**PROMOTION REVISION QUESTIONS**

1. **EDUCATION POLICIES**
2. **List 5 benefits of professionalism in the teaching profession:**
3. Improved teaching quality and student performance
4. Increased respect and recognition for teachers
5. Greater job satisfaction and motivation
6. Better classroom management and instructional techniques
7. Ethical behavior and adherence to professional standards
8. **What is TRC?**TRC stands for Teachers’ Registration Council.
9. **State 5 functions of the TRC:**
10. Registering qualified teachers
11. Enforcing professional ethics and standards
12. Conducting certification and licensing of teachers
13. Disciplinary actions for unprofessional conduct
14. Promoting teacher development and training programs
15. **Enumerate 5 qualities of a good principal:**
16. Leadership and vision
17. Effective communication skills
18. Decision-making abilities
19. Integrity and fairness
20. Commitment to student success and teacher development
21. **Mention 10 ways to improve the department of Quality Assurance:**
22. Hiring qualified personnel
23. Regular training and professional development
24. Use of modern technology for inspection
25. Frequent and effective school visits
26. Clear performance metrics and accountability
27. Collaboration with stakeholders
28. Adequate funding and resources
29. Periodic review of standards
30. Promoting transparency and feedback
31. Motivating quality assurance officers
32. **State 2 goals of an inspector during school inspection:**
33. Assessing the quality of teaching and learning
34. Ensuring compliance with educational policies and standards
35. **Discuss 5 problems hindering effective management and administration of education in the** FCT/Nigeria:
36. Inadequate funding
37. Shortage of qualified teachers
38. Poor infrastructure
39. Corruption and mismanagement
40. Insufficient instructional materials
41. **List 5 roles of the principal of a school:**
42. Leadership and administration
43. Supervising teaching staff
44. Managing school finances
45. Maintaining discipline
46. Engaging with parents and the community
47. **Enumerate 20 problems of secondary education in FCT/Nigeria:**
48. Inadequate funding
49. Poor infrastructure
50. Teacher shortages
51. Low teacher motivation
52. Poor student-teacher ratio
53. Outdated curriculum
54. Inconsistent policy implementation
55. Lack of instructional materials
56. Overcrowded classrooms
57. Poor student performance
58. Weak monitoring and evaluation
59. Examination malpractice
60. Indiscipline among students
61. Lack of ICT resources
62. Low parental involvement
63. Poor sanitation facilities
64. Poor school security
65. Ineffective supervision
66. Inadequate teacher training
67. Political interference
68. **What is school tone?**School tone refers to the overall atmosphere, discipline, and moral environment of a school.
69. **List 7 factors that affect school tone:**
70. Leadership style
71. Teacher-student relationship
72. Discipline and rules
73. Classroom management
74. School infrastructure
75. Parental involvement
76. Extracurricular activities
77. **Suggest 5 ways of eradicating illiteracy in Nigeria:**
78. Free and compulsory education
79. Adult literacy programs
80. Improved funding for education
81. Integration of technology in learning
82. Public awareness campaigns
83. **List 5 ways computer is helping educational administration:**
84. Data management and storage
85. Online communication and correspondence
86. Automated grading and assessment
87. Timetable and resource scheduling
88. Financial management and budgeting
89. **Give 5 reasons why inspectors will not recommend a subject to WAEC or NECO at full general** inspection:
90. Lack of qualified teachers
91. Inadequate instructional materials
92. Poor infrastructure and facilities
93. Lack of laboratory or practical equipment
94. Non-compliance with curriculum standards
95. **Discuss 5 duties of a team leader which will help ensure a successful inspection:**
96. Coordinating the inspection team
97. Setting clear objectives and expectations
98. Reviewing reports and findings
99. Ensuring adherence to guidelines
100. Providing feedback and recommendations
101. **List 10 qualities of a good inspector:**
102. Integrity
103. Objectivity
104. Analytical skills
105. Effective communication
106. Knowledge of educational policies
107. Leadership
108. Fairness
109. Observation skills
110. Patience
111. Time management
112. **Give 5 reasons for the non-performance of a teacher:**
113. Lack of motivation
114. Inadequate training
115. Poor working conditions
116. Lack of instructional materials
117. Health or personal issues
118. **Give 5 suggestions to question 17 above:**
119. Provide regular training
120. Improve working conditions
121. Ensure proper supervision
122. Provide teaching aids and resources
123. Motivate teachers with incentives
124. **Suggest 5 things you can do as a teacher to reduce the non-availability of instructional material:**
125. Use locally available resources
126. Develop improvised teaching aids
127. Collaborate with colleagues
128. Seek external donations or partnerships
129. Apply for government grants or support
130. **State 5 reasons why school inspection is necessary:**
131. Ensure compliance with education standards
132. Improve teaching quality
133. Assess student performance
134. Identify resource gaps
135. Promote accountability and transparency
136. **State 5 factors that can enhance quality in education delivery:**
137. Well-trained and motivated teachers
138. Adequate funding and resources
139. Effective leadership and management
140. Availability of instructional materials
141. Use of technology in teaching and learning
142. **As an inspector, state 5 areas through which you can determine the effectiveness and efficiency of organization and administration of any school:**
143. School leadership and management structure
144. Staff quality and professional development
145. Financial and resource management
146. Record-keeping and documentation
147. Compliance with educational policies
148. **State any 5 criteria for assessing the teaching and learning situation in a particular subject:**
149. Lesson planning and preparation
150. Use of instructional materials
151. Classroom management
152. Student engagement and participation
153. Assessment and evaluation methods
154. **List 5 consequences of not having guidance and counselling in schools:**
155. Increased student indiscipline
156. Poor academic performance
157. Lack of career direction
158. High drop-out rates
159. Emotional and behavioral issues
160. **State 5 factors militating against effective teaching of science and technical subjects in schools:**
161. Lack of well-equipped laboratories
162. Inadequate supply of teaching aids and materials
163. Shortage of qualified teachers
164. Poor funding for practical activities
165. Outdated curriculum
166. **List 10 causes of examination malpractice:**
167. Fear of failure
168. Poor preparation by students
169. Peer pressure
170. Inadequate supervision during exams
171. Lack of punishment for offenders
172. Overemphasis on certificates
173. Corruption among invigilators and staff
174. Poor teaching methods
175. Large class sizes
176. Inadequate exam security
177. **State 5 factors that constitute a conducive learning environment:**
178. Proper lighting and ventilation
179. Comfortable seating arrangements
180. Low noise levels
181. Adequate teaching and learning materials
182. Positive teacher-student relationships
183. **List 5 factors that can affect discipline in a school:**
184. Ineffective leadership
185. Inconsistent enforcement of rules
186. Peer group influence
187. Poor teacher-student interaction
188. Lack of parental involvement
189. **State 7 steps in planning a lesson:**
190. Identify learning objectives
191. Analyze students’ needs
192. Choose appropriate teaching methods
193. Prepare instructional materials
194. Design activities for student engagement
195. Develop assessment strategies
196. Review and reflect on the lesson plan
197. **What are co-curricular activities?**Co-curricular activities are non-academic activities that complement the formal curriculum and contribute to students' holistic development.
198. **Mention 5 advantages of co-curricular activities:**
199. Enhances social and leadership skills
200. Promotes teamwork and collaboration
201. Encourages creativity and critical thinking
202. Improves physical health
203. Boosts academic performance
204. **List 10 tools that can be used for quality control in education:**
205. Inspection reports
206. Student performance data
207. Teacher evaluation forms
208. Classroom observation tools
209. Lesson plan reviews
210. Examination scripts
211. Continuous assessment records
212. Feedback from stakeholders
213. School infrastructure audits
214. Policy compliance checklists
215. **What is continuous assessment?**Continuous assessment is an ongoing process of evaluating students' performance throughout the academic period, rather than relying solely on final exams.
216. **List 5 merits of continuous assessment:**
217. Provides a comprehensive evaluation of students' abilities
218. Reduces exam-related anxiety
219. Encourages consistent study habits
220. Identifies learning difficulties early
221. Allows teachers to adjust teaching methods
222. **List 5 demerits of continuous assessment:**
223. Time-consuming for teachers
224. Risk of subjectivity in grading
225. Increased workload for students
226. Difficulty in maintaining uniform standards
227. Potential for record-keeping errors
228. **What is curriculum?**Curriculum is the structured set of educational experiences, content, and objectives designed to guide teaching and learning.
229. **What are the 4 sources of curriculum?**
230. Philosophical foundations
231. Psychological theories of learning
232. Social and cultural influences
233. Subject matter knowledge
234. **Mention 7 factors that affect curriculum development:**
235. Government policies
236. Technological advancements
237. Societal needs
238. Economic factors
239. Cultural values
240. Teacher competencies
241. Availability of resources
242. **Give 5 reasons why inspectors of education are referred to as Quality control managers:**
243. They ensure compliance with education standards
244. They evaluate teaching effectiveness
245. They monitor student performance
246. They recommend improvements for schools
247. They enforce policy guidelines
248. **In order to recommend textbooks for your subject area, list 5 factors to consider:**
249. Alignment with the curriculum
250. Clarity and readability
251. Accuracy of content
252. Inclusion of exercises and activities
253. Availability and cost
254. Here are the answers to your questions:
255. **As the HOD of your department, list 7 steps you can take to improve on poor results in your** subject area:
256. Analyze the causes of poor performance through result reviews
257. Organize remedial classes for struggling students
258. Encourage collaborative teaching and peer learning
259. Ensure adequate provision of teaching materials and resources
260. Conduct regular assessment and feedback sessions
261. Promote interactive and engaging teaching methods
262. Facilitate professional development for teachers
263. **List 10 functions of any Head of Department in your school:**
264. Coordinating departmental activities
265. Supervising teachers and staff in the department
266. Organizing curriculum planning and reviews
267. Conducting student performance analysis
268. Providing mentorship and support for teachers
269. Managing departmental resources
270. Ensuring compliance with school policies
271. Developing departmental improvement plans
272. Organizing subject-related competitions and events
273. Liaising with the school administration on departmental needs
274. **List the 3 domains of education and give 2 characteristics of each:**
275. Cognitive Domain
276. Involves knowledge acquisition
277. Focuses on intellectual abilities
278. Affective Domain
279. Relates to emotions and attitudes
280. Encourages value development
281. Psychomotor Domain
282. Involves physical skills
283. Develops hand-eye coordination
284. **State 7 types of committees in a school system:**
285. Disciplinary Committee
286. Examination Committee
287. Sports Committee
288. Welfare Committee
289. Health and Safety Committee
290. Academic Planning Committee
291. Guidance and Counselling Committee
292. **List 7 indicators of good leadership in our schools:**
293. Clear vision and goals
294. Effective communication
295. Integrity and accountability
296. Decision-making ability
297. Support for teachers and students
298. Collaboration and teamwork
299. Promotion of innovation and creativity
300. **What are the 3 sub-sectors of education in Nigeria?**
301. Basic Education
302. Post-Basic Education
303. Tertiary Education
304. **Give 2 examples of each sub-sector:**
305. **Basic Education**: Primary schools, Junior secondary schools
306. **Post-Basic Education**: Senior secondary schools, Vocational training centers
307. **Tertiary Education:** Universities, Polytechnics
308. **Outline 5 problems in post-basic education:**
309. Inadequate funding
310. Shortage of qualified teachers
311. Poor infrastructure
312. Examination malpractice
313. Lack of instructional materials
314. **Proffer solutions to number 48 above:**
315. Increase government funding for education
316. Employ and train more qualified teachers
317. Renovate and build more classrooms and facilities
318. Enforce strict anti-malpractice policies
319. Provide adequate learning materials
320. **List 10 ways of solving the problem of examination malpractice:**
321. Strengthen examination supervision
322. Impose severe penalties for offenders
323. Introduce technology-driven exams
324. Promote continuous assessment
325. Ensure timely syllabus coverage
326. Raise public awareness
327. Reduce emphasis on certificate acquisition
328. Monitor and secure examination papers
329. Improve teacher-student relationship
330. Promote ethical behavior
331. **List 7 ways of enhancing effective leadership of a principal:**
332. Effective communication skills
333. Delegation of responsibilities
334. Motivating staff and students
335. Continuous professional development
336. Strategic planning and implementation
337. Collaboration with stakeholders
338. Decision-making and problem-solving
339. **List 2 Federal universities in each geo-political zone in Nigeria:**
340. **North Central:** University of Ilorin, University of Jos
341. **North East:** University of Maiduguri, Federal University, Gombe
342. **North West:** Ahmadu Bello University, Usmanu Danfodiyo University
343. **South East:** University of Nigeria, Nnamdi Azikiwe University
344. **South South:** University of Port Harcourt, University of Benin
345. **South West:** University of Lagos, Obafemi Awolowo University
346. **Mention 2 private universities in each geo-political zone of Nigeria:**
347. **North Central:** Bingham University, Nile University
348. **North East:** American University of Nigeria, MAUTECH Private
349. **North West:** Al-Qalam University, Crescent University
350. **South East:** Madonna University, Godfrey Okoye University
351. **South South:** Igbinedion University, Benson Idahosa University
352. **South West:** Covenant University, Babcock University
353. **State 5 roles of the Federal Ministry of Education:**
354. Formulating national education policies
355. Coordinating curriculum development
356. Overseeing federal educational institutions
357. Regulating examination bodies
358. Providing funding for education
359. **List 3 roles each of the principal as:**
360. **An Administrator:**
361. Implementing school policies
362. Managing staff and students
363. Coordinating school activities
364. **A Controller of Funds:**
365. Preparing school budgets
366. Monitoring expenditure
367. Approving disbursement of funds
368. **A Teacher:**
369. Delivering lessons
370. Assessing student performance
371. Mentoring students
372. **Mention 7 policies of the Federal Ministry of Education that you know:**
373. Universal Basic Education (UBE)
374. National Policy on Education
375. Quality Assurance Policy
376. ICT in Education Policy
377. Teacher Registration Policy
378. School Health Policy
379. Inclusive Education Policy
380. **A student was killed in a fracas in town. What immediate steps will you take as a principal?**
381. Inform the police immediately
382. Notify the parents of the deceased
383. Report to the education authorities
384. Conduct a school investigation
385. Provide counselling for affected students
386. **An officer has been found to be involved in examination malpractice in your school. What actions will you take to ensure justice?**
387. Investigate the case thoroughly
388. Report to the examination board
389. Suspend or discipline the officer
390. Inform relevant authorities
391. Review internal control measures
392. **As a principal, what steps will you take if students go on demonstration?**
393. Engage student leaders for dialogue
394. Inform the education authorities
395. Deploy staff to calm the situation
396. Ensure security is maintained
397. Investigate the cause of the demonstration
398. **List 7 advantages of having a virile PTA in your school:**
399. Enhances school-community relations
400. Provides financial support
401. Encourages parental involvement
402. Helps in disciplinary matters
403. Promotes infrastructural development
404. Supports academic programs
405. Facilitates conflict resolution
406. **State 7 objectives of a written examination:**
407. To evaluate the knowledge acquired by students.
408. To assess the understanding of taught concepts.
409. To identify areas where students need improvement.
410. To measure students' ability to apply knowledge to problem-solving.
411. To serve as a basis for promotion or certification.
412. To gauge the effectiveness of teaching methods.
413. To provide feedback to teachers and students.
414. **List 5 advantages of the committee system in school management:**
415. Facilitates teamwork and collaboration.
416. Promotes transparency in decision-making.
417. Encourages representation of diverse opinions.
418. Improves accountability and shared responsibilities.
419. Enhances problem-solving through collective input.
420. **What is basic education?**Basic education refers to the foundational level of education that provides essential literacy, numeracy, and life skills, typically encompassing primary and junior secondary education.

64. What are the agencies that coordinate the affairs of these sub-sectors of UBE?

1. Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC)
2. State Universal Basic Education Boards (SUBEBs)
3. Local Government Education Authorities (LGEAs)
4. **List 6 challenges of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET):**
5. Insufficient funding.
6. Inadequate infrastructure and facilities.
7. Shortage of qualified instructors.
8. Outdated curriculum.
9. Low societal perception of vocational education.
10. Limited industry partnerships for practical training.
11. **What is co-curricular activities?**Co-curricular activities are programs and activities that complement academic learning by enhancing students' social, physical, and intellectual development, such as sports, debates, and drama.
12. **List 10 statutory records which are kept in a school:**
13. Admission Register
14. Attendance Register
15. Staff Record Book
16. Log Book
17. Visitors’ Book
18. Continuous Assessment Records
19. Financial Records
20. Punishment Book
21. Lesson Notes and Plans
22. Health Records
23. **List 7 records your HOD is supposed to keep in any school:**
24. Departmental syllabus.
25. Scheme of work.
26. Students’ performance records.
27. Lesson plans and notes.
28. Examination scripts and results.
29. Inventory of teaching materials.
30. Record of departmental meetings.
31. **State 7 reasons why private lessons are discouraged in schools:**
32. Creates inequality among students.
33. Leads to teacher exploitation of parents.
34. Overburdens students with extra academic work.
35. Reduces time for rest and leisure.
36. Encourages favoritism in grading.
37. Distracts teachers from their primary duties.
38. Undermines the regular school timetable.
39. **Give 7 reasons why technical and vocational colleges are vital to Nigeria's economy:**
40. Provides skilled manpower for industries.
41. Promotes entrepreneurship and self-employment.
42. Reduces unemployment rates.
43. Enhances technological advancement.
44. Supports economic diversification.
45. Improves practical problem-solving skills.
46. Bridges the gap between education and industry.
47. **Differentiate between curriculum, syllabus, and scheme of work:**
48. **Curriculum:** Broad framework outlining educational goals, subjects, and outcomes for a program.
49. **Syllabus:** A detailed outline of topics to be covered in a specific subject.
50. **Scheme of Work:** A breakdown of the syllabus into weekly or termly teaching plans.
51. **List 10 characteristics of an effective school:**
52. Clear vision and mission.
53. High expectations for student performance.
54. Qualified and motivated teachers.
55. Strong leadership and management.
56. Safe and conducive learning environment.
57. Regular assessment and feedback.
58. Engaged and supportive parents.
59. Availability of learning resources.
60. Collaborative culture among staff.
61. Focus on holistic student development.
62. **List 5 advantages of a boarding school:**
63. Promotes independence and responsibility.
64. Provides a structured learning environment.
65. Facilitates better time management.
66. Encourages lifelong friendships among peers.
67. Offers access to extracurricular activities.
68. **List 5 advantages of a day school:**
69. Enables students to stay with their families.
70. More affordable compared to boarding schools.
71. Reduces homesickness among students.
72. Allows better parental involvement in education.
73. Promotes community integration.
74. **Mention 5 roles of the senior boarding house master or mistress:**
75. Ensuring the welfare and discipline of boarders.
76. Supervising boarding house staff.
77. Monitoring cleanliness and hygiene in the hostel.
78. Addressing boarders’ concerns and complaints.
79. Organizing extracurricular activities for boarders.
80. **Explain 5 reasons why a school head should supervise teaching and learning:**
81. To ensure curriculum coverage.
82. To maintain teaching standards.
83. To identify and address teaching challenges.
84. To monitor students’ academic progress.
85. To foster professional development among teachers.
86. **What is e-learning?**E-learning is the use of electronic devices and digital technologies to deliver educational content and facilitate learning.
87. **List 5 e-learning devices/tools:**
88. Computers
89. Tablets
90. Smartphones
91. Interactive whiteboards
92. Learning management systems (LMS)
93. **List 5 advantages of e-learning:**
94. Provides access to learning anywhere and anytime.
95. Supports personalized learning.
96. Encourages interactive and engaging content delivery.
97. Reduces costs of physical materials and infrastructure.
98. Promotes self-paced learning.
99. **List 5 challenges of e-learning:**
100. Limited access to technology.
101. Poor internet connectivity.
102. High cost of e-learning devices.
103. Lack of technical skills among teachers and students.
104. Reduced face-to-face interaction.
105. **What is UBE?**UBE stands for Universal Basic Education, a program aimed at providing free, compulsory, and universal education to all children in Nigeria from primary to junior secondary levels.
106. **What are 5 impediments to achieving UBE?**
107. Inadequate funding.
108. Insufficient infrastructure.
109. Low teacher-to-student ratio.
110. Poor teacher training.
111. Socio-cultural barriers.
112. **List solutions to question 82 above:**
113. Increase budgetary allocation for education.
114. Build more schools and classrooms.
115. Recruit and train more teachers.
116. Provide professional development for teachers.
117. Implement community-based educational programs.
118. **List 7 bodies created by the Federal Government to maintain uniform standards and quality control:**
119. National Universities Commission (NUC)
120. National Board for Technical Education (NBTE)
121. Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC)
122. Teachers Registration Council of Nigeria (TRCN)
123. National Commission for Colleges of Education (NCCE)
124. Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board (JAMB)
125. National Examinations Council (NECO)
126. **List 5 factors that militate against effective implementation of continuous assessment programs in** schools:
127. Poor record-keeping practices.
128. Lack of teacher training on assessment techniques.
129. Large class sizes.
130. Inconsistent grading standards.
131. Insufficient teaching materials and resources.