

**UDIAM**  
**TEACHER ENHANCEMENT TEST-SYLLABI**  
For classes 3-5-Preparatory-level  
Paper I and Paper II

**PAPER-1.1. CHILD DEVELOPMENT (8-11 YEARS)**

Concept of development and its relationship with learning

Principles of the development of children

Influence of Heredity & Environment

Socialization processes: Social world & children (Teacher, Parents, Peers)

Piaget, Kohlberg and Vygotsky: constructs and critical perspectives

Concepts of child-centered and progressive education

Critical perspective of the construct of Intelligence, Multi-Dimensional Intelligence

Language & Thought, Gender as a social construct; gender roles, gender-bias and educational practice

Individual differences among learners, understanding differences based on diversity of language, caste, gender, community, religion etc.

Distinction between Assessment for learning and assessment of learning; School-Based Assessment

Formulating appropriate questions for assessing readiness levels of learners; for enhancing learning and critical thinking in the classroom and for assessing learner achievement.

Concept of Inclusive education and understanding children with special needs

Addressing learners from diverse backgrounds including disadvantaged and deprived

Addressing the needs of children with learning difficulties, 'impairment' etc.

Addressing the Talented, Creative, specially abled learners

How children think and learn; how and why children 'fail' to achieve success in school performance, basic processes of teaching and learning; children's strategies of learning; learning as a social activity; social context of learning. Child as a problem solver and a 'scientific investigator'

Alternative conceptions of learning in children, understanding children's 'errors' as significant steps in the learning process, Cognition & Emotions, Motivation and learning.

**PAPER 1.2. EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY**

1. Salient features of ancient Indian education,
2. Aims and objectives of secondary education and structure,
3. Education in India- Status, Problems and Issues
4. Concept of Education
5. Aims of Indian and Western Education.

6. Functions of Education.
7. Education as an instrument of Social Control, Social Change, Preservation of Cultural Heritage.
8. Values, Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Values.
9. School and the society, Culture and Education, School as a Social System.
10. Salient Features of Ancient Indian Education
11. Vedic, Buddhist, Islamic Tradition in Education.
12. Major landmarks of British System of Education in Colonial India from the viewpoints of Curricula and Methods of Education.
13. Efforts towards evolving a national system of Education with respect to Vivekanand, Tagore, Gandhi, Krishnamoorthi, GijuBhai.

### **PAPER-1.3. PRIMARY EDUCATION**

1. General Aims and Objectives of School Education in India and its Structure., Education during Post Independence Period. Constitutional provisions for education, Education commission 1952-53, Education Commission 1964-66, New Education Policy 1986 with Program of Action 1992, New Education Policy-2020.
2. Different streams of Education 1) C.B.S.E. 2) I.C.S.E. and 3) State Board with respect to curriculum and Examination Systems.
3. School Teacher Qualifications, Competences, Job Profile, Professional Code of Ethical conduct. Role of school teacher in Emerging India.
4. Programs for enhancing efficiency and productivity of school teachers- In-service training – orientation and content enrichment programs.
5. Right to Education act 2009(RTE)
6. School-by-laws & Service Conditions,
7. Blooms Taxonomy, Assessment Methods & Blue Print developing,
8. Test construction, Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation (CCE)

### **PAPER-2- SELECTIVE SUBJECTS**

(A Candidate shall choose any two subjects from below)

#### **2.1. TEACHING: LANGUAGES(ENGLISH,HINDI)**

Learning and acquisition

Principles of language Teaching

Role of listening and speaking; function of language and how children use it as a tool

Critical perspective on the role of grammar in learning a language for communicating ideas verbally and in written form

Challenges of teaching language in a diverse classroom; language difficulties, errors and disorders  
Language Skills.

Evaluating language comprehension and proficiency: speaking, listening, reading and writing

Teaching- learning materials: Textbook, multi-media materials, multilingual resource of the classroom

Remedial Teaching.

## **2.2. TEACHING: PHYSICAL SCIENCE:(PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, BIOLOGY)**

Science and its development in India - Science teaching as a process - product and contributions of eminent Indian scientists - developing scientific attitude.

Aims and objectives of teaching Physical Sciences

Objectives of science teaching as envisaged in National Curriculum Framework (2023) - Values (practical, disciplinary, recreational) to be attained.

Taxonomy of educational objectives - Bloom, Yager - science process skills - developmental strategies. Theoretical basis of science teaching and learning.

Four pillars of education according to UNESCO. 1. Learning to learn, 2. Learning to do, 3. Learning to live together, 4. Learning to be. Nature of science as a process and product - Process skills in science.

Science curriculum Concentric curriculum - Spiral curriculum - Principles of curriculum construction - Difference between curriculum and syllabus. Planning for instruction, Classroom implications of constructivism and critical pedagogy - Meaning of pedagogic analysis, Importance of pedagogic analysis - Year planning, unit planning, lesson planning. Methods of Teaching Natural science, Lecture method - Lecture cum Demonstration - Project method - Experimental method - Heuristic method - Dalton plan. Methods and strategies for teaching and learning Physical Sciences - direct and indirect, inductive, deductive, guided discovery, enquiry, investigatory and constructivist methods of instruction - scientific method. Approaches - integrated, interdisciplinary, environmental, problem solving and scientific process approach - behaviorist approach and constructivist approach.

Science curriculum - modern trends in curriculum construction - concept of correlation - features of a science text-book. Work-book for pupils and hand-book for teachers.

Role of science laboratories, libraries, science clubs, science museums, fairs etc. in promoting science learning. Tools and Techniques of evaluation in science learning – formative and summative evaluation, continuous and comprehensive evaluation, achievement tests - construction and administration of diagnostic testing, remedial teaching and testing - objective type tests - advantages, new trends in evaluation and grading, the importance and creation of question bank.

### **2.3. TEACHING -MATHEMATICS:**

Nature and scope of Mathematics

Meaning, language, characteristics, significance, practical utility, curricular considerations and psychological considerations.

Trends and Developments in Mathematics

Historical development of Mathematics, latest developments in Mathematics, eminent Mathematicians and their contributions.

Place of Mathematics in School Curriculum

Aims and objectives of learning Mathematics at school level, correlation of Mathematics with life, with other subjects and correlation among various branches of Mathematics. Values of teaching Mathematics. Planning of teaching at different stages.

Approach to Mathematics learning

Importance of constructivist learning; Concept of learning to learn; concretization of abstract ideas using learning aids, activities and illustrations; Techniques of individualizing instruction in Mathematics.

Theoretical bases of teaching Mathematics

Learning theories of Piaget, Burner and Gagne and the implications of these theories in the teaching of Mathematics, Learner centeredness.

Modern strategies and Methods of teaching Mathematics

Models of teaching, process-oriented strategies - projects, seminars, field trips, debates etc. Methods of teaching - Inductive method, deductive method, analytic method, synthetic method, laboratory method, project method, problem solving method, heuristic method.

Teaching - Learning materials in Mathematics

Textbooks, handbooks, workbooks, qualities of good mathematics textbook and learning aids.

Curricular Activities in Mathematics learning

Mathematics club, laboratory, library, organization of Mathematics fair;

Evaluation of student performance

Continuous and comprehensive evaluation, grading the performance, achievement test, diagnostic test, diagnosis and remediation, qualities of a good achievement test, types of test items.

## **2.4. TEACHING: SOCIAL SCIENCES (HISTORY, CIVICS, GEOGRAPHY, POLITICAL SCIENCE)**

Meaning, Nature, Scope, Importance and Correlation - National goals, Cause effect relationships of natural phenomena, principles related to Geography, use of natural resources and development of regions, meaning and use of maps and their importance in daily life. Aims, Objectives and Values of instruction - Taxonomy of instructional objectives and specific outcomes of learning - Pedagogical analysis - objectives, advantages and dimensions - Planning of instruction - Importance, stages and principles -Methods, approaches and principles of instruction-traditional Vs modern - Instructional strategies - Criticism for selection, characteristics and principles - Characteristics, elements and families of models of teaching - Curriculum - modern trends, principles and organizational approaches- Learning resources and co-curricular activities in learning - Learner needs and types of learning Basic requirements of learning - process skills, prerequisites and student skills Evaluation - Purpose, modern trends and principles - Types of tests/questions - merits and demerits Social science Teacher - qualities, qualifications and professionalism

## **2.5. TEACHING: PHYSICAL EDUCATION:**

Health Education, First-Aid, Corrective and Adapted Physical Education Health Education: Definitions, determinants and spectrum of health, Communicable diseases- disease cycle, method of disease transmission- immunity- concept of hygiene- community health- Nutrition Classification of foods- Proximate principles - important sources and functions of vitamins and minerals- Balanced diet- Under nutrition- Malnutrition- Lifestyle diseases: Type II diabetics, Hypertension, osteoporosis, obesity, heart diseases. First-Aid: Definition, Principles of first-aid- Wounds, types and its management- Common sports injuries and its management- CPR- RICE- ABC of first-aid- First-aid for burns, scalds, animal bite, snake bite, heat stroke, drowning- Electric shock- Safety at home- safety at school- Safety at sports and Physical Education. Corrective Physical Education: Definition and concept of posture- disadvantages and causes of bad posture- Types of postural deviations and its causes- Khyphosis, lordosis, scoliosis, knock-knees, bow-legs, flat foot- Massage and its classifications- Principles of prevention of injuries- treatment of postural deviation through corrective exercises. Adapted Physical Education: Definition of disabling conditions - Designing Physical Education programs for differently abled students - Benefits of Physical Education for students with disabilities- Recreational sports opportunities- Competition opportunities: Paralympics - Classification of disability: Physical disabilities, Mental retardation, Visual impairment, Hearing impairment , Behavioral disorders, Characteristics and functional limitations of the above disabilities Teaching Methodology in Physical Education Definitions and Functions of Education - Types of Education- Formal, Informal and Non-formal education- Principles of teaching

Teaching Methods in Physical education: Lecture Method, Command Method , Demonstration

Method, Imitation Method, Project Method, Discussion Method, Group Directed Practice Method, Dramatization, At Will Method, Set Drill Method , Whole Method, Part Method, Whole-Part Whole Method, Stage-Whole Method- Presentation Techniques : Meaning Importance and step involved in presentation, Preparation-Personal and Technical, Command-Its types, command used in different situations, Formation-Its types, and situations for using different formations, Class Management-Meaning and Principles, Practice Teaching, Micro Teaching- Educational Technologies: Importance of teaching aids, Criteria in selecting teaching aids, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Physical Education. Lesson Planning: Meaning and objectives of Lesson Plan, Principles of Lesson Plan, Types and parts of lesson plan - Tournaments: Types of Tournaments, Types of fixtures, Organization of tournaments, Event Management. - Intramurals: Objectives of intramural, Organization of Intramural competitions, Annual sports day - Extramurals: Objectives of extramural competitions. Test & Measurements in Physical Education & Sports. Meaning of the terms: test, measurement and evaluation- -Need and importance of test, measurement and evaluation in physical Education- Criteria in the selection of test - Scientific Authenticity, Validity, Reliability , Objectivity, Norms , Administrative feasibility, Educational applications - Administration of a testing program- Duties before, during and after testing- Measurement of Cardio respiratory function - Cooper's 12 minute Run/Walk test, Harvard's step test and its modifications -Measurement of motor fitness- AAHPER physical fitness test battery, JCR test- Measurement of general motor ability- Barrow motor ability test (Men), Scott Motor ability test (Women), Mc Cloys' general motor ability test- Measurement of Strength -Kraus-Weber minimum muscular fitness test, Roger's physical fitness index. Sport Skill Tests: Basketball: Johnson's basketball test, Knox basketball test - Football: AAHPER football test, McDonald Soccer test- Volleyball: Brady volleyball test, AAHPER volleyball test Badminton: Lockhart and McPherson's test, French short-serve test - Tennis: Broer Miller test, Dyer's test- Hockey: Friedel field hockey test- Frank-Tyson's Cricket skill tests. b) c) d) Anthropometry: Girth measurements - Width measurements -Height and weight readings - Skinfold measurements -Body composition and indices. Statistics: Measures of Central Tendency (Mean, Median and Mode)- Measures of Variability (Range, Quartile Deviation and Standard Deviation). Rules and measurements of selected games: Track & Field- Basketball- Football- Volleyball- Hockey Cricket- Shuttle Badminton-Table Tennis- Handball- Kho-Kho- Kabaddi-Swimming. General Theory and Methods of Training. Definitions of conditioning, training, coaching and sports training- Objectives and principles of sports training- Training load- Load adaptation process, super compensation, overload- signs and symptoms of overload, remedial measures and methods of overcoming overload. Physical Fitness: Definition of physical fitness, health-related physical fitness - skill/performance related physical fitness - components of physical fitness. Strength: Definition of

strength- Types of strength - Factors determining strength - Methods of strength training - Endurance : Definition of endurance - Classification of endurance - Factors determining endurance - Methods of endurance training- Basic methods of conditioning- continuous method, interval method, repetition method- Speed: Definition of speed - Types of speed abilities Factors determining speed - Methods of developing speed abilities- Speed barrier - Flexibility: Definition of flexibility - Types of flexibility- Factors determining flexibility- Methods of flexibility training Coordinative abilities: Definition of coordinative abilities- Importance of coordinative abilities- Types of coordinative abilities- Methods to develop coordinative abilities Technical training: Definition of technique - Importance of technique- Process of technique learning (phases of skill acquisition) - Methods of technique training- - Concept tactics and strategy- Periodical cycles (micro, meso and macro cycles) - Principles of Planning- Periodisation- Definition of periodisation , Importance of periodisation, Types of periodization.

## **2.6.TEACHING: COMPUTER SCIENCE**

Aims and Objectives of Teaching Computer Science. Aims of Teaching Computer Science, Need for Teaching Computer Science, Objectives of teaching computer science, Bloom's taxonomy of Educational Objectives, Objectives of Cognitive Domain Objectives of Affective Domain, Objectives, of Psycho-motor Domain, Computer Science teaching at Different levels of schools, The place of Computer Science in Curriculum., Importance of Teaching Computer science in school. Teaching Computer Science in relation to other school subjects, Teaching - Learning materials in Computer science, Textbooks, handbooks, workbooks, qualities of good textbook and learning aids. Curricular Activities in Computer science learning, Computer club, laboratory, library, organization of Computer fair; Evaluation of student performance Continuous and comprehensive evaluation, grading the performance, achievement test, diagnostic test, diagnosis and remediation.

---end of doc---