A) Horizontal B) Vertical C) Unlimited D) Limited
9. Story of 'Thirsty Crow' is the type of learning by _____.
A) Insight B) Imitation C) Trial and Error D) Conditioning
10. Primary attention is also called _____ attention.
A) Active B) Passive C) Secondary passive D) Delayed

11. _____ is the natural way to educate the children.
 A) Reward B) Punishment C) Play D) Home Work
12. _____ gave the formula for the assessment of intelligence.
 A) Alfred Binet B) John Devi C) Watson D) Pavlov
13. _____ method of teaching was started from the education of mentally retarded children.
 A) Kindergarten B) Dalton Plan C) Montessori D) Project Base
14. Learning by 'Trial and Error' method was introduced by _____.
 A) Kohler B) Thorndike C) Pavlov D) Watson
15. Brail System is used to teach _____ children.
 A) Blind B) Deaf C) Physically handicapped D) Mentally retarded
16. Children who do not follow the rules and regulations of society are called _____.
 A) Emotionally disturbed B) Mentally retarded C) Physically handicapped D) Delinquent
17. The nature of Fear and Anxiety disorders is _____.
 A) Moral B) Religious C) Physical D) Neurotic
18. *Kindergarten method of teaching was introduced by* _____.
 A) Frobel B) John Devi C) Helen D) Montessori
19. "A healthy mind in a healthy body" is the statement of _____.
 A) John Devi B) Roseau C) Aristotle D) Socrates
20. _____ is a method of teaching having no restriction of timetable.
 A) Montessori B) Dalton Plan C) Kindergarten D) Project

END OF SECTION 'A'

SECTIONS B & C

Time: 2 hours 35 minutes

Total Marks: 80

SECTION 'B'

Total Marks: 40

(Short Answer Questions)

Note: Attempt any **EIGHT** questions from Section 'B'. Each question carries **FIVE** marks.

Q.2 Describe the Influence of conditioning theory on learning.

Q.3 List the methods used for memorization.

Q.4 Write five characteristics of mental development.

Q.5 State different methods of teaching.

Q.6 Name the 'Laws of Learning' and define any one of them.

Q.7 Write down any five characteristics of Montessori Method of Teaching.

Q.8 Describe any five steps to improve memory.

Q.9 Why are children different from each other?

Q.10 Describe the Internal and external factors of development of a child.

Q.11 Suggest any five suitable measures for the training and education of delinquent children.

Q.12 Describe the relationship between physical and mental health.

Q.13 Identify the cause of forgetting.

END OF SECTION 'B'

SECTION 'C'

Total Marks: 40

(Detailed Answer Questions)

Note: Attempt any **TWO** questions from Section 'C'. Each question carries **TWENTY** marks.

14 (a) Describe the branches of psychology.

14 (b) Describe the impact of individual differences on teaching and learning process.

15 (a) What is the difference between growth and development? Explain with examples.

15 (b) Describe the factors affecting the development of a child.

16 (a) Identify the causes of emotional disturbance in emotionally disturbed children.

16 (b) State the Symptoms of maladjustment in children.

END OF PAPER