

MARCH 2021
EBS 327
PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF TEACHING
SOCIAL STUDIES
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, MARCH 2021

MARCH 19, 2021

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF TEACHING
SOCIAL STUDIES

8:00 AM – 8:30 AM

Answer ALL the questions. ALL questions carry equal marks of 2.

For items 1 to 13, each stem is followed by two or four options lettered A to B or A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.

1. Which of these two approaches is also referred to as the expanding environment approach in the design of the social studies programme?
 - A. Concentric Approach.
 - B. Spiral Approach.
2. Identify the approach in social studies programme design that hinges on the premise that the child learns better the things that are known to him than those that are removed or far from him.
 - A. Concentric Approach design.
 - B. Spiral Approach design.
3. Which approach of Social Studies programme design is based on the pedagogical principle of moving from known to unknown, familiar to unfamiliar?
 - A. Concentric Approach.
 - B. Spiral Approach.
4. Which of the approaches in Social Studies programme design is shown with an ascending continuous curve winding round a central point? The

 - A. Concentric Approach.
 - B. Spiral Approach.

5. On whose principle of sequence and continuity do the spiral and concentric approaches rely?
 - A. D.K. Wheeler.
 - B. Hilda Taba.
 - C. Ralph Tyler.
 - D. Tanner and Tanner.

6. Which one of the following grouped teaching and learning resource materials into four categories as: Teachers as Resource Persons; Other Resource Persons; Resource places and Resource materials.
 - A. Farrant (1980)
 - B. Olawepo (1990)
 - C. Olawepo (1999)
 - D. Oyedepo (1999)

7. Chalkboard, photographs/pictures, flip charts, posters are all examples of materials.
 - A. audio
 - B. audio-visual
 - C. physical
 - D. visual

8. The National Assembly (Parliament House), offices of the District Assemblies, Electoral Commission (observing elections), political rallies, National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice, are all community resources that can be used in teaching. They fall under places of interest.
 - A. civic/political
 - B. cultural
 - C. economic
 - D. historical

9. The Kwabenya Atomic Energy Centre, Mampong Akwapem Research Centre into Plant Medicine, Hydro – Power Generating Plants etc are all examples of places of interest.
 - A. economic
 - B. geographical
 - C. scientific
 - D. socio-cultural

10. What name is given to the room used for the design, preparation, storage of teaching and learning materials, exhibition of materials, practice of new skills, methods, techniques and strategies of teaching Social Studies?
 - A. Social observation room.
 - B. Social studies exhibition room.
 - C. Social studies laboratory.
 - D. Social studies resource room.

11. All the following are disadvantages of a social resource room **except**
 - A. experts are required to run and maintain it.
 - B. it makes for easy retrieval of materials and equipment.
 - C. it may be costly to run and maintain by some schools.
 - D. it may be very costly to build it in some schools.

12. The social studies teacher should provide background information about the resource person i.e., his name, profession and status among others. At what stage of using a resource person should a teacher do this?
 - A. Informing the PTA of the school about the coming of the resource person.
 - B. Preparing a resource to give a talk or teach.
 - C. Preparing the class to meet to receive a resource person.
 - D. Preparing the other teachers of the school to receive the resource person.

13. All the following are advantages of using a resource person **except**
- A. it enables learners to acquire knowledge and skills from the resource person.
 - B. it enables the resource person to admire the school buildings.
 - C. it enables the teacher also to acquire knowledge and skills from the resources person which go a long way to ensure effective teaching in future.
 - D. the resources person brings about good inter-relationship between the school and the wider community because the two see themselves as partners pursuing the same cause.

Items 14 to 20 are statements followed by True and False options. Read each statement carefully and indicate whether it is True or False by circling the letter of the correct option.

14. Every teacher is resource that can be used by different schools.
- A. True
 - B. False
15. Teaching and learning resources provide concrete basis for conceptual thinking and hence reduce meaningless word responses.
- A. True
 - B. False
16. A COVID 19 survivor **cannot** serve as a resource person in a social studies class.
- A. True
 - B. False
17. The spiral approach calls for repletion of more powerful ideas and principles in this design.
- A. True
 - B. False
18. Every community, no matter its size, has resources that can be tapped to strengthen the teaching and learning of Environmental and Social Studies.
- A. True
 - B. False
19. One way of making the social studies resource room conducive is that, it must be manned by a knowledgeable, skilful, decent and courteous guide.
- A. True
 - B. False
20. One of the disadvantages of a social resource room is, it prevents the carrying to and fro of materials and equipment.
- A. True
 - B. False

