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NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION
CURRICULUM AND TEACHING

764

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

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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. (a) Differentiate formal curriculum from non-formal curriculum.

Formal curriculum refers to a structured and officially recognized educational program that follows a prescribed syllabus, assessment methods, and certification process. It is implemented in schools, colleges, and universities and regulated by educational authorities to ensure standard learning outcomes.

Non-formal curriculum, on the other hand, consists of educational activities that take place outside formal schooling. These programs are flexible, do not necessarily follow a standardized syllabus, and may not lead to certification. Examples include vocational training, adult literacy programs, and community education initiatives aimed at skill development and personal growth.

(b) State two ways in which hidden curriculum is important to a school child.

Hidden curriculum is essential for a school child as it helps in instilling social norms, values, and behaviors that are not explicitly taught in the formal curriculum. Through interactions with teachers and peers, students learn discipline, responsibility, and teamwork, which are essential for their future personal and professional lives.

Another way hidden curriculum is important is that it helps students develop soft skills such as communication, problem-solving, and adaptability. These skills are acquired through classroom rules, school culture, and extracurricular activities, enhancing the overall learning experience and preparing students for real-life situations beyond academics.

2. List four requirements for preparation of the scheme of work.

A well-prepared scheme of work requires several key elements to ensure effective teaching and learning. One requirement is the inclusion of clear learning objectives that define what students are expected to achieve at the end of each lesson or topic. These objectives guide the teacher in planning instructional strategies and assessment methods.

Another requirement is an outline of teaching methods and activities to be used in delivering the content. This ensures that lessons are interactive, engaging, and suitable for different learning styles.

A third requirement is the listing of resources and materials required for each lesson, such as textbooks, audiovisual aids, and practical equipment. Having a list of resources helps the teacher prepare adequately for the lesson.

Lastly, the scheme of work should specify the assessment techniques to be used in evaluating student progress. These can include quizzes, assignments, projects, or oral presentations to measure learning outcomes effectively.

3. Give two differences between curriculum content and learning experience.

Curriculum content refers to the specific subjects, topics, and information that students are expected to learn in a given educational program. It includes factual knowledge, theories, and principles presented in textbooks and instructional materials.

Learning experience, on the other hand, refers to the activities and interactions that students engage in to acquire knowledge and skills. It involves practical exercises, group discussions, experiments, and real-life applications that enhance understanding beyond theoretical concepts.

Another difference is that curriculum content is usually predefined and structured by educational authorities, ensuring consistency across institutions. Learning experiences, however, can vary based on teaching methods, student participation, and environmental factors, making them more flexible and adaptable to different classroom settings.

4. Write two differences between formative and diagnostic evaluation.

Formative evaluation is an ongoing process used to monitor student learning and provide feedback for improvement during the learning process. It helps teachers adjust their teaching methods and address learning difficulties before final assessments.

Diagnostic evaluation, in contrast, is conducted before instruction begins to assess students' prior knowledge, strengths, and weaknesses. It helps teachers identify learning gaps and design lessons that cater to individual student needs.

Another difference is that formative evaluation includes informal assessments such as quizzes, observations, and class discussions, which do not necessarily contribute to final grades. Diagnostic evaluation, however, involves pre-tests and interviews that provide insight into students' learning readiness but do not affect academic performance records.

5. State four ways in which teacher's voice may be applied to improve teaching and learning.

A teacher's voice plays a crucial role in creating an effective learning environment. One way it can be applied is through voice modulation, where the teacher adjusts tone, pitch, and volume to maintain student attention and emphasize key points. This variation keeps learners engaged and enhances comprehension.

Another way is by ensuring clarity in speech. A teacher should articulate words clearly and use appropriate language to avoid misunderstandings. Clear communication helps students grasp concepts faster and reduces the need for constant repetition.

Additionally, the teacher's voice can be used to express enthusiasm and motivation. A lively and encouraging tone creates a positive atmosphere that inspires students to participate actively in class and develop a love for learning.

Lastly, a teacher's voice can be used to establish authority and classroom control. A firm but friendly tone helps in managing student behavior, giving instructions effectively, and maintaining discipline without resorting to harsh measures.

6. Identify four advantages of Single Lesson Teaching Practice (SLTP).

Single Lesson Teaching Practice (SLTP) provides several benefits for both trainee teachers and students. One advantage is that it allows trainee teachers to gain hands-on experience in classroom management and instructional delivery. This exposure helps them build confidence and refine their teaching skills.

Another advantage is that SLTP enables immediate feedback from supervising teachers and peers. Trainee teachers receive constructive criticism and suggestions for improvement, which helps them develop effective teaching strategies.

Additionally, SLTP provides an opportunity to test lesson planning and time management. By conducting a single lesson, a teacher can assess whether the planned content fits within the allocated time and make necessary adjustments for future lessons.

Lastly, SLTP helps identify and address teaching challenges early in training. By practicing in real classroom settings, trainee teachers can recognize potential difficulties, such as student engagement issues, and learn how to handle them effectively.

7. Mention four factors that could lead to curriculum change.

Several factors contribute to curriculum change in educational systems. One key factor is advancements in technology. The rapid development of digital tools and online resources necessitates updates in curriculum content to ensure students acquire relevant skills for the modern world.

Another factor is societal needs and expectations. Changes in economic, social, and cultural aspects influence curriculum modifications to align education with current job market demands and societal values.

Government policies and educational reforms also play a significant role. Authorities may introduce new policies, such as competency-based learning, requiring curriculum adjustments to meet national and global educational standards.

Additionally, research and innovation in pedagogy drive curriculum change. New teaching methodologies and learning theories encourage the adoption of more effective instructional approaches, leading to curriculum revisions.

8. Categorize the curriculum materials and give two examples in each category.

Curriculum materials are categorized based on their purpose and format. One category is printed materials, which include textbooks and teacher's guides. These provide structured content and instructional support for educators and students.

Another category is visual materials, which include charts and posters. These aids enhance understanding by providing visual representations of complex concepts.

Audiovisual materials form another category and include videos and recorded lectures. These resources cater to auditory and visual learners, making lessons more interactive and engaging.

Lastly, digital materials encompass e-books and online learning platforms. These provide flexible and accessible learning options, especially in technology-driven education systems.

9. Give four reasons why Teacher's guide is an important instrument for a teacher.

The Teacher's Guide serves as a vital tool in the teaching process. One reason is that it provides structured lesson plans, ensuring that teachers cover essential content systematically and efficiently.

It also offers suggested teaching strategies and activities, helping teachers implement effective instructional methods that cater to diverse learning styles.

Additionally, the Teacher's Guide includes assessment techniques, providing guidance on how to evaluate student progress accurately through quizzes, assignments, and projects.

Furthermore, it assists in classroom management by offering tips on handling student behavior, fostering an interactive learning environment, and maintaining discipline.

10. Briefly explain four changes that may be observed in a student as a result of exposure to hidden curriculum.

Exposure to hidden curriculum results in various behavioral and attitudinal changes. One change is the development of social skills. Students learn how to interact respectfully with peers and teachers, improving their communication and teamwork abilities.

Another change is the adoption of moral values. Through school rules and daily interactions, students internalize ethical principles such as honesty, responsibility, and respect.

Additionally, students may develop a sense of discipline and self-regulation. Hidden curriculum teaches time management, punctuality, and adherence to rules, shaping responsible individuals.

Lastly, it fosters adaptability and resilience. Students learn to handle challenges, conflicts, and diverse perspectives, preparing them for real-world experiences beyond the classroom.

11. Discuss five benefits of proper classroom management and organization in the teaching and learning process.

Proper classroom management and organization contribute significantly to effective teaching and learning. One benefit is that it enhances student engagement. A well-organized classroom with clear rules and structured activities keeps students focused on learning tasks, reducing distractions and promoting active participation.

Another benefit is improved discipline and behavior. When a teacher establishes clear expectations and consequences, students develop self-control and respect for authority, creating a conducive learning environment with minimal disruptions.

Additionally, effective classroom management maximizes instructional time. By reducing behavioral issues and maintaining a structured learning flow, teachers can utilize class time efficiently, ensuring that students receive quality instruction without unnecessary interruptions.

Furthermore, proper organization supports differentiated learning. A well-managed classroom allows teachers to address diverse learning needs by providing individualized attention, group work, and various teaching methods that accommodate different student abilities.

Lastly, it fosters a positive teacher-student relationship. A classroom with a structured and supportive environment encourages mutual respect and trust, making students feel comfortable to express their ideas, seek help, and actively engage in the learning process.

12. (a) Give the meaning of Peer Group Teaching Practice (PGTP).

Peer Group Teaching Practice (PGTP) is a training approach where student teachers practice teaching within their group before engaging in real classroom situations. It allows them to refine their teaching skills, receive constructive feedback from peers, and gain confidence in lesson delivery.

(b) Elaborate four limitations of Block Teaching Practice moderation.

One limitation of Block Teaching Practice moderation is the limited real-world exposure. Since student teachers are often placed in controlled teaching environments, they may not experience the full range of challenges encountered in actual classrooms, such as managing diverse learners and unexpected disruptions.

Another limitation is the short duration of practice. Block Teaching is usually conducted within a fixed period, restricting student teachers from developing long-term classroom management strategies or adapting to different instructional approaches over time.

Additionally, feedback may not be comprehensive. Since moderation focuses on specific teaching sessions, evaluators may not observe all aspects of a trainee's abilities, potentially overlooking key areas that need improvement.

Lastly, there is a risk of over-preparation. Knowing that their lessons are being moderated, student teachers might focus excessively on preparing a single well-executed lesson rather than developing adaptability and problem-solving skills necessary for real classroom settings.

13. Giving five points, explain why a curriculum developer needs to be knowledgeable on curriculum theory.

A curriculum developer must understand curriculum theory because it provides a framework for designing relevant and effective educational programs. One reason is that it helps in aligning educational content with learning objectives. By understanding different curriculum theories, developers can create curricula that meet the needs of students and educational standards.

Another reason is that it guides the selection of appropriate teaching methods. Curriculum theory explains how students learn best, enabling developers to design instructional strategies that enhance comprehension and skill acquisition.

Additionally, it aids in curriculum evaluation and improvement. A curriculum developer knowledgeable in theory can assess the effectiveness of a curriculum, identify gaps, and make necessary modifications to improve learning outcomes.

Furthermore, curriculum theory ensures inclusivity. Understanding various educational philosophies helps developers create curricula that accommodate diverse learners, including those with special needs or different cultural backgrounds.

Lastly, it promotes innovation in education. Knowledge of curriculum theory enables developers to integrate new teaching trends, such as competency-based learning and digital education, ensuring that curricula remain relevant in a changing world.

14. Give six points to explain the contribution of teaching and learning resources in facilitating effective teaching and learning.

Teaching and learning resources play a crucial role in enhancing the learning process. One contribution is that they simplify complex concepts. Visual aids, models, and diagrams help students grasp difficult topics more easily by providing concrete representations of abstract ideas.

Another contribution is that they enhance student engagement. Interactive materials such as videos, simulations, and experiments make learning more interesting and participatory, keeping students motivated.

Additionally, learning resources cater to different learning styles. Some students learn best through visuals, others through auditory means, and others through hands-on activities. A variety of resources ensures that all learners benefit from instruction.

Furthermore, they improve retention and recall. When students interact with learning materials through practical activities or visual representations, they are more likely to remember and apply what they have learned.

Teaching resources also support self-paced learning. Books, online materials, and recorded lectures allow students to review content at their own convenience, reinforcing learning outside the classroom.

Lastly, they promote independent learning. Access to well-structured educational materials encourages students to explore topics beyond what is covered in class, fostering curiosity and critical thinking.

15. Design a lesson of 40 minutes duration for Form Two class of 35 pupils. Use any subject and topic of your choice.

Lesson Title: Introduction to Photosynthesis

Subject: Biology

Class: Form Two

Duration: 40 minutes

Class Size: 35 pupils

Lesson Objectives:

Define photosynthesis.

Identify the raw materials and products of photosynthesis.

Explain the importance of photosynthesis to plants and other organisms.

Lesson Plan:

1. Introduction (5 minutes)

Ask students to describe how plants get their food.

Display a green leaf and ask why it is important for plant growth.

2. Lesson Development (20 minutes)

Explain the process of photosynthesis and write the chemical equation on the board.

Show a diagram of a leaf structure and discuss how chlorophyll traps sunlight.

Conduct a short experiment using a plant and a glass jar to show the effect of light on photosynthesis.

3. Class Activity (10 minutes)

Divide students into groups and give them questions on the importance of photosynthesis.

Each group presents their findings.

4. Conclusion (5 minutes)

Summarize key points and answer student questions.

Give homework: Find out how different environmental factors affect photosynthesis.

5. Critically discuss any three strengths and three weaknesses of the Wheeler's curriculum development model.

Wheeler's curriculum model has several strengths. One strength is its flexibility. Unlike linear models, Wheeler's model allows for modifications at any stage, making it adaptable to changes in educational needs.

Another strength is its emphasis on continuous evaluation. Since assessment occurs at various stages, educators can make necessary adjustments to improve curriculum effectiveness.

Additionally, it integrates all curriculum elements. Wheeler's model ensures a close relationship between objectives, content, learning experiences, and evaluation, promoting coherence in curriculum design.

However, the model has weaknesses. One weakness is its complexity. The cyclical nature makes it difficult to implement, as curriculum developers must constantly revise and update content.

Another weakness is that it requires extensive resources and expertise. Continuous evaluation and modification demand time, trained personnel, and financial resources, which may not always be available.

Lastly, the model lacks specificity in implementation. Since it is broad, educators may struggle to determine precise steps to follow, leading to inconsistencies in curriculum application.

17. Suggest five measures that can be used to make lecture method effective in teaching and learning in the classroom context.

To improve the effectiveness of the lecture method, one measure is incorporating interactive questioning. Asking students questions during the lecture keeps them engaged and helps assess their understanding.

Another measure is using multimedia presentations. Visual aids such as slides, videos, and charts help break monotony and enhance comprehension.

Additionally, teachers should encourage student participation. Allowing discussions, short presentations, or group activities within the lecture makes learning more engaging.

Furthermore, breaking the lecture into segments improves retention. Instead of continuous talking, teachers should introduce breaks for summary or reflection, making information easier to absorb.

Lastly, practical examples and real-life applications should be included. Relating lecture content to real-world situations makes learning meaningful and memorable for students.

18. Explain the three learning domains which are the basis for writing specific instructional objectives. For each domain, give two examples of specific instructional objectives based on any topic of the subject of your choice.

The three learning domains are cognitive, affective, and psychomotor.

The cognitive domain involves intellectual skills such as understanding, analyzing, and evaluating information. Examples of instructional objectives in this domain include:

Identify the main components of a plant cell.

Explain the process of digestion in humans.

The affective domain deals with attitudes, values, and emotions. Examples of instructional objectives include:

Demonstrate respect for different cultural perspectives in class discussions.

Show interest in conserving the environment through active participation in school projects.

The psychomotor domain involves physical skills and coordination. Examples include:

Correctly use a microscope to observe plant cells.

Perform a simple chemical titration with accurate measurement techniques.