

SAMPLE
Question
&
Answers

**ON PRINCIPLES AND METHODS
OF TEACHING IN BASIC SCHOOLS**

SECTION A

1. Which of the following views is held by educators who believe that teaching is a science?
 - A. Researches on teaching follow the scientific principle
 - B. Teaching involves specific laws and principles
 - C. Teaching can be viewed as a discipline which requires extensive study.
 - D. The role of teachers are similar to the role of scientist

2. Which of the following views is held by educators who believe that teaching is an art?
 - A. Effective teachers have natural instincts for teaching
 - B. Effective teachers have several artistic displays on their walls
 - C. Effective teachers coordinate their classroom activities every well
 - D. Effective teachers have good behavior.

3. Which of the following skills is the most important for effective teachers?
 - A. Decision taking
 - B. Visual illustrations
 - C. Identifying difficult pupils
 - D. Changing tasks

4. Which of the following factors is the most crucial in planning instruction?
 - A. The school management practices that exist.
 - B. The number of teachers available to deliver instruction
 - C. The nature of school plant and equipment
 - D. The entering behavior of the pupils

5. The three main parts or elements of instruction are.....
 - A. Introduction, body and conclusion
 - B. Planning implementation and evaluation
 - C. Planning , executing, and monitoring
 - D. Design, development and implementation

6. Which of the following is NOT a factor in planning instruction?
 - A. The instructor
 - B. Performance assessment
 - C. Instructional procedure
 - D. Instructional objectives

7. Which document helps the teacher to know in advance the amount of work he has to do each term, week and day?
 - A. Instructional plan

- B. Syllabus
- C. Scheme of work
- D. Lesson notebook

8. What kind of lesson is used to teach formulae, laws and principles?

- A. A developmental lesson
- B. An inductive or deductive lesson
- C. An appreciation lesson
- D. A skill lesson

9. Which of the following are benefits of using projects in teaching?

- i. Pupils learn leaderships skills
 - ii. Pupils will not make mistakes in their learning
 - iii. Pupils learn a lot within a short time
 - iv. Pupils learn how to gather information
- A. i and ii
 - B. ii and iii
 - C. iii and iv
 - D. i and iv

10. Which of the following is the greatest benefit of the activity method in teaching?

- A. It gives children the chance to exert physical energy
- B. It enables children to practice what they learn
- C. It enables children to talk about the things they learn
- D. It makes children live in a world of their own

11. In younger children, learning through play is beneficial because it promotes.....

- A. Child interaction with teacher
- B. Child maturation as they exercise
- C. Child learning through experimentation
- D. Child participation in learning decisions

12. One benefit of using games in teaching is.....

- A. To practice a skill taught
- B. To develop the competitive spirit in education
- C. To develop children's self confidence
- D. To create cooperation in learning

13. Which method of teaching is used when children are made to act out roles so that they can better understand actions and events they are learning about?

- A. Educational games
- B. Simulations

- C. Discovery learning
 - D. Inquiry learning
14. Which of the following is most important in problem solving?
- A. The teacher's commitment to find a solution to the problem
 - B. The action the child put up in solving the problem
 - C. The questions the child will ask about the problem
 - D. The kind of thinking the child develops about the problem
15. Which of the following names is most appropriate for the project and problem –solving methods of teaching?
- A. Teacher-centered methods
 - B. Didactic methods
 - C. Group methods
 - D. Pupil- centered methods
16. Which of the following methods of teaching relies more on the experience of the pupil?
- A. Discovery method
 - B. Reception method
 - C. Lecture method
 - D. Expository method
17. Which of the following methods of teaching involves collecting and organization of information?
- A. Expository method
 - B. Socratic dialogue
 - C. Problem solving methods
 - D. Discussion
18. Which of the following activity methods requires pre- activity and post-activity discussions?
- A. Problem solving
 - B. Fieldtrips
 - C. Buzz method
 - D. Lecture method
19. Which of the following methods of teaching follows the scientific method of investigation most?
- A. Discovery method
 - B. Project method
 - C. Brainstorming method
 - D. Scientific teaching method

20. Which of the following is a form of simulation used in teaching?

- A. Games
- B. Projects
- C. Cooperative learning
- D. Sociograms

21. Questions which seek factual recall or specific correct answers are known asquestions.

- A. Rigid
- B. Narrow
- C. Tight
- D. Closed

22. Which of the following is strength of the expository method of teaching?

- A. It offers a rigid structure
- B. It promotes high retention
- C. It is highly motivational
- D. It is time- efficient

23. Match each of the following types of questions (column Y) with their appropriate (column X) by writing the letter preceding the type of question in the dotted space provided in Column X.

Column X

- a).....Used for getting pupils to supply more information.
- b).....Providing clues to help pupils answer a question.
- c).....Provoking pupils to think creatively.
- d).....Requiring pupils to recognize things from memory.
- e).....Asking pupils to judge the value of an idea.

Column Y

- A. Prompting questions
- B. Factual questions
- C. Evaluative questions
- D. Focusing questions
- E. Probing questions
- F. Productive questions

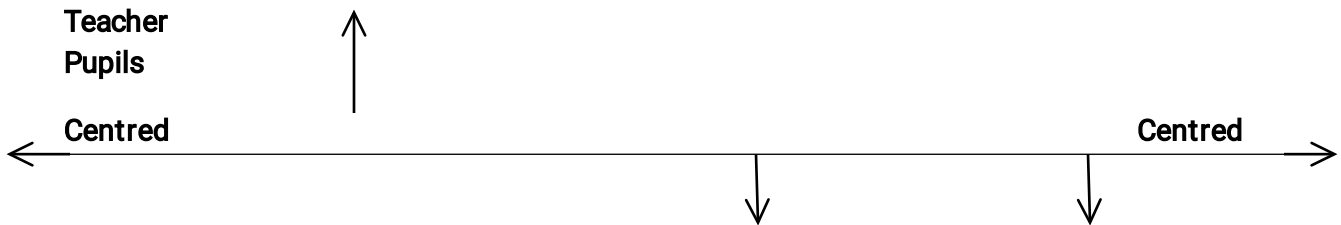
24. Which of the following is a level in affective domain questions that can be asked to pupils?

- A. Valuing
- B. Application
- C. Synthesis
- D. Knowledge

25. If a teacher desires to help pupils to construct their own meanings to what they are learning, then the appropriate method to use is theMethods.
- A. Demonstration
 - B. Case Study
 - C. Lecture
 - D. Discussion
26. There are two forms of discussion in teaching. These are known asdiscussions.
- A. Whole class and roundtable
 - B. Debates and panel
 - C. Plenary and presentation
 - D. Small group and whole class
27. When does "feedback" occur in the lesson?
- A. Only when a lesson has been supervised
 - B. Only after an exercise has been marked
 - C. Throughout the lesson
 - D. Following closure activities
28. The type of board on which cut-outs and pictures can be stuck for the purpose of teaching in class is known as
- A. Bulletin
 - B. Flannel board
 - C. Chalk board
 - D. Sticker board
29. Which of the following is the best definition for a class exercise?
- A. A task given to pupils on a physical education field
 - B. A question or set of questions given to pupils to answer for practice
 - C. A short test to be given to pupils in class and to be exchanged and marked
 - D. A question or set of questions given to pupils and need not to be marked
30. One benefit of using instructional materials is that they.....
- A. Make it better for the teacher to sequence teaching
 - B. Make the teacher pass on the work to the pupils
 - C. Enable pupils to communicate with each other and teacher
 - D. None of the above
31. What type of teaching aids is prepared drawings on a cardboard?
- A. Tertiary aids
 - B. Secondary aids

- C. Primary aids
- D. Audio-visual aids

32. On the continuum of teacher centred to pupil centred methods below, insert the possible methods identified by the vertical arrows.



33. Teaching is an art because it depends on the teacher's personality and.....

- A. Attitude
- B. Disposition
- C. Knowledge
- D. Skill

34. Educators who argue that teachers are born and not made view teaching as a/an.....

- A. Art
- B. Science
- C. Vocation
- D. Profession

35. Learning activities can be classified under three main domains. These are thedomains.

- A. Affective, cognitive and psychomotor
- B. Knowledge, comprehension and application
- C. Spiritual, vocational and liberal
- D. Formal, informal and non-formal

36. Which of the following does not explain child centred learning?

- A. Children control the learning process
- B. Topics and methods are carefully selected
- C. Children's age and individual differences are considered
- D. Over sentimental attitude towards children

37. What is the main reason for the use of the activity methods in teaching primary school children?
- A. They are crucial to learning
 - B. They make children hardworking
 - C. Children can be engaged for a long time
 - D. The child has an inner desire for activity
38. Which principle of learning is being applied when a teacher provides similarities between old and new topics in the course of teaching?
- A. Multiple response
 - B. Mental set
 - C. Analogy
 - D. Partial activity
39. Which of the following methods of instruction most emphasizes the organization and sequencing of information?
- A. Discussion
 - B. Inquiry
 - C. Expository
 - D. Simulation
40. What was the name of the great philosopher who has been associated with the questioning technique in teaching?
- A. Herbert
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Quintilian
 - D. Trial and error
41. Another name for reception learning isteaching
- A. Expository
 - B. Discovery
 - C. Hierarchical
 - D. Trial and error
42. Which of the following definitions of teaching is most suitable?
- A. "The art of imparting ideas into somebody who does not now about them"
 - B. "The activity of helping learners in a classroom to gain knowledge"
 - C. "The actions of someone who is trying to assist others to reach their potential"
 - D. "The informal activity of inculcating skills and values into young minds"
43. The activity whereby student teachers are made to demonstrate one teaching skill followed by comments and re-teaching is known as

- A. Teach and re-teach
- B. On campus teaching
- C. Mastery teaching
- D. Micro-teaching

44. Which of the following teaching activities requires pupils to prepare a report?

- A. Problem solving
- B. Fieldwork
- C. Role play
- D. Discussion

45. Which of the following is characteristic of a good instructional objective?

- A. It must specify conditions under which pupils are expected to display the behavior learned.
- B. It must list all the expected activities of lesson
- C. It must suggest to the teacher the type of instructional materials to use
- D. None of the above

46. One benefit of using instructional materials is that they.....

- A. Make it better for the teacher to sequence teaching
- B. Make the teacher pass on the work to the pupils
- C. Enable pupils to communicate with each other and the teacher
- D. None of the above

47. In lesson planning the subject matter knowledge that pupils are supposed to learn is known as.....

- A. Subject matter
- B. Teacher activities
- C. Teaching- learning activities
- D. Core points

48. What is the name given to the kind of questions that aim at improving or expanding a pupil's initial response?

- A. Convergent
- B. Divergent
- C. Productive
- D. Probing

49. Circle T for True and F for False after reading each of the following statements'

- A. Reinforcement should follow any pupils response T/F
- B. Always identify a pupil to answer before asking question T/F
- C. The 'textbook recitation' is a method of teaching T/F

D. The time given to a pupil to ponder over the answer to a question is called the 'wait-time' T/F

50. Arrange the following methods of teaching from the most teachers centered to the least teacher centered.

Exposition, Demonstration, Discussion, Case Study, Project.

.....
.....

51. The term given to activities that are carried out in the classroom on a daily basis is

.....

- A. Daily
- B. Scheduled
- C. Routine
- D. Regular

52. The effective teaching of new concepts, relationship or principles depends on the ability of teacher to use.....

- A. Clear speech
- B. Body language
- C. Examples
- D. Interaction

53. Multi grade teaching is a situation where.....

- A. Several teachers handle different subjects in the same class
- B. Seminars are held for pupils in all classes in the same school
- C. One teacher teaches pupils of different classes at the same time
- D. Children who excel are made to skip one grade to a higher one

54. Which of the following strategies is most useful when you are introducing a new topic?

- A. Lecture
- B. Discussion
- C. Case study
- D. Drill

55. A small group technique of teaching that is used to foster positive interdependence among pupils as they work and learn together is known as

- A. Dyad learning
- B. Buzz groups
- C. Task groups
- D. Co-operative learning

56. Which of the following is a simulation technique in teaching?

- A. Case study
- B. Field trip
- C. Demonstration
- D. Task learning

57. Which of the following is a purpose of lesson evaluation?

- A. To find out if the objectives have been achieved
- B. To compare pupils performance
- C. To determine the characteristics of learners and content
- D. To identify the appropriate instructional materials to use

58. What is the first step in the traditional lesson structure proposed by the great educator called Herbat?

- A. Explain new materials to pupils
- B. Give pupils orientation to the lesson
- C. Question pupils
- D. Revise previous knowledge

59. What is the first step in the current lesson structure proposed by the educational psychologist called Slavin?

- A. Explain new materials to pupils
- B. Give pupils orientation to the lesson
- C. Question pupils
- D. Revise previous knowledge

60. Which one of the following factors is crucial in using rewards and praise in motivating pupils in a lesson?

- A. Varying the praises and rewards
- B. Ensure that everyone gets a fair share
- C. Praise all correct responses
- D. Consider gender in distributing praises

61. Study this question carefully. "What is the cause of the harmattan we experience between November and January "? What type of question is this?

- A. Productive
- B. Probing
- C. Convergent
- D. Divergent

62. State the stages to follow in using problem solving as a method of teaching.

- a)
-
- b)
-
- c)
-
- d)
-
- e)
-
- f)
-

63. What is the name given to the kind of questions the aim at improving or expanding a pupil's initial response?

- A. Convergent
- B. Divergent
- C. Productive
- D. Probing

64. The effective teaching of new concepts, relationship or principles depends on the ability of teachers to use.....

- A. Clear speech
- B. Body language
- C. Examples
- D. Interaction

65. Which of the following best defines an educational game?

- A. Competitive activity in the classroom
- B. An educational activity with the intention to amuse pupils
- C. An educational activity involving two or more pupils
- D. An educational activity with a goal, rules and fun

66. Which of the following methods of teaching requires pupil planning?

- A. Problem solving
- B. Discussion
- C. Case study
- D. Role play

67. Teaching involves giving information to learners in one of two ways. It may be

- A. General or specific
- B. Conscious or unconscious

- C. Direct or indirect
- D. Structured or unstructured

68. Which of the following ideas explains teaching as an art?

- A. The existing of a step by step procedure
- B. The involvement of people to whom knowledge is imparted
- C. The involvement of instincts in imparting knowledge
- D. Evoking peoples interests you impart knowledge

69. Instruction has three legs. These are planning, evaluation and

- A. Dissemination
- B. Activity
- C. Discussion
- D. Implementation

70. Which of these should be the first factor to consider when planning instruction?

- A. Instructional procedure
- B. Entering behavior
- C. Performance assessment
- D. Instructional objectives

71. Which of the following is a reason for the teacher to acquire instructional skills?

- A. To organize routine activities
- B. To make efficient use of lesson delivery time
- C. To effectively confer with parents on children's problem
- D. To ensure harmony in the school

72. Which of the following is a characteristic of discovery learning?

- A. The teacher organizes learning and presents it to pupils
- B. The pupils work individually to solve a problem
- C. The pupils are required to organize the information themselves
- D. All of the above

73. In which of the following types of classroom interaction is the learner most likely to be passive?

- A. Group interaction
- B. Whole class interaction
- C. Individual interaction

74. Which one of these is a principle of the project method of teaching?

- A. The time must span the term for the project to be fully completed
- B. The project must not be forced on the student

- C. The teacher needs to constantly direct the process of the project
 - D. None of the above
75. Which one of the following is a true characteristic of the project method?
- A. It results in the creation of something tangible
 - B. It involves a long term activity usually covering a school term
 - C. It employs a trial and error approach to arrive at a solution
 - D. A project does not need to end successfully, but learning still occurs from the process
76. Which of the following methods most encourages pupil to pupil interaction in teaching?
- A. Project methods
 - B. Problem-solving method
 - C. Role playing method
 - D. Case study method
77. In which types of field trips are pupils made aware of the tasks they are going to perform?
- A. Organized field trips
 - B. Structured field trips
 - C. Teacher-led field trips
 - D. The expository method
78. The teaching method whereby the teacher leads pupils through carefully planned sequence of activities to arrive at learning is known as
- A. The deductive method
 - B. Guided discovery method
 - C. The lesson method
 - D. The expository method
79. Which of the following is a characteristic of the lecture method of teaching?
- A. The learners do not ask questions
 - B. There is no use of instructional materials
 - C. There is no interaction whatsoever between pupils
 - D. None of the above
80. Which of the following is the most important feature of the teacher-led discussion method of teaching?
- A. The teacher has a specific point of view and wants pupils to discuss it
 - B. The teacher engages the pupils in talking freely about a lesson topic
 - C. The teacher puts pupils into groups, then gives each group a topic and goes round to lead their discussions.
 - D. Low and high order questions

81. Which of the following is not a known classification of teacher's questions in a lesson?

- A. Specific and general questions
- B. Convergent and divergent questions
- C. Narrow and broad questions
- D. Low and high order questions

82. Which of the following is best defined by the statement "a process by which information, skills or concepts are communicated from the teacher to pupils"?

- A. A morning assembly
- B. A teaching method
- C. A lesson
- D. None of the above

83. One explanation of child-centred learning is that

- A. Children's needs should determine what is to be learnt
- B. It is an over sentimental attitude towards children
- C. The subject to be learnt should be considered
- D. The teacher's knowledge of the subject-matter is important

84. One characteristic of good teaching is to

- A. Severely punish learners who misbehave in class
- B. Be stern on pupils
- C. Take absolute control of the learning process
- D. Be very lively and friendly to learners

85. All the following are types of non-verbal communication except

- A. Body movement
- B. Gestures
- C. Head movement
- D. Speaking

86. The acquisition of instructional skills will help reduce misbehavior of pupils, because the enlightened teacher

- A. Can punish the pupils
- B. Can occupy the children in play activities
- C. Will adequately engage the pupils
- D. Will drive the pupils from the class

87. One disadvantage of individualized teaching is that

- A. Pupils learn to be independent and responsible
- B. It allows the teacher to set exercises for all students
- C. It is most suitable for reading lessons

- D. It is time consuming to deal with children on individual basis
88. The first stage in problem solving is
- A. Defining the problem by explaining it
 - B. Generating several alternative solutions
 - C. Selecting possible solution
 - D. Putting selected solutions to work
89. Another name of small group is
- A. Dalton plan
 - B. Dyad
 - C. Individuals
 - D. Whole class
90. Which of the following is not a feature of co-operative learning?
- A. It is characterized by face to face interaction
 - B. It develops individuality in the learner
 - C. It leads to the development of social skills
 - D. There is positive interdependence
91. In a lesson about the hospital in basic 1, the teacher prepared two pupils, one to act and speak like a doctor to behave like a patient. The teaching method involved here is
- A. Forum
 - B. Game
 - C. Pantomime
 - D. Role play
92. The method involved in a process in which the teacher wrote and explained some mathematical examples on the chalkboard is
- A. Demonstration
 - B. Game
 - C. Role play
 - D. Simulation
93. What method is involved in a grammar lesson in which the teacher guides her pupils to make simple statements in which all words of action are underlined to lead a conclusion that the underlined words are verbs?
- A. Deductive method
 - B. Demonstration method
 - C. Inductive method
 - D. Problem solving method

94. One advantage of the expository methods is that it
- A. Is motivational
 - B. Offers a rigid structure
 - C. Promotes high retention
 - D. Saves time
95. The type of field trips that pupils are made aware of the tasks they are going to perform is
- A. Organized field trips
 - B. Purposeful field trips
 - C. Structure field trips
 - D. Teacher-led field trips
96. The method that most encourages pupil to pupil interaction in teaching is
- A. Case study method
 - B. Problem-solving method
 - C. Project method
 - D. Role playing method
97. Which one of the following is a true characteristic of the project method?
- A. A project does not need to end successfully, but learning still occurs from the process
 - B. It employs a trial and error approach to arrive at a solution
 - C. It involves a long term activity usually covering a school term
 - D. It results in the creation of something tangible.
98. Which one of these is a principle of the project method of teaching?
- A. The project must be related to the school community
 - B. The project must not be forced on the school community
 - C. The teacher needs to constantly a direct the process of the project
 - D. The time must span the term for the project to be fully completed
99. The classroom interaction in which the learner is most likely to be passive is
- A. Group interaction
 - B. Group project
 - C. Individual interaction
 - D. Whole class interaction
100. One characteristic of discovery learning is that
- A. The pupils are required to organize the information themselves
 - B. The pupils need not consult the teacher
 - C. The pupils work individually to solve a problem

D. The teacher organizes learning and presents it to pupils

101. The first factor to consider when planning instructions is

- A. Entry behavior
- B. Instructional objectives
- C. Instructional procedure

Performance assessment

102. The name given to factual, empirical, productive and evaluative questions is

- A. Didactic questions
- B. Domain based questions
- C. Mental operation questions
- D. Specific questions

103. Which of the following is not a known classification of teacher a questions in a lesson is

- A. Convergent and divergent questions
- B. Low and high order questions
- C. Narrow and broad questions
- D. Specific and general questions

104. The type of case study in which pupils are encouraged to take a stance on the case and defend it is known as

- A. Critical incident study
- B. Focused case study
- C. Injunctive case study
- D. Reflective case study

105. the most important feature of the teacher-led discussion method of teaching is whereby.....

- A. The pupils raise the questions and the teacher floats them to the class for a discussion
- B. The teacher engages the pupils in speaking freely about a lesson topic
- C. The teacher has a specific point of view and wants pupils to discuss it.
- D. The teacher puts into groups, then gives each group a topic and goes round to lead their discussions

106. The method of teaching that relies more on the experiences of the pupils is

- A. Discovery method
- B. Expository method
- C. Lecture method
- D. Reception method

107. The method of teaching that is used when Children are made to act out roles is
- A. Discovery learning
 - B. Educational games
 - C. Inquiry learning
 - D. Simulation

Fill in the blank spaces in items 108 – 115 by supplying single terms

108. The method by which the teacher teaches all pupils the same thing at the same time and at the same speed without considering individual differences is known asteaching.

109. The method of teaching, also referred to as a scenario or critical incident, whereby a written story is presented for pupils to analyze and discuss is termed.....

110. The art and science of an experienced person helping learners to acquire knowledge is termed teaching however the structured, ordered or organized information that learners receive from a teacher is not termed teaching, but rather.....

111. The principle of multiple response states that human beings or animals may try many responses before getting the right response through the process of and

112. The teacher-centred approach in which the learner receives more, or learns more from the teacher than he (the learner) gives is termed..... learning

113. The method in which many grades are taught as in mixed ability or double grade teaching is known as..... teaching.

114. In a monograde class, students may be at.....levels

115. To find out whether you have achieved your stated lesson objectives, strategies like class exercises, oral questions, observations, assignments and checking pupils' exercise books are put in place to lead to lesson.....

116. Which method of teaching is used when learners are made to find knowledge and establish relationships themselves?
- A. Co- operative learners

- B. Deductive learning
- C. Problem solving
- D. Project

117. The three main parts of instruction are planning, evaluation and

- A. Activity
- B. Discussion
- C. Dissemination
- D. Implementation

118. Which of the following is a feature of co-operative learning?

- A. Centralized decision making
- B. Establishing hierarchies of activity
- C. Individual and group accountability
- D. Positive independence

119. The following are laws of learning except

- A. Effect
- B. Exercise
- C. Response
- D. Readiness

120. In which of the following teaching activities is report writing required of pupils?

- A. Discussion
- B. Fieldwork
- C. Problem solving
- D. Role play

121. In which type of classroom interaction does the teacher instruct, or manage the class as one unit?

- A. Individual interaction
- B. Small group interaction
- C. Pairs interaction
- D. Whole class interaction

122. At which stage of lesson presentation are advance organizers used?

- A. Conclusion stage
- B. Development stage
- C. Introduction stage
- D. Lesson preparation stage

123. "Teaching materials" is an alternative name for.....

- A. Agencies of education
- B. Instructional media
- C. Printed materials
- D. Sources of knowledge

124. Which of the following cannot be considered as a kind of lesson?

- A. Appreciation lesson
- B. Development lesson
- C. Multigrade lesson
- D. Revision lesson

125. A good teacher must be strong in.....

- A. Evaluation and assessment
- B. Oral and visual communication
- C. Planning and organizing
- D. Subject content and delivery strategies

126. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a good teacher?

- A. Accepting and applying pupils suggestion
- B. Being lively and friendly
- C. Being sensitive to pupils needs
- D. Being stern and firm

127. Which of the following is a factor to consider when seating pupils in the classroom?

- A. Leaderships
- B. Punishment
- C. Reward
- D. Visual problems

128. Which of the following documents directs the teacher to the topic to teach termly, weekly and daily?

- A. Instructional materials
- B. Lesson plan
- C. Scheme of work
- D. Syllabus

129. Which of the following is not a merit of group interaction?

- A. It breaks monotony of classroom teaching
- B. It is flexible
- C. It is time saving
- D. Pupils work as a term

130. A skill or knowledge that the teacher wants pupils to demonstrate at the end of lesson is called.....

- A. Demonstration
- B. A product
- C. An evaluation
- D. An objective

131. The principle of leaning which involves new information into old ways of thinking is called.....

- A. Assimilation
- B. Effect
- C. Mental set
- D. Response

132. The main reason for the use of examples in teaching is to arouse learners' interest

- A. True
- B. False

133. The two forms of discussion in teaching are small group and whole classroom discussion

- A. True
- B. False

134. In questioning techniques, the teacher should always ask the question before he / she identifies a pupil to answer.

- A. True
- B. False

135. In teaching reinforcement should follow every pupil's response

- A. True
- B. False

Complete items 136- 143 by filling in the spaces with appropriate words or terms

136. The involvement of imparting knowledge explains teaching as.....

137. In lesson planning the subject matter knowledge that pupils are supposed to learn are called.....

138. The period of direct or indirect interaction between a class teacher and pupils during

which the teacher teaches and pupil learn or do activity is called.....

139. The name given to the type of classroom grouping where high achieving pupils are put in the same group is called.....

140. Gestures, facial cues, body movements and head movement are all types of.....

141. The effective control and efficient use of available resources in the classroom to promote learning is termed?

142. The kind of question which are used to test the knowledge and understanding of pupils could be called.....

143. The two major types of field work are called?

144. The lesson which is very ideal for the teaching of formulae, laws and principles islesson.
A. A developmental
B. A skill
C. An appreciation
D. An inductive or deductive

145. The involvement of instincts in imparting knowledge, explains teaching as an art. This means that.....
A. It is like picture making
B. It is not a serious activity
C. We acquire the skill through leaning
D. We are born with the skill

146. The use of games in teaching is beneficial in practicing a skill taught. The implication is that children learn through
A. Competition
B. Dancing
C. Mathematics
D. Play

147. The teacher's subject matter knowledge and teaching skills can be described as his.....

- A. Humility and respect for others
- B. Love for the profession
- C. Professional competence
- D. Punctuality and attitude

148. The statement of knowledge and skills the teacher wants pupils to demonstrate at the end of a lesson is termed an objective. This helps

- A. Administration
- B. Analyze
- C. Diagnose
- D. Evaluation

149. Which of the following statements best defines as educational game?

- A. An activity involving two or more pupils in competition
- B. An activity with a goal, rules and fun
- C. An activity an intention to amuse pupils
- D. A competitive activity with an educational objective

150. The method of instruction that is teacher- centered is the lecture. An example is

- A. Students dramatize the story of the good Samaritan
- B. Students survey the market to find out about prices of tomatoes
- C. Teacher tells students about " The slave trade"
- D. There is a small group discussion about " The Vulture"

151. The use of activity methods in teaching primary school is useful because.....

- A. Children can be engaged for a long time
- B. The child has a inner desire for activity
- C. They make children hard working
- D. They are crucial to learning

152. One role of the teacher's question's during teaching is to involve pupils in the lesson.

What does this imply?

- A. Pupils will be attentive
- B. Pupils will be call at the teacher
- C. Pupils will address their mates
- D. Pupils will speak to their friends

153. One strength of the individual method of teaching is that it develops initiative and independence among pupils. What is the final goal?

- A. It builds confidence
- B. It develops morals
- C. It instills discipline

D. It teaches humility

154. Which of the following activities will be a good one after a fieldtrip?

- A. Class discussion of the trip
- B. Collection pupils notebooks and vetting them
- C. Pupils exchanging notebooks to compare information
- D. Selection individuals to report what they learnt

155. Which of the following is an important characteristic of an instructional objective?

- A. It must be detailed enough so that a substitute teacher can use it
- B. It must be less specific in terms of content
- C. It must include examples of the teacher's intentions
- D. It must specify the condition under which pupils would display learning

156. A class exercise is defined as a question or set of question given to pupils to answer for practice.

What does this imply?

- A. It is an assignment not to be marked
- B. It is a field task in physical education only
- C. It is a test for the pupils
- D. It is any class work under teacher supervision

157. School athletics, durbars and open days constitute a misuse of instructional time

- A. True
- B. False

158. The use of real objects in teaching is considered improvised

- A. True
- B. False

159. One advantage of group interaction as a method of teaching is that , it saves time.

- A. True
- B. False

160. Organizing class routines does not save time

- A. True
- B. False

161. Simulation is a pupil- centered method of instruction

- A. True
- B. False

162. Which orientation of teaching stresses on the application of systematically tested theories and approaches?

- A. An art
- B. Instruction
- C. Science
- D. Principles

163. Indicate the factor among the following which is not a characteristic of facilitative relationship.

- A. Empathy
- B. Positive regard
- C. Specificity
- D. Trust

164. Thomas and Evans were given an assignment to work on. They made a lot of rehearsals before presenting their final work in class. Which learning principle were they applying?

- A. Assimilation
- B. Mental set
- C. Multiple responses
- D. Partial activity

165. Which role among the following is most typical of the teacher in formal teaching?

- A. Counseling
- B. Directing
- C. Facilitating
- D. Motivating

166. Mr. Amisah has been given a new class. He realizes that they have a pronunciation problem and wants to solve it. Which of the following will guide him most to solve the problem?

- A. Law of effect
- B. Law of exercise
- C. Principles of mental set
- D. Principles of multiple response

167. Which of the following is the most commonly use aid in the classroom?

- A. Cardboard drawings
- B. Chalkboard
- C. Charts
- D. Crayon

168. Which of the following is out of place in elements of the scheme of work?

- A. Evaluation
- B. Reference
- C. Remarks
- D. Topic

169. Which among the following is not a type of non- verbal communication?

- A. Body movement
- B. Gestures
- C. Hissing
- D. Lipping

170. Which of the following is the first step in a discovery process?

- A. Alert students on different ways they can perform tasks
- B. Draw students attention to the task to be performed
- C. Let children determine what they want to do
- D. Let children know the importance of the task

171. Which kind of play allows children to develop the attitude of waiting for their turn in activities?

- A. Associative
- B. Co-operative
- C. Functional
- D. Symbolic

172. Which principles of the project method ensures the mental and physical involvement of the learner in the lesson?

- A. Activity
- B. Freedom
- C. Reality
- D. Utility

173. Which feature of co-operative learning ensures that all learners in the group share the successes they encounter?

- A. Assigned roles
- B. Joint reward
- C. Mutual goals
- D. Shared learning

174. Mark is a new trained – teacher who wants his class members to learn how to learn from different sources and teach others. Which co-operative activity should he use?

- A. Interval reviews
- B. Jigsaw arrangement

- C. Number heads
- D. Think- pair-share

175. Which of the following best describes a dyad? A.....

- A. Co-operative group
- B. Discussion group
- C. Number of group put together
- D. Small group with subgroups

176. Miss Janet wants to develop information gathering skills in her students, which method should she emphasize among the under listed?

- A. Demonstration
- B. Discussion
- C. Problem solving
- D. Simulation

177. How many headcounts are recommended in a fieldtrip?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

178. Which of the following is the main difference between an excursion and fieldwork?
Excursions.....

- A. Are costly but fieldwork is not
- B. Are far from the school but fieldwork is close to the school
- C. Are for fun but fieldwork is mainly academic
- D. Require permit from the district director but fieldwork does not

179. Which method of teaching should be emphasized when teaching children to apply what they learn at school to different situations?

- A. Deductive teaching
- B. Inductive teaching
- C. Innovative teaching
- D. Transductive teaching

180. Which of the following elements of communication can be most affected by distortion?

- A. Channel
- B. Message
- C. Receiver
- D. Source

181. Which among the following is not a determinant of communication in the classroom?

- A. Code
- B. Feedback
- C. Medium
- D. Message

182. Which seating arrangement is best suited for a demonstration lesson for groups of students in a class?

- A. Circular
- B. Group around desks
- C. Horse shoe
- D. Row and column

183. Under what circumstance would you discourage the acceptance of chorus response of pupils to questions?

- A. Encouraging participation
- B. Monitoring individual feedback
- C. Promoting self-expression
- D. Stimulating a dull class

184. Obour has problems with spacing when putting letters and words together on paper and even slates. Which type of drill will you prescribe to his teacher to help him?
.....drill

- A. Inclusion
- B. Replacement
- C. Transformation
- D. Written

185. Miss. Asamoah wants to develop vocabulary and structure acquisition in language mastery among her pupils. Which strategy among the under listed should she adopt?

- A. Brainstorming
- B. Discussion
- C. Dramatization
- D. Drill

186. What role does the teacher play in a pupil-led discussion?

- A. Directing
- B. Facilitating
- C. Monitoring
- D. Supervising

187. Which of the following data collection techniques would be most appropriate to use in

an injunctive case study?

- A. Experimentation
- B. Interview
- C. Observation
- D. Portfolio

188. Which management function ensures that the classroom is free of conflict and is conducive for learning?

- A. Controlling
- B. Organizing
- C. Planning
- D. Problem

189. What seating procedure is most suited when a teacher wants to assess the level of achievement of individual pupils on cognitive skills?

- A. Circular
- B. Group around desks
- C. Horseshoe
- D. Row and column

190. Patience has visual problems. Which part of the class would be most suitable for her seating?

- A. At the back of the class
- B. Close to friend
- C. In front of the class
- D. Where she would choose

191. Joana has not been doing well in exams and she usually blames his failure on conditions at home which prevents her from learning. What is the theoretical base of her motivation?

- A. Actualization theory
- B. Attribution theory
- C. Efficacy theory
- D. Social theory

For question 192 to 196, column A consist of various class management mechanism in column A with the inappropriate behavior in column B it can be used to manage. Write the correct letter in the space provided.

Column A	Answer	Column B
192. Modeling	A. withdrawal from group activities

193. Contracting B. Daydreaming in class
194. Eliciting C. Showing hospital to colleagues
195. Shaping D. Habitual lateness
196. Reinforcement E. Always idling about
- F. Openly defying teachers
- G. Stealing from others

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false

197. Communication involves all voluntary human behaviors.

- A. True
- B. False

198. The current lesson structure proposed by Slavin is premised on leading students to compare and contrast information to generate principles

- A. True
- B. False

199. The primary role of the teacher in pupil-centered methodology is facilitation of learning rather than transmission of core values.

- A. True
- B. False

200. Which of the following can be identified generally as the principal goal of teaching?

- A. Behavioral change
- B. Instructional change
- C. Motivational change
- D. Scientific change

201. After initial interactions with his new class, Mr. Amoateng decided to recommend a change of class for some pupils and do remedial teaching for others. What educational principle was he affecting?

- A. Child centered learning
- B. Learning consolidation
- C. Multi grade teaching
- D. Team teaching

202. which of the following is the final step I n trial and error?

- A. Consolidating successful responses
- B. Eliminating unproductive responses
- C. Identifying difficult situations
- D. Initiating diverse responses

203. Jane was caned by her Moths teacher for providing an incorrect answer to a question. After that event, she hardly answered questions voluntarily during math lesson .Which of the following will guide her teacher to change her attitude?

- A. Law of effect
- B. Law of readiness
- C. Principle of analogy
- D. Principles of mental set

204. You have been asked by your head teacher to advise her on getting instructional Resource(s) for your school. Which of the under listed will you prescribe for agricultural lesson?

- A. Colorful pictures
- B. Farm tools
- C. Models of car
- D. Videos documentaries

205. Which document transforms the curriculum into a plan of action for the realization of instructional objectives?

- A. Lesson plan
- B. Scheme of work
- C. Syllabus
- D. Weekly forecast

206. Miss Boama wants to teach her students some new recipes in preparing local dishes. Which lesson should she use?

- A. Appreciative lesson
- B. Deductive lesson
- C. Developmental lesson
- D. Skill lesson

207. Which aspect of the lesson plan shows the actual skills, attitude and knowledge learners are expected to acquire in a lesson?

- A. Activities
- B. Core points
- C. Objective

D. Presentation

208. Which of the following alerts the teacher to poor understanding of a concept being taught?

- A. A frown**
- B. A quizzical look**
- C. Folding of arms**
- D. Shaking of head**

209. Which of the following has the proposing and testing of hypothesis as its main feature?

- A. Brainstorming**
- B. Demonstrating**
- C. Discovery**
- D. Problem solving**

210. Mr. Ransford wants his students to learn how to think fast and be able to evaluate several alternatives in a problem situation. Which teaching method should he emphasize?

- A. Brainstorming**
- B. Discussion**
- C. Project**
- D. Simulation**

211. Miss Halima wants her children to develop physical dexterity in their movement. Which type of play should she emphasize?

- A. Associative play**
- B. Cooperative play**
- C. Functional play**
- D. Symbolic play**

212. What action should a teacher take first in using the project method to teach?

- A. Assist students to identify materials**
- B. Create a congenial atmosphere**
- C. Select and decide the purpose**
- D. Write an outline of the project**

213. Mr. Atiso asked his students to select a crop plant and determine the type of soil which will be beneficial for its cultivation. Which form of discovery did he use?

- A. Guided discovery**
- B. Instant discovery**
- C. Pure discovery**
- D. True discovery**

214. Which feature of cooperative learning ensures that all learners participate in the group processes?

- A. Face- to face interaction
- B. Interpersonal skills
- C. Positive interdependence
- D. Shared information

215. Which of the following is a demerit of cooperative learning?

- A. Comprehension of the basic academic content is retarded
- B. It reduces the self- esteem of non- contributors
- C. It retards the development of diverse learning styles
- D. Non- cooperating students can retard the groups work

216. Which among the under listed methods serve most as a means by which students can release tension?

- A. Demonstration
- B. Discussion
- C. Role play
- D. Simulation

217. Which type of fieldtrip involve making students aware of what tasks they are expected to perform?

- A. Documented fieldtrip
- B. Insulated fieldtrip
- C. Planned fieldtrip
- D. Structured fieldtrip

218. Which of the following is the most deterring factor in using fieldtrip?

- A. Activities
- B. Hazards
- C. Skills
- D. Time

219. In teaching the concept of time. Mrs. Shemawu led her pupils to identify and talk about various activities they have done and were about to do after which the common trends in them were identified. Which methods did she use?

- A. Deductive teaching
- B. Inductive teaching
- C. Innovative teaching
- D. Transductive teaching

220. Which of the following is not a goal of simulation?

- A. Changing students' attitude
- B. Developing analytical processes
- C. Experiencing problem in life
- D. Explaining future life roles

221. Which element of the communication process is responsible for interpretation of the message?

- A. Channel
- B. Feedback
- C. Receiver
- D. Sender

222. Mr. Agoogyi, an agric. Science teacher, intends to teach his students the processes involved in budding and grafting. Which method among the under listed will best suit the purpose?

- A. Brainstorming
- B. Demonstration
- C. Discussion
- D. Games

223. During which part of the lesson is questioned most relevant?

- A. At the end of a lesson
- B. Before a lesson begins
- C. In the introduction of a lesson
- D. Throughout the duration of a lesson

224. What name is given to the period between asking a question and requiring a response?

- A. Answer time
- B. Pause time
- C. Response time
- D. Wait time

225. Who among the following is credited as the major proponent of expository teaching?

- A. David Ausubel
- B. Jean Piaget
- C. Jerome Bruner
- D. William Kilpatrick

226. In which type of the drill is a cue word has to be used in place of an identified word in a pattern?

- A. Addition drill
- B. Integrated drill

- C. Replacement drill
- D. Transportation drill

227. At which phase of the discussion dose a teacher present a puzzling situation for students to grapple with?

- A. Beginning the discussion
- B. Debriefing the discussion
- C. Focusing the discussion
- D. Holding the discussion

228. Henry and his group have been tasked to unravel the causes and prevention of a fungal disease which is spreading fast on crops in the schools farm. Which case study approach should they adopt?

- A. Critical incident case study
- B. Cumulative case study
- C. Exploratory case study
- D. Illustrative case study

229. Miss. Anakapong usually fails to meet deadlines for submitting her lesson plans for vetting .Which management function do you recommend that she masters?

- A. Controlling
- B. Organizing
- C. Planning
- D. Problem solving

230. Mr. Yilekyere wants his pupils to develop initiative and social skills .Which seating arrangement should he adopt?

- A. Circular
- B. Group around desks
- C. Horse shoe
- D. Row and column

231. What seating procedure should be adopted by a teacher who wants promote collaborative and participatory learning among his/her pupils?

- A. Circular
- B. Group around desk
- C. Horse shoe
- D. Row and column

232. Mr. Kotwi wants to use certain examples in his life to inspire his pupil to be serious in class. Which cognitive motivational approach should he use?

- A. Emotional influences
- B. Enactive influences

- C. Persuatory influences
- D. Vicarious influences

For items 233 to 236 some skills are listed in the left column numbered 233 to 236. In the right column lettered A to G are characteristics of skills .For each skills, identify the corresponding characteristics and match the letter in the space provided.

233. Whithitness	.....	A. Undisturbing flow of activities.
234. Smoothness	.....	B. Close looks over the whole class.
235. Overlappingness	.....	C. Sustaining interest in the task.
236. Momentum	.....	D. focusing attention throughout the lesson.
237. Group alert	.....	E. Dealing with a number of problem situations
		F. formulating rules for action
		G. Promoting independent work.

Section B

Q1. Explain two reasons why the teacher’s role in the basic school classroom can be described as instruction rather than teaching

Answers:

1. Classroom interaction always focuses on a goal; interaction is always goal oriented but not all teaching is goal oriented
2. Classroom interaction is well structured with a sequence of activities; instruction goes with order, structure and sequence, but not all teachings goes with this.
3. In the school, the teacher mediates learning and can sometimes ask learners to find information on their own. Thus not all learning arrangements involve live teaching. Instruction can occur without a live teacher but teaching involves a live teacher.

Q2. Discussion any FOUR principles of instruction. For each principle, cite an example of how it is used in the classroom

Answer:

1. Attentions are essential for learning to take place. (mental set)
2. New learning builds on things previously learned. Children learn more effectively when they relate new information to what they already know. (known to unknown-R.P.K).
3. Instruction is more effective when learners have a reason for waiting to learn the information or skill being taught. (learning relevant and meaningful to learners)
4. Behaviours increase when they are followed by pleasant consequences (reinforces) motivation
5. Children’s ability to think about abstract ideas emerges later than their ability to think about concrete objects. From concrete to abstract; use of TLMs in teaching.

6. Using multiple perspectives in instruction strengthens understanding and memory. There is a great diversity in learners and multiple perspectives ensure that instruction reaches all children. (Individual differences).
7. Pupils learn more effectively when they have opportunity to check periodically on what they have learned. (practice and feedback)
8. Instruction that presents challenge which is within the difficulty level of pupils is more effective than those that pose little challenge. (Maturational ability levels of pupils).
9. Instruction is more effective in a supportive environment; where children are valued and in a calm but alert state. (Facilitative relationship).
10. Breaking what is to be learnt into smaller, learnable units (chunking)

Q3. Explain the problem solving method of teaching.

Answer;

1. "a planned attack upon a difficulty.....for ,the purpose of finding a solution. Aggarwal (1992)
2. It is a method in which a person uses his ABILITY to solve problems which confront him or her.
3. "The ability to combine previously learned principles, procedures, declarative knowledge and cognitive strategies in a unique way within a domain of content to solve previously unencountered content'. Smith and Ragan (1999).
4. It involves the use of previously acquired knowledge to solve currently encountered problems.
5. Problem solving involves applying algorithms (specific, step by step procedures) and heuristics (a general problem solving strategy) to the solution of problems. Omrod (1998).

Q4. Describe any FOUR steps the teacher should take when using the problem solving method to make it effective.

Answer;

1. Select a problem and define it. Explain the problem and difficulty levels to make it clear to pupils
2. Break down the problem into components and introduce the process of working through the components.
3. Generate several alternative solutions, examining the problem from different angles.
4. Select possible solutions you think will work and put them together.
5. Apply the selected solution
6. Study the solution to see whether it overcomes the problem without bringing about other unexpected problems.

Q5. What is expository teaching?

Answer;

1. It is the teaching which involves exposing information to learners in essentially the same form that they are expected to learn and present it
2. All the information learners need is laid before them.
3. The teacher selects and organizes the information and presents it to learners by telling, reading or showing them what to do.
4. Pupils receive information already sorted and packaged by the teacher.

Q6. Describe the steps that the teacher should follow to make expository teaching effective.

Answer;

1. Connections to prior knowledge: Remind pupils of something they already know and point out how a new idea is similar. R.P.K
2. Use advance Organizers: Introduce a new unit by describing the major ideas and concepts to be discussed and showing how they are interrelated.
3. An organized presentation: Present related ideas within the same lesson and at the same time. Help pupils make appropriate interconnections among idea.
4. Use visual aids: they help pupils encode material visually as well as verbally. Illustrate new material through picture, diagrams, maps, models and demonstrations.
5. Pace learning appropriately. Pacing should give pupils adequate time to process learning. It should be slow enough for pupils to engage in meaningful learning, elaboration and other effective storage processes
6. Summarize what has been taught: help pupils to review and organize material learned and identify the main ideas.

Q7. Discuss any FOUR advantages in using instructional materials to teach a lesson

Answer;

1. They save the teacher the trouble of providing lengthy verbal explanations.
2. They attract the attention of pupils on what is being taught
3. Instructional material also provides opportunity for pupils to participate in the lesson
4. They also make it easier for pupils to understand what are taught
5. In using instructional materials. Pupils communicate with each other and the teacher
6. The use of instructional materials also has the advantages of promoting the ability of pupils to remember what they have learned for a long time.
7. Another advantage, which is related to this one , is the ability to transfer or use what has been learned in everyday life.
8. The use of instructional material also promotes self-learning
9. Pupils are provided with useful previous knowledge on which later learning can be

based.

Q8. Briefly explain the differences between the following method of teaching

- A Inductive and deductive methods**
- B Reception and discovery methods**
- C Case studies and stimulations**
- D Projects and problem solving methods**

a.

Inductive	Deductive
1. Pupils are presented with problem	Pupils are presented with principles
2. Pupils collect data	Pupils consider generalizations
3. Pupils build and organize their own information	Pupils break down information
4. Pupils work towards principles and generalization	Pupils work from principles and generalization
5. Proceeds from specific to general	Proceeds from general to specific
6. Final product is convergent	Final product is divergent

b.

Reception	Discovery
1. Learning decisions are taken by the teacher	Learning decisions are taken by the learner
2. Learning is mainly topic centered	Learning is mainly problem centered
3. Teacher is more active and fills passive minds of learners	There is active learner participation
4. Teacher is the source of knowledge which is presented to learners	Teacher is only a guide and facilitator
5. Motivation is extrinsic and stems from the teacher	Motivation is mainly intrinsic and stems from the activity
6. Teacher finds information and presents to pupils in a complete form	Learners find knowledge and establish relationships themselves

7. Learning is internationally packaged and structured for pupils	A lot of consequential and incidental learning occurs
---	---

c.

Case studies	Simulation
1. Presented in verbal form	Presented as a model of reality
2. Involves more cognitive learning	Involves more psychomotor learning
3. No roles to be assumed by participants	Involves roles to be assumed by participants
4. No specific activities to be acted out	Involves specific activities to be acted out
5. Can be carried out by individual	Interaction always in social setting or with computer problem

d.

Projects	Problem Solving
1. Require a long period of engagement normally beyond one lesson	Can be carried out within a lesson
2. Involves both cognitive and physical interaction	May involve only cognitive interaction
3. Require elaborate formulations and procedures	Require simple steps
4. Final product is often a physical product	Final product is often a cognitive product

Q9

- a) Describe any FOUR kinds of questions you know.
- b) Explain any TWO reasons why teacher ask questions in teaching.

A

- 1. Factual questions – to test recall recognition of information learned by rote such as memory of name, date, etc**
- 2. Drill question – (or warm- up questions)- to sharpen children’s its or to aid memorization.**
- 3. Exploratory question – are asked to introduce a new lesson**
- 4. Education question– are meant to make pupils compare, imagine or infer so that pupils build upon their ideas in the way you way want it.**
- 5. Aid –to –memory questions- meant to let children remember things they constantly forget.**
- 6. Focusing question– used to direct pupils attention**
- 7. Prompting question– used to follow up questions that are unanswered by pupils and provide clues that help pupils answer or correct an initially inaccurate response.**
- 8. Probing question– used to correct or improve an insufficient response or to expand or extend an initial response**
- 9. Productive question– open– ended questions used to cell pupils to use their imagination and think creatively. Different points of view will emanate.**
- 4. Evaluative question– require that students or make some kind of judgment or put a value on something**
- 5. Empirical question– require that integrate or analyses remembered or given information and provide correct response**
- 6. Convergent question– questions that allow for one or only a few correct responses involving recall of facts or integration of knowledge and information.**
- 7. Divergent questions– questions that allow for many correct responses.**
- 8. Higher order question– questions that require the application of facts rather than the facts themselves**
- 9. Lower order questions – require a simple recall of facts learned.**

B

- 1. To find out pupils previous knowledge or read their minds and make contact with it**
- 2. To make pupils express that they have understood the lesson, find out difficulties they are facing and assist them.**
- 3. To stimulate pupils to think, find out discover and learn to learn.**
- 4. To remind learners of what they know develop perfection in it and minimize forgetting**
- 5. To call the attention of pupils to important points or line of thought**
- 6. To evaluate what pupils have been able to achieve, such as to find out if learners can**

apply knowledge, and also evaluate the methods of teaching.

7. To motivate or arouse pupils interest in the lesson and even call the attention of inattentive pupils.

Q10. Discuss two use of EACH of the following instructional materials:

- a. The chalkboard
- b. The flannel
- c. Pictures
- d. Graphic materials
- e. Printed materials

a.

1. Materials can be written before class begins, or head of time. This means that teachers can use it to present pre-planned subject matter, key words, verbal and visual matter, list, etc.
2. Illustrations and drawings can be sketched on it, including diagrams, graphs, example etc.
3. Devices can be made or acquired to put special information on it such as compasses and protractors and templates of various kinds
4. Can be used to present main points of a lesson for summary
5. Other presentations can be mounted on it, such as hanging a map on it.
6. Can be used to present additional and unplanned information can comes up in a lesson
7. Long term notices can be placed on it
8. Pupils work can be displayed on it
9. Make it possible for pupils to be invited to demonstrate abilities or participate more actively during lessons.
10. It can be used to reinforce oral explanations and presentations and to clarify difficult concepts.
11. They can be used for building lesson elements that proceed from simple to complex.
12. It can be used to enhance communication in the class and correct error in the class.

b.

1. Teachers can use it to present pre-planned subject matter especially of a visual kind.
2. Prepared illustrations cut-outs and pictures can be mounted on it at the appropriate time as lesson proceeds.
3. Useful for the presentation of unfolding sequence of actions such as storyboard events
4. Long term notices can be placed on it

5. Pupils work can be displayed or it.

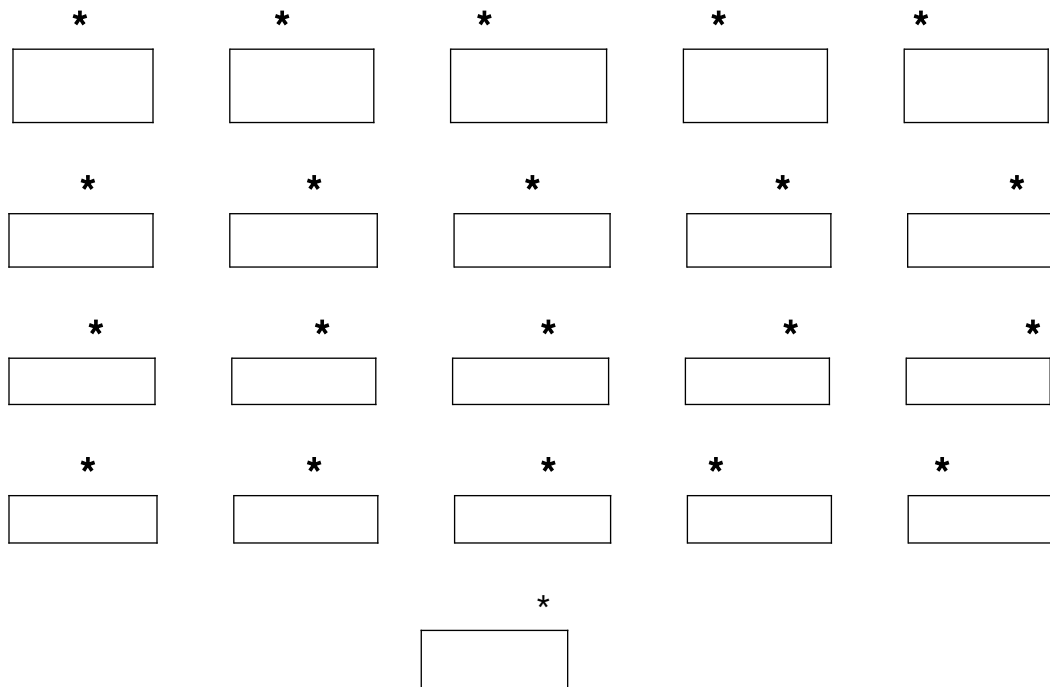
Q11.

- a. State and describe any two classroom seating arrangements
- b. State two advantages for each of the two classroom seating arrangements
- c. Explain any four factors to consider in seating pupils

- **Normal/Ordinary arrangement of seats arranged in rows**

1. This is common seating arrangement found in schools, desks/tables and chairs are arranged in rows and columns with spaces between them
2. The teacher's seat is placed in front facing the class
3. Columns refers to the vertical arrangement of seats, one behind the other
4. Rows refer to the line of adjacent seats organized across the classroom.

Diagrammatic Example



B. Advantages

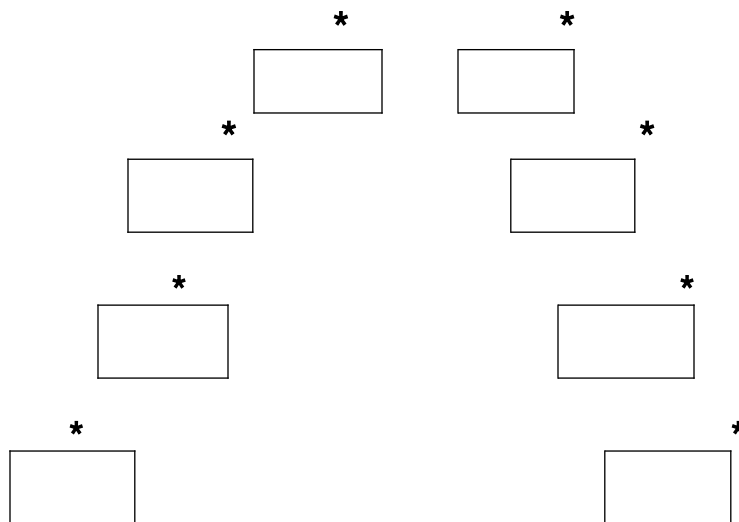
1. Classroom appears orderly, organized

2. Allows space for movement in the rows and columns
3. Allows grouping of pupils into sections and houses
4. Healthy competition could be organized easily
5. Sweeping around tables/desks or chairs is easy to a large extent
6. Routine activities of collecting exercise books or materials can be carried out with ease
7. Pupils can turn to work in groups of two, etc.

Horse-shoe or semi-circular arrangement

1. Pupils sit in semi-circle facing the teacher in the middle
2. There is space in the center

Diagrammatic Example



C. Advantages

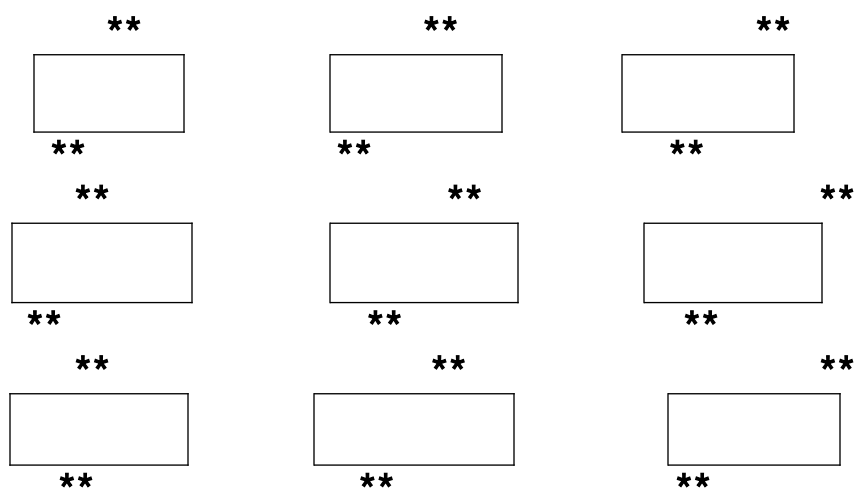
1. Allows for face to face contact
2. Suitable for a small class
3. Works on principle that children like playing in circle and semi-circles. It is based on child psychology
4. Re-arrangement allow children to face the inner circle/semi-circle i.e., children face each other more or less
5. Allows feeling of equality
6. Creates relaxed and friendly atmosphere
7. Few TLMs can be effectively used
8. Enables teacher to established eye contact with pupils, thus encourages good class control

9. Useful for lessons like storytelling, dance and drama where center space is used

Groups around Desks /cluster.

1. Children sit around desks or tables located separately from each other.
2. Number of pupils per desk depends on the number of pupils in class and required size of groups

Diagrammatic Example



D. Advantages

1. Makes it easy for pupils to share ideas (collaborative learning)
2. Few TLMs can be used
3. Very useful for practical activities such as science
4. For development of leadership and other social skills
5. Suitable for small group discussions in any class, However, very suitable for specially lower primary classes or the kindergarten

C. Four factors to consider in seating pupils explained

1. Friendship and familiarity
2. Visual problems

3. Height of pupils
4. Auditory or hearing problems
5. Nature of activity to be performed
6. Level of the class
7. Size of the classroom and number of pupils
8. Nature of furniture in classroom
9. No TLMs available
10. Religions factors

- Q12. a. What is meant by the term “motivation”?
- b. Explain the terms (i) “intrinsic motivation and (ii) “extrinsic motivation
 - c. Describe any three strategies for motivation learners

A. Meaning of the term “motivation”

1. Term derived from Latin verb *movere* meaning “to move” therefore, it means the process work towards the attainment of individual or organizational objectives.
2. In teaching and learning motivation is a process of arousing and sustaining interest in an activity.

B. Intrinsic motivation explained.

Here motivation comes from within the person. It is self-imposed e.g. doing something because we are anxious to it ourselves.

Extrinsic motivation explained

1. Motivation comes from outside the person, i.e. motivation is externally imposed
2. Concerned with learning or behavior that has connection with external or outside influence e.g. rewards, praise, grades, promotion, examination, teaching/learning materials, or personality of the teacher.

C. Strategies for motivation learners

1. Using praise, rewards, approval, words of encouragement

2. Making teaching practical through field trips, demonstrations, etc.
3. Making the learning activity exciting and interesting by using appropriate or suitable teaching and learning materials
4. Giving learners opportunity to take active part in what is learned
5. Occasional introduction of games and competition to arouse interest of learners.
6. Setting achievable goals and standards
7. Giving immediate feedback

Q12. a. What is meant by the statement "teacher- led discussion method of teaching"?

- b. State any two weaknesses of teacher- led discussion
- c. Describe any four procedures that the teacher should follow to make teacher- led discussions effective

A. Teacher- led discussion method of teaching explained

1. A method of teaching by which the teacher introduces the topic and invites views of pupils and gets them involved in the development of the lesson

Features

2. Both student and teacher talk required
3. Teachers and students enter into dialogue or conversation
4. Teachers and students practical and publicly display their thinking
5. Involves the use of other models of teaching, e.g. discussion, questions and answers

B. Any two weaknesses of teacher- led discussion stated

1. It is time consuming
2. It provides opportunity for brighter students to hi-jack the discussion to the disadvantage of weaker ones
3. It is difficult to achieve maximum interaction when the class size is large.

C. Description of any FOUR procedures that the teacher should follow to make teacher-led discussion effective.

Different approaches suggested are:

- 1. Using discussions in conjunction with other reaching methods**
- 2. Using recitation discussion e.g. play , poem, short stories, novels, scientific report**
- 3. Using discovery or inquiry discussions e.g.**
 - Ask questions**
 - Generate**
 - Help students use their ideas to solve a problem**
- 4. Using discussion to clarify positions and share experience**

Other Procedures

Consider the following:-

- 1. The purpose of discussion**
- 2. The plan**
- 3. The physical space**

Holding the discussion

- 1. Focus on the main aims of the lesson**
- 2. Keep a record of the discussion on the chalk board**
- 3. Listen to the student ideas**
- 4. Respond to students answers**
- 5. Summarize whatever have been discussed in a few words or sentences**

Post Instructional Task

Involves;

- 1. Follow ups**

2. Grading

Rose of teachers during discussions

1. Check excessive noise that may arise
2. Bring pupils back to the point under discussion
3. Help pupils to accept other people's views
4. Make points clear about misconceptions or falsehood
5. Lead pupils to summarize the points made during discussion

Consider the following model also as alternate answer to the question

Phase	Teacher behavior
Phase 1: Provide objectives and set	Teacher goes over the objectives for the discussion and gets students ready to participate
Phase 2: Focusing the discussion	Teacher provides a focus for discussion by describing ground rules, asking an initial question, presenting a puzzling situation, or describing a discussion issue
Phase 3: Holding the discussion	Teacher monitors student interactions, asks questions, listens to student ideas, responds to student ideas, enforces the ground rules, keeps records of the discussion, expresses own ideas.
Phase 4. Ending the discussing	Teacher helps bring the discussion to a lose by helping to summarize or express the meaning the discussion has had for him or her
Phase 5: debriefing discussion	Teacher asks student to look at their discussion and thinking processes

Q14. Describe any four types of groups used in classroom interaction

Answer

1. Ability grouping— grouping pupils' according to their intelligence or ability such as

fast and slow learners.

2. **Mixed ability grouping -- involves grouping pupils with different levels of proficiency, such as putting high and low achievers together.**
3. **Social/friendship grouping -- pupils are allowed to choose the members of their groups without undue interference from the teacher**
4. **Gender based grouping— involves putting boys and girls into separate groups on the basis of their needs, interests, and approach to issues or differences in physique or anatomy.**
5. **Interest grouping— composing groups according to the interest of members or what they choose to do.**
6. **Random grouping— grouping without any specific criteria in mind. Grouping may be done using rows, columns, giving numbers or other random procedure.**

Q15. Explain any FIVE reasons why a beginning teacher needs to acquire instructional skills.

Answer

- a. **To pose appropriate questions and question effectively**
- b. **To use class management skills to ensure conducive learning environments.**
- c. **To use lesson planning skills for effective preparations and presentation of lessons**
- d. **To use oral language skills for effective communication**
- e. **To employ skills in handling disruptive behavior to ensure effective class control**
- f. **To enable the teacher determine and procure the needed instructional resources for defective lesson delivery**
- g. **To use appropriate assessment mechanisms to obtain valid and reliable information for decision making**

Q16. Explain any FIVE reason why it is essential to employ discussion approaches in your

Teaching

Answer

- a. **It helps to promote group feeling**
- b. **It makes students more tolerant as they become aware of different views**
- c. **It develops democratic principles in students**

- d. It promotes greater student participation in lessons
- e. Students learn from each other
- f. Prejudices and biases are modified when they are subjected to the scrutiny of the group
- g. It promotes leadership skills
- h. Students develop social skills
- i. It develops communication skills in students

Q17. Distinguish between "intrinsic motivation" and extrinsic motivation"

Answer

Intrinsic Motivation
motivation

- i. Self-imposed
- ii. Self-directed
- iii. Arousal is internal stimuli
- iv. Influence is by self-interest and excitement tangible

Extrinsic

- Externally imposed
- Externally direction
- Arousal is by external
- Influence is mainly by rewards

Q18. Discuss the use of any FIVE stimuli variation techniques for instructional effectiveness.

Answer

- i. Questions- posing statements that require response to students. Different types of questions can be posed for different purposes. Some types of questions include exploratory, drill, prompting, converging, divergent, probing, etc. are used for various purposes such as introducing lessons, motivating learners, reviewing previous knowledge, securing attention, developing logical thinking.
- ii. Gestures- body movements. Various body movements are affected to achieve different ends. They include pointing, monitoring, nodding, waving, clapping, etc. Gestures can be used to improve communication, manage a class, motivate students, give illustrations, etc., when used in place of talking, they should be clear and unambiguous.
- iii. Facial expression or cues- facial representations to express different thoughts and emotional conditions. Facial expressions may be frowns, a stern, quizzical look, raised eye brows, squinting of the eyes, etc. Facial expressions may be used for motivation,

class control, illustrations, approval and other communication.

- iv. **Voice pitch-** changing the loudness or intensity of voice production. It includes using high pitch, low pitch, slow pace, fast pace and other forms of voice modulation for various ends. It may be used for class control, interest arousal, attention gaining, motivation, illustrations, etc.
- v. **Changes in position-** seating arrangements and positions. Various seating arrangements may be employed to suit different lessons. Examples are row and column, horseshoe, circular and group around desks. Sitting positions of children can also be changed for class control purposes or to meet various needs of learners.
- vi. **Use of Teaching/Learning materials-** various types of materials which may be primary, secondary or tertiary, visual, audio or audio-visual, print and electronic may be used. Their purpose may be to improve participation, make lessons real, reduce monotony of teacher's voice or secure attention.
- vii. **Teacher movement**

Q19 Describe any five ways you will follow to make use instructional aids as effective tools for teaching and learning.

Answer

- i. **Ensure that the aid can be seen or heard by all pupils.**
- ii. **When materials are not adequate in terms of quantity, the learners must be put into groups.**
- iii. **Present the directions on the use of the materials in orderly sequence.**
- iv. **Do not confuse the learners by presenting too many visual aids at a time**
- v. **Face the class when using visual aids**
- vi. **Take into account the age level and experience of learners before selecting a material for the class.**
- vii. **Present the material at the point in the lesson which is appropriate/ engage learners in the use of the materials.**
- viii. **Pre-try the materials before use in class.**
- ix. **Always choose an aid that suits your topic/up to date or current materials**
 - I. **Do not use any aid which is likely to embarrass, offend or annoy somebody or some group.**

Q20. Explain any five factors you will consider when planning your instruction to

meet curricular aspirations.

Answers

- i. Educational goals taking into account the needs and aspirations of society.
- ii. The nature of the topic and its place in the syllabus and scheme of work.
- iii. The objectives for the lesson.
- iv. Characteristics of learners such as their entry behaviors, maturational level, needs and interests.
- v. The learning environment such as the physical and psychological setting conducive for learner.
- vi. The teacher's knowledge of the subject matter.
- vii. The mode of instruction or the methods of teaching which would be suitable for the lesson.
- viii. The appropriate mode of assessment/performance assessment.
- ix. Class size.

Q 21 What is brainstorming?

Answer

Brainstorming is a problem solving technique in which small groups of pupils usually between 5 and 20 search for solutions to problems by thinking in different directions. The method involves eliciting a wide range of responses from pupils and generating a variety of ideas to solve problems using democratic principles of interaction.

Q 22. Describe how you would use the stages in brainstorming in teaching a topic

Answer

Stage 1 - Definition of the problem for which solutions are required.

Make clear to pupils what the problem is and the kind of ideas they are required to generate.

Stage 2- Brainstorming session –Invite suggestions or ideas .Record all suggestions or ideas .provide clues or use questions and motivations to stimulate more ideas when pupils run out of them .All pupils should have their chance .

Stage 3 - review –Give opportunity for clarification, selection or discarding of ideas

Stage 4 – Discussion- discuss remaining ideas in relation to the problem.

Q 23. Describe five ways you can question effectively to achieve your instructional goals.

- i. Ask the question before naming a pupil to answer.
- ii. State questions clearly and concisely.

- iii. State complicated questions more than once varying the wording.
- iv. Ensure appropriate wait times.
- v. Call on one pupil at a time and by name.
- vi. Listen to the answer
- vii. Emphasize the correct answer
- viii. Avoid chorus answers
- ix. Put questions to the entire class when dealing with inattentive pupils.
- x. Put question in logical order
- xi. Focusing eye contact during questioning.

ANSWERS TO SECTIONS "A"

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 37. D |
| 2. A | 38. C |
| 3. A | 39. C |
| 4. D | 40. D |
| 5. B | 41. A |
| 6. A | 42. C |
| 7. C | 43. D |
| 8. B | 44. B |
| 9. D | 45. A |
| 10. C | 46. C |
| 11. C | 47. D |
| 12. D | 48. D |

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 13. B | 49. |
| 14. D | 50. |
| 15. D | 51. C |
| 16. A | 52. C |
| 17. C | 53. C |
| 18. B | 54. A |
| 19. B | 55. D |
| 20. D | 56. C |
| 21. D | 57. A |
| 22. D | 58. D |
| 23. ....e | 59. B |
|f | 60. A |
|b | 61. D |
|c | 62. |
| 24. A | 63. D |
| 25. D | 64. C |
| 26. D | 65. D |
| 27. C | 66. A |
| 28. B | 67. D |
| 29. B | 68. C |
| 30. C | 69. D |
| 31. A | 70. B |
| 32. | 71. B |
| 33. D | 72. C |
| 34. A | 73. B |
| 35. A | 74. B |
| 36. D | 75. A |
| 76. C | 116. B |
| 77. B | 117. D |
| 78. D | 118. C |
| 79. D | 119. C |
| 80. B | 120. B |
| 81. A | 121. D |
| 82. C | 122. C |

83. A	123. B
84. D	124. C
85. D	125. D
86. C	126. D
87. D	127. D
88. A	128. C
89. B	129. C
90. B	130. D
91. D	131. A
92. A	132. B
93. C	133. B
94. D	134. A
95. C	135. B
96. D	136. Art
97. D	137. Core points
98. D	138. Instructional time
99. D	139. Ability grouping
100. A	140. Non-verbal communication
101. B	141. Classroom management
102. C	142.
103. D	143.
104. A	144. D
105. B	145. D
106. A	146. D
107. D	147. C
108. Whole class	148. D
109. Case study	149. B
110. Instruction	150. C
111. Trial and error	151. B
112. Reception/ Exposition	152. A
113. Multi- grade	153. A
114. Different	154. A
115. Evaluation	155. D
156. C	196. B
157. B	197. A
158. B	198. B
159. A	199. A
160. B	200. A
161. A	201. A
162. C	202. A

163. C
164. C
165. B
156. B
157. B
168. A
169. C
170. B
171. B
172. A
173. B
174. B
175. D
176. C
177. B
178. C
179. A
180. B
181. B
182. C
183. B
184. D
185. D
186. B
187. B
188. D
189. D
190. D
191. B
192. E
193. D
194. A
195. C
236. C
237. D

203. A
204. B
205. A
206. C
207. B
208. B
209. C
210. A
211. C
212. B
213. C
214. A
215. D
216. C
217. D
218. B
219. B
220. D
221. C
222. B
223. D
224. D
225. A
226. C
227. A
228. A
229. C
230. B
231. B
232. D
233. B
234. A
235. E

