

The Royal University of Bhutan
Paro College of Education
Autumn Semester Examination - 2012

B.Ed(Dzo) II – Teaching Strategy (EDN205)

Full Mark: 100

Pass Mark: 50

Time: 3 hours

Instructions: *Do not write for the first TEN minutes. This time is to be spent reading the questions. The time allotted above is for writing your answers. You must read the instruction carefully for each section and answer the questions accordingly.*

Section A (50 Marks)

Attempt ALL the questions.

Question 1

(15 x 2 = 30 marks)

Multiple Choice Questions : Choose the most appropriate answer out of four options given and write them in the answer booklet (For example, for question 1, if the correct answer is b, then write as follows: 1.b. Farming.

- a. A detailed plan for achieving success in long term situations is:
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| i. Teaching Tactics | ii. Teaching Method |
| iii. Teaching Approach | iv. Teaching Strategy |
- b. Which of the following is **NOT** included in the definition of Teaching Strategy as an instructional strategy?
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| i. The teacher | ii. The student |
| iii. The time | iv. The environment |
- c. The teacher prompt students to identify (find) patterns in the examples during Inductive teaching in:
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| i. Open ended phase | ii. Convergent phase |
| iii. Closure phase | iv. Application phase |
- d. All of the following are the advantages of Deductive Teaching EXCEPT:
- i. Students are not actively involved in the beginning of the lesson.
 - ii. It is less time-consuming as the focus is on the content.
 - iii. Most of the school materials can be taught through deductive strategy.
 - iv. This method involves all levels of questions.
- e. In the questioning strategy, “down time” means:
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| i. Framing questions | ii. Asking questions |
| iii. Gaining attention | iv. Pausing |
- f. Learners acquire knowledge and skills through practical experiences which results to realistic study, enriching and memorable. The project principle that stresses on this is:

- i. Principle of readiness
 - ii. Principle of learning by doing
 - iii. Principle of freedom to work
 - iv. Principle of utility
- g. The purpose of asking and encouraging questioning in Demonstration strategy is to:
- i. Ensure everyone sees it
 - ii. Focus attention
 - iii. Integrate verbal experience with visual and at the same time assess understanding
 - iv. Help students interpret the step and that includes writing exercise
- h. Which of the following are the types of Activity Based Teaching?
- A. Exploratory
 - B. Constructive
 - C. Authoritative
 - D. Expressional
- i. A only
 - ii. B & C only
 - iii. A, B & D
 - iv. All of the above
- i. One of the most important purposes of using Role Play in the class is to:
- i. Build empathy in students
 - ii. Awaken previously subdued emotions
 - iii. Embarrass student
 - iv. Make an unpredictable outcome
- j. As per the class presentation on Simulation strategy, which of the following is the fourth procedural step?
- i. Choose the specific exercise
 - ii. Assign all students to participate
 - iii. Show the sequence of group performance
 - iv. Evaluate and comment
- k. One of the advantages of the field-trip learning is:
- i. First-hand experiences
 - ii. It demands working beyond office hours
 - iii. Involvement of huge expenses
 - iv. Many practical problems
- l. Which of the following is NOT the type of Field Trip?
- i. Instructional trip
 - ii. School contest trip
 - iii. Motivational trip
 - iv. Laboratory trip
- m. Which of the following is not the element of the curriculum that can be individualized or differentiated?
- i. Content
 - ii. Aims
 - iii. Process
 - iv. Products
- n. Problem Solving basically focuses on which thinking level?
- i. Applying
 - ii. Analyzing
 - iii. Evaluating
 - iv. Creating
- o. Which of the following is the role of student in Problem Solving strategy?
- i. Maintaining classroom environment
 - ii. Depending on the teacher
 - iii. Willingness to become learner
 - iv. Identifying and setting goals

Question 2

(10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Match the following: In this question column B consists of brief definition or author associated with different teaching strategies. Match the letters in Column A (only 10) with the numbers in column B and write in the answer booklet (Do not copy the strategy and its definition or its author).

Column A

- a. Role Play
- b. Individualized Instruction
- c. Problem-solving
- d. Inductive Teaching
- e. Demonstration
- f. Project Strategy
- g. Field-Trip learning
- h. Deductive Strategy
- i. Activity Based
- j. 5W-1H
- k. Games and Simulation

Column B

- 1) Inquiry that calls for students to investigate rules, principles and generalizations
- 2) David Horsburgh
- 3) Unprepared and unrehearsed dramatization
- 4) W.H Kilpatrick
- 5) Rudyard Kipling
- 6) Using previous knowledge, skills and understanding to overcome unfamiliar situation
- 7) Method of instruction in which principles or generalizations are presented initially
- 8) An act of showing something by giving proof or evidences
- 9) Differentiated Instruction
- 10) George Shillibeer

Question 3

(10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Fill in the blanks with most appropriate word. Do not copy the questions but mention the question number correctly.

- a. A particular ability to do something very well is called
- b. Prompting students to identify patterns in the examples of Inductive Teaching is phase.
- c. A visit by a class or a group of classes to a location outside the classroom to achieve a specific course objective is trip.
- d. IDEAL model of problem solving is suggested by
- e. Individualised instruction strategy is based on the Multiple Intelligence theory developed by
- f. Letting the students to gather experience through creative work falls under type of Activity Based learning.
- g. As the teacher demonstrates, if the students also equally engaged in the task then, such type of demonstration is called
- h. "The project should yield result, which is useful to the learner." The principle of project that talks about this statement is
- i. Breaking down materials into its component parts so that its organization structure may be

- understood, falls under level of Bloom's Taxonomy.
- j. The third step in the deductive model of teaching is

Section B (50 marks)

Question *FOUR* is compulsory. Choose any *FIVE* from question number 5.

Question 4

Write short answers to the following questions. (10 x 2 = 20 marks)

- a. Write two differences between teaching strategy and teaching skill?
- b. Mention TWO purposes of using games and simulation strategy?
- c. Give one example of choosing the specific exercise in simulation strategy?
- d. In what way is the world of classroom extended to include the outside world during role play?
Give an appropriate example.
- e. Can a visit to a flower garden outside the classroom be field trip, justify?
- f. In consecutive order, write four types of Socratic questioning.
- g. Deductive teaching can be less constructivist, explain the statement in two to three sentences.
- h. Explain your understanding about the role of student in unguided inductive teaching.
- i. Explain briefly, how you can create conducive learning environment for your students.
- j. How can the teacher make his/her thinking aloud in Problem Solving strategy?

Question 5

(5 x 6 = 30 marks)

There are eight questions. Choose any **FIVE** and answer them. The intended marks are given in the brackets (). Do not copy questions but mention the question numbers correctly.

- a. Of the eleven/twelve strategies that you have learned, which one you found the most effective? Justify your reasons. (6)
- b. One of the procedures of Demonstration strategy states, "*make sure everyone can see the demonstration*". Mention at least SIX steps that you will take in order to ensure that the students attention is focused in demonstration. (6)
- c. "*A project is an activity, individual or group, involving the investigation and solution of problems, planned and carried out to conclusion under the guidance of the teacher*". Explain the procedural steps in assigning the Project Work. (6)

- d. *“Activity Based method is techniques adopted by a teacher to teach through activity in which the students participate rigorously and bring about efficient learning experiences”.*
Briefly discuss the merits and demerits of Activity Based Learning. (6)
- e. *“Classroom practices of teaching which recognizes the uniqueness of each student learner and thus provides for adequate tutorial, guide and other support services suited to bring about overall development in the student.”*
i. Name the strategy. (1)
ii. Briefly discuss the 3 procedural steps in this strategy. (5)
- f. Choose a topic and keeping in mind the procedural steps in Role Play, write a short lesson plan. (6)
- g. Using the same topic, write a question each for each level of questions under Bloom’s Taxonomy. (6)
- h. *“A simulation is the process in which student learn through experimenting the reality of the scenario”.* Briefly discuss at least SIX purposes of using this strategy. (6)