

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA
(All rights reserved)

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

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

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

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

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

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. Barronet al, 2015.
 - B. Chance, 1979
 - C. Eysenck & Keane, 2010.
 - D. Kolb & Whishaw, 2014.

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

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.

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

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)**