

5.2 Activity Assessment

Select the correct answer:

1. What was the purpose of Ms. Aminas activity in the classroom?

- A. To teach students about recycling materials
- B. To improve students handwriting
- C. To encourage students to think creatively and solve problems
- D. To teach students how to use rainwater for drinking

2. How did Ms. Amina encourage her students to think innovatively during the activity?

- A. By providing them with pre-



2. How did Ms. Amina encourage her students to think innovatively during the activity?

- A. By providing them with pre-made designs to follow
- B. By challenging them to use recycled materials and think outside the box
- C. By giving step-by-step instructions for building the system
- D. By discouraging them from making mistakes

3. What was the main lesson Ms. Amina wanted her students to learn from the activity?

- A. The importance of saving water
- B. The ability to design complex projects
- C. Using creativity and teamwork to solve real-world



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- A. The importance of saving water
- B. The ability to design complex projects
- C. Using creativity and teamwork to solve real-world problems
- D. The need to follow instructions exactly as given

4. What key skill were students practicing when they worked in groups to solve the challenge?

- A. Leadership and teamwork
- B. Memorizing facts and figures
- C. Following strict instructions from the teacher
- D. Competing against each

5. What advice did Mrs. Khan give Ms. Amina about her teaching style?

- A. To assign more homework for practice
- B. To encourage group collaboration and reflection for promoting innovation
- C. To focus on completing the curriculum quickly
- D. To ensure students memorized standard solutions

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Options

- A: Test the solution
- B: Identify the problem
- C: Develop a Plan
- D: Brainstorm ideas

Read Carefully and Match the following statements with their options mentioned Above

1. Step 1

Identify

2. Step 2

Brainstorm

3. Step 3

Develop

4. Step 4

Test



A: Create an open environment

B: Provide meaningful feedback

C: Ask open-ended questions

D: Encourage collaboration

**Read Carefully and Match
the following statements
with their options
mentioned Above**

1. Step 1

Create

2. Step 2

Ask

3. Step 3

Encourage

4. Step 4

Provide



A: Generate solution

B: Gather information

C: Define the problem

D: Choose the best solution

**Read Carefully and Match
the following statements
with their options
mentioned Above**

1. Step 1

Define

2. Step 2

Gather

3. Step 3

Genrate

4. Step 4

Choose

Options

A: Test the ideas

B: Implement the innovation

C: Recognize the need for change

D: Explore new ideas

**Read Carefully and Match
the following statements
with their options
mentioned Above**

1. Step 1

Recognize

2. Step 2

Explore

3. Step 3

Test

4. Step 4

Implement

A: Skills can be learned

B: Applies in every subject

C: Thinking skills are required

D: Field of knowledge is necessary

**Read Carefully and Match
the following statements
with their options
mentioned Above**

1. Creativity is only for
talented individuals **Skill**

2. Creativity is limited to
the arts **Applies**

3. Creativity doesn't
require prior **Field**
knowledge.

4. Creativity means **Thinking**
major breakthroughs.

➡ Forwarded

Which strategy did you like the most and why? How will you use it in your classroom?

11:01 pm ✓✓

➡ Forwarded

The strategy I liked the most is collaborative learning because it actively engages students, encourages teamwork, and allows them to learn from different perspectives. It develops communication, problem-solving, and critical-thinking skills while making lessons more interactive and enjoyable. In my classroom, I will implement this by organizing group projects, peer discussions, and problem-solving tasks where students share ideas and evaluate each other's work. This approach not only enhances understanding of concepts but also builds social and leadership skills, creating a supportive learning environment where students feel motivated and confident to contribute.

11:01 pm ✓✓

➤ Forwarded

How has this session changed your thoughts or encouraging creativity? what new ideas will you try in your classroom?

11:03 pm ✓✓

➤ Forwarded

This session has shown me that creativity is not limited to the arts—it can be nurtured in every subject through structured thinking, problem-solving, and hands-on activities. I now see the importance of giving students opportunities to explore ideas freely, experiment, and learn from mistakes. In my classroom, I will try incorporating brainstorming sessions, open-ended projects, and role-playing activities that connect lessons to real-life situations. I will also encourage students to ask questions, suggest multiple solutions, and collaborate, fostering an environment where creativity is valued and practiced regularly, rather than being seen as an optional or separate skill.

11:03 pm ✓✓

⇒ Forwarded

Why did you choose this activity, how would you implement in your classroom?

11:06 pm ✓✓

⇒ Forwarded

I chose project-based learning because it actively engages students, promotes critical thinking, and connects classroom concepts to real-life situations. It allows students to take ownership of their learning while developing problem-solving, collaboration, and creativity. In my classroom, I would implement it by assigning meaningful, hands-on projects related to the curriculum, such as designing a model, conducting experiments, or creating awareness campaigns. I would guide students with clear objectives, encourage teamwork, and provide opportunities for reflection and presentation. This approach ensures learning is interactive, practical, and memorable, while fostering skills that go beyond rote memorization.

11:06 pm ✓✓

➡ Forwarded

Will you change the activity according to your school grade? If yes, why? If no, then share reasons.

11:07 pm ✓✓

➡ Forwarded

Yes, I would adjust the activity according to the school grade because students' cognitive abilities, attention spans, and skill levels vary with age. For younger students, I would simplify tasks, use more visuals, and incorporate hands-on or play-based elements to make learning engaging and understandable. For older students, I would introduce more complex challenges, critical thinking tasks, and opportunities for independent research or collaboration. Tailoring the activity ensures it is age-appropriate, achievable, and motivating, allowing every student to participate meaningfully, develop relevant skills, and gain confidence in applying their knowledge effectively in both classroom and real-life contexts.

11:07 pm ✓✓

➤ Forwarded

What were students learning? How did you find the activity? Give reasons.

11:13 pm ✓✓

➤ Forwarded

Students were learning critical thinking, problem-solving, collaboration, and creative application of concepts through the activity. They actively engaged in exploring ideas, analyzing information, and presenting solutions, which helped deepen their understanding of the subject. I found the activity highly effective because it transformed learning from passive listening to active participation. It encouraged students to take initiative, work together, and think beyond memorization. The hands-on, practical approach made concepts more relatable and memorable. Additionally, it fostered confidence, curiosity, and communication skills, proving that learning can be both enjoyable and educational when students are actively involved in the process.

11:13 pm ✓✓

➔ *Forwarded*

What activity were the students performing and what strategies do you think were used throughout the process to help students deliver a presentation?

11:13 pm ✓✓

The students were performing a project-based presentation, such as creating posters, models, or awareness campaigns related to a specific topic. Throughout the process, strategies like collaborative learning, brainstorming sessions, and guided research were used to help them organize ideas and divide tasks effectively. Teachers encouraged critical thinking by asking questions and prompting analysis, while visual aids and practice sessions enhanced clarity and confidence. Role-playing and peer feedback were also incorporated to improve communication and presentation skills. These strategies collectively ensured that students not only understood the topic deeply but also delivered their presentations confidently and creatively.

11:14 pm ✓✓

5.6 Activity End Of Module Assessment

Select the correct answer:

Scenario 1: You are teaching a science lesson on plant growth. Instead of just explaining the process through text, you decide to incorporate role-playing where students act as different parts of the plant (roots, stem, leaves, etc.). They also explore the topic by planting seeds and observing them over a few weeks. How does this approach align with creative and innovative teaching methods?

- a) It promotes passive learning where students only follow instructions.
- b) It encourages active participation and hands-on learning through role-playing and inquiry.
- c) It limits student interaction to only the textbook information.
- d) It focuses only on memorization of facts.

Scenario 2: During a lesson on math, you introduce a project-based learning (PBL) activity where students design a simple budget for a class event. They need to research costs, allocate resources, and present their plan to the class. This method encourages them to apply decision-making, math, and teamwork skills. How would you assess the effectiveness of this activity in fostering creativity and innovation?

- a) The activity encourages critical thinking, problem-solving, and real-world application, which promotes creativity and innovation.
- b) The students may be distracted from the content, focusing only on the fun aspect of the project.
- c) It doesn't offer a creative approach and simply repeats what they already know.
- d) Students will likely struggle with the complexity and won't learn effectively.

Scenario 3: During a science lesson on the water cycle, you ask students to create a model of the water cycle using simple materials like a plastic bag, water, and a marker. They then explain how each part of the cycle works. How does this method demonstrate creativity and innovation in teaching science?

- a) It allows students to simply memorize the steps of the water cycle.
- b) It is only a teacher-centered activity with no student involvement.
- c) It limits student creativity and only involves reading the textbook.
- d) It encourages hands-on learning, teamwork, and the application of scientific concepts in a creative way.

4-Which of the following best defines creativity in the context of teaching?

- a) The ability to use traditional methods of teaching.
- b) The ability to think outside the box, adapt lessons, and engage students in novel ways.
- c) The ability to stick to the prescribed curriculum and textbooks.
- d) The ability to control the classroom effectively.

5-Which of these is an example of STEAM integration in a lesson plan?

- a) A lesson on history using only a textbook.
- b) A lesson where students create a model of a bridge, calculating its strength using math, designing it with art materials, and testing its load

5-Which of these is an example of STEAM integration in a lesson plan?

- a) A lesson on history using only a textbook.
- b) A lesson where students create a model of a bridge, calculating its strength using math, designing it with art materials, and testing its load capacity with scientific principles.
- c) A lesson on geography through a simple lecture.
- d) A math lesson where students only solve equations.

6-What is the primary purpose of role-playing in the classroom?

- a) To memorize historical events.
- b) To avoid lecturing and let students entertain themselves.
- c) To encourage students to



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- a) To memorize historical events.
- b) To avoid lecturing and let students entertain themselves.
- c) To encourage students to understand different perspectives and actively engage with the content.
- d) To conduct a formal debate.

7-How does project-based learning (PBL) support creativity and innovation?

- a) By encouraging students to explore real-world challenges and collaborate to create solutions.
- b) By focusing on traditional assessment methods like tests.
- c) By limiting the scope of student inquiry to only

7-How does project-based learning (PBL) support creativity and innovation?

- a) By encouraging students to explore real-world challenges and collaborate to create solutions.
- b) By focusing on traditional assessment methods like tests.
- c) By limiting the scope of student inquiry to only textbook examples.
- d) By requiring students to follow a strict teacher-centered approach.

8-Inquiry-based learning encourages students to:

- a) Follow a fixed set of instructions without questioning.
- b) Ask questions, conduct research, and draw conclusions based on their findings.

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- a) Follow a fixed set of instructions without questioning.
- b) Ask questions, conduct research, and draw conclusions based on their findings.
- c) Focus only on memorizing facts from the textbook.
- d) Listen passively to teacher lectures.

9-Which of the following is an example of integrating decision-making in a classroom activity?

- a) Asking students to work individually without discussing any problems.
- b) Giving students a set of pre-defined answers to memorize.
- c) Allowing students to collaborate and decide

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- a) Asking students to work individually without discussing any problems.
- b) Giving students a set of pre-defined answers to memorize.
- c) Allowing students to collaborate and decide together how to solve a problem or carry out a project.
- d) Asking students to fill in worksheets without any group discussion.

10- For applying various teaching methods, which of the following is an essential component for student engagement?

- a) Using a variety of interactive methods such as role-playing, group activities,

10- For applying various teaching methods, which of the following is an essential component for student engagement?

- a) Using a variety of interactive methods such as role-playing, group activities, and inquiry.
- b) Relying solely on textbook-based instruction.
- c) Focusing only on the teachers explanation.
- d) Limiting activities to individual assignments.

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