Oriental College of Education & Research, Andheri (w)

Pedagogy of Economics Sem II

(BY MRS. SEEMA SINGH)

UNI	T 1	
1.	Aca	ademic discipline related with
Α.	. S	School education
В.		Higher education
C.	. F	Primary education
D	. F	Pre-primary education
	A	Ans. b
2.	The	e term discipline means
	A.	Teacher
	В.	Pupil
	C.	School
	D.	College
		Ans. b
3.	Aca	ademic discipline is branch of knowledge that taught and, as a part of higher
	edı	ucation.
	A.	Researched
	В.	Explained
	C.	Observed
	D.	Objectified
		Ans. a
4.	Ain	n of education in academic discipline is
	A.	Basic skill
	В.	Simple ideas
	C.	Basic awareness
	D.	Specified knowledge and skill
		Ans. d
5.	Res	search is important part of
	A.	Academic discipline
	В.	School discipline
	C.	Primary
	D.	Pre-primary
		Ans. a
6.	Sch	nool education make the foundation for
	A.	Academic discipline
	В.	School discipline
		Primary
	D.	Pre-primary
		Ans. a
		ea of operation of academic discipline
		University
	В.	Religion

C. SchoolD. Curriculum

Ans. a

- 8. Typology of academic discipline classified by
- A. Becher-Biglan
- B. Piaget
- C. Skinner
- D. Kohlberg

Ans. a

- 9. _____ concerned with universal simplification and quantitative approach.
 - A. Hard pure knowledge
 - B. Soft pure knowledge
 - C. Hard applied knowledge
 - D. Soft applied knowledge

Ans. a

- 10. ______ tends to be holistic concerned with particulars and is likely to favour a qualitative approach
- A. Hard pure knowledge
- B. Soft pure knowledge
- C. Hard applied knowledge
- D. Soft applied knowledge

Ans. B

UNIT 2

- 1. Pedagogy is the study of
 - A. Education
 - **B.** Guiding Students
 - C. Learning Process
 - D. Teaching Methods

Answer: d

- 2. The word "Pedagogy" means?
 - A. to guide the child
 - B. to lead the child
 - C. to educate the child
 - D. to understand the child

Answer: B

- 3. A priori knowledge is knowledge that is known independently of
 - A. analysis
 - B. evidence
 - C. experience
 - D. information

Answer: C

- 4. . Teachers should present information to the students clearly and in interesting way, and relate this new information to the things students
 - A. don't know
 - B. already know

	Ans	wer: B					
5.	Wha	at should be the role of teacher in meeting the individual differences?					
	A. Try to know the abilities, interest and aptitude of individuals						
	B. Try to adjust the curriculum as per the needs of individuals						
		oth (A) and (B)					
		Ione of these					
		wer: c					
6.		or factor for the emergence of economic problems					
0.	-	Unlimited wants					
		Limited wants					
		Unlimited resources					
	υ.	Education					
7	N 4	Ans. a					
7.		dern approach of economics					
	_	Demand-supply approach					
	В.	and the same					
		Consumption- production approach					
	D.	Exchange-distribution approach					
		Ans. b					
8.	Eco	nomics teaching is NOT important for					
	A.	Religion					
	В.	Consumer					
	C.	Students					
	D.	Society					
		Ans. a					
9.	Eco	nomics is a science because it:					
	A.	Studies fact in a systematic way.					
	В.	Use money as the norm.					
	C.	Can predict					
	D.	All of above					
		Ans. d					
10.	Whi	ch of following is a value of teaching economics?					
		Global citizenship					
		Religious value					
		Environmental value					
		Human value					
	٥.	Ans. a					
		7.113. 4					
	UN	IT 3.					
	1.T	1. The use of technology to enhance learning process is called in education.					
	A.IT						
	B.10	СТ					
	C. I	nformation technology					
	D. Communication technology						
		swer: B					

C. willing to know D. not willing to know

- 2. which of the following is characteristics of text bookA. Selection of contentB. Organization of contentC. Presentation of contentD. All of above.Ans. d
- 3. which of the following is physical characteristics of text book?
- A. Size
- A. Printing layout
- C. Durability
- D. All of above
- Ans. d
- 4. Which one is exception?
- A. Books
- **B.** Magazines
- C. Diagrams
- D. T.V.
- Ans. d
- 5. Which is not included in print media?
- A. Books
- **B.** Magazines
- C. Diagrams
- D. T.V.
- Ans. d
- 6. Which is not audio-visual aid?
- A. T.V.
- B. Radio
- c. Gyanwani
- D. Newspapar
- Ans. d
- 7. Which is not ICT tool?
- A. Internet
- B. facebook
- C. Youtube
- D. Textbook
- Ans. d
- 8. Visit made for purpose of
- A. First-hand information
- B. Second-hand information
- C. Knowledge of teacher
- D. For good marks

9. What is first step of visit					
A. Purpose					
B. Finalising venue					
C. Prior approval					
D. Planning					
Ans. a					
10.which of the following is significance of visit?					
A. Better understanding					
A. Develop social value					
C. Exploration					
D. All of above					
Ans. d					
UNIT 4.					
Maxims of teaching have been					
A. Invented					
B. Discovered					
C. Made					
D. Written					
Ans. b					
2. Which of following is not maxims of teaching?					
A. Particular to general					
B. Unknown to known					
C. Concrete to abstract					
D. Analysis to synthesis					
Ans. b					
3. Pupil relate his new knowledge with his previous knowledge in					
A. Known to unknown					
B. Particular to general					
C. Concrete to abstract					
D. Analysis to synthesis					
Ans. a					
4. Flexible learning environment is of teaching.					
A. Objective					
B. Aim					
C. Meaning					
D. Principle					
Ans. d					
5. Concrete to analysis is of teaching.					
A. Maxim					
B. Principle					
C. Aim					
D. Objective					
Ans. a					
6. Activity centred is of teaching					

 B. Principle C. Aim D. Objective Ans. b 7. Relationship between two subjects is known as
D. Objective Ans. b 7. Relationship between two subjects is known as A. Maxims B. Corelation C. Principle D. Objective Ans. b 8 help to lighten the burden of curriculum. A. Maxims B. Corelation C. Principle D. Objective Ans. b. 9 makes knowledge more stable and permanent. A. Correlation B. Principle C. Maxim D. Objective Ans. a 10. Correlation ship between various branches of a particular subject is known as A. External correlation B. Internal correlation
Ans. b 7. Relationship between two subjects is known as A. Maxims B. Corelation C. Principle D. Objective Ans. b 8 help to lighten the burden of curriculum. A. Maxims B. Corelation C. Principle D. Objective Ans. b. 9 makes knowledge more stable and permanent. A. Correlation B. Principle C. Maxim D. Objective Ans. a 10. Correlation ship between various branches of a particular subject is known as A. External correlation B. Internal correlation
 7. Relationship between two subjects is known as
 A. Maxims B. Corelation C. Principle D. Objective
B. Corelation C. Principle D. Objective Ans. b 8 help to lighten the burden of curriculum. A. Maxims B. Corelation C. Principle D. Objective Ans. b. 9makes knowledge more stable and permanent. A. Correlation B. Principle C. Maxim D. Objective Ans. a 10. Correlation ship between various branches of a particular subject is known as A. External correlation B. Internal correlation
C. Principle D. Objective Ans. b 8 help to lighten the burden of curriculum. A. Maxims B. Corelation C. Principle D. Objective Ans. b. 9makes knowledge more stable and permanent. A. Correlation B. Principle C. Maxim D. Objective Ans. a 10. Correlation ship between various branches of a particular subject is known as A. External correlation B. Internal correlation
 D. Objective
Ans. b 8 help to lighten the burden of curriculum. A. Maxims B. Corelation C. Principle D. Objective Ans. b. 9makes knowledge more stable and permanent. A. Correlation B. Principle C. Maxim D. Objective Ans. a 10. Correlation ship between various branches of a particular subject is known as A. External correlation B. Internal correlation
 8 help to lighten the burden of curriculum. A. Maxims B. Corelation C. Principle D. Objective
 A. Maxims B. Corelation C. Principle D. Objective
 B. Corelation C. Principle D. Objective
C. Principle D. Objective Ans. b. 9makes knowledge more stable and permanent. A. Correlation B. Principle C. Maxim D. Objective Ans. a 10. Correlation ship between various branches of a particular subject is known as A. External correlation B. Internal correlation
 D. Objective
Ans. b. 9makes knowledge more stable and permanent. A. Correlation B. Principle C. Maxim D. Objective Ans. a 10. Correlation ship between various branches of a particular subject is known as A. External correlation B. Internal correlation
 9makes knowledge more stable and permanent. A. Correlation B. Principle C. Maxim D. Objective
 A. Correlation B. Principle C. Maxim D. Objective
 A. Correlation B. Principle C. Maxim D. Objective
 B. Principle C. Maxim D. Objective
 C. Maxim D. Objective
 D. Objective
Ans. a 10. Correlation ship between various branches of a particular subject is known as A. External correlation B. Internal correlation
10. Correlation ship between various branches of a particular subject is known asA. External correlationB. Internal correlation
A. External correlation B. Internal correlation
A. External correlation B. Internal correlation
B. Internal correlation
C. Maxims
D. Aim
Ans. b.
UNIT 5.
Which of following is not Classroom method of teaching?
A. Lecture
B. Seminar
C. Decision
D. Survey
Ans. d
2. Which of following is a research method of teaching?
A. Lecture method
B. Seminar
C. Problem solving
D. Discussion
Ans. c

A. Formation of problem

	B. Collection of data
	C. Drawing conclusion
	D. Testing conclusion
	Ans. a
4.	Collection of information from group of people is
	A. Seminar
	B. Survey
	C. Discussion
	D. Lecture
	Ans. b
5.	Questionnaire and interview are useful in
	A. Survey.
	B. Seminar
	C. Discussion
	D. Lecture
	Ans. a
6.	Which of following is limitation of survey?
	A. Scientific attitude
	B. Democratic citizenship
	C. Time consuming
	D. Develop skills.
	Ans. c
7.	Which of the following is merits of project method of teaching?
	A. Learning by doing
	B. Democratic way of teaching
	C. Development of social values
	D. All of above
	Ans. d
8.	Which of the following is demerit of project method of teaching?
	A. Positive attitude
	B. Teaching through corelation
	C. Integration of mental and physical activities
	D. Costly
	Ans. d
9.	Cooperative learning is an alternative to
	A. Competitive model
	B. Teaching model
	C. Lesson model
	D. Micro teaching
	Ans. a
10.	The essential characteristics of cooperative learning is
	A. Effective learning
	B. Positive interdependence
	C. Cooperation
	D. Division of labour
	Ans. b
	LINIT 6
	LUMITE

1.	Which of following is role of teacher?					
	A. Group leader					
	B. Judge					
	C. Confident					
	D. All of above					
	Ans. d					
2.	Which of following is challenges face by economics teacher?					
	A. High student low teacher ratio					
	B. Lack of infrastructure					
	C. Inadequate teaching aids					
	D. All of above					
	Ans. d					
3.	Acquire latest strategies technique is of teacher.					
	A. Need					
	B. Principle					
	C. Maxims					
	D. None of these					
	Ans. a					
4.	Participation in seminar is for professional development.					
	A. Need					
	B. Avenue					
	C. Definition					
	D. Meaning					
F	Ans. b					
5. Which of following is avenue for professional development?						
	A. SeminarsB. Workshops					
	C. Conferences					
	D. All of above					
	Ans. d					
6.	Which of following is not a avenue for professional development?					
٥.	A. Refresher courses					
	B. Paper presentation					
	C. Talk by eminent personality					
	D. Teaching in coaching classes					
	Ans. d					
7.	Which of following is not challenge for teacher?					
	A. Not up-to-date syllabus					
	B. Lack of training					
	C. Lack of teaching aids					
	D. Visit to MNC					
	Ans. d					
8.	Development of scientific attitude is of economics teaching					
	A. Avenue					
	B. Need					
	C. Policy					
	D. Meaning					

Ans. b

- 9. Which of following is a most important quality of economics teacher?
 - A. Knowledge
 - B. Teacher's caste
 - C. Teacher's social background
 - D. Teacher's earning

Ans. a

- 10. Which of the following is not a characteristics of economics teacher?
 - A. Expert communication
 - B. Teaching students as per their socio-economics background
 - C. Strong work ethics
 - D. Community building skill Ans.b

Unit 1.

- 1. Write the meaning of academic discipline.
- 2. Explain the pure-hard and pure-soft typology of academic discipline.
- 3. Explain the applied-hard and applied-soft typology of academic discipline.

Unit 2.

- 1. Elaborate Nature of Economics education in India.
- 2. Write any three Aims of Economics Education?
- 3. Write any three objectives of teaching Economics at higher secondary level?

Unit 3.

- 1. Write "Known to unknown", maxims with two example.
- 2. Correlate Economics with Commerce along with two examples.
- 3. Elaborate principle of Flexibility in Economics teaching.

Unit 4.

- 1. Elaborate characteristics of Economics textbook.
- 2. Write any three Uses of Social networking in Economics teaching.
- 3. Explain any three importance of internet in Economics.

Unit 5.

- 1. Explain Merits of project method in Economics teaching.
- 2. Explain Meaning and procedures of Problem solving method of teaching Economics.
- 3. Explain Meaning and procedures of Survey method of teaching Economics.

Unit 6.

- 1. Explain needs of continuous professional development for Economics teacher.
- 2. Elucidate Avenues of continuous professional development for Economics teacher.
- 3. Discuss the Multifarious Challenges faced by Economics teacher
