

EDU516

Subjective Part

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01: What is Advantage of fun learning?

Fun learning is very important to be included in activities to teach language. Students learn a lot from fun learning instead of putting them all the time on textual activities. There are so many instances where students are learning i.e. by traveling, by talking to one another, by doing different sort of activities and thus they can get more understanding of the words that they learnt. The interaction also encourages them to speak in English. Fun learning environments can reduce anxiety and stress, making it easier for students to absorb and process information. Fun learning methods can boost students' intrinsic motivation, making them more eager to learn and explore new topics.

02: What is favoritism?

Favoritism is treating someone better than others unfairly.

OR

Favoritism is when someone treats one person better than others in an unfair way. This often happens because they like that person more, not because the person did anything special to deserve it. For example, a teacher might give more attention or better grades to their favorite student, even if other students work just as hard.

03: How is Assessment for learning different from assessment of learning?

Assessment for learning is very different from the assessment that is always considered to be. Grading or giving marks is not assessment for learning. Assessment for learning is different from assessment of learning. Assessment for learning means that the student will be guided on the skills and to do better work, by the guidance and supervision of the teacher. At this stage the teacher will not grade students. It will not be a result oriented activity. It would be a formative assessment which is different from summative

assessment. Formative assessment means the formation is taking place, the student is learning, still to make it better. At the same time, the student's strengths are also exposed to the teachers. The teachers can guide a student which are his strong areas and where he needs to work.

A good practice is done in the West in most of the universities in the UK USA Australia New Zealand that the students are asked to submit a formative assessment or a formative essay before they submit the summative essay. The teachers have a look at the rough draft which is a formative essay and then find out what are the strengths of the students, after looking at the strengths they guide the student that these were the things that are really having a good impact on the topic that is given to the students. At the same time they also point out which are the weak areas and how they are going to work on it now this is very important they just don't say that these are the week areas rather they also guide how to improve on those weak areas.

04: What are Visual aids?

Visual aids are tools that help illustrate or enhance the information being presented. They include things like pictures, diagrams, charts, videos, and slideshows. These aids make it easier to understand and remember the information by showing it in a visual way. For example, a teacher might use a graph to explain data trends or a video to demonstrate a concept in science.

05: What is Integrative motivation and why it is important in L2 learning?

Integrative motivation is defined as the desire to be like valued members of the community that speak the second language, is predicted to relate to proficiency in terms of the two functions. In order to integrate into the culture, society of the people the speaker wants to be part of that culture so he starts valuing the second language. So, this is one big motivation to learn that second language. That is the only way for him to integrate into that society if he knows their language. The speaker wants to be part of that society, community that is speaking the second language. This is the only way he can convey his messages, express his emotions and become friendly with the community members where the second language is spoken.

The presence of integrative motivation should encourage the acquirer to interact with speakers of the second language out of sheer interest, and thereby obtain intake. Some kind of relationship would be developing and the learner would be interacting with the community, thus the learner would become part of that society.

06: Note on running dictation.

Running dictation is an exercise where participants work in pairs or small groups to transcribe a text that is posted at a distance from their working area. One participant runs to the text, memorizes a portion, and then returns to their partner to dictate what they remember. The partner writes it down. This process is repeated until the entire text is transcribed.

07: Reflective pronoun and its three examples.

Reflective pronouns are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same person or thing. Here are three examples:

Examples:

- 1) Myself
- 2) Himself
- 3) Themselves

08: Present perfect Continuous tense (long)

The present perfect continuous tense is used to describe actions or situations that started in the past and are still continuing or have recently stopped, often with an emphasis on the duration of the activity. It combines elements of both the present perfect and continuous aspects.

Time Expressions:

Often used with time expressions such as "for" (duration) and "since" (starting point).

Structure

Subject + has/have + been + verb-ing (present participle) + Since/For

Examples:

1) Affirmative Sentences

"She has been working here since January."

2) Negative Sentences

"We have not been talking much recently."

3) Interrogative Sentences

"Has it been raining all day?"

Conclusion:

The present perfect continuous tense is a useful tool for expressing actions that are ongoing or have recently finished, with a focus on the duration or continuity of the action. It helps convey a sense of time and the relationship between past activities and present situations.

09: What is Learner centered approach?

The learner-centered approach is an educational philosophy that places the learner at the center of the learning process. This approach emphasizes the importance of tailoring education to meet the diverse needs, interests, and abilities of students, and encourages active participation, critical thinking, and self-directed learning. This approach not only enhances academic outcomes but also develops critical life skills, making it a powerful framework for modern education.

10: Explain Needs Analysis.

This can be for students as well as for the teacher herself. Primary school children show their needs and emotions very well. Secondary students sometimes do not show what they need while learning. There are different ways to do need analysis. Teacher can form a questionnaire to ask them what type of learners they are. How do they learn best, while they are reading, listening, memorizing, or looking at pictures? She can herself evaluate how the students have responded to assess how they learn. She can notice which students need help in which activity and then she can make those students do extra work and activities. Some students may need more appreciation than others. This should not be ignored but it should also not look like she is doing favoritism.

11: Write Print Resources.

- 1) Use of Materials
- 2) Newspapers
- 3) Magazines
- 4) Reading Maps
- 5) - Charts/Leaflets

12: Who is critical friend?

A friend a critical friend is a person who is going to advise you in the positive direction; you can always have critical friends in the school or out of the school. A critical friend is the one who is going to focus on your work very critically without any other intentions to provide you information which is helpful for you to work on and become a better worker. Those critical friends can then have a look at your teaching video and can work on it probably by looking at different sections or just one thing if you ask them to focus on.

13: How Feedback should be presented?

Present your feedback carefully, this is not only for teachers it is for everybody who is giving a feedback. So, use positive words to give feedback to your learners. By positive words, we mean do not start giving your feedback by using the words, "you are not doing it" rather "you are doing it" and "you need to do it" is a better phrase. If you start saying the things with negative expressions it will not be interesting for the listener and specially the students who are at the very tender age the most important thing in the feedback is to give an opportunity to your learners to speak for themselves to give their own opinions.

A feedback should not be one way thing it has to be two way things. It can be a dialogue if necessary and required. It depends upon the level of the students and the teacher knows it well whether she can involve the students in a dialogue but they must allow the students and the learner to speak for them. They must let them have an opportunity to give reason for their weak areas. Sometimes, the teachers are not aware of

the reasons why the students or the learners are weak in certain areas but once they come to know what are the reasons the teacher would be the best person to advice how to overcome that weakness because the teacher knows well how to handle with situations where there are some situations which the students cannot deal with for example, some students come from disturbed families of broken homes. Sometimes, the teachers are not aware of what is happening while the student is doing the homework or while the student is learning for the test because there could be disturbance in a broken home or even if there is a family parents are living together there could be a problem in the house which is disturbing the learner to learn something.

14: What is logical learner? Give example

This is associated with those students who are good at mathematics or logic. Teacher can consult math teacher for identifying these types of learners. One student can be both visual and logical learner. Teacher can use post codes and numbers to cater to the logical learners. A teacher should include all these types of learning styles in her lesson. Most of the classes have a mix of these, some students may have all these learning styles where as some may have only one. Students need something according to their learning style to learn at their own pace.

15: How to lesson plan according to SMART. Give opinion

Creating a lesson plan according to the SMART criteria (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound) ensures that the goals set for the lesson are clear and attainable.

1. Specific:

Outline what you want students to learn by the end of the lesson. Specify the tasks and activities that will help achieve these objectives.

Example:

"Students will be able to identify and explain the three branches of government."

2. Measurable:

The teacher should be able to measure the success of the aim. For example, the primary school children should recognize the words and the sounds of the letters; this aim is achievable as well as measureable, because by the end of the lesson, the teacher would be able to assess the recognition and sounds of the letters. Decide how you will measure whether the objectives have been met (quizzes, participation, assignments, etc.). Establish what success looks like (e.g., 80% accuracy on a quiz).

3. Achievable:

Ensure that the objectives are realistic given the students' current knowledge and skills. Make sure students have the materials and support they need.

Example:

"Given the previous lesson on the Constitution, students will be able to build on their existing knowledge to understand the branches of government."

4. Relevant:

Ensure the lesson objectives align with broader curriculum goals. Make the content relevant to the students' lives and interests.

Example:

"Understanding the branches of government is relevant to students as it helps them comprehend how laws and policies affect their lives."

Time-bound:

Specify the duration for each activity and the overall lesson. Ensure there's enough time to achieve the objectives within the lesson period.

Example:

"The lesson will be completed in one 45-minute class period, with 10 minutes for introduction, 20 minutes for the main activity, and 15 minutes for discussion and assessment."

Opinion on SMART Lesson Planning

Using SMART to plan lessons makes teaching clearer and more effective. It helps set clear goals, ensures you can check if students learned, makes sure the lesson is doable, connects the lesson to real life, and keeps everything on schedule. This way, both teachers and students know what to expect and can achieve more.

16: What is Use of card?

Write your points on a card when you are delivering a lesson. Sometimes teachers tend to forget what they had to say. It is absolutely okay to consult a card in that case. Colored pens can be used to make differences of noun, verb etc. Having notes on a paper is difficult as they can sometimes stick together or fly away. Use a bigger font on a card. Teachers can show a card to the students to help them spell it. Teachers can give red, yellow and green cards to students to assess herself. If they understand the lesson the can show green card. If they didn't, they can raise the red card. Yellow card would mean somewhat understood.

17: What is Reading Maps?

The online maps like Google Maps are very commonly used nowadays. Students must be trained to read maps. They can be given maps on leaflets. It can be done on a primary level. The teacher can make a map of the school. In this way students would not depend on anyone to reach a destination. Teacher can make

the students do an actual activity where they go out of the classroom and find a certain place. They can tick off the place they reach at.

18: What do you know about Team Teach?

Team teach means you can have an assistant teacher in your class. Both of you can work together and supplement each other. It is going to benefit both the players. Classroom management can be much better in this way. One teacher can handle individual tasks and other teacher can manage the overall class. Junior schools teachers can team teach with senior school teachers to learn their techniques. It is a matter of team playing, learning from each other's experiences and also to appreciate each other's efforts. A change in the classroom environment is a good way to motivate the students especially those who are shy. Later the teacher can do a survey to assess if the students enjoyed the team teach.

19: What is Reflective practices? (5 Marks)

Reflective practice means looking at your own self, at your own actions, reflecting on your own practice just as it is shown in the image on the slide you can see on screen the person is looking at his own image in the mirror and as you know in the mirror you can see everything in detail even the minutest things are noticed in the mirror when you look into the mirror for your own image. So, the reflecting practice is similar to looking into the glass for your own image and the details about your personality, your methodology, your actions, your skills, your thinking. It is similar to when we are asking other people questions like do you prefer to have tea or coffee but if you're doing a reflective practice then we would be asking ourselves; do I like tea or coffee. Similarly, „what is your favorite food?“ we ask people in order to know about their favorite food whereas when we are doing a reflective practice we need to think which is my favorite food. Similarly, all the questions that we keep on asking other people commonly when we do some reflective practice we need to ask all those questions to our own self.

Now let's look at the important features of reflective practice, examine our thinking, how do we examine our thinking what we are thinking we need to look at it whether we are thinking in the right direction or not is our thinking practically. Can we apply our thinking to our working capacities, would these applications be useful for our students, I'm thinking about my methodology to be perfect, is it really perfect for the students or not? So, how are we going to examine our thinking we can examine our thinking in two different ways one is the reflective practice that we look at the things ourselves. We look at each point and then try to question that point. Am I right if I'm using a white board for this practice I will get an answer for that and then I can depend on my thinking?

20: Explain Monitoring?

Monitoring is another aspect of our lives which is very important. We all want to be monitored and we all monitor our followers in order to see and watch the progress of our learners. You need to monitor your learners' progress regularly and also make a follow up on that. It is not really a good practice to just leave the students or the learners on their own. The monitoring can be done on a certain level according to the level of the students. The students should not be made conscious that they are being monitored. The teacher can just follow up monitoring without making her presence very, very clear to the students or she may not even make her presence very clear to them. Maybe she just watches them showing that she is there or she is monitoring.

In certain cases it has been noticed that when the teacher monitors the students from far away there are better results because then the students have liberty to work and follow up on the learning that they are supposed to be doing where as in the presence of the teacher sometimes they become more conscious and they start making mistakes; therefore monitoring can be done both ways with the teachers presence or without the teachers presence. I once read a story that there was a class in which a teacher would leave when she would ask her students to do her test and then she would just peep through the window and watch how the students were doing their test. I was amazed to read the story because the result showed that the class learned that they have to be honest and they have to focus on their work. So, certain examples show us in life that monitoring is important but monitoring has not to be enforced in a manner to show the students that they are being monitored.

So monitoring is very important but the follow up is more important. But it can be done both ways, with your presence and without your presence.

21: What is feedback?

Feedback means you give back your opinions after something has been given to you. So, you feed back on the strengths and weaknesses of what you have come across this feedback helps the learners to know their strengths and weaknesses when somebody is doing something and he is putting all his effort in it still he needs to know what is good in what he is doing and what does he lag in or what are his weaknesses. A feedback coming from somebody who is watching him and knows the subject and is an expert in it helps the learner to improve in that and also feel proud about the strengths.

Feedback is very important for all of us. And that is why in all fields of life the feedback is always given. Sometimes, it is in the form of writing that is a written feedback. Sometimes, it is a verbal feedback; whichever form it takes, it has to be very positive it has to be a healthy feedback; it has not to be a critical one where a person is being personalized in order to tell about the weaknesses.

22: What is Reflexive pronoun?

When the action done by the subject turns back or reflects on the subject, the pronoun used is called reflexive pronoun. As it is very clear by the word, reflexive means turning back; so it is very clear by the meaning of the word that the definition of the reflexive pronoun where the action is reflected back by the subject for example I hurt myself. Thus, I would be the reflexive pronoun of the pronoun I. I is also the subject and it is also the pronoun but myself is going back to the pronoun I and so it is created as a reflexive pronoun I and becomes myself.

Similarly he is the subject. And he is hurt. So he the action is hurt it goes back it reflects back on him. Again he is also a pronoun but it is not the reflexive pronoun at the moment. So we will not be talking about the pronoun him. But we know that it is a pronoun on which reflective pronoun is being based because the action which is done on is going back on him.

More examples of reflexive pronouns: when we are talking about reflexive pronoun, we need to analyze the sentence very carefully. We need to understand that there is a subject and this subject can be shown as a pronoun. So, two things have to be kept separate in the analysis. One is a subject and it can be shown as a pronoun as well but that will not be a reflexive pronoun. Each of these reflexive pronouns is used as an

object of the verb and refers to the same person or thing as that denoted by the subject of the verb. So, when you are analyzing the sentence you see there is a subject, there is a verb and there is an object. This is a basic structure of a sentence which we consider in English language. The subject will take an action on the object so that means the subject can also be represented as a pronoun. So the part of speech which would represent a subject could be a pronoun just a simple pronoun and it is actually a personal pronoun as well like for example. I We, you, she, he, they will be all personal pronouns of first person second person and third person.

23: What is Exhortation?

Exhortation which comes under imperative mood is a type of suggestion or any advice but it is more than in a suggestion it is more of advice. Be steady, take care of your health, try to do better, keep smiling try to save money. In all these example of exhortation we notice that there is addressing to somebody ~~as~~ such and there is no use of the noun as a subject rather it is very direct this makes it different from anything which is said in another mood which could be interactive or subjective this is how it is differentiated and described as imperative mood because it is very direct.

24: Why feedback is very important in learning?

Feedback is essential in learning for several reasons:

- 1) Guides Improvement
- 2) Clarifies Expectations
- 3) Motivates Learners
- 4) Promotes Reflection
- 5) Enhances Engagement
- 6) Fosters a Growth Mindset
- 7) Facilitates Communication
- 8) Identifies Learning Gaps

Overall, feedback is a vital component of the learning process, helping learners grow, stay motivated, and achieve their full potential.

25: How Teacher professional development training helping the teacher?

Teacher professional development training plays a crucial role in enhancing the skills, knowledge, and effectiveness of educators. Here are several ways it helps teachers:

- 1) improving Subject Knowledge and Pedagogical Skills
- 2) Enhancing Classroom Management
- 3) Keeping Up with Educational Trends
- 4) Boosting Confidence and Morale
- 5) Collaborative Learning
- 6) Adapting to Diverse Learners
- 7) Incorporating Technology
- 8) Personal Development

9) Improving Student Outcomes

Teacher professional development training is a vital component of educational improvement, benefiting both teachers and students by fostering a dynamic, knowledgeable, and effective teaching force.

26: What is professional developing learning?

Professional development means a process in which the professional abilities are developed and there is a continuous growth taking place in the skills that you are using in your profession, these skills have to be refreshed all the time because the time is changing fast and new things coming in each and every profession. Where ever we are working or whichever field we are working in or whatever job status we have in all these fields we need to be with the growth and development that is taking place with the changing times. Unfortunately, in countries like Pakistan the concept of professional development is hardly there; very few organizations are in practice with the professional development policies and schemes, whereas, it is highly regarded in the West. The professional development is a part of your profession and your job.

27: What is emphasizing adjective?

An emphasizing adjective is a type of adjective used to stress or highlight the importance, intensity, or extremity of the noun it modifies. These adjectives add emphasis and often express a strong opinion or feeling. They are often used to strengthen the statement being made and can convey a sense of certainty or conviction.

Sometimes we use the word „own“ as a verb. For example, I own this building. That means I actually have this building in my custody. This building belongs to me but here we are going to talk about it as an emphasizing adjective. Own and very are the adjectives used to emphasize on the meaning and description of the noun in the sentence.

28: How can you teach present perfect continuous tense to the students?

Teaching the present perfect continuous tense can be engaging and effective if you use a variety of approaches and activities. Here are some steps and strategies to help students understand and use this tense correctly:

- ❖ Introduction to the Present Perfect Continuous Tense
- ❖ Visual Aids
- ❖ Examples and Contexts
- ❖ Practice Activities
- ❖ Interactive Games
- ❖ Group Work
- ❖ Writing Practice
- ❖ Feedback and Correction
- ❖ Assessment

29: Asia want to teach Prefixes to her students which strategies she use?

Teaching prefixes can be both fun and educational, helping students to expand their vocabulary and improve their understanding of word formation. Here are several strategies Aisa can use to effectively teach prefixes to her students:

- 1) Introduction to Prefixes
- 2) Visual Aids and Charts
- 3) Interactive Activities
- 4) Worksheets and Practice Exercises
- 5) Contextual Learning
- 6) Games and Technology
- 7) Group Activities
- 8) Hands-on Activities
- 9) Assessment

30: Why is professional development is necessary?

Professional development is necessary for several reasons, particularly in fields like education, where continuous learning and adaptation are crucial for success. Professional development enhances critical thinking and problem-solving skills, which are vital for innovation and addressing challenges effectively. Professional development often involves interactions with peers, mentors, and industry leaders, helping to build valuable professional networks. For educators, professional development improves teaching skills, leading to better student engagement and learning outcomes. Professional development prepares individuals to adapt to changes in their industry, such as new regulations, technological advancements, and shifting market demands.

31: What are the benefits of reflective practices?

Reflective practices offer numerous benefits across various professions, especially in education, healthcare, and business. Here are some key benefits of engaging in reflective practices:

- ❖ Enhanced Self-Awareness
- ❖ Improved Professional Competence
- ❖ Better Decision-Making
- ❖ Enhanced Problem-Solving Skills
- ❖ Improved Communication and Relationships
- ❖ Increased Job Satisfaction and Motivation
- ❖ Better Teaching and Learning (for Educators)
- ❖ Personal and Professional Resilience
- ❖ Organizational Improvement
- ❖ Ethical and Professional Standards

32: What is Personal pronoun?

Personal pronouns are a type of pronoun that are used to refer to specific people or things. They are essential for indicating who is being talked about without repeating their names.

Personal pronoun stands for **three persons**.

- 1) **First Person**: Refers to the speaker or speakers.
 - **Singular**: I, me, my, mine
 - **Plural**: we, us, our, ours
- 2) **Second Person**: Refers to the person or people being spoken to.
 - **Singular and Plural**: you, your, yours
- 3) **Third Person**: Refers to the person or people being spoken about.
 - **Singular**: he, him, his, she, her, hers, it, its
 - **Plural**: they, them, their, theirs

33: Why Eye contact importance in the lesson delivery?

Eye contact with audience is also very important whether it is a presentation or a lesson. Students become alert and attentive if the teacher has eye contact with them. Teachers should have eye contact with everybody otherwise it would create a bias and consciousness. No eye contact can lead to students being upset or losing interest. In primary school it is an important way to evaluate the attention of the student. The teacher needs to know what her students are doing. Eye contact should be equally divided. Too much eye contact can make the student nervous or conscious.

34: Which factors are considered while making a classroom activity?

Designing effective classroom activities involves considering several factors to ensure that the activities are engaging, educational, and suitable for the students' needs. Here are the key factors to consider:

- 1) Learning Objectives
- 2) Student Needs and Abilities
- 3) Engagement and Motivation
- 4) Classroom Environment
- 5) Time Management
- 6) Assessment and Feedback
- 7) Collaboration and Interaction
- 8) Instructional Strategies
- 9) Cultural and Social Relevance
- 10) Technology Integration
- 11) Safety Considerations

By considering these factors, teachers can create effective, engaging, and meaningful classroom activities that cater to the diverse needs of their students.

35: Why profession development need and what is their importance in their careers?

Professional development is essential for individuals in all careers for numerous reasons, as it fosters growth, enhances skills, and ensures individuals remain competitive in their fields.

Why Professional Development is needed

- ❖ Keeping Up with Industry Changes
- ❖ Skill Enhancement
- ❖ Career Advancement
- ❖ Job Security
- ❖ Personal Growth

Importance of Professional Development in Careers

- ❖ Enhanced Performance and Productivity
- ❖ Increased Job Satisfaction
- ❖ Networking Opportunities
- ❖ Innovation and Creativity
- ❖ Leadership and Management Skills
- ❖ Adaptability and Flexibility
- ❖ Ethical and Professional Standards

Professional development is crucial for maintaining and advancing one's career. It ensures that individuals remain competent, competitive, and fulfilled in their professional lives. By investing in continuous learning and growth, professionals can achieve greater job satisfaction, improved performance, and career success.

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Remember me in your prayers

Best of luck

Nimma Malik