Hall Ticket Number

Q.B.No. 1 1 4 3 2 1

Booklet Code : A

Marks : 100
Time : 120 minutes

2PB1S

Signature of the Candidate | **Signature of the Invigilator**

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

(Read the Instructions carefully before Answering)

1. Separate Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Answer Sheet is supplied to you along with Question Paper Booklet. Please read and follow the instructions on the OMR Answer Sheet for marking the responses and the required data.
2. The candidate should ensure that the Booklet Code printed on OMR Answer Sheet and Booklet Code supplied are same.
3. **Immediately on opening the Question Paper Booklet by tearing off the paper seal, please check for (i) The same booklet code (A/B/C/D) on each page, (ii) Serial Number of the questions (1-100), (iii) The number of pages and (iv) Correct Printing.** In case of any defect, please report to the invigilator and ask for replacement of booklet with same code within five minutes from the commencement of the test.
4. Electronic gadgets like Cell Phone, Calculator, Watches and Mathematical/Log Tables are not permitted into the examination hall.
5. **There will be ¼ negative mark for every wrong answer.** If the response to the question is left blank without answering, there will be no penalty of negative mark for that question.
6. Using Blue/Black ball point pen to darken the appropriate circles of (1), (2), (3) or (4) in the OMR Answer Sheet corresponding to correct or the most appropriate answer to the concerned question number in the sheet. Darkening of more than one circle against any question automatically gets invalidated and will be treated as wrong answer.
7. Change of an answer is NOT allowed.
8. Rough work should be done only in the space provided in the Question Paper Booklet.
9. Return the OMR Answer Sheet and Question Paper Booklet to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall. Failure to return the OMR sheet and Question Paper Booklet is liable for criminal action.

This Booklet consists of 13 Pages for 100 Questions + 2 Pages of Rough Work + 1 Title Page i.e. Total 16 Pages.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

2PB1S **Booklet Code A**

Time : 2 Hours **Marks : 100**

Instructions :

i) Each question carries ***one*** mark and ¼ negative mark for every wrong answer.

ii) Choose the correct or most appropriate answer from the given options to the following questions and darken, with Blue/Black Ball Point Pen, the corresponding digit **1, 2, 3** or **4** in the circle pertaining to the question number concerned in the OMR Answer Sheet, separately supplied to you.

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1. Which one of the following is NOT related to the theoretical knowledge of substantive structure of science (Body of knowledge)
   (1) Concepts (2) Direct observation
   (3) Theory (4) Generalization

2. Which one of the following is NOT a nature of biological science
   (1) It helps us to understand ourselves and to realize the meaning of being alive
   (2) Maximum use of natural resources
   (3) To observe nature and diversity in living world
   (4) To remind us our responsibility towards environment

3. Which one of the following is a desirable nature of Biological science teaching at school level
   (1) Principles and findings of Biological Science have use in every day life
   (2) To make a list of Biologist given in text book
   (3) To solve the exercises given in text book
   (4) To gain the knowledge available through memorizing the content and process of Biological Science

4. As per National Curriculum Framework (2005) recommendation importance of Biological Science teaching in school curriculum
   (1) To relate classroom learning to life outside the school
   (2) To perform better in unit test
   (3) To provide home assignments
   (4) To secure highest marks in class test

5. A teacher wants to teach A topic "Components of Food" in class VI the primary outcome should be
   (1) To plan a community lunch
   (2) To ensure a healthy discussion on the topic
   (3) To develop good questioning skill
   (4) To promote awareness about balanced diet and healthy eating behaviour

6. After testing and verifying universally many concepts can be combined and then they become
   (1) Generalisation (2) Law (3) Principle (4) Theory

7. Primary importance of teaching environmental issues in school level should be of maximum focus
   (1) To understand the concept of green house gases
   (2) To list the air pollution causing elements
   (3) To encourage the learners to be sensitive, involved and active in their personal environment
   (4) To remember the facts associated with environmental issues

8. The desirable learning outcome of teaching topic "Microorganism" at school level should be
(1) To develop laboratory skill
(2) To make proper evaluation relying on knowledge and reflection
(3) To develop interest toward the reality of an invisible world
(4) To ensure hand on experiences with microscope

9. Importance of lesson planning in Biological Science should be based on
(1) Cognitive skills of Bloom's taxonomy only
(2) Inductive approach of teaching only
(3) The curriculum goals and desirable learning outcomes
(4) Discussion on a specific principles

10. Match the following List-I and List-II and choose the correct option

List - I	List - II
A) Birbal Sahni	i) Surgery
B) Charaka	ii) Artificial genes
C) Susruta	iii) Study of Fossils
D) Hargo bind Khorana	iv) Indian system of medicine

	A	B	C	D
(1)	iii	iv	i	ii
(2)	ii	i	iii	iv
(3)	iv	iii	ii	i
(4)	i	ii	iii	iv

11. Match the following List-I with the List-II and choose the correct option.

List - I	List - II
A) Schleiden and Schwann	i) Germ plasm theory
B) Morgon	ii) Mutation theory of evolution
C) Weismann	iii) Gene theory of Inheritance
D) Hugodevries	iv) Cell theory

	A	B	C	D
(1)	iii	ii	i	iv
(2)	ii	iii	iv	i
(3)	iv	iii	i	ii
(4)	i	ii	iv	iii

12. Assertion (A) : All green plants prepares food by the process of photosynthesis
Reason (R) : Plants convert carbondioxide into organic compounds using the chlorophyll pigment and energy of the sunlight
(1) (A) is true and (R) is true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(2) (A) is true and (R) is true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(3) (A) is true (R) is false
(4) Both (A) and (R) are false

13. According to Thurber and Collette (1964), one of the following is NOT the criteria for the selection of aims
(1) Usefulness (2) Timeliness (3) Fitness (4) Innovativeness

14. If the scientist feels an intrinsic charm in revealing the harmony of nature it represents which of the following values
(1) Aesthetic value of science
(2) Social value of science
(3) Value of science in training in scientific method
(4) Psychological value of science

15. The attainment of aims is beyond the scope of the school as it involves
A) All round growth
B) Immediate goals
C) Specific objectives
D) Directions encompassing the entire educational system in and out of the school
Choose the option in which all statements are correct
(1) B & C (2) A & D (3) C & D (4) A & C

16. Match the following List-I with List-II and choose the correct option.

	List - I		List - II
A)	Moral value of science	i)	Truthfulness
B)	Social value of science	ii)	Beauty and Arts
C)	Aesthetic value of science	iii)	Consciousness & responsibility
D)	Vocational value of science	iv)	Useful hobbies and other productive activities

	A	B	C	D
(1)	i	ii	iii	iv
(2)	i	iii	ii	iv
(3)	i	iv	ii	iii
(4)	iii	ii	iv	i

17. Consider the following statements
A) Aim is directional but broad and general
B) Aim can be achieved through planning
C) Aim is a short term goal
D) Aim is specific
Choose the option in which all the statements are correct
(1) B & C (2) A & B (3) B & D (4) C & D

18. "The study of science not only gives knowledge but also prepares the students for their higher studies and future vocations". This statement represents which one of the following aims of learning science
(1) To develop interest and appreciation of nature and environment
(2) To provide comprehensive knowledge of biological science
(3) Science as a basis for career development
(4) Developing scientific attitudes and training in science methods

19. Match the following List-I with List-II

	List - I		List - II
A)	Patience	i)	Repeating the experiments until expected result is
B)	Perseverence	ii)	While conducting the experiment waiting for the end result
C)	Honesty	iii)	Sharing the equipment, material
D)	Co-operation	iv)	In collecting, compiling and analysing the data

	A	B	C	D
(1)	iii	iv	ii	i
(2)	i	ii	iii	iv
(3)	ii	i	iv	iii
(4)	iv	iii	i	ii

20. Arrange the psychomotor domain objectives in correct order

A) Observation or Imitation B) Articulation
C) Naturalization D) Precision
E) Manipulation

Choose the option in which objectives are arranged correctly

(1) A B C D E (2) A E D B C
(3) B C D A E (4) D A E B C

21. Select the wrong statement related to learning of science

(1) Learning of science is a process as well as product
(2) Change in the behaviour of the learner is learning of science
(3) Learning of science is a only Biological process
(4) Learning of science is the nature of human being

22. Which of the following convey the importance of motivation in learning bioscience

i) A student wants to learn biology to avoid blame
ii) A student wants to learn biology because of positive learning environment
iii) Students want to learn biology because, bioscience teacher has good support with them
iv) Students learn biology as they have no other option of learning science activities

Select the correct answer:

(1) (i) and (iii) (2) (iii) and (iv) (3) (ii) and (iii) (4) (i) and (iv)

23. Sequence of Jean Piaget's four stages of mental development are:

(1) Sensory-motor, pre-operational, concrete operational, formal operational
(2) Pre-operational, sensory-motor, concrete operational, formal operational
(3) Concrete operational, pre-operational, sensory-motor, formal operational
(4) Sensory-motor, concrete operational, pre-operational, formal operational

24. Select the one which is NOT included in the important concepts related to Vygotsky's perspective on cognitive development and learning

(1) Zone of proximal development (2) Self assessment and evaluation
(3) Peer learning (4) Scaffolding

25. According to constructivist view

(1) Learning is meaning making of a situation at personal level
(2) Learning takes place when teacher teaches and students listen
(3) Learning is not possible in children's socio-cultural context
(4) Learning is a teacher and parents centric idea

26. Select the correct match:

A)	Operant conditioning				i)	Vygotsky
B)	Trial and error				ii)	Piaget
C)	Four stages of cognitive development				iii)	Skinner
D)	Scaffolding				iv)	Thorndike
	A	B	C	D		
(1)	i	ii	iii	iv		
(2)	iv	iii	ii	i		
(3)	ii	iii	iv	i		
(4)	iii	iv	ii	i		

27. The important method of peer learning are
(1) Peer tutoring and co-operative learning
(2) Peer competition and peer tutoring
(3) Peer silence and peer competition
(4) Co-operative learning and competition

28. Concept attainment model is suggested by
(1) Jean Piaget (2) Lev. Vygostsky
(3) Jerome S.Bruner (4) Alfred Binet

29. Behaviourism is based on:
(1) Flexible curriculum which is learner centric
(2) Process of learning and development of learning
(3) Constructivist theories of learning
(4) Stimulus-response theory

30. Advance organizer model is given by:
(1) Edward C.Tolman (2) David Ausubel
(3) Ivon Pavlov (4) E.L. Thorndike

31. When the biological, sociological, historical and economic contexts are considered in curriculum construction, then this is:
(1) Individualized trend in science curriculum
(2) Interdisciplinary trend in science curriculum
(3) Social issues oriented trend in science curriculum
(4) Individualized and social issues trend in science curriculum

32. Which one of the following is NOT a principle of curriculum organization
(1) Principle of rigidity (2) Principle of usefulness
(3) Principle of flexibility (4) Principle of correlation

33. Curriculum of science includes:
(1) Course content to be taught
(2) Course content and methods, strategies for execution
(3) Course content and assessment procedures
(4) Desired learning goals, strategies to achieve them, course content and assessment procedures

34. Which of the following is true for Biological science curriculum construction?
(1) Summative evaluation is done after selection of content
(2) Formative evaluation is done in the last step of curriculum construction
(3) Selection of content is done after the summative evaluation
(4) Summative evaluation is done in the end

35. One of the following is NOT a function of a science curriculum:
(1) To provide deeper insights into the scheme of structure of science
(2) To provide effectively for individual differences
(3) To make maximum use of local skills and resources
(4) To provide pupils discrete and discontinuous experiences

36. Choose the correct statements related to competency-based science curriculum
A) Breaking down the complex task into simpler learning tasks
B) Knowledge is objective and transmitted directly from those who have acquired the knowledge to those who have not
C) It is based on behaviourist theory of learning
D) Science learning is accumulation of pre-fabricated knowledge which is to be stored in memory
(1) A & C (2) B & D (3) A & B (4) C & D

37. 5 E Model belongs to which approach of teaching biological sciences
(1) Behaviouristic approach (2) Subject centered approach
(3) Constructivist approach (4) Traditional approach

38. If the teacher want the student to learn the process of fermentation by visiting the nearby bakery, this type of learning is
(1) Co-operative learning (2) Experiential learning
(3) Problem solving learning (4) Conceptual learning

39. Which collaborative learning approach can be applied for a topic "minimising wastage of water"
(1) Scenario building (2) Brainstorming
(3) Quiz (4) Peer tutoring

40. Match the following List-I with the List-II and choose the correct option.

List - I	List - II
A) Project method	i) General to particular
B) Deductive method	ii) Discovery
C) Heuristic method	iii) Co-operative activity
D) Laboratory method	iv) Manipulative skill

	A	B	C	D
(1)	iv	ii	iii	i
(2)	iii	i	ii	iv
(3)	i	ii	iii	iv
(4)	ii	i	iv	iii

41. If the objective is to obtain either direct or Vicarious experience, such as reading and learning stories, such project is called
(1) Problem projects (2) Producer projects
(3) Consumer projects (4) Drill projects

42. If the objective is to attain acertain degree of skill in a reaction as learning a vocabulary such project is called
(1) Problem projects (2) Producer projects
(3) Consumer projects (4) Drill projects

43. Who defined a project as a whole-hearted purposeful activity proceeding in a social environment
(1) Stevenson (2) Kilpatrick (3) Ballard (4) Parker

44. As per the steps in inductive approach, which order among the following is correct
A) Organize the information B) Analyze the information
C) Sense the problem D) Verify the solution
E) Arrive at a suitable solution
(1) B A E D C (2) B E C D A
(3) C B A E D (4) A C B E D

45. Assertion (A) : The demonstration should be in accordance with time, weather and season
Reason (R) : Lectures, teacher's explanation and discussion with students should accompany a demonstration
(1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(3) (A) is true but (R) is false
(4) (A) is false but (R) is true

46. One of the following comes under teacher-centered approach
(1) Project method (2) Heuristic method
(3) Discussion method (4) Lecture demonstration method

47. Assertion (A) : The teacher provides concrete examples from which inferences are made and a definition of concept is given because it leads pupils from particular situations to generalizations
Reason (R) : Students categorize the examples by explaining weather they fit or not in the concept rule they are discovering
(1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(3) (A) is false but (R) is true
(4) Both (A) and (R) are false

48. Choose the correct statement
A) In Heuristic method the pupil discovers things for himself
B) Project is a whole hearted purposeful activity
C) Deductive approach is a method of teaching which leads from particular to general
D) Teacher centered approach is based on psychological aspects of learning
Choose the option in which all the given statements are correct
(1) A & C (2) A & B (3) C & D (4) B & D

49. The following method is used when the experiment is very lengthy and is not possible to be conducted at a strech
(1) Group method (2) Class front method
(3) Part method (4) Rotation method

50. Choose the option in which the given statements are correct & refers to Heuristic method
A) More stress on learning
B) More stress on discovery approach
C) Encourages a maximum amount of teachers activity on the part of pupils
D) Encourages pupils as far as possible in the attitude of finding out
(1) A & B (2) B & C (3) C & D (4) B & D

51. Unit plan is:
(1) a detailed outline that supports teacher to incorporate ICT in teaching learning process
(2) a template of task given by teacher to a student on weakly basis
(3) outline of carefully selected subject matter which has been isolated because of its relationship to pupils needs & interest
(4) a detailed outline that focuses on teaching point and learning point, including important teacher's knowledge and interest

52. Identify component of introduction skill
(1) Preliminary knowledge and attention gaining
(2) Blackboard summary
(3) Recapitulation
(4) Giving direction and reinforcement

53. In any good lesson plan, which parts are essential?
(1) Set induction, development, closure
(2) Set induction, student activity, development
(3) Student induction, student activity, closure
(4) Student activity, development, teacher explanation

54. Identify 5 E's of constructivist lesson plan
(1) Engage, Enhance, Explain, Elaborate, Evaluate
(2) Explain, Enhance, Engage, Elaborate, Evaluate
(3) Engage, Explore, Explain, Elaborate, Evaluate
(4) Exchange, Engage, Elaborate, Explain, Evaluate

55. In 1945, Smith classified unit as:
(1) Process unit, Normative unit, Suggestive unit
(2) Process unit, Evaluative unit, Critical unit
(3) Normative unit, Evaluative unit, Suggestive unit
(4) Process unit, Normative unit, Critical unit

56. As a biology teacher, what is the best way to provide learning experiences to learner
(1) Learning experiences can be provided through environment, problem solving activities and its depend on the matching age of the learner and content
(2) Learning experiences can be provided by conducting pen, paper test frequently
(3) Learning experiences can be provided by initiating project method only
(4) Learning experiences can be provided by showing/playing movies on everyday basis

57. Before lesson planning, a Biological Science teacher should consider
i) Context of the school ii) Number of children in the classroom
iii) Average age of the children iv) Previous knowledge of the teacher
(1) i, ii, iv is correct (2) i, ii, iii is correct
(3) ii, iii, iv is correct (4) i, ii, iii, iv is correct

58. Six steps of Herbertian lesson plan are:
(1) Introduction, application, comparison, synthesis, assessment, conclusion
(2) Introduction, comparison, application, analysis, assessment, conclusion
(3) Introduction, presentation, comparison, generalisation, application & recapitulation
(4) Introduction, presentation, application, principle detection, comparison, assessment

59. Sequence of essentials of unit planning are
(1) Sequence, unit, unit objectives and lesson objectives in specific terms, materials and aids, initiating activities, learning experiences, evaluation
(2) Unit, unit objectives and lesson objectives in specific terms, materials and aids, learning experiences, initiating activities, subject, evaluation
(3) Learning experiences, subject, unit, unit objectives and lesson objectives in specific terms, initiating activities, materials and aids, evaluation
(4) Material and aids, subject, learning experiences, unit, unit objectives in specific terms, initiating objectives, evaluation

60. Which of the following is centre point of a lesson plan?
(1) Principal (2) Teacher (3) Student (4) Parents

61. Which one of the following is a characteristic of Programmed Learning?
(1) Constant attention from teachers (2) High teacher student ratio
(3) Essay type questions (4) Active responding

62. Which of the following sets are incorrect?
a) Graphic Aid - Films b) Display board - Blackboard
c) Projection Aids - Photo d) Audio Aids - Radio
(1) a and c (2) b and d (3) c and d (4) b and c

63. Teaching students to modify and regulate their own learning is called which of the following?
(1) Self instruction (2) Student directed learning
(3) Self regulated presentation (4) Peer tutoring

64. Assertion (A) : Vivarium is a portion of ecosystem.
Reason (B) : It is an enclosed area where plants or animals raised for observation with a controlled environmental condition.
(1) (A) and (B) both are true but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(2) (A) is true but (B) is false.
(3) (A) is false but (B) is true
(4) (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A)

65. Peer Tutoring in class will be helpful because:
(1) Groups are usually larger
(2) Group of teachers teach at same time
(3) Students do not have to teach each other
(4) Students take on specific roles as either tutor or tutee

66. What does MOOC's stand for?
(1) Massive Open Online Course
(2) Meta Operative Objective Communication
(3) Multiple Operator Open Communication
(4) Mega Operational Online Centre

67. Which of the following is NOT a good characteristic of a text book of Biology?
(1) Organized content (2) Linking with previous knowledge
(3) Preponderance of text (4) Illustration with examples

68. Which of the following is used for preserving biological and anatomical specimens?
(1) Alcohol (2) Acetic acid (3) Formic acid (4) Formaline

69. Which one is NOT teaching aid in Biological Science?
(1) Observation (2) Slides purchased
(3) Specimen's from nature (4) Visual aids

70. Select the teaching aid which is NOT visual aid?
(1) Transparency (2) Audio tape (3) Microprojector (4) Charts

71. Communication via new media such as computers, teleshopping, internet and mobile is termed as:
(1) Entertainment (2) Interactive communication
(3) Developmental communication (4) Signing system

72. For the multisensory instruction Edgar Dale has proposed his cone of experience. It was
(1) Based on the experiences from audio-visual aids
(2) Based on the experiences from pure abstraction
(3) Based on the experiences from psychological tests
(4) Based on the past experiences of the pupil

73. Consider the following statements
A) Evaluation is a qualitative process
B) Evaluation is a continuous process
C) Evaluation focuses on a single aspect subject matter or skill
D) It is the process of valued judgement
Choose the option in which all statements are correct
(1) A & B (2) A, B & D (3) B & C (4) C & D

74. If a test in biology is developed to measure the understanding of photosynthesis. It should measure only this and not the biological aptitude or language ability, then the test said to be
(1) Reliable (2) Valid (3) In valid (4) Scorable

75. During this following phase, the evaluators identify information-gathering tools and strategies, construct items and administer them to the students
(1) Reflection phase (2) Preparation phase
(3) Assessment phase (4) Evaluation phase

76. Match the following

List - I	List - II
a) Placement test	i) Asking introductory question in teaching
b) Formative test	ii) Asking questions during teaching- learning process
c) Summative test	iii) Taking a test without objectives
d) Diagnostic test	iv) A test to determine individual strength and weakness
	v) Taking a end term assessment

The correct answer is

	a	b	c	d
(1)	i	ii	iii	v
(2)	iii	i	ii	iv
(3)	iv	v	iii	ii
(4)	i	ii	v	iv

77. An assessment that measures a students current knowledge for the purpose of assigning a suitable course is called
(1) Diagnostic assessment (2) Summative assessment
(3) Formative assessment (4) Contemporary assessment

78. Match the following List-I with List-II and choose the correct option.

	List - I		List - II
A)	Measurement	i)	It assess the progress of a student in a particular area
B)	Test	ii)	It is a process of value judgement
C)	Assessment	iii)	It assigns number and grades to some attributes of student
D)	Evaluation	iv)	It is a tool of measurement

	A	B	C	D
(1)	ii	iii	iv	i
(2)	iii	iv	i	ii
(3)	ii	iv	i	iii
(4)	iv	i	ii	iii

79. The following type of evaluation is always followed by a suitable remedial teaching, remedial action
(1) Summative evaluation (2) Placement evaluation
(3) Diagnostic evaluation (4) Formative evaluation

80. State true or false for the following statements
A) Blue print is pertaning to objectives, content and type of items
B) Summative evaluation is done during teaching-learning process
C) Formative evaluation is used at the pupils entry level of performance
D) Diagnostic is used to diagnose student's weaknesses
(1) A & B are true (2) A & D are true (3) B & C are true (4) C & D are true

81. Recall type of question in which no option is given to the candidate who has to memorize & supply the answer on his own
(1) Multiple-choice-type questions (2) Fill in the blanks questions
(3) True or false questions (4) Arrangement type questions

82. Following test is used to measure one's predisposed state of mind, one's feelings and beliefs which drives towards action
(1) Achievement test (2) Aptitude test
(3) Intelligence test (4) Attitude test

83. One of the following is a technique of evaluation for Non-scholastic areas
(1) Written test (2) Oral test
(3) Observation test (4) Practical or performance test

84. Assertion (A) : Continuous and comprehensive evaluation is very essential for promoting the all around development of a child
Reason (R) : CCE involves both scholastic and non-scholastic areas in three domains of personality.
(1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(3) (A) is true but (R) is false
(4) (A) is false but (R) is true

85. What is not a sign of giftedness?
(1) Rapid learning (2) Questioning ability
(3) Originality (4) Low self esteem

86. Which of the following is an example of a specific learning disability?
(1) Mental retardation
(2) Dyslexia
(3) ADHD - Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
(4) Autistic spectrum disorders

87. An example of a developmental disorder is _____
(1) ADHD - Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
(2) Dyslexia
(3) Mental retardation
(4) Autistic spectrum disorders

88. Which of the following technique used to address stuttering?
(1) Purposeful speech (2) Practical speech
(3) Prolonged speech (4) Delayed speech

89. Who are given remedial teaching?
(1) Gifted children (2) Creative children
(3) Mentally retarded children (4) Backward children

90. General activity in Biological sciences for gifted students:
(1) To give them the project of collection & classification of seeds, flowers, roots etc.
(2) To give them task of coping pictures & diagrams from blackboard
(3) To provide them less opportunity in conducting science activities
(4) Teacher should ask them to set laboratory

91. A student is exceptional when their performance is significantly
(1) Above or below the average student (2) Above the average student
(3) Below the average student (4) Similar to the average student

92. When is the best time to evaluate a student performance in Biological sciences?
(1) When the instruction have begun
(2) When the instruction have ended
(3) Only at the end of major units of instruction
(4) Throughout the instructional process

93. Learning in Biological science should be ensure through co-curricular activities, which of following activity is most suitable
(1) Lecturing on nature and scope of Biological Science
(2) Biology clubs and fairs
(3) Demonstration in classroom
(4) A group discussion

94. In biological science curriculum field trip and excursions are most effective methods of teaching because it is helpful in
(1) To learn relationship of organisms with the environment
(2) To develop feeling of co-operation
(3) To develop communication skill
(4) To inculcate interest in tour

95. Visiting a zoo in an academic year, is helpful in Biological science teaching which promote maximum learning to
(1) Encourage social awareness
(2) Enhance language development
(3) Have good entertainment value
(4) Encourage environmental awareness and animal welfare

96. Which of the following are true in non-formal Bio science education
i) No age restriction for this type of education
ii) Time schedules are according to the convenience of learner
iii) The pedagogical methods are selected as per specific requirement of the learner
iv) Organised learning activities are in highly structured framework
The correct answer is
(1) i, iii, iv (2) i, ii, iv (3) ii, iii, iv (4) i, ii, iii

97. Assertion (A) : Bioscience exhibition strengthens knowledge of students
Reason (R) : Students face conflicting situation due to some adverse remarks.
Which of the following is true:
(1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(3) (A) is true but (R) is false
(4) (R) is true but (A) is false

98. A teacher wants to teach topic "Germination of seed" in class VI. Which of the following activities is best for teaching
(1) Organisation of a workshop (2) Botanical garden visit
(3) Laboratory experiment with seeds (4) Agriculture field visit in rainy days

99. Which of the following is correct in use of Bio Science in every day life?
i) Growing of plants ii) Building large concrete houses
iii) Conserving forests iv) Rearing of live stock
The correct answer is
(1) i, ii, iv (2) i, ii, iii (3) i, iii, iv (4) ii, iii, iv

100. Advantages of biological science teaching in non-formal mode
a) It is flexible, more practical than theoretical orientation
b) It is based on real needs of the participants
c) It will not provide a base for knowledge, skill and competency development
d) It is linked with specific problem
e) It is a continuous process of life long learning
Select the combinations of correct statements
(1) a, b, c, e (2) a, b, d, e (3) a, c, d, e (4) a, b, c

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK