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(With the assistance of team
members)

Edu301 Quiz 3- Final term

B.Ed 1.5 Years (1st semetsr, 2020 Spring)

Edu301 Quiz #3 Final term

1. Child's rights convention of 1989 has mentioned that "Education is basic right of every child."
2. Shared integration overlaps concepts as the organizer.
3. Teacher must ensure holistic development of children.
4. Vygotsky's theory is very much applicable in early childhood education
5. All conclusions must be considered relative or tentative, not final.
6. Students LOVE a integrated curriculum and thrive on its challenges.
7. Forms of integration (Fogarty & Stoehr's 1995)
8. The integrated curriculum is a great gift to experienced teachers.
9. Child is a natural discoverer. (Bruner)
10. Piaget have 4 stages.
11. Learning is defined as a permanent change in behavior.
12. There are 3 physical development milestones use in pre-schooling.
13. Child is a natural discoverer.
14. By the age three, a child has TWICE as many brain connections as an adult.
15. Bruner's work was very much influenced by Piaget's work.
16. Drawing conclusions based on observations come in Inferring.
17. Curriculum is a dead thing teacher's give life to it.
18. Learners can learn only 5-9 chunks of information at a time.
19. In school we do not have much time to deliver information so we must know the core concept.
20. Measuring is an inquiry process.
21. According to Kolb (1984), Learning is a process of a combination of grasping experience and transforming it.
22. In British English, pre-schooling is known as Nursery.
23. In pre-schools pictures and model are not sufficient way of learning.
24. Teachers want to teach in depth but want to cover the syllabus too.
25. Inductive inquiry is of two types.
26. Paper pencil tests can assess skill of the students.

27. Remarkable changes occur in the brain during the **second** decade of life.
28. **Learning** is the permanent change in behavior.
29. If we will use the connections our efficiency of doing any task will **increase**
30. A **5** year old child has the vocabulary of 2000 words.
31. Through **integration** it will be easier for the children to ask essential questions.
32. Inquiry is not about **memorizing facts**.
33. Networked are created between the **learners**.
34. The Red Hat signifies **feelings, hunches and intuition**.
35. Inquiry method requires the learner to develop **various processes** associated with inquiry.
36. Teams are made up of **high, average and low** achieving students.
37. We do not teach personal skills in **schools**.
38. **Cooperative** goal structure: It occurs when students perceive that they can obtain their goal if, and only if, the other students with whom they work also obtain their goals. E.g. group games.
39. We can remember those things which are connected with our **prior learning**.
40. **Assimilation** leads to consideration of new options and points of view.
41. Roots of the **research** of all social sciences are based on scientific method.
42. Problem base learning is done on **groups**.
43. The brain thrives on **connections**
44. **Infusion**: The process of planning, assessing and monitoring one's own thinking
45. In **enactive** stage child makes relationships with concrete objects and learns from them.
46. **Reward systems** are oriented to the group as well as the individual
47. Cooperative learning methods are those in which more than **one** person work together.
48. The solutions, alternatives or responses provided by learners are not found in **textbooks**.
49. Knowledge can be assessed through **written tests**.
50. Vygotsky was a **Russian** psychologist.
51. In problem based learning **students** try to clarify the problem.
52. Learners progress from specific observations to **inferences or generalizations**.
53. In **inductive method** we move from specific to general.
54. **Generative** topics are those which are linked with core concepts.

55. **Variables** are much important in scientific method.
56. **Problem solving** is very useful learner centered teaching and learning strategy.
57. Problem based learning also starts from **questions**.
58. Word scientific was devised in the **19th century**.
59. Originally the **scientific method** was called the experimental method.
60. Life is not divided into little blocks of **subjects**.
61. **Cooperative learning** it is a model which requires student cooperation and interdependence in its task, goal and reward structure.
62. **Beyer** says that “critical thinking has two important dimensions.
63. Beyer says that “critical thinking has **two** important dimensions.
64. **John Dewey** said that classroom is just like a laboratory.
65. It is said that **Galileo** is the father of scientific method.
66. Core concepts are **declarative knowledge**.
67. **Norris** (1985) agrees, stating that: Having a critical spirit is as important as thinking critically.
68. **Bruner** did not clearly divide these stages he kept them merged.
69. Inquiry May involve a Problem **Procedure** and Solution
70. The important thing in **jigsaw reading** is what we know we must share it with others.
71. It is common experience that poor children have more **problem solving skill** than other children.
72. Essential questions are related to the **lives** of people.
73. Integration means putting things **together**.
74. John dewy says that there is no such profession where **knowledge** is separable from doing or practice.
75. **Generative topics** need to be interesting for the teachers as well as for students.
76. A lot of information is not important **depth of** information is important.
77. We make the groups of students of **same interest**.
78. **Students** at all ages and levels have a genuine interest in discovering something new.
79. Inquiry May involve a **Problem**, Procedure and Solution.
80. In order to start working, the cells need to **communicate** with each other.
81. **Critical** thinking is a disciplined manner of thought that a person uses to assess the validity of something.
82. Fragmentation is said to be the very **primary** level of integration.
83. Different countries have different age levels of **formal** education.
84. Teachers get little assistance from **textbook** publishers.
85. **De Bono** present term “Six Thinking Hats”.
86. All children are **unique** they have their own **developmental** milestones.
87. The average weight gain of 6-12 years children in a year is **5-7 pound**.

88. we need to integrate knowledge with **practical** skills.
89. Brain develop very fast in the **first** year after birth.
90. **Children** construct their own knowledge.
91. Inquiry is actually **investigation** and it starts with questioning.
92. **Experiences** are unique to every individual.
93. **Primary school** teacher should integrate two or three subjects so that we can save the time.
94. **Art** should be an essential component in pre-school education because it is directly related to physical development.
95. Learning depends upon the **environment**.
96. Our teachers do not focus on **core concepts** 97. Drawing conclusions based on observations **In Inferring**.
98. Teacher mostly concern about **the completion of syllabus**.
99. **Inquiry learning** complicates and expands the teacher's work
- . 100. According to Kolb (1984), Learning is a process of a combination of grasping **experience** and transforming it.
101. **Unguided inductive inquiry** teacher's role is minimized, the students' activity increases
102. Development of **Gross motor** skills is very important in preschool or early childhood education.
103. Ensure **holistic** development of children
104. The solutions, alternatives or responses provided by learners are not found in **textbooks**.
105. **Children** love integrated curriculum because it provides the context for learning. 106. We can do classifying in **preschool** children also.
107. In **American** books there is a lot of information than Japanese and German books. 108. **Teachers** are most important persons in the application of curriculum.
109. **essential Questions** Have no obvious right answer.
110. Developmental milestones of pre-school education are different from those of **formal education**.
111. Generative topics are generated from the **leant information**.
112. **core concept of Application in** new level is important
113. The Green Hat focuses on **creativity**: the possibilities, alternatives and new

ideas.

114. Generative topics actually make **connections**.

115. In **Symbolic** stage child can think abstractly

116. In the context of preschool it includes **two** stages of Piaget's stages of cognitive development

117. Children are very good **problem solvers**.

118. Vygotsky's theory included **four** major ideas.

119. A lot of information is not important **depth** of information is important

120. Students must learn to modify their **conclusions** as new data are discovered.

121. Essential questions definitely ask for **divergent thinking**.

122. The most important part of integration is **assessment**

123. Through integration, teaching becomes **excited** of the experienced teachers.

124. Inquiry is about **investigating** things.

125. In our Pakistani schools we focus on only on the stage of **preoperational**

126. A fully integrated curriculum combines disciplines in a synergistic manner that makes the knowledge of one subject **inseparable** from that of another subject.

127. Jumping is the example of **gross motor**.

128. **bruner first stage he termed " Enactive"**.

129. **Story time** needs to be an integral part of early years of education.

130. **Learners** are responsible for planning, conducting and evaluating their own efforts. 131. All conclusions must be considered relative or tentative, not final **in inquiry teaching**.

132. Teaching is very exciting for **young and new teachers** because whenever we are going to do something new.

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133. **Task analysis** model is used under the domain of direct instruction.

134. Curious observation is the start of the **inductive process**.

135. Teacher must give his **feedback** before moving on to the next student or question. 136. Teams are made up of **high, average and low** achieving students.

137. During guided inductive inquiry, the **teacher** plays the key role in asking questions, prompting responses and structuring the material and situations.
138. **Problem solving** is very useful learner centered teaching and learning strategy.
139. **Individualistic goal structure** occurs when achievement of the goal by one student is unrelated to the achievement of the goal by other students.
140. In **Enactive** stage child makes relationships with concrete objects and learns from them.
141. Kagan (1994) roles have been adapted by **Arends**.
142. To study a phenomenon is example of **Research Projects**.
143. Use **historical** drawings and painting to stimulate questions.
144. Children produce their original work after **problem based learning**.
145. The cooperative learning model changes the **reward system** and consequently, requires a different approach to evaluation and recognition of achievement.
146. The primary goal of cooperative learning is **social** skill development.
147. The **hypothesis** is an educated guess about the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.
148. Cooperative learning help students make the **transition** from whole-class to cooperative learning groups.
149. Learners progress from **specific observations** to inferences or generalizations in GII.
150. **Coach**: helps members with lesson content.
151. In **IRE or Recitation Script** Teacher's talk time is more than 50% of students talk time.
152. Last step of scientific method is **communicating results**.
153. Direct instruction lessons require the unique classroom **management skill** of gaining students.
154. **Performance assessment** can be used to measure students' problem solving potential as well as group work.
155. **Heterogeneous** groups are spirit of cooperative learning.
156. Recitation is also called **monologic discourse pattern**.
157. **Dialogic** discussion also called as interactive discussion.
158. Test item on these quizzes must be of an **objective type**, so they can be scored in class or soon after.
159. Group learning develops ideas and **social skills of the learners**.
160. The word scientific was devised in the **19th century**.
161. If the topic is **divergent** then the teacher must have less talk time.
162. The **reward structure** should be individualistic as well as group oriented.
163. **Guided inductive inquiry** Students investigate a teacher-presented question using student designed/selected procedures.

164. The objective of **inquiry teaching** is often as process.
165. The most important thing in thinking skills is to provide the **wait time**.
166. Piaget spend actually **50** years to work on constructivism.
167. Children produce their original work after **problem based learning**.
168. **Gatekeeper** equalizes participation.
169. **Information** inquiry is very widely used in our school settings.
170. The objective is to learn (or reinforce) the processes of **examining** events, objects, and data and then to arrive at appropriate sets of generalizations.
171. Usually problem base learning is done on **groups**.
172. **Limitations** Keeps students in passive roles.
173. **Group skills** are the skills with which students participate effectively in a group.
174. **Edison** invented the bulb.
175. The biggest limitation of Cooperative Learning is the **mindset**.
176. Projects tend to be **multidimensional**.
177. Most classroom **discourse** proceeds at too rapid a pace.
178. Heterogeneous groups are **spirit** of cooperative learning.
179. Collecting data is the **3rd** step of guided inductive inquiry.
180. Students work in teams to master learning **goal**.
181. U-shaped seating arrangements facilitates **classroom discussions**.
182. If more than **80%** of the researches say that cooperative learning helps in academic achievement of a student than essentially cooperative learning tasks must be provided to them.
183. **Students** at all ages and levels have a genuine interest in discovering something new.
184. Daily drill of anything is **distributed practice**.
185. Monologic discussion is **teacher** centered discussion.

Final Paper quiz

1. **Discourse** is overall pattern.
2. Teacher must give his **feedback** before moving on to the next student or question.
3. **Scientific** method is often used in research.
4. In **cooperative learning** teachers have to be careful about their reward structure.
5. **Question** should be directive to the whole class.
6. **Gatekeeper**: equalizes participation
7. **Cooperative learning** teaching is how to grade for both team and individual efforts.
8. We must be able to exhibit our **feeling** in the classroom.
9. **Bruner** did not clearly divide these stages he kept them merged.
10. Cooperative learning should have cooperative tasks, cooperative **goals** and cooperative rewards.
11. Piaget spend actually **50 years** to work on constructivism.

12. Burner's first stage is **enactive**.
13. In **guided inquiry**, students investigate a teacher-presented question.
14. In **pre schools** pictures and model are not sufficient way of learning.
15. Andragogy means how **adults** learn.
16. **Performance assessment** can be used to measure students' problem solving potential as well as group work.
17. **Competitive goal structure**: It occurs when students perceive that they can obtain their goal if, and only if, the other students with whom they work fail to obtain their goals.
18. The most important thing in inquiry is **evidence**.
19. The focus of project learning is **product**.
20. **Group skills** are the skills with which students participate effectively in a group. E.g. readiness for action, sequencing a task, managing tasks, negotiation skills, communication skills, assessing skills or managing skills etc.
21. **Guided inquiry** involves the processes of searching for information and applying information to answer questions.
22. Having a critical spirit is as important as thinking critically. **Norris**
23. **Problem Based Learning** has its intellectual roots in the Socratic Method
24. Inquiry may involve problem, **procedure** and solution.
25. The **hypothesis** is an educated guess about the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.
26. The blue hat in the De Bono's six thinking hats symbolizes **thinking process**.
27. The green hat in the De Bono's six thinking hats symbolizes **creativity**.
28. According to Kolb (1984), Learning is a process of a combination of grasping **experience** and transforming it.
29. **Assimilation** leads to consideration of new options and points of view.
30. In **project learning** the focus is on ultimate outcome and product.
31. Students investigate topic-related questions that are student formulated through student designed/selected procedures. **Unguided inquiry**
32. In cooperative learning, **Reward systems** are oriented to the group as well as the individual.
33. The biggest limitation of cooperative learning is the **mindset**.
34. **Objective** type of items can be scored soon after.
35. Discussion is the exchange of **ideas**.
36. U-shaped seating arrangements facilitates **classroom discussions**.
37. Adventure projects may last for **weeks**.
38. The most important thing in thinking skills is to provide the **wait time**.
39. **Researchers** use word discourse with discussion method.
40. Recitation is **teacher centered** script.
41. If projects **are structured** properly, they allow the learner or groups of learners to be immersed in one big idea,

42. Teams are made up of **high, average and low achieving students**.
43. Students work in teams to master learning **goal**.
44. Learning is a **permanent** change in behavior.

45. Learners progress from specific observations to **inferences or generalizations**.
46. **Student Teams Achievement Division (STAD)**: a cooperative learning classroom technique.
47. Knowledge can be assessed through **written tests**.
48. **Generative topics** are those which are linked with core concepts.
49. Whenever a particular behaviour is after a behaviour and the behaviour increases as a result, positive reinforcement has occurred.
50. Assigning different roles is a good thing in **jigsaw technique**
51. **Children** do not have attention span
52. Detailed implementation comes from **lesson planning**.