

JULY 2023
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, JULY 2023

28TH JULY 2023

**PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF
TEACHING SOCIAL STUDIES**

8:00 AM – 8:30 AM

Answer ALL the questions.
(20 MARKS)

For items 1 to 15, each stem is followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.

1. Which of the following can be regarded as a personal philosophy of teaching?
 - A. Approach
 - B. Method
 - C. Strategy
 - D. Technique
2. "The teacher becomes a resource rather than an authority". What method is being referred to in teaching social studies?
 - A. Content-focused
 - B. Interactive-centred
 - C. Learner-centred
 - D. Teacher-centred
3. Which of these methods is driven by the situational analysis of what is the most appropriate thing to learn in a given situation of learners and the teacher? method.
 - A. Instructional-centred
 - B. Interactive
 - C. Leaner-centred
 - D. Situational

4. Both the spiral approach and concentric approaches rely on whose principle of sequence and continuity?
 - A. D. K. Wheeler
 - B. Hilda Taba
 - C. Ralph Tyler
 - D. Tanner and Tanner

5. Chalkboard, photographs/pictures, flip charts and posters are all examples of materials.
 - A. audio
 - B. audio-visual
 - C. multi-media
 - D. visual

6. All the following are examples of methods of teaching social studies that actively involve both the teacher and the pupils/students **except** method.
 - A. discussion
 - B. lecture
 - C. problem-solving
 - D. project

7. Forts, Caves, Slave Markets/Routes (e.g. Assin Manso and Salaga Slave Market) are all examples of places of interest.
 - A. civic
 - B. cultural
 - C. economic
 - D. historical

8. In this type of fieldwork, there is no definite issue or situation to be studied but the teacher invites from the learners what they want to study in the course of the visit. Identify the type of field trip.
 - A. Distant field trip
 - B. Local studies
 - C. Structured Field trip
 - D. Unstructured field trip

9. All the following reasons may account for the use of field trips by social studies teachers **except** when
 - A. a teacher feels bored in the school environment.
 - B. it is impossible to bring important or crucial resources/materials to the classroom.
 - C. the need to observe events, natural conditions and places arises or it becomes necessary to do so.
 - D. the out-of-door attribute of social studies needs to be enforced or applied.

10. All the following are the stages involved in organizing field trips **except** stage.
 - A. actual
 - B. planning
 - C. post field trip
 - D. reflection

11. All the following are the characteristics of multimedia resources **except**
- A. multi-media resources are numerous and varied.
 - B. their applications are both within and outside the school.
 - C. they are not user-friendly.
 - D. they facilitate both teaching and learning.
12. When a fieldwork takes place outside the community where the school is located, it is called field trip.
- A. distant
 - B. local studies
 - C. structured
 - D. unstructured
13. Under which of the stages of the field trip will the pupils or students be put into groups to observe phenomena?
- A. Actual Fieldtrip Stage
 - B. Exhibition time
 - C. Post fieldwork Stage
 - D. Preparation Stage
14. All the following are the disadvantages of using community resources in teaching social studies **except**
- A. it can be costly sometimes.
 - B. it is time consuming to use them.
 - C. they are hard to find.
 - D. they can be harmful and dangerous to learners.
15. All the following are advantages of the spiral approach to designing social studies programme **except**
- A. it enhances students understanding of what they learn.
 - B. it ensures higher participation of students in the lesson.
 - C. it ensures higher participation of the teacher.
 - D. students learn from known to unknown thereby maintaining their interest in the lesson.

Items 16 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.

16. The concentric approach to designing a Social Studies programme is better than the spiral approach design.
- A. True
 - B. False
17. Not all topics in the social studies curriculum call for the use of teaching-learning materials.
- A. True
 - B. False
18. There is one way in using community resources to teach.
- A. True
 - B. False

19. A social studies teacher cannot do without the post-fieldwork stage after carrying out a field trip.
- A. True
 - B. False
20. Every community no matter how small has the potential to have resources for the teaching of social studies.
- A. True
 - B. False