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BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – M.Optomtry-2024

Course Name – Pedagogy

Course Code - MOP20110

(Semester II)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Where the students follow a structured learning path led by the educator is known as
 - a) Learner-centered curriculum
 - b) Teacher-centered curriculum
 - c) Spiral curriculum
 - d) Core curriculum
- (ii) Breaking down the information means _____ level of Bloom's Taxonomy.
 - a) 5th
 - b) 6th
 - c) 4th
 - d) 3rd
- (iii) Visual acuity is being taught in every semester; revisiting the key concepts repeatedly over time with increasing complexity is an example of
 - a) Learner-centered curriculum
 - b) Teacher-centered curriculum
 - c) Core curriculum
 - d) Spiral curriculum
- (iv) How does formative assessment benefit students?
 - a) By grading their final performance
 - b) By providing continuous feedback for improvement
 - c) By reducing the number of exams
 - d) By ensuring all students receive the same score
- (v) What is the key difference between OSCE and OSPE?
 - a) OSCE is for theoretical assessment, while OSPE is for practical assessment
 - b) OSCE is used in medical fields, whereas OSPE is for engineering
 - c) OSCE assesses clinical skills, while OSPE focuses on practical competencies
 - d) OSCE is used for large-group assessments, while OSPE is for individuals
- (vi) Why is vertical integration of curriculum objectives important?

- a) It ensures that students move progressively from foundational knowledge to advanced skills
- b) It removes subject specialization
- c) It reduces assessment load
- d) It limits student exploration
- (vii) What is the primary goal of a didactic lecture?
 - a) To encourage student-led discussions
 - b) To provide direct instruction and foundational knowledge
 - c) To promote hands-on learning
 - d) To replace self-directed learning
- (viii) Which instructional strategy involves students reviewing material before class and engaging in active learning during class?
 - a) Team-based learning
 - b) Flipped classroom
 - c) Case-based learning
 - d) Clinical rotations
- (ix) What is a common challenge in implementing problem-based learning?
 - a) Students may struggle with open-ended problem-solving
 - b) It requires minimal faculty involvement
 - c) It limits critical thinking skills
 - d) It discourages collaboration
- (x) What type of learner benefits the most from hands-on activities and physical movement?
 - a) Reader
 - b) Kinaesthetic
 - c) Auditory
 - d) Visual
- (xi) Why is the system's approach important in instructional design?
 - a) It discourages active learning
 - b) It only applies to higher education
 - c) It eliminates the need for lesson planning
 - d) It ensures a structured and logical sequence in teaching
- (xii) Which of the following best describes the role of assessment in an active learning environment?
 - a) To rank students based on test scores only
 - b) To provide feedback and improve student understanding
 - c) To eliminate the need for student participation
 - d) To create unnecessary competition
- (xiii) What is the key difference between classical and operant conditioning?
 - a) Classical conditioning involves voluntary behavior, while operant conditioning is involuntary
 - b) Classical conditioning is based on consequences, while operant conditioning is based on associations
 - c) Classical conditioning is involuntary and based on associations, while operant conditioning is voluntary and based on consequences
 - d) Classical conditioning uses reinforcement, while operant conditioning does not
- (xiv) Why might punishment be ineffective in behaviour modification?
 - a) It always increases bad behaviour
 - b) It does not involve reinforcement
 - c) It can cause fear and avoidance rather than learning
 - d) It is more effective than reinforcement
- (xv) An educational institution is designing a curriculum to prepare students for real-world challenges. How can they ensure the curriculum is competency-based?
 - a) Develop clear learning outcomes that define the skills and knowledge students must demonstrate
 - b) Focus only on traditional classroom lectures with minimal assessments
 - c) Limit opportunities for students to apply their knowledge in real-world scenarios
 - d) Design courses based solely on theoretical knowledge without practical application

Group-B
(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Write down the nature of learning. (3)
3. How could chairside teaching be helpful in clinical optometry? (3)
4. How will you address diverse types of learners in a classroom? (3)
5. Comparison of activity-based curriculum and competency-based curriculum. (3)
6. How do performance indicators help in evaluating student learning outcomes? (3)

OR

How does Direct Observation of Procedural Skills (DOPS) contribute to skill-based assessment? (3)

Group-C
(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. What are the key principles of assessment in higher education? (5)
8. What are the advantages and limitations of using multiple-choice questions in assessments? (5)
9. How does a problem-based curriculum enhance critical thinking and problem-solving skills in students? (5)
10. What are some common challenges in designing instructional materials for a diverse classroom, and how can they be overcome? (5)
11. What are the three domains of learning in Bloom's Taxonomy, and how do they contribute to effective learning? (5)
12. Analyze the key components of project-based learning, and how does it enhance student creativity and problem-solving? (5)

OR

Analyze and discuss the challenges that educators might face when implementing a flipped classroom, and how can they be overcome? (5)

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