



**Oriental Education Society's
Oriental College of Education & Research, Andheri (W)
Affiliated to University of Mumbai
EC 1 – PEDAGOGY OF SCHOOL SUBJECT- Commerce
Question Bank**

Q.1 Choose the correct option:

1.) Content, objectives, evaluation, teaching strategies are components of :

- a) syllabus
- b) curriculum
- c) curriculum evaluation
- d) principles

[Ans: (b) curriculum]

2.) In which year the Institute of Costs Works and Accountants of India was established?

- a) 1939
- b) 1945
- c) 1944
- d) 1949

[Ans: (c) 1944]

3.) The curriculum should embrace such subjects, topics or activities by which students should cultivate a sense of respect for their traditions and culture. Which principle is it?

- a) Principle of integration
- b) Principle of preparation for life
- c) Conservative principle
- d) Principle of community centeredness

[Ans: (c) conservative principle]

4.) Which of the following is not an in-service training programme?

- a) Workshop
- b) Seminar
- c) B. Ed
- d) Refresher Course

[Ans: (c) B. Ed]

5. Which Education Commission Reports First recommended Commerce education in India?

- a) Abbot-wood Report
- b) Special Committee Commerce Education
- c) Kothari Commission
- d) Radhakrishnan Committee

Ans: (a)

6.) Which of the following is not an aspect of Affective Domain?

- a) Receiving
- b) Manipulation
- c) Valuing
- d) Organisation

[A: (b) manipulation]

7.) A deliberate programme for integration of sub-skill is called:

- a) Micro Teaching
- b) Macro Teaching
- c) Integration
- d) Link Practice

[Ans: (d) link practice]

8.) Which of the following is not a component of skills of introducing a lesson?

- a) Pre requisites
- b) Continuity
- c) Motivation
- d) Pausing

[Ans: (d) pausing]

9.) Refocusing is a component of which skills?

- a) Skills of stimulus variation
- b) Black board skill
- c) Skill of posing probing questions
- d) Skill of introducing a lesson

[Ans: (c) skill of posing probing questions]

10.) Learning by doing, learning by living, problem orientation and working in natural settings are the four cardinal principles of :

- a) Problem solving method
- b) Project method
- c) Case study method
- d) Demonstration method

[Ans: (b) project method]

11.) Presenting of a problem or an event presented in artificially created solutions similar to a real one is called?

- a) Simulation
- b) Dramatisation
- c) Role playing
- d) Drill

[Ans: (a) simulation]

12. Which one of the following statements is not suitable for teachers.

- (a) They really take interest in students
- (b) They are capable of guiding students and maintaining discipline
- (c) They are not interested in moulding themselves according to the new situation
- (d) They are very much enthusiastic about such tasks as are done by teachers

Ans. (c)

13. The aim of a teacher is

- (a) to help students get through in the examination
- (b) to make students disciplined
- (c) to develop the abilities of students
- (d) to develop the social behaviours among students

Ans. (c)

14. Why will you ask questions from students during the course of a lecture?

- (a) to ensure that the students carefully listening to your lecture
- (b) To learn which one of the students is the brightest one
- (c) To learn whether students are understanding (the lecture) or not
- (d) To assists the students

Ans. (a)

15. A teacher with sober thoughts, in accordance with the rules

- (a) allows students to, make mistakes but instructs them to reduce the number of such mistakes
- (b) instructs his students not to commit any mistake at any point of time
- (c) takes so many. precautions so that students never make mistakes

(d) give right punishment to those students who make mistakes
Ans. (c)

16. If a teacher has to prove his credibility in the evaluation of answer booklets, then he should be

- (a) dutiful
- (b) very much regular
- (c) impartial
- (d) high-handed

Ans. (c)

17. The lecture will be communicated more effectively if teachers

- (a) read the prepared notes
- (b) prepares good notes in advance and use them as their guides
- (c) engage students in immediate discussions
- (d) quote examples from other teaching sessions/lectures and engage students in

immediate discussions

Ans. (b)

18. As a teacher, what will you do if students do not attend your class?

- (a) Blame students for their absence from the class
- (b) Ponder over the present attitude of students in a calm manner
- (c) Think about using some interesting techniques of teaching
- (d) Try to understand the reasons (for this behavior) and try to eliminate them

Ans. (d)

19. Those students, who frequently ask questions in the class

- (a) should be advised to meet the teacher outside the classroom
- (b) should be encouraged to take part in debates in the class
- (c) should be encouraged to find out the answers on their own
- (d) should be encouraged to ask questions on a continuous basis

Ans. (b)

20. Teachers should not have such expectations from their students as are beyond the development stage of the latter. If the former do so they

(a) generate inferiority

(b) generate inferiority, high levels of tension and perplexity among students

(c) generate motivation among students to learn more

(d) None of these

Ans. (b)

21. Which is the most important principle involved in teaching methods of commerce?

(a) Learning by doing

(b) From near to far

(c) From simple to to complex

(d) From known to unknown

Ans. (a)

22. Which is the most important characteristics of a good method of commerce teaching?

(a) Practice

(b) Adaptability

(c) Clear Thinking

(d) Group work

Ans. (a)

23. Which method is a follow method to teaching of commerce?

- (a) Individualized method
- (b) Expository method
- (c) Project method
- (d) Encounter method

Ans.(c)

24. Which type of library is required for commerce teaching?

- (a) General library
- (b) Departmental library
- (c) Reference books
- (d) Games materials

Ans. (d)

25. Which of the following is not a teaching method?

- a. Lecture
- b. Discussion
- c. Story telling
- d. Demonstration

Ans. (d)

26. Which of the following is not a doing method ?

- a. Assignment
- b. Project work

- c. Written test
- d. Lecture

Ans. (d)

27. Which of the following is not a showing method ?

- a. Demonstration
- b. Observation
- c. Laboratory
- d. Panel Discussion

Ans. (d)

28. Which is the best method of teaching commerce

- a. Individualised method
- b. Expository method
- c. Encounter method
- d. Project method

Ans. (d)

29. Which method is a follow method to teaching of commerce?

- a. Lecture
- b. Story telling
- c. Demonstration
- d. Assignment

Ans. (d)

30. Which of the following is the best method for teaching commerce to children

- a. Role playing
- b. Socialized education
- c. Story telling
- d. Project method

Ans. (d)

31. Which is the most active method of commerce teaching

- a. Seminar
- b. Symposium
- c. Panel Discussion
- d. Workshop

Ans. (d)

32. Which is the most popular method of teaching commerce ?

- a. Lecture
- b. Demonstration
- c. Project
- d. Text book

Ans.(a)

33. B.S. Bloom educational process includes

- a. Educational objectives
- b. Learning Experiences
- c. Change in behavior
- d. All of these

Ans. (d)

34. The principal of co-curricular activity is :

- a. Wide freedom
- b. According to needs
- c. Motivation
- d. All of these

35. Guiding principles of co-curricular activities:

- a. Social acceptance
- b. School provision
- c. Participation of students
- d. All of these
- e. Ans. (d)

36. Group - controlled Instruction method is as _____

- a) Programmed Instruction
- b) Project Method
- c) Educational excursion
- d) Field trips

Ans. (a)

37. Highly individualized Instruction are used in

- (a) GCI
- (b) TCI
- c) LCI
- d) Interactive process

Ans. C

38. Co-curricular activity is :

- a. Related to class room

- b. Related to curriculum
- c. Related to all round development
- d. All of these
- e. Ans. (d)

39. Students are passive in

- (a) Project method
- (b) Discovery method
- (c) Lecture method
- (d) Inquiry method

Ans. c

40. Symposium is a type of

- (a) Discovery method
- (b) Discussion method
- (c) Lecture method
- (d) Demonstration method

Answer is = b

41. Heuristic means

- (a) To investigate
- (b) To show
- (c) To do
- (d) To act

Answer is = a

42. We move from specific to general in

- (a) Inductive method
- (b) Deductive method

- (c) Drill method
- (d) Discussion method

Answer is = a

43. Practice is made in

- (a) Inductive method
- (b) Deductive method
- (c) Drill method
- (d) Discussion method

Answer is = c

44. The Socratic method is known as

- (a) Lecture demonstration method
- (b) Discussion method
- (c) Inquiry method
- (d) Question- Answer method

Answer is = d

45. Which is not true about projects

- (a) It is a purposeful activity
- (b) It is proceeded in social environment
- (c) It is accomplished in real life
- (d) It is teacher centred activity

Answer is = d

46. Which one is not the type of lesson plans on the basis of objectives

- (a) Micro lesson plan
- (b) Cognitive lesson plan
- (c) Affective lesson plan

(d) Psychomotor lesson plan

Answer is = a

47. Which is not true about lesson plan

(a) It develops confidence

(b) It helps in orderly delivery of contents

(c) It is developed by students

(d) It saves from haphazard teaching

Answer is = c

48. A good drama does not include

(a) Interesting story

(b) Alive dialogues

(c) Very long play

(d) Subject full of feelings

Answer is = c

49. Which is not the objective of Drama/ role play

(a) Recreation and enjoyment

(b) Development of social skills

(c) Development of skills of conversation

(d) Do make rehearsals

Answer is = d

50. The main types of teleconferencing identified are

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 4

(d) 5

Answer is = b

51. Which is not the types of teleconferencing

(a) Audio teleconferencing

- (b) Video teleconferencing
- (c) T.V teleconferencing
- (d) Computer teleconferencing

Answer is = c

52. CAI stands for

- (a) Computer analyzed instruction
- (b) Computer assisted instruction
- (c) Computer assisted interview
- (d) Computer analyzed interview

Answer is = b

53. Which is not the mode of CAI

- (a) Tutorial mode
- (b) Drill mode
- (c) Simulation mode
- (d) Question mode

Answer is = d

54. Example of psychomotor domain is that student

- (a) Demonstrates awareness to environmental pollution
- (b) Performs an experiment
- (c) Can computer results of two experiments
- (d) Can narrate a story

Answer is = b

55. Ability to develop a life style based upon the preferred value system is

- (a) Responding
- (b) Valuing
- (c) Organizing
- (d) Characterizing

Answer is = d

56. Example of cognitive domain is

- (a) Describe a topic
- (b) Develop an X-ray film
- (c) Type a letter
- (d) Take responsibility for tools

Answer is = a

57. At the highest level of hierarchy is

- (a) Understanding
- (b) Application
- (c) Evaluation
- (d) Analysis

Answer is = c

58. Student can design a laboratory according to certain specification in which category of objective?

- (a) Analysis
- (b) Synthesis
- (c) Evaluation
- (d) Knowledge

Answer is = b

59. The number of domains in taxonomies of educational objective is

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Five
- (d) Six

Answer is = b

60. The highest level of cognitive domain is

- (a) Synthesis
- (b) Analysis
- (c) Comprehension

(d) Evaluation

Answer is = d

Write short notes on:

1. Explain the meaning of Academic Disciplines.
2. Explain the relationship between academic disciplines and Commerce.
3. Explain the classification of academic disciplines
4. What is meant by commerce Education in India?
5. State the Aims and objectives of Commerce teaching at Higher Secondary level
6. Write down the values of teaching Commerce
7. Explain Particular to General Maxims
8. Explain Near to Far Maxims
9. Explain the correlation in Commerce Education
10. What is meant by Commerce club
11. Explain the characteristics of a Textbook
12. What is CAI?
13. Explain problem Solving
14. What is Blended learning?
15. What is co-operative learning?
16. Explain the Multifarious role of a commerce teacher
17. What is Remedial teaching?
18. Explain the Need and Avenues of Continuous Professional Development.

