

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
B. ED. (FIRST SEMESTER) EXAMINATION, 2013
METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING SOCIAL SCIENCE
PAPER CODE: AS-2468

Section 'A'

• **Objective Type Questions**

- True
- True
- False
- False
- False
- True
- False
- False
- False
- True

Section- 'B' Essay Type Questions

Q. 2. Answer should reflect introduction, and importance of social sciences in school curriculum:-

Introduction: Social studies deals with the study of the society and human relationship. Its study while on one hand helps in the desired knowledge and understanding of the society and the human relationships, it also on the other hand, fulfills the responsibilities of preparing the youngsters for contributing towards the profess and will-being of their society and nations. One has dire need of getting oneself acquainted with and adjust in the existing pattern of one's society, and the realization of this important need can be successful met with the teaching and learning of social studies in our schools.....

Following points can be included for the **explanation** of importance of social science in school curriculum:

- Helping in the all round development of the personality
- Developing awareness about the problems of the society
- Providing education for effective citizenship
- Helping in the development of values needed for democratic socialism and secularism
- Providing helpful in developmental projects of the society
- Helping in developing loyalty to the society, nationality and international

understanding

Conclusion:

Q.3. Answer should reflect introduction, correlation with school subjects with description and conclusion:-

Introduction: Social sciences, in view of its nature, scope, and purpose may be related in many ways with other subjects of the school curriculum. This correlation is double-sided, at one hand while the study of social sciences proves useful in the study of other subjects; on the other hand, it is usefully benefitted by the study of other subjects.

Correlation can be established with including following school subjects

- Social sciences and languages
- Social sciences and physical and life sciences
- Social sciences and physical education
- Social science and mathematics
 - History and mathematics
 - Geography and mathematics
 - Economics and mathematics
 - Civics and mathematics
- Social science and arts
- Social science and work experiences
- Etc.

Conclusion:

Q.4. Answer should include an ideal lesson plan on any topic from the syllabus of social sciences. Lesson plan writing should be in the ideal format:-

Lesson Plan

Name of the student Teacher:

School Name:

Class:

Section:

Subject:

Topic:

General Objectives:

-
-
-

Specific Objectives:

Date:

Period:

-
-
-
-

Teaching Aids:

Method of Teaching:

Introduction/Previous knowledge:

Statement of Aim:

Presentation:

Teaching Point	Teacher's Activities	Students' Activities	Black Board Work

Generalization or Recapitulation:

Home Work:

Signature of Supervisor

Signature of Subject Teacher

Signature of Student

Teacher

Q.5. Answer should reflect the description about the major methods of instruction useful for social science education:-

Major methods of Instruction and its description-

Teacher Centered: In This teacher is the main player.....

- **Lecture Method:** It's a teacher centered method. In this method the subject material related to a particular topic of the subject social science is put before the students in the form of a lecture or verbal statements. The students are required to listen to the teacher attentively and also take notes of the lecture. They can occasionally put the question to the teacher for removing their doubts. Teachers may also make use of the textbooks, blackboard and other teaching aids according to the need for doing so. It's a widely used method for social studies teaching on account of its being convenient to the teachers, the coverage of the syllabus and time and its suitability to the prevalent conditions of limited resources in our schools. However it cannot be termed as a good method of teaching social science on account of its various defects and limitations lying in its very nature of being teachers centered, turning the students merely into inactive passive listeners and its failure in the task of the realization of the set aims and objectives of social science teaching.
- **Story Telling Method:-** Story telling method makes use of a story to be told by the teacher to the students as good listeners for the presentation of the desired knowledge and understanding about any aspect of social science. It has an effective psychological appeal to the children in getting them absorbed in the teaching-learning process. And so on.....

Student Centered Methods: In this method students are the main actors and the teacher act behind the scene or stage.....

- **Problem Solving Method:-** In making use of the problem solving method for the social science teaching, a problem related to the social issues or subject matter and learning experiences of the subject social sciences remains the center of the teaching-learning process. Problem solving method can be helpful in the development of the abilities for critical thinking, logical reasoning and problem solving among the students for helping them in leading their life properly. But this method also faces a lot of problems in its application as it also suffers from a number of defects and limitations like its limited applicability, difficulties faced in covering the syllabus in time, inconvenience to the students and teachers, and its unsuitability in the situations prevailing in our schools. And so on.....
- **Project Method:-** In project method, a problematic and purposeful act, works as a centre of the teaching-learning process. The students of the social science class work on this project collectively in a cooperative way. As the students work on the project and for the need of the knowledge and skills regarding various subjects, they get it on the spot from the teacher in charge. Thus, project method actually is not a specialized method for the teaching of a particular subject-like social science. Moreover, it provides opportunities for incidental learning and thus is not at all suitable for learning in an organized and systematic way. Therefore, it can work more properly in providing opportunities for the application of the acquired knowledge and skills instead of probing a means or method for their acquisition. And so on.....
- **Programmed Instruction:-** Programmed instruction is one of the important innovation in the teaching-learning process. Programmed instruction is a carefully specified, systematically planned, empirically established, skillfully arranged and effectively controlled self instructional technique for providing individualized instruction or learning experiences to the learner. The subject matter is logically sequenced into small segments. The learning experience is self corrective. It is an application of the principles of behavioural sciences and technology in the field of education. And so on.....

Group Methods: In this method both the students and the teachers are active. Teacher, however act as the facilitator.....

- **Discussion Method:-** In discussion method the teaching and learning of a topic or content of the social science curriculum is centered around the discussion carried out among the students in the leadership of the teacher on that very topic in the class. With the help of the useful discussion students may be helped in the acquisition of the desired knowledge, skills, interests, and attitudes related to their subject. It can also help them in providing training in the art of self expression,

reasonable thinking, self study and carrying out discussion in a democratic way. However, it cannot be used as a sole method for social science teaching on account of its inability to be utilized for the teaching of all the topics, its unsuitability for all types of learners, and incapacity to help in the realization of all aims and objectives of social science teaching. And so on.....

- **Field Visits:** The organization of field visit helps much in the realization of the objectives of social science in its practical and applied aspect. The visit to the places of historical, geographical, cultural, religious, political, economic, business and industrial interests may provide the students valuable opportunities for gaining direct experiences related to various aspects of the social science teaching. However, for deriving proper advantages through their organization, the social science teacher should try to take proper care for their appropriate planning, execution and following up. And so on.....

Conclusion:-

Q.6. Answer should reflect meaning of teaching aids and its definition, explanation about different types of teaching aids in social science teaching and conclusion:-

Meaning of Teaching Aid:- A good teaching always aims at effective communication and appropriate learning outcomes. For realizing both the ends involving the smooth, powerful and uninterrupted flow of communication between the teachers and the students, a teacher has to use different types of aid material in the form of effective communicating link between him and his/her students. All such materials, instruments, and resources like charts, maps, models slides, films, projectors, radio etc. Which help the teacher in a good communication, healthy classroom interaction, and effective realization of his teaching objectives may be termed as teaching aids in the field of teaching and learning of social sciences.

Definition of Teaching Aids: At least two definitions of teaching aids given by any authors.

Types of Teaching Aids:

- **Visual Aids:-** Among the visual aids we may chiefly name the aid material and equipment like black board, various types of display boards like bulletin boards, flannel board, and magnetic board, real objects and specimens for providing real vicarious experience and materials and equipment for providing substitutes for the real objects and vicarious experience in the shape of pictures, photographs, flash cards, graphs, time lines, charts, maps, globes, diagrams, cartoons, posters, scrap books, models, dioramas, slides, filmstrips, transparencies, epidiascope, slide or film strip projectors, overhead projectors and opaque projectors. And so on.....
- **Audio Aids:-** In this category aid material and equipments used are like tape

recorders, and radio which help in gaining useful learning experiences through the utilization of the sense of hearing. And so on.....

- **Audio-Visual Aids:-** In this category aid material and equipments used are like television notion pictures, video, teaching machines and computers with their multimedia facilities which help in providing useful experiences through the utilization of the auditory as well as visual senses. And so on.....
- **Activity Aids:-** Activity aid materials and resources helpful in providing direct and lively experiences in the form of the organization of tours, and excursions, fairs and exhibitions, quiz and word search competitions, dramatic activities and utilization of community resources. And so on.....

Conclusion:-

Q.7. Answer should reflect concept of Evaluation and examination and importance of evaluation with description:-

Examination:- It refers to a system where students are tested just at the end of a definite period of instruction. It limits itself to the testing of knowledge and skills of subject matters. And so on.....

.....

Evaluation:- Evaluation is regarded as the most comprehensive term involving continuity in its use throughout the teaching-learning process. The changes brought in the behaviours of the students through education are continuous. Evaluation helps in the continuous appraisal of such changes. Through evaluation it is possible to test the overall changes brought in the behavior and personality of children. And so on.....

Importance of Evaluation:-

- Help in the layout or bringing modification in the instructional and educational objectives
- Help in the selection and organization of learning experiences
- Help in diagnosing the learning difficulties of students
- Helps the teacher in planning and organizing teaching according to the needs of the students
- Help the teachers and students for getting due incentives and motivation
- Help in guidance and counseling
- Help in vocational guidance
- Etc.

Conclusion:-

Note: Each point should be explained clear using example where possible.