

1. Which amongst the following statement is incorrect about science?

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- A. Science is based on the formation of concept and theories.
- B. Science is cumulative and endless series of empirical observations.
- C. Science is the process of acquiring and defining knowledge.
- D. Science is bringing all phenomenon in happening around.

2. Which of the following cannot be the characteristics of science?

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- A. Science is dynamic.
- B. Science is a holistic approach to investigate facts.
- C. Science believes in mass opinion.
- D. Science avoids biases.

3. Science education cannot help to

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- A. get rid off the country of blind beliefs and superstitions.
- B. solve the problems of insanitation and malnutrition.
- C. prove and control supernatural powers.
- D. give boost to country's economy.

4. What does cognitive validity mean?

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- A. Content of the curriculum must be significant and scientifically correct.
- B. Science teaching should enable the learner to know how science evolved with reliable theories.
- C. Science content should be age appropriate so that children can understand them and the way of teaching should be according to the level of the child.
- D. Curriculum of science should enable the learner to appreciate the issues related to science, technology and society.

5. The main aim of remedial teaching in science teaching is

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- A. to develop good habits in the students
- B. to make corrections in the students.
- C. to rectify the learning difficulty of particular student.
- D. None of the above.

6. A person will be having a scientific temperament if he has which of the following characteristics?

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- A. The person is very objective in nature.
- B. The person has critical thinking.
- C. The person believes in majority.
- D. The person is free from fear and prejudice.

7. The best method of remedial teaching is

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- A. to solve the teaching-learning difficulties of students.
- B. categorize students according to their learning disabilities and for then arrange group tutorials.
- C. solving their individual learning difficulties of students.
- D. All of the above

8. The scientific temperament enhances

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- A. observation skills.
- B. experimental skills.
- C. critical thinking skills.
- D. All of the above.

9. Which of the following is the basis for remedial teaching?

A. Self evaluation

B. Evaluation of textbook

C. Evaluating the learner's difficulty

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- A. Only A
- B. Only B
- C. Only C
- D. None of the above

10. Which of the following is not related to the development of science?

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- A. Humans have demonstrated scientific potential from very early time.
- B. Science has origins and practical history in all human cultures.
- C. Science provides opportunities to improve our physical environment.
- D. The cave art of some of the early man is not related to science.

11. Which of the following does require the remedial teaching amongst the following?

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- A. The female students who are not interested in class teaching because of teacher's preferences for boys.
- B. The female student who is not interested to read text books but learns all the principles of science taught in the: class.
- C. The student from rural background and does not understand science topics being taught in the class.
- D. The students who are more interested in other subjects, so does not study science.

12. Which one of the following is most suited to the development of scientific skills in students?

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- A. Conducting science quiz.
- B. Organising a field visit.
- C. Conducting science Olympiads.
- D. Performing laboratory work.

13. With reference to remedial teaching which of the following need is the most remedial teaching?

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- A. The student who can easily understand the concept of science.
- B. The student which is not able to perform the scientific experiments because of some reasons.
- C. The student which has lots of interest in science.
- D. The student who can perform the experiments.

14. Which one of the following cannot be the step of scientific methodology?

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- A. Open minded accumulation of data.
- B. Development of hypothesis to explain data.
- C. Testing the hypothesis by carrying out experiments.
- D. Making an opinion randomly.

15. Which of the following is not remedial teaching in science teaching?

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- A. Extra classes
- B. Exercise
- C. Specific worksheets
- D. Group discussions

16. Which of the following statements does not describe the meaning of 'curriculum'?

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- A. Sum total of all learning' experiences inside and outside the classroom.
- B. Content, pedagogy and assessment techniques.
- C. All the experiences of a child at home and at school.
- D. Planned learning experiences guided by the curriculum framework.

17. The remedial teaching must be accomplished

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- A. by the end of the one chapter/topic teaching.
- B. every month
- C. thrice a year
- D. four times a year

18. Which one among the following is the correct sequence of scientific process?

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- A. Observing the fact → making hypothesis → collecting data → drawing inference (law)
- B. Making hypothesis → observing the fact → collecting data → drawing inference (law)
- C. Observing the fact → making hypothesis → drawing inference (law) → collecting data.
- D. Collecting data → observing the fact → making hypothesis → drawing inference (law).

19. Daily life problem-related questions of NCERT books left unexplained by the teacher in the class. It may have the following effect on children

A. Increases the learning difficulty of all students

B. Increasing learning difficulty of already weak students

C. Does not make any difference on any of the student

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- A. Only A
- B. Only B
- C. Only C
- D. None of the above

20. What is the basis of remedial teaching?

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- A. Diagnosis
- B. Weakness of the student
- C. Individual difference
- D. All of the above

21. The teacher selects a topic of science to be taken as research topic for the students who are

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- A. Already doing very well in the class
- B. Average performers in the class
- C. Having learning difficulty in the science subject
- D. None of the above

22. NCF-2005 states "Good science education is true to science", what does it mean?

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- A. Science education should teach only the science content and should not relate it to other subjects.

- B. Only true science should be taught and students should take it seriously and memorize everything that is being taught.
- C. Science education should convey its content at a suitable level and engage the child in learning the procedures of obtaining and validating scientific knowledge.
- D. Science education should be given properly, using the laboratory facilities.

23. What is the main remedial instruction?

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- A. Drill work devices
- B. Adjustive devices
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None of the above

24. A scientific hypothesis is a-

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- A. Statement based on simple observation of a fact.
- B. Tentative explanation capable of being tested by observation or experiments.
- C. Assumptions made by some scientist.
- D. A collection of some data based on observations.

25. Which is the main remedial teaching strategy?

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- A. Tutorial
- B. Supervised
- C. Both (1) and (2)
- D. None of the above

26. Group remediation programmes may work for

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- A. similar age group
- B. similar problems
- C. different problems
- D. different age groups

27. Formative assessment in remedial teaching is carried out

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- A. during a course of instruction
- B. for diagnosis
- C. after remedial classes

- D. All of the above

28. As per NCF 2005, at the upper primary stage, the teaching of science should have maximum focus on-

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- A. relating classroom learning and life outside the school.
- B. memorising all scientific terms used in textbook.
- C. providing answers to all questions given in textbook exercises.
- D. improving performance of students in examination.

29. The biggest challenge faced by science teachers in effective science teaching at junior and middle level is

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- A. lack of resources
- B. dis-interested children
- C. unavailability of books
- D. None of the above

30. In the chapter on 'food', the students are asked to discuss about people who don't get sufficient food to eat and how to avoid wastage of food.

Which type of validity do you see in this type of content?

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- A. Process validity.
- B. Environmental validity.
- C. Content validity.
- D. Ethical validity.

31. In any scientific experiment, the experimental errors can be controlled

by-

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- A. keeping many replications of the experiment.
- B. by keeping experimental conditions under control.
- C. Both (1) and (2).
- D. None of the above.

32. On the basis of recommendations of National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, NCERT textbooks in science lay greater emphasis on

- A. Giving active learning experiences to students**
- B. Teaching scientific terms exact definitions**
- C. Preventing rote learning**
- D. Upholding sharp boundaries between different domains of science curriculum**

Identify the pair that represents the combination of correct statements given above.

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- **A. A and B**
- **B. A and C**
- **C. C and D**
- **D. B and C**

33. Choose the correct statement(s) amongst the following:

- A. The demonstration of experiments for explaining a concept can be successful even in a big size of the class**
- B. The skilled teacher has a capability to explain scientific concepts even in the absence of suitable needed resources**
- C. The syllabi will the Curriculum is too vast to cover in limited time framework by the teachers**

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- **A. Only A**
- **B. Only B**
- **C. Both A and B**
- **D. Both Band C**

34. The good science classroom teaching would be in which

- A. the learners are free to ask many questions.**

B. the teacher uses multiple resources

C. the learners devise their own experiments under the guidance of the teacher, carryout experiment, and record their observations

D. learners observe the demonstration by the teacher and write its steps

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- A. Only C
- B. A, C and D
- C. B and D
- D. A and C

35. The science teaching at school levels can be successfully achieved by

A. Every science class should have a science kit to be used by the students under the supervision of teachers

B. Science lessons should be related to daily life experiences the teacher should be clear about her objectives

C. The teacher should be clear about her objectives

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- A. Only A
- B. Only B
- C. Only C
- D. All of these

36. Which of the problem is related to evaluation in science teaching?

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- A. High stress level of examination
- B. So many numbers of entrance examinations
- C. Inability of the existing system of evaluation to assess whole personality of the individual students
- D. All of the above

37. Identify the incorrect statement about the nature of science.

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- A. Speculation and conjecture also have a place in science, but ultimately a scientific theory, to be acceptable, must be verified by relevant observations and/or experiments.
- B. Science is considered as value-neutral and objective and the laws of science are viewed as fixed.
- C. The methodology of science and its demarcation from other fields continue to be a matter of philosophical debate.
- D. Even the most established and universal laws of science are always regarded as provisional, subject to modification in the light of new observations, experiments, and analyses.

38. The meaning of instructional objective is

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- A. instructions given by teachers in the classroom.
- B. instructions taken by the students in the class from a teacher.
- C. expected terminal behaviour of students on completion of ongoing classroom instructions.
- D. None of the above.

39. If science teaching enables the students to repair home electrical appliances, what kind of aim of science teaching is achieved?

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- A. Knowledge.
- B. Application of knowledge.
- C. Interest.
- D. Scientific view.

40. The different levels of a psychomotor domain are

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- A. Manipulation skills.
- B. Articulation.
- C. Imitation.
- D. All of the above.

Answer

1-d

2-b

3-c

4-c

5-c

6-d

7-d

8-d

9-c

10-d

11-c

12-d

13-b

14-d

15-a

16-c

17-a

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18-a

19-b

20-d

21-a

22-c

23-c

24-b

25-c

26-b

27-d

28-a

29-a

30-d

31-c

32-b

33-d

34-a

35-d

36-d

37-d

38-c

39-c

40-d

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