

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN EDUCATION: POLICIES, REFORMS, PROGRAMMES AND INTERVENTIONS (OBJ)

1. A plan to solve educational problem can be referred to as -----
Ans- Educational policy
2. Education system that ensures equal access to education is referred to as -----
Ans-Inclusive
3. Benefits that individuals and society derive from education may be referred to as ---
Ans- Externalities of education
4. Experimental JSS started in which year-----
Ans- 1976
5. Teacher training colleges became colleges of education in which year
Ans- 2008
6. Government started paying salaries to teachers in which year ----
Ans- 1951
7. Which Education Programme was introduced in 1995?
Ans- FCUBE
8. Before the introduction of BECE, which examination was used to select and place student into secondary schools----
Ans- CEE (Common Entrance Examination)
9. A teacher who breaks service may re-enter the service by applying for
Ans- Re-engagement
10. A teacher who was absent from school without permission for more than 10 working days is said to have ----
Ans- Vacated post
11. A Teacher returning from Secondment can apply for
Ans – Re-engagement
12. The double – track system of Education can be described as -----
Ans- Policy Intervention
13. In which year was KG made to be part of the mainstream?
Ans- 2008
14. A Special School Programme was introduced in 1964. Name it ----
Ans- Continuation School
15. As one of the indicators, the number of students who gain employment or become self-employed at the end of schooling is called ----
Ans – Market Outcome
16. Achievements in terms of knowledge, skills and values acquired at the end of schooling is referred to as -----
Ans-- Educational Outcome
17. The transfer of a teacher within the district called -----
Ans –Intra –District Transfer
18. Educational reform which causes a complete change in the content and structure is referred to as --- reform
Ans- Radical
19. How many Ps affect every educational system
Ans – 4

20. Education system which ensures education for all is described as-----educational system
Ans- Universal
21. The 1951 educational reforms allowed students to stay in school from primary to tertiary level for maximum of how many years?
Ans-20
22. Which centre in the KG classroom allows pupils to practice writing with ease?
Ans- Sandy
23. Livelihood Employment Against Poverty (LEAP) was introduced under president –
Ans – H.E.J.A. Kuffour
24. One of the aims of introducing the capitation grant in basic schools is to –
Ans-Encourage Enrolment
25. ----- was an educational Programme introduced to ensure the use of bilingual approach to teaching aid learning at the early grades.
Ans. NALAP

AND EVALUTION (OBJ)

1. The science of human behavior which is influenced by biological and environmental factors is called ----
Ans – Psychology
2. Understanding the culture of the people can be achieved through the study of which subject/discipline
Ans – Sociology
3. Which area of study informs teachers that children are generally curious
Ans – Psychology
4. The application of scientific knowledge to satisfy human needs can be referred to as ----
Ans – Technology
5. Which field of study in teacher training colleges deals with children who are gifted and partially blind --
Ans – Special Education
6. The licensing of teachers is the responsibility of which agency---
Ans – National Teaching Council
7. Sports and games and general cleaning in the dormitories can be referred to as what?
Ans – Co-curricular activities
8. Which temporary skills of a teacher is connected to self-control and love for the child.
Ans – Emotional
9. Testbooks, Headteacher's, Handbook and the syllabus are referred to as --- materials
Ans – Curriculum
10. Generally, children begin to form conscience at which age---
Ans-4
11. Group work and peer teaching can be referred to as which method of teaching ---
Ans-Child-centered
12. Power point presentation skills can be acquired at Teacher Training schools through the study of---
Ans-Educational Technology
13. Which school activities can help to unearth hidden talents in children-----?
Ans- Co-curricular activities
14. The internal authority that regulates and governs the behavior of a person is called-----
Ans- Conscience
15. Which theory states that the mind of a new born baby is blank?
Ans – Tabular Rasa
16. The systematic growth of the body structures including the brain and the nervous system is called-----
Ans – Maturation
17. The process of acquiring knowledge, skills and value through some stages is called---
Ans-Learning
18. The application of knowledge acquired through learning may be referred to as ----
Ans – Skills
19. Who propounded the Stimulus – Response -Reward theory ----?
Ans- B.F. Skinner
20. The syllabus designed and produced by WAEC is called----
Ans – Examination syllabus

21. From 2008, which agency has taken over the responsibilities of CRDD?

Ans- NaCC

22. An outline of the day –to – day schedule of activities of a class is referred to as -----

Ans – Time Table

23. Who advocated that every child was born with Language Acquisition Device?

Ans – Noam Chomsky

24. Teachers should avoid discrimination and negative comments in class because children are ----

Ans- Erratic

26. The assessment of a learner continuously over a period of time is referred to as -----

Ans – Formative Assessment.

EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
(Additional Areas for Applicants for Deputy Director Grade)

Applicant should read on the following topics and make personal notes

1. Governance in Education
 - The meaning and available structures
 - Composition and functions of governing bodies
 - What form does the account take and why account should be given to selected people and groups?
2. Management in Education
 - The meaning and management levels
 - The resources, policies and relevant laws and how they are being managed.
 - Other activities involved in management such as planning, Organizing, Controlling and Evaluation.
3. Administration in Education
 - The meaning and what makes it different from management.
 - Recruitment and training of human resources.
4. Leadership
 - Meaning and qualities of a leader
 - Leadership styles (merits and demerits)
 - How is leadership different from management?
5. Monitoring and supervision
6. Inspection
 - Meaning and types
 - What activities are involved?
7. The 3 main categories of personnel in the teaching profession.
8. The 3 basic management tools available to school Heads /managers /Director to ensure that workers do their work well.
 - The other tools available to monitor and ensure harmony in school activities.
9. The main concerns of managers/school Heads/ Directors.
10. What resources are being managed by school Heads/Directors/Managers?
11. The main principles that guide every organization /establishment.
12. Important record books that are being kept in Headmaster/Headteachers office and their basic uses.
13. Legislations /laws which are needed to manage financial resource in the educational sector.
14. What activities are involved in human resource management?
15. The concept of Authority in the GES
 - The meaning and GES officers in positions of authority
 - What role (3 to 4) that officers in position of authority play in the Education sector.

- The ultimate source of power for all officers in position of authority in the GES.

16. Acts of financial malfeasance in the GES

- a. Misapplication of fund
- b. Embezzlement of fund
- c. Misappropriation of fund

17. Major features of Education Act 2008, Act 778

18. Major features /characteristics of a profession