

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP
COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

ACCRA COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR LEVEL 200, 2021/2022
B.ED PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEEG 203

COURSE TITLE: DIFFERENTIATED PLANNING AND LEARNING FOR EARLY GRADE

Instruction: Answer all questions in Section A and any three questions in Section B.

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. The following best explains the concept of learning EXCEPT
 - A. learning is a behavioral change as an outcome of education and training
 - B. learning is a process by which one acquires knowledge, skills, and attitudes that cannot be attributed to inherited behavior patterns or physical growth
 - C. learning is a result of maturation, development, drug use and rest
 - D. learning is considered an activity of acquiring ideas, values, skills, and competencies
2. Which of the following is a factor to be considered when practicing differentiation in the classroom?
 - A. Ask learners about their learning and coping styles
 - B. Continuously assess and adjust lesson to meet students' needs
 - C. Differentiate only the product of the lesson and not the process
 - D. Plan and teach the lesson together with learners

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3. Kwaku Brobbey, is a class six (6) learner, he is able to describe things well when he vividly sees them. Which of the learning styles will best suit Kwaku Brobbey?
 - A. Auditory style
 - B. Kinesthetic style
 - C. Tactile style
 - D. Visual style
4. The following are examples of differentiating the end product EXCEPT...
 - A. auditory learners giving an oral report.
 - B. creating a quiet space where there are no distractions
 - C. kinaesthetic learners building adiorama illustrating of the topic
 - D. visual learners creating a graphics of concepts.
5. Research shows that differentiated instruction is effective for high-ability students as well as students with mild to.....
 - A. moderate disability
 - B. profound disability
 - C. severe disabilities
 - D. slight disability
6. The following approaches can best be recommended for teachers in addressing the problem of poor memory for a learner in teaching and learning EXCEPT
 - A. allow the learner sufficient time to consider and answer questions
 - B. associate information with concepts through the use of real objects
 - C. frequently rehearse learned activities
 - D. make learners to keep a daily learning log
7. All the experiences that learners require to achieve under the guidance of teachers is known as
 - A. curriculum
 - B. scheme of work
 - C. skills
 - D. syllabus
8. The document that consists of topics or portion covered in a particular subject is termed
 - A. curriculum
 - B. scheme of work
 - C. skills
 - D. syllabus

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9. Which of the following is NOT a component of the curriculum?
 - A. Aims and Objectives
 - B. Content or subject-matter
 - C. Framework
 - D. Learning goals
10. Which component of the curriculum describes what is to be taught and learnt, scope of the subject-matter and its sequence?
 - A. Aims and objectives
 - B. Content or Subject matter
 - C. Framework
 - D. Learning Goals
11. The educational objective which involves the recall of specific facts, methods and processes is termed as
 - A. analysis
 - B. application
 - C. comprehension
 - D. knowledge
12. The educational objectives which involves the breakdown of material into its component parts so that its organizational structure may be understood can be termed as.....
 - A. analysis
 - B. application
 - C. comprehension
 - D. knowledge
13. Which of the following is NOT a criterion for selecting content for the curriculum?
 - A. Self-sufficiency
 - B. Significance
 - C. Validity
 - D. Variety
14. Which of the following is a criterion for selecting learning experiences?
 - A. Self-sufficiency
 - B. Significance
 - C. Validity
 - D. Variety
15. The creative approach where learners work through a situation, a scenario, or a problem by assuming roles and practicing what to say and do in a safe setting can be termed as
 - A. dramatization
 - B. game
 - C. role play
 - D. storytelling

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16. The following are benefits of games in teaching and learning, EXCEPT

 - A. developing of teamwork skills
 - B. enhancing critical thinking
 - C. evoking positive motivation for learning
 - D. requiring a lot of time

17. A teaching approach that involves sharing and interpreting experiences in a narrative form is known as

 - A. dramatization
 - B. game
 - C. role play
 - D. story telling

18. When a teacher intends creating a quiet space where there will be no distractions to learning, then the teacher can be said to be differentiating

 - A. content
 - B. learning environment
 - C. process
 - D. product

19. The following are ways of ensuring differentiation EXCEPT.....
 - A. assessing students' learning using summative assessment.
 - B. designing lessons based on students' learning styles.
 - C. grouping students by shared interest, topic, or ability for assignments.
 - D. managing the classroom to create a safe and supportive environment.
20. 'Learning is relatively permanent change in behaviour that results from experience'. This definition is attributed to

 - A. Barronetal,2015.
 - B. Chance,1979
 - C. Eysenck & keane,2010.
 - D. Kolb & Whishaw,2014.

21. Which of the following is a multi-step procedure involving the presentation of an uncontrolled stimulus to elicit an unconditioned response?

 - A. Classical conditioning.
 - B. Instrumental conditioning.
 - C. Operant conditioning.
 - D. Thondike laws of learning.

22. One of the following is a theory which was brought about through trial and error

 - A. classical conditioning.
 - B. instrumental conditioning.
 - C. operant conditioning.
 - D. the law of readiness.

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23. When a behaviour that occurs most are used to elicit their frequently occurring behaviour is referred to as
- operant principles.
 - premack principle.
 - use of timeout.
 - with old reinforcement.
24. It may require that each is to deliver lessons at varying levels of difficulty on each learner's ability. This could be described as
- differentiated learning.
 - facilitation.
 - learning instruction.
 - traditional classroom.
25. Which of the following learners learn better through doing, touching, moving, and working with objects?
- Audio-Visual learners.
 - Auditory learners.
 - Kinaesthetic learners.
 - Visual learners.

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SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

1. A. Explain Cooperative learning? (5marks)
- B. Discuss any four (4) Cooperative techniques propounded by Barkley and Major? (20marks)
2. A. What is Learning? (5marks)
- B. In a tabular form, differentiate between the traditional classroom and the normal construction in the classroom. (20 marks)
3. A. Define instructional media? (5marks)
- B. Explain four (4) factors to consider in selecting instructional media. (20marks)
4. A. Outline two components of the syllabus? (5 marks)
- B. Write down two advantages of differentiated learning? (4marks)
- C. Explain four (4) criteria for selecting an instructional media. (16 marks)
5. A. Define the term curriculum in your own words? (5marks)
- B. Critically examine the VAK learning style? (20 marks)