



Kafr-elshiekh University

Total marks: 80

Faculty of nursing

Number of pages : 13

Time allowed: 3 hours

Final exam for strategies of education

Date: 12-6-2016

Question 1 . Choose the best answer (30 grades):

1. **An educational objective corresponds to all the following elements EXCEPT ONE. Indicate which:**
 - a) It is sometimes also called a learning objective.
 - b) It defines explicitly what the teacher should do.
 - c) It should be the basis for the preparation of a curriculum.
 - d) It can be institutional or specific.
 - e) It is defined in behavioral terms corresponding to the tasks to be accomplished.

2. **A specific educational objective has all the following qualities EXCEPT ONE. Indicate which.**
 - a) It clearly communicates an educational intent.
 - b) It defines a measurable behaviour.
 - c) It establishes success criteria.
 - d) It facilitates analysis of functions and tasks.

3. **Indicate which of the following statements best corresponds to the four qualities of an educational objective defined in behavioral terms.**
 - a) The teacher will give five lectures of an hour each to a group of 20 undergraduate students. These lectures will deal with the physiopathological mechanisms of burns.
 - b) During a stimulation exercise, the student will give a brief written definition of the problem (at least 25 words) and list at least three alternative solutions, indicating which he would adopt and giving reasons for his choice.
 - c) The student will show his knowledge of the mechanism of action of aspirin on the subcortical cells.
 - d) The student will give a written list of at least five to seven branches of the radial nerve.

د. محمد عبد الحليم

4. When it comes to applying learning theory to the classroom, the most pressing problem for educators is:

- a) Getting students to learn
- b) Presenting the learning material in a gender-neutral manner
- c) Finding age-appropriate learning materials
- d) Presenting students with the right stimuli on which to focus their attention and mental effort

5. A Of teaching is a detailed list of rules or a guideline for any (teaching) activity.

- a) Method
- b) Strategy
- c) Technique
- d) Plan

6- According to operant conditioning

- a) Once a behavior is learned, it is not forgotten.
- b) Punishment can strengthen behavior.
- c) Behavior is controlled by its consequences.
- d) Punishment and negative reinforcement are the same.

7- Types of tutorial teachings

- a) Supervised
- b) Group
- c) Practical
- d) All the above

8- What would be a practical and appropriate use of punishment in the classroom?

- a) Providing a positive reinforcer for stopping unacceptable behavior.
- b) Loss of privileges contingent upon unacceptable behavior- such as having to stay in during recess for talking out of turn.
- c) Loss of privileges for unspecified behaviors.
- d) Corporeal punishment.

at the end of the class

9- All these Advantage of Analogy Except:

- a) active learning strategy
- b) Stimulates critical thinking
- c) Does not require a great deal of preparation
- d) Use of literature

10- To be an effective punisher, an unpleasant consequence.

- a) Reduces the frequency of the behavior
- b) Reduces the behavior but causes other problems
- c) Does not reduce the frequency of the behavior
- d) Reduces the behavior at least one time

11-In this methods, the bright students discusses their problem with their teacher and weak students are asked to do drill work after removing their difficulties. This system is close to democratic.

- a) Supervised
- b) Pervised
- c) Creative
- d) Brainstorming

12- This strategy allows the learner to experience “real world” patient situations without risk. Learners are required to assess and interpret the situation, and make decisions based on information provided

- a) Role playing
- b) Debate
- c) Analogy
- d) Simulation

13- Humanistic learning theory focuses on

- a) Behaviorism & Cognitivism
- b) cognitive & affective qualities of the learner
- c) Constructivism & Behaviorism
- d) Behaviorism & affective qualities of the learner

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14- The process of obtaining numerical description of the degree to which an individual possesses a particular characteristic

- a) Test
- b) Evaluation
- c) Measurement
- d) Assessment

15- All of the following are barriers for learning except:

- a) Age
- b) Biorhythms
- c) Pain
- d) Feedback

16- Behavioral learning theories apply best to

- a) Behaviors that can't be observed
- b) Young children
- c) Observable behavior
- d) None of the above

17- Comprehensive learning focuses on.....

- a) Feedback
- b) Similarities.
- c) Exemplar
- d) Differences

18- What is perhaps the most important limitation of the behavioral theories when applied to the classroom?

- a) The principles of learning theory ARE NOT well defined, hence difficult to apply in the classroom
- b) Observational learning involves vicarious (indirect) reinforcement.
- c) Schedules of reinforcement are often unreliable in maintaining behavior in the real world.
- d) Learning processes such as concept formation, learning from text, and thinking are difficult to observe directly.

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19- In learning process, individuals need for themselves:

- a) Different goals
- b) Too low goals
- c) Realistic goals
- d) Too high goals

20 - Process of informing learners about their teacher's perception about their performance and suggestion for improving their performance.

- a) Unconditioned response (UCR)
- b) Learning
- c) Feedback
- d) Unconditioned stimulus (UCS)

21- Tylers' approach consist of all except

- a) the standard
- b) Respondent
- c) Behavior
- d) kind of content

22- Differences between evaluation and assessment

- a) Timing
- b) Cost and stuff
- c) Timing and purpose
- d) Cost

23- "Educational activity worth its cast" that is type of evaluation.

- a) Process,
- b) Outcome,
- c) Impact
- d) Program.

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24- Outcome evaluation focuses on

- a) Course goals
- b) Course duration
- c) Course objective
- d) Course cost

25- Evaluating psychomotor domain can be done using

- a) Questionnaire
- b) Multiple choices questions
- c) Simulation condition
- d) Short answers

26- is the gap in knowledge that exist between a desired level of performance and the actual level of performance.

- a) Learning needs
- b) Learning type
- c) Learning program
- d) Learning performance

27- Prioritizing of needs according to Maslow hierarchy

- a) Safety and security are fulfilled before self esteem
- b) Safety and security are fulfilled after self esteem
- c) Safety and security are fulfilled with self esteem
- d) Safety and security are fulfilled not related to self-esteem

28- With peer tutoring, other students Lead the discussion.

- a) Higher level or older age
- b) Same level and older age
- c) Same level and more young age.
- d) Same level or similar age

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29-is a teaching method involves the construction of argument to defend a position.

- a) Debate
- b) Jigsaw
- c) Role-play
- d) Simulation

30-may describes a school's day-to-day operational objectives.

- a) Value
- b) Vision
- c) Mission
- d) Goals

Question 2- Complete the following (10 grades)

1. Teaching strategy defined as a
.....
2.produces the same result under different but comparable conditions while evaluation is one which actually tests what sets out to test
3. Teaching strategies are divided into,.....
4. The affective approach is based on and uses the curiosity of the student to let him find out something on his own.
5. Qualities or characteristics of specific objectives.....,.....

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6. At the end of this course, using the calculator, the student will be able to calculate the medication doses in the form of ml without error. In the previous statement specify the following
- A. (Audience).....
 - B. (Behaviour).....
 - C. (Criterion or condition).....
 - D. (Degree).....
7. Education is defined as.....

Question 3- true or false (10 grades) :

- 1- Pavlov view Learning means more than rote memorization of facts ()
- 2- effective teaching practices an emphasis on supervising and communicating about routines ()
- 3- Teaching is an event not a process ()
- 4- Mission may describe day-to-day operational objectives ()
- 5- Instructional objectives are precise and measurable ()
- 6- **Jigsaw** does not Stimulates discovery learning and critical thinking ()
- 7- The cognitive approach is expository, as information is given in a structured and organized process ()
- 8- Humanistic learning theory focuses on both the cognitive & affective qualities of the learner. ()

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9- **Constructivism** helps students to communicate and collaborate information to solve problems. ()

10- Evaluation is the process of obtaining numerical description of the degree to which an individual possesses a particular characteristic ()

Question 4: (5 grades)

There have been numerous classifications of the intellectual process. One of them considers three domains:

1. Affective domain.
2. Psychomotor domain.
3. Cognitive domain.

A = 1 D = 1 and 3

B = 2 E = 2 and 3

C = 3

Indicate the domain(s) to which the following educational objectives correspond:

- 1) The student should be able to name four new ideas concerning tuberculosis control. ()
- 2) The student should be able to measure the head circumference of a newborn infant with a maximum error of 1 cm. ()
- 3) The student should be able, when contraceptives are requested by an 18-year – old girl, to give information on the choice of available methods without expressing any moral judgment. ()
- 4) The student should be able to avoid giving a guilt feeling to a five-years-old enuretic child. ()
- 5) The student should be able to prepare a health education poster, given a model and the necessary materials (paper, coloured pencils, glue, and scissors). ()

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Question 5 (5 grades)

The following group of questions consists of lettered headings followed by a list of numbered words or statements. For each numbered word or statement select the one heading that is most closely associated with it. Each lettered heading may be selected once or more than once, or not at all.

- A. Educational objectives
 - B. Institutional objectives
 - C. Performance
 - D. Specific objectives
 - E. Minimum level of performance
- 1) Terminal behaviour ()
 - 2) Instructional objectives ()
 - 3) Criterion ()
 - 4) Learning objectives ()
 - 5) Acceptable minimal level ()

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Question 6 matching from column B the suitable to column A (10 grades)

Column A	Column B
1. Adding something positive in order to increase the probability of a behavior occurring. ()	A. Conditioned response
2. It happens when the behavior becomes a reflex response to an antecedent stimulus. ()	B. Mission
3. It occurs where an antecedent stimulus is followed by a consequence of the behavior through a reward or a punishment. ()	C. Cognitivism
4. In the original classical conditioning experiments, the sound of the bell is considered. ()	D. An unconditioned response.
5. The salivation after being presented with food is considered. ()	E. Institutional objectives
6. A learning theory that focuses on how information is received, organized, stored, and retrieved by the mind. ()	F. Ivan Pavlov
7. Public declaration that schools or other educational organizations use to describe their high-level goals for the future—what they hope to achieve ()	G. Behaviorism
8. The experiments in classical conditioning were originally developed by () after accidentally stumbling on the phenomenon.	H. Operant conditioning
9. One of critiques is that the learner has passive role in a teacher-centric environment ()	I. Vision
10. They describe the broad overall aspects of a medical school or any other centre of health sciences (vague and wide). ()	J. Positive reinforcement
	K. Skinner
	L. Conditioned stimuli
	M. Classical conditioning
	N. Instructional objectives

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

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Question 7 (10 grades)

A- List 5 guidelines when writing specific objectives

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

B- List 5 advantage of group discussion

Good Luck
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