

## **ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH**

### **Scheme of Exam for Direct Recruitment for the post of Trained Graduate Teachers in AMU Schools**

The Written test is of 120 marks (120 objective type multiple choice questions) carrying 01 mark for each question. The duration of written test will be 120 minutes without any time limit for each part individually.

#### **Section Name – Nature of Questions**

**Part I- Proficiency in Language (12 marks)**

A. General English (06 questions)

B. General Hindi (06 questions)

**Part II- General Awareness, Reasoning & Proficiency in Computers (18 marks)**

4. General Awareness & Current Affairs and Aligarh movement (10 questions)

5. Reasoning Ability (04 questions)

6. Computer Literacy (04 questions)

**Part III- Perspectives on Education and Leadership (25 questions) (25 marks)**

(a) Understanding the Learner (05 questions)

(b) Understanding Teaching Learning (05 questions)

(c) Creating Conducive Learning Environment (05 questions)

(d) School Organization and Leadership (05 question)

(e) Perspectives in Education (05 questions)

**Part IV-Subject-specific Syllabus (65 marks)**

#### **Professional Competency Test:**

The Professional Competency Test is of 70 marks (Demo Teaching 70 Marks).

**Note:** The Weightage of Written Test & Demo Teaching in drawing the Final Merit list will be 30:70 respectively.

**Syllabus of Exam for Direct Recruitment of Trained Graduate Teachers:**

**Part I - Proficiency in Languages**

**(12 marks):**

- (a) General English (10 questions)  
Reading comprehension, word power, Grammar & usage
- (b) General Hindi (10 questions)  
पठन कौशल शब्द सामर्थ्य, व्याकरण एवं प्रयुक्ति

**Part II - General awareness, Reasoning & Proficiency in Computers**

**(18 marks):**

- (a) General Awareness & Current Affairs and Aligarh movement (10 questions)
- (b) Reasoning Ability (4 questions)
- (c) Computer Literacy (4 questions)

**Part III - Perspectives on Education and Leadership**

**(25 marks):**

**(c) Understanding the Learner (10 questions)**

- Concept of growth, maturation and development, principles and debates of development. development tasks and challenges Domains of Development: Physical, Cognitive, Socio-emotional, Moral etc., deviations in
- Development and its implications.
- Understanding Adolescence: Needs, challenges and implications for designing institutional Support.
- Role of Primary and Secondary Socialization agencies. Ensuring Home school continuity

**(d) Understanding Teaching Learning (15 questions)**

Theoretical perspectives on Learning -Behaviourism, Cognitivist and Constructivism with special reference to their implications for:

- I. The role of teacher
- II. The role of learner
- III. Nature of teacher-student relationship
- IV. Choice of teaching methods
- V. Classroom environment
- VI. Understanding of discipline, power etc.
- **Factors affecting learning and their implications for:**
  - I. Designing classroom instructions,
  - II. Planning student activities and,
  - III. Creating learning spaces in school.
- **Planning and Organization of Teaching-Learning**
  - I. Concept of Syllabus and Curriculum, Overt and Hidden Curriculum, Principles of curriculum organization
  - II. Competency based Education, Experiential learning, etc.
  - III. Instructional Plans: -Year Plan, Unit Plan, Lesson Plan

- IV. Instructional material and resources
- V. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for teaching-learning
- VI. Evaluation: Purpose, types and limitations. Continuous and Comprehensive.
- VII. Evaluation, Characteristics of a good tool.
- VIII. Assessment of learning, for learning and as learning: Meaning, purpose and as considerations in planning each.
- Enhancing Teaching Learning processes: Classroom Observation and Feedback, Reflections and Dialogues as a means of constructivist teaching.

**(c.) Creating Conducive Learning Environment (06 questions).**

- The concepts of Diversity, disability and Inclusion, implications of disability as social construct, types of disabilities-their identification and interventions
- Concept of School Mental Health, addressing the-curative, preventive and promotive dimensions of mental health for all students and staff. Provisioning for guidance and counselling.
- Developing School and community as a learning resource.

**(d) School Organization and Leadership (06 questions)**

- Leader as reflective practitioner, team builder, initiator, coach and mentor.
- Perspectives on School Leadership: instructional, distributed and transformative.
- Vision building, goal setting and creating a School development Plan.
- Using School Processes and forums for strengthening teaching learning-Annual Calendar, time tabling, parent teacher forums, school assembly, teacher development forums, using achievement data for improving teaching-learning, School Self-Assessment and Improvement.
- Creating partnerships with community, industry and other neighbouring schools and Higher Education Institutes - forming learning communities.

**(e) Perspectives in Education (03 questions)**

- Role of school in achieving aims of education.
- NEP-2020: Curriculum and Pedagogy in Schools: Holistic & Integrated Learning: Equitable and Inclusive Education: Learning for All; Competency based learning and Education.
- Guiding Principles for Child Rights, Protecting and provisioning for rights of children to safe and secure school environment, Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.
- Historically studying the National Policies in education with special reference to school education;
- School Curriculum Principles: Perspective, Learning and Knowledge, Curricular Areas, School Stages, Pedagogy and Assessment

**Part IV- Subject-specific Syllabus (65 marks):**

**Note** The Weightage of Written Test & Demo Teaching in drawing the Final Merit list will be 30:70 respectively.

## Syllabus for the post of TGT - Mathematics

Subject specific syllabus includes the concepts of NCERT/CBSE syllabus and Text Books (Classes VI to X), however, the questions will be testing the depth of understanding and application of these concepts at the level of Graduation.

### REAL NUMBERS

- Review of representation of natural numbers, integers, and rational numbers on the number line. Rational numbers as recurring/ terminating decimals. Operations on real numbers.
- Examples of non-recurring/non-terminating decimals. Existence of non-rational numbers (irrational numbers) such as  $\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$ , and their representation on the number line. Explaining that every real number is represented by a unique point on the number line and conversely, viz. every point on the number line represents a unique real number.
- Definition of nth root of a real number.
- Rationalization of real numbers of the type  $\frac{1}{a+b\sqrt{x}}$  and  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}}$  their combinations where x and y are natural number and a and b are integers.
- Laws of exponents with integral powers. Rational exponents with positive real bases
- Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic statements after reviewing work done earlier and after illustrating and motivating through examples, Proofs of irrationality of  $\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt{5}$

### POLYNOMIALS

- Definition of a polynomial in one variable, with examples and counter examples.
- Coefficients of a polynomial, terms of a polynomial and zero polynomial.
- Degree of a polynomial. Constant, linear, quadratic and cubic polynomials. Monomials, binomials, trinomials. Factors and multiples.
- Zeros of a polynomial. Relationship between zeros and coefficients of quadratic polynomials.
- Remainder Theorem with examples, Factor Theorem.
- Factorization of  $ax^2 + bx + c$ ,  $a \neq 0$  where a, b and c are real numbers, and of cubic polynomials using the Factor Theorem.
- The algebraic expressions and identities. Verification of identities:  
 $(x + y + z)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz + 2zx$   
 $(x \pm y)^3 = x^3 \pm y^3 \pm 3xy(x \pm y)$   
 $x^3 \pm y^3 = (x \pm y)(x^2 \mp xy + y^2)$   
 $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = (x + y + z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx)$  and their use in factorization of polynomials.

### LINEAR EQUATIONS IN TWO VARIABLES

Linear equations in one variable. Introduction to the equation in two variables. Focus on linear equations of the type  $ax + by + c = 0$ . Explain that a linear equation in two variables has infinitely many solutions and justify their being written as ordered pairs of real numbers, plotting them and showing that they lie on a line.

## PAIR OF LINEAR EQUATIONS IN TWO VARIABLES

Pair of linear equations in two variables and graphical method of their solution, consistency/inconsistency. Algebraic conditions for number of solutions. Solution of a pair of linear equations in two variables algebraically - by substitution, by elimination. Simple situational problems.

## QUADRATIC EQUATIONS

Standard form of a quadratic equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , ( $a \neq 0$ ). Solutions of quadratic equations (only real roots) by factorization, and by using quadratic formula. Relationship between discriminant and nature of roots.

## ARITHMETIC PROGRESSIONS

Arithmetic Progression,  $n$ th term and sum of the first  $n$  terms of A.P. and their application in solving daily life problems.

## COORDINATE GEOMETRY

The Cartesian plane, coordinates of a point, names and terms associated with the coordinate plane, notations. Graphs of linear equations. Distance formula. Section formula (internal division)

## INTRODUCTION TO EUCLID'S GEOMETRY

History - Geometry in India and Euclid's geometry. Euclid's method of formalizing observed phenomenon into rigorous Mathematics with definitions, common/obvious notions, axioms/postulates and theorems. The five postulates of Euclid. Showing the relationship between axiom and theorem, for example: (Axiom) 1. Given two distinct points, there exists one and only one line through them. (Theorem) 2. (Prove) Two distinct lines cannot have more than one point in common.

## LINES AND ANGLES

- If a ray stands on a line, then the sum of the two adjacent angles so formed is 180 degrees and the converse.
- If two lines intersect, vertically opposite angles are equal.
- Lines which are parallel to a given line are parallel.

## TRIANGLES

- Two triangles are congruent if any two sides and the included angle of one triangle is equal to any two sides and the included angle of the other triangle (SAS Congruence).
- Two triangles are congruent if any two angles and the included side of one triangle is equal to any two angles and the included side of the other triangle (ASA Congruence).
- Two triangles are congruent if the three sides of one triangle are equal to three sides of the other triangle (SSS Congruence).
- Two right triangles are congruent if the hypotenuse and a side of one triangle are equal (respectively) to the hypotenuse and a side of the other triangle. (RHS Congruence)
- The angles opposite to equal sides of a triangle are equal.

- The sides opposite to equal angles of a triangle are equal.
- If a line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle to intersect the other two sides in distinct points, the other two sides are divided in the same ratio.
- If a line divides two sides of a triangle in the same ratio, the line is parallel to the third side.
- If in two triangles, the corresponding angles are equal, their corresponding sides are proportional and the triangles are similar.
- If the corresponding sides of two triangles are proportional, their corresponding angles are equal and the two triangles are similar.
- If one angle of a triangle is equal to one angle of another triangle and the sides including these angles are proportional, the two triangles are similar.

## QUADRILATERALS

- The diagonal divides a parallelogram into two congruent triangles.
- In a parallelogram opposite sides are equal, and conversely.
- In a parallelogram opposite angles are equal, and conversely.
- A quadrilateral is a parallelogram if a pair of its opposite sides is parallel and equal.
- In a parallelogram, the diagonals bisect each other and conversely.
- In a triangle, the line segment joining the mid points of any two sides is parallel to the third side and in half of it and (motivate) its converse.

## CIRCLES

- Equal chords of a circle subtend equal angles at the center and (motivate) its converse.
- The perpendicular from the center of a circle to a chord bisects the chord and conversely, the line drawn through the center of a circle to bisect a chord is perpendicular to the chord.
- Equal chords of a circle (or of congruent circles) are equidistant from the center (or their respective centers) and conversely.
- The angle subtended by an arc at the center is double the angle subtended by it at any point on the remaining part of the circle.
- Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.
- If a line segment joining two points subtends equal angle at two other points lying on the same side of the line containing the segment, the four points lie on a circle.
- The sum of either of the pair of the opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral is  $180^\circ$  and its converse.
- Tangent to a circle at, point of contact
- The tangent at any point of a circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact.
- The lengths of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal.

## AREAS

Area of a triangle using Heron's formula, Area of sectors and segments of a circle. Problems based on areas and perimeter / circumference of the above said plane figures. (In calculating area of segment of a circle, problems should be restricted to central angle of  $60^\circ$ ,  $90^\circ$  and  $120^\circ$ .)

## **SURFACE AREAS AND VOLUMES**

Surface areas and volumes of spheres (including hemispheres) and right circular cones. Surface areas and volumes of combinations of any two of the following: cubes, cuboids, spheres, hemispheres and right circular cylinders/cones

## **STATISTICS**

Bar graphs, histograms (with varying base lengths), and frequency polygons. Mean, median and mode of grouped data

## **PROBABILITY**

Classical definition of probability. Simple problems on finding the probability of an event.

## **TRIGONOMETRY**

Trigonometric ratios of an acute angle of a right-angled triangle. Proof of their existence (well defined); motivate the ratios whichever are defined at  $0^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$ . Values of the trigonometric ratios of  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$ . Relationships between the ratios.

## **TRIGONOMETRIC IDENTITIES**

Proof and applications of the identity  $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$ . Only simple identities to be given.

## **HEIGHTS AND DISTANCES:**

Angle of elevation, Angle of Depression. Simple problems on heights and distances. Problems should not involve more than two right triangles. Angles of elevation / depression should be only  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$ , and  $60^\circ$