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

HANDBOOK FOR TUTORS











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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

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 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 Overview of subject/s age level/s to be covered in the PD sessions and guidance on grouping tutors according to 	 e.g., In order to achieve the overarching vision for the NTECF and to enable all student teachers to meet the NTS, the B.ED. JHS specialism focuses on equipping student teachers with specialist subject knowledge and the ability to address the developmental needs of learners in early adolescence. 1.2 Sit in your subject groups i.e., History, Social Studies, Geography and RME. 	20 mins

- 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.

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.

Examples:

Geography:

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

1. 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
- 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

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.).

Gaol

This course is designed to develop studentteachers' knowledge and understanding of assessment and expose them to the role/purposes of educational assessment. It is to help imbibe in student-teachers' 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 opportunity to have an in-depth 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 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; 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 test-driven. 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 more efficient at using pedagogical tools to teach and assess learners' behaviours and attitudes.

1.5 Read out the course learning outcomes from your course manual 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.

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 Read the assessment components in your course manual 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 post-independence economy of Ghana.

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 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 % (60%).

ii(b)Mid semester assessment 30%

ii(c)Presentation and organisation of portfolio 10%

1.7 Discuss the assessment strategies for the end of semester examination in your subject areas e.g. History, Social Studies, Geography and RME.

Example, end of semester examination = 40%

1.8 Share your experiences of year three semester one PD sessions taking into consideration the benefits and challenges you 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 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:

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.

RME:

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

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:

Define the scope of the geography curriculum

Exhibit knowledge of the content geography curriculum

History:

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

RME:

Demonstrate knowledge of the concepts of comportment and decency

Social Studies:

Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of assessment

1.12 Identify the distinctive features of lesson one of each course from your course manual.

	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	
	,g	
	RME:	
	 Introduction to the concepts of greetings, 	
	dressing, comportment, and courtesy	
	aressing, comportment, and courtesy	
	Social Studies:	
	The meaning of assessment, measurement and avaluation.	
	and evaluation.	
2 Concept	2.1 Shower thought for the likely new concents	15 mins
2. Concept	2.1 Shower thought for the likely new concepts from lesson one of each course.	TO MINS
Development (New	nom lesson one of each course.	
learning likely to	Concents	
arise in lesson/s):	Concepts	
Identification and	Geography:	
discussion of new	Curriculum, scope of curriculum and content of	
learning, potential	curriculum	
barriers to learning		
for student teachers	Social Studies:	
or students, concepts	Assessment, measurement and evaluation	
or pedagogy being		
introduced in the	History:	
lesson, which need to	Development, economic policies, Hydro-electric	
be explored with the	Project and industrial development	
SL/HoD		
NB The guidance for	RME:	
SL/HoD should set out	Assessment, project, greetings, dressing,	
what they need to do to	comportment and courtesy	
introduce and explain		
the issues/s with tutors	2.2 In your subject areas, Identify the possible	
	barriers to the teaching and learning of lesson	
	one of your course.	
	,	
	Potential Barriers:	
	Social studies:	
	200.0.0000.000	<u> </u>

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 appropriate dressing, greeting and comportment.

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

3.1 Read your course manual and discuss the teaching and learning activities.

Examples:

Geography:

Use discussion to explain the term curriculum.

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 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 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

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

to be able to apply them during their STS and to teach the Basic School Curriculum.

For example

- Student teachers do peer teaching on specific topics in their STS schools.
- Student teachers prepare a lesson on any topic to be treated in a week.
- 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. 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 gender-neutral 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 In your subject groups identify and discuss the continuous assessment opportunities in lesson one of your courses.

Examples

History:

- Take-home assignment
- Class presentation and discussion

Social Studies:

- Quiz (A 20 minutes Quiz covering all the learning outcomes)
- Self-assessment (Self-assessment 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 Identify relevant teaching and learning resources that can be used to teach lesson one 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

RME:

Course Outline books (Courtesy for Boys and Girls). smartphones

		Social Studies: Laptop, projector, YouTube, smartphones	
4.	Evaluation and review of session: Tutors need to	4.1 Write down the main themes discussed in the PD session.	15 mins
	identify critical friends to observe lessons and report at	4.2 Share your points with colleagues in your groups and then with the larger group.	
•	next session. Identifying and addressing any outstanding issues	4.3 Identify a critical friend to observe your lesson and give feedback to you and report during PD session 2.	
	relating to the lesson/s for clarification	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 Tutor Activity during the PD Session. What PD Session participants (Tutors) will do during each stage of the session.	Time in session
	 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 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 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 Identify the distinctive features of lesson two of	
	each course from the course manual.	
	each course from the course mandar.	
	Evamples	
	Examples:	
	Geography:	
	 Technique of using lecture to teach 	
	Geography	
	 Technique of using whole class discussion to 	
	teach Geography	
	History:	
	State Farms and Development in the	
	,	
	Agricultural Sector.	
	State Corporations	
	RME:	
	Meaning of morality	
	Meaning of chastity	
	Casial Chadian	
	Social Studies:	
	 Meaning of Assessment 	
	 Types of Assessment 	
	Assessment Techniques	
2. Concept	2.1 Shower thought for likely new concepts from	15 mins
Development (New	lesson two of each course.	
learning likely to	Concepts	
arise in lesson/s):	Geography:	
Identification and	Brainstorming, whole class discussion and lecture	
discussion of new	-	
learning, potential	Social Studies:	
barriers to learning	Assessment techniques	
for student teachers	Domains of assessment	
or students, concepts		
or pedagogy being	History:	
introduced in the	Industrialization and agriculture, state-led	
lesson, which need to	commercial farming, young pioneers and farmers'	
· ·	brigades.	
be explored with the	niguues.	
SL/HoD	DAAE.	
NB The guidance for	RME:	
SL/HoD should set out	Morality, immorality and chastity	
what they need to do to		
1		i

introduce and explain	2.2 In your subject areas, Identify the possible	
the issues/s with tutors	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	3.1 Read your course manual in your subject	
teaching, learning	groups and discuss the teaching and learning	
and assessment	activities in lesson two.	
activities for the		
lesson/s	Examples	
 Reading and 	Geography:	
discussion of the	Use brainstorming to explain the techniques for	
teaching and learning	teaching in geography	
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

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:

- 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, 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

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 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 gender-neutral 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 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 (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	
		'	
4.	Evaluation and	4. 1 Write down the main themes discussed in the	15 mins
	review of session:	PD session.	
•	Tutors need to		
	identify critical	4.2 Share your points with colleagues in your	
	friends to observe	groups and then with the larger group.	
	lessons and report at		
	next session.	4.3 Identify a critical friend to observe your lesson	
•	Identifying and	and give feedback to you and report during PD	
	addressing any	session 3.	
	outstanding issues		
	relating to the	4.4 Do you still have any outstanding issues that	
	lesson/s for	need further clarification?	
	clarification	NB.	
		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 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 Review prior learning Reading and discussion of the introductory sections 	 1.1 Review the previous PD session and reflect on the successes and challenges with regard to implementation and share with the group. 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. 	20 mins

- 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

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

LI

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

RME:

LO

Demonstrate skills in teaching RME concepts.

LI

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

History:

LO

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

LI

Examine economic development in Ghana between 1966 and 1981.

Geography:

LO

Familiarize with the technique of using activity and laboratory to teach Geography.

LI

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

	1.7 Identify the distinctive features of lesson three	
	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	
	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.	
2. Concept	2.1 Brainstorm for the likely new learning concepts 2	15 mins
Development (New	that the student-teachers will derive from	
learning likely to	lesson three of your course.	
arise in lesson/s):Identification and	New learning concepts	
discussion of new	Examples	
learning, potential	Social Studies:	
barriers to learning		
for student teachers	i. Assessment techniques	
or students, concepts	ii. Attitudes,	
or pedagogy being	iii. Values	
introduced in the	RME:	
lesson, which need to be explored with the	NIVIL.	
SL/HoD	i. Work	
NB The guidance for	ii. Money	
SL/HoD should set out	iii. Time and	
-		

what they need to do to	iv. Leisure	
introduce and explain		
the issues/s with tutors	History:	
	i. Economic development.	
	ii. Post-Colonial	
	iii. Mining	
	Geography:	
	i. Techniques	
	ii. Concepts of teaching	
	iii 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.	
	chanenges stauents may juce.	
3. Planning for teaching,	3.1 Refer to your course manual to read and	40 mins
learning and	discuss the teaching and learning activities and	
assessment activities	how you could use them in your lesson	
for the lesson/s	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
 Reading and 	Example	
discussion of the	Social studies:	
aiscassion 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:
 - 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

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 Read over the teaching and learning activities in lesson three from your course manual and identify the possible areas that may need clarification.
- 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 gender-neutral languages such as chairperson other than chairman.
- Make use of mixed ability grouping.
- Paying special attention to Studentteachers with Special Education Needs (SEN)

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

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 In your subject groups, identify and discuss the continuous assessment opportunities in lesson three of your 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

Geography

- Student Teachers discuss the difference among activity and laboratory, demonstration, and field trip as techniques for teaching geography
- 2. Student Teachers plan a field trip and write a report for presentation.

		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 clip, etc. Geography: Textbooks You Tube Projector Smart phones Video Clips Basic School Curriculum, etc.	
4.	Evaluation and review of session: Tutors should Identifying critical friends to observe lessons and report at next session. Identifying and addressing any outstanding issues relating to the	 4.1 Write down, individually, what you have learned in this PD session and share with your colleagues. 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 4.3 Do you still have any issue that need further clarification? 	15 mins

Tutor PD Session for Lesson 4 in the Course Manual

LESSON 4 TOPICS:

SUBJECT:

GEOGRAPHY

Course: Geography curriculum and pedagogy

Lesson title: Geography lesson plan

HISOTRY

Course: Economic History of Ghana

Lesson topic: Economic Policies between 1957 and 1966 I

SOCIAL Studies

Course: Assessment and Techniques In Social

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

Assessment

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 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 	 1.1 Take pieces of papers and write down any two ways that the PD session 3 influenced your teaching of lesson 3 –reflection on PD session 3 1.2 share those experiences with the nearest person and then to the whole group 	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

- 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.

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:

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 (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

			T
		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	
		✓ Relevance of lesson Plans	
		✓ Development of	
		Lesson Plans for Teaching Geography	
		History:	
		✓ Introduction The Debate about Ghana's	
		Industrial Development	
		✓ The Volta River Hydro-electric Project	
		✓ The voita River Hydro-electric Project ✓ Ghana's Economic development	
		- Ghana's Economic development	
		Social studies:	
		✓ Review of Previous Lesson	
		✓ Lesson Introduction	
		✓ Processes that are Adopted in Assessing an	
		Inclusive Classroom	
		DA4.	
		RM:	
		✓ Introduction to the concepts of money, time	
		and leisure	
		✓ Presentations by student-teachers	
		1.0 Brainsteans in very subject are use to bring out	
		1.9 Brainstorm in your subject groups to bring out	
		any aspect of lesson 4 that need clarification for	
		further discussion by the larger group	
2	Concept	2.1 Shower thought to bring out the possible	30 mins
2.	Development (New	concepts that are to be developed or learned in	30 IIIII3
	•	your lesson 4	
	learning likely to	your lesson 4	
	arise in lesson/s):	Evamples of concents:	
•	Identification and	Examples of concepts:	
	discussion of new	Geography (Bio):	
	learning, potential	Curriculum	
	barriers to learning	Teaching	
	for student teachers	Lesson plan	
	or students, concepts	Relevance of lesson plan	
	or pedagogy being	Basic school curriculum	
	introduced in the		
	lesson, which need to	History:	
		Development	

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

Economic development economic policies, entrepreneurial, hydro-electric project industrialization

Social Studies: Assessment

- -Assessment design
- -Assessment technique

RM:

The concepts of Work, Money, Time, and Leisure

2.2 Shower thought in your respective subject areas on the possible barriers to studentteachers in learning lesson 2 in the various courses

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 Brainstorm in their subject based groups to suggest effective ways these barriers could be managed to promote effective teaching and learning

	T .	Т
	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	
 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 	3.1 Refer to your course manual and read the teaching and learning activities outlined in lesson 4 for discussion in your 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 student-teachers to develop forecast and lesson plan for teaching geography interactive strategies: Shower thoughts,	40 mins
the Basic School Curriculum	brainstorming, think-pair-share, smaller group discussion could be used	
 Noting opportunities for integrating: GESI responsiveness and ICT and 21st C skills 	History: Tutor guides student teachers to discuss the contrasting	
 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, 	views that emerged in the 1950s about which approach was best to lead to Ghana's industrialisation. Social studies: 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 on their topics.	

- 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

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

Eq.

- ✓ 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 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

Examples of GESI

- ✓ In using small group discussions, each groups should have both males and females adequately represented,
- ✓ 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:

- ✓ 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 skills

Questioning and answering method 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 Ten-year 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 Shower thought to identity teaching learning resources that will assist in the effective delivery of the lesson 4 in your course area.

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), computers/ laptops, Smart phones LCD projector/screen

Social studies:

A Resource Person, Cell phones, manila cards, projector, laptop

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, as well as people with disabilities

 4. Evaluation and review of session: Tutors should Identifying critical friends to observe 	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
 lessons and report at next session. Identifying and addressing any outstanding issues 	4.2 A volunteer from each group should give a recap on your assigned part of the session.4.3 Ask questions for clarification if you still have	
relating to the lesson/s for clarification	issues unresolved 4.4 Identify a critical friend each to observe your lesson and give feedback in the next PD session	
	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 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 introductory sections of the lesson up to and including learning outcomes and indicators 	 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 students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work. 1.3 A volunteer who observed a colleague's lesson four should share the experience for a short discussion. 	20 mins

- 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

- 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 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:

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 audio-visual 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:

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

History:

- i. Economic Planning: Nkrumah's development plan 1952-1954.
- ii. The seven-year development plan 1963-70

Social Studies:

i. Effective ways of Planning for Sound Assessment in Social Studies

	T	1
	ii. General Criteria for Designing Appropriate	
	assessment items	
	RME:	
	i. Selected Christian Teachings	
	ii. Reflection	
2. Concept	2.1 Brainstorm for the likely new learning that	15 mins
Development (New	student teachers are likely to derive from	
learning likely to	lesson five in your course.	
arise in lesson/s):		
 Identification and 	CONCEPTS	
discussion of new		
learning, potential	Examples:	
barriers to learning	Geography:	
for student teachers	Audio visuals, Audios, visuals, resources, teaching	
or students, concepts	resources	
or pedagogy being		
introduced in the	History:	
lesson, which need to	Economic Planning, development plan, The Seven-	
be explored with the	Year Development Plan	
SL/HoD	·	
NB The guidance for	RME:	
SL/HoD should	Moral teaching, Christian teaching, Religious	
set out what they need	teaching	
to do to introduce and	i casimig	
explain the issues/s with	Social Studies:	
tutors	Assessment of learning, Assessment as learning	
1013	Assessment for	
	learning	
	rearming	
	2.2 In your subject areas identify the possible	
	barriers to the teaching and learning of lesson	
	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.	
	History:	
	The student-teachers may have difficulty	
	differentiating between development plans and	
	development policies.	
	- F F	
	1	1

		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.	
3.	Planning for teaching, learning and assessment activities for the lesson/s Reading and discussion of the	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 Curriculum.	40 mins
•	teaching and learning activities Noting and addressing areas where tutors may	examples: History: Using discussion approach tutor guides student teachers to examine the details of Nkrumah's seven-year development plan.	
•	require clarification Noting opportunities for making links to the Basic School Curriculum	Geography: Tutor present lecture slides on how to develop audio, visuals, and audio-visual as teaching and learning resources for Geography	
•	Noting opportunities for integrating: GESI responsiveness and ICT and 21st C skills Reading, discussion,	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.	
	and identification of continuous assessment opportunities in the lesson. Each lesson should include at least two opportunities to use continuous assessment to	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).	
Re	support student teacher learning sources: links to the existing PD	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.	

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

- 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 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 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 audiovisual 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. 3.6 Identify relevant teaching and learning resources that can be used to teach lesson five in respect of each course. Examples: 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 RME: ✓ Course Outline Book (Courtesy for Boys and Girls), smartphones	
	Social Studies Laptop, Projector, YouTube, smartphones	
 4. Evaluation and review of session: Tutors should Identifying critical friends to observe lessons and report at next session. 	4.1 Write down the main themes discussed in the lesson 5 PD session.4.2 Individually, write down what you have learned in the PD session and share with your colleagues.	15 mins

Identifying and addressing any	4.3 Identify a critical friend to observe your lesson five and give feedback to you.	
outstanding issues		
relating to the lesson/s for clarification	4.4 Do you still have some issues from lesson 5 PD session that need further clarification?	
	NOTE: Read lesson six in preparation for the next	
	PD 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 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 lesson up to and including 	 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: 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? 	20 mins

- 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 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 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).

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.
- 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:

- i. 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.

		ī
	Social Studies:	
	Criteria for designing appropriate assessment	
	items.	
	History:	
	The NUC development along 4000/00	
	i. The NLC development plan: 1968/69-	
	1969/70 :: The Busic development plant 1070, 1071	
	ii. The Busia development plan: 1970-1971	
	Pre-ERP economic strategies: 1979-83	
2. Concept	2.1 In your subject groupings, shower thought for	15 mins
Development (New	the possible new learning that the student-	
learning likely to	teachers will derive from lesson six in your	
arise in lesson/s):	course.	
Identification and		
discussion of new	New learning/Unfamiliar Concepts. Examples:	
learning, potential		
barriers to learning	RME	
for student teachers	Moral teachings III - Lesson six:	
or students, concepts	i. Truthfulness and Honesty	
or pedagogy being	ii. Patriotism	
introduced in the	iii. Communalism.	
lesson, which need to	iv. Perseverance etc.	
be explored with the		
SL/HoD	Geography:	
NB The guidance for	Teaching and learning resources in Geography II-	
SL/HoD should set out	Lesson six:	
what they need to do to	i. Community resources	
introduce and explain	ii. Geography/GIS room	
the issues/s with tutors	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.	

	2.1 In your groups, brainstorm for the possible barriers to the teaching and learning of lesson six in your course from the manual.	
	Examples of possible barriers of lesson six	
	 i. 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. 	
	 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 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 	
 3. Planning for teaching, learning and assessment activities for the lesson/s Reading and discussion of the 	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

- 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:
 - 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

Examples of teaching and learning activities:

RME

 Tutor divides student teachers into mixed ability groups and tasks them to identify art forms that exhibit each of the assigned topics.

Geography

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.

Social Studies

i. Tutor guides student-teachers to form 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

- Using discussion approach tutor guide student teachers to examine the NLC twoyear 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 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

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 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.

- 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 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 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:	
 4. Evaluation and review of session: Tutors should Identifying critical friends to observe lessons and report at 	 4.1 Jot down what you have learned in this PD session and share with your colleagues. 4.2 Identify a critical friend to observe your lesson and give feedback to you and also report at the next PD session 	15 mins
next session Identifying and addressing any outstanding issues relating to the lesson/s for clarification	4.3 Do you still have some challenges that need further clarification?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 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 lesson up to and including 	 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). 1.3 Share your findings and lessons learned from teaching lesson 6 with the larger group. 	20 mins

- 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

- 1.4 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.

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

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

	_	T
	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):	2.1 Identify and discuss the key concepts of lesson 7 of your course. Example Carrie Course.	15 mins
Identification and discussion of new learning, potential barriers to learning	Social Studies Validity, Reliability, assessment instrument RME Roward Dunishment digital resources	
for student teachers or students, concepts or pedagogy being introduced in the lesson, which need to	Reward, Punishment, digital resources Geography Resources, Teaching and Learning Resources	
be explored with the SL/HoD NB The guidance for	History Economic Decline, IMF, Economy, political elites	
SL/HoD should set out what they need to do to introduce and explain the issues/s with tutors	2.2 Discuss the potential barriers to the teaching and learning of lesson 7 of your course. Examples:	
, and the second	RME Student teachers' familiarity with rewards and punishment could affect the seriousness with which they might approach learning about the concepts.	
	History 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 students handicapped due to the varied degrees of challenges students may face Power fluctuation during presentation	

		T	1
		Social Studies	
		Erratic power supply in the course of PowerPoint	
		presentation.	
2	Dlanning for to aching	2.1 List and discuss however will use the testing	40 mins
3.	Planning for teaching,	3.1 List and discuss how you will use the teaching	40 mins
	learning and	and learning activities to teach lesson 7 of your	
	assessment activities	course.	
	for the lesson/s	For example	
•	Reading and	Geography:	
	discussion of the	Discussion, brainstorming, question and answer	
	teaching and learning	PowerPoint presentation etc.	
	activities	PowerPoint presentation: Tutor present lecture	
•	Noting and	· ·	
	addressing areas	slides on the importance of teaching and learning	
	where tutors may	resources in Geography.	
	require clarification	History	
•	Noting opportunities	Discussion, lecture, think-pair-share, E-learning	
	for making links to	opportunities, Videos from YouTube etc.	
	the Basic School	Discussion: Tutor leads discussions on economic	
	Curriculum	developments in Ghana from 1966 to 1981.	
•	Noting opportunities	developments in Ghana from 1900 to 1901.	
	for integrating: GESI	Social Studies:	
	responsiveness and	Shower thoughts, questioning and answering, tutor	
	ICT and 21 st C skills		
	Reading, discussion,	demonstration, whole class discussion, scaffolding etc.	
	and identification of	Whole Class Discussion: Tutor guides student-	
	continuous	_	
	assessment	teachers in whole class discussion to explain the	
	opportunities in the	concepts of validity.	
	lesson. Each lesson	DAME:	
	should include at	RME:	
	least two	E-learning opportunities, debate, practicum etc.	
	opportunities to use	E-learning: Tutor directs student teachers to do an	
	continuous	internet search for the meaning of the concept	
	assessment to	"reward"	
		2.2 identify tooching and beauties estimates for a	
	support student	3.2 identify teaching and learning activities from	
	teacher learning	your course manual that may require further	
•	Resources:	clarification.	
	o links to the	Face and Florida 1991	
	existing PD	For example, E-learning opportunities – Videos	
	Themes, for	from YouTube in history, shower thought in social	
	example, action	studies, concept mapping in geography, E-learning	
	research,	opportunities in RME.	
	questioning and to		
	other external	3.3 Demonstrate how you can guide student	
	reference	teachers to use the activities to teach the basic	
	material:	school curriculum.	

- 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

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 Discuss how you can integrate GESI responsiveness, ICT and 21st C skills in your lesson.

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 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

RME

Practical Activity:

Student teachers participate in e-learning and discussion to appreciate rewards and punishment.

Social studies

Quiz:

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

History

Group presentation:

Student teachers do group presentation on the Historical Pattern of Ghana's Economic Challenges, 1957 to 1981.

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

For example

History

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

Tutor PD Session for Lesson 8in 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 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 discussion of the introductory sections of the lesson up to and including learning 	 1.1 Reflect on PD session 7 with regards to the successes and challenges faced in 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 Two volunteers of critical friends to give feedback on your observation of lesson 7 of tutors 	20 mins

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 Ghana's economic trajectories and the implications on the political economy during the period.	
Geography Lesson eight introduces student-teachers to peer teaching and critique.	15 mins
Social Studies Lesson eight involves helping student-teachers to explain the concept of reliability in educational assessment, its limitations and how to improve the validity and reliability of assessment items in Social Studies.	
RME Lesson eight involves student teachers understanding of the concepts of rewards and punishment.	
Examples of LOs (Geography) Micro/Peer Teaching and Practicum I LOs Familiarize with preparation for micro/peer	
	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 Ghana's economic trajectories and the implications on the political economy during the period. Geography Lesson eight introduces student-teachers to peer teaching and critique. Social Studies Lesson eight involves helping student-teachers to explain the concept of reliability in educational assessment, its limitations and how to improve the validity and reliability of assessment items in Social Studies. RME Lesson eight involves student teachers understanding of the concepts of rewards and punishment. Examples of LOs (Geography) Micro/Peer Teaching and Practicum I LOs

LIs

Describe the approaches for peer/micro teaching various topics during micro/peer teaching.
Economic History of Ghana (History)
LOs
1.Demonstrate
understanding of Ghana's
economic development from
1981-1992.

LIs

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

- 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

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

I Os

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.

			1
		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 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 Drasticular	
		Practicum	
		Social Studies:	
		Forms of assessment;	
		Techniques in teaching social studies	
		Types and forms of reliability	
3.	Planning for	History:	40 mins
	teaching, learning	• Economic trajectory of Ghana from 1981-1992; ;	
	and assessment activities for the	SAP and PAMSCAD as some of the earlier economic recovery programmes in Ghana.	
	lesson/s	ceonomic recovery programmes in Ghana.	
•	Reading and	RME:	
	discussion of the	Rewards;	
	teaching and learning	Punishment	
	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 resources, power point; how they should be used. Consideration needs to be given to local

guidance on any power point

availability

In your subject areas, Identify the possible barriers to the teaching and learning of lesson eight 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.

Social Studies

Student teachers previous experience with assessment might affect future assessment.

Geography

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

History

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:

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

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 gender-neutral 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

 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 theICT 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.

Geography

• Student teachers write down the four approaches of micro/peer teaching.

RME

Ask Student teachers to list the importance of rewards and punishment.

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 etc.

Social Studies Google books, YouTube, Moocs

	RME Mobile phones, Overhead projectors, Laptops History Google books, YouTube, Bloomsbury	
 4. Evaluation and review of session: Tutors should Identifying critical friends to observe lessons and report at next session. 	4.1 Write down what you have learned in the PD session 8 and share with your colleagues through the radio presenters approach.4.2 Identify a critical friend to observe your lesson and give feedback to you.	15 mins
 Identifying and addressing any outstanding issues relating to the lesson/s for clarification 	4.3 Do you still have some issues that need further clarification?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

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 Tutor Activity during the PD Session. What PD Session participants (Tutors) will do during each stage of the session.	Time in session
 1.1 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 Overview of content and identification of 	 1.1 Share your experiences and thoughts on lesson 8 in the PD session taking into consideration the benefits and challenges you encountered in the classroom. Examples of anticipated challenges: use of ICT and its accessories, GESI, classroom size, school climate, school organisation etc 1.2 Tell how you used your lessons to prepare students for their year 4 semester 1 basic school classroom work. 	20 mins

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 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.

1.4 Discuss in their subject groups the studentteachers prior knowledge of the topic of lesson9

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.

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.

1.5 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 	
	1.6 Brainstorm about how to guide student-	
	teachers to be able to appreciate these	
	concepts and teach them with the basic school	
	curriculum	
2. Concept	2.1 Think-pair-share and come out with the likely	15 mins
Development (New	new concepts from lesson nine of your course.	
learning likely to	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
arise in lesson/s):	Concepts	
Identification and	Geography	
discussion of new	Co-teaching, micro teaching and methods of	
learning, potential	teaching.	
barriers to learning	0 1 10 11	
for student teachers	Social Studies	
or students, concepts	Assessment,	
or pedagogy being	Shower thought	
introduced in the	Whole class discussion	
lesson, which need to		
be explored with the	History	
SL/HoD	Economy of Ghana	
NB The guidance for	HIPC,	
SL/HoD should set out	Economic indicators	
what they need to do to		
introduce and explain	RME	
the issues/s with tutors	Decency,	
	Manners,	
	Dressing,	
	Pedagogy	
	Tedagogy	
	2.2 Brainstorm to Identify the possible barriers you	
	may encounter in the delivery of lesson nine.	
	may encounter in the delivery of lesson filme.	
	Potential Parriers	
	Potential Barriers	
	Social studies	
	Tutors may have challenges with the new standard-	
	based assessment in the area of assessment 'for'	
	ʻas' and ʻof'.	
	RME	
	Student-teachers might underestimate the	
	importance of teaching such a concept in RME.	
1	1	

Geography

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

History:

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

- 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 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.

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. 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

3.4 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 (eq SEN)
- Paying attention to people with different learning preferences
- Delegate leadership roles to males, females and people with different forms of disabilities in groups.
- Making use of gender-neutral 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
- 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.
- Self-assessment (Self-assessment 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 Identify relevant teaching and learning resources that you can use to teach lesson nine of your various courses

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

RME

Course Outline

Book (Courtesy for Boys and Girls). smartphones

Social Studies

Laptop

		Projector YouTube smartphones	
4.	Evaluation and review of session: Tutors need to	4.1 Write down the main themes discussed in the PD session.	15 mins
	identify critical friends to observe lessons and report at	4.2 Share your points with colleagues in your groups and with the larger group.	
•	next session. Identifying and addressing any outstanding issues	4.3 Identify a critical friend to observe your lesson and give feedback to you and report during PD session 10.	
	relating to the lesson/s for clarification	4.4 Do you still have any outstanding issues that need further clarification?	
		NB read lesson 10 before the next PD 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 Tutor Activity during the PD Session. What PD Session participants (Tutors) will do during each stage of the session.	Time in session
 1.1 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 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 semester 1 basic school classroom work. 1.3 Read and discuss the introduction part of 	
	1.3 Read and discuss the introduction part of lesson ten of your course including lesson	

 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

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 student-teachers 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 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 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.

			,
2.	Concept	2.1 Shower thought for the likely new concepts	15 mins
	Development (New	from lesson ten of your course.	
	learning likely to		
	arise in lesson/s):	Concepts	
•	Identification and	Geography	
	discussion of new	Quality forms of assessment in geography	
	learning, potential		
	barriers to learning	Social Studies	
	for student teachers	Assessment,	
	or students, concepts	Measurement.	
	or pedagogy being	Evaluation	
	introduced in the		
	lesson, which need to	History	
	be explored with the	Research techniques, methods, types of data	
	SL/HoD	collection, how to compile a research report.	
	The guidance for		
1	HoD should set out	RME	
	at they need to do to	Assessment,	
	roduce and explain	Project, on substance	
the	issues/s with tutors		
		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	
		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	3.1 Refer to your course manual in your subject	
	teaching, learning	groups and discuss the teaching and learning	
	and assessment	activities.	
	activities for the		
	lesson/s	Examples:	
		Geography	
L			l .

- 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 material: literature, on web, Utube, physical resources, power point; how they should be used.

Use discussion to explain the term assessment in geography

RME

Through role play, tutor engages student teachers to appreciate appropriate, its causes and remedies.

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.

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 inclusivity.

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

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.

- 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

 Making use of gender-neutral 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 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 (Self-assessment 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 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	
	Course manual Basic school curriculum Audio visual equipment and Video clips. smartphones RME Course Outline Book (Courtesy for Boys and Girls). smartphones Social Studies	
	Laptop Projector YouTube smartphones	
 4. Evaluation and review of session: Tutors need to identify critical friends to observe lessons and report at next session. Identifying and addressing any outstanding issues 	 4.1 Write down the main themes discussed in the 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 11. 	15 mins
relating to the lesson/s for clarification	4.4 Do you still have any outstanding issues that need further clarification?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 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 lesson up to and including 	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 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	20 mins

- 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

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, student-teachers 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 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 Identify the distinctive features of lesson 11 of your course from the course manual

Examples:

Social Studies

- ✓ Application of Knowledge of the Use of Assessment Data for:
 - Enhancing Learning
 - Adjusting/Differentiating
 - Techniques of Teaching
- ✓ Debriefing of Presentations

		1
	Geography	
	✓ Review of the NTEAP	
	\checkmark Knowing, understanding, and applying the	
	NTEAP as a teacher	
	RME	
	✓ Knowledge of RME	
	✓ Delivering Engaging lessons	
	History	
	Remedies to course topics	
2. Concept	2.1 Brainstorm for the likely new concepts from	15 mins
Development (New	lesson eleven (11) of your course.	
learning likely to		
arise in lesson/s):	Example of concepts:	
Identification and	Social Studies	
discussion of new	✓ Assessment data	
learning, potential	✓ Differentiated instruction/teaching	
barriers to learning	Geography	
for student teachers	✓ Importance of assessment	
or students, concepts	✓ Steps for reviewing assessment policy	
or pedagogy being	RME	
introduced in the	✓ Planning RME lessons	
	History	
lesson, which need to be explored with	✓ knowledge on how to correct	
the SL/HoD	misconception	
•	misconception	
NB The guidance for	2.2 In your subject areas, point out the possible	
SL/HoD should set out	2.2 In your subject areas, point out the possible	
what they need to do to	barriers to the teaching and learning of lesson	
introduce and explain	11 in your course.	
the issues/s with tutors	Descible Deguiere	
	Possible Barriers	
	Social Studies	
	✓ Large class size	
	✓ The influence of high-stake 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 adequately dealt with. ✓ Lessons not appropriately understood by student - teachers.	
•	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	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 Lls. 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 ✓ Student-teachers tell/share with the class what they learnt in the previous lesson Geography Face-to-Face: Student − Teachers discuss the importance of assessment RME Face-to-face: Student teachers actively listen and ask clarifying questions about their roles. History	40 mins
•	continuous assessment to support student teacher learning Resources:	Seminar - Group student — teachers according to remedy need and provide specific task assistance in the areas on concept needing remedy.	

- 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

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 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.

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/example;
- ✓ Explaining each step or process as you proceed. Follow your lesson plan.;
- ✓ 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.
- 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.

Examples:

GESI

- ✓ Identify, recognise and paying 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., mixed-gender, 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 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-headstogether, 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.
- ✓ 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:

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
- 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 self-assessment 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 peer-teaching 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.

		T
	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.	
 4. Evaluation and review of session: Identifying and addressing any outstanding issues relating to the lesson/s for clarification Tutors should Identifying critical friends to observe lessons and report at next session. 	 4.1 In your subject groups, 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 NOTE: ✓ Tutors answer the summary questions, tutors by providing responses such as: i. We discussed on the LOs/LI of the lesson, the teaching/learning techniques and TLM/Rs appropriate for attaining the LOs and Lis, etc. ii. From today's PD session, it can be concluded that, varying techniques of teaching/learning as well as teaching and 	15 mins

learning resources can help in addressing diverse learning/learner needs and at the same time help student teachers to develop 21 st century learning skills, etc. 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.	

Tutor PD Session for Lesson 12 in the Course Manual

LESSON ELEVEN TOPICS:

SUBJECT: **GEOGRAPHY**

Course: Geography curriculum and pedagogy

Lesson title: Course wrap up

SOCIAL STUDIES

Course: Assessment and techniques

Lesson title: Revision

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 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 lesson up to and including learning outcomes and indicators 	 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 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 	20 mins

 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

- 1.4 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 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 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.

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.

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 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 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	2.1 shower thought to bring out the concepts that	15 mins
Development (New	are to be developed or learned in the lesson 12	
learning likely to	of each of the courses	
arise in lesson/s):		
Identification and	Examples of concepts:	
discussion of new	Geography:	
learning, potential	Course review	
barriers to learning		
Dailieis to learning		
for student teachers	Remedies	
for student teachers	Remedies	
for student teachers or students, concepts	Remedies RME:	
for student teachers or students, concepts or pedagogy being	RME:	
for student teachers or students, concepts or pedagogy being introduced in the		
for student teachers or students, concepts or pedagogy being introduced in the lesson, which need to	RME: Course review, practicum, lesson delivery	
for student teachers or students, concepts or pedagogy being introduced in the lesson, which need to be explored with the	RME: Course review, practicum, lesson delivery 2.2 identify and discuss in your respective subject	
for student teachers or students, concepts or pedagogy being introduced in the lesson, which need to be explored with the SL/HoD	RME: Course review, practicum, lesson delivery 2.2 identify and discuss in your respective subject areas the possible barriers to student-teachers	
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	RME: Course review, practicum, lesson delivery 2.2 identify and discuss in your respective subject	
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	 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 	
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	 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 Examples of possible 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	 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 	

		-	
		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 learning.	
3.	Planning for teaching, learning and assessment activities for the	3.1 Read out and discuss the teaching and learning activities outlined in your course manual for lesson 12	40 mins
•	lesson/s Reading and discussion of the	Examples of teaching learning activities/strategies Geography: Brainstorming with student teachers to initiate the	
•	teaching and learning activities Noting and	weaknesses and strengths of student -teachers in the lessons 1 – 11 bearing in mind the uniqueness and diversity among them.	
	addressing areas where tutors may require clarification	Social studies: Tutor through the use of the KWL technique	
•	Noting opportunities for making links to the Basic School Curriculum	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.	
•	Noting opportunities for integrating: GESI responsiveness and ICT and 21st C skills	RME: Tutor invites student teachers in turn to present their planned lessons these can influence their	
•	Reading, discussion, and identification of continuous assessment	teaching. Student teachers will engage in a role play activity as part of this lesson	
	opportunities in the lesson. Each lesson should include at least two	3.2 Discuss in your subject based groups to identify activities that need clarifications and share them for discussion.	
	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. 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 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 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 females well represented, 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 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.

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
- v. 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 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

Social studies:

Laptops, smart phones, projectors 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	
 4. Evaluation and review of session: Tutors should Identifying critical friends to observe lessons and report at next session. 	 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 the Los and their indicators etc 4.2 Ask questions for further clarifications if there 	15 mins
 Identifying and addressing any outstanding issues relating to the lesson/s for clarification 	 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	
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
	1 per course per semester,	1 per course per semester, individual or
	individual or collaborative student	collaborative student teacher work.
	teacher work.	
	The Subject project is an assignment	The Subject Portfolio is the deliberate
	designed to enable student teachers	collection of student teachers' work that
	to demonstrate achieving one or	has been selected and organized for a
	more of the CLOs, progress towards	particular subject to show student
<u></u>	achieving identified NTS,	teacher's learning and progress to
WHAT IS IT?	development of knowledge and	achieving the CLOs through examples of
1	understanding of: the Basic School	his or her best work.
Ĭ	Curriculum, GESI responsiveness, using ICT mand 21stC skills	
	Introduction: a clear statement of	3 items of work produced during the
	aim and purpose	semester selected by student teachers
	Methodology: what the student	with tutor support during the semester
	teacher has done and why to	as best examples of their progress and
	achieve the aim and purpose of the	200-word reflection on the items*
	project	Or 2 items of work and
ITS	Substantive or main section:	A mid semester assessment: case study,
JE I	Presentation of any artifacts,	reflective note, quiz.
CONSTITUENTS	experiments, TLMs created for the	* For each item they select, Student
LSN	project; presentation, analysis, and	teacher's need to reflect on
8	interpretation of what has been	progress against identified NTS;
	done, learned, or found out in	achieving CLOs; increased knowledge
	relation to focus of the project. Conclusion: Statement of the key	and understanding of the Basic School
	outcomes of the project; reflection	Curriculum, GESI responsiveness, integration of ICT and how they could
	on what the student teacher has	have approached developing the item
	learnt	differently to achieve a better outcome
	Overall weighting of project = 30%	Overall weighting of project = 30%
	Weighting of individual parts of	Weighting of individual parts of
	project out of 100	portfolio out of 100
	• Introduction – 10	i(a). Each of the three (3) items selected
	 Methodology – 20 	by the student teacher is 30 % (90%).
보	 Substantive section – 40 	i(b) Presentation and organisation of
WEIGHT	• Conclusion – 30	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%
	End of semester Fxam, weight 40% To	o assess: achievement of one or more of
the CLOs assessment as the still destrict of NTC development of		
EXAIN		Curriculum, ability to use GESI responsive
ш	approaches and to integrate ICT and 2	
		<u> </u>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks to Robin Todd and all other members of the T-TEL team for contributing to the success of the writing of the manual in diverse ways. The writing team was made up of the following contributors:

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