1. How would you describe a didactic teaching style as opposed to a student-centred style?

   a) the teacher directs the learning experience, the student is passive
   
   b) the student directs the learning experience, the teacher facilitates
   
   c) the student teaches themselves without facilitation
   
   d) the learning experience is online

2. Vygotsky suggests that:

   a) students can move through the zones of proximal development with facilitation
   
   b) students cannot progress through the zones of proximal development
   
   c) the facilitator should tell the students the answers to help move them through the zones of proximal development
   
   d) all tasks can be performed immediately without help or facilitation

3. Bouncing questions back:

   a) encourages students to recall knowledge and experiences
   
   b) may increase teaching time
   
   c) is a student centred teaching method
   
   d) all of the above
4. The levels of Anderson and Krathwohl's adaptation of Bloom’s taxonomy are:

   a) remembering, understanding, applying, analysing, evaluating and creating
   
   b) understanding, realising, considering, reflection and feedback
   
   c) learning, remembering, creating, considering, reflecting and evaluating
   
   d) learning, reminding, relearning, analysing, understanding

5. Feedback and reflection:

   a) are essential for student learning
   
   b) are essential for student and facilitator learning
   
   c) feedback alone is essential for learning
   
   d) reflection alone is essential for learning

6. Students may blame low achievement on external factors:

   a) if they are reflecting on their learning
   
   b) if they have good self-regulation with respect to learning
   
   c) if they feel unfairly assessed
   
   d) if they want to learn from their mistakes