TeachME Professional Development

Evaluating Current Educational Trends and Strategies

Part 1

1. What are the different ways discussed in the course in which the classroom can expand?

A. The classroom can expand through internet-enabled experiences.
B. The classroom can expand through welcoming inclusivity.
C. The classroom can expand through extracurricular experiences to make the world the student's classroom.
D. All of the above

Part 1

2. Professional, hard-working teachers are less necessary in a flipped classroom.

A. True
B. False

Part 1

3. Classroom gamification just means playing a lot of games in school.

A. True
B. False

Part 1

4. If a student learns best by hands-on learning, which learning modality do they most likely relate to?

A. Haptic
B. Aural
C. Interactive
D. Olfactory

Part 1

5. What is the basic concept of personalized learning?

A. Distance learning.
B. Learning completed by persons.
C. Students learning in isolation, without ever having to speak with another student.
D. The removal of one-size-fits-all learning and implementation of education that meets each individual student where they are.

Part 1

6. How can a school practically implement personalized learning in its classrooms?

A. Let the students do whatever they want.
B. Implementing learning profiles and personalized learning paths.
C. Both B and D
D. Using competency-based progression for assessments.

Part 1

7. What are activities which might be expected to occur in a flipped classroom?

A. PowerPoint lectures
B. Quiet reading
C. Teacher presentations
D. Round-table student discussions

Part 1

8. Examples of teacher-centered learning might include:

A. Students working mostly in small groups or pairs.
B. The teacher using formal, precise language.
C. Students completing self-evaluations.
D. The teacher using mostly informal language.

Part 1

9. A school's first responsibility to its students is to keep them safe.

A. True
B. False

Part 1

10. What philosophical theories form the foundation of the maker education movement?

A. Constructivism
B. Both A and D
C. Construction paper theory
D. Constructionism

Part 2

11. What is the primary difference between microlearning and nanolearning?

A. With microlearning, teachers provide students with many different types of content, including text, images, audio, videos, and games, and in nanolearning the lesson content is limited to one format only.
B. Microlearning lessons last 10-15 minutes; nanolearning lessons are often less than five minutes long.
C. Nanolearning modules eliminate teacher interaction, whereas teachers facilitate microlearning modules.
D. Microlearning modules happen online while nanolearning modules happen in person.

Part 2

12. What are common examples of microlearning and nanolearning used in real life?

A. A series of training videos about very small items on YouTube.
B. Duolingo, Noom, daily 10-minute Shakespearean podcasts.
C. The Great Courses, Masterclass, and video games.
D. Learning about the correct prefixes for metric measurements (milli, pico, micro, nano).

Part 2

13. Why is microlearning popular now, in the wake of the 2020 pandemic and consequent shift to remote learning?

A. Zoom fatigue, learning fatigue, and shortening attention spans
B. Microlearning emphasizes skills that are critical to remote learning
C. Microlearning enables critical independent thinking that has been lost during distance learning
D. Microlearning reduces passive learning

Part 2

14. A resource of easily-accessible, well-organized microlearning modules that students can use to learn on their own is known as a:

A. Microlearning agenda
B. Microlearning lineup
C. Microlearning menu
D. Microlearning reference

Part 2

15. What's the hippocampus responsible for in our learning journey?

A. Intaking brand-new information.
B. Filters the incoming information and makes judgments about what to do with all the information.
C. Governing our senses.
D. Regulating emotional investment in the new information.

Part 2

16. Which statement is true about the brain and learning?

A. The hypothalamus filters through the various pieces of information you're seeing and then makes a quick judgment about the importance of the information.
B. Our brain's capacity to process increasingly complicated information has decreased with technology overload.
C. Within about a twenty-minute period, the hippocampus needs to know where to "send" information in your brain, or your brain will discard it and it will become irrelevant.
D. Microlearning specifically engages the parts of the brain that influence the ability to determine context and meaning.

Part 2

17. What is the reason for the recommended 12-hour minimum gap between introducing and reviewing a concept?

A. So that the learner can be ready to commit things to memory
B. This will enhance creativity and motivation to learn
C. It can help the brain understand what it's learned and prepare for more information in the most efficient way; allows our brain to process, store, and re-set
D. Breaks help alleviate stress, which will in turn maximize the brain's performance

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Part 2

18. Why can't we just chop up longer presentations into small microlearning modules—say, a 45-minute presentation into four ten-minute modules?

A. We can, and we should, for convenience in onboarding.
B. Microlearning modules need to be hyper-focused; cutting up a longer presentation would include unnecessary information.
C. You can do this to other teachers' work, but not your own.
D. A 45-minute lesson can be repurposed into two twenty-minute microlearning modules.

Part 2

19. What might an assessment look like in a microlearning course?

A. Microlearning cannot be used for assessments.
B. A traditional 45-minute exam with multiple choice questions.
C. Only one-question assessments are allowed in microlearning.
D. A quick game, a few questions, or a brief discussion

Part 2

20. Is it possible to achieve the benefits of microlearning without relying on digital applications, social media, or screens?

A. No, unfortunately - microlearning requires screens.
B. No, unfortunately - microlearning doesn't require screens, but modern students do.
C. Yes! A teacher can leverage activities, discussions, games and textbook resources to lead in-person microlearning activities.

D. Yes! A teacher can make screenshots of microlearning media and place them all around the classroom for students to look at.

Part 3

21. What is a growth mindset?

A. The idea that growth is equated with perfecting innate strengths and talents.
B. A psychological concept that the brain is inherently capable of positive change.
C. A belief that the key to growth is meaningfully contributing to the future.
D. A focus on having tools and communities of learning that enhance higher performance.

Part 3

22. Praising a student's innate talents may contribute to a fixed mindset.

A. True
B. False

Part 3

23. Which of these is not a gamification technique?

A. In-class trivia competitions
B. Awarding XP in addition to grades
C. Assigning your students 'quests' instead of assignments
D. Project-based learning using word cloud

Part 3

24. It is possible to have a growth mindset about some things and not others.

A. True
B. False

Part 3

25. What is a benefit often associated with students who have growth mindsets?

A. Understanding that responsibility requires action
B. The ability to get along and fit in when necessary
C. Increased persistence
D. Embracing established norms and values

Part 3

26. Which of these is a term that psychologists call the voice of the fixed mindset?

A. A bully mindset
B. Regressive thinking
C. Inner saboteur
D. Fixed Freddie

Part 3

27. Adults can cultivate a growth mindset just as well as children can.

A. True
B. False

Part 3

28. Which of these is a way you can model a growth mindset as an educator?

A. Admit your mistakes
B. Discuss empathy and inclusion
C. Address the connection between ambition and altruism
D. Compare personal success with community prosperity

Part 3

29. Which of these is not a characteristic of a fixed mindset?

A. Avoiding challenges
B. Being pessimistic all the time
C. Giving up easily

D. Avoiding critical feedback

Part 3

30. Growth mindsets are often associated with greater happiness and success in students.

A. True
B. False

Part 4

31. One way to measure student engagement is to watch your student for signs of excitement, preparation, and participation. There are three types of student engagement you can see. Which type of engagement is smiling and making eye contact with you when the student enters the room indicative of?

A. Emotional engagement
B. Behavioral engagement
C. Cognitive engagement
D. Developmental engagement

Part 4

32. Each of the following is an accurate statement about how organized classrooms help students engage more with their studies EXCEPT:

A. Students in organized classrooms will spend less time hunting for a resource or a tool or getting distracted in the process of doing so
B. Because organized classrooms are primarily focused on supporting academic achievement and maintaining high standards, they tend to foster engagement among students
C. Students in organized classrooms won’t have to set up their own learning spaces in order to start an activity and they will be able to spend less time off-task, and, instead, be able to devote more of their in-class time to completing the desired learning activity
D. Students in organized classrooms also tend to learn more about proper executive functioning - that is, organizing their own time, attention, and energy well

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Part 4

33. Active learning and other student engagement strategies work best if students understand that participating in these approaches will lead to:

A. Initiative and creativity
B. Productivity and flexibility
C. Deeper Learning
D. Collaboration and comunication

Part 4

34. Increased test scores and happier students could represent two benefits of teacher investments in student engagement. What is another possible benefit?

A. The classroom becomes a connected community
B. Eventual autonomy
C. Learning becomes more comprehensive
D. Modeling and clarity are key components of the learning environment

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Part 4

35. What is the most pertinent reason as to why an emotional connection with your students is important for student engagement and learning?

A. Emotional support from a teacher can enable students to confide in their teachers about their struggles
B. Emotional support can let students know they’re safe in your classroom
C. Emotional connection leads directly to participation and involvement.
D. Emotional support from a teacher can give students the confidence they need to tackle hard problems.

Part 4

36. One of the key principles for engaging students within in-person classrooms is ensuring that the teacher concentrates on a teaching style that:

A. Is personal for the students so that they are able to find a way to relate to the lesson and to connect it to their world
B. Focuses on inquiry and differentiation to enhance the learning experience
C. Provides an experience where students are “shown” rather than “told” through examples, demonstrations and experiments
D. Promotes self-learning and helping students develop critical learning and thinking skills

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Part 4

37. Which of the following is NOT recommended as a way to modify your teaching strategies during remote learning?

A. Consider simplifying your subject as much as you possibly can, especially if remote learning is a transitional or temporary arrangement for your students
B. Focus on the specifics of the information so it can be presented in a concise and succinct manner
C. Instead of barraging students with thousands of details, cover the basics
D. Give students opportunities to deepen their knowledge of the subject through self-directed activities at home

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Part 4

38. Which of these alternatives to lectures during remote learning situations asks students to present academic subjects to their fellow classmates in lieu of teacher presentation?

A. Facilitator-based learning
B. Project-based learning
C. Question-based learning
D. Peer-to-peer learning

Part 4

39. One recommendation to help distance learning operate more smoothly is that schools form parent advisory committees who can gather feedback on the ways children and parents experience virtual learning and:

A. Monitor and share student achievement
B. Provide non-budgeted supplies that teachers can use in their classroom to stimulate student interest
C. Identify specific pain points and frustrations regarding virtual learning
D. Offer specific advice on ways to improve grades and attendance

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Part 4

40. Which of these is not one of the seven principles of student engagement?

A. Use a range of teaching methods
B. Increase the length of your class periods, if at all possible
C. Spend time getting to know your students

D. Use technology whenever you can

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