

UNIVERSIDAD ESTATAL PENINSULA DE SANTA ELENA

## **PEDAGOGIA DE LOS IDIOMAS NACIONALES Y EXTRANJEROS**

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CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

1. When designing a curriculum, which step comes first?

### A) Assessment

## B) Planning

### C) Modification

#### D) Evaluation

## E) Implementation

2. Which of the following is NOT a component of a curriculum design?

#### A) Assessment methods

### B) Content

### C) Instructional strategies

D) Student enrollment

E) Objectives

3. What is the purpose of a needs assessment in curriculum design?

A) To evaluate the effectiveness of the curriculum

B) To identify the resources needed for the curriculum

C) To determine the cost of implementing the curriculum

D) To establish a timeline for curriculum development

E) To assess the current state and future needs of learners

4. Which curriculum design model focuses on breaking down learning into specific tasks

and objectives?

A) Oliva's Model

B) CIPP Model

C) Tyler's Model

D) Taba's Model

E) Wheeler's Model

5. In curriculum design, what does the term "backward design" refer to?

- A) Emphasizing traditional teaching methods
- B) Starting with the assessment and working backward to the objectives
- C) Prioritizing content over objectives
- D) Not considering student learning styles
- E) Skipping the needs assessment phase

6. Which of the following is an example of an extrinsic factor that may influence

curriculum design?

- A) Learning styles of students
- B) Budget constraints
- C) Teacher training
- D) Educational technology
- E) Curriculum objectives

7. How does a constructivist approach to curriculum design differ from a behaviorist

approach?

A) Behaviorism relies on technology, while constructivism does not.

B) Behaviorism values group work over individual work, while constructivism does not.

C) Constructivism emphasizes student-centered learning, while behaviorism focuses on teacher-centered learning.

D) Constructivism focuses on memorization of facts, while behaviorism focuses on critical thinking.

E) Constructivism does not consider individual learners' needs, while behaviorism does.

8. Which of the following is an advantage of using a spiral curriculum design?

A) It allows for continuous revision and reinforcement of key concepts

B) It is less time-consuming for teachers

C) Students can progress at their own pace

D) It focuses primarily on theoretical knowledge

E) It limits the scope of learning to a narrow area

9. When developing a curriculum, which aspect is most important to consider for student engagement?

A) Relevance of the material to students' lives

- B) Breadth of the content covered
- C) Availability of resources
- D) Length of the curriculum
- E) Alignment with standardized tests

10. How does interdisciplinary curriculum design differ from multidisciplinary curriculum design?

- A) Multidisciplinary design focuses on project-based learning, while interdisciplinary design does not.
- B) Multidisciplinary design involves team teaching, while interdisciplinary design does not.
- C) Interdisciplinary design places more emphasis on standardized testing than multidisciplinary design.
- D) Interdisciplinary design is more cost-effective than multidisciplinary design.
- E) Interdisciplinary design integrates multiple subjects into a unified approach, while multidisciplinary design keeps subjects separate.

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