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UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 300, 2022/2023

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 322

COURSE TITLE: GEOGRAPHY CURRICULUM AND PEDAGOGY

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

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks. 1 Mark for each question]

Answer all the questions in this section.

Each question is followed by alternative answers lettered A to D. Choose the alternative which answers each question correctly.

1. Which of the following is a major component of a lesson plan?
 - A. average age
 - B. class size
 - C. instructional resources
 - D. name of school

2. In your opinion, why do teachers focus on the learners' prior experiences or knowledge on the topic during lesson plan preparation?

- A. The teacher has expectations of pupils by the end of the lesson.
- B. The teacher creates new connections with the topic during the lesson.
- C. The teacher uses that as a teaching strategy.
- D. The teacher writes some questions on the board.

3. This technique of teaching geography involves the method of relaying factual information which includes principles, concepts, ideas and all theoretical knowledge about a given topic.

Such a technique is known as.....

- A. Lecture
- B. Questions and answer
- C. Whole class discussions
- D. Demonstration

4. One quality of a good lecture technique in teaching geography includes all the following except.....

- A. It should address a multiple theme
- B. It uses illustrations and examples.
- C. It employs a variety of approaches
- D. It builds on existing knowledge.

5. All the following are attributes of behavioural objectives **except**

- A. It states a situation in which the learner is to work.
- B. It specifies the degree/level of performance expected of the learner.
- C. It specifies the type of behaviour expected of the learner.
- D. It is directed to the learner.

6. All the following instructional methods emphasize the goals of expressive outcomes **except** ...

- A. Discovery method
- B. Activity method
- C. Expository method
- D. Problem-solving method

7. Which of the following terms describes the sequencing and ordering of techniques by the teacher in lesson delivery?

- A. method
- B. scope
- C. strategy
- D. technique

8. The Curriculum reference number B7.1.2.4.3 can best be interpreted as.....
- A. Basic Year 7 of Content Standard Number 1 of Learning Indicator Number 2 of Strand Number 4 of Sub-Strand Number 3
 - B. Basic Year 7 of Learning Indicator Number 1 of Sub-Strand Number 2 of Strand Number 4 of Content Standard Number 3
 - C. Learning Indicator Number 3 of Content Standard Number 4 of Sub-Strand Number 2 of Strand Number 1 of Basic Year 7
 - D. Strand Number 3 of Sub-Strand Number 4 of Content Standard Number 2 of Learning Indicator Number 1 of Basic Year 7
9. Three key concepts associated with the role-play technique are...
- A. enactment, reflection and rehearsal
 - B. initiation, enactment and debriefing
 - C. reflection, rehearsal and application
 - D. presentation, enactment, and debriefing
10. In order to ensure active student participation in a lesson through questions and answers, a teacher should first consider
- A. Classroom environmental conditions
 - B. His/her questioning skills
 - C. Pupils age and intellectual level
 - D. Size of class population
11. In your methods of teaching, your headmaster advised that, with very few exceptions, you must always ask a question before nominating a pupil to answer. What is the rationale for the advice?
- A. It keeps all students listening to the question at the first instance
 - B. It makes the student nominated to answer reorganize him/her response
 - C. It makes the teacher remember the question as well as students' names
 - D. It promotes random and equitable distribution of questions and responses
12. 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 resource person.
 - D. it brings a good relationship between the school and the wider community
13. All the following are major determinants of curriculum development, **except**
- A. Philosophical factors
 - B. Knowledge-based factors
 - C. Political factors
 - D. Racial factors

14. The existentialist curriculum, the child-centered curriculum, the reconstructionist curriculum are all examples of

- A. Strategy-based curriculum
- B. Purpose-based curriculum
- C. Content and strategy-based curriculum
- D. Content-based curriculum

15. With the exception of one, a well-prepared scheme of work has all the following

- A. The sequential listing of learning tasks in the non-subject.
- B. The number of weeks with dates in a particular term.
- C. The relevant teaching and learning resources.
- D. The academic year of class.

16. All the following factors have to be taken into consideration if the learning experience a teacher designs has to be satisfying to learners/students **except**

- A. Learners'/students' aptitude
- B. Learners'/students' needs
- C. Learners'/students' interests
- D. Learners'/students' stature

17. It is a teaching technique in which *several subgroups* of a *larger group* with each *subgroup* working on a problem for a set of time and reporting later to the *whole group*. By this technique, almost every student is assured of taking part in whatever is happening in the class. The teaching technique being described is

- A. Syndicate
- B. Pyramid/Snowball Discussion
- C. Controlled Group Discussion
- D. Problem-Centered Group

18. A (a pulpit-like apparatus) should be placed on the right corner of the demonstration platform near the front row of students' tables so that the teacher can keep instructional materials needed for the lesson. Critically examine the teaching learning resource described above for teaching geography in the **geography room**.

- A. Rheostat
- B. Long Table
- C. Lectern
- D. Work-bench
- E.

19. A type of assessment in geography, which monitors students' progress toward learning objectives and goals during the course of instruction is called

- A. Formative Assessment
- B. Performance Assessment
- C. Summative Assessment
- D. Diagnostic Assessment

20. 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

21. Which of the following is a role of core points in a lesson preparation? They.....

- A. give direction to the teacher as to what to discuss at every stage in the lesson.
- B. help to involve students and teachers in the teaching and learning process.
- C. specify the end of a lesson task the teacher will give to students.
- D. point students and teachers to the nature and scope of the lesson topic.

22. In this type of teaching strategy, the students use their own experiences to stage a real-life situation. This kind of teaching strategy is called.....

- A. Demonstration
- B. Activity and laboratory
- C. Role play
- D. Field trip

23. In selecting suitable teaching and learning resources for students,..... means that, teaching and learning resources should be suitable for the subject area and for the age, emotional development, ability level, learning styles, and social, emotional, and intellectual development of the students for whom the materials are selected.

- A. Practicality
- B. Non-offensive
- C. Interactivity
- D. Appropriateness

24. The crux of the re-planning phase in micro teaching is to..... skills.

- A. Repeat
- B. Improve
- C. Master
- D. Assess

25. Micro-teaching involves the 4R's, which includes Recording, Re-teaching, Re-discussing, and.....

- A. Redoing
- B. Re-planning
- C. Re-grouping
- D. Revision

SECTION B

[75 Marks, 25 Marks each]

Answer **any three** questions in this section.

1. Discuss five (5) benefits of teaching and learning resources to a teacher-trainee.

2. a). What is a *Geography room*? [2 marks]
 b). Distinguish between a *Geography room* and a *Resource centre*. [4 marks]
 c). State the importance of each of the following teaching learning resources to the teaching of geography in the geography room [2 marks]
 i. Lectern [2 marks]
 ii. Rheostat
 d). Explain **five (5)** importance of geography room to the teaching and learning of geography [3 marks each = 15 marks].

3. Using the new lesson plan format, prepare a lesson plan in a tabular format for forty-five minute period for a JHS one class on the topic "environmental degradation".

In the lesson plan, state

- Two lesson objectives,
- Three core points,
- Three teacher-learner activities,
- Three evaluation exercises
- One RPK.

4. You are a subject teacher for Junior High School (JHS) 3 pupils of Grace Majesty International school in the Eastern Region of Ghana and you are required to prepare your class for a field trip on the topic "Tourism destinations in Ghana"

- Explain the term field trip. [2marks]
- Explain how you will organize your class for a field trip to Kakum National Park in the Central Region of Ghana outlining the main stages.

5. a). Define the term *teaching-learning resources* [3 marks]
 b). Explain **four** benefits of teaching-learning resources in geography. [3 marks x 4 = 12 marks]
 c). Define the term assessment in geography [2 marks]
 d). Explain **four** types of assessment in Geography [2 marks x 4 = 8 marks]