

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA**  
**DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**  
**CURRICULUM AND TEACHING**

764

**Time: 3 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2010**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of section A and B.
2. Answer all questions in section A and four questions from section B.

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1. What do you understand by the term curriculum development?

Curriculum development refers to the systematic process of designing, implementing, and evaluating educational programs to meet the learning needs of students.

It involves determining educational goals, selecting appropriate content, choosing effective teaching methods, and assessing student learning outcomes. The process considers factors such as societal demands, technological advancements, and government policies to ensure that the curriculum remains relevant and up-to-date. Curriculum development is an ongoing process, as educational requirements change over time, necessitating revisions and improvements to enhance teaching and learning experiences.

2. Distinguish between Non-formal curriculum and Hidden curriculum.

A non-formal curriculum refers to structured educational activities that take place outside the traditional schooling system. These programs are often flexible and designed to meet the needs of specific groups, such as adult education, vocational training, or community-based learning initiatives. They do not necessarily follow a rigid syllabus or lead to formal certification but focus on skill acquisition and knowledge enhancement.

A hidden curriculum, on the other hand, consists of unintended lessons, values, and behaviors that students learn indirectly through the school environment. It includes social norms, discipline, teamwork, and ethics that are not explicitly taught but are acquired through interactions with teachers, peers, and institutional rules. Hidden curriculum influences student attitudes and character development beyond academic content.

3. Differentiate Single Lesson Teaching Practice from Peer Group Teaching Practice. Single Lesson Teaching Practice (SLTP) is a teaching practice method where a trainee teacher conducts one full lesson in a real classroom setting under the supervision of a mentor or supervisor. It provides hands-on experience in lesson planning, delivery, and student engagement. The feedback from supervisors helps trainees refine their teaching techniques.

Peer Group Teaching Practice (PGTP), on the other hand, involves trainee teachers practicing teaching among themselves before they engage in actual classroom teaching. This approach allows them to build confidence, test their instructional strategies, and receive constructive feedback from their fellow trainees. Unlike SLTP, PGTP is conducted in a controlled environment without real students.

4. List down four (4) factors to be considered in analysing curriculum materials.

One factor is content relevance, which ensures that the material aligns with the curriculum objectives and meets the learning needs of students. The information must be up-to-date, accurate, and applicable to the subject being taught.

Another factor is clarity and accessibility. Curriculum materials should be presented in a clear and understandable manner, considering the language proficiency and cognitive level of the learners.

Additionally, instructional effectiveness is essential. The material should include interactive activities, real-world applications, and examples that enhance student understanding and engagement.

Lastly, cultural and contextual appropriateness should be considered. The content should reflect the values, beliefs, and experiences of the learners to make it relevant and relatable.

5. List three (3) criteria for curriculum evaluation.

One criterion is effectiveness in achieving learning objectives. The curriculum should be assessed to determine whether it meets the intended goals and improves student learning outcomes.

Another criterion is practical applicability. The curriculum should provide students with skills and knowledge that they can apply in real-life situations, ensuring that learning is meaningful and functional.

Lastly, flexibility and adaptability should be considered. A well-evaluated curriculum allows for modifications to accommodate changes in society, technology, and student needs.

6. Give reasons why teachers should fill remarks part of lesson plan after teaching?

Filling in the remarks section of a lesson plan is important because it allows teachers to reflect on the effectiveness of the lesson. It helps them assess whether students understood the content and identify areas that need improvement.

Additionally, remarks provide a record of teaching experiences, which can be useful for future lesson planning. Teachers can note successful strategies and challenges encountered to refine their teaching methods.

Remarks also facilitate professional growth by encouraging self-evaluation. By analyzing their performance, teachers can adjust their approach to enhance student engagement and learning outcomes.

Lastly, the remarks section serves as a reference for colleagues or supervisors, providing insights into classroom dynamics and areas where support or changes might be necessary.

7. Identify four (4) basic criteria for selecting suitable teaching and learning materials.

One criterion is alignment with learning objectives. The materials should directly support the curriculum and help students achieve specific educational goals.

Another criterion is age and cognitive appropriateness. Teaching materials should match the developmental level of students, ensuring they can comprehend and benefit from the content.

Availability and accessibility is also important. Materials should be easily obtainable and practical for use in the classroom without requiring excessive resources or time.

Lastly, engagement and interactivity should be considered. Effective materials should capture students' interest, encourage participation, and facilitate a deeper understanding of the subject.

8. Describe four (4) ways through which Kerr Model of curriculum development is different from the Wheeler's Model.

One key difference is that Kerr's model emphasizes interrelated elements. It considers curriculum development as a continuous process where objectives, content, learning experiences, and evaluation influence each other dynamically. Wheeler's model, however, follows a more cyclical approach, where evaluation leads to adjustments in objectives and content sequentially.

Another distinction is that Kerr's model focuses more on student needs and classroom interactions. It considers how students engage with the learning process, whereas Wheeler's model is more structured and focuses on curriculum as a pre-planned system.

Additionally, Kerr's model allows for more flexibility. It acknowledges that curriculum development can be modified at any stage based on student feedback and learning progress. Wheeler's model, while adaptable, follows a stricter, more linear sequence.

Lastly, Kerr's model incorporates assessment as an ongoing process, integrated throughout the curriculum development cycle. Wheeler's model places assessment primarily at the end of the cycle to inform future modifications.

9. List down three (3) significances of lesson notes.

Lesson notes serve as a guide for teachers, ensuring structured delivery of content. They help maintain a logical flow and prevent omission of key points.

They also aid in lesson continuity. If a teacher is unable to conduct a class, another teacher can use the notes to continue the lesson without disruption.

Additionally, lesson notes support evaluation and improvement. Teachers can review past notes to identify areas that need refinement and adjust their teaching strategies accordingly.

10. Mention four (4) principles of using instructional media.

One principle is relevance. Instructional media should align with the lesson objectives and enhance student comprehension.

Another principle is clarity. The materials used should be easy to understand and free from unnecessary complexity.

Student engagement is also crucial. The media should encourage active participation rather than passive observation.

Lastly, practicality should be considered. The instructional media should be accessible, cost-effective, and easy to use within the available classroom setting.

11. Write down five (5) significances of textbooks for teachers and students.

Textbooks provide structured learning content, ensuring that students follow a well-organized and logical sequence of topics.

They serve as a reference material for both teachers and students, allowing them to review concepts and prepare for lessons or exams.

Textbooks standardize learning across different schools, ensuring consistency in knowledge delivery and assessment.

They also support independent learning, enabling students to study on their own and reinforce classroom instruction.

Additionally, textbooks include exercises and activities that help students practice and test their understanding of the material.

12. (a) Discuss the main components of the scheme of work.

A scheme of work includes learning objectives, which define what students should achieve by the end of a given period.

It also contains topics and subtopics, outlining the subject matter to be covered systematically.

Teaching methods are listed, detailing how lessons will be delivered, whether through discussions, lectures, or practical work.

Assessment strategies are included to ensure student understanding is evaluated through tests, assignments, or quizzes.

Lastly, the scheme of work includes time allocation, specifying how much time should be spent on each topic.

12. (b) Design a scheme of work for one week in the subject of your choice.

Subject: Biology

Class: Form Two

Week: 1

Topic: Nutrition in Plants

Subtopics: Introduction to Photosynthesis, Conditions Necessary for Photosynthesis, Process of Photosynthesis, Importance of Photosynthesis

Lesson Duration: 40 minutes per lesson

The scheme of work ensures a logical flow of content and provides a structured approach to teaching and assessing students' understanding.

13. Describe clearly four (4) importance of Teacher's Guide.

The Teacher's Guide is an essential instructional tool that helps educators deliver lessons effectively. One importance is that it provides structured lesson plans, outlining how topics should be taught. It includes step-by-step instructions, teaching strategies, and key points, ensuring that lessons follow a logical sequence and cover all necessary content.

Another importance is that it suggests appropriate teaching methods. The guide provides various instructional techniques, such as discussions, demonstrations, or project-based learning, helping teachers engage students and cater to different learning styles.

Additionally, the Teacher's Guide includes assessment techniques, which help teachers evaluate student progress. It provides test questions, exercises, and marking schemes that ensure proper assessment and feedback for students.

Lastly, the guide helps in time management, ensuring that teachers allocate the correct amount of time to each topic. This helps in covering the syllabus effectively within the academic period without unnecessary delays or omissions.

#### 14. Write down the main components of a lesson plan.

A lesson plan contains several important components that ensure effective teaching and learning.

One key component is the lesson objectives, which state what students should achieve by the end of the lesson. These objectives should be specific, measurable, and aligned with the curriculum goals.

Another important component is the introduction, which prepares students for learning. It includes activities such as asking questions, showing real-life examples, or conducting short discussions to create interest in the topic.

The lesson development section provides the main content of the lesson. It details the teaching methods, instructional strategies, and key points that will be covered. This section guides the teacher in explaining concepts and demonstrating activities.

Additionally, a lesson plan includes teaching aids and materials, which list the resources required for the lesson, such as textbooks, charts, experiments, or digital tools.

The assessment methods section specifies how students' understanding will be evaluated. It may include quizzes, class participation, or written exercises.

Lastly, the conclusion and lesson evaluation summarize the lesson's key points and reflect on whether the objectives were met. Teachers can also record feedback on student performance and note any areas for improvement.

#### 15. Assess the role of moderators in moderation during Teaching Practice assessment.

Moderators play a crucial role in ensuring the fairness, consistency, and quality of Teaching Practice assessments. One important role is standardizing the evaluation process. Moderators ensure that different assessors use the same criteria when evaluating trainee teachers, preventing bias and maintaining uniformity across all assessments.

Another role is providing constructive feedback to trainee teachers. Moderators observe lessons, identify strengths and weaknesses, and offer recommendations for improvement. This helps trainee teachers develop their teaching skills and correct any mistakes before they enter the profession.

Additionally, moderators validate the credibility of assessment results. They review evaluation reports and lesson observations to confirm that the grades given are fair and reflect the trainee's actual performance. This prevents unfair assessments and maintains the integrity of the training program.

Moderators also support continuous improvement in teacher training programs. By analyzing assessment results and identifying common weaknesses among trainees, they provide recommendations to teacher training institutions on how to enhance their curriculum and teaching methodologies.

Lastly, moderators ensure compliance with teaching standards and policies. They check whether trainee teachers are applying the correct pedagogical approaches and classroom management techniques as required by the curriculum guidelines.

16. Discuss four (4) factors to be considered by the teacher when preparing a lesson.

One important factor to consider when preparing a lesson is the learning objectives. The teacher must define what students should achieve by the end of the lesson, ensuring that the content aligns with the curriculum and learning goals.

Another crucial factor is student characteristics, such as age, prior knowledge, and learning styles. Understanding students' abilities helps the teacher select appropriate teaching strategies that cater to different needs.

Additionally, the teacher must consider available teaching resources. Effective lesson preparation involves gathering relevant materials, such as textbooks, visual aids, and experiment kits, to ensure smooth lesson delivery.

Lastly, time allocation is a key factor. The teacher should structure the lesson to fit within the available time while ensuring all essential topics are covered effectively. This prevents rushing through content or leaving important concepts unexplained.

17. Student performance is a result of classroom control and discipline. Analyze four factors affecting classroom control and discipline.

One factor that affects classroom control and discipline is the teacher's authority and leadership style. A teacher who establishes clear expectations, enforces rules consistently, and maintains a respectful yet firm approach gains students' respect, leading to better discipline.

Another factor is classroom environment. A well-organized classroom with a clear seating arrangement, proper lighting, and minimal distractions creates a conducive atmosphere for learning. Poorly arranged classrooms with frequent disturbances often lead to discipline issues.

Student motivation and engagement also play a role. When students find lessons interesting and interactive, they are less likely to misbehave. However, if they are bored or disengaged, they may become disruptive, affecting classroom control.



Lastly, parental involvement can influence classroom discipline. Students whose parents take an active role in their education by reinforcing school rules at home are more likely to exhibit good behavior. Lack of parental support may result in students disregarding school rules and authority.

18. Reflection is an important aspect to consider for an effective teaching and learning process. Discuss four (4) varieties of reflective teaching.

One variety of reflective teaching is self-reflection, where teachers analyze their own teaching methods, classroom interactions, and lesson effectiveness. This helps them identify strengths and areas for improvement.

Another variety is peer observation, where teachers observe each other's lessons and provide constructive feedback. This allows teachers to learn new strategies, share best practices, and refine their instructional techniques.

Student feedback reflection is also important. Teachers collect feedback from students through surveys, class discussions, or written reflections to understand their learning experiences and make necessary adjustments to improve future lessons.

Lastly, journal writing or documentation is another form of reflective teaching. Teachers keep records of their lesson plans, student progress, and personal observations, allowing them to track their growth and make informed adjustments over time.