# UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

# **FACULTY OF EDUCATION**

# DEPARTMENT OF CURRICULUM AND TEACHING

**SEMESTER 1 FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER (DECEMBER 2010)** 

COURSE TITLE : TEACHING PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

COURSE CODE : IDE-EDC 100/EDC 100

**STUDENTS** 

: B.ED 1 AND PGCE

TIME

: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS : 1. There are a total of EIGHT (8) questions in this paper

2. Answer Question 1 and any three (3) other questions

3. All questions carry equal marks [25]

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Course Code: IDE-EDC100/EDC 100 (M) 2009

#### Compulsory. Question 1

The Scheme of work and the lesson plan are both vital tools in the teaching of individual subjects.

- a) Justify the importance of the above statement to show why the teacher needs both documents. (13)
- b) Describe the essential differences in structure and function of these two components (12) [25 Marks]

#### Question 2

Gagne (1965), in his book The Conditions of Learning, identified the mental conditions for learning. He also identified the nine events of instruction. Using a topic from one of your teaching subjects, prepare a lesson plan to demonstrate the nine events of instruction outlined below:

- 1. Gain Attention
- 2. Inform learners of objectives
- 3. Stimulate recall of prior learning
- 4. Present the content
- 5. Provide "learning guidance"
- 6. Elicit performance (practice)
- 7. Provide feedback
- 8. Assess performance
- 9. Enhance retention and transfer to new situation.

[25 marks]

#### **Question 3**

- 1. With practical examples, differentiate between <u>Goals</u> and <u>Objectives</u> in teaching and learning. (5)
- 2. Discuss the role played by Benjamin Bloom in the classification of objectives (15)
- 3. Why is it difficult to formulate objectives in the affective domain? (5) [25 Marks]

### Question 4

Effective classroom management, according to Maphumulo and Vakalisa (1996), involves the following activities:

- 1. Planning the curriculum;
- 2. Organizing classroom procedures and resources;
- 3. Arranging the teaching-learning environment to maximize efficiency;
- 4. Monitoring pupil progress;
- 5. Anticipating potential problems, and
- 6. Thinking about how to deal with problems if and when they occur.

Explain ANY five of the above activities with relevant examples (5x5=25) [25 Marks]

#### **Question 5**

Instructional strategy refers to the process used by a classroom teacher in his/her teaching. It involves what the teacher does in the course of sharing information, skills, values and ideas with students. <u>Discuss the following strategies using relevant examples.</u>

- 1 Direct Instruction;
- 2 Indirect Instruction:
- 3 Interactive Instruction;
- 4 Experiential Learning, and
- 5 Independent Study.

[25 marks]

#### **Question 6**

Select any five (5) of the following methods and 1) explain the method, 2) discuss how it is or can be used in a classroom, 3) provide a practical example to support your discussion.

- 1. Discussion Method
- 2. Question and Answer Method
- 3. Demonstration Method
- 4. The Project Method
- 5. Study Trips
- 6. Inquiry Learning/problem-solving
- 7. Cooperative Learning
- 8. Case Study
- 9. Simulation

[25 marks]

### **Question 7**

Motivation is an important component in the learning process; give a brief discussion of the following statements while supporting it with an example on what exactly happens.

- 1. Internal motivation is long lasting and more self-directive than external motivation
- 2. Learning is most effective when an individual is ready to learn
- 3. Motivation is enhanced by the way in which the instructional material is organized.
- 4. All behaviour is motivated. All individuals are motivated but not in the same direction:
- 5. One must feel successful to be motivated

[25 marks]

## **Question 8**

In individualised instruction, there are common variables to be considered. <u>Explain the following variables while providing a practical example.</u>

- 1. Pace or amount of time given to a student to learn the content,
- 2. Method or the way instruction is structured and managed,
- 3. Content or the materials to be learned. (8X3 = 24) + 1 MARK] [25 marks]

END O	F EXAMINATION	
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