



AKENTEN APPIAH-MENKA UNIVERSITY OF SKILLS TRAINING AND
ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT
INSTITUTE FOR TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND
LIFELONG LEARNING (ITPDLL)

END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2024/2025

COURSE CODE	EJH 231
COURSE TITLE	Differentiated Planning, Learning and Multimedia Use in Junior High
DURATION	

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SECTION A (20 MARKS)

Each of the questions below is followed by four options, lettered A, B, C, and D. Choose the option that best completes each statement and write the letter A, B, C, or D of the option you have chosen in your answer booklet.

1. Which of the following domains of learning is measured when a teacher asks learners to manipulate an object?
 - A. affective
 - B. cognitive
 - C. intuitive
 - D. psychomotor
2. How does role play contribute to learning in indigenous pedagogies? It.....
 - A. allows learners to embody cultural perspectives and traditions.
 - B. discourages interaction among students.
 - C. enforces strict discipline.
 - D. prioritizes rote learning over experience.
3. Learners who learn through seeing, thinking in pictures and create vivid mental images to retain information is called.....
 - A. auditory learners.
 - B. kinesthetic learners.
 - C. visual learners.
 - D. all the above.
4. A nature walks support experiential learning by.....
 - A. encouraging students to sit quietly and memorize facts.
 - B. focusing only on written assessments.
 - C. limiting students to indoor learning environments.
 - D. providing real-world context for learning through observation and interaction.

5. The primary purpose of instructional multimedia is to.....
- A. focus only on text-based instruction.
 - B. limit access to educational content.
 - C. make learning more interactive and engaging.
 - D. replace teachers entirely.
6. Digital games can support indigenous learning by.....
- A. eliminating the need for community elders
 - B. integrating cultural narratives into interactive experiences
 - C. promoting standardized assessments
 - D. replacing traditional knowledge systems
7. The main purpose of dramatization in learning is to.....
- A. focus solely on memorization.
 - B. limit students' ability to express ideas.
 - C. make learning more engaging and interactive.
 - D. replace all other teaching strategies.
8. Series of activities and learning experiences that complement what learners learnt from official curriculum is calledcurriculum.
- A. actual
 - B. co-
 - C. formal
 - D. official
9. Demonstration as a teaching approach is most effective when.....
- A. it discourages student participation.
 - B. students passively watch without engagement.
 - C. teachers actively show concepts in action.
 - D. theoretical concepts are taught.
10. Which of these is referred to as an activity with rules, competition, winners and losers?
- A. Game
 - B. Role-play
 - C. Songs
 - D. Story telling
11. The act of organizing and using a particular set of skills in other to learn content or accomplish other task more effectively in school as well as in nonacademic setting is called learning.....
- A. goals.
 - B. objectives.
 - C. strategies.
 - D. styles.

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12. Which indigenous teaching method uses rhythm and melody to aid memory retention?
- A. Modelling
 - B. Role play
 - C. Songs
 - D. Storytelling
13. In a learning situation where students are not offered with the subject matter in its final form but rather are required to organize it themselves is called.....learning.
- A. discovery
 - B. enquiry
 - C. latent
 - D. problem-based
14. The main benefit of using play in indigenous pedagogies that, they
- A. encourage competition among students.
 - B. prioritize written assessments.
 - C. promote experiential and social learning.
 - D. reinforce colonial education systems.
15. One major barrier to developing multimedia resources is.....
- A. excessive teacher training in multimedia.
 - B. high costs of software, hardware, and production.
 - C. overuse of multimedia in all subjects.
 - D. unlimited access to technology.
16. Plan of work that guides teachers in their everyday teaching is called.....
- A. assessment plan.
 - B. assessment scheme.
 - C. learner plan.
 - D. scheme of learning.
17. A key principle of indigenous pedagogies is.....
- A. community-based and intergenerational knowledge sharing.
 - B. ignoring cultural heritage in education.
 - C. learning in isolation.
 - D. standardized testing as the primary evaluation method.
18. Discovery learning is based on the principle that students should.....
- A. avoid questioning or experimenting.
 - B. be provided answers directly without exploration.
 - C. construct knowledge through hands-on experience and inquiry.
 - D. depend only on teacher-led instruction.
19. The following are principles of constructivism EXCEPT.....
- A. knowledge is constructed.
 - B. learning is an active process.
 - C. people learn to learn, as they learn.
 - D. things recently learnt are best.

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20. A major challenge in using instructional multimedia in classrooms is.....
- A. indifference government funding for multimedia development.
 - B. lack of student interest in digital learning.
 - C. limited infrastructure, such as unreliable internet and power supply.
 - D. overuse of traditional teaching methods like storytelling.

SECTION B (5 MARKS)

This section contains statements. Write true or false for each of the following statements

- 21. The constructivist believes that learning stems from our own interpretation of our experiences.
- 22. Providing multiple assessment options, such as projects, presentations, and tests, is a form of lesson differentiation.
- 23. Contiguity in classical conditioning says that as time passes, association become more likely.
- 24. A crucial component of operant conditioning is the kind of consequence that follows a behaviour.
- 25. Individualized learning plans help address the unique learning needs of students in inclusive and multi-grade settings.

SECTION C (5 MARKS)

This section contains two columns, columns A and B. You are to match items in Column A with those in Column B.

Visual Design Elements and Principles	Description
26. Shape	A. The perceived surface quality of a design, can be rough or smooth
27. Contrast	B. The distribution of visual weight to create stability
28. Texture	C. A continuous mark used to define space, create movement, or lead the eye
29. Balance	D. The area within or around objects in a design
30. Colour	E. The visual representation of objects, can be geometric or organic
	F. The difference between elements to create emphasis and interest
	G. The property that gives objects hue, value, and intensity

SECTION D (10 MARKS)

Provide short answers to the following questions

31. The instructional media category which includes podcasts and recorded lectures is called.....
32. The type of curriculum that focuses on hands-on learning is called.....
33. The gradual disappearance of a conditioned response when the conditioned stimulus is presented without the unconditioned stimulus called.....
34. What is the term for instructional media that combines text, audio, and video?
35. Taking away Akosua's toys after she hit her brother to stop her from hitting him again is an example of.....
36. What is the first step in the instructional media production process?
37. The production technique that focuses on structuring content before development is called.....
38. According to Vygotsky, a learner can learn when he/she operates within his/her.....
39. The overall planned of learning experiences in education environment is called.....
40. Which element of instructional media production ensures accessibility for all learners?

SECTION E (20 MARKS)

Answer ONLY ONE question from this section

41. a. Discuss three advantages and disadvantages each of using multimedia in teaching and learning. (12 points)
b. Explain the key stages involved in the development of instructional multimedia? (8 points)
42. a. Briefly explain the following: i) Learning ii) Differentiated learning iii) Learning styles (6 points)
b. Explain the basic components of the Junior High School Curriculum (14 points)
43. a. State four importance of differentiated instruction in both inclusive and multi-grade classrooms. (8 points)
b. How can teachers use instructional planning, assessment, and classroom management to support diverse learners? (12 points)

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