

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION
MODEL SAMPLE QUESTIONS
EBS 247 CURRICULUM STUDIES IN SCIENCE

Answer ALL the questions by circling the correct or best option. Each question carries 1 Mark.

1. Which of the following curriculum evaluation approaches is usually initiated by the government?
 - A. Autocratic evaluation
 - B. Bureacratic evaluation**
 - C. Democratic evaluation
 - D. Monocratic evaluation
2. The type of evaluation that is systematic, on-going, cumulative and diagnostic is called _____ evaluation.
 - A. external
 - B. formal
 - C. formative**
 - D. summative
3. Which of the following will determine how many subjects or classes a teacher will teach in a school?
 - A. Curriculum
 - B. Syllabus
 - C. Textbook
 - D. Timetable**
4. The factors that affect the development of curriculum are called _____.
 - A. curriculum design
 - B. curriculum evaluation
 - C. elements of curriculum**
 - D. foundations of curriculum
5. Making value judgement of curriculum is known as curriculum _____.
 - A. design

- B. development
 - C. elements
 - D. evaluation**
6. All those activities which are used by the school in order to achieve its objectives are called _____.
- A. course
 - B. curriculum**
 - C. evaluation
 - D. syllabus
7. Which of the evidence(s) is/are used in formative evaluation of curriculum?
- I. Government
 - II. Ideology of the country
 - III. Religious group
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. I and III only
 - D. I, II and III
8. Curriculum development refers to the total process of curriculum _____.
- I. designing
 - II. evaluation
 - III. implementation
- A. I
 - B. I and II
 - C. I and III
 - D. I, II and III**
9. Which one of the following forms of curriculum changes involves the introduction of a new component?
- A. Substitution
 - B. Alteration
 - C. Addition
 - D. Restructuring**
10. Who is directly responsible for supervision during curriculum implementation in the school?

- A. Circuit supervisor
 - B. District Director of Education
 - C. Head teacher**
 - D. Regional director of Education
11. The tolerance and willingness to change opinion in the face of more plausible evidence is known as _____.
- A. flexibility in ideas
 - B. perseverance
 - C. reflection
 - D. respect for evidence
12. The habit of critically reviewing ways in which an investigation has been carried out to see possible faults and other ways in which the investigation could be improved upon is called _____.
- A. curiosity
 - B. flexibility
 - C. reflection**
 - D. respect
13. Which of the following are characteristics of effective teachers?
- I. They provide opportunity for students to participate actively and passively in class.
 - II. They teach for cognitive, affective and psychomotor learning.
 - III. They evaluate and provide feedback on students' progress during instruction
 - IV. They present clear lesson goals and objectives to students
- A. I and II
 - B. I and III
 - C. I, II and IV
 - D. III and IV**
14. Who selects and decides what to teach from the prescribed curriculum during curriculum implementation?
- A. Head of department
 - B. Head teacher
 - C. Student
 - D. Teacher**
15. The ability to continuously pursue an investigation until results are achieved is called _____.

- A. curiosity
 - B. perseverance**
 - C. reflection
 - D. respect
16. A student is able to categorize things into groups. At what cognitive level is the student operating?
- A. Analysis**
 - B. Knowledge
 - C. Synthesis
 - D. Understanding
17. The ability to appraise, compare features of different things and make comments is called _____.
- A. analysis**
 - B. comprehension
 - C. evaluation
 - D. knowledge
18. The type of evaluation that is used to enable the curriculum developer to determine the effectiveness of new procedures and techniques, methods and materials that are being tried and to identify areas where revision is needed is known as _____ evaluation.
- A. external
 - B. formative
 - C. internal
 - D. summative**
19. The implementing agent who puts the curriculum into operation is the _____.
- A. circuit supervisor
 - B. head teacher
 - C. student
 - D. teacher**
20. Which of the following is both the subject and object of the curriculum?
- A. Administrator
 - B. Student**
 - C. Supervisor

- D. Teacher
21. The range of knowledge, skills, attitudes or any other experiences that a given curriculum should cover is known as the _____ of the curriculum.
- A. design
 - B. content**
 - C. scope
 - D. review
22. Which of the following evidence(s) is/are used in formative evaluation of curriculum?
- I. Judgemental
 - II. Observational
 - III. Student learning
- A. I only
 - B. II only
 - C. II and III only**
 - D. I, II and III
23. Which of the following is the main source of information to the entire curriculum process?
- A. Classroom teachers**
 - B. Circuit supervisors
 - C. Education directors
 - D. Head teachers
24. Which of the following is used to determine the effectiveness of the curriculum?
- A. Objective
 - B. Design
 - C. Method
 - D. Evaluation**
25. An outline of the topics of a subject to be covered in a specific time is called _____.
- A. curriculum
 - B. course
 - C. programme

- D. syllabus**
26. The schedule of events that guides activities throughout the day or term in a school is known as _____.
- A. curriculum
 - B. course
 - C. syllabus
 - D. timetable**
27. The shortest duration on the timetable is called a _____.
- A. block
 - B. cell
 - C. period**
 - D. segment
28. The following are benefits of the syllabus for Integrated Science EXCEPT _____.
- A. outlining the general objectives
 - B. describing the learning experiences
 - C. diagnosing learning difficulties**
 - D. outlining the major ideas
29. Who is the central figure in the implementation of curriculum?
- A. Teacher
 - B. Learner**
 - C. Supervisor
 - D. Librarian
30. The evaluation approach that measures students' actual performance and compares it with the objectives of instruction identified in the syllabus is called _____.
- A. autocratic evaluation
 - B. criterion-referenced evaluation**
 - C. democratic evaluation
 - D. norm-referenced evaluation
31. The following are approaches to curriculum evaluation EXCEPT _____ evaluation.
- A. autocratic
 - B. bureaucratic
 - C. democratic
 - D. meritocratic**

32. What is the type of evaluation conducted at the end of an instructional segment to determine if learning is sufficiently complete?
- A. External evaluation
 - B. Formative evaluation
 - C. Internal evaluation
 - D. Summative evaluation**
33. The process of translating curriculum plans into practical teaching and learning in the classroom throughout the entire school system is called curriculum _____.
- A. design
 - B. development
 - C. evaluation
 - D. implementation**
34. Who is the last person in the chain of curriculum delivery to make sure that educational resources at various levels are utilized for the benefit of the students?
- A. Administrator
 - B. Librarian
 - C. Inspector
 - D. Teacher**
35. A method of data collection for evaluation purposes that employs the sense of vision as its main source is called _____.
- A. interview
 - B. observation**
 - C. questionnaire
 - D. test
36. The type of evaluation carried out by members of the team responsible for the planning and implementation of the curriculum is known as _____.
- A. external evaluation
 - B. formal evaluation**
 - C. informal evaluation
 - D. internal evaluation

37. Which of the following is both the subject and object of the curriculum without whom the curriculum does not exist?

A. Administrator

B. Student

C. Supervisor

D. Teacher

38. Who is directly responsible for supervision during curriculum implementation in the school?

A. Circuit supervisor

B. District Director of Education

C. Head teacher

D. Regional director of Education

39. Which of the following will determine how many subjects or classes a teacher will teach in a school?

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40. Which of the following are characteristics of effective teachers?

I. They provide opportunity for students to participate actively and passively in class.

II. They teach for cognitive, affective and psychomotor learning.

III. They evaluate and provide feedback on students' progress during instruction

IV. They present clear lesson goals and objectives to students

E. I and II

F. I and III

G. I, II, III and IV

H. III and IV

Some key Questions to consider

1. Identify the four elements that make the curriculum and their relevance in curriculum development

2. What is hidden curriculum? What can students learn from the hidden curriculum?

3. As an educationist and opinion leader of your community, why would you propose for a decentralized pattern of curriculum development?
4. Discuss the factors that influence curriculum design
5. Differentiate between the Process model and the Objectives curriculum models
6. Describe four important considerations for organization of curriculum content.
7. (i). Explain curriculum implementation? (ii). Discuss the factors that influence curriculum implementation
8. State 5 components of curriculum implementation and explain the significance of one.
9. (i). Describe curriculum evaluation approaches. (ii). Why the need for curriculum evaluation?
10. (i). What is a curriculum development model? (ii). Discuss the factors that influence curriculum development in Ghana
11. What are the challenges of integrating the use of ICT in science education in (primary) schools?

END OF SEMESTER QUIZ (EBS 247)

Answer all the 15 Questions; 1 minute for each.

1. All the following are components of curriculum implementation except..
a. time table b. resource allocation c. syllabus design and assessment d. the school
2. ICT has been integrated into the new curriculum as

a. a teaching strategy **b. a teaching and learning tool** c. a tool for independent learning d. a tool for evaluation

3. The course of study offered by a learning institution in a *specific period of time* is known as .

a. course outline b. curriculum c. expanded scheme of work **d. syllabus**

4. A syllabus is an important document which identifies course *objective, content* and

a. evaluation b. learning resource c. terminal objective d. learning time

5. The factors that influences time tabling includes all the following except...

a. length of school day b. number of teachers c. availability of facilities **d. age of students.**

6. The most important resources teachers have are:

a. knowledge, skills, and time b. knowledge, love and skills, c. skills, knowledge and attitude

7. The is a central figure in the curriculum implementation process.

a. teacher b. school environment **c. learner** d. parent

8. Formative assessment is viewed in terms of..

a. assessment *as* learning b. assessment *for* learning c. assessment *of* learning d. assessment *as* learning and assessment *for* learning

9. Which of these factors influence curriculum implementation?

a. the teacher and learner b. the environment c. resource materials d. all the above

10. What is the first strand in the Basic Science Curriculum (B1)?

a. Our Environment b. Living Things c. Diversity of matter d. Cycle

11. The syllabus lists concepts to be developed; it tells not the teacher what pupils should learn.

a. True b. False

12. Curriculum objectives are derived from the syllabus. a. True b. False

13. Apart from control and monitoring, the school time table could be used to punish recalcitrant teachers. a. True b. False

14. The main difference between Taba model and others is her believe of teacher inclusion in curriculum development. A True b. False.

15. The scope of curriculum content refers to the range of knowledge, skills, and attitudes that a given curriculum should cover.

a. True b. False

