

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

764

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2016

Instructions

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

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1. Give four reasons for having a teacher's guide during lesson preparation.

A teacher's guide helps in structuring lessons, providing a well-organized framework for delivering content systematically, ensuring all key concepts are covered.

It assists in selecting appropriate teaching methods, guiding teachers on the best strategies for different topics, whether through discussions, demonstrations, or group work.

A teacher's guide includes assessment techniques, helping educators design effective tests, quizzes, and evaluation methods to measure student understanding.

It saves preparation time, as it offers pre-planned instructional materials, reducing the workload for teachers and allowing them to focus on student engagement.

2. Outline four advantages of the learner-centred teaching and learning methods.

Learner-centred methods enhance critical thinking and problem-solving skills, as students are actively involved in discussions, analysis, and independent learning.

They increase student engagement and motivation, making learning more interactive and enjoyable compared to traditional lecture methods.

Learner-centred approaches promote deeper understanding, as students construct knowledge through inquiry, collaboration, and hands-on activities rather than memorization.

They cater to different learning styles, allowing students to learn at their own pace and apply various techniques, such as visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning.

3. (a) List the three domains of learning.

The three domains of learning are cognitive domain (knowledge and intellectual skills), affective domain (emotions, attitudes, and values), and psychomotor domain (physical and motor skills).

(b) Briefly explain why a Specific Objective is called a Performance Specific Objective.

A Specific Objective is called a Performance Specific Objective because it clearly states the expected student achievement in measurable terms. It defines what learners should be able to do by the end of the lesson, making assessment of progress easier.

4. State four merits of teaching practice moderation.

Teaching practice moderation ensures uniformity in assessment, allowing supervisors to evaluate student-teachers based on common standards and expectations.

It provides constructive feedback, helping student-teachers identify strengths and areas for improvement in their instructional techniques.

Moderation enhances fairness and reliability in grading, reducing bias and ensuring all student-teachers receive objective evaluations.

It improves teaching quality, as structured reviews encourage student-teachers to refine their lesson planning, delivery, and classroom management skills.

5. Give a brief account of each of the four types of curriculum evaluation.

Formative evaluation is conducted during curriculum implementation to monitor progress and make necessary adjustments for improvement.

Summative evaluation is carried out at the end of an instructional period to assess the effectiveness of the curriculum and measure student achievements.

Diagnostic evaluation identifies student learning difficulties and instructional gaps, helping teachers adjust teaching methods accordingly.

Process evaluation examines how well a curriculum is implemented, assessing teacher preparedness, resource availability, and instructional strategies.

6. Briefly explain why curriculum development is "an endless" process.

Curriculum development is an endless process because education systems must continuously adapt to societal changes, technological advancements, and evolving learning needs. Regular updates ensure that content remains relevant, teaching methods stay effective, and students receive knowledge that aligns with modern-day demands.

7. (a) Provide the meaning of curriculum.

A curriculum is a structured plan of study that outlines educational objectives, content, teaching methods, and assessment techniques used in an educational system. It serves as a guide for teachers, learners, and policymakers to ensure organized learning.

(b) State three weaknesses of non-formal curriculum.

Non-formal curriculum lacks standardized certification, making it difficult for learners to gain formal recognition for their knowledge.

It has inconsistent teaching quality, as there is no strict regulation of educators, leading to variations in instruction across different learning programs.

Non-formal education may not be comprehensive, as it often focuses on specific skills or topics without a structured progression of knowledge.

8. Briefly describe four components of lesson notes.

Lesson objectives specify what students should achieve by the end of the lesson, guiding teaching and assessment.

Content summary provides key points, concepts, and explanations that the teacher will cover during the lesson.

Teaching methods and strategies describe the instructional approaches used to engage students, such as discussions, demonstrations, or problem-solving activities.

Assessment and evaluation methods outline how student understanding will be measured, including quizzes, oral questioning, or practical exercises.

9. (a) Give a reason for conducting a diagnosis of students with special needs.

Diagnosing students with special needs helps in identifying their learning challenges and designing appropriate support strategies to enhance their educational experience.

(b) Suggest two ways of creating a favourable learning environment in a classroom.

Teachers can create a favourable learning environment by maintaining an inclusive and supportive classroom culture, ensuring all students feel valued and encouraged to participate.

They can organize classroom resources effectively, including seating arrangements, instructional materials, and technology, to facilitate smooth and engaging lessons.

10. Identify four varieties/versions of reflective teaching.

Self-reflection involves teachers analyzing their own teaching practices to identify strengths and areas for improvement.

Peer observation allows teachers to receive feedback from colleagues by observing each other's lessons and discussing teaching strategies.

Student feedback involves gathering learners' opinions on teaching effectiveness, helping educators adjust their methods to enhance engagement.

Lesson video recording enables teachers to review their teaching sessions, identify mistakes, and refine their instructional techniques.

11. In five points, explain the relationship between class control and learners' performance.

Effective class control creates a conducive learning environment, ensuring students remain focused and engaged, leading to better comprehension and retention of knowledge.

Well-managed classrooms reduce distractions, allowing students to participate actively in lessons without disruptions from noise, misbehavior, or disorganization.

Class control encourages student discipline and responsibility, helping learners develop positive study habits and a sense of accountability for their performance.

Teachers who maintain control effectively implement lesson plans, ensuring content is delivered smoothly and assessments are conducted without time wastage.

Good class management enhances teacher-student relationships, fostering respect, motivation, and collaboration, which positively influence academic achievement.

12. Using five points, explain why micro-teaching must be conducted during teacher training.

Micro-teaching provides hands-on practice, allowing student-teachers to develop teaching skills before handling real classrooms.

It builds confidence, as trainees gain experience in lesson delivery, classroom management, and student engagement.

Micro-teaching allows for peer and mentor feedback, helping trainees refine their instructional techniques and improve their weaknesses.

It enhances lesson planning abilities, teaching student-teachers how to structure content, set objectives, and manage time effectively.

Micro-teaching simulates real teaching conditions, preparing trainees for actual teaching environments and challenges.

13. Giving five points, explain the role of teaching and learning resources in facilitating classroom teaching and learning.

Teaching resources enhance concept clarity, making abstract ideas easier to understand through visuals, models, and real-life examples.

They increase student engagement, as interactive tools like videos, charts, and experiments make lessons more interesting.

Learning resources cater to different learning styles, supporting visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learners in grasping content effectively.

They aid in knowledge retention, as students remember information better when presented through multiple sensory experiences.

Teaching aids support practical application, especially in subjects like science and agriculture, where hands-on learning is essential.

14. Giving four points, explain the importance of curriculum in any education system.

A curriculum provides a structured learning framework, ensuring that subjects and topics are covered systematically.

It aligns education with national development goals, preparing students for careers and societal contributions.

A well-designed curriculum standardizes learning, ensuring consistency in education across different schools and regions.

It guides assessment and evaluation, helping teachers measure student progress and adjust instruction accordingly.

15. Explain five aims of carrying out curriculum evaluation at the school level.

Curriculum evaluation helps in assessing the effectiveness of teaching and learning by determining whether students are achieving the intended learning objectives. If certain areas show poor performance, adjustments can be made to improve outcomes.

It identifies gaps and weaknesses in the curriculum, allowing educators to modify content, teaching methods, or assessment strategies to address any deficiencies and enhance learning experiences.

Curriculum evaluation ensures alignment with national education standards, making sure that the school's curriculum meets government policies and the needs of society, ensuring that students acquire relevant knowledge and skills.

It provides feedback for curriculum improvement, enabling teachers, school administrators, and policymakers to revise and update educational programs based on student needs and current trends.

Evaluation enhances the professional development of teachers, as analyzing curriculum performance helps educators refine their teaching strategies, adopt innovative techniques, and improve instructional delivery.

16. Describe five demerits of using group discussion as a teaching and learning method.

Group discussion can lead to uneven participation, where some students dominate the discussion while others remain passive, resulting in unequal learning experiences.

It may consume a lot of time, especially when students take longer to reach conclusions or when discussions go off-topic, reducing the time available for covering the syllabus.

Some students may provide incorrect information, leading to misconceptions if the teacher does not intervene to correct errors or clarify misunderstandings.

Group discussions can be difficult to manage in large classes, as keeping track of multiple conversations and ensuring all groups remain focused on the topic can be challenging for the teacher.

Assessing individual contributions can be complex, as it is difficult to measure the participation and understanding of each student, which may result in unfair grading in cases where assessment is required.

17. Elaborate five merits of making preparations before going to the classroom for teaching.

Proper preparation enhances lesson delivery, as a well-planned lesson ensures smooth transitions between topics, clear explanations, and efficient use of time.

It boosts teacher confidence, as knowing what to teach, how to teach it, and having all necessary materials ready reduces anxiety and improves classroom performance.

Preparation allows for the selection of appropriate teaching methods, ensuring that the strategies used are suitable for the lesson objectives and student needs.

It helps in effective classroom management, as a structured lesson plan prevents confusion, keeps students engaged, and minimizes disruptions.

Good preparation ensures that assessment tools are ready, allowing the teacher to measure student understanding effectively through quizzes, assignments, or discussions.

18. Analyze five major sources of curriculum content.

Learner characteristics and needs play a crucial role in shaping curriculum content, ensuring that what is taught aligns with students' age, cognitive abilities, interests, and future career aspirations.

Societal needs and expectations influence curriculum development, as education must equip learners with skills and knowledge that address economic, technological, and social challenges.

Academic disciplines provide subject-specific knowledge, ensuring that curriculum content is based on established fields of study such as science, mathematics, and humanities.

Government policies and national development goals guide curriculum formulation to align with the country's vision for economic growth, technological advancement, and workforce development.

Global trends and innovations impact curriculum content, requiring updates to incorporate advancements in technology, environmental sustainability, and new teaching methodologies to keep education relevant.