

**JULY 2023**  
**EBS 323**  
**METHODS OF TEACHING**  
**PRIMARY SCHOOL SCIENCE**  
**30 MINUTES**

Candidate's Index Number
Signature:

**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST**  
**COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES**  
**SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH**  
**INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION**

**COLLEGES OF EDUCATION**  
**FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED)**  
**THIRD YEAR, FIRST SEMESTER MID-SEMESTER QUIZ, JULY 2023**

**25<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2023**

**METHODS OF TEACHING**  
**PRIMARY SCHOOL SCIENCE**

**12:00 PM – 12:30 PM**

**Answer ALL the questions.**  
**(20 MARKS)**

**Items 1 to 20 are stems followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.**

1. The categories under cognitive domain of learning include the following **except** .....
  - A. characterization.
  - B. evaluation.
  - C. knowledge.
  - D. synthesis.
2. Which one of the following is **not** a characteristic of deductive learning approach? Deductive is .....
  - A. a discovery.
  - B. experimental by nature.
  - C. finding from the theory.
  - D. whole to part.
3. All the following are qualities of a good learner **except** .....
  - A. building relationships.
  - B. discipline.
  - C. learning in isolation.
  - D. simplicity of mind.
4. The option that depicts deductive learning approach is .....
  - A. Hypothesis ---> Observation --> Theory ---> Confirmation.
  - B. Observation ---> Theory ---> Hypothesis ---> Confirmation
  - C. Theory ---> Confirmation ---> Observation ----> Hypothesis
  - D. Theory ---> Hypothesis ---> Observation ---> Confirmation

5. Instead of explaining a given concept and following this explanation with examples, the teacher presents students with many examples showing how the concept is used. What type of learning is this?
  - A. Deductive
  - B. Inductive
  - C. Practice
  - D. Traditional
  
6. Which of the following statements is **not** a difference between inductive and deductive learning? Inductive .....
  - A. involves application of knowledge whereas deductive evaluates knowledge.
  - B. is experimental whereas deductive is empirical.
  - C. is innovation whereas deductive is discovery.
  - D. is whole to part whereas deductive is making a part to the whole.
  
7. Identify the learning domain which contains learning skills that are predominantly related to emotional processes.
  - A. Affective
  - B. Cognitive
  - C. Psychocognitive
  - D. Psychomotor
  
8. All the following are characteristics of educational objectives **except** .....
  - A. condition.
  - B. criterion.
  - C. performance.
  - D. procedure.
  
9. The phrase "To develop scientific literacy in learners" is an example of a/an .....
  - A. behavioural objective.
  - B. goal
  - C. instructional objective.
  - D. learning objective.
  
10. The stage for the sequence of teaching and learning that provides the opportunity for the teachers to discover what students know or what they think they know is the ..... stage.
  - A. elaborate
  - B. engage
  - C. explain
  - D. explore
  
11. The ability to integrate different elements or concepts in order to form a sound pattern or structure hence a new meaning can be established is referred to as .....
  - A. analysis.
  - B. application.
  - C. evaluation.
  - D. synthesis.
  
12. The ability to convert learned responses into habitual actions with proficiency and confidence is termed .....
  - A. adaptation.
  - B. complex overt response.
  - C. mechanism.
  - D. origination.

13. Which one of the following is **not** a feature of constructivist theory?
- A. Knowledge is constructed from (and shaped by) experience.
  - B. Learning is a personal interpretation of the world.
  - C. Learning is an active process.
  - D. Learning needs to focus on overall concepts and isolated facts.
14. Which one of the following is **not** a strength of Cognitivism?
- A. A learner is largely at a disadvantage whenever relevant schemas or prerequisite knowledge do not exist.
  - B. The context of a learner - their thoughts, beliefs and values are influential in the learning process.
  - C. The goal is to train learners to do a task the same way to enable consistency.
  - D. To direct instructional designers to consider the learner as the focus of the design process.
15. Sensory input that is important or interesting is transferred from the sensory register to the .....
- A. long-term memory.
  - B. long-term memory and storage.
  - C. sensory register.
  - D. short-term memory.
16. The teaching activities and resources used to facilitate effective learning is described as ..... objectives.
- A. behavioural
  - B. educational
  - C. instructional
  - D. learning
17. Knowledge of subject-specific skills and algorithms is referred to as ..... knowledge.
- A. conceptual
  - B. factual
  - C. meta-cognitive
  - D. procedural
18. The lowest level of the affective domain where the student passively pays attention without which no learning can occur is known as .....
- A. organizing.
  - B. receiving.
  - C. responding.
  - D. valuing.
19. Which one of the following is **not** a scientific attitude?
- A. Curiosity
  - B. Diversity
  - C. Flexibility in ideas
  - D. Respect for Evidence
20. Which one of the following is **not** considered as an evaluation process?
- A. Avoiding using judgements to make decisions.
  - B. Forming judgements to make decisions.
  - C. Obtaining needed information to make decisions.
  - D. Preparing to make evaluation decisions.