## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION - 376

Time: 3hours Maximum Marks: 80

## Note:

- i) This question paper consists of 43 questions in all.
- ii) All questions are compulsory.
- iii) Marks are given against each question.
- Q. No. 1 to 16 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions. You have to attempt only one of the given choices in such questions.
- Q. No. 17 to 29 Objective Type Questions included Reading Comprehension Passage (Q. No 17-19), Match the Column (Q. No 20), True/False (Q. No 21-23), Fill in the Blanks (Q. No 24-26) and One Word Answer Questions (Q. No 27-29). An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.
- Q. No. 30 to 35 Very Short Questions carrying 02 marks each to be answered in the range of 30 to 50 words.
- Q. No. 36 to 41 Short Answer Questions carrying 03 marks each to be answered in the range of 50 to 80 words.
- Q. No. 42 and 43 Long Answer Questions carrying 05 marks each to be answered in the range of 80 to 120 words.

Q.1	The period from years is time for rapid development.		
	a) Birth to six	b) Three to six	
	c) Three to eight	d) Six to eight	
	OR		1
	Child mortality refers to the total number of child deaths	•	
	a) Under the age of eight years	b) Under the age of three years	
	c) Under the age of one year	d) Under the age of five year	
Q.2	1.2 Identify balance/complete diet for the first six months of a newborn.		
	a) Cow milk	b) Dalia	
	c) Breast milk	d) Mashed fruits	
	OR		1
	Identify guiding principle of the National Plan of Action for	Children 2016.	
	a) Last Child First	b) Educate Last Child	
	c) First Child Last	d) None of the above	
Q.3	Personal hygiene habits include		
_	a) Brushing teeth twice daily	b) Wearing clean clothes	1
	c) Covering the mouth while coughing	d) All of the above	
	If your friend is low weight for height; it is related to		

	a) Stunting c) Underweight	b) Wasting d) Obesity	
Q.5	As a service provider for ECCE programmes; choose the cr services?	,	
	<ul> <li>a) The service delivery norms, standards and r</li> <li>b) Stimulating and enriched environment to cl</li> <li>c) Inclusive and equitable quality education</li> <li>d) All of the above</li> </ul>		
Q.6		Removing waste materials from the embryo	1
	a) I & II c) Only I	b) Only II d) None of the above	
Q.7	Select important milestones of cognitive achievement of todo	llers.	
	<ul><li>a) Distinguishing between 'you' and 'me'</li><li>c) Babble and gurgle and laugh</li><li>OR</li></ul>	b) Can identify family members d) Wiggling and kicking	1
	Relate the domain with the ability to focus on the past and fu	ture as well as the present.	
	a) Language Domain c) Socio-emotional Domain	b) Cognitive Domain d) Physical and Motor Domain	
Q.8	Concrete Operational Stage is associated with		
_	a) Language Development     c) Physical Development	b) Social Development d) Cognitive Development	1
Q.9	An automatic response to a particular form of stimulation is a) Stepping c) Reflexes	b) Sucking d) Startle	1
Q.10	Nutritious food, adequate sleep, exercise and immunization a	are examples of	
	a) Psychological need c) Health need	b) Physical need d) Social need	1
	Small play group consists		1
	a) 10-12 children c) Less than six students	b) Whole Class d) More than six students	
Q.11	Choose the odd one for 'centre-based care'.		
	a) Crèches c) Care at provider's home OR	b) Child care centres d) Day care centres	1
	Select the most appropriate term which is necessary to enhan	ace curiosity, motivation and real learning.	•
	a) Care c) Environment	b) Interest d) Knowledge	
Q.12	As a teacher, what will Madan do to resolve behavioral and o	, and the second	
	a) Will ignore c) Will punish the child	b) Will complain school head d) Will arrange a parent teacher meeting	1

	OR		
	What method you will administer to prevent children from g treatments.	etting diseases for which there is no medical	
	a) Traditional Therapies c) Immunizations	b) Balance diet to enhance immunity d) a and b	
Q.13	As a teacher, what will you organize for holistic development	of the child?	
	a) Quality Books c) Lecture by Subject Expert <b>OR</b>	b) Different types of Play d) Ways to express their thought	
	Select the channels of parent teacher communication.  I) by appointment  II) Random visit to centre	III) through means of technology	1
	a) Only II c) I, II and III	b) I and III d) Only III	
Q.14	To check the progress of growth and development of the child	l, which record will you prefer to prepare.	
	a) Report Card c) Miscellaneous Records	b) Attendance Record d) Portfolio	1
Q.15	Select the odd one for examples of Assistive Technology.		
	a) Computer c) Wheelchairs	b) Braille d) Awareness	
	Examine the need of Early Identification.  a) It can make a huge and a positive difference b) It can significantly minimize the social, behavioral, or learning difficulties c) It can reduce the risk in later life d) All of the above		1
Q.16	Which type of disability one child is facing if s/he is have together to make sense of it.	ring difficulty with putting the information	1
	a) Learning disability     c) Sensory impairment	b) Developmental disabilities d) Psychological disabilities	1

## Read the passage given below -

How did you learn to behave differently with different people? Do you behave similarly in all situations or do you behave differently in different situations? When children enter this complex world, they do not know any rules and regulations of society. They learn step by step to interact with others, relate with others and obey social rules. How we relate to others in different social situations and learn to act according to the established social rules and regulations of society comes under social development. It also includes participation and involvement in social activities and understanding the meaning of being part of social groups. A child is a social being and needs to connect with people around for a fulfilling life. Socialisation is the process by which children acquire skills to become responsible adults in their society. Children are socialised primarily by parents/family that make children understand and realise the difference between right and wrong and help in developing a code of conduct in them. Gradually, the social world of children expands and includes their teachers and peer group in preschool/school and in the neighbourhood.

Q.17	Attempt any two questions		
	<ul><li>i) Define socialisation.</li><li>ii) Who is the first agent for socialisation.</li><li>iii) In the context of social development</li></ul>	on of children? t, other agents of socialisation areand	2
Q.18	Attempt any two questions		
	<ul> <li>i) Give the appropriate title for the above passage.</li> <li>ii) The above passage is associated with which domain of child development?</li> <li>iii) Establishment of rules of a particular society is the part of</li> </ul>		
Q.19	of the waste material after the birthd	ebrate your birthday with your friends. How will you dispose ay party?  nd and realise the difference between right and wrong?	2
Q.20	Match the Column -		
	Equality of opportunity in public employme	nt Article 17 of the constitution of India	
	Free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years	ren Article 24 of the constitution of India	
	Prohibition of employment of children	Article 19 of the constitution of India	
	Freedom against untouchability	Article 16 of the constitution of India	
		Article 21a of the constitution of India	
		OR	
	National Health Policy (NHP), 2017	The Policy commits to universal access to quality early childhood education to all children under six years of age.	1x4 =
	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), 1975	The policy aims the attainment of the highest possible level of health and wellbeing for all at all ages	
	National Early Childhood Care and Education Policy, 2013	nd Provides completely free and cashless services to pregnant women and sick newborns	
	Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), 1995	It encompasses all children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.	
		To improve the nutritional status of children studying in primary classes	
Write	True (T) or False (F) for the questions 2	21 to 23	<u> </u>
<b>Q.21</b>	Attempt any two questions		
	, , ,	hildren's shared interests, backgrounds or activities en about different cultures, theme families can be planned.	1x2

Q.22	Attempt any one question	
	<ul> <li>i) ECCE teachers should be patient and persistent to address different needs of children in the class.</li> <li>ii) Administration is the controlling act of managing activities of an organization</li> </ul>	1
Q.23	<i>i</i> ) If the medium of instruction is Bhojpuri but the parents speak English at home, this is a case of home and school language divide.	1
Fill in	the blanks for the questions 24 to 26	
Q.24	Attempt any two question	
	<ul> <li>i) Lack of products is a</li></ul>	1x2
Q.25	Attempt any one question	
	<ul> <li>i) Services for ECCE programmes in India are provided by</li></ul>	1
Q.26	i) 5-12 year old children understand rules and thus prefer games likeand	1
Write	a one word answer for the questions 27 to 29	
Q.27	Attempt any three question	
	<ul> <li>i) Being a mentor/caregiver of a child, mention any intervention you will prefer for delayed milestones in gross motor skills?</li> <li>ii) Give an example of sensory stimulation in early years.</li> <li>iii) Which activity will you organise for all round development of the child of age 3-4 years?</li> <li>iv) Give one example of outdoor activity at ECCE entre for the child of age 5-6 years.</li> </ul>	1x3
Q.28	Attempt any two question	
	<ul> <li>i) Which policy will you prefer to prevent India from stunting, under-nutrition and anemia?</li> <li>ii) If you've observed a child who appears very weak and unhealthy, mention the factor/cause which is responsible for child's health.</li> <li>iii) Being an ECCE owner, which policy will provide you the guidelines to promote quality and excellence in the ECCE centre?</li> </ul>	1x2
Q.29	Attempt any one question	
	<ul> <li>i) Being the manager of ECCE centre, mention the strategy Radha will opt to raise funds for the ECCE centre.</li> <li>ii) Being the manager of ECCE centre, what will Radha prefer to establish the truth and fairness of the accounts?</li> </ul>	1
Q.30	What do you understand about domains of development? Diagrammatically present the various domains of development.  OR	2
	Differentiate between Heteronomous Stage and Autonomous Stage	

Q.31	How can caregiver ensure proper growth and development of a child while prioritizing the importance of meeting their physical needs?	2
Q.32	Do you agree that play plays a crucial role in fostering all-round development and growth in children? Support your answer by highlighting the various values of play.	2
Q.33	Discuss role of teacher as facilitator in children's play.	2
Q.34	Explain two components of readiness for preschool which ensures smooth transition of the child?  OR  Define the term transition and enlist different factors that impact transition	2
Q.35		
	Identify eight factors due to which you feel that people around you are diverse from you.  OR  What could be the impact on children if the ECCE centre fails to sensitize students about the diversity in the class?	2
Q.36	Do you agree that there is a need to provide quality early childhood care and education to young children of ages 3 to 8 years? Support your answer with suitable reasons	3
Q.37	"Development of children is a complex and a continuous process. It takes place in many areas or domains which together influence their holistic development" Comment the statement.  OR  Though all infants are expected to follow a 'normal' pattern of prenatal development, some factors might impinge normal growth. Comment on the statement and discuss the various factors affecting prenatal growth and development.	3
Q.38	Explain the stages of play defined by Smilansky.  OR  Define Indicators of Progress. Evaluate different ways of children learning along with learning areas.	3
Q.39	Explain with an example from day-to-day life that how all domains are interdependent to each other?  OR  What principles of caregiving will you keep in mind as a mentor/caregiver of children under three years?	3
Q.40	Differentiate among Supervision, Monitoring and Mentoring in the context of an ECCE centre.	3
Q.41	What steps will you take to overcome the home-school language divide while working with tribal children?	3
Q.42	What do you understand by ECCE? On the basis of your observation; describe essential components that together contribute to the development and wellbeing of children during early childhood.  OR	5

Q.No	As a class teacher, plan five developmentally appropriate activities for diffe (1@each domain) for the age group of 1 to 4 years.  EXPECTED VALUE POINTS FOR EACH STEP	rent domains  Distribution	Total
Q.110	EAI ECTED VALUE I ONVIS FOR EACH STEI	of Marks	Marks
Q.1	a) Birth to six OR d) Under the age of five years	1	1
Q.2	c) Breast milk OR a) Last Child First	1	1
Q.3	d) All of the above	1	1
Q.4	b) Wasting	1	1
Q.5	d) All of the above	1	1
Q.6	a) I & II	1	1
Q.7	a) Distinguishing between 'you' and 'me'  OR b) Cognitive Domain	1	1
Q.8	d) Cognitive Development	1	1
Q.9	c) Reflexes	1	1
Q.10	b) Physical need OR c) Less than six students	1	1
Q.11	c) Care at provider's home OR b) Interest	1	1
Q.12	d) Will arrange a parent teacher meeting  OR c) Immunizations	1	1
Q.13	b) Different types of Play OR c) I, II and III	1	1
Q.14	d) Portfolio	1	1
Q.15	d) Awareness OR	1	1

	d) All of the above		
Q.16	a) Learning disability	1	1
Q.17	<ul> <li>i) Socialisation is the process by which children acquire skills to become responsible adults in their society.</li> <li>ii) Parents/Family</li> <li>iii) Teachers, Peer Group and Neighbourhood (any two)</li> </ul>	1+1 (Any Two)	2
Q.18	<ul> <li>i) Social Development of Child/Socialisation of Child/Child and Social Development/ Child and Socialisation/ Any other relevant title</li> <li>ii) Social</li> <li>iii) Social Development/Socialisation</li> </ul>	1+1 (Any Two)	2
Q.19	<ul> <li>i) After the birthday party at the monument/park, I would gather all the waste material, place it in trash bags, and then use the designated trash bins or carry the waste back with me to dispose of it properly, ensuring no litter is left and area remains clean and litter-free.</li> <li>ii) Social</li> </ul>	1+1	2
Q.20	Equality of opportunity in public employment  Free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years  Prohibition of employment of children  Freedom against untouchability  National Health Policy (NHP), 2017  India  OR  National Health Policy (NHP), 2017  The policy aims the attainment of the highest possible level of health and wellbeing for all at all ages  Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)1975,  National Early Childhood Care and Education Policy, 2013  Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), 1995  National Scheme (MDMS), 1995  Article 16 of the constitution of India  Article 24 of the constitution of India  OR  The policy aims the attainment of the highest possible level of health and wellbeing for all at all ages  It encompasses all children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.  The Policy commits to universal access to quality early childhood education to all children under six years of age.  Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), to improve the nutritional status of children studying in primary classes	1x4	4
Q.21	i) True ii) False iii) False	1+1 (Any Two)	2
Q.22	i) True ii) True	1 (Any One)	1

Q.23	i) True	1	1
Q.24	<ul><li>i) Barrier</li><li>ii) Braille, Speech-Audio Recorders, Screen-Reader (Any one)</li><li>iii) Intervention</li></ul>	1+1 (Any Two)	2
Q.25	i) Government Sector, Private Sector and Non-Government Sector (any two) ii) Birth to Six years/Birth to Eight years	1 (Any One)	1
Q.26	i) Cricket, Football, Basketball, Badminton (any game with rules)	1/2 + 1/2	1
Q.27	<ul> <li>i) Nutrition/Sensory Stimulation/Orgainising Activities/Seeking Professional Help (Any one)</li> <li>ii) Speaking, Listening, Hearing, Touch, Taste (Any one)</li> <li>iii) Any relevant activity</li> <li>iv) Any relevant outdoor activity</li> </ul>	1x3 (Any Three)	3
Q.28	<ul> <li>i) National Nutrition Mission (POSHAN Abhiyan), 2018/ National Nutrition Policy, 1993</li> <li>ii) Hygiene (Self and Environmental), Sanitation Practices, Nutrition, Immunization, Maternal Health (Any one)</li> <li>iii) National Early Childhood Care and Education Curriculum Framework 2013</li> </ul>	1x2 (Any Two)	2
Q.29	<ul> <li>i) Grant-in-aid from the Government, Community Involvement, Fair/Functions, Volunteerism, Renting Out the Space, Camp, Donation, any other relevant point (Any one)</li> <li>ii) External Auditing</li> </ul>	1 (Any One)	1
Q.30	Domains of development refer to different areas or aspects in which children's development takes place.  Physical & Motor  Cognitive  Socio-Emotional  Language	1	2
	OR		
	Heteronomous Stage - Children believe that rules are universal, fixed and handed down by any external authority. They believe that rules cannot be changed and anyone who breaks the rules will be punished. Since children in this stage see rules as unchangeable, they seldom show any flexibility towards changing rules.  Autonomous Stage - As children grow older, their sense of morality moves towards more flexibility and they start believing in everyone's good. Children believe that rules are for the benefit of all and if any rule does not benefit all, it can be changed by common consensus.	1	2
Q.31	Ensuring the proper growth and development of a child while prioritizing their physical needs is a crucial aspect of parenting/caregiving. Caregiver can ensure proper growth and development of a child by ensuring and prioritizing their physical needs such as Nutritious food, Protection, Adequate Sleep and Exercise, Immunization and Promotive Health Care and Cleanliness and Hygiene.  Every child is unique, and it's important to adapt parenting approach to their individual	1x2	2

	needs and personality. Regularly consult with healthcare professionals and seek guidance from parenting/caregiving resources to ensure best possible care for the child's physical		
Q.32	and developmental needs.  Play is a universal phenomenon. It benefits children in their all-round development and growth. Yes, play plays a crucial role in fostering all-round development and growth in children. The most important values of play are: Physical value, Social value, Cognitive value, Moral value, Therapeutic value, Recreational value, Educational value.	1	
	While playing, children exercise their limbs (Physical Value). During play, children get the opportunity to interact with peers, which strengthens social relations (Social Value). Emotional development is the result of play. When children play together, they exchange ideas, discuss, argue, and share their thoughts & feelings (Language Development). It increases their power of reasoning, imagination and thinking (Cognitive Value). Children learn what is right and what is wrong, how to respect elders and how to behave with peers from the same age group, friends and playmates (Moral Value). Play activities bring enjoyment and relaxation (Recreational value)	1	2
Q.33	Role of Teachers as Facilitators in Children's Play  1) Teacher as an observer  2) Teacher as a facilitator  3) Teacher as a reviewer  4) Teacher as an organiser	½ x 4	2
Q.34	Components of Readiness for Preschool-  1) Independence  2) Academic readiness  3) Social readiness  (Any other relevant component. Any two with brief explanation)	1x2	2
	OR	,	
	Transition is a process which refers to a period of change from one situation to another.  Factors that impact transition are-  1) Their own personal characteristics (e.g. temperament, personality)  2) parent's characteristics (e.g. awareness, education, attitudes to school)  3) community characteristics (e.g. accessibility and quality of local services)  (Any Two)	1	2
Q.35	Components on which you feel that people around you are diverse from you Cast, Colour, Race, Religion, Region, Physical Structure, Language spoken, Age, Learning style, Socio-economic status, Ethnicity, Gender, Eating habits, any other relevant point (Any Eight)	½ x 8	2
	OR		
	If an ECCE (Early Childhood Care and Education) center fails to sensitize students about the diversity in the class, children may develop biases and prejudices among students. This may lead to exclusion and bullying of individuals perceived as different, which can negatively affect the social and emotional well-being of children. Sensitizing students to diversity is essential for promoting empathy, inclusivity, and a more harmonious learning environment.	2	2
Q.36	Yes, there is a need to provide quality early childhood care and education to young children of age 3 to 8 years	1x2	3

	~ Early childhood refers to the early years of life starting from birth to six years.		
	~ These years are called the formative years as the foundation for physical, cognitive,		
	socio-emotional and language development is laid during this period.		
	~ Researches in the field of neuroscience have established the importance of these years		
	as growth and development of the brain takes place at a very fast pace.		
	~ Early care, stimulating environment and optimum learning opportunities have a lasting	1	
	impact on the lives of young children. This can be done by ensuring quality Early	1	
	Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) for all children during their formative years.		
	Any kind of deprivation may have an adverse impact on the development of children.		
	Any other relevant reason (Any Two)		
Q.37	Child development is multifaceted and ongoing process across the various domains i.e.		
Q.57	physical, cognitive, language, social, emotional, and moral. These interconnected domains		
	collectively shape a child's holistic development. Physical development involves growth		
	in motor skills and bodily changes, while cognitive development encompasses mental		
	processes like thinking and problem-solving. Social and emotional development focuses		
	on interpersonal relationships and managing emotions, and language development		
	involves communication skills. Recognizing the interplay of these domains is essential for		
	providing comprehensive support and nurturing children's overall growth and well-being.		
	Different domains of development are interrelated and therefore the child develops as a		
	unified whole. Each domain of development affects the other and is, in turn, affected by	3	3
	the others. Any problem in one aspect of development is likely to affect others. For	3	3
	example, a child who may be either chronically ill or may have delayed physical-motor		
	development, may not be able to participate subsequently in physical activities with other		
	children.		
	OR		
	Statement concludes that any disease, drug or other environment agent may harm a	4	
	developing embryo or foetus by causing physical deformation, retarded growth and	1	
	damage to brain. The factors which may hinder the 'normal' pattern of prenatal		
	development are –		
	~ Drugs		
	~ Alcohol and Smoking		3
	~ Environmental Hazards i.e. exposure to chemicals, radiations, extreme heat and		
1	1 - Environmental Hazards I.C. exposure to enemicals, fadiations, extreme heat and	$\frac{1}{2}$ x4	
	<u>^</u>	½ x4	
	humidity	½ x4	
	humidity  ~ Mother's health	½ x4	
0.38	humidity  ~ Mother's health  (Any other relevant factor, Any four)		
Q.38	humidity  ~ Mother's health  (Any other relevant factor, Any four)  Levels of play defined by Smilansky	½ x4 1x3	3
Q.38	humidity  ~ Mother's health  (Any other relevant factor, Any four)  Levels of play defined by Smilansky  Functional Play, Constructive Play, Dramatic Play and Games with Rules		3
Q.38	humidity  ~ Mother's health  (Any other relevant factor, Any four)  Levels of play defined by Smilansky  Functional Play, Constructive Play, Dramatic Play and Games with Rules  (Any three with explanation)		3
Q.38	humidity  Mother's health  (Any other relevant factor, Any four)  Levels of play defined by Smilansky  Functional Play, Constructive Play, Dramatic Play and Games with Rules  (Any three with explanation)  OR		3
Q.38	humidity  Mother's health  (Any other relevant factor, Any four)  Levels of play defined by Smilansky  Functional Play, Constructive Play, Dramatic Play and Games with Rules  (Any three with explanation)  OR  Indicators of Progress		3
Q.38	humidity  Mother's health  (Any other relevant factor, Any four)  Levels of play defined by Smilansky  Functional Play, Constructive Play, Dramatic Play and Games with Rules  (Any three with explanation)  OR  Indicators of Progress  By progress, we mean that children have gained skills and competencies. How we review		3
Q.38	humidity  Mother's health  (Any other relevant factor, Any four)  Levels of play defined by Smilansky  Functional Play, Constructive Play, Dramatic Play and Games with Rules  (Any three with explanation)  OR  Indicators of Progress  By progress, we mean that children have gained skills and competencies. How we review that learning is occurring by watching for changes is called indicators of progress. Neck		3
Q.38	humidity  Mother's health  (Any other relevant factor, Any four)  Levels of play defined by Smilansky  Functional Play, Constructive Play, Dramatic Play and Games with Rules  (Any three with explanation)  OR  Indicators of Progress  By progress, we mean that children have gained skills and competencies. How we review that learning is occurring by watching for changes is called indicators of progress. Neck control, creeping, crawling, standing, walking, running, making sounds, responds to faces,		3
Q.38	humidity  Mother's health  (Any other relevant factor, Any four)  Levels of play defined by Smilansky  Functional Play, Constructive Play, Dramatic Play and Games with Rules  (Any three with explanation)  OR  Indicators of Progress  By progress, we mean that children have gained skills and competencies. How we review that learning is occurring by watching for changes is called indicators of progress. Neck control, creeping, crawling, standing, walking, running, making sounds, responds to faces, communicates are all indicators of development in different domains.		3
Q.38	humidity  Mother's health  (Any other relevant factor, Any four)  Levels of play defined by Smilansky  Functional Play, Constructive Play, Dramatic Play and Games with Rules  (Any three with explanation)  OR  Indicators of Progress  By progress, we mean that children have gained skills and competencies. How we review that learning is occurring by watching for changes is called indicators of progress. Neck control, creeping, crawling, standing, walking, running, making sounds, responds to faces,		3

		Communication Colvins		
	Asking Questions	Communication, Solving problems		
		Vocabulary Enhancement,		
	Listening	Language Development		
	Exploring	Learning by Experiences		
	Experimenting	Curiosity, interest, categorization,		
	Repeating Activities	Building skills		
	Repeating rhythm, stories	Memory, recall	2	
	Playing with Others	All-round development		
	Free indoor play with puzzles,	All-round development		
	beads, blocks etc	•		
		Self-control, pro-social		
	Role play, Dramatization	behaviour; expressing feelings,		
		accepting others' feelings.		
	(Any four ways with learning areas)			
Q.39	Any relevant example with justifica	tion of Interdependence of Domains Of Development.	3	3
	(Physical and Motor, Socio-emotion	al, Cognitive, Language, Moral	3	3
		OR		
	Principles of Care giving of Childs	ren Under Three Years		
	1) Supportive and Responsive	Environment	1x3	3
	2) Responsive Relationships ar	nd Strong Life Skills	133	3
	3) Reduce Sources of Stress			
Q.40	Supervision			
	Supervision is essentially the practice of monitoring the performance of ECCE centre			
	staff, noting the merits and demerits and using suitable techniques to improve the			
	shortcomings. It is an interaction between two or more persons with a combination or			
	integration of processes, procedures and conditions.			
	Monitoring			
	Monitoring is about supervising acti	vities in progress to ensure that they are on course and		
	on schedule in meeting the objective	es. Monitoring is the continuous review of programme		
	implementation to identify and so	lve problems so that activities can be implemented	1	2
	correctly and effectively. It involve	s regular collection and analysis of information/ data	1	2
	on aspects of the programme's activ	ities.		
	Mentoring			
	Mentoring is a partnership of mutua	ll benefits between the mentor (teacher/caregiver) and		
	children. This is based upon encou	ragement, constructive comments, openness, mutual		
	trust, respect and a willingness to	share. The role of a mentor in an ECCE centre is to		
	encourage exploration of ideas, pro	vide appropriate and timely assistance to children in	1	
	identifying and solving problems.	The teacher or caregiver who acts as a mentor helps		
		e, always seek and give, and be receptive to feedback.		
Q.41		e can be overcome to a large extent by adopting the		
( )	0 0	ruction in primary schools and gradually weaning off		
		learning of second and third language.		
		s including tribal as well as English and should be		3
	valued equally.	and the second of the second of the second of	1x3	5
	^ *	ch cultural resources: local stories, songs, jokes and	173	
		e used to enrich language and knowledge.		
	riddies, and art, art of which call o	c used to chirch language and knowledge.		

	(Any other relevant point, Any three)		
Q.42	ECCE- The term ECCE comprises of three key terms:- 'Early Childhood', 'Care', and 'Education'. Early childhood is the period from birth to six years. This is the most important period of life characterized by rapid growth and development. By 'Care' we mean providing love and affection and ensuring a healthy, hygienic, protective and stimulating environment for all children. 'Education' is a process of acquiring knowledge, skills, attitudes and values through exploration, experimentation, observation, participation and interaction.	1	5
	Components of ECCE Program  - Health, Nutrition and Hygiene  - Care and Protection  - Early Stimulation  - Early Learning  (With explanation)	1 x 4	
	OR	,	
	The two phrases 'use or lose' and 'serve and return' have been coined in a paper (Shonkoff, 2005) to convey the potency of care and stimulation for children's minds to flower. If the brain is not used by way of exposure, there is no will to learn. The child may be listless, while on the other hand, the way you care and be responsive to children the more benefits the child will reap.  Factors that Influence Early Childhood	2	
	1) Heredity 2) Environment 3) Nutrition 4) Exercise 5) Nutrition 6) Socio-Economic Status 7) Sex of the child 8) Geographical Influences (Any other relevant point, Any three with explanation)	1x3	5
Q.43	Five types of play defined by Parten  1) Unoccupied play  2) Solitary play  3) Onlooker play  4) Parallel play  5) Associative play	½x5 (for type of play) ½x5 (for example of	5
	6) Cooperative play  (Any five with relevant example of play)  OR	play)	
	1) Gross Motor Skills - Hopping, Climbing (Ascending and Descending), Rhythmic		
	<ul> <li>Movement, Playing With Ball, Throwing, Catching, Kicking etc.</li> <li>Fine Motor Skills - Pre-writing, Drawing, Painting, Clay Modelling, Play With Manipulative Materials etc.</li> <li>Language Development - Reading, Writing, Interaction, Action Rhymes, Dramatisation, Role Play, Puppet Play, Oral Expression, Nature Walk, Creating</li> </ul>	½x5 (for each domain)	5
			5

	Sentences etc.	
4	4) Cognitive Development - Concrete and First-Hand Experiences' Activities, Rea	ading,
	Writing, Interaction etc.	½x5 (for
5	5) Social Development – Indoor Games, Outdoor Games, Visits etc.	developmentally
(	6) Emotional Development – Celebrations, Music and Dance, Plays, Role Play etc.	appropriate activity)
7	7) Moral Development - Coordinating activities, Interaction on Situation, Putti	ing an
	example, Role Play etc.	
(	(Any five with example of relevant activity)	