Tutor Professional Development Handbook: B.Ed. in Initial Teacher Education - Social Science Year 3 Semester 2

HANDBOOK FOR **COORDINATORS**













The Government of Ghana







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Foreword

In Ghana we have made great strides in transforming our teacher education system over the past few years. With each passing year the changes brought about through these reforms are maturing, embedding, and sustaining. Once the first B.Ed. graduates from Colleges of Education enter basic school classrooms from 2022 onwards, I am sure that as a nation, we will truly start to see the benefits of these reforms.

The success of national reforms depends on individual tutors and individual teachers working in classrooms across the country every day. The progress that we want to see will only be brought about through the consistent and regular application of the professional knowledge, professional practice and professional values and attitudes set out in the National Teachers' Standards (NTS).

This is where the Tutor Professional Development Handbooks, written by tutors and university lecturers, have an important role to play in helping tutors to reflect critically on their methods of teaching and learning.

Critical thinking and reflection is an area of weakness in parts of our current education system. Colleges of Education take secondary school graduates and, over four years of the B.Ed., shape them into professional teachers. A recent '21st Century Skills assessment' of a representative sample of Ghanaian Senior High School students found that 'critical thinking and problem solving' was the area where they performed least well. Lesson observation of these students' teachers in the same Senior High Schools found that 'employs a variety of instructional strategies that encourage student participation and critical thinking' was the area of the NTS where these teachers consistently scored lowest.

Teaching matters. If we want our Colleges of Education to develop teachers who can think critically and solve problems then tutors must model these expected behaviours in their lessons so that they create an environment where our teachers develop these competencies and, ultimately, use these competencies to develop critical thinking in our basic schools.

This latest set of Professional Development Handbooks, developed by four mentoring universities (University for Development Studies, University of Education, Winneba, University of Ghana and Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology) and tutors from their affiliated Colleges of Education, are the third set of Professional Development Handbooks to be developed since Transforming Teaching, Education & Learning (T-TEL) became a Ghanaian not-for-profit organisation. I would like to take this opportunity to thank both the Ghana Tertiary Education Commission and Mastercard Foundation for making all this possible.

Robin Todd Executive Director, T-TEL February 2022

Year Three Semester Two Writing the weekly PD sessions: Guidance for the Subject Writing Leads (SWL).

- The PD sessions are an important way to ensure effective implementation of the key principles and practices of the B.Ed. It is critical that what SWL write provides direct subject and B.Ed. specific guidance, so SL/HoD can support and scaffold tutors learning and professional development.
- The sessions need to provide the PD opportunity for tutors fully understand what they need to teach and to planning together to make sure the new B.Ed. courses are taught well
- Developments since the manuals were written require SWL to add additional detail to sessions. Specifically, this means a focus on:
 - Integrating GESI to ensure the needs of females, males and students with special education needs are well catered for
 - Integrating ICT and 21c skills to ensure students learn to use technology effectively to support their own and pupils' learning
 - National Teacher Education Assessment Policy (NTEAP)
 - the three assessment components for the semester for EACH course: subject project (30%), subject portfolio (30%) and end of semester examination (40%). These need to be introduced in session 1. PD writers will need to provide an example portfolio and project assessment components if these are not written into the course manuals (See Appendix 2: Course Assessment Components at a Glance).
 - integrating the use of continuous assessment designed to support student teacher learning in each session
- The PD session template provides the frame for SWL to write the guidance for the Subject Leads (SL)/HoD on how to lead and support the professional development of tutors in the weekly sessions for student teachers
- Age level specialisms are introduced in Y2S1. To ensure appropriate subject and age level focus for the PD sessions:
 - o there will be subject specialists writing for each subject
 - where subjects are grouped direct reference needs to be made to examples of activities in the course manuals for each subject
 - where there are different age levels direct reference needs to be made to the course manuals for activities for each age level
- STS is six days in year 2 Semester 1 and involves observation and working with small groups subjects should include STS activities
- SL/HoD need to have details of the resources needed for the activities
- Appendix 1: The PD writing checklist, for checking that the PD sessions address all required issues.
- Appendix 2: Course Assessment Components at a Glance, to help ensure the course assessments are accurately introduced

Tutor PD Session for Lesson 1 in the Course Manual

Subject: Social Studies

Course: Assessments Techniques in Social Studies Lesson Topic: Conceptual Issues Related to Assessment

Subject: RME

Course: RME and Pedagogies Lesson Topic: Introduction to Course

Subject: History

Course: Economic History of Ghana

Lesson Topic: Economic Policies between 1957 and 1966 (I)

Subject: Geography

Course: Geography Curriculum

Lesson Topic: The Geography Curriculum and Pedagogy

Focus: the bullet points provide the frame for what is to be done in the session. The SWL should use the bullets to guide what they write for the SL/HoD and tutors to do and say during each session. Each bullet needs to be addressed and specific reference should be made to the course manual/s.	Guidance notes on Leading the session. What the SL/HoDs will have to say during each stage of the session	Guidance Notes on Tutor Activity during the PD Session. What PD Session participants (Tutors) will do during each stage of the session.	Time in session
 1(a) Introduction to the semester – in session one Introduction to the purpose of the specialisms: EG, UP and JHS 	1 A 1.1 Ask a volunteer to give the purpose of the JHS specialism. e.g., In order to achieve the overarching vision for the	1.1 Give the purpose of the JHS specialism e.g., In order to achieve the overarching vision for the	20 mins

- Overview of subject/s age level/s to be covered in the PD sessions and guidance on grouping tutors according to the subject/s, age levels/s
- Introduction to the course manual/s
- Overview of course learning outcomes
- Introduction to the two continuous assessment components to be undertaken in each subject during the semester (See Course Assessment Components at a Glance Appendix 2) NB in subjects where there are no assessment components in the course manuals examples will need to be provided for SL/HoD.
- Review prior learning
- Reading and discussion of the introductory sections of the lesson up to and

NTECF and to enable all student teachers to meet the NTS, the B.ED. JHS specialism focuses on equipping student teachers with specialist subject and pedagogical knowledge and the ability to address the developmental needs of learners in early adolescence.

NB: Explain to participants that this semester has 4 courses, one course for each subject area as shown above.

- 1.2 Ask participants to sit according to their subject groups i.e., History, Social Studies, Geography and RME.
- 1.3 Ask participants to refer to their course manuals to read the overview of their various courses.

NB: Participants should consider the course description, and the goals of each course.

Examples: Geography: Course description and purpose The course is intended to introduce student-teachers to the nature of the geography curriculum, techniques for teaching geography, lesson plan preparation, micro/peerteaching techniques, teaching and learning resources in geography, and assessment in geography. Again, they will be expected to demonstrate an understanding of their

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- 1.2 Sit in your subject groups i.e., History, Social Studies, Geography and RME.
- 1.3 Refer to your course manual and read the overview of your courses silently.

NB: Consider the course description, and the goals of each course.

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including learning outcomes and indicators

 Overview of content and identification of any distinctive aspects of the lesson/s,

NB The guidance for SL/HoD should identify and address any areas where tutors might require clarification on any aspect of the lesson.

NB SL/HoD should ask tutors to plan for their teaching as they go through the PD session work as professional teachers, plan and deliver varied and challenging lessons showing mastery of the subject matter.

Goal

This course is designed for student-teachers to enhance their understanding of the techniques used to teach geography at the basic level to ensure Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI).

History: Course description and purpose

The course aims to assist student teachers to discuss Ghana's economy since independence. It seeks to equip student teachers with inquiry skills in searching for information from primary and other sources; being objective in their analysis of historical writings; and being able to identify their own biases, stereotypes and prejudices in relation to post independence economic history of Ghana and applying research skills in teaching of pupils.

Goal

It seeks to train student teachers to possess the ability to explain current economic developments in Ghana through a critical study of major past events.

Social Studies: Course description and to demonstrate an understanding of their work as professional teachers, plan and deliver varied and challenging lessons showing mastery of the subject matter.

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It seeks to train student teachers to possess the ability to explain current economic developments in Ghana through a critical study of major past events.

Social Studies: Course description and

purpose

This course is designed to provide student-teachers with a clear understanding of how assessment is appropriately carried out. Clarifying the meaning and role of assessment is intended to enable the student-teachers appreciate how educational assessment should be conducted for its ideal purpose in order to cater for all learners irrespective of their differences (e.g., gender, age, socio-cultural, learning preferences, motivation, aptitudes etc.).

Goal

This course is designed to develop student-teachers' knowledge and understanding of assessment and expose them to the role/purposes of educational assessment. It is to help imbibe in student-teacher's skills of constructing appropriate assessment items and interpreting assessment information as they prepare for their teaching internship.

RME:

Course description and purpose
This course is part one of a two-part course that seeks to expose student teachers to a wide range of topics contained in the JHS Religious and Moral Education (RME) syllabus. The purpose is to offer student teachers the

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The purpose is to offer student teachers the

opportunity to have an indepth knowledge of the JHS RME content, and be equipped with pedagogical skills to teach learners.

Goal

The main aim of Religious and Moral Education is to develop religious, moral, and inclusive principles in student teachers, to enable them function as religiously literate teachers who are able to model morally upright behaviours and make sound decisions in today's religiously plural world

1.4 Guide participants to discuss the contextual issues within which each course is designed

Examples:

Geography:

Context

The second-year geography curriculum does not give the student-teacher adequate pedagogical and content knowledge to teach the discipline. The intended introduction of geography specialism at the Junior High School (JHS) level now calls for adequate preparation of the student-teacher in both content and pedagogical knowledge in geography.

History:

Context

At independence, Ghana was poised to achieve economic success; attain industrialization; improve the living conditions of its people;

opportunity to have an indepth knowledge of the JHS RME content, and be equipped with pedagogical skills to teach learners.

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At independence, Ghana was poised to achieve economic success; attain industrialization; improve the living conditions of its

but in just about few decades, the economy of the country was crumbling and despite recent improvements, Ghana's economic condition is not one that can be spoken of with optimism. This course aims to assist student teachers to provide an analysis of the successes and failures of Ghana's economy since independence.

Social Studies:

Context

Many teachers in our schools misconstrue assessment to mean measurement and evaluation making their instructional practices to be more examination or testdriven. Additionally, teachers' lack of adequate knowledge about the role and purposes of educational assessment, has affected the way they conduct assessment in the classroom, resulting in many of them, especially external assessments being plagued by inappropriate items that do not help learners understand and apply the knowledge they acquire.

RME:

context

There is the misconception that religious practitioners without requisite training in the subject can be made to teach it. In order to redirect the focus of RME to emphasize the practice of positive behaviours, there is the urgent need for student-teachers to be trained to be

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more efficient at using pedagogical tools to teach and assess learners' behaviours and attitudes.

1.5 Ask participants to read out the course learning outcomes from their course manuals for discussion.

Examples Geography:

- Demonstrate knowledge on the techniques for teaching and learning Geography.
- Exhibit and apply knowledge of the principle of equity and inclusivity in developing forecast and lesson plan for effective teaching.

History:

 Demonstrate understanding of economic development in the early stages of Ghana's independence. (NTS 2c p. 13, NTECF p.45).

Social Studies:

- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of Assessment
- Apply knowledge and understanding of assessment to design different assessment techniques for the assessment of different learning outcomes in Social Studies

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Examples

Geography:Demonstrate

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Social Studies:

- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of Assessment
- Apply knowledge and understanding of assessment to design different assessment techniques for the assessment of different learning outcomes in Social Studies.

RME

- Demonstrate content knowledge of the JHS RME syllabus (NTS 2b, 2c, NTECF p. 20).
- Exhibit and apply knowledge of the principles of equity and inclusivity in the teaching and learning of RME. (NTS 2c,e, f)
- 1.6 Ask participants to read the assessment components in their course manuals and discuss how they are to be implemented in line with the NTEAP.

Examples

RME

Student-teachers will identify a moral issue prevalent in their STS school and use the most appropriate art form (music, drama, poetry) and tool/strategy to effect attitudinal change in students.

Geography
Student teachers are to
review the basic school
curriculum and write a report
on the strengths and
weaknesses of it

History

Student-teachers should engage in field work and archival research on the postindependence economy of Ghana.

Social Studies
Student-teachers in groups
discuss and present their

RME

- Demonstrate content knowledge of the JHS RME syllabus (NTS 2b, 2c, NTECF p. 20).
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Social Studies Student-teachers in groups discuss and present their findings to the class on the role of the teacher in the following forms of assessment:

- 1. As learning
- 2. Of learning
- 3. For learning

Overall weighting of the Subject project = 30% Weighting of individual parts of project out of 100%:

- Introduction 10
- Methodology 20
- Substantive section 40
- Conclusion 30

Overall weighting of Subject Portfolio = 30% Weighting of individual parts of portfolio out of 100%: i. (a). Each of the three (3) items (e.g., quizzes, assignment, exercises, presentations, projects etc.) selected by the student teacher is 30 % making up 90%.

i(b) Presentation and organisation of portfolio 10%.

OR

ii(a). Each of the two (2) items selected by the student teacher is 30 % making up 60%.

ii(b)Mid semester assessment
30%

ii(c)Presentation and organisation of portfolio 10%

1.7 Ask participants to discuss the assessment strategies

findings to the class on the role of the teacher in the following forms of assessment:

- 1. As learning
- 2. Of learning
- 3. For learning

Overall weighting of project = 30%

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ii(b)Mid semester assessment 30%

ii(c)Presentation and organisation of portfolio 10%

1.7 Discuss the assessment strategies for the end of

9

for the end of semester examination in their subject areas e.g. History, Social Studies, Geography and RME.

Example, end of semester examination = 40%

1B

1.8 Ask participants to share their experiences of year three semester one PD sessions taking into consideration the benefits and challenges they encountered in the classroom.

Examples of anticipated challenges:

- Use of ICT
- How to integrate GESI and ICT in lesson delivery
- How to manage large class size etc.
- 1.10 Ask tutors to tell how students employed the teaching, learning and assessments strategies they learned in college during their STS internship in year 3 and how students will be prepared to employ these strategies during the basic school classroom work in STS work in year 4 semester 1. (Collect a few examples for discussion)
- 1.11 Ask tutors to read the introduction part of lesson one of each course including lesson description, student teachers' previous

semester examination in your subject areas e.g. History, Social Studies, Geography and RME. Example, end of semester examination = 40%

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Examples of anticipated challenges:

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- 1.10 Tell how students employed the teaching, learning and assessments strategies they learned in college during their STS internship in year 3 and how students will be prepared to employ these strategies during the basic school classroom work in STS work in year 4 semester 1.
- 1.11 Read the introduction part of lesson one of each course of the various subjects including lesson description, student teachers' previous

knowledge, Learning Outcomes and Learning Indicators.

For example Lesson description History:

This lesson seeks to expose student teachers to economic developments in Ghana from 1957 to 1966.

Geography:

The lesson introduces students to the Scope and content of the geography curriculum.

Social Studies:

This lesson introduces learners to conceptual issues about assessment that need to be clarified to facilitate better understanding of the course.

RME:

Student teachers will be introduced to the course. Student teachers will be taken through the learning outcomes for the course, as well as expectations for the subject project assessment. They will also be led through a series of activities to facilitate good understanding of some concepts in JHS RME curriculum.

Previous Knowledge History:

Student teachers have prior knowledge of the economic history of Ghana from earliest times to the end of the colonial period.
Social Studies:

knowledge, Learning Outcomes and Learning Indicators.

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Student teachers will be introduced to the course. Student teachers will be taken through the learning outcomes for the course, as well as expectations for the subject project assessment. They will also be led through a series of activities to facilitate good understanding of some concepts in JHS RME curriculum.

Previous Knowledge History:

Student teachers have prior knowledge of the economic history of Ghana from earliest times to the end of the colonial period. Social Studies:

Student teachers have been introduced to the techniques of teaching and assessment in Social Studies in their second year and can apply these knowledge learning this lesson.

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RME:

Student teachers are familiar with concepts such as greetings, dressing, comportment etc.

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Geography:

Student-teachers have taken courses in geography and pedagogy in the second year and must be familiar with some of the concepts discussed here.

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Examples of LOs Geography: Define the scope of the geography curriculum Exhibit knowledge of the content geography curriculum

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Geography:
Define the scope of the
geography curriculum
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History:

Demonstrate understanding of the debates about which approach was considered ideal for Ghana's industrialization drive

History:

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RME:

Demonstrate knowledge of the concepts of comportment and decency

RME:

Demonstrate knowledge of the concepts of comportment and decency

Social Studies:

Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of assessment

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Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of assessment

1.12 Ask participants to

1.12 Identify the distinctive

			I
	identify the distinctive features of lesson one of each course from the course manuals.	features of lesson one of each course from your course manual.	
	Examples: Geography: Scope of the geography curriculum Content of the geography curriculum	Examples: Geography: Scope of the geography curriculum Content of the geography curriculum	
	 History: The debate about Ghana's industrial development The Volta River Hydro- electric Project and Ghana's economic development – Economic planning 	 History: The debate about Ghana's industrial development The Volta River Hydro- electric Project and Ghana's economic development – economic planning 	
	RME: Introduction to the concepts of greetings, dressing, comportment, and courtesy Social Studies: The meaning of assessment, measurement and evaluation.	RME: Introduction to the concepts of greetings, dressing, comportment, and courtesy Social Studies: The meaning of assessment, measurement and evaluation.	
2. Concept Development (New learning likely to arise in lesson/s):	2.1 Guide tutors to shower thought for the likely new concepts from lesson one of each course.	2.1 Shower thought for the likely new concepts from lesson one of each course.	15 mins
 Identification and discussion of new learning, potential barriers to learning for student teachers 	Concepts Geography: Curriculum, scope of curriculum and content of curriculum	Concepts Geography: Curriculum, scope of curriculum and content of curriculum	
or students, concepts or pedagogy being introduced in the	Social Studies: Assessment, measurement and evaluation History: Development, economic	Social Studies: Assessment, measurement and evaluation History: Development, economic	

- activities
- Noting and addressing areas where tutors may require clarification
- Noting opportunities for making links to the Basic School Curriculum
- Noting opportunities for integrating: GESI responsiveness and ICT and 21st C skills
- Reading, discussion, and identification of continuous assessment opportunities in the lesson. Each lesson should include at least two opportunities to use continuous assessment to support student teacher learning
- Resources:
 - links to the existing PD
 Themes, for example, action research, questioning and to other external reference material: literature, on web, Utube, physical

Use brainstorming to explain the scope and content of curriculum.

RME:

Through role play, tutor engages student teachers to appreciate appropriate greeting practices as well as dressing forms that are unacceptable in the Ghanaian cultural context.

History:

Use lecture approach to explain to student teachers the development leading to the implementation of Volta River Hydroelectric Project.

Social Studies:

Through power point presentation and shower thought tutor guide student teachers to revise the lesson on the meaning, relationships, and differences among the concepts of assessment, measurement and evaluation.

- 3.2 Ask tutors to read over the teaching and learning activities in their course manuals and identify possible areas they may need clarification.
- 3.3 Ask tutors to brainstorm how to assist student teachers to appreciate the teaching and learning activities to be able to apply them during their STS and be able to teach the Basic School Curriculum.

For example

• Student teachers do peer

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For example

Student teachers do peer

- resources,
 power point;
 how they
 should be
 used.
 Consideratio
 n needs to be
 given to local
 availability
- availability
 o guidance on
 any power
 point
 presentations
 , TLM or
 other
 resources
 which need
 to be
 developed to
 support
 learning
- Tutors should be expected to have a plan for the next lesson for student teachers

- teaching on specific topics in their STS schools.
- Student teachers prepare a lesson on any topic to be treated in a week.
- 3.4 Ask tutors to discuss the teaching and learning activities and explain how they will integrate issues of GESI, ICT and the 21st Century Skills in their lessons.

Examples: GESI

- Paying special attention to student teachers with disabilities. Eg. Hearing impairment, visual impairment, and physical disability.
- Paying attention to people with different learning preferences
- Assign leadership roles to males, females and people with different forms of disabilities in groups.
- Making use of genderneutral language and encouraging words to motivate all learners especially learners with special needs e.g., Chairperson instead of chairman

ICT

- How to assist student teachers to use:
 - ✓ PowerPoint to do group presentations.
 - ✓ smart phones to

- teaching on specific topics in their STS schools.
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- 3.4 Discuss the teaching and learning activities and explain how you will integrate issues of GESI, ICT and the 21st Century Skills in your lessons.

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- How to assist student teachers to use:
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search for relevant information on Google and other search engines.

21st Century Skills

- Use of smart phones and PowerPoint presentations to develop:
- digital literacy skills
- Innovation and creativity
- Use of group discussion to develop:
 - communication and Collaboration skills
 - Leadership and personal development
 - Critical thinking and problem-solving skills
- 3.5 Ask tutors in their subject groups to identify and discuss the continuous assessment opportunities in lesson one of each course.

Examples

History:

- Take-home assignment
- Class presentation and discussion

Social Studies:

- Quiz (A 20 minutes Quiz covering all the learning outcomes)
- Self-assessment (Selfassessment at stages of the lesson where independent study and differentiated task grouping are required)

Geography

 Take home Assignment (Student – Teachers discuss the scope of the geography curriculum search for relevant information on Google and other search engines.

21st Century Skills

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- Innovation and creativity
- Use of group discussion to develop:
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 - Critical thinking and problem-solving skills
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Geography

 Take home Assignment (Student – Teachers discuss the scope of the geography curriculum

	some of the sub-fields in	some of the sub-fields in	
	Physical Geography)	Physical Geography)	
	RME	RME	
	Subject project (Student teacher identifies a moral issue prevalent in their STS school and use the most appropriate tool/strategy to effect attitudinal change in students)	Subject project (Student teacher identifies a moral issue prevalent in their STS school and use the most appropriate tool/strategy to effect attitudinal change in students)	
	3.6 Ask participants to identify relevant teaching and learning resources that can be used to teach lesson one of their various courses.	3.6 Identify relevant teaching and learning resources that can be used to teach lesson one of your course.	
	Examples	Examples	
	History:	History:	
	Secondary and Primary	Secondary and Primary	
	Sources: (Books, Book chapters, journal articles,	Sources: (Books, Book chapters, journal articles,	
	Paintings, Media	Paintings, Media	
	reports, Letters),	reports, Letters),	
	smartphones	smartphones	
	Geography: Course manual, Basic School Curriculum, audio visual equipment and video clips, smartphones	Geography: Course manual, Basic School Curriculum, audio visual equipment and video clips, smartphones	
	RME: Course outline, books (Courtesy for Boys and Girls),	RME: Course Outline books (Courtesy for Boys and Girls).	
	smartphones	smartphones	
	Social Studies: Laptop, projector, YouTube, smartphones	Social Studies: Laptop, projector, YouTube, smartphones	
4 - 1 - 1		44347	45 .
4. Evaluation and	4.1 Ask tutors to reflect and	4.1 Write down the main	15 mins
review of	write down the main themes discussed in the	themes discussed in the PD session.	
session:	themes discussed in the	FD 26221011.	

- Tutors need to identify critical friends to observe lessons and report at next session.
- Identifying and addressing any outstanding issues relating to the lesson/s for clarification

PD session.

- 4.2 Ask participants to share their points with colleagues in their groups and then with the larger group.
- 4.3 Ask tutors to identify a critical friend to observe their lessons and give feedback to them and report during PD session 2.
- 4.4 Ask tutors to ask further questions for clarification.
- 4.5 Ask tutors to read lesson two before the next PD session.

- 4.2 Share your points with colleagues in your groups and then with the larger group.
- 4.3 Identify a critical friend to observe your lesson and give feedback to you and report during PD session 2.
- 4.4 Do you still have any outstanding issues that need further clarification
- 4.5 Read lesson two before the next PD session.

Tutor PD Session for Lesson 2 in the Course Manual

Social Studies

Course: Assessment techniques in social studies
Lesson title: Techniques of Assessing Learning Outcomes

RME

Course: RME and Pedagogies
Lesson title: Chastity and Immorality

History

Course: Economic History of Ghana

Lesson title: Economic policies between 1957 and 1966 (II)

Geography

Course: Geography Curriculum

Lesson title: Techniques for Teaching Geography I

Focus: the bullet points provide the frame for what is to be done in the session. The SWL should use the bullets to guide what they write for the SL/HoD and tutors to do and say during each session. Each bullet needs to be addressed and specific reference should be made to the course manual/s.	Guidance notes on Leading the session. What the SL/HoDs will have to say during each stage of the session	Guidance Notes on Tutor Activity during the PD Session. What PD Session participants (Tutors) will do during each stage of the session.	Time in session
	1.1 Ask participants to share their experiences of PD session 1. They should take into consideration the benefits and challenges they encountered in the classroom. Examples of anticipated challenges:	1.1 Share your experiences of PD session 1 taking into consideration the benefits and challenges you encountered in the classroom. Examples of anticipated challenges:	

Classroom conditions, use of ICT, GESI, classroom size etc.

- 1.2 Ask tutors to tell how they used their lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 STS internship (Collect a few examples for discussion)
- 1.3 Ask tutors to read the introduction part of lesson two of each course of the various subjects including lesson description, student teachers' previous knowledge, learning outcomes and learning indicators.

For example Lesson description History

This lesson seeks to expose student teachers to some of the development plans that were implemented in Ghana between 1957 and 1966. It shall also examine the efforts of the first republican government to promote economic development through public corporations and state-led commercial agriculture.

Geography:

The lesson provides the student teachers with knowledge of types of techniques for teaching Geography.

Social Studies:

This lesson involves introducing student-teachers to techniques that could be used in conducting

Classroom conditions, use of ICT, GESI, classroom size etc.

- 1.2 Tell how you used your lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 STS internship
- 1.3 Read the introduction part of lesson two of your course of the various subjects including lesson description, student teachers' previous knowledge, learning outcomes and learning indicators.

For example Lesson description History

This lesson seeks to expose student teachers to some of the development plans that were implemented in Ghana between 1957 and 1966. It shall also examine the efforts of the first republican government to promote economic development through public corporations and state-led commercial agriculture.

Geography:

The lesson provides the student teachers with knowledge of types of techniques for teaching Geography.

Social Studies:

This lesson involves introducing student-teachers to techniques that could be used in conducting

assessment, with particular reference to techniques of assessing learning outcomes in the cognitive, psychomotor and affective learning domains.

RME:

This lesson is focused on exposing student teachers to the concepts of immorality and chastity.

Previous Knowledge
History:
Student teachers have prior
knowledge on the
industrialisation policy of
Nkrumah.

Social Studies:

Student-teachers are familiar with certain assessment related concepts discussed in the previous lesson and their implications for teaching and learning of Social Studies and can apply this in understanding this lesson.

RME:

Student teachers make daily decisions about morality or immorality.

Geography:

Student-teachers have taken courses in geography and pedagogy in the first and second years and must be familiar with some of the concepts discussed here.

Examples Geography:

LOs

Exhibit knowledge of the technique of using questions

assessment, with particular reference to techniques of assessing learning outcomes in the cognitive, psychomotor and affective learning domains.

RME:

This lesson is focused on exposing student teachers to the concepts of immorality and chastity.

Previous Knowledge
History:
Student teachers have prior
knowledge on the
industrialisation policy of
Nkrumah.

Social Studies:

Student-teachers are familiar with certain assessment related concepts discussed in the previous lesson and their implications for teaching and learning of Social Studies and can apply this in understanding this lesson.

RME:

Student teachers make daily decisions about morality or immorality.

Geography:

Student-teachers have taken courses in geography and pedagogy in the first and second years and must be familiar with some of the concepts discussed here.

Examples
Geography:

I Os

Exhibit knowledge of the technique of using questions

and answers to teach Geography.

LIS

Explain the technique of using questions and answers to teach Geography.

History:

LOs

Exhibit knowledge about the success and the challenges of the state corporations that were created to drive Ghana's Industrialisation under the first republican government.

LIs

Discuss the successes and failures of the state corporations that were established during the reign of the first republican government.

RME

LOs

Demonstrate knowledge of the concepts of immorality and chastity

LIs

Explain the concepts of immorality and chastity.

Social Studies:

LOs

Apply knowledge and understanding of assessment to design different assessment techniques for the assessment of different learning outcomes in Social Studies

and answers to teach Geography.

LIs

Explain the technique of using questions and answers to teach Geography.

History:

LOs

Exhibit knowledge about the success and the challenges of the state corporations that were created to drive Ghana's industrialisation under the first republican government.

LIs

Discuss the successes and failures of the state corporations that were established during the reign of the first republican government.

RME

LOs

Demonstrate knowledge of the concepts of immorality and chastity

LIs

Explain the concepts of immorality and chastity.

Social Studies:

LOs

Apply knowledge and understanding of assessment to design different assessment techniques for the assessment of different learning outcomes in Social Studies

		LIs Identify assessment techniques that can be used to assess different learning domains 1.4 Ask participants to identify the distinctive features of lesson two of each course from the course manuals.	LIs Identify assessment techniques that can be used to assess different learning domains 1.4 Identify the distinctive features of lesson two of each course from the course manual.	
		 Examples: Geography: Technique of using lecture to teach geography Technique of using whole class discussion to teach Geography 	 Examples: Geography: Technique of using lecture to teach Geography Technique of using whole class discussion to teach Geography 	
		 State Farms and Development in the Agricultural Sector State Corporations 	 State Farms and Development in the Agricultural Sector State Corporations 	
		RME:Meaning of moralityMeaning of chastity	RME:Meaning of moralityMeaning of chastity	
		Social Studies:Meaning of AssessmentTypes of AssessmentAssessment Techniques	Social Studies:Meaning of AssessmentTypes of AssessmentAssessment Techniques	
2.	Concept Development (New learning likely to arise in	2.1 Guide tutors to shower thought for likely new concepts from lesson two of each course.	2.1 Shower thought for likely new concepts from lesson two of each course.	15 mins
•	lesson/s): Identification and discussion of new learning, potential barriers	Concepts Geography: Brainstorming, whole class discussion and lecture Social Studies:	Concepts Geography: Brainstorming, whole class discussion and lecture Social Studies:	
	to learning for student teachers or students,	Assessment techniques Domains of assessment	Assessment techniques Domains of assessment	

concepts or pedagogy being introduced in the lesson, which need to be explored with the SL/HoD

NB The guidance for SL/HoD should set out what they need to do to introduce and explain the issues/s with tutors

History:

Industrialization and agriculture, state-led commercial farming, young pioneers and farmers' brigades.

RME:

Morality, immorality and chastity

2.2 Possible Barriers
Ask tutors in their subject
areas to Identify the
possible barriers to the
teaching and learning of
lesson two in each course.

Potential Barriers History:

Student teachers may encounter some difficulty in differentiating a history research proposal from other forms of proposal in other disciplines

Social studies:

Tutors' orientation and misconceptions about what assessment entails and student teachers own past experiences about assessment.

RME:

Student teachers might have disagreements over what constitutes immorality, based on their religious differences.

Geography:

The reliance on YouTube videos will make some students handicapped due to the varied degrees of challenges students may face.

History:

Industrialization and agriculture, state-led commercial farming, young pioneers and farmers' brigades.

RME:

Morality, immorality and chastity

2.2 In your subject areas, Identify the possible barriers to the teaching and learning of lesson two in your course.

Potential Barriers

History:

Student teachers may encounter some difficulty in differentiating a history research proposal from other forms of proposal in other disciplines

Social studies:

Tutors' orientation and misconceptions about what assessment entails and student teachers own past experiences about assessment.

RME:

Student teachers might have disagreements over what constitutes immorality, based on their religious differences.

Geography:

The reliance on YouTube videos will make some students handicapped due to the varied degrees of challenges students may face.

- 3. Planning for teaching, learning and assessment activities for the lesson/s
- Reading and discussion of the teaching and learning activities
- Noting and addressing areas where tutors may require clarification
- Noting opportunities for making links to the Basic School Curriculum
- Noting opportunities for integrating: GESI responsiveness and ICT and 21st C skills
- Reading, discussion, and identification of continuous assessment opportunities in the lesson. Each lesson should include at least two opportunities to use continuous assessment to support student teacher learning
- Resources:
 - Links to the existing PD Themes, for example,

3.1 Ask tutors to refer to the course manuals in their subject groups and discuss the teaching and learning activities in lesson two.

Examples
Geography:
Use brainstorming to explain
the techniques for teaching
in geography

RME:

Through discussion, tutor engages student teachers to explain the meaning of morality.

History:

Tutor leads class discussion on Ghana's efforts at economic development through the state-led commercial farming, the role of the young pioneers and farmers' brigades.

Social Studies:

Through power point presentation tutor guide student teachers to discuss various assessment techniques used in the assessment of learners.

- 3.2 Ask tutors to read over the teaching and learning activities in their course manuals and identify possible areas they may need clarification.
- 3.3 Lead tutors to brainstorm how to assist student teachers to appreciate the teaching and learning activities to be able to apply them during their

3.1 Read your course manual in your subject groups and discuss the teaching and learning activities in lesson two.

Examples

Geography:

Use brainstorming to explain the techniques for teaching in geography

RME:

Through discussion, tutor engages student teachers to explain the meaning of morality.

History:

Tutor leads class discussion on Ghana's efforts at economic development through the state-led commercial farming, the role of the young pioneers and farmers' brigades.

Social Studies:

Through power point presentation tutor guide student teachers to discuss various assessment techniques used in the assessment of learners.

- 3.2 Read over the teaching and learning activities in your course manual and identify possible areas you may need clarification.
- 3.3 Brainstorm how to assist student teachers to appreciate the teaching and learning activities to be able to apply them during their STS and also

action research, questioning and to other external reference material: literature, on web, YouTube, physical resources, power point; how they should be used. Consideration needs to be given to local availability

- guidance on any power point presentations, TLM or other resources which need to be developed to support learning
- Tutors should be expected to have a plan for the next lesson for student teachers

STS and also to teach the Basic School Curriculum.

Eg. Student teachers are to prepare a lesson plan on a relevant topic from the basic school curriculum and use it to teach their peers in the class.

3.4 Ask tutors to discuss the teaching and learning activities and explain how they will integrate issues of GESI, ICT and the 21st Century Skills in their lessons.

Examples: GESI

- Paying special attention to student teachers with disabilities. E.g. Hearing impairment, visual impairment, and physical disability.
- Paying attention to people with different learning preferences
- Assign leadership roles to males, females and people with different forms of disabilities in groups.
- Making use of genderneutral language and encouraging words to motivate all learners especially learners with special needs e.g., Chairperson instead of chairman

to teach the Basic School Curriculum.

Eg. Student teachers are to prepare a lesson plan on a relevant topic from the basic school curriculum and use it to teach their peers in the class.

3.4 Discuss the teaching and learning activities and explain how you will integrate issues of GESI, ICT and the 21st Century Skills in your lessons.

Examples: GESI

- Paying special attention to student teachers with disabilities. E.g. Hearing impairment, visual impairment, and physical disability.
- Paying attention to people with different learning preferences
- Assign leadership roles to males, females and people with different forms of disabilities in groups.
- Making use of genderneutral language and encouraging words to motivate all learners especially learners with special needs e.g., Chairperson instead of chairman

ICT

- How to assist student teachers to use:
 - PowerPoint to do group presentations.
 - ✓ Smart phones to search for relevant information on Google and other search engines.

21st Century Skills

- Use of smart phones and PowerPoint presentations to develop:
 - √ digital literacy skills
 - ✓ Innovation and creativity
- Use of group discussion to develop:
 - communication and Collaboration skills
 - Leadership and personal development
 - Critical thinking and problem-solving skills
- 3.5 Ask tutors in their subject base groups to identify and discuss the continuous assessment opportunities in lesson two of each course.

Examples

History:

- Take-home assignment
- Class presentation and discussion

Social Studies:

- self-assessment at various stages of the lesson
- Group presentation on assessment techniques.

ICT

- How to assist student teachers to use:
 - PowerPoint to do group presentations.
 - Smart phones to search for relevant information on Google and other search engines.

21st Century Skills

- Use of smart phones and PowerPoint presentations to develop:
 - ✓ digital literacy skills
 - Innovation and creativity
- Use of group discussion to develop:
 - communication and Collaboration skills
 - ✓ Leadership and personal development
 - Critical thinking and problem-solving skills
- 3.5 In your subject base groups identify and discuss the continuous assessment opportunities in lesson two of your course.

Examples History:

- Take-home assignment
- Class presentation and discussion

Social Studies:

- self-assessment at various stages of the lesson
- Group presentation on assessment techniques.

Geography:

 Take home Assignment (Student-Teachers differentiate among lectures, questions and answers, whole class discussions, and brainstorming).

RME:

- Subject project (Student teacher's write a reflective essay on how they have acted immorally in the past and their commitment to lead an exemplary life worth emulating).
- 3.6 Ask participants to identify relevant teaching and learning resources that can be used to teach lesson two of their various courses.

Examples History:

Secondary and Primary
Sources: (Books, media
reports, journal articles,
Paintings, diaries, eyewitness
articles and Letters).
Smartphones, laptops, LCD
projectors.

Geography
Course manual, Basic School
Curriculum, audio- visual
equipment and Video clips,
smartphones

RME:

Course outline, Book (Courtesy for Boys and Girls). Internet connected technological devices

Social Studies:

Geography:

 Take home Assignment (Student-Teachers differentiate among lectures, questions and answers, whole class discussions, and brainstorming).

RME:

- Subject project (Subject project (Student teacher's write a reflective essay on how they have acted immorally in the past and their commitment to lead an exemplary life worth emulating).
- 3.6 Identify relevant teaching and learning resources that can be used to teach lesson two of your course.

Examples

History:

Secondary and Primary
Sources: (Books, media
reports, journal articles,
Paintings, diaries, eyewitness
articles and Letters).
Smartphones, laptops, LCD
projectors.

Geography
Course manual, Basic School

Curriculum,
audio-visual equipment and
Video clips, smartphones

RME

Course outline
Book (Courtesy for Boys and
Girls). Internet connected
technological devices

Social Studies:

	Laptop Projector YouTube smartphones	Laptop Projector YouTube smartphones	
 4. Evaluation and review of session: Tutors need to identify critical 	4.1 Ask tutors to reflect and write down the main themes discussed in the PD session.	4.1 Write down the main themes discussed in the PD session.	15 mins
friends to observe lessons and report at next session. Identifying and	4.2 Ask participants to share their points with colleagues in their groups and then with the larger group.	4.2 Share your points with colleagues in your groups and then with the larger group.	
addressing any outstanding issues relating to the lesson/s for clarification	4.3 Ask tutors to identify a critical friend to observe their lessons and give feedback to them and report during PD session 3.	4.3 Identify a critical friend to observe your lesson and give feedback to you and report during PD session 3.	
	4.4 Ask tutors to ask further questions for clarification. NB.	4.4 Do you still have any outstanding issues that need further clarification? NB.	
	4.5 Ask tutors to read lesson 3 before the next PD session.	Read lesson 3 before the next PD session.	

Tutor PD Session for Lesson 3 in the Course Manual

Social Studies

Assessment Techniques in Social Studies

Lesson 3: Techniques of Assessing Social Studies Learning Outcomes Lesson

RME

RME and Pedagogies

Lesson 3: Work, Money, Time, and Leisure I

History

Economic History

Lesson 3: Economic Development in Ghana from 1966 to 1981

Geography

JHS Geography Curriculum and Pedagogy

Lesson 3: Techniques for Teaching Geography II

Focus: the bullet points provide the frame for what is to be done in the session. The SWL should use the bullets to guide what they write for the SL/HoD and tutors to do and say during each session. Each bullet needs to be addressed and specific reference should be made to the course manual/s.	Guidance notes on Leading the session. What the SL/HoDs will have to say during each stage of the session	Guidance Notes on Tutor Activity during the PD Session. What PD Session participants (Tutors) will do during each stage of the session.	Time in session
 1. Introduction to the session A critical friend to share findings for a short discussion and lessons learned Review prior learning Reading and 	Note: Welcome participants to the PD session. 1.1 In their respective subject groups, ask participants to review the previous PD session and reflect on the successes and challenges with regard to implementation and share with the group.	1.1 Review the previous PD session and reflect on the successes and challenges with regard to implementation and share with the group.	20 mins

- discussion of the introductory sections of the lesson up to and including learning outcomes and indicators
- Overview of content and identification of any distinctive aspects of the lesson/s,

NB The guidance for SL/HoD should identify and address any areas where tutors might require clarification on any aspect of the lesson. NB SL/HoD should ask tutors to plan for their teaching as they go through the PD session

- 1.2 Ask tutors to allow critical friends who sat in lesson two classes to share their observations with the group for a brief discussion.
- 1.3 Ask tutors to review the prior learning of the student- teachers with regard to lesson three.

Examples

Social Studies:

Student-teachers have been introduced to the taxonomies of learning and would be able to apply the knowledge on them in learning this lesson.

RME:

Student teachers possess a general understanding of these concepts (money, work and time) and use them in their daily conversations.

History:

Students have learnt about economic developments during the First Republic.

Geography:

Student-teachers have taken courses in geography and pedagogy in the first and second year and must be familiar with some of the concepts discussed here.

1.4 Ask tutors to tell how they used their lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work. (Collect a few examples for discussion)

- 1.2 Allow a critical friend who observed your lesson two class to share his or her findings with the group for a brief discussion.
- 1.3 Review the prior learning of the student- teachers with regard to lesson three.

Examples

Social Studies:

Student-teachers have been introduced to the taxonomies of learning and would be able to apply the knowledge on them in learning this lesson.

RME:

Student teachers possess a general understanding of these concepts (money, work, and time) and use them in their daily conversations.

History:

Students have learnt about economic developments during the First Republic.

Geography:

Student-teachers have taken courses in geography and pedagogy in the first and second year and must be familiar with some of the concepts discussed here.

1.4 Tell how you used your lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work.

- 1.5 Ask participants to read and discuss the introductory part of lesson three of the courses of the various subject areas through to the learning outcomes as well as the indicators.
- 1.5 Read and discuss the introductory part of lesson three of your course through to the learning outcomes as well as the indicators.

Examples

Lesson description Social Studies:

This lesson describes the techniques that are used to assess learning outcomes in Social Studies involving knowledge, attitudes and values as well as core competencies.

RME:

Lesson three focuses on selected RME concepts of which Student teachers will be given opportunity to practice and present on how to teach these concepts using role play/educational drama.

History:

The lesson focuses on the prospects and challenges of economic developments in Ghana from 1966 to 1981.

Geography:

The lesson provides the student teachers with further knowledge on the type of techniques for teaching Geography.

Examples of Social Studies

LO

Apply knowledge and understanding of assessment to design different

Examples

Lesson description Social Studies:

This lesson describes the techniques that are used to assess learning outcomes in Social Studies involving knowledge, attitudes and values as well as core competencies.

RME:

Lesson three focuses on selected RME concepts of which Student teachers will be given opportunity to practice and present on how to teach these concepts using role play/educational drama.

History:

The lesson focuses on the prospects and challenges of economic developments in Ghana from 1966 to 1981.

Geography:

The lesson provides the student teachers with further knowledge on the type of techniques for teaching Geography.

Examples of Social Studies

LO

Apply knowledge and understanding of assessment to design different

assessment techniques for the assessment of different learning outcomes in Social Studies assessment techniques for the assessment of different learning outcomes in Social Studies

LI
Identify and apply
techniques of that
appropriately assessed core
competencies and values

LI Identify and apply techniques of that appropriately assess core competencies and values

RME:

RME:

Demonstrate skills in teaching RME concepts.

Demonstrate skills in teaching RME concepts.

Dramatize/role play a lesson on the concepts

of work, money, time and leisure

LI

Dramatize/role play a lesson on the concepts of work, money, time and leisure

History: LO

LO

History:

Demonstrate understanding of Ghana's economic developments between 1966 and 1981.

Demonstrate understanding of Ghana's economic developments between 1966 and 1981.

LI

LO

Examine economic development in Ghana between 1966 and 1981.

LI Exai

Examine economic development in Ghana between 1966 and 1981.

Geography:

LO

Familiarize with the technique of using activity and laboratory to teach

technique of using activity and laboratory to teach

Familiarize with the

Geography.

Geography:

Geography.

Explain the technique of using activity and laboratory to teach Geography.

LI

Explain the technique of using activity and laboratory to teach Geography.

1.7 Lead participants to identify the distinctive

1.7 Identify the distinctive features of lesson three

	features of lesson three of each course from the course manuals. Examples: Social Studies: i. Techniques of Assessing Application of knowledge and Attitudes and Values. ii. Techniques of Assessing Core Competencies and Values.	of your course from your course manual. Examples: Social Studies: i. Techniques of Assessing Application of knowledge and Attitudes and Values. ii. Techniques of Assessing Core Competencies and Values.	
	RME: i. Group Meeting. ii. Presentations	RME: i. Group Meeting. ii. Presentations	
	History: i. Review of previous lesson. ii. Industrial Developments iii Agriculture and Mining	History: i. Review of previous Lesson. ii. Industrial Developments. iii. Agriculture and Mining	
	Geography: i. Technique of using activity and laboratory to teach Geography. ii. Technique of using demonstration and student presentations and/or resource persons to teach Geography.	Geography: i. Technique of using activity and laboratory to teach Geography. ii. Technique of using demonstration and student presentations and/or resource persons to teach Geography.	
2. Concept Development (New learning likely to arise in lesson/s): Identification and	2.1 Guide participants to brainstorm for the likely new learning concepts that student-teachers will derive from lesson three of each course.	2.1 Brainstorm for the likely new learning concepts that the student-teachers will derive from lesson three of your course.	15 mins
discussion of new learning, potential barriers to learning for student teachers or students, concepts or pedagogy being introduced in the	New learning concepts Examples Social Studies: i. Assessment Techniques ii. Attitudes, iii. Values RME: i. Work ii. Money	New learning concepts Examples Social Studies: i. Assessment techniques ii. Attitudes, iii. Values RME: i. Work ii. Money	

lesson, which need to be explored with the SL/HoD

NB The guidance for SL/HoD should set out what they need to do to introduce and explain the issues/s with tutors

- iii. Time and
- iv. Leisure

History:

- i. Economic development
- ii. Post-Colonial
- iii. Mining

Geography:

- i. Techniques
- ii. Concepts of teaching
- 2.2 Possible Barriers
 Ask tutors in their
 respective subject areas
 to identify the possible
 barriers to the teaching
 and learning of lesson
 three of each course.

Examples

Social Studies

 i. Misconceptions about Social Studies and the orientation of tutors/Lecturers and heads of the CoEs

RME:

Student teacher might trivialize the need to learn about the concepts. Tutor should emphasize the values in teaching these concepts to JHS students.

History:

Student teachers' discussions may be affected by their ideological and political proclivities.

Geography:

The reliance on YouTube videos will make some students handicapped due to the varied degrees of challenges students may face.

- iii. Time and
- iv. Leisure

History:

- i. Economic development.
- ii. Post-Colonial
- iii. Mining

Geography:

- i. Techniques
- ii. Concepts of teaching
- 2.2 Possible Barriers
 In your respective subject areas, identify the possible barriers to the teaching and learning of lesson three of your course.

Examples

Social Studies

 i. Misconceptions about Social Studies the orientation of Tutors/Lecturers and heads of the CoEs

RME:

Student teacher might trivialize the need to learn about the concepts. Tutor should emphasize the values in teaching these concepts to JHS students.

History:

Student teachers' discussions may be affected by their ideological and political proclivities.

Geography:

The reliance on YouTube videos will make some students handicapped due to the varied degrees of challenges students may face.

- 3. Planning for teaching, learning and assessment activities for the lesson/s
- Reading and discussion of the teaching and learning activities
- Noting and addressing areas where tutors may require clarification
- Noting opportunities for making links to the Basic School Curriculum
- Noting opportunities for integrating: GESI responsiveness and ICT and 21st C skills
- Reading, discussion, and identification of continuous assessment opportunities in the lesson. Each lesson should include at least two opportunities to use continuous assessment to support student teacher learning
- Resources:
 - links to the existing PD Themes, for example, action

3.1 Ask tutors to refer to their course manuals to read and discuss the teaching and learning activities and how they could use them in their lesson delivery

Example
Social studies:
Tutor guides student
teachers to
in their groups discuss how
their knowledge and
understanding of assessing
learning outcomes can be
applied in their teaching to
meet issues of equity,
diversity, and inclusion.

History:

Tutor guide student teachers to examine developments in the agricultural and mining sectors between 1966 and 1981

RME:

Tutor breaks the class to meet in their respective groups to prepare and present on their topics.

Geography:

Tutor introduces the lesson to the student -teachers by discussing the technique of using activity and laboratory to teach Geography

3.2 Ask tutors to read over the teaching and learning activities of lesson three from their course manuals and identify the possible areas that may need clarification.

3.1 Refer to your course manual to read and discuss the teaching and learning activities and how you could use them in your lesson

Example
Social studies:
Tutor guides student
teachers to in their groups
discuss how their knowledge
and understanding of
assessing learning outcomes
can be applied in their
teaching to meet issues of
equity, diversity, and

History:

inclusion.

Tutor guide student teachers to examine developments in the agricultural and mining sectors between 1966 and 1981

RME:

Tutor breaks the class to meet in their respective groups to prepare and present on their topics.

Geography:

Tutor introduces the lesson to the student -teachers by discussing the technique of using activity and laboratory to teach Geography

3.2 Read over the teaching and learning activities in lesson three from your course manual and identify the possible areas that may need clarification.

40 mins

research, questioning and to other external reference material: literature, on web, Utube, physical resources, power point; how they should be used. Consideration needs to be given to local availability guidance on any power point presentations , TLM or other resources which need to be developed to support learning **Tutors should** be expected to have a plan for the next

lesson for

student

teachers

3.3 Lead tutors to discuss how to assist student-teachers to be able to use some of the teaching and learning activities during their STS and in teaching the basic school curriculum

Example

Assist Student-teachers to observe their mentors use videos from YouTube to teach certain major topics in various courses during their STS.

3.4 Lead tutors to examine the teaching and learning activities and explain how they integrate issues of GESI, ICT, and the 21st Century Skills in their lessons.

Examples GESI

- Assign leadership roles to both males and females in groups.
- Make use of genderneutral languages such as chairperson other than chairman.
- Make use of mixed ability grouping.
- Paying special attention to Student- teachers with Special Education Needs (SEN)

ICT

Assist student –teachers to do presentations using Power point, Google search, use smart phones etc

21st Century Skills

- ✓ Digital literacy skills
- ✓ Personal

3.3 Discuss how to assist student-teachers to be able to use some of the teaching and learning activities during their STS and in teaching the basic school curriculum

Example

Assist Student-teachers to observe their mentors use videos from YouTube to teach certain major topics in various courses during their STS.

3.4 Examine the teaching and learning activities and explain how you integrate issues of GESI, ICT, and the 21st Century Skills in your lessons.

Examples GESI

- Assign leadership roles to both males and females in groups.
- Make use of genderneutral languages such as chairperson other than chairman.
- Make use of mixed ability grouping.
- Paying special attention to Student- teachers with Special Education Needs (SEN)

ICT

Assist student –teachers to do presentations using Power point, Google search, use smart phones etc

21st Century Skills

- ✓ Digital literacy skills
- ✓ Personal

- Development and Leadership skills
- ✓ Communication and Collaboration
- ✓ Critical thinking and Problem Solving
- ✓ Creativity and Innovative skills

These skills can be developed through the group activities and use of ICT tools including power point presentations.

3.5 Ask tutors in their subject groups to identify and discuss the continuous assessment opportunities in lesson three of each course.

Examples Social Studies

- Quiz at the end of the lesson covering all the learning outcomes
- self-assessment at various stages of the lesson

RME:

 Student teachers' drama/role plays will be scored.

History

- Student teachers to look for information bearing on Ghana's economy from the Daily Graphic from 1966 to 1981 and prepare a poster with the information.
- Class presentation and discussion

- Development and Leadership skills
- ✓ Communication and Collaboration
- ✓ Critical thinking and Problem Solving
- ✓ Creativity and Innovative skills

These skills can be developed through the group activities and use of ICT tools including power point presentations.

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- self-assessment at various stages of the lesson

RME:

 Student teachers' drama/role plays will be scored.

History

- Student teachers to look for information bearing on Ghana's economy from the Daily Graphic from 1966 to 1981 and prepare a poster with the information.
- Class presentation and discussion

Geography

- Student Teachers discuss the difference among activity and laboratory, demonstration, and field trip as techniques for teaching geography
- Student Teachers plan a field trip and write a report for presentation
- 3.6 Guide participants to identify relevant teaching and learning resources that can be used to teach lesson three in respect of their courses.

Examples
Social Studies:
Smart phones, YouTube,
Projectors, Videos, Zoom,
Textbooks, etc.

RME:

Course Outline
Book (courtesy for boys and girls),
Smart phones, etc.

History: Smart phones You Tube Projector Textbooks

Basic School Curriculum Video clips, etc.

Geography:
Textbooks
You Tube
Projector
Smart phones
Video clips,
Basic School Curriculum etc.

Geography

- Student Teachers discuss the difference among activity and laboratory, demonstration, and field trip as techniques for teaching geography
- Student Teachers plan a field trip and write a report for presentation.
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Course Outline Book (courtesy for boys and girls), Smart phones, etc.

History:
Smart phones
You Tube
Projector
Textbooks
Basic School Curriculum
Video clip, etc.
Geography:
Textbooks
You Tube
Projector
Smart phones

Basic School Curriculum, etc.

Video Clips

4.	Evaluation and review of session: Tutors should Identifying critical friends to	4.1 Ask participants to individually write down what they have learned in the PD session and share with their colleagues.	4.1 Write down, individually, what you have learned in this PD session and share with your colleagues.	15 mins
•	observe lessons and report at next session. Identifying and addressing any outstanding issues relating to the lesson/s for	4.2 Ask each tutor to identify a critical friend to observe his or her lesson and give feedback to the teacher and report to the group in the next PD session	4.2 Identify a critical friend to observe your lesson and give feedback to you and report to the group in the next PD session	
	clarification	4.3 Ask tutors if they still have any issue that need further clarification. NB: Remind tutors to read lesson four for the next PD session.	4.3 Do you still have any issue that need further clarification? NB: Read lesson four for the next PD session.	

Tutor PD Session for Lesson 4 in the Course Manual

LESSON 4 TOPICS:

SUBJECT:

1. GEOGRAPHY

Course: Geography curriculum and pedagogy

Lesson title: Geography lesson plan

2. HISOTRY

Course: Economic History of Ghana

Lesson topic: Economic Policies between 1957 and 1966 I

3. SOCIAL Studies

Course: Assessment and Techniques In Social

Lesson topic: Addressing Issues of Diversity, Equity and Inclusivity through Assessment

4. RME

Course: RME and Pedagogies

Lesson topic: Work, Money, Time and Leisure ii

Focus: the bullet points provide the frame for what is to be done in the session. The SWL should use the bullets to guide what they write for the SL/HoD and tutors to do and say during each session. Each bullet needs to be addressed and specific reference should be made to the course manual/s.	Guidance notes on Leading the session. What the SL/HoDs will have to say during each stage of the session	Guidance Notes on Tutor Activity during the PD Session. What PD Session participants (Tutors) will do during each stage of the session.	Time in session
1. Introduction to the sessionReview prior	1.1 Ask participant to take pieces of papers to write down any two ways that	1.1 Take pieces of papers and write down any two ways that the PD session 3	20 mins
 A critical friend to share findings for a short discussion 	the PD session 3 influence their teaching of lesson 3 –reflection on PD session 3	influenced your teaching of lesson 3 –reflection on PD session 3	

- and lessons learned
- Reading and discussion of the introductory sections of the lesson up to and including learning outcomes and indicators
- Overview of content and identification of any distinctive aspects of the lesson/s,

NB The guidance for SL/HoD should identify and address any areas where tutors might require clarification on any aspect of the lesson. NB SL/HoD should ask tutors to plan for their teaching as they go through the PD session

- 1.2 Ask participants to share their views with the nearest person after which they together share their experiences with the larger group
- 1.3 Ask a critical friend to report their observations on the delivery of lesson3 of any course area for brief discussion.
- 1.4 Ask tutors to tell how they used their lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work. (Collect a few examples for discussion)
- 1.5 Ask tutors to form smaller groups based on their subject areas.: Geography, History, Social studies and RME
- 1.6 Ask tutors to refer to their course manuals to read the lesson description of each course silently and give a summary of it for brief discussion

Examples of course descriptions:
Geography
The lesson will expand student-teachers understanding of definition, component, and relevance of Geography lesson plans.
Student-teachers will also practically learn how to prepare a lesson plan.

History:

- 1.2 share those experiences with the nearest person and then to the whole group
- 1.3 Give a report on your observations on the delivery of lesson 3.
- 1.4 Tell how you used your lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work.
- 1.5 Sit in smaller groups based on your subject areas: Geography, History, Social studies and RME.
- 1.6 Refer to your course manual to read the lesson description silently and give a summary of it for brief discussion

Examples of course descriptions:
Geography
The lesson will expand student-teachers understanding of definition, component, and relevance of Geography lesson plans.
Student-teachers will also practically learn how to prepare a lesson plan.

The lesson seeks to introduce student teachers to some of the contending debates about the approaches that were proposed to guide Ghana's industrialisation efforts.

Social studies:

This lesson focuses on techniques of assessing application of knowledge and attitudes and values. It discusses how to plan for sound assessment and criteria for designing appropriate assessment items in Social Studies

RME:

This is the second of a two part lesson on selected RME concepts. Student teachers will be given opportunity in this lesson to practice and present on how to teach these concepts using role play /educational drama.

1.7 Guide tutors to come out with the lesson 4 learning outcomes for each course to discuss them in relation to the corresponding learning indicators

Examples of Los and LIs Geography:

LOs

Demonstrate understanding of how to prepare a lesson plan for teaching geography

LIs

Develop a lesson plan for teaching geography

History:

The lesson seeks to introduce student teachers to some of the contending debates about the approaches that were proposed to guide Ghana's industrialisation efforts.

Social studies:

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Examples of Los and LIs: Geography

LOs

Demonstrate understanding of how to prepare a lesson plan for teaching geography

LIs

Develop a lesson plan

(Cross cutting issues, SEN, Authentic Assessments modes etc

History:

LOs

Demonstrate understanding of the debates about which approach was considered ideal for Ghana's industrialization drive.

LIs

Discuss the debates about the contending approaches that were proposed to guide Ghana's industrialisation drive in the 1950s and 1960s

Social Studies:

LOs

Apply knowledge and understanding of assessment to design different assessment techniques for the assessment of different learning outcomes in Social Studies.

LIs:

Apply techniques of assessment that help to address diversity in their interaction with learners of diverse backgrounds

RME:

LOs

Demonstrate skills in teaching RME concepts

LIs

Dramatize/role play a lesson on the concepts of work, money, time and leisure

1.8 Ask tutors to refer to

for teaching geography (Cross cutting issues, SEN, Authentic Assessments modes etc

History:

LOs

Demonstrate understanding of the debates about which approach was considered ideal for Ghana's industrialization drive.

LIs

Discuss the debates about the contending approaches that were proposed to guide Ghana's industrialisation drive in the 1950s and 1960s

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Apply techniques of assessment that help to address diversity in their interaction with learners of diverse backgrounds

RME:

LOs

Demonstrate skills in teaching RME concepts

LIs

Dramatize/role play a lesson on the concepts of work, money, time and leisure

lesson 4 in their course manuals to identify the distinctive features of your lessons 4.

Distinctive features: Examples

Geography

- ✓ Nature and Components of Geography Lesson Plans
- ✓ Relevance of lesson plans
- ✓ Development of Lesson Plans for Teaching Geography

History:

- ✓ Introduction to the Debate about Ghana's Industrial Development
- ✓ The Volta River Hydro-electric Project
- ✓ Ghana's Economic development

Social studies:

- ✓ Review of Previous lesson
- ✓ Lesson Introduction
- ✓ Processes that are Adopted in Assessing an Inclusive Classroom

RME:

- ✓ Introduction to the concepts of money, time and leisure
- Presentations by student-teachers
- 1.9 Ask tutors to brainstorm in their subject groups to bring out any aspect of lesson 4 that need

1.8 Refer to lesson 4 in your course manual to identify the distinctive features of your lesson.

Distinctive features:

Examples:

Geography:

- ✓ Nature and Components of Geography Lesson Plans
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- ✓ Introduction to the concepts of money, time and leisure
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- 1.9 Brainstorm in your subject groups to bring out any aspect of lesson 4

	clarification for further discussion by the larger group	that need clarification for further discussion by the larger group	
2. Concept Development (New learning likely to arise in lesson/s): Identification and discussion of new	2.1 Guide tutors to shower thought to bring out the possible concepts that are to be developed or learned in the lesson 4 of each of the various courses	2.1 Shower thought to bring out the possible concepts that are to be developed or learned in your lesson 4	30 mins
learning, potential barriers to learning for student teachers or students, concepts or pedagogy being introduced in the lesson, which	Examples of concepts: Geography: Curriculum Teaching Lesson plan Relevance of lesson plan Basic school curriculum story	Examples of concepts: Geography (Bio): Curriculum Teaching Lesson plan Relevance of lesson plan Basic school curriculum	
need to be explored with the SL/HoD NB The guidance for SL/HoD should set out what they need to do to introduce	History: Development, Economic development, economic policies, entrepreneurial, hydro-electric project, industrialization	History: Development Economic development economic policies, entrepreneurial, hydro-electric project industrialization	
and explain the issues/s with tutors	Social Studies: Assessment -Assessment design -Assessment technique	Social Studies: Assessment -Assessment design -Assessment technique	
	RME: The concepts of Work, Money, Time, and Leisure	RME: The concepts of Work, Money, Time, and Leisure	
	2.2 Ask tutors to shower thought in their respective subject areas on the possible barriers to student-teachers in learning lesson 2 in the various courses	2.2 Shower thought in your respective subject areas on the possible barriers to student-teachers in learning lesson 2 in the various courses	
	Examples of possible barriers to learning: Geography:	Examples of possible barriers to learning: Geography:	

	The reliance on YouTube videos will make some students handicapped due to the varied degrees of challenges students may face History: The political persuasion of both tutors and students and partisanship Social studies: Misconceptions about Social Studies and the orientation of Tutors/Lecturers and heads of the CoEs RME: Student teachers might trivialize the need to learn about the concepts. Tutor should emphasize the values in teaching these concepts to JHS students 2.3 Ask tutor to brainstorm in their subject based groups to suggest effective ways these barriers could be managed to promote effective teaching and learning	The reliance on YouTube videos will make some students handicapped due to the varied degrees of challenges students may face History: The political persuasion of both tutors and students and partisanship Social studies: Misconceptions about Social Studies and the orientation of Tutors/Lecturers and heads of the CoEs RME: Student teachers might trivialize the need to learn about the concepts. Tutor should emphasize the values in teaching these concepts to JHS students 2.3 Brainstorm in their subject based groups to suggest effective ways these barriers could be managed to promote effective teaching and learning	
	Example: The use of resource persons (older persons who experienced and participated in the national economy during the period) to explain to student teachers some of the policies and why they were developed	Example: The use of resource persons (older persons who experienced and participated in the national economy during the period) to explain to student teachers some of the policies and why they were developed	
3. Planning for teaching, learning and assessment	3.1 Ask tutors to refer to their course manual and read the teaching and learning activities	3.1 Refer to your course manual and read the teaching and learning activities outlined in	40 mins

activities for the lesson/s

- Reading and discussion of the teaching and learning activities
- Noting and addressing areas where tutors may require clarification
- Noting opportunities for making links to the Basic School Curriculum
- Noting opportunities for integrating: GESI responsiveness and ICT and 21st C skills
- Reading, discussion, and identification of continuous assessment opportunities in the lesson. Each lesson should include at least two opportunities to use continuous assessment to support student teacher learning
- Resources:
 - links to the existing PD Themes, for example, action research, questioning and to other external reference

outlined in lesson 4 for discussion in their subject groups

Examples of teaching learning activities/strategies Geography:
Tutor introduces the lesson to the student – teachers by presenting teaching slides on lesson plan preparation

Tutor assist studentteachers to develop forecast and lesson plan for teaching geography interactive strategies: Shower thoughts, brainstorming, think-pairshare, smaller group discussion could be used

History:

Tutor guides student teachers to discuss the contrasting views that emerged in the 1950s about which approach was best to lead to Ghana's industrialisation.

Social studies:

Tutor guides studentteachers through whole class discussion to identify the variety of learners they are likely to meet in their classrooms. E.g., male/female students, students with different learning abilities, etc

RME (b):

Through questions and answers, tutor reviews the previous presentation by the first group and sets expectations for the remaining presentations and

lesson 4 for discussion in your subject groups

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Tutor guides students through whole class discussion to identify the variety of learners they are likely to meet in their classrooms. E.g., male/female students, students with different learning abilities, etc

RME:

Through question and answer, tutor reviews the previous presentation by the first group and sets expectations for the remaining presentations and invite other groups to present

- material:
 literature, on
 web, Utube,
 physical
 resources,
 power point;
 how they
 should be
 used.
 Consideration
 needs to be
 given to local
 availability
- guidance on any power point presentations, TLM or other resources which need to be developed to support learning
- Tutors should be expected to have a plan for the next lesson for student teachers

other groups on their topics.

3.2 Ask tutors to discuss in their subject based groups to identify areas and activities that need clarifications and share them for the larger group to discuss.

Eg.

- How to integrate ICT tools and GESI issues in the lesson preparation and delivery.
- ✓ How to assist student teachers to apply the teaching-learning activities and resources during the STS and also in teaching the basic school curriculum.
- 3.3 Ask tutors to shower thought on how to assist the student teachers to appreciate the concepts and teaching and learning activities and strategies in the respective courses to be able to apply them during their STS visits and also be able to use them in teaching the basic school curriculum of the various subject areas

Example:

Using peer teaching practices in classroom during teaching for student-teachers to demonstrate how to use the activities and strategies in teaching

3.4 Lead tutors to brainstorm how to integrate GESI and ICT into the lesson

on their topics.

3.2 Discuss in your subject based groups to identify areas and activities that need clarifications and share them for the larger group to discuss.

Eg.

- ✓ How to integrate ICT tools and GESI issues in the lesson preparation and delivery.
- ✓ How to assist student teachers to apply the teaching- learning activities and resources during the STS and also in teaching the basic school curriculum.
- 3.3 Shower thought on how to assist the student teachers to appreciate the concepts and teaching and learning activities and strategies in your course to be able to apply them during their STS visits and also be able to use them in teaching the basic school curriculum of the various subject areas

Example:

Using peer teaching practices in classroom during teaching for student-teachers to demonstrate how to use the activities and strategies in teaching

3.4 Brainstorm how to integrate GESI and ICT into the lesson delivery delivery process to equip student-teachers with relevant skills to teach the basic school curriculum in the various subject areas process to equip studentteachers with relevant skills to teach the basic school curriculum in the various subject areas

Example:

In all the activities deployed, attention should be paid to GESI issues, ICT and the development of 21st century skills

Example:

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Examples of GESI

- ✓ In using small group discussions, each group should have both males and females adequately represented.
- ✓ Use of mixed ability groupings to ensure inclusiveness and active participation of all students irrespective of their learning and physical abilities.
- ✓ Leadership roles should be assigned to both males and females as well as people with disabilities
- ✓ Tutors and student teachers should identify people with special needs and assist them appropriately in terms of materials, seating position in class, encouragement etc

Examples of GESI

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- ✓ Use mixed ability groupings to ensure inclusiveness and active participation of all people irrespective of their learning and physical abilities.
- ✓ Leadership roles should be assigned to both males and females as well as people with disabilities
- ✓ Tutors and student teachers should identify people with special needs and assist them appropriately in terms of materials, seating position in class, encouragement etc

ICT:

ICT:

- ✓ Student teachers should use their smart phones to search for relevant information on google and other search engines.
- ✓ Student teachers to be assisted to do group presentation using power point.

21st century skills shall be developed through the activities student-teachers engage in:

Examples:

The use of smart phones to search for information and power point presentation will develop student teachers

- i. Digital literacy skills
- ii. Innovation and creativity skill

Group activities and presentations help develop

- iii. Leadership and collaborative skills
- iv. Communication skillsQuestioning and answeringmethod develops
- v. Critical thinking and problem-solving skill
- 3.5 Ask tutors to refer to the respective course manuals to read and discuss the assessment opportunities in the lesson 4 of each course. These assessments items should be in line with the NTEAP.

Examples:

Geography:

 Student – Teachers discuss the components of a geography lesson plan

- ✓ Student teachers should use their smart phones to google search for information on the concepts in the various subject areas.
- ✓ Student-teacher to be assisted to do group presentation using power point.

21st century skills shall be developed through the activities student-teachers engage in:

Examples:

The use of smart phones to search for information and power point presentation will develop student teachers

- i. Digital literacy skills
- ii. Innovation and creativity skill

Group activities and presentations help develop

- iii. Leadership and collaborative skills
- iv. Communication skillsQuestioning and answeringmethod develops
- v. Critical thinking and problem-solving skill
- 3.5 Refer to your course manual to read and discuss the assessment opportunities in the lesson 4 of your course. These assessments items should be in line with the NTEAP.

Examples:

Geography:

 Student – Teachers discuss the components of a geography lesson plan Student – Teachers develop their own geography lesson plans
 Addresses CLO1, 4 NTS 2c

History:

Write a critique of the Tenyear development plan that was implemented in Ghana between 1951 and 1961. (Take home assignment)

Social Studies:
Differentiated task group
assignment
Student-teachers debate on
the resource persons speech
or delivery for further
discussion

RME

Student teacher's role play/drama will be assessed

3.6 Ask tutors to shower thought to identity teaching learning resources that will assist in the effective delivery of the lesson 4 in each course area.

Examples:

Geography:
Course manual
Basic school curriculum
Audio visual equipment and
Video clips, Projector, A4
sheets etc.

History: (Books, Book chapters, journal articles, Paintings, Media reports, Letters, Diaries, Eyewitness articles, Videotapes, Speeches, Student – Teachers develop their own geography lesson plans
 Addresses CLO1, 4 NTS 2c

History:

Write a critique of the Tenyear development plan that was implemented in Ghana between 1951 and 1961. (Take home assignment)

Social Studies:
Differentiated task group
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Student-teachers debate on
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RME

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Examples:

Geography:
Course manual
Basic school curriculum
Audio visual equipment and
Video clip, projectors, A4
sheets etc.

History:

(Books, Book chapters, journal articles, Paintings, Media reports, Letters, Diaries, Eyewitness articles, videotapes, Speeches, Photographs, Artefacts),

	Photographs, Artefacts), computers/ laptops, Smart phones LCD projector/screen	computers/ laptops, Smart phones LCD projector/screen	
	Social studies: A Resource Person, Cell phones, manila cards, projector, laptop	Social studies: A Resource Person, Cell phones, manila cards, projector, laptop	
	RME: JHS RME Curriculum, computers, projectors, notebook, pens, markers etc	RME: JHS RME Curriculum, computers, projectors, notebook, pens, markers etc	
	Note: All teaching and learning materials must be GESI responsive; i. They should be adequate for all persons to have access ii. videos, photographs and charts should contain both males and females in various positive activities iii. People with disabilities should be identified and	Note: All teaching and learning materials must be GESI responsive; i. They should be adequate for all persons to have access ii. videos, photographs and charts should contain both males and females in various positive activities, as well as people with disabilities	
 4. Evaluation and review of session: Tutors should Identifying critical friends to observe lessons and report at next session. Identifying and addressing any 	4.1 Ask tutors in their subject groups to recap the key ideas learned in today's PD session taking into consideration; teaching activities, resources needed for the lesson, GESI and ICT integration etc	4.1 In your subject groups, recap the key ideas learned in today's PD session taking into consideration; the teaching and learning activities, resources needed for the lesson, GESI and ICT integration etc	15 mins
outstanding issues relating to the lesson/s for clarification	4.2 Assign to each group a particular part of the session for them to recap Example: Group i: Teaching and learning activities, Group ii. Resources Group iii. GESI integration	4.2 A volunteer from each group should give a recap on your assigned part of the session.	

Group iv. ICT tools		
4.3 Ask tutors to ask questions for further clarifications if there are still some issues unresolved	4.3 Ask questions for clarification if you still have issues unresolved	
4.4 Ask each tutor to identify a critical friend to observe his or her lesson and give feedback in the next PD session	4.4 Identify a critical friend each to observe your lesson and give feedback in the next PD session	
NOTE: Ask tutors to study lesson 5 and gather necessary resources in readiness for the next PD session (session 5)	NOTE: Study lesson 5 and gather necessary resources in readiness for the next PD session (session 5)	

Tutor PD Session for Lesson 5 in the Course Manual

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES

COURSE: Assessments and Techniques

LESSON: Planning for Sound Assessment in Social Studies

SUBJECT: RME

COURSE: RME and Pedagogies LESSON: Moral Teachings I

SUBJECT: HISTORY

COURSE: Economic History of Ghana

LESSON: Economic Planning in Ghana (I): 1951-66

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

COURSE: Geography Curriculum

LESSON: Teaching and Learning Resources in Geography I

Focus: the bullet points provide the frame for what is to be done in the session. The SWL should use the bullets to guide what they write for the SL/HoD and tutors to do and say during each session. Each bullet needs to be addressed and specific reference should be made to the course manual/s.	Guidance notes on Leading the session. What the SL/HoDs will have to say during each stage of the session	Guidance Notes on Tutor Activity during the PD Session. What PD Session participants (Tutors) will do during each stage of the session.	Time in session
 Introduction to the session A critical friend to share findings for a short discussion and lessons learned Reading and discussion of the 	 1.1 As you welcome tutors in their various subject groups, ask them to reflect on the lesson four PD session and share their experiences. 1.2 Ask tutors to tell how they used their lessons to 	 1.1 In your various subject groups, reflect on the lesson four PD session and share your experiences with members. 1.2 Tell how you used your lessons to prepare 	20 mins
introductory sections of the	prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic	students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school	

lesson up to and including learning outcomes and indicators

- Review prior learning
- Overview of content and identification of any distinctive aspects of the lesson/s,

NB The guidance for SL/HoD should identify and address any areas where tutors might require clarification on any aspect of the lesson. NB SL/HoD should ask tutors to plan for their teaching as they go through the PD session

school classroom work. (Collect a few examples for discussion)

- 1.3 Ask a critical friend who observed a colleague in the previous lesson to share their findings for a short discussion.
- 1.4 Ask participants to read the introductory sections of the lesson five in each course up to, and including learning outcomes and indicators.

e.g. Lesson Description – Geography:
Lesson five of Teaching and Learning Resources in Geography expands student-teachers understanding on the use of audio, visuals, and audio-visual as teaching and learning resources in Geography.

Lesson Description – History: Lesson five seeks to expose student teachers to the nature and pattern of domestic economic planning in Ghana from 1950s to 1960s.

Lesson Description – RME: Lesson five is the first of 3 lessons on moral teachings in the three religions. In this lesson, student teachers learn about selected Christian moral teachings and how to teach them in RME. classroom work.

- 1.3 A volunteer who observed a colleague's lesson four should share the experience for a short discussion.
- 1.4 In groups, engage in silent reading of the introductory part of lesson five of your course, including lesson description, student teachers' previous knowledge, learning outcomes and learning indicators.

e.g. Lesson Description – Geography:
Lesson five of Teaching and Learning Resources in Geography expands student-teachers understanding on the use of audio, visuals, and audio-visual as teaching and learning resources in Geography.

Lesson Description – History: Lesson five seeks to expose student teachers to the nature and pattern of domestic economic planning in Ghana from 1950s to 1960s.

Lesson Description – RME: Lesson five is the first of 3 lessons on moral teachings in the three religions. In this lesson, student teachers learn about selected Christian moral teachings and how to teach them in RME. Lesson Description – Social Studies: This lesson focuses on techniques of assessing application of knowledge and attitudes and values. It discusses how to plan for sound assessment and criteria for designing appropriate assessment items in Social Studies.

1.5 Ask tutors to review the prior knowledge of the student teachers.

e.g.

History: Economic Planning in Ghana (I): 1951- 66: Student teachers have prior knowledge of the economic history of Ghana from earliest times to the end of the colonial period.

RME: Moral Teachings I: Student teachers possess a general understanding of these concepts and use them in their daily conversations.

Geography: Teaching and Learning Resources in Geography I: Student-teachers have taken courses in geography and pedagogy in the first and second year and must be familiar with some of the concepts discussed here.

Social Studies: Planning for Sound Assessment in Social Studies: Student-teachers are familiar with some concepts in assessment of Social Studies.

Examples of LOs:

Lesson Description – Social Studies: This lesson focuses on techniques of assessing application of knowledge and attitudes and values. It discusses how to plan for sound assessment and criteria for designing appropriate assessment items in Social Studies.

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Social Studies: Planning for Sound Assessment in Social Studies: Student-teachers are familiar with some concepts in assessment of Social Studies.

Examples of LOs:

History:

Demonstrate understanding of the planning which was considered ideal for Ghana's economic development drive.

Geography:

Demonstrate deeper understanding of nature of audio, visuals, and audiovisual as teaching and learning resources in Geography.

Social Studies:

Appreciate the use of various assessment techniques in the assessment of different learning domain.

RME:

Demonstrate knowledge of moral teachings from the Christian Perspective.

1.6 Lead tutors to identify the distinctive features of lesson five of each course in the course manuals.

Examples:

Distinctive features of lesson Geography:

- i. Nature of audio, visuals, and audio-visual as teaching and learning resources in Geography
- ii. Development of audio, visual, and audio-visual resources for teaching Geography

History:

i. Economic Planning: Nkrumah's development plan 1952-1954.

History:

Demonstrate understanding of the planning which was considered ideal for Ghana's economic development drive.

Geography:

Demonstrate deeper understanding of nature of audio, visuals, and audiovisual as teaching and learning resources in Geography.

Social Studies:

Appreciate the use of various assessment techniques in the assessment of different learning domain.

RME:

Demonstrate knowledge of moral teachings from the Christian Perspective

1.6 Identify and discuss in your groups, the distinctive features of lesson five of each course.

Examples:

Distinctive features of lesson Geography:

- i. Nature of audio, visuals, and audio-visual as teaching and learning resources in Geography
- ii. Development of audio, visual, and audio-visual resources for teaching Geography

History:

 Economic Planning: Nkrumah's development plan 1952-1954.

			Т
	ii. The seven-year	ii. The seven-year	
	development plan 1963-	development plan 1963-	
	70	70	
	Social Studies:	Social Studies:	
	i. Effective ways of Planning	i. Effective ways of Planning	
	for Sound Assessment in	for Sound Assessment in	
	Social Studies	Social Studies	
	ii. General Criteria for	ii. General Criteria for	
	Designing Appropriate	Designing Appropriate	
	assessment items	assessment items	
	RME:	RME:	
	i. Selected Christian	i. Selected Christian	
	Teachings	Teachings	
	ii. Reflection	ii. Reflection	
	Reflection	Reflection	
2. Concept	2.1 Guide tutors to brainstorm	2.1 Brainstorm for the likely	15 mins
Development	for the likely new learning	new learning that student	10111113
(New learning	that student teachers will	teachers are likely to	
likely to arise in	derive from lesson five in	derive from lesson five in	
lesson/s):	each course.		
• •	each course.	your course.	
Identification and	CONCERTS	CONCERTS	
discussion of new	CONCEPTS	CONCEPTS	
learning,	Examples:	Examples:	
potential barriers	Geography:	Geography:	
to learning for	Audio visuals, Audios, visuals,	Audio visuals, Audios, visuals,	
student teachers	resources, teaching resources	resources, teaching resources	
or students,			
concepts or	History:	History:	
pedagogy being	Economic Planning,	Economic Planning,	
introduced in the	development plan, The	development plan, The	
lesson, which	Seven-Year Development	Seven-Year Development	
need to be	Plan	Plan	
explored with the			
SL/HoD	RME:	RME:	
NB The guidance for	Moral teaching, Christian	Moral teaching, Christian	
SL/HoD should	teaching, Religious teaching	teaching, Religious teaching	
set out what they		_	
need to do to	Social Studies:	Social Studies:	
introduce and	Assessment of learning,	Assessment of learning,	
explain the issues/s	Assessment as learning	Assessment as learning	
with tutors	Assessment for learning	Assessment for learning	
	2.2 Ask tutors in their subject	2.2 In your subject areas	
	areas to identify the	identify the possible	
	possible barriers to the	barriers to the teaching	
	teaching and learning of	and learning of lesson	
	Leaching and learning of	and realiting of lesson	

	lesson five in each course.	five in of your course.	
	Examples: Geography: The reliance on YouTube videos will make some students handicapped due to the varied degrees of challenges students may face.	Examples: Geography: The reliance on YouTube videos will make some students handicapped due to the varied degrees of challenges students may face.	
	History: The student-teachers may have difficulty differentiating between development plans and development policies.	History: The student-teachers may have difficulty differentiating between development plans and development policies.	
	Social Studies: Misconceptions about Social Studies and the orientation of Tutors/Lecturers and heads of the CoEs	Social Studies: Misconceptions about Social Studies and the orientation of Tutors/Lecturers and heads of the CoEs	
	RME: Student teachers might consider these teachings too common to pay serious attention to them.	RME: Student teachers might consider these teachings too common to pay serious attention to them.	
 3. Planning for teaching, learning and assessment activities for the lesson/s Reading and discussion of the teaching and 	3.1 Ask tutors to refer to their course manuals in their subject groups to discuss the teaching and learning activities in lesson five and how they will use them in the lesson delivery as well as assist student teachers in	3.1 Read your course manual in your subject groups and discuss the teaching and learning activities in lesson five and how you can use them in the lesson delivery as well as assist student teachers in teaching the Basic School	40 mins
 Noting and addressing areas where tutors may require clarification 	teaching the Basic School Curriculum. Examples: History: Using discussion approach tutor guides student teachers	Curriculum. Examples: History: Using discussion approach tutor guides student teachers	
 Noting opportunities for making links to 	to examine the details of Nkrumah's seven-year development plan. Geography:	to examine the details of Nkrumah's seven-year development plan. Geography:	

- the Basic School Curriculum
- Noting opportunities for integrating: GESI responsiveness and ICT and 21st C skills
- Reading, discussion, and identification of continuous assessment opportunities in the lesson. Each lesson should include at least two opportunities to use continuous assessment to support student teacher learning
- · Resources:
 - o links to the existing PD Themes, for example, action research, questioning and to other external reference material: literature, on web, Utube, physical resources, power point; how they should be used. Consideration needs to be given to local availability;

o guidance on

Tutor present lecture slides on how to develop audio, visuals, and audio-visual as teaching and learning resources for Geography

RME:

Tutor directs student teachers to connect online and watch videos of selected Christian teachings. Examples of such videos may be found at the instructional resources section.

Social Studies:

Tutor guides student teachers to in groups take up different tasks on appropriate assessment items for specific assessment forms/types (NOTE: The forms/type of assessment to be considered here include: assessment of learning, assessment as learning and assessment for learning).

- 3.2 Ask tutors to read over the teaching and learning activities and identify possible areas they may need clarification.
- 3.3 Lead tutors to discuss how to assist student teachers to be able to use these teaching and learning activities during their STS and in teaching the Common Core Curriculum.
- 3.4 Lead tutors to examine

Tutor present lecture slides on how to develop audio, visuals, and audio-visual as teaching and learning resources for Geography

RMF:

Tutor directs student teachers to connect online and watch videos of selected Christian teachings. Examples of such videos may be found at the instructional resources section.

Social Studies:

Tutor guides student teachers to in groups take up different tasks on appropriate assessment items for specific assessment forms/types (NOTE: The forms/type of assessment to be considered here include: assessment of learning, assessment as learning and assessment for learning).

- 3.2 In your subject areas, read over the teaching and learning activities provided in lesson five of each of the courses and identify possible areas you may need clarification.
- 3.3 In groups, discuss how to assist student teachers to be able to use these teaching and learning activities during their STS and in teaching the Common Core Curriculum.
- 3.4 Examine the teaching and

any power point presentations, TLM or other resources which need to be developed to support learning

 Tutors should be expected to have a plan for the next lesson for student teachers the teaching and learning activities in lesson five and explain how they integrate issues of GESI, ICT and the 21st Century Skills.

Examples:

GESI:

- Assign leadership roles to males and females in groups.
- ✓ Making use of gender-neutral language E.g.
 Chairperson instead of chairman
- ✓ Avoid gender stereotyping
- ✓ Using mixed-ability grouping
- Paying special attention to student teachers with SEN.

ICT:

✓ Assist student teachers to do presentations using PowerPoint. Assist students to Google search, using their smart phones, etc.

21st Century Skills:

- ✓ Digital literacy skills
- ✓ Communication and Collaboration skills
- Leadership and personal development
- Critical thinking and problem-solving skills
- ✓ Innovation and creativity
- 3.5 Ask tutors in their respective groups to identify and discuss the continuous assessment

learning activities in lesson five and explain how you integrate issues of GESI, ICT and the 21st Century Skills.

Examples:

GESI:

- Assign leadership roles to males and females in groups.
- ✓ Making use of gender-neutral language E.g. Chairperson instead of chairman
- ✓ Avoid gender stereotyping
- Using mixed-ability grouping
- ✓ Paying special attention to student teachers with SEN.

ICT:

✓ Assist student teachers to do presentations using PowerPoint. Assist students to Google search, using their smart phones, etc.

21st Century Skills:

- ✓ Digital literacy skills
- ✓ Communication and Collaboration skills
- Leadership and personal development
- Critical thinking and problem-solving skills
- ✓ Innovation and creativity
- 3.5 In your subject area groups, identify and discuss the continuous assessment opportunities

opportunities in lesson five of each course.

Examples Geography:

- ✓ Student teachers discuss the nature of audio, visuals, and audio-visual as teaching and learning resources in Geography.
- ✓ Student teachers develop their own audio, visual, and audio-visual for teaching and learning in Geography; Addresses CLO1, 4 NTS 2c.

History:

✓ Write a critique of the development plans in Ghana between 1951 and 1967.

Social Studies:

- ✓ Self-assessment at various stages of the lesson
- ✓ The use of observation scales and award marks to groups during discussion/presentations

RME:

✓ Reflective Essays:
Student teachers'
reflective essays will
be scored; Addresses
LO 1,2&4 NTS
addressed: e.g.
Critically and

in lesson five of your course.

Examples Geography:

- ✓ Student teachers discuss the nature of audio, visuals, and audio-visual as teaching and learning resources in Geography.
- ✓ Assessment of learning: Student teachers develop their own audio, visual, and audio-visual for teaching and learning in Geography; Addresses CLO1, 4 NTS 2c.

History:

✓ Write a critique of the development plans in Ghana between 1951 and 1967.

Social Studies:

- ✓ Self-assessment at various stages of the lesson
- ✓ The use of observation scales and award marks to groups during discussion/presentations

RME:

✓ Reflective Essays:
Student teachers'
reflective essays will
be scored; Addresses
LO 1,2&4 NTS
addressed: e.g.
Critically and

	collectively reflects to improve teaching and learning.	collectively reflects to improve teaching and learning.	
	3.6 Guide participants to identify relevant teaching and learning resources that can be used to teach lesson five in respect of each course.	3.6 Identify relevant teaching and learning resources that can be used to teach lesson five in respect of each course.	
	Examples:	Examples:	
	History: ✓ Books, Book chapters, journal articles, Paintings, Media reports, Letters, Diaries, Eyewitness articles, Videotapes, Speeches, Photographs (Archives), Artifacts, computers/ laptops, Smart phones LCD projector/screen	History: ✓ Books, Book chapters, journal articles, Paintings, Media reports, Letters, Diaries, Eyewitness articles, Videotapes, Speeches, Photographs, Artifacts, computers/ laptops, Smart phones LCD projector/screen	
	Geography: ✓ Course manual Basic school curriculum Audio visual equipment and Video clips. smartphones	Geography: ✓ Course manual Basic school curriculum Audio visual equipment and Video clips. smartphones	
	RME: ✓ Course Outline Book (Courtesy for Boys and Girls), smartphones	RME: ✓ Course Outline Book (Courtesy for Boys and Girls), smartphones	
	Social Studies ✓ Laptop, Projector, YouTube, smartphones	Social Studies Laptop, Projector, YouTube, smartphones	
4. Evaluation and	4.1 Ask tutors to reflect and	4.1 Write down the main	15 mins

	T	T	
review of	write down the main	themes discussed in the	
session:	themes discussed in the	lesson 5 PD session.	
 Tutors should 	lesson 5 PD session.		
Identifying			
critical friends to	4.2 Ask tutors to individually	4.2 Individually, write down	
observe lessons	write down what they	what you have learned in	
and report at	have learned in the PD	the PD session and share	
next session.	session and share with	with your colleagues.	
 Identifying and 	their colleagues.		
addressing any			
outstanding	4.3 Ask each tutor to identify	4.3 Identify a critical friend to	
issues relating to	a critical friend to	observe your lesson five	
the lesson/s for	observe their lesson five	and give feedback to you.	
clarification	and give feedback to		
	them.		
	4.4 Ask tutors if they still	4.4 Do you still have some	
	have some issues that	issues from lesson 5 PD	
	need further clarification.	session that need further	
		clarification?	
	NOTE: Ask tutors to read	NOTE: Read lesson six in	
	lesson six for the next PD	preparation for the next PD	
	session.	session.	

Tutor PD Session for Lesson 6 in the Course Manual

Social Studies

Course: Assessment and Techniques

Lesson title: Designing Appropriate Social Studies Assessment Items

 RME

Course: RME and Pedagogies Lesson title: Moral Teachings III

History

Course: Economic History of Ghana

Lesson title: Economic Planning in Ghana (II): 1966-1983

Geography

Course: Geography Curriculum and Pedagogy

Lesson title: Teaching and Learning Resources in Geography II

Focus: the bullet points provide the frame for what is to be done in the session. The SWL should use the bullets to guide what they write for the SL/HoD and tutors to do and say during each session. Each bullet needs to be addressed and specific reference should be made to the course manual/s.	Guidance notes on Leading the session. What the SL/HoDs will have to say during each stage of the session	Guidance Notes on Tutor Activity during the PD Session. What PD Session participants (Tutors) will do during each stage of the session.	Time in session
 1. Introduction to the session Review prior learning A critical friend to share findings for a short discussion and lessons learned Reading and discussion of the 	1.1 Ask tutors to share their reviews on previous lesson; thus, lesson five with regard to the strengths and weaknesses faced during the implementation in the classroom. For example:	1.1 Share your experiences on the previous lesson relating to the strengths and weaknesses faced during the implementation of lesson five in the classroom. For example:	20 mins

- introductory sections of the lesson up to and including learning outcomes and indicators
- Overview of content and identification of any distinctive aspects of the lesson/s,

NB The guidance for SL/HoD should identify and address any areas where tutors might require clarification on any aspect of the lesson. NB SL/HoD should ask tutors to plan for their teaching as they go through the PD session

- i. Were the suggested instructional techniques suitable to be applied in the classroom situation?
- ii. Was there any issue in integrating ICT tools, GESI, etc. in the classroom situation?
- 1.2 Ask tutors to discuss the prior knowledge of the student teachers in line with lesson six.

For example:

RME

 Student teachers have experienced these moral teachings before and have an appreciation of what is right and wrong in line with the moral standards of their societies.

Geography

 Student-teachers have taken courses in geography and pedagogy in the first and second year and might be familiar with some of the concepts discussed here.

Social Studies

 Student teachers are familiar with the concepts: assessment, measurement and evaluation.

History

 Student teachers have prior knowledge of the economic history of Ghana from earliest times to the end of the colonial

- i. Were the suggested instructional techniques suitable to be applied in the classroom situation?
- ii. Was there any issue in integrating ICT tools, GESI, etc. in the classroom situation?
- 1.2 Discuss the prior knowledge of student teachers in lesson six.

For example:

RME

 Student teachers have experienced these moral teachings before and have an appreciation of what is right and wrong in line with the moral standards of their societies.

Geography

 Student-teachers have taken courses in geography and pedagogy in the first and second year and must be familiar with some of the concepts discussed here.

Social Studies

 Student teachers are familiar with the concepts: assessment, measurement and evaluation.

History

 Student teachers have prior knowledge of the economic history of Ghana from earliest times to the end of the colonial period.

- 1.3 Ask tutors to sit in groups based on their subject domains, i.e., Geography, History, Social studies and RME.
- 1.4 Ask two critical friends who observed lesson 5 to give a brief report for discussion
- 1.5 Ask tutors to tell how they used their lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work. (Collect a few examples for discussion)
- 1.6 Ask tutors in their subject groups to read and discuss the introductory part of lesson six of each course through to the learning outcomes as well as the indicators.

For example Lesson description RME

 This lesson which is the final part of moral teachings in the three religions, introduces student teachers to selected Traditional moral teachings and how to teach them in RME.

Geography

 The lesson will expand student-teachers understanding on the use of community resources and Geography room as teaching and learning period.

- 1.3 Sit in groups based on your subject domains, i.e. Geography, History, Social studies and RME.
- 1.4 Two volunteer critical friends who observed lesson 5 should give us brief reports
- 1.5 Tell how you used your lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work.
- 1.6 In your subject groups, read and discuss the introductory part of lesson six of your course through to the learning outcomes and the indicators.

For example Lesson description RME

 This lesson which is the final part of moral teachings in the three religions, introduces student teachers to selected Traditional moral teachings and how to teach them in RME.

Geography

 The lesson will expand student-teachers understanding on the use of community resources and Geography room as teaching and learning resources in Geography using verbal exposition, demonstration and discussion methods etc.

Social Studies

 The lesson discusses the criteria for designing items for formative and summative assessment and how to construct appropriate items for assessment of, as and for learning.

History

 This lesson seeks to expose student teachers to the nature and patterns of domestic economic planning in Ghana from the 1960 to 1983.

Examples of Los RME:

 Secure content knowledge, pedagogical knowledge and pedagogical content knowledge for the school and grade they teach in (2c).

Example of LI:

 Explain traditional religious thought on respect and honesty.

Geography:

Teaching and Learning Resources in Geography II

 Demonstrate deeper understanding of nature of community resources, Geography/GIS room, resources in Geography using verbal exposition, demonstration and discussion methods etc.

Social Studies

 The lesson discusses the criteria for designing items for formative and summative assessment and how to construct appropriate items for assessment of, as and for learning.

History

 This lesson seeks to expose student teachers to the nature and patterns of domestic economic planning in Ghana from the 1960 to 1983.

Examples of LOs RME:

 Secure content knowledge, pedagogical knowledge and pedagogical content knowledge for the school and grade they teach in (2c).

Examples of LI:

 Explain traditional religious thought on respect and honesty.

Geography Teaching and Learning Resources in Geography II

 Demonstrate deeper understanding of nature of community resources, Geography/GIS room, and physical geography laboratory as teaching and learning resources.

Example of LI:

 Describe community resources, Geography room/GIS room, and physical geography laboratory as teaching and learning resources in Geography

Social Studies:

Designing Appropriate Social Studies Assessment Items.

 Appreciate the use of various assessment techniques in the assessment of different learning domains.

Example of LI:

 Evaluate the appropriateness of each assessment techniques in assessing different learning outcomes in Social Studies.

History:

Economic planning in Ghana (II)

 Demonstrate understanding of the planning which was considered ideal for Ghana's economic development drive.

Example of LI:

 Discuss the economic plans and the strategies that were adopted to develop Ghana's economy. and physical geography laboratory as teaching and learning resources.

Example of LI:

 Describe community resources, Geography room/GIS room, and physical geography laboratory as teaching and learning resources in Geography.

Social Studies:

Designing Appropriate Social Studies Assessment Items.

 Appreciate the use of various assessment techniques in the assessment of different learning domains.

Example of LI:

 Evaluate the appropriateness of each assessment techniques in assessing different learning outcomes in Social Studies.

History:

Economic planning in Ghana (II)

 Demonstrate understanding of the planning which was considered ideal for Ghana's economic development drive.

Example of LI:

 Discuss the economic plans and the strategies that were adopted to develop Ghana's economy. 1.7 Ask tutors to shower thought in their subject domains to identify the distinctive features of lesson six of each course from the manual.

Examples of distinctive features of lesson six of each cause manual.

RME:

- i. Truthfulness and Honesty
- ii. Respect, especially for the elderly
- iii. Patriotism
- iv. Humility and Obedience.

Geography:

- Nature of community resources, Geography/GIS room, and physical geography laboratory as teaching and learning resources.
- ii. Development of community resources and Geography room for teaching Geography.

Social Studies:

 Criteria for designing appropriate assessment items.

History:

- i. The NLC development plan: 1968/69-1969/70
- ii. The Busia development plan: 1970- 1971
- iii. Pre-ERP economic strategies: 1979-83

1.7 In your subject domains, shower thought to identify the distinctive features of lesson six of each course from the manual.

Examples of distinctive features of lesson six of each cause manual.

RME:

- i. Truthfulness and Honesty
- ii. Respect, especially for the elderly
- iii. Patriotism
- iv. Humility and Obedience.

Geography:

- Nature of community resources, Geography/GIS room, and physical geography laboratory as teaching and learning resources.
- ii. Development of community resources and Geography room for teaching Geography.

Social Studies:

 Criteria for designing appropriate assessment items.

History:

- i. The NLC development plan: 1968/69-1969/70
- ii. The Busia development plan: 1970- 1971
- iii. Pre-ERP economic strategies: 1979-83

- 2. Concept
 Development
 (New learning
 likely to arise in
 lesson/s):
- Identification and discussion of new learning, potential barriers to learning for student teachers or students, concepts or pedagogy being introduced in the lesson, which need to be explored with the SL/HoD

NB The guidance for SL/HoD should set out what they need to do to introduce and explain the issues/s with tutors

2.1 Ask tutors in their subject groupings to shower thought for the possible new learning that student-teachers will derive from lesson six in each course.

New learning/Unfamiliar Concepts. Examples:

RME

Moral teachings III - Lesson six:

- i. Truthfulness and Honesty
- ii. Patriotism
- iii. Communalism.
- iv. Perseverance etc.

Geography:

Teaching and learning resources in Geography II-Lesson six:

- i. Community resources
- ii. Geography/GIS room
- iii. Physical geography laboratory.

Social Studies:

Designing appropriate Social Studies assessment items-Lesson six:

- i. Assessment as
- ii. Assessment for learning.

History:

Economic Planning in Ghana (II) – Lesson six:

- i. Economic planning
- ii. Colonialism
- iii. Economic developments.
- 2.2 Ask Tutors in their groups to brainstorm for the possible barriers to the teaching and learning of

2.1 In your subject groupings, shower thought for the possible new learning that the student-teachers will derive from lesson six in your course.

New learning/Unfamiliar Concepts. Examples:

RME

Moral teachings III - Lesson six:

- i. Truthfulness and Honesty
- ii. Patriotism
- iii. Communalism.
- iv. Perseverance etc.

Geography:

Teaching and learning resources in Geography II-Lesson six:

- i. Community resources
- ii. Geography/GIS room
- iii. Physical geography laboratory.

Social Studies:

Designing appropriate Social Studies assessment items-Lesson six:

- i. Assessment as
- ii. Assessment for learning.

History:

Economic Planning in Ghana (II) – Lesson six:

- i. Economic planning
- ii. Colonialism
- iii. Economic developments.
- 2.2 In your groups, brainstorm for the possible barriers to the teaching and learning of

15 mins

lesson six in each course from the manuals.

Examples of potential barriers of lesson six

RME

- Student teachers
 might not pay serious
 attention to the moral
 teachings because of
 their commonality in
 society.
- ii. Controversies over what constitute right or wrong.

Geography

 The dependence on the use of YouTube videos will make some students handicapped due to the varied degrees of challenges students may face.

Social Studies

 Tutors' orientation and misconceptions about what assessment entails and student teachers own past experiences about assessment.

History

- Student teachers are likely to have mixed feelings as to what planning should be considered ideal for Ghana's economic development drive since they already discussed economic planning (I).
- 2.3 Ask tutors in their subject groups to shower thought for how to overcome

lesson six in your course from the manual.

Examples of possible barriers of lesson six

RME

- Student teachers might not pay serious attention to the moral teachings because of their commonality in society.
- ii. Controversies over what constitute right or wrong.

Geography

 The dependence on the use of YouTube videos will make some students handicapped due to the varied degrees of challenges students may face.

Social Studies

 Tutors' orientation and misconceptions about what assessment entails and student teachers own past experiences about assessment.

History

- Student teachers are likely to have mixed feelings as to what planning should be considered ideal for Ghana's economic development drive since they already discussed economic planning (I).
- 2.3 In your subject groups shower thought for how to overcome these

	these potential barriers for teaching and learning to be effective. Example: Make effective use of	potential barriers for teaching and learning to be effective. Example: Make effective use of	
	group discussions for student-teachers to learn best practices from one another	group discussions for student-teachers to learn best practices from one another	
 3. Planning for teaching, learning and assessment activities for the lesson/s Reading and discussion of the teaching and 	3.1 Ask tutors to refer to their respective course manuals to read and discuss the teaching and learning activities and how they could be appropriately applied in teaching the Basic School Curriculum.	3.1 Refer to your course manual to read and discuss the teaching and learning activities of your course area and how they could be appropriately applied in teaching the Basic School Curriculum.	40 mins
 Noting and addressing areas where tutors may require clarification Noting opportunities for making links to the Basic School Curriculum Noting 	Examples of teaching and learning activities: RME i. Tutor divides student teachers into mixed ability groups and tasks them to identify art forms that exhibit each of the assigned topics.	Examples of teaching and learning activities: RME i. Tutor divides student teachers into mixed ability groups and tasks them to identify art forms that exhibit each of the assigned topics.	
opportunities for integrating: GESI responsiveness and ICT and 21st C skills. Reading, discussion, and identification of continuous assessment opportunities in the lesson. Each lesson should	i. Tutor introduces the lesson to the student —teachers by explaining the characteristics of community resources, Geography/GIS room, and physical geography laboratory as teaching and learning resources.	i. Tutor introduces the lesson to the student —teachers by explaining the characteristics of community resources, Geography/GIS room, and physical geography laboratory as teaching and learning resources.	

Tutor guides student-

teachers to form

Social Studies

Tutor guides student-

teachers to form

Social Studies

lesson should

two

include at least

opportunities to use continuous assessment to support student teacher learning.

- Resources:
 - o links to the existing PD Themes, for example, action research, questioning and to other external reference material: literature, on web, Utube, physical resources, power point; how they should be used. Consideration needs to be given to local availability
 - guidance on any power point presentation, TLM or other resources which need to be developed to support learning
- Tutors should be expected to have a plan for the next lesson for student teachers

small groups and share their findings on the independent reading task they were given, then come out with a composite work as a group and do presentation.

History

- i. Using discussion approach tutor guide student teachers to examine the NLC two-year development plan highlighting its strength and weakness for economic development.
- 3.2 Ask tutors to read over the teaching and learning activities provided in each of the course areas to identify possible areas that may need clarification for discussion.
- 3.3 Ask tutors in their subgroups to discuss how they can help student teachers to be able to use some of these teaching and learning activities during their STS and in teaching the Basic School Curriculum.

Example:

 During teaching, assist student teachers to plan and do peer teaching to demonstrate how to apply some of the teaching strategies when small groups and share their findings on the independent reading task they were given, then come out with a composite work as a group and do presentation.

History

- i. Using discussion approach tutor guide student teachers to examine the NLC two-year development plan highlighting its strength and weakness for economic development.
- 3.2 Read over the teaching and learning activities provided in your course manual to identify possible areas that may need clarification for discussion.
- 3.3 In your sub-groups discuss how you can help student teachers to be able to use some of the teaching and learning activities in your course manual during their STS and in teaching the Basic School Curriculum.

Example:

 During teaching, assist student teachers to plan and do peer teaching to demonstrate how to apply some of the they go out for STS and real teaching situations

3.4 Ask tutors in their various subject groups to examine the teaching and learning activities suggested in the course manuals and explain how ICT, GESI, and the 21st Century Skills can be integrated in their

Examples (GESI)

lessons.

- i. Using mixed-ability grouping
- ii. Giving special notice to student with disabilities. Eg. Hearing impairment, visual impairment, and physical disability.
- iii. Making use of gender-neutral language Eg.
 Chairperson instead of chairman
- iv. Sharing leadership roles to males and females in groups.

Examples (ICT)

 Help student teachers to do presentations using PowerPoint, smart phones, etc.

21st Century Skills to be developed in student teachers engaging in the teaching and learning activities in respect course manual.

i. Digital literacy, skills

teaching strategies when they go out for STS and real teaching situations

3.4 In your various subject groups, examine the teaching and learning activities suggested in the course manuals and explain how ICT, GESI, and the 21st Century Skills can be integrated in your lesson.

Examples (GESI)

- i. Using mixed-ability grouping
- ii. Giving special notice to student with disabilities. Eg. Hearing impairment, visual impairment, and physical disability.
- iii. Making use of gender-neutral language Eg.
 Chairperson instead of chairman
- iv. Sharing leadership roles to males and females in groups.

Examples (ICT)

 Help student teachers to do presentations using PowerPoint, smart phones, etc.

21st Century Skills to be developed in student teachers engaging in the teaching and learning activities in respect course manual.

i. Digital literacy, skills

- through the use of their smart phones and power point presentation
- ii. Innovation and creativity.

Group discussions and presentations will lead to:

- iii. Communication and Collaboration skills
- iv. Leadership and personal development
- v. Critical thinking and problem-solving skills
- 3.5 Ask tutors in their subject groups to identify and discuss the continuous assessment opportunities in lesson six of each course.

Examples of assessment opportunities:

RME

 Student teachers' participation and oral presentation shall be assessed

Geography

 Student teachers develop their own community resources for teaching and learning in Geography

Social Studies

- Take-home assignment on core values to discuss in class (LO2).
- Self-assessment at various stages of the lesson (LO 1, 2 &3)

- through the use of their smart phones and power point presentation
- i. Innovation and creativity

Group discussions and presentations will lead to:

- iii. Communication and Collaboration skills
- iv. Leadership and personal development
- v. Critical thinking and problem-solving skills
- 3.5 In your subject groups, identify and discuss the continuous assessment opportunities in lesson six of your course

Examples of assessment opportunities:

RME

 Student teachers' participation and oral presentation shall be assessed

Geography

 Student teachers develop their own community resources for teaching and learning in Geography.

Social Studies

- Take-home assignment on core values to discuss in class (LO2).
- Self-assessment at various stages of the lesson (LO 1, 2 &3).

History

- Using mind maps compare the various economic plans and strategies for economic development from the 1950s 1983.
- 3.6 Ask Tutors in their subject groups to shower thought for relevant teaching and learning resources that can be used to teach lesson six of the respective subject from the course manual.

Examples of teaching and learning resources:
Geography:
Course manual, Basic school curriculum, Audio visual equipment/multi-sensory resources (computers/laptops, Smart phones LCD projector/screen,

Social studies: Resource Person, Video clips, journal articles, Diaries, Photographs, projectors, laptops, etc.

History:

Books, Book chapters, journal articles, Paintings, Media reports, Letters, Diaries, Eyewitness articles, Videotapes, Speeches, Photographs, Artefacts), computers/ laptops, Smart phones LCD projector/screen. RME:

Smart phones, audio-video equipment, laptops, projectors etc.

History

- Using mind maps compare the various economic plans and strategies for economic development from the 1950s 1983.
- 3.6 In your subject groups shower thought for relevant teaching and learning resources that can be used to teach lesson six in your respective subject from the course manual.

Examples of teaching and learning resources:
Geography:
Course manual, Basic school curriculum, Audio visual equipment/multi-sensory resources (computers/laptops, Smart phones LCD projector/screen,

Social studies: Resource Person, Video clips, journal articles, Diaries, Photographs, projectors, laptops etc.

History:

Books, Book chapters, journal articles, Paintings, Media reports, Letters, Diaries, Eyewitness articles, Videotapes, Speeches, Photographs, Artefacts), computers/ laptops, Smart phones LCD projector/screen. RME:

Smart phones, audio-video equipment, laptops, projectors etc.

	Evaluation and review of session: Tutors should Identifying critical friends to	4.1 Ask Tutors to jot down what they have learnt in this PD session and share their findings with colleagues.	4.1 Jot down what you have learned in this PD session and share with your colleagues.	15 mins
•	observe lessons and report at next session Identifying and addressing any outstanding issues relating to	4.2 Ask each tutor to identify a critical friend to observe his or her lesson and give feedback to them and also report at the next PD session	4.2 Identify a critical friend to observe your lesson and give feedback to you and also report at the next PD session	
	the lesson/s for clarification	4.3 Ask tutors whether they still have some challenges that need further clarification.	4.3 Do you still have some challenges that need further clarification?	
		Ask tutors to read lesson seven for the next PD session.	NOTE: Read lesson seven for the next PD session.	

Tutor PD Session for Lesson 7 in the Course Manual

Subject: Social Studies

Course: Assessments and techniques

Lesson Topic: Ensuring Validity and Reliability of Social Studies Items

Subject: RME

Course: RME and Pedagogies
Lesson Topic: Reward and Punishment I

Subject: History

Course: Economic History of Ghana

Lesson Topic: Ghana's Economic Decline and the Challenge of IMF Compliance, 1957–1981

Subject: Geography

Course: Geography Curriculum

Lesson Topic: Teaching and Learning Resources in Geography III

Focus: the bullet points provide the frame for what is to be done in the session. The SWL should use the bullets to guide what they write for the SL/HoD and tutors to do and say during each session. Each bullet needs to be addressed and specific reference should be made to the course manual/s.	Guidance notes on Leading the session. What the SL/HoDs will have to say during each stage of the session	Guidance Notes on Tutor Activity during the PD Session. What PD Session participants (Tutors) will do during each stage of the session.	Time in session
 Introduction to the session Review prior learning A critical friend to share findings for a short discussion and lessons learned Reading and discussion of the Introductory sections of the 	 1.1 Ask participants to reflect on lesson 6 of their previous PD session by stating how they used the available resources and ICT tools in their lessons. 1.2 Using discussion technique, ask participants to state the successes and challenges in using the available resources and ICT tool(s) in their previous 	 1.1 Reflect on lesson 6 of your previous PD session and state how you used the available resources and ICT tools in your lessons. 1.2 State the successes and challenges of using the available resources and ICT tool(s) in their previous lesson(s). 	20 mins

- lesson up to and including learning outcomes and indicators
- Overview of content and identification of any distinctive aspects of the lesson/s,

NB The guidance for SL/HoD should identify and address any areas where tutors might require clarification on any aspect of the lesson. NB SL/HoD should ask tutors to plan for their teaching as they go through the PD session

lesson(s).

- 1.3 Ask participants to identify ask their critical friends to share findings and lessons learned from teaching lesson 6 with the large group.
- 1.4 Ask tutors to tell how they used their lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work. (Collect a few examples for discussion)
- 1.5 Ask participants in their subject groups to refer to the course manuals of their courses and read out the Learning Outcomes (LOs) and Learning lindicators (LIs) of lesson 7 of their courses.

Examples of Learning Outcomes and LIs RME

LO: Demonstrate knowledge of the concepts of reward and punishment.

LI: Explain the concepts of reward and punishment in your own words

Social Studies LO: Appreciate the use of various assessment techniques in the assessment of different learning domains

LI: Explain how to ensure validity of assessment items in Social Studies

- 1.3 Share your findings and lessons learned from teaching lesson 6 with the larger group.
- 1.4 Tell how you used your lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work.
- 1.5 Refer to the course manual of your course and read out the Learning Outcomes (LOs) and Learning lindicators (LIs) of lesson 7.

Examples of Learning Outcomes and LIs RME

LO: Demonstrate knowledge of the concepts of reward and punishment.

LI: Explain the concepts of reward and punishment in your own words

Social Studies
LO: Appreciate the use of various assessment techniques in the assessment of different learning domains

LI: Explain how to ensure validity of assessment items in Social Studies

Geography

LO: Demonstrate deeper understanding of the criteria for selecting teaching and learning resources in Geography.

LI: Describe the criteria for selecting teaching and learning resources in Geography

History

LO: Demonstrate understanding of Ghana's evolving political economy and the role of the IMF.

LI: Examine Ghana's evolving political economy.

1.5 Ask participants to refer to the course manuals of their courses to identify the distinctive features of lesson 7 of their courses.

Examples
Social Studies
The Concept of Validity,
Aspects of Modern Validity
Strands.

History
The Historical Pattern of
Ghana's Economic
Challenges, 1957 – 1981.

RME

The concept of Rewards and Punishment

Geography
Criteria for selecting teaching and learning resources in Geography.

Geography

LO: Demonstrate deeper understanding of the criteria for selecting teaching and learning resources in Geography.

LI: Describe the criteria for selecting teaching and learning resources in Geography.

History

LO: Demonstrate understanding of Ghana's evolving political economy and the role of the IMF.

LI: Examine Ghana's evolving political economy.

1.5 Refer to the course manual of your course to identify the distinctive features of lesson 7.

Examples
Social Studies
The Concept of Validity,
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Strands.

History
The Historical Pattern of
Ghana's Economic
Challenges, 1957 – 1981.

RME

The concept of Rewards and Punishment

Geography
Criteria for selecting teaching and learning resources in Geography.

2.	Concept
	Development
	(New learning
	likely to arise in
	lesson/s):

 Identification and discussion of new learning, potential barriers to learning for student teachers or students, concepts or pedagogy being introduced in the lesson, which need to be explored with the SL/HoD

NB The guidance for SL/HoD should set out what they need to do to introduce and explain the issues/s with tutors

2.1 Ask participants to identify and discuss the key concepts of lesson 7 of their courses.

Example
Social Studies
Validity, Reliability,
assessment instrument

RME Reward, Punishment, digital resources

Geography Resources, Teaching and Learning Resources

History Economic Decline, IMF, Economy, political elites

2.2 Through the scaffolding technique guide participants to discuss potential barriers to the teaching and learning of lesson 7 of their various courses.

RME
Student teachers' familiarity
with rewards and
punishment could affect the
seriousness with which they
might approach learning
about the concepts.

Examples:

History
Student teachers' affiliation
to political parties may cause
biases and can affect their
objectivity in discussion of
major themes.
Geography
The reliance on YouTube
videos will make some

2.1 Identify and discuss the key concepts of lesson 7 of your course.

Example
Social Studies
Validity, Reliability,
assessment instrument

RME Reward, Punishment, digital resources

Geography Resources, Teaching and Learning Resources

History Economic Decline, IMF, Economy, political elites

2.2 Discuss the potential barriers to the teaching and learning of lesson 7 of your course.

Examples:

RME

Student teachers' familiarity with rewards and punishment could affect the seriousness with which they might approach learning about the concepts.

History
Student teachers' affiliation
to political parties may cause
biases and can affect their
objectivity in discussion of
major themes.
Geography
The reliance on YouTube
videos will make some

15 mins

	students handicapped due to the varied degrees of challenges students may face Power fluctuation during presentation Social Studies Erratic power supply in the course of PowerPoint presentation.	students handicapped due to the varied degrees of challenges students may face Power fluctuation during presentation Social Studies Erratic power supply in the course of PowerPoint presentation.	
 3. Planning for teaching, learning and assessment activities for the lesson/s Reading and 	3.1 Ask participants in their subject groups to list and discuss the teaching and learning activities to be used in lesson 7 of their various courses.	3.1 List and discuss how you will use the teaching and learning activities to teach lesson 7 of your course.	40 mins
discussion of the teaching and learning activities Noting and addressing areas where tutors may require clarification Noting opportunities for making links to	For example Geography: Discussion, brainstorming, question and answer PowerPoint presentation etc. PowerPoint presentation: Tutor present lecture slides on the importance of teaching and learning resources in Geography.	For example Geography: Discussion, brainstorming, question and answer PowerPoint presentation etc. PowerPoint presentation: Tutor present lecture slides on the importance of teaching and learning resources in Geography.	
the Basic School Curriculum Noting opportunities for integrating: GESI responsiveness and ICT and 21st C skills Reading, discussion, and	History Discussion, lecture, think- pair-share, E-learning opportunities - Videos from YouTube etc. Discussion: Tutor leads discussions on economic developments in Ghana from 1966 to 1981.	History Discussion, lecture, think- pair-share, E-learning opportunities, Videos from YouTube etc. Discussion: Tutor leads discussions on economic developments in Ghana from 1966 to 1981.	
identification of continuous assessment opportunities in the lesson. Each lesson should include at least two	Social Studies: Shower thoughts, questioning and answering, tutor demonstration, whole class discussion, scaffolding etc. Whole Class Discussion: Tutor guides student- teachers in whole class	Social Studies: Shower thoughts, questioning and answering, tutor demonstration, whole class discussion, scaffolding etc. Whole Class Discussion: Tutor guides student- teachers in whole class	

opportunities to use continuous assessment to support student teacher learning

- Resources:
 - o links to the existing PD Themes, for example, action research, questioning and to other external reference material: literature, on web, Utube, physical resources, power point; how they should be used. Consideration needs to be given to local availability
 - guidance on any power point presentations, TLM or other resources which need to be developed to support learning
- Tutors should be expected to have a plan for the next lesson for student teachers

discussion to explain the concepts of validity.

RME:

E-learning opportunities, debate, practicum etc.
E-learning: Tutor directs student teachers to do an internet search for the meaning of the concept "reward"

3.2 Using brainstorming technique, ask participants to identify the teaching and learning activities from their course manuals that may require further clarification.

For example, E-learning opportunities – Videos from YouTube in history, shower thought in social studies, concept mapping in geography, E-learning opportunities in RME.

3.3 Ask participants to demonstrate how they can guide student teachers to use these activities to teach the basic school curriculum.

Example, using discussion to teach concepts using E-learning opportunities to search for information on the internet.

3.4 Discus with participants how to guide student teachers to observe and use the teaching and learning activities during their STS.

discussion to explain the concepts of validity.

RME:

E-learning opportunities, debate, practicum etc. E-learning: Tutor directs student teachers to do an internet search for the meaning of the concept "reward"

3.2 identify teaching and learning activities from your course manual that may require further clarification.

For example, E-learning opportunities – Videos from YouTube in history, shower thought in social studies, concept mapping in geography, E-learning opportunities in RME.

3.3 Demonstrate how you can guide student teachers to use the activities to teach the basic school curriculum.

Example, using discussion to teach concepts using E-learning opportunities to search for information on the internet.

3.4 Discus how to guide student teachers to observe and use the teaching and learning activities during their STS.

Example, how student teachers can document in their reflective journals the teaching and learning activities their mentors used during lesson delivery and practice them in peer teaching.

3.5 Ask participants to discuss how they can integrate GESI responsiveness, ICT and 21st C skills in their lessons.

For example GESI

- i. Make time for adequate Selection of teaching methodologies that will ensure equal participation of girls, boys and students with special needs.
- ii. Watch for indications of bullying, sexual harassment, adolescent hormonal upheavals, the impact of HIV/ AIDS, pregnancy, peer pressure, among others.
- iii. Using GESI
 Responsive Teaching
 & Learning Materials
 (TLMs)
- iv. Ensuring that Gender equality, respect for diversity and inclusivity are addressed by giving

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- iii. Using GESI
 Responsive Teaching
 & Learning Materials
 (TLMs)
- iv. Ensuring that Gender equality, respect for diversity and inclusivity are addressed by giving

opportunity to student-teachers to examine the various perspectives of teaching and assessment.

21st Century Skills Critical thinking skills, creativity and innovative skills, digital literacy skills, collaborative skills, communicative skills, team work etc.

NB. These skills will be enhanced by i. student teachers working in groups to form debating teams.

ii. students discussing contents of lessons iii. student-teachers making self-assessments iii. Using ICT tools to search for information online.

ICT

ICT tools that can be used in teaching and learning:
Projectors, desktop and laptops computers, digital cameras, Printer, tablets, Pen Drive, iPad, Scanners, Microphones, DVDs and CDs Flash discs, video Games, Mobil phones etc.

Example, laptops computers can be used for PowerPoint presentation of lessons.

3.6 Using discussion, ask participants to identify the continuous assessment opportunities of lesson 7 of the courses. Example

opportunity to student-teachers to examine the various perspectives of teaching and assessment.

21st Century Skills Critical thinking skills, creativity and innovative skills, digital literacy skills, collaborative skills, communicative skills, team work etc.

NB. These skills canl be enhanced by:

i. student teachers working in groups to form debating teams.

ii. student discussing contents of lessons iii. student-teachers making self-assessments iii. Using ICT tools to search for information online.

ICT

ICT tools that can be used in teaching and learning:
Projectors, desktop and laptops computers, digital cameras, Printer, tablets, Pen Drive, iPad, Scanners, Microphones, DVDs and CDs Flash discs, video Games, Mobil phones etc.

Example, laptops computers can be used for PowerPoint presentation of lessons.

3.6 Identify and discuss the continuous assessment opportunities of lesson 7 of your course.

Example

Geography

Group Assignment: Student – Teachers discuss the criteria for selecting teaching and learning resources in Geography Assessment of learning

learning

Geography

RME

Practical Activity: Student teachers participate in e-learning and discussion to appreciate rewards and punishment. RME
Practical Activity:
Student teachers participate
in e-learning and discussion
to appreciate rewards and
punishment.

Group Assignment: Student -

Teachers discuss the criteria

for selecting teaching and

Geography Assessment of

learning resources in

Social studies

Quiz:

A 20 minutes quiz at the end of lesson 7 covering all the learning outcomes.

Social studies Quiz:

learning outcomes.

A 20 minutes quiz at the end of lesson 7 covering all the

History
Group Work:

Student teachers in mix ability groups compare the economic problems under the various regimes from 1957 to 1981.

History
Group presentation:
Student teachers do group
presentation on the
Historical Pattern of Ghana's

Economic Challenges, 1957 to 1981.

3.7 Discuss with participants the teaching and learning resources required for your lesson and how to use them in the teaching and learning process.

3.7 Discuss the teaching and learning resources required for your lesson and how to use them in the teaching and learning process.

For example

For example
History
pictures,
videos/documentary, archival
documents laptops
computers, projector, video/
audio player and camera,
Videotapes, audio player,
camera etc.

History
pictures,
videos/documentary, archival
documents laptops
computers, projector, video/
audio player and camera,
Videotapes, audio player,
camera etc.

e.g., The video/ audio player can be used to show documentaries on the Historical Pattern of Ghana's e.g., The video/ audio player can be used to show documentaries on the Historical Pattern of Ghana's

		<u></u>	T
	Economic Challenges, 1957 – 1981.	Economic Challenges, 1957 – 1981.	
	RME Smartphones, computers/ laptops e.g., The smartphones can be used to search for information on rewards and punishments.	RME Smartphones, computers/ laptops e.g., The smartphones can be used to search for information on rewards and punishments.	
	Social studies Audio-visual Equipment and Video clips, Resource Person, Cell phone, manila cards, laptop computer etc. e.g., Audio-visual Equipment and Video clips can be used to discuss the aspects of modern validity.	Social studies Audio-visual Equipment and Video clips, Resource Person, Cell phone, manila cards, laptop computer etc. e.g., Audio-visual Equipment and Video clips can be used to discuss the aspects of modern validity.	
	Geography Basic school curriculum Audio visual equipment and Video clips, Flip Charts, laptops, LCD, projector etc. e.g., Student teachers can use video clips to demonstrate deeper understanding of the criteria for selecting teaching and learning resources in Geography.	Geography Basic school curriculum Audio visual equipment and Video clips, Flip Charts, laptops, LCD, projector etc. e.g., Student teachers can use video clips to demonstrate deeper understanding of the criteria for selecting teaching and learning resources in Geography.	
 4. Evaluation and review of session: Identifying and addressing any outstanding 	4.1 Ask participants to identify a critical friend to observe their lessons and give feedback at the next PD session.	4.1 Identify a critical friend to observe your lesson and give feedback at the next PD session.	15 mins
outstanding issues relating to the lesson/s for clarification	4.2 Assist participants to identify and address any outstanding issues relating to the lesson/s for clarification.	4.2 Identify and address any outstanding issues relating your lesson for clarification.	
	NB: Remind tutors to read lesson 8 before the next PD session.	NB: Remind tutors to read lesson 8 before the next PD session.	

1	1	1

Tutor PD Session for Lesson 8 in the Course Manual

Social Studies:

Course: Assessment techniques in social studies
Lesson title: Reliability of Social Studies Assessment Items

RME

Course: RME Pedagogies

Lesson title: Reward and Punishment II

History

Course: Political history of Ghana

Lesson title: Ghana's economic trajectory from 1981-1992

Geography

Course: Geography curriculum and pedagogies
Lesson title: Micro/Peer Teaching and Practicum I

Focus: the bullet points provide the frame for what is to be done in the session. The SWL should use the bullets to guide what they write for the SL/HoD and tutors to do and say during each session. Each bullet needs to be addressed and specific reference should be made to the course manual/s.	Guidance notes on Leading the session. What the SL/HoDs will have to say during each stage of the session	Guidance Notes on Tutor Activity during the PD Session. What PD Session participants (Tutors) will do during each stage of the session.	Time in session
 Introduction to PD Session Eight Introduction Review prior learning A critical friend to share findings for a short discussion and lessons learned Reading and 	Note: Welcome participants to the eighth PD Session reminding them of the seriousness of PD Sessions in the teaching of the B.ed programmes. 1.1 Ask participants to reflect on PD session 7 with regards to the successes and challenges faced in	1.1 Reflect on PD session 7 with regards to the successes and challenges faced in the classroom.	20 mins

discussion of the introductory sections of the lesson up to and including learning outcomes and indicators

 Overview of content and identification of any distinctive aspects of the lesson/s,

NB The guidance for SL/HoD should identify and address any areas where tutors might require clarification on any aspect of the lesson. NB SL/HoD should ask tutors to plan for their teaching as they go through the PD session

the classroom.

For example, was there any difficulty with regards to the integration of ICT tools, SEN and GESI in your lesson delivery.

- 1.2 Invite any two volunteers of critical friends to give feedback on their observation of lesson 7 of tutors
- 1.3 Ask tutors to sit in groups according to their subject areas. I.e History,
 Geography, Social studies and RME
- 1.4 Ask tutors to tell how they used their lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work. (Collect a few examples for discussion)
- 1.5 Ask tutors to read the introductory part of lesson eight of each course in their subject areas, including lesson description, student teachers' previous knowledge, learning outcomes and learning indicators.

For example Lesson description History

Lesson eight traces Ghana's economic development from 1983 to 1992. It pays attention to the role of foreign organisations like the

For example, was there any difficulty with regards to the integration of ICT tools, SEN and GESI in your lesson delivery.

- 1.2 Two volunteers of critical friends to give feedback on your observation of lesson 7 of tutors
- 1.3 Sit in groups according to their subject areas. I.e History, Geography, Social studies and RME
- 1.4 Tell how you used your lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work.
- 1.5 In your subject groups, read the introductory part of lesson 8 of your course, including lesson description, student teachers' previous knowledge, learning outcomes and learning indicators.

For example Lesson description History

Lesson eight traces Ghana's economic development from 1983 to 1992. It pays attention to the role of foreign organisations like the

world bank and the IMF in	world bank and the IMF in	
Ghana's economic	Ghana's economic	
trajectories and the	trajectories and the	
implications on the political	implications on the political	
economy during the period.	economy during the period.	
Geography	Geography	15 mins
Lesson eight introduces	Lesson eight introduces	
student-teachers to peer	student-teachers to peer	
teaching and critique.	teaching and critique.	
Social Studies	Social Studies	
Lesson eight involves helping	Lesson eight involves helping	
student-teachers to explain the concept of reliability in	student-teachers to explain the concept of reliability in	
educational assessment, its	educational assessment, its	
limitations and how to	limitations and how to	
improve the validity and	improve the validity and	
reliability of assessment	reliability of assessment	
items in Social Studies.	items in Social Studies.	
RME	RME	
Lesson eight involves student	Lesson eight involves student	
teachers understanding of the concepts of rewards and	teachers understanding of the concepts of rewards and	
punishment.	punishment.	
Examples of LOs	Examples of LOs	
Micro/Peer Teaching and	Micro/Peer Teaching and	
Practicum I (Geography)	Practicum I (Geography)	
LOs	LOs	
Familiarize with	Familiarize with preparation	
preparation for micro/peer	for micro/peer teaching and	
teaching and critique.	critique.	
LIs	LIs	
Describe the approaches for	Describe the approaches for	
peer/micro teaching various	peer/micro teaching various	
topics during micro/peer	topics during micro/peer	
teaching	teaching.	
Economic History of Ghana	Economic History of Ghana	
(History)	(History)	
LOs	LOs	
1.Demonstrate	1.Demonstrate	
understanding of Ghana's economic development from	understanding of Ghana's economic development from	
1981-1992.	1981-1992.	
l	1	

LIs

Examine Ghana's economic development trajectories between 1981 and 1992.

Assessment and Techniques (Social Studies)

LOs

Appreciate the use of various assessment techniques in the assessment of different learning domains.

LIS

Explain how to ensure reliability of assessment items in Social Studies

RME and Pedagogies LOs

a. Demonstrate understanding of the concepts of rewards and punishment.

LIs

Explain the concepts of reward and punishment

1.6 Ask tutors to identify and discuss the distinctive features of lesson eight of each course from the course manuals.

Examples of distinctive features: Geography

- i. Meaning of micro and peer teaching
- ii. Preparation for peer and micro teaching,
- iii. Ways of critiquing peer and micro teaching.

LIs

Examine Ghana's economic development trajectories between 1981 and 1992.

Assessment and Techniques (Social Studies)

LOs

Appreciate the use of various assessment techniques in the assessment of different learning domains.

LIs

Explain how to ensure reliability of assessment items in Social Studies

RME and Pedagogies

a. Demonstrate understanding of the concepts of rewards and punishment

LIs

Explain the concepts of reward and punishment

1.6 Identify and discuss the distinctive features of lesson eight of your course from the course manual.

Examples of distinctive features:
Geography

- i. Meaning of micro and peer teaching;
- ii. Preparation for peer and micro teaching,
- iii. Ways of critiquing peer and micro teaching.

History

i. Economic trajectory of Ghana from 1981-1996;
ii. Critical steps taken for economic recovery between 1983 -1991;
iii. Importance of SAP and PAMSCAD in the economic recovery of Ghana between

RME

1983-1991.

i. The meaning and implication of rewards;ii. The implications of punishment.

Social Studies
i. The Concept of
Reliability;
ii. Meaning and Types of
Reliability;
iii. How to improving the
Reliability of
Assessment
Items.

- 2. Concept
 Development
 (New learning
 likely to arise in
 lesson/s):
- Identification and discussion of new learning, potential barriers to learning for student teachers or students, concepts or pedagogy being introduced in the lesson, which need to be explored with the SL/HoD

NB The guidance for

2.1 Guide tutors to shower thought for the likely new learning that student teachers will derive from lesson eight in each course.

For example, the concept of reliability of assessment items will be grasped by student teachers enhancing their lesson delivery.

Examples of Concepts Geography:

- Micro teaching
- Peer teaching
- PracticumSocial Studies:

Forms of assessment;

History

- i. Economic trajectory of Ghana from 1981-1996;
 ii. Critical steps taken for economic recovery between 1983 -1991;
 iii. Importance of SAP and PAMSCAD in the occupanic
- iii. Importance of SAP and PAMSCAD in the economic recovery of Ghana between 1983-1991.

RME

i. The meaning and implication of rewards;ii. The implications of punishment.

Social Studies

- i. The Concept of Reliability;
- ii. Meaning and Types of Reliability;
- iii. How to improving the Reliability of Assessment Items.
- 2.1 In your subject groups, shower thought for the likely new learning that student teachers will derive from lesson eight in your course.

For example, the concept of reliability of assessment items will be grasped by student teachers enhancing their lesson delivery.

Examples of Concepts Geography:

- Micro teaching
- Peer teaching
- PracticumSocial Studies:
- Forms of assessment;

ou to ar	/HoD should set at what they need do to introduce ad explain the sues/s with tutors	 Techniques in teaching social studies Types and forms of reliability 	 Techniques in teaching social studies Types and forms of reliability 	
3.	Planning for teaching, learning and assessment activities for the lesson/s Reading and discussion of the	 History: Economic trajectory of Ghana from 1981-1992; SAP and PAMSCAD as some of the earlier economic recovery programmes in Ghana. 	 History: Economic trajectory of Ghana from 1981-1992; SAP and PAMSCAD as some of the earlier economic recovery programmes in Ghana. 	40 mins
	teaching and	RME:	RME:	
•	learning activities Noting and	RewardsPunishment	Rewards;Punishment	
•	addressing areas where tutors may require clarification Noting opportunities for making links to the Basic School	Possible Barriers Ask tutors in their subject areas to identify the possible barriers to the teaching and learning of lesson eight in each course.	In your subject areas, Identify the possible barriers to the teaching and learning of lesson eight of your course.	
	Curriculum	Examples:	Examples:	
•	Noting opportunities for integrating: GESI responsiveness and ICT and 21st C skills Reading, discussion, and	RME Student teachers' familiarity with rewards and punishment could affect the seriousness with which they might approach learning about the concepts.	RME Student teachers' familiarity with rewards and punishment could affect the seriousness with which they might approach learning about the concepts.	
	identification of continuous assessment opportunities in the lesson. Each lesson should	Social Studies Student teachers previous experience with assessment might affect future assessment.	Social Studies Student teachers previous experience with assessment might affect future assessment.	
	include at least	Geography The reliance on YouTube	Geography The reliance on YouTube	
	two opportunities to	videos will make some	videos will make some	
	use continuous	students handicapped due to	students handicapped due to	
	assessment to	the varied degrees of	the varied degrees of	
	support student teacher learning	challenges students may face History	challenges students may face History	

- Resources:
 - o links to the existing PD Themes, for example, action research, questioning and to other external reference material: literature, on web, Utube, physical resources, power point; how they should be used. Consideration needs to be given to local availability
 - guidance on any power point presentations, TLM or other resources which need to be developed to support learning
- Tutors should be expected to have a plan for the next lesson for student teachers

Student teachers might find difficult to analyse the economic trajectory of Ghana from 1981 to 1992.

3.1 Ask tutors to refer to their course manuals in their subject groups to read and discuss the teaching and learning activities.

Examples:
Geography
Use discussion to explain the approaches of micro/peer teaching in geography

RME

Tutor engages student teachers through drama to explain the concepts of rewards and punishment.

History

Tutor leads discussion on the key elements of SAP and how it was implemented in Ghana

Social Studies
Scaffolding
Through the scaffolding
technique tutor guides
student teachers to discuss
the following modern validity
aspects:

- 1. Content
- 2. Substantiveness
- 3. Structure
- 4. Transferability and Generalizability
- 5. External Factors
- 6. Meaningfulness
- 7. Cognitive Complexity
- 8. Fairness
- 3.2 Ask tutors to read over the teaching and learning

Student teachers might find difficult to analyse the economic trajectory of Ghana from 1981 to 1992.

3.1 Refer to your course manuals in your subject groups to read and discuss the teaching and learning activities of your course.

Examples:

Geography

Use discussion to explain the approaches of micro/peer teaching in geography

RME

Tutor engages student teachers through drama to explain the concepts of rewards and punishment.

History

Tutor leads discussion on the key elements of SAP and how it was implemented in Ghana

Social Studies
Scaffolding
Through the scaffolding
technique tutor guides
student teachers to discuss
the following modern validity
aspects:

- 1. Content
- 2. Substantiveness
- 3. Structure
- 4. Transferability and Generalizability
- 5. External Factors
- 6. Meaningfulness
- 7. Cognitive Complexity
- 8. Fairness
- 3.2 In your subject areas, read over the teaching

activities and identify possible areas they may need clarification.

and learning activities provided in course manual and identify possible areas you may need clarification.

3.3 Lead tutors to discuss how to assist student teachers to use the teaching and learning activities during their STS and in teaching the core curriculum.

3.3 Discuss how to assist student teachers to use the teaching and learning activities during their STS and in teaching the core curriculum.

Example: student-teachers should be put in groups to plan a lesson using the Basic school curriculum and to teach their peers in class.

Example: student-teachers should be put in groups to plan a lesson using the Basic school curriculum and to teach their peers in class.

3.4 Ask tutors to examine the teaching and learning activities in their course manuals and explain how they integrate issues of GESI, ICT and the 21st Century Skills in their lessons.

3.4 Examine the teaching and learning activities in your course manual and explain how you can integrate issues of GESI, ICT and the 21st Century Skills in your lesson.

Examples:

GESI

 Assign leadership roles to males and females in groups.

- Making use of genderneutral language and encouraging words to motivate all learners with divers needs e.g Chairperson instead of chairman
- Paying special attention to student teachers with disabilities. eg.

Examples: **GESI**

- Assign leadership roles to males and females in groups.
- Making use of genderneutral language and encouraging words to motivate all learners with divers needs e,g Chairperson instead of chairman
- Paying special attention to student teachers with disabilities. eg.

SEN.

ICT

SEN.

ICT

 Assist student teachers to do presentations using PowerPoint. Phoenix, wiki search, using their, computers smart phones, etc.

21st Century Skills

- Digital literacy skills
- Communication and Collaborative skills
- Leadership and personal development
- Critical thinking and problem-solving skills
- Innovation and creativity

Note: These skills will be developed through the group activities and also using the ICT tools like their smart phones and power point presentation in class.

3.5 Ask tutors in their respective groups to read and identify and discuss the continuous assessment opportunities in lesson 8 of each course to make sure that they are aligned to the NTEAP

Examples History

- Group assignment
- Class presentation and discussion

Social Studies

- Observation of student teacher's participation in panel discussions, debates.
- PowerPoint presentation and discussion of the assessment techniques in

 Assist student teachers to do presentations using PowerPoint. Phoenix, wiki search, using their, computers smart phones, etc.

21st Century Skills

- Digital literacy skills
- Communication and Collaborative skills
- Leadership and personal development
- Critical thinking and problem-solving skills
- Innovation and creativity

Note: These skills will be developed through the group activities and also using the ICT tools like their smart phones and power point presentation in class.

3.5 In your subject area groups, identify and discuss the continuous assessment opportunities in lesson 8 of each course to make sure that they are aligned to the NTEAP

Examples History

- Group assignment
- Class presentation and discussion

Social Studies

- Student teachers participate in panel discussions, debates in class.
- Power Point presentation and discussion of the types of assessment in

	social studies.	social studies.	
	Social Studies.	Social studies.	
	 Geography Ask Student teachers to write down the four approaches of micro/peer teaching. 	 Geography Student teachers write down the four approaches of micro/peer teaching. 	
	RME Ask Student teachers to list the importance of rewards and punishment.	RME Ask Student teachers to list the importance of rewards and punishment.	
	3.6 Guide participants to identify relevant teaching and learning resources that can be used to teach lesson eight in respect of each course.	3.6 Identify relevant teaching and learning resources that can be used to teach lesson eight of your course.	
	Examples Geography The ibox, Open courseware, Google books, OER commons, Oasis, YouTube, Bloomsbury Academic, Basic School curriculum	Examples Geography The ibox, Open courseware, Google books, OER commons, Oasis, YouTube, Bloomsbury Academic etc.	
	Social Studies Google books, YouTube, Moocs	Social Studies Google books, YouTube, Moocs	
	RME Mobile phones, Overhead projectors, Laptops	RME Mobile phones, Overhead projectors, Laptops	
	History Google books, YouTube, Bloomsbury	History Google books, YouTube, Bloomsbury	
4. Evaluation and review of session:	4.1 Ask tutors to write down what they have learned in the PD session eight and share with their	4.1 Write down what you have learned in the PD session 8 and share with your colleagues through	15 mins
Tutors should Identifying critical friends to	colleagues through radio presenters approach.	the radio presenters approach.	
observe lessons	4.2 Ask each tutor to identify	4.2 Identify a critical friend to	

and report at next session.Identifying and addressing any	a critical friend to observe his or her lesson and give feedback to them.	observe your lesson and give feedback to you.	
outstanding issues relating to the lesson/s for clarification	4.3 Ask tutors if they still have some issues that need further clarification.	4.3 Do you still have some issues that need further clarification?	
	Note: Ask tutors to note lesson nine for the next PD session.	Note lesson 9 for the next PD session.	

Tutor PD Session for Lesson 9 in the Course Manual

Subject Social Studies

Course: Assessments and techniques

Topic: Types/sources of assessment of Data

Subject: RME

Course: RME and Pedagogies

Topic: Decency and Substance Abuse

Subject: History

Course: Economic History of Ghana

Topic: Ghana's Economy in the first two decades of the Fourth Republic

Subject: Geography

Course: Geography Curriculum

Topic: Micro/peer Teaching and Practicum II

	F		
Focus: the bullet points provide the	Guidance notes on Leading the session. What the	Guidance Notes on Tutor Activity during the PD	Time in session
frame for what is to	SL/HoDs will have to say	Session. What PD Session	36331011
be done in the	•		
	during each stage of the	participants (Tutors) will do	
session. The SWL	session	during each stage of the	
should use the		session.	
bullets to guide			
what they write for the SL/HoD and			
tutors to do and say			
•			
during each session. Each bullet needs to			
be addressed and			
specific reference			
should be made to			
the course			
manual/s.			
manualy 5.			
1. Introduction to	1.1 Ask participants to share	1.1 Share your experiences	20 mins
the session	their experiences and	and thoughts on lesson 8	
Review prior	thoughts of lesson 8 in	in the PD session taking	
learning	the PD session taking into	into consideration the	
 Reading and 	consideration the	benefits and challenges	
discussion of the	benefits and challenges	you encountered in the	
introductory	they encountered in the	classroom.	
sections of the	classroom.		
lesson up to and			
including learning			
outcomes and	Examples of anticipated	Examples of anticipated	
indicators	challenges: use of ICT and its	challenges: use of ICT and its	
 Overview of 	accessories, GESI, classroom	accessories, GESI, classroom	
	size, school climate, school	size, school climate, school	

content and identification of any distinctive aspects of the lesson/s,

lesson/s,
NB The guidance for
SL/HoD should
identify and address
any areas where
tutors might require
clarification on any
aspect of the lesson.
NB SL/HoD should
ask tutors to plan for
their teaching as
they go through the
PD session

organisation etc.

- 1.2 Ask tutors to tell how they used their lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work. (Collect a few examples for discussion).
- 1.3 Ask tutors to refer to their course manuals to read and discuss the introduction part of lesson nine of each course of the various subjects including lesson description, student teachers' previous knowledge, learning outcomes and learning indicators.

For example
Lesson description
History
This lesson seeks to examine
Ghana's economic
performance in a democratic
environment from 1992 to
2008.

Geography
The lesson introduces
student-teachers to peer
teaching, evaluation and
reflections, using shower
thought, individual/group
presentation.

Social Studies
This lesson is intended to
equip student-teachers with
knowledge of the theoretical
basis of categorization of
colors, issues of color context
and harmony and the
implications of these for

organisation etc

- 1.2 Tell how you used your lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work.
- 1.3 Refer to your course manual to read and discuss the lesson nine of your course including lesson description, student teachers' previous knowledge, learning outcomes and learning indicators.

For example
Lesson description
History
This lesson seeks to examine
Ghana's economic
performance in a democratic
environment from 1992 to
2008.

Geography
The lesson introduces
student-teachers to peer
teaching, evaluation and
reflections, using shower
thought, individual/group
presentation.

Social Studies
This lesson is intended to
equip student-teachers with
knowledge of the theoretical
basis of categorization of
colors, issues of color context
and harmony and the
implications of these for

teaching early grade learners.

RME

Lesson focus on the concept of decency. Through interactive pedagogies, student teachers will be given an opportunity to learn about the concept of decency and how to teach it in RME.

1.3 Ask tutors to discuss in their subject groups the student-teachers prior knowledge of the topic of lesson 9

Examples of prior Knowledge History
Student teachers have prior knowledge of the economic development in Ghana since 1983 to 1991.

Social Studies
Student teachers have
knowledge on what
assessment and data is in
social studies.

RME

Student teachers might have used the concept in their communication.

Geography

Student-teachers have taken courses in geography and pedagogy in the first and second years and must be familiar with some of the concepts discussed here

Examples of LOs (Geography)
Familiarize with evaluation of micro/peer teaching.

teaching early grade learners.

RME

Lesson focus on the concept of decency. Through interactive pedagogies, student teachers will be given an opportunity to learn about the concept of decency and how to teach it in RME.

1.3 Discuss in their subject groups the student-teachers prior knowledge of the topic of lesson 9

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Student teachers have prior knowledge of the economic development in Ghana since 1983 to 1991.

Social Studies
Student teachers have
knowledge on what
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social studies.

RME

Student teachers might have used the concept in their communication.

Geography
Student-teachers have taken courses in geography and pedagogy in the first and

second years and must be familiar with some of the concepts discussed here

Examples of LOs (Geography)
Familiarize with evaluation of micro/peer teaching.

Demonstrate knowledge of reflection on geography lesson.

History

Exhibit understanding of political economy during the period of 1992 to 2000.

RME

Demonstrate understanding of the concept of decency. Show skills in creative writing to teach RME.

Social Studies

Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of use of students Assessment Data.

1.4 Ask participants to list the distinctive features of lesson nine of each course from the course manual.

Examples:

Geography

- · Peer teaching.
- Practicum.

History

- Definition of HIPC
- The economy in the first two decades

RME

- Decency
- Manners
- Substance Abuse

Social Studies

- Assessment
- Sources of assessment data

1.5 Ask tutors to brainstorm

Demonstrate knowledge of reflection on geography lesson.

History

Exhibit understanding of political economy during the period of 1992 to 2000.

RME

Demonstrate understanding of the concept of decency. Show skills in creative writing to teach RME.

Social Studies

Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of use of students Assessment Data.

1.4 List the distinctive features of lesson nine of each course from the course manuals.

Examples:

Geography

- Peer teaching.
- Practicum.

History

- Definition of HIPC
- The economy in the first two decades

RME

- Decency
- Manners
- Substance Abuse

Social Studies

- Assessment
- Sources of assessment data
- 1.5 Brainstorm about how to

	about how to guide student-teachers to be able to appreciate these concepts and teach them with the basic school curriculum	guide student-teachers to be able to appreciate these concepts and teach them with the basic school curriculum	
2. Concept Development (New learning likely to arise in lesson/s): Identification and discussion of new learning, potential barriers to learning for student teachers or students, concepts or pedagogy being introduced in the lesson, which need to be explored with the SL/HoD NB The guidance for SL/HoD should set out what they need to do to introduce and explain the issues/s with tutors	2.1 Guide tutors to use think- pair-share to come out with the likely new concepts from lesson nine of each course. Concepts Geography Co-teaching, micro teaching and methods of teaching. Social Studies Assessment, Shower thought Whole class discussion History Economy of Ghana HIPC, Economic indicators RME Decency, Manners, Dressing, Pedagogy 2.2 Ask tutors in their subject areas to brainstorm to identify the possible barriers likely to emerge in the teaching and learning of lesson nine.	2.1 Think-pair-share and come out with the likely new concepts from lesson nine of your course. Concepts Geography Co-teaching, micro teaching and methods of teaching. Social Studies Assessment, Shower thought Whole class discussion History Economy of Ghana HIPC, Economic indicators RME Decency, Manners, Dressing, Pedagogy 2.2 Brainstorm to Identify the possible barriers you may encounter in the delivery of lesson nine.	15 mins
	Potential Barriers Social studies Tutors may have challenges with the new standard-based	Potential Barriers Social studies Tutors may have challenges with the new standard-based	

assessment in the area of assessment in the area of assessment 'for' 'as' and 'of'. assessment 'for' 'as' and 'of'. **RME** RME Student-teachers might Student-teachers might underestimate the underestimate the importance of teaching such importance of teaching such a concept in RME. a concept in RME. Geography Geography Too much reliance on Too much reliance on YouTube videos will make YouTube videos will make some students handicapped some students handicapped due to the varied degrees of due to the varied degrees of challenges students may challenges students may face. face. History: History: Student teacher might get

Student teacher might get confused by the debates about the approaches to economic development

Student teacher might get confused by the debates about the approaches to economic development

- 3. Planning for teaching, learning and assessment activities for the lesson/s
- Reading and discussion of the teaching and learning activities
- Noting and addressing areas where tutors may require clarification
- Noting opportunities for making links to the Basic School Curriculum
- Noting opportunities for integrating: GESI responsiveness and ICT and 21st C

3.1 Ask tutors to refer to the course manual in their subject groups and discuss the teaching and learning activities they will use to teach lesson nine.

Examples:
Geography
Questions and Answers
Brainstorming

RME

Through role play, tutor engages student teachers to appreciate appropriate greeting practices as well as dressing forms that are unacceptable in the Ghanaian cultural context.

History
Discussion and lecture to
explain the economy of
Ghana or HIPC.

3.1 In your subject groups, refer to your course manual to read and discuss the teaching and learning activities you will use in delivering lesson nine.

Examples:
Geography
Questions and Answers
Brainstorming

RME

Through role play, tutor engages student teachers to appreciate appropriate greeting practices as well as dressing forms that are unacceptable in the Ghanaian cultural context.

History
Discussion and lecture to explain the economy of Ghana or HIPC.

skills

- Reading,
 discussion, and
 identification of
 continuous
 assessment
 opportunities in
 the lesson. Each
 lesson should
 include at least
 two
 opportunities to
 use continuous
 assessment to
 support student
 teacher learning
- Resources:
 - o links to the existing PD Themes, for example. action research, questioning and to other external reference material: literature, on web, Utube, physical resources, power point; how they should be used. Consideration needs to be given to local availability
 - guidance on any power point presentations, TLM or other resources which need to be developed

Social Studies
Shower thought and group discussions to explain the sources of assessment data.

- 3.2 Direct tutors to read over the teaching and learning activities in their course manual and identify possible areas they may need clarification.
- 3.3 Ask tutors to brainstorm on how to assist student teachers to appreciate the teaching and learning activities and how they can apply them during their STS and also to teach the Basic School Curriculum.

Example:

The mentor takes the student teachers to a field trip on a topic to observe and discuss the essentials on the practicality of the topic.

3.4 Lead tutors to discuss the teaching and learning activities and explain how they will integrate issues of GESI, ICT and the 21st Century Skills in their lessons.

Examples: GESI

- Paying special attention to student teachers with disabilities (eg SEN)
- Paying attention to people with different learning preferences

Social Studies
Shower thought and group
discussions to explain the
sources of assessment data.

- 3.2 Read over the teaching and learning activities in your course manuals and identify possible areas they may need clarification.
- 3.3 Brainstorm on how to assist student teachers to appreciate the teaching and learning activities and how they can apply them during their STS and also to teach the Basic School Curriculum.

Example:

The mentor takes the student teachers to a field trip on a topic to observe and discuss the essentials on the practicality of the topic.

3.4 Discuss the teaching and learning activities and explain how you will integrate issues of GESI, ICT and the 21st Century Skills in their lessons.

Examples: GESI

- Paying special attention to student teachers with disabilities (eg SEN)
- Paying attention to people with different learning preferences

- to support learning
- Tutors should be expected to have a plan for the next lesson for student teachers
- Delegate leadership roles to males, females and people with different forms of disabilities in groups.
- Making use of genderneutral language and encouraging words to motivate all learners especially learners with special needs e.g., Chairperson instead of chairman

ICT

- How to assist student teachers to use:
 - ✓ PowerPoint and excel to do group presentations.
 - ✓ Adobe photoshop in basic graphic design
 - ✓ Smart phones to scan, transfer/send files. search for relevant information on Google, youtube other search engines.

21st Century Skills

- Use of smart phones and PowerPoint presentations to develop:
- digital literacy skills
- Innovation and creativity
- Use of group discussion to develop:
 - communication and Collaboration skills
 - Leadership and personal development
 - Critical thinking and problem-solving skills

- Delegate leadership roles to males, females and people with different forms of disabilities in groups.
- Making use of genderneutral language and encouraging words to motivate all learners especially learners with special needs e.g., Chairperson instead of chairman

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- How to assist student teachers to use:
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- Use of smart phones and PowerPoint presentations to develop:
- digital literacy skills
- Innovation and creativity
- Use of group discussion to develop:
 - communication and Collaboration skills
 - Leadership and personal development
 - Critical thinking and problem-solving skills

3.5 Ask tutors in their subject base groups to identify and discuss the continuous assessment opportunities in lesson nine of each course.

Examples History

- Take-home assignment
- Class presentation and discussion

Social Studies

- Quiz (A 20 minutes Quiz covering all the learning outcomes.
- Self-assessment (Selfassessment at stages of the lesson where independent study and differentiated task grouping are required.

Geography

 Take home Assignment (Student – Teachers discuss the scope of the geography curriculum some of the sub-fields in Physical Geography).

RME

- Subject project (Student teacher identifies a moral issue prevalent in their STS school and use the most appropriate tool/strategy to effect attitudinal change in students).
- 3.6 Ask participants to identify relevant teaching and learning resources that can be used to teach lesson nine of their various courses

3.5 In your subject base groups identify and discuss the continuous assessment opportunities in lesson nine of each course.

Examples History

- Take-home assignment
- Class presentation and discussion

Social Studies

- Quiz (A 20 minutes Quiz covering all the learning outcomes.
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- Subject project (Student teacher identifies a moral issue prevalent in their STS school and use the most appropriate tool/strategy to effect attitudinal change in students).
- 3.6 Identify relevant teaching and learning resources that you can use to teach lesson nine of your various courses

	T	Τ	
	Examples History Primary Data: (pictures, videos/documentary, Archival documents) computers, laptops, LCDs, projectors/screens, videos, audio play and camera. Geography	Examples History Primary Data: (pictures, videos/documentary, Archival documents) computers, laptops, LCDs, projectors/screens, videos, audio play and camera. Geography	
	Course manual Basic school curriculum Audio visual equipment and Video clips. smartphones	Course manual Basic school curriculum Audio visual equipment and Video clips. Smartphones	
	RME Course Outline Book (Courtesy for Boys and Girls). smartphones	RME Course Outline Book (Courtesy for Boys and Girls). smartphones	
	Social Studies Laptop Projector YouTube smartphones	Social Studies Laptop Projector YouTube smartphones	
4. Evaluation and review of session:Tutors need to	4.1 Ask tutors to reflect and write down the main themes discussed in the PD session.	4.1 Write down the main themes discussed in the PD session.	15 mins
identify critical friends to observe lessons and report at next session. • Identifying and	4.2 Ask participants to share their points with colleagues in their groups and then with the larger group.	4.2 Share your points with colleagues in your groups and with the larger group.	
addressing any outstanding issues relating to the lesson/s for clarification	4.3 Ask tutors to identify a critical friend to observe their lessons and give feedback to them and report during PD session 10.	4.3 Identify a critical friend to observe your lesson and give feedback to you and report during PD session 10.	
	4.4 Ask tutors to ask further questions for clarification. NB Ask tutors to read lesson	4.4 Do you still have any outstanding issues that need further clarification? NB read lesson 10 before the	

	10 before the next PD	next PD session.	
	session.		

Tutor PD Session for Lesson 10 in the Course Manual

Social Studies
Assessments and techniques
Conceptual issues related to assessment

RME

Course: RME and Pedagogies
Lesson title: Introduction to course

History

Course: Economic History of Ghana

Lesson title: Economic policies between 1957 and 1966 (I)

Geography

Course: Geography Curriculum

Lesson title: The geography curriculum and pedagogy

Focus: the bullet points provide the frame for what is to be done in the session. The SWL should use the bullets to guide what they write for the SL/HoD and tutors to do and say during each session. Each bullet needs to be addressed and specific reference should be made to the course manual/s.	Guidance notes on Leading the session. What the SL/HoDs will have to say during each stage of the session	Guidance Notes on Tutor Activity during the PD Session. What PD Session participants (Tutors) will do during each stage of the session.	Time in session
 Introduction to the session Review prior learning Reading and discussion of the introductory sections of the lesson up to and including learning outcomes and indicators 	1.1 Ask participants to share their experiences of year PD session 9, taking into consideration the benefits and challenges they encountered in the classroom. Examples of anticipated challenges: use of ICT, GESI, classroom size etc. 1.2 Ask tutors to tell how they used their lessons to prepare students for their	1.1 Share your experiences of PD session 9 taking into consideration the benefits and challenges you encountered in the classroom. Examples of anticipated challenges: use of ICT, GESI, classroom size etc. 1.2 Tell how you used your lessons to prepare students for their year 4	

 Overview of content and identification of any distinctive aspects of the lesson/s,

lesson/s,
NB The guidance for
SL/HoD should
identify and address
any areas where
tutors might require
clarification on any
aspect of the lesson.
NB SL/HoD should
ask tutors to plan for
their teaching as
they go through the
PD session

- year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work. (Collect a few examples for discussion)
- 1.3 Ask tutors to read and discuss the introduction part of lesson ten of each course of the various subjects including lesson description, student teachers' previous knowledge, learning outcomes and learning indicators.

For example
Lesson description
History
This lesson seeks to offer
student teachers opportunity
to present and critique their
draft research work

Geography
The lesson introduces
student-teachers to the
meaning and types of
assessment in geography. It
also expands studentteachers knowledge on the
importance of quality
assessment in geography.

Social Studies
This lesson is a follow up of
the previous lesson on
assessment data. In this
lesson, the focus is on using
assessment data to make
decisions to ensure equity
and inclusivity.

RME

The focus of this lesson is substance abuse. Through the use of resource persons in a seminar, student semester 1 basic school classroom work.

1.3 Read and discuss the introduction part of lesson ten of your course including lesson description, student teachers' previous knowledge, learning outcomes and learning indicators.

For example
Lesson description
History
The lesson seeks to offer
student teachers opportunity
to present and critique their
draft research work

Geography
The lesson introduces
student-teachers to the
meaning and types of
assessment in geography. It
also expands studentteachers knowledge on the
importance of quality
assessment in geography.

Social Studies
This lesson is a follow up of
the previous lesson on
assessment data. In this
lesson, the focus is on using
assessment data to make
decisions to ensure equity
and inclusivity.

RME

The focus of this lesson is substance abuse. Through the use of resource persons in a seminar, student

teachers will be exposed to knowledge and understanding of the prevalence causes effects and solutions to substance abuse in the Ghanaian society.

1.4 Ask tutors to shower thought for student-teachers prior knowledge about the lesson 10 of the various course areas

Previous Knowledge
History
Student teachers have been
exposed to the sources,
methods and technicalities of
doing historical research

Social Studies
Student teachers have been introduced to the techniques of teaching and assessment in Social Studies in their second year and can apply this knowledge learning this lesson.

RME

Student teachers are familiar with the concept and incidence of substance abuse from the media, within their families, peers and the larger society in general

Geography
Student-teachers have taken courses in geography and pedagogy in the second year and must be familiar with some of the concepts discussed here Examples of LOs (Geography)
Demonstrate understanding

teachers will be exposed to knowledge and understanding of the prevalence causes effects and solutions to substance abuse in the Ghanaian society.

1.4 Shower thought for student-teachers prior knowledge about the lesson 10 of the various course areas

Previous Knowledge
History
Student teachers have been exposed to the sources, methods and technicalities of doing historical research

Social Studies
Student teachers have been introduced to the techniques of teaching and assessment in Social Studies in their second year and can apply this knowledge learning this lesson.

RME

Student teachers are familiar with concept and incidence substance abuse from the media, within their families, peers and the larger society in general

Geography
Student-teachers have taken courses in geography and pedagogy in the second year and must be familiar with some of the concepts discussed here Examples of LOs (Geography)
Demonstrate understanding

of the meaning and relevance of assessment in geography

History

Demonstrate understanding of the various research techniques that can be employed to carry out a quality research report.

RME

Demonstrate knowledge of substance abuse, its causes and how to curb it

Social Studies
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of Assessment

1.5 Ask participants to brainstorm to identify the distinctive features of lesson ten of each course from the course manuals.

Examples: Geography

 Quality forms of assessment in geography

History

 Debate and critique research findings for a successful research report

RME

 Introduction to the concepts of substance abuse, causes and solutions.

Social Studies

• The meaning of assessment

of the meaning and relevance of assessment in geography

History

Demonstrate understanding of the various research techniques that can be employed to carry out a quality research report.

RME

Demonstrate knowledge of substance abuse, its causes and how to curb it

Social Studies
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of Assessment

1.5 Identify the distinctive features of lesson ten of your course from the course manual.

Examples:

Geography

 Quality forms of assessment in geography

History

 Debate and critique research findings for successful research report

RME

 Introduction to the concepts of substance abuse, causes and solution.

Social Studies

 The meaning of assessment

		Measurement and evaluation.	Measurement and evaluation.	
2.	Concept Development (New learning likely to arise in lesson/s):	2.1 Guide tutors to shower thought to come with the likely new concepts from lesson ten of each course.	2.1 Shower thought for the likely new concepts from lesson ten of your course.	15 mins
SL, ou to an	Identification and discussion of new learning, potential barriers to learning for student teachers or students, concepts or pedagogy being introduced in the lesson, which need to be explored with the SL/HoD 3 The guidance for /HoD should set t what they need do to introduce d explain the ues/s with tutors	Concepts Geography Quality forms of assessment in geography Social Studies Assessment, Measurement. Evaluation History Research techniques, methods, types of data, how to compile research report. RME Assessment, Project, on substance abuse 2.2 Ask tutors in their subject areas to identify the possible barriers to the teaching and learning of lesson ten in each course. Potential Barriers Social studies Tutors' orientation and misconceptions about what assessment entails and student teachers own past experiences about assessment.	Concepts Geography Quality forms of assessment in geography Social Studies Assessment, Measurement. Evaluation History Research techniques, methods, types of data collection, how to compile a research report. RME Assessment, Project, on substance 2.2 In your subject areas, Identify the possible barriers to the teaching and learning of lesson ten of your course. Potential Barriers Social studies Tutors' orientation and misconceptions about what assessment entails and student teachers own past experiences about assessment.	
		RME Students may have different perceptions about what constitutes substance abuse.	RME Students may have different perceptions about what constitutes substance abuse	

			T	Τ
		Geography The reliance on YouTube videos will make some students handicapped due to the varied degrees of challenges students may face. Students may also have varied experiences of what constitutes assessment in geography	Geography The reliance on YouTube videos will make some students handicapped due to the varied degrees of challenges students may face. Students may also have varied experiences of what constitutes assessment in geography	
3.	Planning for teaching, learning and assessment activities for the	3.1 Ask tutors to refer to their course manuals in their subject groups and discuss the teaching and learning activities.	3.1 Refer to your course manual in your subject groups and discuss the teaching and learning activities.	
•	lesson/s Reading and discussion of the teaching and learning activities Noting and	Examples: Geography Use discussion to explain the term assessment in geography	Examples: Geography Use discussion to explain the term assessment in geography	
•	addressing areas where tutors may require clarification Noting opportunities for	RME Through role play, tutor engages student teachers to appreciate appropriate substance, its causes and	RME Through role play, tutor engages student teachers to appreciate appropriate, its causes and remedies.	
•	making links to the Basic School Curriculum Noting opportunities for integrating: GESI responsiveness and ICT and 21st C skills	remedies. History Use lecture approach to explain to student teachers the forms of research strategies, approaches that can be deployed to carry out a successful research work.	History Use lecture approach to explain to student teachers the forms research strategies, approaches that can be deployed to carry out a successful research work.	
•	Reading, discussion, and identification of continuous assessment opportunities in the lesson. Each lesson should include at least two	Social Studies Through power point presentation and shower thought tutor guide student teachers to enable the student-teacher appreciate the need to use assessment data to help make decisions that promote learning and ensuring equity and	Social Studies Through power point presentation and shower thought, tutor guides student teachers to enable them appreciate, the need to use to use assessment data to help make decisions and promote learning and ensuring equity and	

opportunities to use continuous assessment to support student teacher learning

- Resources:
 - o links to the existing PD Themes, for example, action research, questioning and to other external reference material: literature, on web, Utube, physical resources, power point; how they should be used. Consideration needs to be given to local availability
 - guidance on any power point presentations, TLM or other resources which need to be developed to support learning
- Tutors should be expected to have a plan for the next lesson for student teachers

inclusivity.

- 3.2 Ask tutors to read over the teaching and learning activities in their course manuals and identify possible areas they may need clarification.
- 3.3 Ask tutor to brainstorm on how to assist student teachers to appreciate the teaching and learning activities to be able to apply them during their STS and also to teach the Basic School Curriculum.
- 3.4 Ask tutors to discuss the teaching and learning activities and explain how they will integrate issues of GESI, ICT and the 21st Century Skills in their lessons.

Examples: GESI

- Paying special attention to student teachers with disabilities. Eg. Hearing impairment, visual impairment, and physical disability.
- Paying attention to people with different learning preferences
- Assign leadership roles to males, females and people with different forms of disabilities in groups.
- Making use of genderneutral language and

inclusivity.

- 3.2 Read over the teaching and learning activities in your course manual and identify possible areas you may need clarification.
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- 3.4 Discuss the teaching and learning activities and explain how they will integrate issues of GESI, ICT and the 21st Century Skills in their lessons.

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- Making use of genderneutral language and

encouraging words to motivate all learners especially learners with special needs e.g., Chairperson instead of chairman encouraging words to motivate all learners especially learners with special needs e.g., Chairperson instead of chairman

ICT

- How to assist student teachers to use:
 - ✓ PowerPoint to do group presentations.
 - ✓ smart phones to search for relevant information on Google and other search engines.

21st Century Skills

- Use of smart phones and PowerPoint presentations to develop:
- digital literacy skills
- Innovation and creativity
- Use of group discussion to develop:
 - ✓ communication and Collaboration skills
 - ✓ Leadership and personal development
 - Critical thinking and problem-solving skills
- 3.5 Ask tutors in their subject base groups to identify and discuss the continuous assessment opportunities in lesson ten of each course.

Examples History

- Take-home assignment
- Class presentation and discussion

ICT

- How to assist student teachers to use:
 - PowerPoint to do group presentations.
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 - Critical thinking and problem-solving skills
- 3.5 In your subject base groups identify and discuss the continuous assessment opportunities in lesson ten of each course.

Examples History

- Take-home assignment
- Class presentation and discussion

Social Studies

- Quiz (A 20 minutes Quiz covering all the learning outcomes.
- Self-assessment (Selfassessment at stages of the lesson where independent study and differentiated task grouping are required.

Geography

 Take home Assignment (Student – Teachers discuss the scope of the geography curriculum some of the sub-fields in Physical Geography).

RME

- Subject project (Student teacher identifies a moral issue prevalent in their STS school and use the most appropriate tool/strategy to effect attitudinal change in students).
- 3.6 Ask participants to identify relevant teaching and learning resources that can be used to teach lesson one of their various courses

Examples
History
Secondary and Primary
Sources: (Books, Book
chapters, journal articles,
Paintings, Media reports,
Letters), smartphones

Geography
Course manual

Social Studies

- Quiz (A 20 minutes Quiz covering all the learning outcomes.
- Self-assessment (Selfassessment at stages of the lesson where independent study and differentiated task grouping are required.

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RME

- Subject project (Student teacher identifies a moral issue prevalent in their STS school and use the most appropriate tool/strategy to effect attitudinal change in students).
- 3.6 Identify relevant teaching and learning resources that can be used to teach lesson ten of your course.

Examples
History
Secondary and Primary
Sources: (Books, Book
chapters, journal articles,
Paintings, Media reports,
Letters), smartphones

Geography
Course manual

	Basic school curriculum Audio visual equipment and Video clips. smartphones	Basic school curriculum Audio visual equipment and Video clips. smartphones	
	RME Course Outline Book (Courtesy for Boys and Girls). smartphones	RME Course Outline Book (Courtesy for Boys and Girls). smartphones	
	Social Studies Laptop Projector YouTube smartphones	Social Studies Laptop Projector YouTube smartphones	
 4. Evaluation and review of session: Tutors need to identify critical 	4.1 Ask tutors to reflect and write down the main themes discussed in the PD session.	4.1 Write down the main themes discussed in the PD session.	15 mins
friends to observe lessons and report at next session. • Identifying and	4.2 Ask participants to share their points with colleagues in their groups and then with the larger group.	4.2 Share your points with colleagues in your groups and then with the larger group.	
addressing any outstanding issues relating to the lesson/s for clarification	4.3 Ask tutors to identify a critical friend to observe their lessons and give feedback to them and report during PD session 11.	4.3 Identify a critical friend to observe your lesson and give feedback to you and report during PD session 11.	
	4.4 Ask tutors to ask further questions for clarification.	4.4 Do you still have any outstanding issues that need further clarification?	
	Ask tutors to read lesson 11 before the next PD session.	Note: Read lesson 11 before the next PD session.	

Tutor PD Session for Lesson 11 in the Course Manual

SUBJECT:

SOCIAL Studies

Course: Assessment Techniques in Social

Title of Lesson: Application of Knowledge of The Use of Assessment Data for Different

Purposes

GEOGRAPHY

Course: Geography Curriculum and pedagogy

Title of Lesson: Assessment in Geography II

RME

Course: RME and Pedagogies

Title of Lesson: Practicum

HISOTRY

Course: Economic History of Ghana

Title of Lesson: Course Review

Focus: the bullet points provide the frame for what is to be done in the session. The SWL should use the bullets to guide what they write for the SL/HoD and tutors to do and say during each session. Each bullet needs to be addressed and specific reference should be made to the course manual/s.	Guidance notes on Leading the session. What the SL/HoDs will have to say during each stage of the session	Guidance Notes on Tutor Activity during the PD Session. What PD Session participants (Tutors) will do during each stage of the session.	Time in session
 1. Introduction to the session Review prior learning A critical friend to share findings for a short discussion and lessons learned 	1.1 Ask participants to share their experiences of year three semester two PD session on Lesson 10 taking into consideration the insights gained and some of the challenges encountered during the last lesson. Emphasis	1.1 Share your experiences of year three semester two PD session on Lesson 10 taking into consideration the insights they gained and some of the challenges encountered during the last lesson. Emphasis should be put	20 mins

- Reading and discussion of the introductory sections of the lesson up to and including learning outcomes and indicators
- Overview of content and identification of any distinctive aspects of the lesson/s,

NB The guidance for SL/HoD should identify and address any areas where tutors might require clarification on any aspect of the lesson. NB SL/HoD should ask tutors to plan for their teaching as they go through the PD session

should be put on how these experiences and insights gained can be transferred to facilitate the smooth teaching of lessons 11.

Examples of anticipated challenges:
Implementation of ICT in making informed assessment decisions, conducting culturally responsive assessments and gathering/using evidence of students' learning to address learner differences, classroom size etc.

- 1.2 Ask tutors to tell how they used their lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work. (Collect a few examples for discussion)
- 1.3 Task participants to read the introduction part of lesson eleven of each course of the various courses including lesson description, student teachers' previous knowledge, learning outcomes and learning indicators.

Examples of
Lesson description
Social Studies
This lesson seeks to introduce
student-teachers to how they
will be able to apply their
knowledge and
understanding of the use of
student assessment data in
assessing all learning

on how these experiences and insights gained can be transferred to facilitate the smooth teaching of lessons 11.

Examples of anticipated challenges:
Implementation of ICT in making informed assessment decisions, conducting culturally responsive assessments and gathering/using evidence of students' learning to address learner differences, classroom size etc.

- 1.2 Tell how you used your lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work.
- 1.3 Read the introduction part of lesson eleven of your course including lesson description, student teachers' previous knowledge, learning outcomes and learning indicators.

Examples of
Lesson description
Social Studies
This lesson seeks to introduce
student-teachers to how they
will be able to apply their
knowledge and
understanding of the use of
student assessment data in
assessing all learning

outcomes/domains in the basic school Social Studies curriculum, and for different purposes.

Geography
The lesson introduces
students to a review of the
national teacher assessment
policy. Using shower thought,
individual/group
presentation, studentteachers will be involved in a
discussion on the best
approaches for assessment in
geography

RME

The focus of this lesson is to offer opportunities for student teachers to embed teaching. Student teachers choose a topic from the JHS RME curriculum to plan and execute a lesson using the most appropriate pedagogy.

History

Review and audit the lessons for the semester. It is also expected that student teachers in the course of the lesson, will reflect on their own progress in the course throughout the semester and ask for clarification of some of the concepts discussed throughout the semester.

Examples of Previous
Knowledge:
Social Studies
This is the concluding lesson
on the course. It involves
helping student-teachers to
apply their knowledge and
skills of using assessment
data to make decisions that

outcomes/domains in the basic school Social Studies curriculum, and for different purposes.

Geography
The lesson introduces
students to a review of the
national teacher assessment
policy. Using shower thought,
individual/group
presentation, studentteachers will be involved in a
discussion on the best
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RME

geography

The focus of this lesson is to offer opportunities for student teachers to embed teaching. Student teachers choose a topic from the JHS RME curriculum to plan and execute a lesson using the most appropriate pedagogy.

History

Review and audit the lessons for the semester. It is also expected that student teachers in the course of the of the lesson, will reflect on their own progress in the course throughout the semester and ask for clarification of some of the concepts discussed throughout the semester.

Examples of Previous
Knowledge:
Social Studies
This is the concluding lesson
on the course. It involves
helping student-teachers to
apply their knowledge and
skills of using assessment
data to make decisions that

can help promote teaching and learning in Social Studies.

Geography

Student-teachers have taken courses in geography and pedagogy in the first and second year and must be familiar with some of the concepts discussed here.

RME

Students have learnt both the content of the JHS RME curriculum and pedagogies in this and previous courses.

History

Lessons learnt from lesson 1 through the semester using all the learning approaches

Examples of LOs Social Studies

 demonstrate knowledge and understanding of use of students' assessment data

Geography

• Exhibit knowledge of the NTEAP.

RME

 Demonstrate knowledge of RME content

History

Demonstrate the ability to identify weaknesses and strengths in learning the course for the period under review.

1.4 Ask participants to identify the distinctive features of lesson 11 of each course from the course manuals.

can help promote teaching and learning in Social Studies.

Geography

Student-teachers have taken courses in geography and pedagogy in the first and second year and must be familiar with some of the concepts discussed here.

RME

Students have learnt both the content of the JHS RME curriculum and pedagogies in this and previous courses.

History

Lessons learnt from lesson 1 through the semester using all the learning approaches

Examples of LOs Social Studies

 demonstrate knowledge and understanding of use of students' assessment data

Geography

• Exhibit knowledge of the NTEAP.

RME

 Demonstrate knowledge of RME content

History

Demonstrate the ability to identify weaknesses and strengths in learning the course for the period under review.

1.4 Identify the distinctive features of lesson 11 of your course from the course manual

	Examples:	Examples:	
	Social Studies	Social Studies	
	✓ Application of	✓ Application of	
	Knowledge of the Use	Knowledge of the Use	
	of Assessment Data	of Assessment Data	
	for:	for:	
	o Enhancing	o Enhancing	
	Learning	Learning	
	 Adjusting/Diff 	 Adjusting/Diff 	
	erentiating	erentiating	
	 Techniques of 	 Techniques of 	
	Teaching	Teaching	
	✓ Debriefing of	✓ Debriefing of	
	Presentations	Presentations	
	Geography		
	✓ Review of the NTEAP	Geography	
	✓ Knowing,	✓ Review of the NTEAP	
	understanding, and	✓ Knowing,	
		J,	
	applying the NTEAP	understanding, and	
	as a teacher	applying the NTEAP	
	RME	as a teacher	
	✓ Knowledge of RME	RME	
	✓ Delivering Engaging	✓ Knowledge of RME	
	lessons	✓ Delivering Engaging	
		lessons	
	History	History	
	Remedies to course topics	Remedies to course topics	
2. Concept	2.1 Guide tutors to	2.1 Brainstorm for the likely	15 mins
Development	brainstorm for the likely	new concepts from lesson	
(New learning	new concepts from lesson	eleven (11) of your	
likely to arise in	eleven (11) of each	course.	
lesson/s):	` '	course.	
• •	course.		
Identification and	Evernle of conserts:	Evernle of conserts:	
discussion of new	Example of concepts:	Example of concepts:	
learning,	Social Studies	Social Studies	
potential barriers	✓ Assessment data	✓ Assessment data	
to learning for	✓ Differentiated	✓ Differentiated	
student teachers	instruction/teaching	instruction/teaching	
or students,	Geography	Geography	
concepts or	✓ Importance of	✓ Importance of	
pedagogy being	assessment	assessment	
introduced in the	✓ Steps for reviewing	✓ Steps for reviewing	
lesson, which	assessment policy	assessment policy	
need to be	RME	RME	
explored with the	✓ Planning RME lessons	✓ Planning RME lessons	
<u> </u>	1	1	
SL/HoD			

NB The guidance for SL/HoD should set out what they need to do to introduce and explain the issues/s with tutors

History

- knowledge on how to correct misconception
- 2.2 Task tutors to point out the possible barriers to the teaching and learning of lesson 11 in each course.

NOTE:

This should be done in the subject areas of participants.

Possible Barriers Social Studies

- ✓ Large class size
- ✓ The influence of highstake assessments on tutors' assessment of student-teachers which may lead to tutors teaching to the test and student-teachers also learning to pass examinations

Possible Barriers Geography

✓ The reliance on YouTube videos will make some students handicapped due to the varied degrees of challenges students may face.

Possible Barriers RME

✓ Students presenting before peers might be more challenging than a real classroom.

Possible Barriers History

Difficulty with some concepts not

History

- knowledge on how to correct misconception
- 2.2 In your subject areas, point out the possible barriers to the teaching and learning of lesson 11 in your course.

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Possible Barriers Geography

✓ The reliance on YouTube videos will make some students handicapped due to the varied degrees of challenges students may face.

Possible Barriers RME

✓ Students presenting before peers might be more challenging than a real classroom.

Possible Barriers History

✓ Difficulty with some concepts not

	adequately dealt with. ✓ Lessons not appropriately understood by student - teachers.	adequately dealt with. ✓ Lessons not appropriately understood by student - teachers.	
 3. Planning for teaching, learning and assessment activities for the lesson/s Reading and discussion of the teaching and learning activities Noting and addressing areas where tutors may require clarification Noting opportunities for making links to the Basic School Curriculum Noting opportunities for integrating: GESI responsiveness and ICT and 21st C skills Reading, discussion, and identification of continuous 	3.1 Refer tutors to the course manual in their various subject groups and task them to explore teaching and learning activities suggested for executing the lesson. NB: Emphasis should be on: ✓ how relevant the suggested teaching and learning activities are in attaining the Los and Lls. ✓ Exploring alternative/additional appropriate teaching and learning techniques relevant to the attainment of the Los and Lis. Example Social Studies ✓ Questioning and answering: Tutor through questioning tasks student-teachers to tell what they learnt in the	3.1 In your subject areas/groups refer to the course manual and explore the appropriateness of teaching and learning activities in attaining the Los and LIs. NB: Emphasis should be on: ✓ how relevant the suggested teaching and learning activities are in attaining the Los and LIs. ✓ Exploring alternative/additional appropriate teaching and learning techniques relevant to the attainment of the Los and Lis. Example Social Studies ✓ Student-teachers tell/share with the class what they learnt in the previous lesson	40 mins
assessment opportunities in the lesson. Each lesson should include at least two opportunities to use continuous assessment to support student teacher learning	previous lesson Geography Face-to-Face: Tutor introduces the lesson by reviewing previous lesson and explaining the Importance of assessment	Geography Face-to-Face: Student – Teachers discuss the importance of assessment	

• Resources:

- o links to the existing PD Themes, for example, action research, questioning and to other external reference material: literature, on web, Utube, physical resources, power point; how they should be used. Consideration needs to be given to local availability
- guidance on any power point presentations , TLM or other resources which need to be developed to support learning
- Tutors should be expected to have a plan for the next lesson for student teachers

RME

Face-to-face: Tutor welcomes student teachers and reminds them of the purpose of the lesson. S/he describes the purpose and modalities for the lesson.

History Seminar - Group student – teachers according to remedy need and provide

remedy need and provide specific task assistance in the areas on concept needing remedy.

3.2 Engage tutors in a reading exercise to read over the teaching and learning activities suggested in their course manuals and identify possible areas they may need clarification.

Example:

- ✓ How to integrate ICT tools, GESI issues and also appropriate enact the use of resource persons in lesson preparation and presentation.
- How to assist student teachers to identify/recognise and incorporate the assets and strengths all students bring into the classroom, and ensuring that learning experiences, from the Basic School curriculum through assessment, are relevant to all students
- ✓ How to guide student

RME

Face-to-face: Student teachers actively listen and ask clarifying questions about their roles.

History

Seminar - Group student – teachers according to remedy need and provide specific task assistance in the areas on concept needing remedy.

3.2 Read over the teaching and learning activities suggested in your course manual and identify possible areas you may need clarification.

Example:

- ✓ How to integrate ICT tools, GESI issues and also appropriate enact the use of resource persons in lesson preparation and presentation.
- How to assist student teachers to identify/recognise and incorporate the assets and strengths all students bring into the classroom, and ensuring that learning experiences, from the Basic School curriculum through assessment, are relevant to all students
- ✓ How to guide student

teachers to apply the teaching learning activities and resources during STS and also in teaching the basic school curriculum.

3.3 Engage tutors in differentiated (group) task tutors to discuss how student teachers could be aided to analyse the teaching and learning activities suggested in the course manual of each course as well as how the student teachers will be able to apply such activities during their STS and also in teaching the Basic School Curriculum.

Example:

Using demonstration technique to guide studentteachers actualises how to use the suggested activities, resources and strategies in teaching.

NOTE: The following steps could be useful when using the demonstration technique to aid the student teacher in the process of demonstration:

- ✓ Giving a good performance/exampl
- Explaining each step or process as you proceed. Follow your lesson plan.;
- ✓ Making sure the trainees see the demonstration from

teachers to apply the teaching learning activities and resources during STS and also in teaching the basic school curriculum.

3.3 In differentiated (group) task discuss how student teachers could be aided to analyse the teaching and learning activities suggested in the course manual of each course as well as how the student teachers will be able to apply such activities during their STS and also in teaching the Basic School Curriculum.

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- ✓ Giving a good performance/exampl e;
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- Making sure the trainees see the demonstration from

- the angle they will perform it themselves;
- Ensuring everyone can see and hear: Maintain eye contact;
- ✓ Stressing on key points, and if possible, prepare beforehand, ask key questions as you go along with the demonstration and allow student teachers to ask questions;
- ✓ Observing all safety rules, precautions and procedures and as well recognise learner diversities; and emphasise/address them while demonstrating;
- ✓ Using relevant instructions, aids such as chalkboard, charts, audio-visual resources and other useful materials to support the demonstration;
- ✓ Providing for participants'/trainees' participation where possible, during and after demonstration;
- ✓ Demonstrating the correct way(s) only: First impressions are usually relevant. Hence, make them correct ones; and
- ✓ Always summarising the steps and emphasising key points again.

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- Demonstrating the correct way(s) only: First impressions are usually relevant. Hence, make them correct ones; and
- Always summarising the steps and emphasising key points again.

3.4 Guide tutors to analyse the appropriateness of the teaching and learning activities in attaining the LOs and LIs and brainstorm how issues of GESI, ICT and the 21st Century Skills can be integrated in their lessons.

Examples: GESI

- ✓ Identify, recognise and pay attention to:
 - student teachers with disabilities.
 Eg. Hearing impairment, visual impairment, and physical disability.
 - Student teachers with different learning difficulties, preferences, motivation, aptitude.
- ✓ Use different group techniques but ensuring that the groupings are done based on eg., mixedgender, mixed-ability, etc.
- ✓ Assign leadership roles and responsibilities to males, females student teachers as well as student teachers with different forms of disabilities in groups.
- ✓ Use gender-neutral language and encouraging words are often to motivate

3.4 Analyse the appropriateness of the teaching and learning activities in attaining the LOs and LIs and brainstorm how issues of GESI, ICT and the 21st Century Skills can be integrated in their lessons.

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- ✓ Assign leadership roles and responsibilities to males, females student teachers as well as student teachers with different forms of disabilities in groups.
- ✓ Use gender-neutral language and encouraging words are often to motivate

- all learners, especially learners with special needs e.g., Chairperson instead of chairman, school prefect instead of girls' prefect, police officer instead of police man, etc.
- ✓ Include content that concerns contributions, experiences, views, and concerns relevant to student-teachers from diverse backgrounds
- ✓ Using varied but relevant sources in addition to course manuals to provide curriculum content
- ✓ Using a myriad of instructional techniques (e.g., role-playing, numbered-heads-together, differentiated task groups, community walks/school visits, use of sign language interpreter, etc) to address students' different learning preferences.
- ✓ Guiding and teaching student teachers to respect their own and others' cultural identities and socioeconomic differences, etc.
- ✓ Promoting multicultural education during instruction as well as during other school activities.

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- ✓ Promoting multicultural education during instruction as well as during other school activities.

✓ Using multicultural examples during lessons in order to illustrate the social or cultural contributions made by various groups of people.

ICT:

- ✓ Encourage student teachers to use their smart phones or tablets to surf for relevant information on google, YouTube, and other search engines.
- ✓ Student teachers to be guided to learn, use and be able to teach leaners using, Brailler, Scanners and Embossers, Job Access With Speech (JAWS) and other assistive technologies
- ✓ Student teachers to be assisted to do group presentation using power point.

21st Century Skills 21st century skills shall be developed through the activities, student-teachers engage in:

Examples:

The use of laptops, smart phones/tablets to search for information and power point presentation will develop student teachers

- Digital literacy skills
- Innovation and creativity skill

Group activities and presentations help develop

Leadership and collaborative skills

✓ Using multicultural examples during lessons in order to illustrate the social or cultural contributions made by various groups of people.

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- Digital literacy skills
- Innovation and creativity skill

Group activities and presentations help develop

Leadership and collaborative skills

- Communication skills
- Research skills

Role-play/Demonstration techniques develop:

- Observation skills,
- communication and listening skills,
- note-taking skills, and
- manipulating skills
- technology/media literacy

Questioning and answering technique develops:

- Critical thinking and problem-solving skill
- Note-taking skills
- 3.5 Task participants to refer to their respective course manuals to discuss the assessment opportunities in the lesson 11 of each course.
 - These assessments items should be in line with the NTEAP.

Social Studies
Student teachers assessed through:

- Student teachers do selfassessment of their progress of learning at various stages of the lesson
- the use of observation scales and award marks to groups during discussion

Addresses CLO 1,2,3,4, and NTS 2C.

Geography
Student –teachers:

 discuss the importance of assessment in geography

- Communication skills
- Research skills

Role-play/Demonstration techniques develop:

- Observation skills,
- communication and listening skills,
- note-taking skills, and
- manipulating skills
- technology/media literacy

Questioning and answering technique develops:

- Critical thinking and problem-solving skill
- Note-taking skills
- 3.5 Refer to your course manual to discuss the assessment opportunities in the lesson 11 of your course.
 - These assessments items should be in line with the NTEAP.

Social Studies Student teachers assessed through:

- Student teachers do selfassessment of their progress of learning at various stages of the lesson
- the use of observation scales and award marks to groups during discussion

Addresses CLO 1,2,3,4, and NTS 2C.

Geography
Student –teachers:

 discuss the importance of assessment in geography review the assessment policy

Addresses CLO1, 4 NTS 2c

RME

Student-teachers do peerteaching Addresses CLO 1,2,3,4 &5.

History

Students work in the special group on tasks to remedy their learning need.

3.6 Lead tutors to explore teaching/learning resources that should be used to assist in the effective delivery of the lesson 11 in each course area.

Example:
Social Studies
Course manual
Basic school curriculum
Audio-visual Learning
Materials

Geography
Course manual
Basic school curriculum
Assessment Policy
Audio visual equipment and
Video clips, etc.

RME HS RME Curriculum

History
Primary data (pictures,
videos/documentary, archival
documents), computers/
laptops, LCD
projector/screen, video/
audio player and camera

 review the assessment policy
 Addresses CLO1, 4 NTS 2c

RME

Student-teachers do peerteaching Addresses CLO 1,2,3,4 &5.

History Students work in the special group on tasks to remedy their learning need.

3.6 Explore teaching/learning resources that should be used to assist in the effective delivery of the lesson 11 in your course area.

Example:
Social Studies
Course manual
Basic school curriculum
Audio-visual Learning
Materials

Geography
Course manual
Basic school curriculum
Assessment Policy
Audio visual equipment and
Video clips, etc.

RME HS RME Curriculum

History
Primary data (pictures,
videos/documentary, archival
documents), computers/
laptops, LCD
projector/screen, video/
audio player and camera

	Note: All teaching and learning materials must be GESI responsive: i. They should suffice all persons to have access ii. videos, photographs and charts should contain both males and females in various positive activities iii. People with disabilities should be identified and their needs addressed to aid effective learning.	Note: All teaching and learning materials must be GESI responsive: i. They should suffice all persons to have access ii. videos, photographs and charts should contain both males and females in various positive activities iii. People with disabilities should be identified and their needs addressed to aid effective learning.	
4. Evaluation and review of	4.1 Ask tutors in their subject groups to recap the key	4.1 In your subject groups, recap the key ideas	15 mins
session:	ideas learned in today's	learned in today's PD	
Identifying and	PD session taking into	session taking into	
addressing any	consideration; teaching	consideration; teaching	
outstanding issues relating to	activities, resources needed for the lesson,	activities, resources needed for the lesson,	
the lesson/s for	GESI and ICT integration	GESI and ICT integration	
clarification	etc	etc	
Tutors should			
Identifying	NOTE:	NOTE:	
critical friends to	✓ The lead can draw the	✓ Tutors answer the	
observe lessons	attention of tutors to	summary questions,	
and report at	the close of the PD session on lesson 11	tutors by providing	
next session.	through the use of	responses such as: i. We discussed on the	
	summary questions.	LOs/LI of the lesson,	
	For example:	the teaching/learning	
	i. What are the main	techniques and	
	points that have	TLM/Rs appropriate	
	learned/discussed in	for attaining the LOs	
	today's session"? or ii. What conclusions can	and Lis, etc. ii. From today's PD	
	be drawn from	session, it can be	
	today's session? or	concluded that,	
	etc.	varying techniques of	
	✓ Using questions of	teaching/learning as	
	this nature would	well as teaching and	
	enable tutors to recap	learning resources	

	what has been learnt.	can help in addressing diverse learning/learner needs and at the same time help student teachers to develop 21st century learning skills, etc.	
4.3	Afford tutors to the opportunity to seek further clarifications especially if there are still some unresolved issues.	4.3 Seek further clarifications on some issues that are unresolved.	
4.4	Ask each tutor to identify a critical friend to observe his or her lesson and to give feedback in the next PD session.	4.4 Ask each tutor to identify a critical friend to observe his or her lesson and to give feedback in the next PD session.	
less nec	TE: Ask tutors to study son 12 and gather cessary resources for the kt PD session.		

Tutor PD Session for Lesson 12 in the Course Manual

LESSON ELEVEN TOPICS:

SUBJECT:

1. GEOGRAPHY

Course: Geography curriculum and pedagogy

Lesson title: Course wrap up

3. SOCIAL STUDIES

Course: Assessment and techniques

Lesson title: Revision

4. RME

Course: RME and pedagogies

Lesson title: Practicum II

Focus: the bullet points provide the frame for what is to be done in the session. The SWL should use the bullets to guide what they write for the SL/HoD and tutors to do and say during each session. Each bullet needs to be addressed and specific reference should be made to the course manual/s.	Guidance notes on Leading the session. What the SL/HoDs will have to say during each stage of the session	Guidance Notes on Tutor Activity during the PD Session. What PD Session participants (Tutors) will do during each stage of the session.	Time in session
 1. Introduction to the session Review prior learning A critical friend to share findings for a short discussion and lessons learned Reading and discussion of the 	1.1 Ask tutors to reflect on PD session 11 by writing down any two ways that it impacted on their teaching in the class room 1.2 Ask volunteers to share what they have written with the larger group	 1.1 Take pieces of papers and write down any two ways that the PD session 11 impacted on your teaching of lesson 11 - reflection on PD session 11 1.2 Volunteers to share what you have written with the group 	20 mins

- introductory sections of the lesson up to and including learning outcomes and indicators
- Overview of content and identification of any distinctive aspects of the lesson/s,

NB The guidance for SL/HoD should identify and address any areas where tutors might require clarification on any aspect of the lesson. NB SL/HoD should ask tutors to plan for their teaching as they go through the PD session

- 1.3 Ask some critical friends to report their observations on the delivery of lesson 11 (5minutes)
- 1.4 Ask tutors to sit in groups based on their subject areas i.e. Geography, History, Social studies and RME
- 1.5 Guide tutors to brainstorm for studentteachers prior learning on the various topics of their respective subjects

Geography

Student teachers have had lessons learnt from lesson 1 through the semester using all the learning approaches

Social studies:

Student Teachers are familiar with all 11 lessons treated and may be able to connect the information in order to better optimize learning

RME:

Students-teachers have learnt both the content of the JHS RME curriculum and pedagogies in this and previous courses

1.6 Ask tutors to tell how they used their lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work. (Collect a few examples for discussion)

- 1.3 Let's have some
 volunteer critical friends
 report on your
 observations on the
 delivery of lesson 11 for
 brief discussion by the
 house
- 1.4 Sit in smaller groups based on your subject areas i.e. Geography, History, Social studies and RME.
- 1.5 Brainstorm for the student-teachers prior learning on the topics of your subject

Geography

Student teachers have had lessons learnt from lesson 1 through the semester using all the learning approaches

Social studies:

Student Teachers are familiar with all 11 lessons treated and may be able to connect the information in order to better optimize learning

RME:

Students-teachers have learnt both the content of the JHS RME curriculum and pedagogies in this and previous courses

1.6 Tell how you used your lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work.

- 1.7 Ask tutors to refer to their respective course manuals to read the introduction portions including the lesson description to the learning outcomes and indicators of lesson 12
- 1.7 Refer to your course manual to read out the introduction portions including the lesson description to the learning outcomes and indicators of lesson 12

Examples of course

Examples of course descriptions:

Geography:

The lesson is a review and audit of the various lessons for the semester. It is expected that student teachers will reflect during this lesson on their own progress in the course so far and ask for clarification of some of the concepts discussed during the various lessons.

descriptions:
Geography:
The lesson is a review and audit of the various lessons for the semester. It is expected that student teachers will reflect during this lesson on their own progress in the course so far and ask for clarification of some the concept discussed

during the various lessons.

Social studies:

This lesson involves a revision of what has been learned in the course of the semester, thus from lessons 1 through to 11.

Social studies:

This lesson involves a revision of what has been learned in the course of the semester, thus from lessons 1 through to 11.

RME:

The focus of this lesson is to offer opportunities for student teachers to embed teaching.

Student teachers choose a topic from the JHS RME curriculum to plan and execute a lesson using the most appropriate pedagogy.

RME:

The focus of this lesson is to offer opportunities for student teachers to embed teaching.
Student teachers choose a

topic from the JHS RME curriculum to plan and execute a lesson using the most appropriate pedagogy.

Examples:

Geography:

LOs

Identify weakness and strengths in learning the course lessons for the period under review.

Examples:

Geography:

LOs

Identify weakness and strengths in learning the course lessons for the period under review.

LIS

Make a list of weaknesses and strengths on poster papers for sharing

Social Studies:

LOs

Demonstrate knowledge and understanding, of what has been learned in the course and apply that knowledge in in assessing the basic school Social Studies curriculum goals and learning outcomes.

LIS

Share reflection on the what has been learned with regard to all 11 lessons/topics in the course and apply knowledge of the course in assessing the basic school Social Studies curriculum goals and learning outcomes

RME: LOs

Show skills in delivering engaging lessons

LIS Deliver lesson on selected RME topics

- 1.8 Ask tutors in their respective groups to discuss the lesson 12 lesson outcomes and indicators and relate them to the CLOs and the CLIs
- 1.8 Ask tutors to refer to lesson 12 of their course manuals to identify the distinctive features of each of the lessons.

LIs

Make a list of weaknesses and strengths on poster papers for sharing

Social Studies:

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Demonstrate knowledge and understanding, of what has been learned in the course and apply that knowledge in in assessing the basic school Social Studies curriculum goals and learning outcomes.

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Share reflection on the what has been learned with regard to all 11 lessons/topics in the course and apply knowledge of the course in assessing the basic school Social Studies curriculum goals and learning outcomes

RME:

LOs

Show skills in delivering engaging lessons

Lls

Deliver lesson on selected RME topics

- 1.8 Discuss the lesson 12 lesson outcomes and indicators and relate them to the CLOs and the CLIs
- 1.8 Refer to lesson 12 of your course manual to identify the distinctive features of each of the lesson.

	Distinctive features: Examples Geography: Reviewing the understanding of the student-teachers of the lessons covered throughout the semester Remedies to course topics Social studies: Revisions of Previous Lessons RME: Presentations, Course Review 1.9 Ask tutors to discuss in their respective subject groups to bring out any aspect of lesson 12 that need clarification for further discussion by the larger group	Distinctive features: Examples: Geography: Reviewing the understanding of the student-teachers of the lessons covered throughout the semester Remedies to course topics Social studies: Revisions of Previous Lessons RME: Presentations, Course Review 1.9 Discuss in your respective subject groups to bring out any aspect of lesson 12 that need clarification for further discussion by the larger group	
 2. Concept Development (New learning likely to arise in lesson/s): Identification and discussion of new learning, potential barriers to learning for student teachers 	2.1 Ask tutors to shower thought to bring out the concepts that are to be developed or learned in the lesson 12 of each of the courses Examples of concepts: Geography: Course review	2.1 shower thought to bring out the concepts that are to be developed or learned in the lesson 12 of each of the courses Examples of concepts: Geography: Course review	15 mins
or students, concepts or pedagogy being introduced in the lesson, which need to be explored with the SL/HoD NB The guidance for SL/HoD should set out what they need	Remedies RME: Course review, practicum, lesson delivery 2.2 Ask tutors to identify and discuss in their respective subject areas the possible barriers to student-teachers in learning lesson 12	Remedies RME: Course review, practicum, lesson delivery 2.2 Identify and discuss in your respective subject areas the possible barriers to student-teachers in learning lesson 12	

	T .	T .	, ,
to do to introduce and explain the issues/s with tutors	Examples of possible barriers to learning: Geography: Large class size Difficulty with some concepts not adequately dealt with. Lessons not appropriately understood by student - teachers. Social studies: Students teachers' culture of not recording events in writing, keeping things in memory RME: Student-teachers presenting before peers might be more challenging than a real classroom. 2.3 Ask tutor to brainstorm in their subject based groups to suggest effective ways these barriers could be managed to promote	Examples of possible barriers to learning: Geography: Large class size Difficulty with some concepts not adequately dealt with. Lessons not appropriately understood by student - teachers. Social studies: Students teachers' culture of not recording events in writing, keeping things in memory RME: Student-teachers presenting before peers might be more challenging than a real classroom. 2.3 Brainstorm in your subject based groups to suggest effective ways these barriers could be managed to promote effective teaching and	
	effective teaching and learning.	learning.	
3. Planning for teaching, learning and assessment activities for the lesson/s • Reading and	3.1 Guide tutors in their respective subject based groups to read and discuss the teaching and learning activities outlined in their course manual for lesson 12	3.1 Read out and discuss the teaching and learning activities outlined in your course manual for lesson 12	40 mins
discussion of the teaching and learning activities Noting and addressing areas where tutors may require clarification Noting opportunities for	Examples of teaching learning activities/strategies Geography: Brainstorming with student teachers to initiate the weaknesses and strengths of student -teachers in the lessons 1 – 11 bearing in mind the uniqueness and diversity among them	Examples of teaching learning activities/strategies Geography: Brainstorming with student teachers to initiate the weaknesses and strengths of student -teachers in the lessons 1 – 11 bearing in mind the uniqueness and diversity among them.	

- making links to the Basic School Curriculum
- Noting opportunities for integrating: GESI responsiveness and ICT and 21st C skills
- Reading, discussion, and identification of continuous assessment opportunities in the lesson. Each lesson should include at least two opportunities to use continuous assessment to support student teacher learning
- · Resources:
 - links to the existing PD Themes, for example, action research, questioning and to other external reference material: literature, on web, Utube, physical resources, power point; how they should be used. Consideratio n needs to be given to local availability

guidance on

Social studies:

Tutor through the use of the KWL technique activates student-teachers' prior knowledge by asking them to refer to the previous lessons' LOs and indicators and indicate which of the LOs and indicators have been met.

RME:

Tutor invites student teachers in turn to present their planned lessons influence their teaching. Student teachers will engage in a role play activity as part of this lesson

- 3.2 Lead tutors to in their subject based groups to identify activities that need clarifications and share them for discussion.
- 3.3 Ask tutors to shower thought on how to assist the student teachers to appreciate the concepts and teaching and learning activities in the respective courses to be able to apply them during their STS visits and also be able to use them in teaching the basic school curriculum.

Example:

Student-teachers to create portfolios on their mentors teaching learning activities during the STS.

Put student-teachers into groups to identify topics from the basic school

Social studies:

Tutor through the use of the KWL technique activates student-teachers' prior knowledge by asking them to refer to the previous lessons' LOs and indicators and indicate which of the LOs and indicators have been met.

RME:

Tutor invites student teachers in turn to present their planned lessons these can influence their teaching. Student teachers will engage in a role play activity as part of this lesson

- 3.2 Discuss in your subject based groups to identify activities that need clarifications and share them for discussion.
- 3.3 Shower thought on how to assist the student teachers to appreciate the concepts and teaching and learning strategies in the respective courses to be able to apply them during their STS visits and also be able to use them in teaching the basic school curriculum.

Example:

Student-teachers to create portfolios on their mentors teaching learning activities during the STS.

Put student-teachers into groups to identify topics from the basic school curriculum

any power
point
presentation
s, TLM or
other
resources
which need
to be
developed to
support
learning

 Tutors should be expected to have a plan for the next lesson for student teachers curriculum to prepare a lesson for peer teaching.

3.4 Guide tutors to brainstorm how to integrate GESI and ICT into the lesson delivery process to equip student-teachers with relevant skills to teach the basic school curriculum.

Example:

In all the activities deployed, attention should be paid to GESI issues, ICT and the development of 21st century skills

Examples of GESI i. In using small group discussions, each group should have males and females adequately well represented; each group should include people with mixed abilities among others. ii. Leadership roles should be assigned to both males and females as well as people with disabilities iii Tutors and student teachers should identify people with special needs and assist them appropriately in terms of materials, seating position in class, encouragement, use of resource persons etc

ICT:

Student teachers should use their smart phones to google search for information on the concepts in the various subject areas.

Doing group presentation

using power point.

to prepare a lesson for peer teaching.

3.4 Brainstorm how to integrate GESI and ICT into the lesson delivery process to equip student-teachers with relevant skills to teach the basic school curriculum.

Example:

In all the activities deployed, attention should be paid to GESI issues, ICT and the development of 21st century skills

Examples of GESI
i. In using small group
discussions, each group
should have both males and
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each group should have
people with mixed abilities
among others.

ii. Leadership roles should be assigned to both males and females as well as people with disabilities iii. Tutors and student teachers should identify people with special needs and assist them appropriately in terms of materials, seating positions in class, words of encouragement, use of

ICT:

Student teachers should use their smart phones to google search for information on the concepts in the various subject areas.

Doing group presentation using power point.

resource persons etc

21st century skills to be developed include:

- i. Digital literacy skills
- ii. Leadership and collaborative skills
- iii. Communication skills
- iv. Critical thinking and problem-solving skill
- vi. Creativity and innovation etc
- 3.5 Ask tutors to refer to their course manuals to read and discuss the assessment opportunities in the lesson 12 and the course as a whole since this is the final lesson of the courses. These assessments items should be in line with the NTEAP.

Example:

Geography:

Group discussion to wrap up on the semester outline.

• Student teachers' presentations during group work helps to assess them of learning (Presentations to last for each group a 10-15mins) working in groups score 10% of score for group presentation

Social studies:

A 20 minutes Quiz at the end of the lesson covering all the learning outcomes the use of observation scales and award marks to groups during discussion

RME:

Student teachers' lesson delivery will be scored.

21st century skills to be developed include:

- Digital literacy skills
- ii. Leadership and collaborative skills
- iii. Communication skills
- iv. Critical thinking and problem-solving skill
- vi. Creativity and innovation etc
- 3.5 Refer to your course manuals to read and discuss the assessment opportunities in the lesson 12 and the general courses assessment since this is the final lesson of the courses. These assessments items should be in line with the NTEAP.

Example:

Geography:

Group discussion to wrap up on the semester outline.

• Student teachers' presentations during group work helps to assess them of learning (Presentations to last for each group a 10-15mins) working in groups score 10% of score for group presentation

Social studies:

A 20 minutes Quiz at the end of the lesson covering all the learning outcomes the use of observation scales and award marks to groups during discussion

RME:

Student teachers' lesson delivery will be scored.

	3.6 Ask tutors to shower thought to identity teaching learning resources that will assist in the effective delivery of the lesson 12 in each course area.	3.6 Shower thought to identity teaching learning resources that will assist in the effective delivery of the lesson 12 in each course area.	
	Examples: Geography: Course manual Basic school curriculum Assessment Policy Audio visual equipment and Video clips, laptops, projector	Examples: Geography: Course manual Basic school curriculum Assessment Policy Audio visual equipment and Video clips, laptops, projector	
	Social studies: Laptops, smart phones, projectors etc.	Social studies: Laptops, smart phones, projectors etc.	
	RME RME syllables, laptops, projectors, notebooks, pens, concept maps etc	RME RME syllables, laptops, projectors, notebooks, pens, concept maps etc	
	Note: All teaching and learning materials must be GESI responsive; They should be adequate for all persons to have access, videos, photographs and charts should contain both males and females in various positive activities, as well as people with disabilities	Note: All teaching and learning materials must be GESI responsive; They should be adequate for all persons to have access, videos, photographs and charts should contain both males and females in various positive activities, as well as people with disabilities	
 4. Evaluation and review of session: Tutors should Identifying critical friends to observe lessons and report at 	4.1 Guide tutors to recap the key themes learned in today's PD session especially; teaching activities, resources needed for the lesson, GESI and ICT integration, linkages between the	4.1 Recap the key ideas learned in today's PD session especially; teaching activities, resources needed for the lesson, GESI and ICT integration, linkages between the CLOs and	15 mins
next session.Identifying and addressing any	CLOs and the Los and their indicators etc	the Los and their indicators etc	

outstanding		
issues relating to		
the lesson/s for		
clarification		

- 4.2 Ask tutors to ask questions for further clarifications if there are still some issues unresolved
- 4.3 Ask each tutor to give a brief summary of this semester PD sessions; thus, successes and challenges.
- 4.4 Ask tutors to make suggestions as to how to improve on PD sessions for the next semester.

Nt: Thank all tutors for their cooperation and support during the PD sessions in the first semester of year 3.

Assure tutors of an improvement in PD session activities in the next semester and encourage them to continue the discussions on group platforms using WhatsApp, telegram etc

- 4.2 Ask questions for further clarifications if there are still some outstanding issues
- 4.3 Let us all individually give summary of this semester's PD sessions; thus, successes and challenges.
- 4.4 Suggestions are invited to enable us improve on our next PD session for next semester.

Appendix 1

The PD session check list: supporting B.Ed. implementation.

In some cases, to support implementation and address recent developments the PD session writers may need to add detail to what is covered in the course manuals

What to Include in PD sessions	Checked and In
	Place.
Course introductions and conclusions	
The first PD session of each semester introduces the course manual/s, course	
expectations and course assessment components	
The final PD session provides the opportunity to review student teachers'	
learning from the course	
Prior knowledge: Points for tutors on activating student teachers' prior	
knowledge.	
Basic School Curriculum: when topics for student teachers are from the Basic	
School Curriculum the PD session makes explicit links.	
LO: relevance to each session are introduced introduced	
Interactive teaching PD sessions provide opportunities for SL/HOD to model	
interactive approaches to teaching and learning that tutors will use to support	
student teachers	
Lesson Learning outcomes and indicators are introduced	
Integration of subject specific content and subject specific pedagogy is modelled	
in PD sessions through activities for tutors. Any potentially new concepts	
introduced in the lesson are explored with tutors	
Subject Specific Training: where subjects have been grouped together for the PD	
sessions, tutors are guided to engage with activities in the subject course	
manuals to ensure the PD is subject specific. Where appropriate there is direct	
page or point references to activities in each of the relevant subject course	
manuals.	
Integrating GESI: each PD session explicitly includes at least two (2) teaching and	
learning activities from the course manual/s which should be used to promote	
student teachers' understanding of GESI responsiveness and support the	
inclusion of all pupils.	
Assessment, integrating and embedding NTEAP practices: PD sessions include at	
least two (2) continuous assessment opportunities which will support tutors in	
developing student teacher's understanding of, and ability to apply, assessment	
for or as learning.	
Age Specific Training: where relevant tutors are guided to specific activities in the	
course manuals for EG, UP and JHS. Tutors are advised to group student teachers	
according to the age they are training for.	
Building in STS: STS tasks are integrated into the PD sessions. Preparing for work	
in school and opportunities for tutors to draw on what student teachers are	
learning in school by, for example, targeting observations linked directly to the	
themes in the course manuals.	
Building in activities which support the development of 21c skills in particular the	
use of ICT. The development of these is integrated into the PD sessions including	

the use of ICT to support learning. Each PD session should include at least two (2)	
examples of students being required to use ICT to extend their learning.	
Resources /TLM. Where specific resources are required, it is clear where tutors	
can access them e.g., videos, online resources or readings.	

Appendix 2. Course Assessment Components briefly

COMPONENT	SUBJECT PROJECT	SUBJECT PORTFOLIO
COMPONENT	1 per course per semester, individual or collaborative student teacher work.	1 per course per semester, individual or collaborative student teacher work.
WHAT IS IT?	The Subject project is an assignment designed to enable student teachers to demonstrate achieving one or more of the CLOs, progress towards achieving identified NTS, development of knowledge and understanding of: the Basic School Curriculum, GESI responsiveness, using ICT mand 21stC skills	The Subject Portfolio is the deliberate collection of student teachers' work that has been selected and organized for a particular subject to show student teacher's learning and progress to achieving the CLOs through examples of his or her best work.
CONSTITUENTS	Introduction: a clear statement of aim and purpose Methodology: what the student teacher has done and why to achieve the aim and purpose of the project Substantive or main section: Presentation of any artifacts, experiments, TLMs created for the project; presentation, analysis, and interpretation of what has been done, learned, or found out in relation to focus of the project. Conclusion: Statement of the key outcomes of the project; reflection on what the student teacher has learnt	3 items of work produced during the semester selected by student teachers with tutor support during the semester as best examples of their progress and 200-word reflection on the items* Or 2 items of work and A mid semester assessment: case study, reflective note, quiz. * For each item they select, Student teacher's need to reflect on progress against identified NTS; achieving CLOs; increased knowledge and understanding of the Basic School Curriculum, GESI responsiveness, integration of ICT and how they could have approached developing the item differently to achieve a better outcome
WEIGHT	Overall weighting of project = 30% Weighting of individual parts of project out of 100 Introduction – 10 Methodology – 20 Substantive section – 40 Conclusion – 30	Overall weighting of project = 30% Weighting of individual parts of portfolio out of 100 i(a). Each of the three (3) items selected by the student teacher is 30 % (90%). i(b) Presentation and organisation of portfolio 10%. OR ii(a). Each of the two (2) items selected by the student teacher is 30 % (60%). ii(b)Mid semester assessment 30% ii(c)Presentation and organisation of portfolio 10%
EXAM	End of semester Exam, weight 40%. To assess: achievement of one or more of the CLOs, progress towards achieving identified NTS, development of knowledge and understanding of the Basic School Curriculum, ability to use GESI responsive approaches and to integrate ICT and 21st C skills in teaching and learning	

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T-TEL Support Team		
Professor Jophus Anamuah-Mensah	T-TEL – T-TEL Board Chair	
Professor Jonathan Fletcher	T-TEL – Key Advisor, Teaching & Learning Partnerships	
Bea Noble-Rogers	T-TEL – International Teacher Education Curriculum Expert	
Dr. Sam Awuku	T-TEL – Key Advisor, Leadership for Learning &	
	Institutional Development	
Dinah Adiko	T-TEL – Key Advisor, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	
Beryl Opong-Agyei	T-TEL – National Teacher Education Coordinator	
Marjorie Tackie	T-TEL – Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Coordinator	
Hawa Nindow	T-TEL – Education Advisor	
Peter Chammik Jayom	T-TEL – Education Advisor	
Wilhemina Gyamfi	T-TEL – Education Advisor	
Issahaku Abudulai	T-TEL – Education Advisor	
Victor Sunkwa Asamoah	T-TEL – Education Advisor	
James Adefrah	T-TEL – Education Advisor	
Roger Kwamina Aikins	GM – Commercial (Oversees design, print and distribution)	

SUBJECT WRITING TEAM

SUBJECT	NAME	INSTITUTION
Mathematics	Prof. Gabriel Asare Okyere	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and
		Technology, Kumasi
	Eric Abban	Mt. Mary College of Education, Somanya
	Eric Kwame Austro Gozah	Dambai College of Education Dambai
	Akuffo Frank Assah	University for Development Studies, Tamale
French	Dr Stella Afi Makafui	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and
	Yegblemenawo	Technology, Kumasi
	Osmanu Ibrahim	Mt Mary College of Education, Somanya
	Felix Asare Odonkor	University of Education, Winneba
Language and	Prof. Charles Owu-Ewie	University of Education, Winneba
Literacy	Dr. Abraham Okrah	University of Ghana, Legon Accra
	Dr. Kwesi Adomako	University of Education, Winneba
	Abdul-Moomin Abdul-Aziz	Nusrat Jahan Ahmadiyya College of Education, Wa
	Comfort Dorvlo	Accra College of Education, Accra
	Freda Asante-Kumi	Accra College of Education, Accra
	Awudu Rafick	University for Development Studies, Tamale
PEMD	Justice Gideon Adjerakor	University of Education, Winneba
	Godfred Teye Mensah Akuffo	Bia Lamplighter College of Education, Sefwi
		Debiso
	Philemon D.K. Agbenyega	Dambai College of Education, Dambai
	Dr Emmanuel Osei Sarpong	University of Education, Winneba

		T
Pedagogy	Dr Winston Kwame Abroampa	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi
	Dr. Maxwell Kwesi Nyatsikor	University for Development Studies, Tamale
	Dr John Sedofia	University of Ghana, Legon Accra
	Fadilata Seidu	Nusrat Jahan Ahmadiyya College of Education,
		Wa
	Kweku Essia Donkor	University of Education, Winneba
	Dr Nyadu Offei	University of Education, Winneba
	John Aditorem	Tumu College of Education, Tumu
Science	Prof Rueben Yao Tamakloe	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and
		Technology, Kumasi
	Maxwell Bunu	Ada College of Education, Ada
	Valentina Osei-Himah	Atebubu College of Education, Atebubu
	Comfort Korkor Sam	University for Development Studies, Tamale
	Ambrose Ayikue	St. Francis College of Education, Hohoe
ICT	Victoria Boafo	Mampong Technical College of Education,
		Ashanti Mampong
	Richard Adusei	University for Development Studies, Tamale
	Paul Mensah	St. Louis College of Education, Kumasi
TVET	Rev. Dr. Nyuieko Avotri	Former Principal, Mampong Technical College
		of Education, Ashanti Mampong
	Michael Eco Adixey	Akatsi College of Education, Akatsi
	Rev Godwin Gbadagba	Dambai College of Education, Dambai
	David Ankutse	Accra College of Education
	Grace Annagmeng Mwini	Tumu College of Education
	Rejoice Makafui Tsotorvor	Akatsi College of Education, Akatsi
Social	Dr Dacosta Aboagye	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and
Sciences		Technology, Kumasi
	Dr. Mohammed Adam	University of Education, Winneba
	Tia Yahaya	Tamale College of Education
	Stephen Koomson	St Vincent College of Education
	Joseph Mihaye	Accra College of Education
	Ibrahim Abudulai	Gambaga College of Education
	Limpu Isaac Digbun	Bagabaga College of Education
	Felix Dongballe	McCoy College of Education
	Burukum Achor	Dambai College of Education
	Mercy Sarpong Mintah-	Presbyterian College of Education, Akropong
	Botchey	
	Salifu Fawzi Rahaman	Nusrat Jahan Ahmadiyya College of Education, Wa