

Edu201 final term

Mcqz : 20 marks

Written Question:15 marks

1. Write down Gagne theory? 3

Gagne theory

The internal conditions consist of learner's existing capabilities.

The external conditions include the stimuli that exist outside the learner, such as the environment, the teacher and the learning situation.

Gagne's theory is broken into three areas:

1. A taxonomy
2. Internal and external factors necessary to achieve learning.
3. Nine events of instruction.

2) What is differentiation? 3

A teacher's response to learner's needs.

- The recognition of students varying background knowledge and preferences.
- Instruction that accommodates students' differences.
- Whenever a teacher reaches out to an individual or small group to vary his or her

Teaching in order to create the best learning experience possible, that teacher is

Differentiating instruction.

3) .What is teaching talk?3

“Everything that a teacher says in a classroom”.The language used by the teacher for instruction in the classroom is known as teacher talk.

- Longman dictionary of language teaching and applied linguistics defines it as

“that variety of language sometimes used by teachers when they are in the process of Teaching”.

- Teacher talk is used in class when teachers are conducting instructions, cultivating their Intellectual ability and managing classroom activities.

- Teacher talk is a kind of communication-based or instruction-based talk

Teacher talk is everything you say when you're in the classroom. If you are someone who habitually thinks out loud, pay a lot of attention to your **"teacher talk"**! Focused, deliberate **speaking** is most critical in Beginning and Intermediate ESL settings, but even Advanced and GED instruction can benefit from it. It's a talk about teaching.

4. Define evaluating constructivism?

Learning viewed as a process in which the learner constructs knowledge based on their

Past experiences.

- Learners may collaborate with others to organize their ideas and learn from each other

To construct their own knowledge.

5. What is cooperative learning?

John Amos Comenius, a century scholar; summarized the approach that teaching should follow, "The main objective is to find a method by which teachers teach less but learners

Learn more", proving that current problems have noble pedigree.

- An instructional method in which learners work in groups towards a common academic goal.

Collaborative learning is an umbrella term for a variety of educational approaches

Involving joint intellectual effort by students, or students and teachers together

6. Write 3 skills that students develop with PBL?

PBL is a style of active learning students develop:

- Flexible knowledge.
- Effective problem solving skills.
- Self directed learning

7. What is multiple intelligence?

"I am 100% convinced that if I were to come back to Earth in 50 years, people would laugh at the idea of uniform education." Howard Gardner

- Developed by Howard Gardner in the early 1980's at Harvard.
- Attempt at a better understanding of human intelligence.
- Developed 8 (eight) intelligences.

We all have a unique blend of intelligences

- Multiple intelligences
- Naturalist

- Musical
- Bodily Kinesthetic
- Intrapersonal
- Interpersonal
- Linguistic
- Logical Mathematical

8.What is meant by Questioning technique?2

“Good learning starts with questions, not answers

Why ask questions

O Check the students understanding of key points

O Check for mastery of basic concepts.

O Stimulate interaction among students, as well as between student and instructor

What do we mean by questioning techniques?

O Methods used for constructing and presenting questions in order to promote effective

Discussion and learning or to elicit information

10.What is affiliation effect the teacher studying relationship in education?2

Students are more motivated to attend classes if they know their **teacher** cares about them and will help them succeed. And by improving **school** engagement, these **relationships** can also improve academic achievement. ... It's one of the longest-lasting ways a **teacher** can **impact student** achievement and career success.

11.What instruction should a teacher give to the student when make up group for collaboration?2

12.benefit of PBL in class?5

Benefits of Problem-Based Learning

For Students

It's a student-centered approach.

Typically students find it more enjoyable and satisfying.

It encourages greater understanding.

Students with PBL experience rate their abilities higher.

PBL develops lifelong learning skills.

For Instructors

Class attendance increases.

The method affords more intrinsic reward.

It encourages students to spend more time studying.

It promotes interdisciplinarity.

13. How assessment drive toward learning?5

For instance, someone says that “assessment should drive the learning” in our classroom, and we all easily accept that this is a good practice. Yet, everyone is likely to have a completely different vision as to what is meant by the phrase.

In this post, I want to illustrate 3 very different ways our assessments can drive our instruction, and how these practices lead to very different learning opportunities for our students.

Some teachers start their year or their unit with a test to find out the skills their students need or struggle with. These little tests (sometimes not so little) typically consist of a number of short, closed questions. The idea here is that if we can find out where our students struggle, we will be able to better determine how to spend our time.

But let’s take a look at exactly how we do this. The type of questions, the format of the test and the content involved not only have an effect on how our students view the subject and themselves as learners of math, they also have a dramatic effect on the direction of learning in our classrooms.

14. What is operant conditioning?5

Operant conditioning (or instrumental conditioning) is a type of learning in which an

Individual’s behavior is modified by its antecedents and consequences.

Operant conditioning is distinguished from classical conditioning (or respondent conditioning)

In that operant conditioning deals with the reinforcement and punishment to change behavior.

Operant behavior operates on the environment and is maintained by its antecedents and

Consequences, while classical conditioning is maintained by conditioning of reflexive (reflex)

Behaviors, which are elicited by antecedent conditions. Behaviors conditioned through a classical

Conditioning procedure are not maintained by consequences. They both, however, form the core

Of behavior analysis and have grown into professional practices.

: B.F Skinner – Skinner box

- B.F Skinner conceived the term “Operant Conditioning”.
- He put a rat in a box and trained it to pull a lever to get its food – by not feeding it until it Would pull the lever.
- He found that behavior did not depend on the preceding stimulus as Watson and Pavlov

Maintained.

- Instead, Skinner found that behaviors were dependent upon what happens after the Response.

Behaviorism

Skinner's Operant Conditioning

- Modification of behavior by using positive and negative reinforcement- an individual

Makes an association between a particular behavior and a consequence.

15.benefit of teacher talk?5

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Final Term Paper

EDU 201 Learning Theories

Total Questions 35 MCQS 20 Subjective 15

Question#1:

What do you understand by the term “fading”? 2

Fading

- A memory trace is created every time a new theory is formed.
- These memory traces begin to fade and disappear as time passes.

Question # 2:

What is the final outcome of transformational leaning? 2

- The outcome of transformational learning is development that is irreversible; we do not Go back to levels of less understanding.

• Transformational learning change people. They are different afterward, in ways they and

Others can recognize.

- Transformative Learning: It is about YOU!

Question # 3:

What are descriptions of motor skills? 2

Description

Executing movements in a number of organized motor acts such as playing sports or driving a Car.

Question # 4:

What is engagement and motivation in assessment for learning? 2

Question # 5:

What are behavioral objectives? 2

Behavioral objectives

- Learning means learners show correct response to a certain stimulus.

Question # 6:

Identify the importance of central executive component in the long term memory? 2

The Central Executive

- **The most important component**
- **Responsible for monitoring and coordinating the operation of the sub-systems and relating them to Long term memory (LTM).**
- **For example, two activities sometimes come into conflict such as driving a car and talking. Rather than hitting a cyclist who is wobbling all over the road, it is preferable to stop talking and concentrate on driving.**
- **The central executive directs attention and gives priority to particular activities.**

Question # 7:

What are the reasons for which transformational learning takes place? 3

Question # 8:

What is synthesis? Give one example of synthesis level of Bloom's taxonomy? 3

There are six levels of Blooms cognitive domain.

- Knowledge
- Comprehension
- Application
- Analysis
- Synthesis
- Evaluation

Synthesis

Synthesis means the ability to put parts together to form a new whole.

- Production of a unique communication(theme or speech), a plan of operations (research proposal), or a set of abstract relations (scheme for classifying information)

Examples

Write a company operations or process manual....

Integrate training from several sources to solve a problem.

Revised and process to improve the outcome.

Question # 9:

Briefly describe the naturalist intelligence? 3

- Ability to function well in the natural environment.
- The recognition and categorization of natural objects.
- Sensitive to patterns in and connecting to nature.
- Especially like animals and natural phenomena.
- People with naturalistic intelligence learn better by:
- Studying outside
- Learning in the presence of plants and pets
- Relating environmental issues to topic
- Smelling, seeing, touching, tasting,
- Observing natural phenomenon
- Suggestions for Teachers
- Be aware to changes in even minute details of the classroom environment, bring the Outdoors in.

Question #10:

Describe readiness with examples? 5

Readiness

Skill level and background knowledge of the student.

Example

Some students may be ready to read text at a fifth grade level, while others are ready to read text at a third-grade level.

- Knowing a student's favorite cartoon character could allow you to tie that into an example and might motivate the student.

Question # 11:

Describe the jigsaw technique? 5

Collaborative Learning Strategies

1. Think pair share

The instructor poses a question and gives students time to think.

This think time can be spent writing also.

Students turn to a partner and share their responses.

During the third step, student responses can be shared within a four-person learning team,

within a large group, or with an entire class during a follow up discussion.

Students learn by reflection and by verbalization.

2. Simple Jigsaw

The instructor divides the topic into four or five parts with all students from each "learning team".

These volunteers become "experts" on one of the parts (that is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole)

Expert teams work together to master the fourth of the material.

They discover the best way to help others learn it.

Experts reassemble in their home "Learning Team" where they teach the other group members.

Question #12:

Briefly describe the any three events of Gagne's theory? 5

Question # 13:

Briefly note on the learning through "perception"? 5

Learning through Perception

The next learning factor is perceptual ability.

It is the ability to be able to deal with and give meaning to sensory stimuli.

Perception – a process that involves sensing various aspects of a person, task or event and forming impressions based on selected inputs.

Three basic stages:

- Sensing characteristics

- Selecting facts

- Organizing into useful concepts

Often the way we perceive reality is colored by how we want it rather than simply the way it is.

What people perceive is usually what they believe and this is based on what they hear, see and think.

Question #14:

What is an open question? Give one example? 3

Open questions

- Open questions prompt longer answers.
- They usually begin with what, why, how.
- An open question asks the respondent for his or her knowledge, opinion or feelings.
- Tell me and describe can also be used as an open question.

Examples:

O Tell me what happened next.

O Describe the circumstances in more detail.

Question # 15:

Compare key difference between the cognitivism and Behaviorism? 5

In constructivism, learners build their own meaning from new knowledge. In cognitivism, learners have their knowledge built by someone else. ... One needs knowledge to learn: it is not possible to assimilate new knowledge without having some structure developed from previous knowledge to build on.

Behaviorism	Cognitive	Constructivist
Sets up objectives that are clear and unmistakable	Takes less time than other methods	Is learner-focused
Ensures behavioral practice, not just theory	Treats people as adults	Centers on learner understanding
Works best for helping learners to acquire behavioral skills	Focuses on thinking skills	Builds learner understanding of concepts and actions
Is highly specific and Observable	Emphasizes foundation knowledge	Allows for differences in learner backgrounds and experiences
<i>Adapted from Allan (2013)</i>		

Behaviorism: Learning is a response to external stimuli.

2. **Cognitivism:** Learning is a process of acquiring, storing and retrieving information like a computer.

... **Constructivism:** Learning is a process of building an understanding basing on past experiences and present inputs.

What is constructivism?

Constructivism: Learning is a process of building an understanding basing on past experiences and present inputs.

What is Maslow's theory base on?

Based on hierarchy theory

What's Basic of Gagne's theory?

How to stimulate retain knowledge?

Give example of transformative learning.

How cooperative learning style help other skills than academia content?

Write Maslow's theory levels.

1. Physiological needs
2. Safety needs
3. Affiliation and affection
4. Esteem needs
5. Self actualization

What is multiple intelligence.

Write different form of multiple intelligence.

