



A - 2666

-2-



6. Inquiry training model is designed by
- (a) Hilda Taba  
b) Richard Suchman  
c) Francis Bacon  
d) J. B. Watson)
7. Cognitive objectives are related to
- (a) Mental abilities  
b) Physical abilities  
c) Psycho-motor abilities  
d) All the above abilities)
8. Which of the following is not an objective of cognitive domains ?
- (a) Analysis  
b) Receiving  
c) Synthesis  
d) Evaluation)
9. Learning by doing is the principle behind
- (a) Lecture Method  
b) Historic Method  
c) Biographical Method  
d) Discussion Method)
10. Discovery learning is proposed by
- (a) Jerome S Bruner  
b) Howard Gardner  
c) David P. Ausubel  
d) Jean Piaget)
- (10×1=10 Marks)**

**PART - B**

Answer **all** questions. (Answer in **two** or **three** sentences)

11. Mention the major contributions of M. S. Swaminathan.
12. What are the instructional and nurturant effects of Inquiry Training Model ?
13. Write the objectives under Affective Domain.
14. Write any four advantages of Heuristic method.
15. Bring out any two differences between behaviourist and constructivist approach of teaching.
- (5×2=10 Marks)**

**PART.- C**

Answer **any four** questions. (Answer in **six** to **eight** sentences)

16. What is scientific method ? What are the steps involved in scientific method ?
17. Explain Mc Cormack and Yagar's taxonomy of science education.



- 18. Define scientific attitude. Explain how you can develop scientific attitude in pupils ?
- 19. Highlight the salient features of BSCS.
- 20. Compare NCF and KCF with respect to their objectives.
- 21. What are the educational implications of Bruner's theory ? **(4×5=20 Marks)**

**PART - D**

Answer **any one** not exceed **two** pages.

- 22. What is meant by Project Method of Teaching ? What are its advantages and disadvantages ? Illustrate the steps with suitable examples.
- 23. Describe briefly the important national goals of teaching natural science. Explain the need for creating an awareness of these goals among learners. **(1×10=10 Marks)**