1. Curriculum is:
A. Course  B. Syllabus  C. Co-curricular activities  D. Overall activities of an institution

Answer: D

2. Important factor of curriculum is to help to achieve the:
A. Education  B. Objectives  C. Values  D. Job

Answer: B

3. Mini Culture is:
A. Content  B. Classroom  C. Curriculum  D. Home

Answer: B

4. Which domain of objectives is not being evaluated through our present system of examination:
A. Affective  B. Cognitive  C. Psychomotor  D. None of these

Answer: A

5. Which of the following is the nature of curriculum?
A. Critical  B. Creative  C. Conservative  D. All of the above

Answer: D

6. Curriculum provides guidance for:
A. School  B. Teacher  C. Students  D. Parents

Answer: C
7. Psychological foundation play its role in the development of curriculum keeping in view the:
A. Student’s needs  B. Student’s interest  
C. Student’s capabilities D. All of the above

Answer: D

8. Syllabus is a part of:
A. Curriculum  B. Classroom  
C. Activities D. Society

Answer: A

9. Curriculum presents instructional material is stated by:
A. Elizhalh Maccis  B. Jack Kerr  
C. WTeller D. Smith

Answer: D

10. An outline-of the topics of a subject to the covered in specific time is called:
A. Programme  B. Syllabus  
C. Curriculum D. Course

Answer: B

11. Curriculum organization used for different concepts at the same class is:
A. Horizontal  B. Vertical  
C. Logical D. None of these

Answer: A
12. The category of Audio Visual Aids is:
A. Tape-recorder  
B. Television  
C. Radio  
D. All of the above  

Answer: D

13. Major concern of curriculum is:
A. Change in individuals behavior  
B. Preparation for service  
C. Personal satisfaction  
D. None of the above  

Answer: A

14. The importance of curriculum in the system of education is just like a:
A. Preparation of students for service  
B. Constitution in a country  
C. Provision of latest knowledge  
D. None of the above  

Answer: C

15. Curriculum is supposed to:
A. Be organized by the school  
B. Achieve the objective  
C. Both (a) and (b)  
D. None of the above  

Answer: C

16. Curriculum reflects the culture of:
A. School  
B. Home  
C. Area  
D. Society  

Answer: D

17. Curriculum is interpreted to mean all the organized courses, activities and experiences which students have under the directions of the school, whether in the classroom or not, is said by:
A. John Dewey  
B. Stephen Romine  
C. H. Rugg  
D. Hilda taba  

Answer: A
18. Learning means:
A. Teaching process
B. Curriculum change
C. Change in behaviour
D. None of the above

Answer: B

19. The outline of the Contents is:
A. Syllabus
B. Programme
C. Course
D. All of the above

Answer: A

20. Component of curriculum is:
A. Teaching strategies
B. Objectives
C. Evaluation
D. All of the above

Answer: D

21. Intelligence level of gifted students is:
A. 90 and above
B. 110 and above
C. 140 and above
D. None of the above

Answer: C

22. The mirror of the Society is:
A. playground
B. community
C. Hospital
D. School

Answer: D
23. Types of individual differences are:
A. Mental         B. Physical
C. Emotional      D. All of the above

Answer: D

24. A curriculum is blue print or pip of the school that includes experiences for the:
A. Experts         B. Teacher
C. Learner         D. Curriculum planner

Answer: C

25. If two or more methods are mixed up for teaching, the teaching method will be known as:
A. Eclectic method  B. Combined method
C. Mixed method     D. None of these

Answer: A

26. The Concise Oxford Dictionary defines curriculum as a:
A. Chariot race course  B. Course of learning
C. Course of Education  D. Course of study

Answer: A

27. The model of curriculum could not move above elementary stage is:
A. Subject curriculum  B. activity curriculum
C. Core curriculum     D. None of these

Answer: B

28. A curriculum is the sum total of a school’s influence a child’s:
A. Action         B. Attitude
C. Personality    D. Behaviors
29. Percentage of knowledge gained through observation/vision is:
A. 40%  
B. 55%  
C. 60%  
D. 75%
Answer: D

30. The base on which the subject activities and experience are planned is called:
A. Unit  
B. Design  
C. lesson  
D. Curriculum
Answer: B

31. Summative evaluation takes place:
A. In the beginning  
B. In the middle  
C. After regular inter  
D. At the end
Answer: D

32. In planning and implementing curricula school makes its selection from:
A. Nation  
B. Region  
C. Culture  
D. Mass communication
Answer: C

33. How many basic components of curriculum have:
A. 2  
B. 4  
C. 6  
D. 8
Answer: B
34. Curriculum development refers to the total process of curriculum:
A. Implementing  B. Evaluating
C. Designing  D. All of the above

Answer: D

35. Which one is not the component of the Curriculum
A. Contents  B. Design
C. Objectives  D. Evaluation

Answer: B

36. Effectiveness of curriculum is determined by:
A. Evaluation  B. Objective
C. Method  D. Design

Answer: A

37. The arrangement of the elements of curriculum can be can as:
A. Curriculum Design  B. Curriculum Foundation
C. Curriculum Construction  D. Curriculum Development

Answer: A

38. The model of behavioral objectives of curriculum evaluation was presented by:
A. John Dewey  B. Tyler
C. Hilda taba  D. Stuffle beam

Answer: B

39. The method used to evaluate the curriculum is:
A. Summative Evaluation  B. Diagnostic Evaluation
C. Formative Evaluation  D. All of the above

Answer: D
40. When, What, Why & How, to teach is the main task of:
A. Educational psychology  B. Educational philosophy
C. Economics  D. History
Answer: A

41. The forces that effect the development of curriculum are called:
A. Curriculum Design  B. Curriculum Evaluation
C. Elements of curriculum  D. Foundations of curriculum
Answer: D

42. Philosophical foundation of curriculum is concerned with:
A. Ideas  B. History
C. Economy  D. Contents
Answer: A

43. Student’s needs and interests are important in
A. Sociological foundation  B. Psychological foundation
C. Economical foundation  D. Historical foundation
Answer: B

44. Psychological foundations of curriculum help curriculum developers to understand the nature of:
A. Content  B. Learner
C. Teacher  D. Ideas
Answer: B
45. Sociological foundations are concerned with:
A. History  B. Economy  
C. Society  D. Idea  
Answer: C

46. Subject Centered designs revolve around:
A. Content  B. Learner  
C. Social values  D. Social problems  
Answer: A

47. Areas/sources of information for psychological foundation are:
A. Learning process  B. Teaching method  
C. Student characteristics  D. All of the above  
Answer: D

48. Knowledge is compartmentalized in:
A. Learner centred curriculum  B. Activity centred curriculum  
C. Subject centred curriculum  D. None of the above  
Answer: C

49. Prior planning is characteristic of:
A. Subject centred curriculum  B. Activity centred curriculum  
C. Learner centred curriculum  D. None of these  
Answer: A

50. Broad field curriculum is a modification of:
A. Activity centred curriculum  B. Learner centred curriculum  
C. Subject centred curriculum  D. None of these
51. Curriculum based on thinking of John Dewey is
A. learner centred curriculum  B. activity centred curriculum
C. subject centred curriculum  D. None of these

Answer: B

52. The characteristics of Activity Centred Curriculum:
A. Student Interest  B. Training of practical work
C. Overall development  D. All of the above

Answer: D

53. Curriculum emphasized for primary classes is:
A. Teacher centred curriculum  B. Integrated curriculum
C. Subject based curriculum  D. None of these

Answer: B

54. Development of curriculum at higher level and its application at different levels is:
A. Horizontal organization  B. Vertical organization
C. Centralized  D. Decentralized

Answer: C

55. The purpose of integrated curriculum is:
A. Increase in no. of books  B. Decrease in no. of books
C. Increases is student enrolment  D. Decrease in dropout

Answer: B
56. The relationship of different concepts at one level is:
A. Horizontal organization  B. Vertical organization
C. Centralized  D. Decentralized

Answer: A

57. The factor effecting curriculum development is:
A. Sociological factor  B. Economical factor
C. Scientific factor  D. All of the above

Answer: D

58. Making value judgment about curriculum is:
A. Curriculum development  B. Curriculum evaluation
C. Curriculum elements  D. Curriculum design

Answer: B

59. The evaluation used to improve the contents during curriculum development is:
A. Summative evaluation  B. Formative evaluation
C. Diagnostic evaluation  D. None of the above

Answer: B

60. Evaluation used to improve the contents after curriculum development is:
A. Summative evaluation  B. Formative evaluation
C. Diagnostic evaluation  D. None of the above

Answer: A

61. Repetition of concepts of same level in two consecutive classes lacks the quality of:
A. Horizontal organization  B. Vertical organization
C. Relevancy  D. Flexibility
62. The major purpose of co-curricular activities is to:
A. Help students achieve a well-adjusted personality
B. Provide relief from the usual classroom routine
C. Allow students an opportunity to develop into good citizens
D. Permit students to have a choice of educational program

Answer: A

63. Curriculum improvement should a process
A. last
B. Initial
C. Internal
D. Continuous

Answer: D

64. Five stages of awareness, interest, evaluation, trial and adoption are for:
A. Curriculum change
B. Curriculum formation
C. Curriculum development
D. Curriculum implementation

Answer: A

65. The highest in rank in ministry of education is:
A. Administrative officer
B. Secretary
C. Education officer
D. Research Officer

Answer: B

66. To select subject matter, one should consider student’s:
A. I.Q
B. Class
C. Health
D. Physical age

Answer: A
67. School curriculum is defined as
A. Methods of instruction  B. Experiences organized by school
C. Materials of instruction  D. Courses of study

Answer: B

68. The part of the curriculum designed to meet the needs of all students is:
A. General education  B. Specialized education
C. The extra-curriculum  D. The program of studies

Answer: A

69. What the child studies in a class is decided by:
A. Principal  B. Parents
C. Teacher  D. Child himself

Answer: C

70. Curriculum effectiveness is determined by:
A. Community cooperation  B. Teacher competence
C. Student interest  D. Quality of supervision

Answer: C

71. “Curriculum” is a word of:
A. Greek  B. Latin
C. Persian  D. English

Answer: B

72. The factors that effect the development of curriculum are called:
A. Curriculum design  B. Curriculum evaluation
C. Foundation of curriculum  D. Elements of curriculum
73. Making value judgment about curriculum is:
A. Curriculum design  B. Curriculum elements
C. Curriculum evaluation  D. Curriculum development
Answer: C

74. Psychomotor domain deals with:
A. Feelings  B. Practical skills
C. Intellectual abilities  D. None of the above
Answer: B

75. Development of a learner is linked to:
A. Effective development  B. Cognitive development
C. Psychomotor development  D. Sensorimotor development
Answer: A

76. In experimental procedure of the content selection, the content is selected by:
A. The scientific pattern  B. Analysis of experiences
C. The opinion of the expert  D. Concerns of subject specialists
Answer: B

77. In the subject centered curriculum, the important element is:
A. Division of knowledge  B. Mixing of activities
C. Influence of social values  D. Psychomotor development
Answer: A
78. Teaching and learning combines to make:
   A. Curriculum         B. Instruction
   C. Classroom          D. Syllabus

   Answer: A

79. The Curriculum is affected by the following factor:
   A. Government         B. Religious group
   C. Ideology of the nation D. All of the above

   Answer: D

80. The term refer to the total process of designing implementing and evaluating:
   A. Curriculum design   B. Curriculum implementation
   C. Curriculum Construction D. Curriculum Development

   Answer: D

81. A school curriculum is best defined as:
   A. All materials and methods of instruction B. All materials used to pupil activities
   C. The complete collection of courses of study D. The organized pupil experiences set by the school

   Answer: D