

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
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 with a total of sixteen questions.
2. Answer all questions in section A and four questions from section B.

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1. Use two points to elaborate the relationships between formal curriculum and non-formal curriculum.

Formal curriculum and non-formal curriculum both aim to provide knowledge and skills to learners, but they differ in structure. A formal curriculum is structured and follows a set educational system, whereas a non-formal curriculum is flexible and does not necessarily follow a fixed syllabus. However, both are designed to improve learning and contribute to personal and societal development.

Both formal and non-formal curricula complement each other in education. While formal education occurs in schools with standardized exams and certifications, non-formal education occurs in informal settings such as workshops, community training programs, and skill-based courses. Many learners engage in both to acquire academic qualifications and practical skills simultaneously.

2. Briefly explain four qualities of a good teacher.

A good teacher should possess strong communication skills, enabling them to explain concepts clearly, listen to students' concerns, and engage effectively with the class. Communication ensures that students understand lessons and participate actively.

A good teacher must be patient and understanding, recognizing that students learn at different paces. Patience allows them to address individual learning needs, provide guidance, and encourage slow learners without frustration.

A teacher should be knowledgeable and well-prepared, having a deep understanding of the subject matter. This allows them to answer questions confidently, relate topics to real-life examples, and make learning meaningful.

A good teacher needs to be motivational and inspiring, encouraging students to work hard and develop a love for learning. By using creative teaching methods, setting goals, and providing positive reinforcement, they foster enthusiasm in learners.

3. Why is it important to store and manage printed materials? Briefly explain by giving four reasons.

Proper storage and management of printed materials ensure easy access to important documents, making it convenient for teachers and students to retrieve learning resources when needed.

It prevents damage and loss, protecting textbooks, lesson notes, and reference materials from being misplaced, torn, or destroyed by environmental factors such as moisture or pests.

Organized storage of printed materials saves time and enhances efficiency, allowing teachers to locate instructional materials quickly without wasting time searching for misplaced documents.

It preserves educational content for future reference, ensuring that valuable resources remain available for future learners, revisions, and research purposes.

4. Identify four ways of acquiring teaching and learning resources.

Teachers can acquire teaching and learning resources through government or school-provided materials, where textbooks, charts, and learning aids are supplied by educational authorities.

They can develop their own teaching materials, such as handouts, diagrams, and lesson plans, customized to suit the learners' needs and lesson objectives.

Teachers can source materials from online educational platforms, where digital resources such as videos, presentations, and interactive lessons can be downloaded for classroom use.

They can request donations or partnerships from organizations, where NGOs, businesses, or community groups support schools by providing books, laboratory equipment, or technology.

5. Explain two advantages and two disadvantages of group teaching.

Group teaching encourages student collaboration, allowing learners to work together, share ideas, and help each other understand concepts better, which enhances teamwork skills.

It reduces the teacher's workload, as students take responsibility for discussing topics and engaging in peer learning, making it easier for teachers to manage large classes.

A disadvantage of group teaching is that some students may dominate discussions, preventing quieter students from fully participating and benefiting from the lesson.

It can also lead to unequal learning outcomes, as some groups may progress faster than others, resulting in knowledge gaps among students depending on how well they collaborate.

6. Use four points to show the relationship between a lesson plan and lesson notes.

A lesson plan and lesson notes are both essential teaching tools, with the lesson plan outlining the structure of the lesson while lesson notes provide detailed content to be delivered.

A lesson plan guides the teacher on how to deliver the lesson, specifying objectives, teaching methods, and assessment techniques, while lesson notes contain explanations, examples, and key points for teaching.

Both help in maintaining consistency in teaching, ensuring that teachers follow a structured approach and cover all required topics effectively.

A lesson plan and lesson notes support lesson preparation, enabling teachers to organize content logically and anticipate challenges that may arise during teaching.

7. Briefly describe the importance of the reinforcement stage in lesson development. Give four points.

The reinforcement stage helps in consolidating student understanding, ensuring that learners grasp key concepts before moving on to new topics.

It allows teachers to assess student progress, using methods like questioning, summarizing, or practical activities to confirm learning outcomes.

Reinforcement boosts student confidence, as they get opportunities to apply knowledge and clarify doubts before finalizing a topic.

It enhances long-term retention, helping students remember key points through revision, exercises, or real-life applications.

8. (a) Define hidden curriculum.

Hidden curriculum refers to the unwritten, informal, and unintended lessons that students learn in a school environment, such as values, social norms, and attitudes, which are not explicitly included in the formal syllabus.

(b) Briefly explain the importance of hidden curriculum in the school setting. (Give two points).

Hidden curriculum shapes students' character and behavior, teaching them discipline, respect, teamwork, and responsibility, which are essential for personal and professional life.

It helps students develop social and emotional intelligence, as they learn how to interact with peers, resolve conflicts, and adapt to societal expectations through daily school experiences.

9. State four disadvantages of a formal curriculum.

A formal curriculum is rigid and standardized, limiting flexibility and creativity in teaching, as teachers must strictly follow predefined guidelines.

It focuses heavily on academic performance, sometimes neglecting students' practical skills, emotional intelligence, and individual interests.

Formal curricula may not always reflect real-world challenges, as some subjects become outdated due to rapid technological and societal changes.

It creates high pressure on students and teachers, as assessment methods such as exams dictate success rather than skills and holistic learning.

10. Enumerate four indicators of a hidden curriculum to the learners.

Learners develop social habits and norms through interactions, such as teamwork, leadership skills, and responsibility, which are not explicitly taught in class.

They adopt behavioral attitudes and ethics, such as punctuality, honesty, and respect, based on school culture and expectations.

Students experience informal peer influence, learning about competition, cooperation, or bullying, which shape their personal development.

They observe gender roles and cultural values, internalizing societal expectations based on how teachers and institutions model different behaviors.

11. Giving five points, assess the challenges facing the implementation of competence-based curriculum in O-level secondary schools in Tanzania.

Many teachers lack sufficient training in implementing the competence-based approach, making it difficult to shift from traditional methods to skill-based learning.

There is insufficient teaching and learning resources, such as textbooks, ICT tools, and laboratory equipment, which hinders practical learning and application.

The curriculum requires continuous assessment, but overcrowded classrooms make it difficult for teachers to evaluate students individually and provide personalized feedback.

Some schools lack modern facilities, such as internet access and updated technology, which limits the integration of digital tools in competence-based education.

Students struggle with self-directed learning, as they are used to passive learning, making it difficult for them to adapt to inquiry-based and hands-on education.

12. Why non-formal curriculum cannot maintain the standard of education in Tanzania? Explain by giving five reasons.

Non-formal curriculum lacks standardized assessment and certification, making it difficult to measure student achievement and compare learning outcomes with formal education systems.

It does not follow a structured syllabus, leading to inconsistencies in content delivery and gaps in essential knowledge required for national education standards.

Non-formal education relies heavily on voluntary participation, meaning not all learners receive the same quality of instruction, which can affect overall educational outcomes.

It has limited government regulation and oversight, making it prone to variations in teaching quality, content delivery, and evaluation criteria.

Non-formal curriculum does not provide recognized qualifications, which affects graduates' opportunities for employment and further studies, limiting its role in maintaining national education standards.

13. Why should student-teachers be prepared before going for the Block Teaching Practice (BTP)? Explain by giving five reasons.

Student-teachers need preparation to develop lesson planning skills, ensuring they can structure lessons effectively and deliver content in an organized manner.

They must understand classroom management techniques, allowing them to handle student behavior, maintain discipline, and create a positive learning environment.

Preparation familiarizes them with different teaching methods, enabling them to select the most appropriate techniques for engaging students and enhancing learning.

They need exposure to assessment and evaluation methods, so they can measure student progress accurately and provide constructive feedback.

Student-teachers must gain confidence and adaptability, as teaching requires handling diverse classroom challenges and adjusting to different learning needs.

14. A teacher who is able to employ varieties of teaching methods and classroom behavior, including the use of teaching and learning resources, is regarded as an effective teacher. Justify this statement using six arguments.

An effective teacher enhances student engagement by using diverse teaching methods such as discussions, demonstrations, and role-playing, making lessons more interactive.

Using various instructional strategies caters to different learning styles, ensuring that visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learners all benefit from the lesson.

A teacher who incorporates teaching aids and real-life examples helps students relate theoretical knowledge to practical situations, improving comprehension.

Employing different teaching methods ensures adaptability in different classroom settings, allowing the teacher to adjust strategies based on class size, student needs, and available resources.

Varied classroom techniques promote creativity and problem-solving, encouraging students to think critically rather than relying on memorization.

A teacher who uses different teaching approaches creates an inclusive learning environment, accommodating students with different abilities and backgrounds, ensuring that no learner is left behind.

15. Why should a teacher prepare a scheme of work for the implementation of the subject's syllabus? Explain by giving five reasons.

A scheme of work provides a structured teaching plan, ensuring that lessons follow a logical sequence and cover all syllabus content within the allocated time.

It helps in time management, allowing teachers to allocate enough time for each topic, preventing rushed or incomplete coverage of essential concepts.

Preparing a scheme of work ensures alignment with assessment requirements, helping teachers plan evaluations, assignments, and tests based on syllabus objectives.

It guides the selection of teaching methods and resources, ensuring that each lesson is well-prepared with appropriate materials and instructional strategies.

A scheme of work supports consistency in teaching, ensuring that all students receive the same learning experiences, even if different teachers handle the subject at various times.

16. Analyse six ways by which teachers and learners could maintain and take care of instructional resources in school settings.

Teachers and students should store instructional materials properly, keeping books, charts, and tools in designated storage areas to prevent damage and loss.

They must handle teaching aids carefully, using laboratory equipment, projectors, and computers correctly to avoid unnecessary breakages.

Regular maintenance and repairs should be conducted to ensure that teaching resources remain functional, such as fixing torn charts, servicing projectors, and maintaining farm tools.

Students should be taught responsibility in resource usage, ensuring they respect shared learning materials and return them in good condition after use.

Schools should implement borrowing and tracking systems, ensuring that instructional resources are loaned out under a structured system to prevent misplacement or theft.

Instructional resources should be protected from environmental damage, such as moisture, dust, and pests, by using appropriate storage solutions like shelves, covers, and climate-controlled storage areas.