



EDU406

Solved Mid-Term_Spring2026

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Solved Mid-Term

Key Concepts / Models

1. Reframing

Definition:

Reframing means looking at a problem from **different perspectives** to discover new solutions. It challenges assumptions, generates new ideas, and encourages innovation.

2. Atkins & Murphy Model (3 Components)

The three major components are:

1. Awareness of uncomfortable thoughts or feelings
2. Critical analysis of the situation
3. Development of new perspectives and actions

3. Brookfield's Critical Reflection Model

Brookfield says teachers should examine their teaching through **four lenses**:

1. Teacher's autobiography (self-reflection)
2. Students' eyes
3. Colleagues' experiences
4. Educational theory/literature

This helps teachers question assumptions and improve teaching.

4. Unconscious Competence Model

Four stages:

1. Unconscious Incompetence
2. Conscious Incompetence
3. Conscious Competence
4. Unconscious Competence

The final stage means the skill becomes automatic.

5. Values of a Reflective Teacher

A reflective teacher is:

- Open-minded

- Honest
- Responsible
- Critical thinker
- Lifelong learner
- Collaborative
- Ethical
- Willing to improve continuously

6. Questions a Reflective Teacher Asks After Teaching

Examples:

- What happened?
- Why did it happen?
- How did it happen?
- Who learned most?
- Who struggled?
- What could I improve?
- What will I change next time?

7. Johari Window (Four Areas)

Area	Meaning
Open Area	Known by self and others
Blind Area	Unknown to self but known to others
Hidden Area	Known to self but hidden from others
Unknown Area	Unknown to both self and others

8. Reflective Practice

Reflective practice is the continuous process of **thinking about, analyzing, and improving one's teaching** through experience and critical reflection. It links theory with practice and supports professional growth.

9. Critical Thinking

Importance

- Improves decision-making
- Enhances problem solving
- Promotes creativity
- Supports self-reflection

- Improves communication skills
- Helps teachers justify their decisions

Three Core Components

- Analysis
- Evaluation
- Inference (reasoning)

10. Concept Mapping (Base)

Concept mapping is based on **conceptual learning**, where ideas are connected in logical relationships to organize knowledge and improve understanding.

11. Zeichner & Liston – Five Levels of Reflection

1. Rapid Reflection
2. Repair
3. Review
4. Research
5. Re-theorising and Reformulating

12. Conceptual Learning – Benefits

Benefits include:

- Encourages deeper understanding
- Connects facts with concepts
- Improves transfer of knowledge
- Develops conceptual thinking
- Reveals relationships among ideas
- Promotes meaningful learning
- Increases motivation and reflection

13. Benefits of Reflective Writing & Speaking

Reflective writing and speaking:

- Increase self-awareness
- Improve critical thinking
- Help identify strengths and weaknesses
- Connect theory with practice
- Improve future teaching
- Encourage lifelong professional learning

- Promote problem solving and confidence

Short Questions (3 Marks)

1. Define Reframing

Reframing is the process of viewing a problem from different perspectives to challenge assumptions, generate innovative ideas, and find better solutions.

2. Enlist Three Components of Atkins & Murphy Model

- Awareness
- Critical Analysis
- New Perspectives/Action

3. Johari Window Four Areas

- Open Area
- Blind Area
- Hidden Area
- Unknown Area

4. Define Reflective Practice

Reflective practice is the deliberate and continuous process of examining teaching experiences to improve future teaching and learning.

5. Importance of Critical Thinking

- Better decisions
- Problem solving
- Creativity
- Self-reflection
- Effective communication

6. Base of Concept Mapping

Concept mapping is based on **conceptual learning**, which organizes knowledge into connected concepts.

7. Three Core Components of Critical Thinking

- Analysis
- Evaluation
- Inference

Long Questions (5 Marks)

1. Benefits of Reflective Writing and Speaking

- Promote self-awareness
- Improve critical thinking
- Link theory with practice
- Identify teaching strengths and weaknesses
- Improve professional development
- Enhance communication
- Encourage continuous learning

2. Brookfield's Critical Model

Brookfield suggests that teachers reflect through four lenses:

- Their own experiences
- Students' feedback
- Colleagues' observations
- Educational theory

This helps teachers question assumptions and improve practice.

3. Questions Asked by a Reflective Teacher After Teaching

Examples include:

- What happened?
- Why did it happen?
- Who learned most?
- Who struggled?
- What could I improve?
- What evidence shows learning?
- What will I do differently next time?

4. Unconscious Competence Model

Four stages:

1. Unconscious Incompetence
2. Conscious Incompetence
3. Conscious Competence
4. Unconscious Competence

It explains how people progress from not knowing a skill to performing it automatically.

5. Values of a Reflective Teacher

A reflective teacher is:

- Open-minded
- Honest
- Ethical
- Responsible
- Collaborative
- Self-aware
- Committed to lifelong learning
- Willing to improve continuously

6. Zeichner & Liston's Five Levels of Reflection

1. Rapid Reflection – immediate responses.
2. Repair – making quick changes during teaching.
3. Review – thinking or writing after teaching.
4. Research – using theory and evidence.
5. Re-theorising & Reformulating – critically reconstructing teaching beliefs.

7. Benefits of Conceptual Learning

- Organizes knowledge logically.
- Promotes deeper understanding.
- Develops conceptual structures.
- Connects new and prior knowledge.
- Encourages knowledge transfer.
- Supports critical and reflective thinking.
- Increases motivation.
- Enhances problem-solving.

MCQs

1. Reflective practice mainly involves:

Answer: b) Purposeful thinking

2. According to John Moon, reflection is a form of:

Answer: b) Mental processing

3. Which of the following is NOT a feature of reflective practice?

Answer: d) Automatic

4. Reflection links:

Answer: a) Theory to practice

BS English

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