

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____



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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP
COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
END OF SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 200, 2021/2022
B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 201

COURSE TITLE: DIFFERENTIATED PLANNING, LEARNING AND MULTIMEDIA
DEVELOPMENT

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

Duration: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section. Each question attracts one (1) mark

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 pattern or physical growth
 - C. learning is a result of maturation, drug or fatigue
 - D. learning is considered as 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 styles.
 - B. Continually assess and adjust lesson content to meet students' needs
 - C. Differentiate only the product of the lesson
 - D. Plan the lesson together with the learners

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3. John Mensah, 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 John Mensah?
 - 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

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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
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.

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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.
23. When a behaviour that occurs most are used to elicit their frequently occurring behaviour is referred to as
- A. operant principles.
 - B. premack principle.
 - C. use of timeout.
 - D. 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
- A. differentiated learning.
 - B. facilitation.
 - C. learning instruction.
 - D. traditional classroom.
25. Which of the following learners learn better through doing, touching, moving, and working with objects?
- A. Audio-Visual learners.
 - B. Auditory learners.
 - C. Kinaesthetic learners.
 - D. Visual learners.

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SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section. Each question attracts 25 marks

1. (a) Explain the term differentiated instruction (5 marks)
(b) Using practical examples, discuss any four advantages of using differentiated instruction to ensure inclusion of all students in the teaching and learning. (20 marks)

- 2 (a) Define the term curriculum in your own words? (5marks)
(b) Critically examine the VAK learning style? (20 marks)

3. a) Using your experience and lessons learnt during this semester, discuss four (4) factors to consider in selecting instructional media. (20 marks)
b) Outline two advantages of differentiated learning? (5marks)

4. An old in-service teacher in your school has been struggling to teach a particular concept to basic 8 learners. With the knowledge you have acquired in this course, use specific examples to explain the five (5) instructional strategies that will help this teacher to teach the said concept. (25 marks)

5. (a) Explain the term Instructional multimedia. (5marks)
(b) State and explain FIVE (5) barriers to developing multimedia resources (15 marks)
(c) Discuss appropriate remedies to overcome the two (2) of the barriers. (5marks)