Government of Pakistan

National Vocational and Technical Training Commission

Prime Minister's Youth Skills Development Program

"Skills for All"

Course Contents / Lesson Plan
Course Title: ECCE (Early Childhood & Care Education)
Duration: 3 Months

First Edition

Trainer Name	
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Course Title	**ECCE (Early Childhood & Care Education)**

Objectives and Expectations	**Employable skills and hands-on practice in ECCE**
	
	This is a special course designed to address unemployment in the youth. The course aims to achieve the above objective through hands on practical training delivery by a team of dedicated professionals having rich market/work experience. This course is therefore not just for developing a theoretical understanding/back ground of the trainees. Contrary to that, it is primarily aimed at equipping the trainees to perform commercially in a market space in independent capacity or as a member of a team.
	
	The course therefore is designed to impart not only technical skills but also soft skills (i.e. interpersonal/communication skills; personal grooming of the trainees etc.) as well as entrepreneurial skills (i.e. marketing skills; free lancing etc.). The course also seeks to inculcate work ethics to foster better citizenship in general and improve the image of Pakistani work force in particular.
	<u>Main Expectations:</u>
	In short, the course under reference should be delivered by professional instructors in such a robust hands-on manner that the trainees are comfortably able to employ their skills for earning money (through wage/self-employment) at its conclusion.
	 This course thus clearly goes beyond the domain of the traditional training practices in vogue and underscores an expectation that a market-centric approach will be adopted as the main driving force while delivering it. The instructors should therefore be experienced enough to be able to identify the training needs for the possible market roles available out there. Moreover, they should also know the strengths and weaknesses of each trainee to prepare them for such market roles during/after the training.
	
	   i. Specially designed practical tasks to be performed by the trainees have been included in the Annexure-I to this document. The record of all tasks performed individually or in groups must be preserved by the management of the training Institute clearly labeling name, trade, session, etc. so that these are ready to be physically inspected/verified through monitoring visits from time to time. The weekly distribution of tasks has also been indicated in the weekly lesson plan given in this document.
	   ii. To materialize the main expectations, a special module on **<u>Job Search & Entrepreneurial Skills</u>** has been included in the latter part of this course (5th & 6th month) through which, the trainees will be made aware of the Job search techniques in the local as well as international job markets (Gulf countries). Awareness around the visa process and immigration laws of the most favored labor destination countries also form a part of this module. Moreover, the trainees would also be encouraged to venture into self-employment and exposed to the main requirements in this regard. It is also expected that a sense of civic duties/roles and responsibilities will also be inculcated in the trainees to make them responsible citizens of the country.
	   iii. A module on **Work Place Ethics** has also been included to highlight the

importance of good and positive behavior in the workplace in the line with the best practices elsewhere in the world. An outline of such qualities has been given in the Appendix to this document. Its importance should be conveyed in a format that is attractive and interesting for the trainees such as through PPT slides +short video documentaries. Needless to say that if the training provider puts his heart and soul into these otherwise non-technical components, the image of the Pakistani workforce would undergo a positive transformation in the local as well as international job markets.

To maintain interest and motivation of the trainees throughout the course, modern techniques such as:

• Motivational Lectures
• Success Stories
• Case Studies

These techniques would be employed as an additional training tool wherever possible (these are explained in the subsequent section on Training Methodology).

Lastly, evaluation of the competencies acquired by the trainees will be done objectively at various stages of the training and a proper record of the same will be maintained. Suffice to say that for such evaluations, practical tasks would be designed by the training providers to gauge the problem-solving abilities of the trainees.

(i) Motivational Lectures

The proposed methodology for the training under reference employs motivation as a tool. Hence besides the purely technical content, a trainer is required to include elements of motivation in his/her lecture. To inspire the trainees to utilize the training opportunity to the full and strive towards professional excellence. Motivational lectures may also include general topics such as the importance of moral values and civic role & responsibilities as a Pakistani. A motivational lecture should be delivered with enough zeal to produce a deep impact on the trainees. It may comprise of the following:

• Clear Purpose to convey the message to trainees effectively.
• Personal Story to quote as an example to follow.
• Trainees Fit so that the situation is actionable by trainees and not represent a just idealism.
• Ending Points to persuade the trainees on changing themselves.

 A good motivational lecture should help drive creativity, curiosity, and spark the desire needed for trainees to want to learn more.

The impact of a successful motivational strategy is amongst others commonly visible in increased class participation ratios. It increases the trainees' willingness to be engaged on the practical tasks for a longer time without boredom and loss of interest because they can see in their mind's eye where their hard work would take them in short (1-3 years); medium (3 -10 years) and long term (more than 10 years).

As this tool is expected that the training providers would make arrangements for regular well planned motivational lectures as part of a coordinated strategy interspersed throughout the training period as suggested in the weekly lesson plans in this document.

Course-related motivational lectures online link is available in **Annexure-II**.

(ii) Success Stories

Another effective way of motivating the trainees is using Success Stories. Its inclusion in the weekly lesson plan at regular intervals has been recommended till the end of the training.

A success story may be disseminated orally, through a presentation, or using a video/documentary of someone that has risen to fortune, acclaim, or brilliant achievement. A success story shows how a person achieved his goal through hard work, dedication, and devotion. An inspiring success story contains compelling and

significant facts articulated clearly and easily comprehendible words. Moreover, it is helpful if it is assumed that the reader/listener knows nothing of what is being revealed. The optimum impact is created when the story is revealed in the form of:-

- Directly in person (At least 2-3 cases must be arranged by the training institute)
- Through an audio/ videotaped message (2-3 high-quality videos must be arranged by the training institute)

It is expected that the training provider would collect relevant high-quality success stories for inclusion in the training as suggested in the weekly lesson plan given in this document.

The suggestive structure and sequence of a sample success story and its various shapes can be seen in **Annexure III**.

(iii)   Case Studies

Where a situation allows, case studies can also be presented to the trainees to widen their understanding of the real-life specific problem/situation and to explore the solutions.

In simple terms, the case study method of teaching uses a real-life case example/a typical case to demonstrate a phenomenon in action and explain theoretical as well as practical aspects of the knowledge related to the same. It is an effective way to help the trainees comprehend in depth both the theoretical and practical aspects of the complex phenomenon in depth with ease. Case teaching can also stimulate the trainees to participate in discussions and thereby boost their confidence. It also makes the classroom atmosphere interesting thus maintaining the trainee interest in training till the end of the course.

Depending on suitability to the trade, the weekly lesson plan in this document may suggest case studies be presented to the trainees. The trainer may adopt a PowerPoint presentation or video format for such case studies whichever is deemed suitable but only those cases must be selected that are relevant and of a learning value.

The Trainees should be required and supervised to carefully analyze the cases.

For this purpose, they must be encouraged to inquire and collect specific information/data, actively participate in the discussions, and intended solutions to the problem/situation.

Case studies can be implemented in the following ways: -

i.   A good quality trade-specific documentary (At least 2-3 documentaries must be arranged by the training institute)

ii.   Health &Safety case studies (2 cases regarding safety and industrial accidents must be arranged by the training institute)

iii. Field visits(At least one visit to a trade-specific major industry/ site must be arranged by the training institute)

Entry-level of trainees	For a course of Early Childhood Care and Education proposed entry level is minimum Intermediate in relevant subject, so expectations from the trainees are to comprehend well dealing with foundational years of children
Learning Outcomes of the course	By the end of this course, students will be able to: • Understand the significance of Early Childhood Care and Education • Implement different ECCE theories in the classroom • Create pedagogical relationship in the classroom • Improve Holistic development of children through Early Childhood Care and Education • Create learning environment with practical application

Course Execution Plan	The total duration of the course: **3 months (12 Weeks)** Class hours: **4 hours per day** Theory: **20%** Practical: **80%** Weekly hours: **20 hours per week** Total contact hours: **260 hours**
Companies offering jobs in the respective trade	• Preschools • Daycare Centers • School Head office
Job Opportunities	• Preschool Principal • Preschool Directress • Daycare Supervisor • Montessori Directress
No of Students	25
Learning Place	Classroom
Instructional Resources	1. **Introduction to Montessori Education:** https://montessori-nw.org/about-montessori-education?gclid=EAIaIQobChMIip2egMyygwMVAgQGAB29yg0jEAAYASAAEgJxbfD_BwE This link provides an overview of Montessori Teaching Methodology. 2. **Four Domains of ECCE:** https://mybrightwheel.com/blog/developmental-domains#:~:text=There%20are%20four%20main%20domains,Let's%20dive%20deeper%20into%20each. This link provides an overview of Four Domains of ECCE. 3. **Fredrich Frobel:** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedrich_Fr%C3%B6bel This link provides an insight about Fredrich Frobel. 4. **Dr. Maria Montessori:** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maria_Montessori This link provides an insight about Dr. Maria Montessori 5. **Erik Erikson:** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erik_Erikson

This link provides an insight about Erik Erikson

6. **Ruldof Steiner:**

   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rudolf_Steiner

   This link provides an insight about Ruldof Steiner

7. **Reggio Emilia approach:**

   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reggio_Emilia_approach

   This link provides an insight about Reggio Emilia approach.

8. **Howard Gardner:**

   https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Howard_Gardner

   This link provides an insight about Howard Gardner.

9. آہا ٹماٹر :

   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=shekwdXg2dM

10. بلبل کا بچہ :

   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kn0iazTunQI

11. ابو لائے موٹر کار :

   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k83yNjbv_Ig

12. اللہ ھو

   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pw0i_f7vTB8

13. میں طوطا، میں طوطا

   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X787Ntb8oMc

14. کٹ کٹ کرتی آئی مرغی

   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gOgfKlsaIxU

15. **Baba Black Sheep:**

   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1dttq5p0xUM

16. **Johnny Johnny, Yes Papa:**
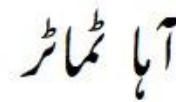
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4wUoWScjJ0M
	17. <u>Walking In The Jungle:</u>
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GoSq-yZcJ-4

MODULES

Scheduled Weeks	Module Title	Days	Hours	Learning Units	Home Assignment
Week 1	Introduction to ECCE Care of Self	Day 1	Hour 1	**Orientation of ECCE**	
			Hour 2	Significance of ECCE	
			Hour 3	Rights of a Child presentation	
			Hour 4	Activity to introduce a letter to the child Options: Any of the letters from the Alphabet	
		Day 2	Hour 1	Issues in Implementing ECCE in today's world	
			Hour 2	Classroom conduct of the Directress and Students	• **Task 1** Make a presentation on rights of a child
			Hour 3	Elementary Movement and initials Activities for children	
			Hour 4	Activities 1. Holding a glass	
		Day 3	Hour 1	Introduction of physical Domain	
			Hour 2	Developing Pedagogical relationship	
			Hour 3	Elementary Movements and Initial Activities 1. Carrying a glass	
			Hour 4	Role of Technology in Early Years	

		Day 4	Hour 1	Introduction to Language Domain	
			Hour 2	Developing language skills in a child	
			Hour 3	Nursery Rhymes Options: 'Ba ba black sheep' 'Johny Johny ! Yes papa'	
			Hour 4	Need of Collaborating with Parents	
		Day 5	Hour 1	Introduction to Cognitive domain	
			Hour 2	Improving Cognition through activities	
			Hour 3	Nursery Rhymes with Actions Wheels on the bus	
			Hour 4	Activity Holding a spoon	
Week 2	Care of Self	Day 1	Hour 1	Introduction to Language Development	
			Hour 2	Care of Self 1. Washing Hands 2. Combing Hair	• **Task 2** Prepare an activity to introduce any letter of the English alphabet
			Hour 3	Urdu rhymes آہا ٹماٹر	
			Hour 4	Zip Frame Activity Button Frame Bow Frame	

		Day 2	Hour 1	Introduction to Social Emotional Domain	
			Hour 2	Creating conversational topics for children	
			Hour 3	Care for Self Activity 1. Polishing Shoes	
			Hour 4	Roleplay Activity A mother making the child learn why is it important to polish the shoes daily	
		Day 3	Hour 1	Theory of Friedrich Froebel	
			Hour 2	The ten gifts of Friedrich Froebel (1/2)	
			Hour 3	The ten gifts of Friedich Frobel (2/2)	
			Hour 4	Care for self-Activity 1. Care of teeth, hands and nails	
		Day 4	Hour 1	Theory of Dr. Maria Montessori	
			Hour 2	The Montessori System	
			Hour 3	Different areas of Montessori System	
			Hour 4	Anger Management Soft Skill	
		Day 5	Hour 1	Jean Piaget Theory	
			Hour 2	Care of Self 1. Folding Napkins	

			Hour 3	Professionalism in Teaching	
			Hour 4	Rhymes and Roleplay Option: Head , shoulders , knees and toes	
Week 3	**Care of Environment**	**Day 1**	**Hour 1**	Rudolf Steiner Theory	
			Hour 2	Waldorf Educational System	
			Hour 3	Care of Environment 1. Care of garden , Indoor plants and flowers	
			Hour 4	Urdu Rhymes بلبل کا بچہ	
		Day 2	**Hour 1**	Erik Erickson theory	
			Hour 2	The eight stages of Erik Erickson Theory	• **Task 3** Prepare a demonstration on caring for environment
			Hour 3	Care of Environment Activities 1. Use of the garbage bin 2. Cleaning the surroundings	
			Hour 4	Activity Shoelace frame	
		Day 3	**Hour 1**	Loris Malaguzzi theory	
			Hour 2	Reggio Amilia Appoach	
			Hour 3	Care of Environment Cleaning the room	

			Hour 4	Roleplay Activity Keeping the room clean	
		Day 4	Hour 1	Howard Gardner	
			Hour 2	Care of environment Making the bed	
			Hour 3	Keeping the surrounding clean	
			Hour 4	Urdu rhymes ابو لائے موٹر کار with actions	
		Day 5	Hour 1	Naturalist Intelligence in Children	
			Hour 2	Physical development of Children (0 to 3 months)	
			Hour 3	Care of Environment 1. Cleaning the table	
			Hour 4	Viva	
Week 4	Knowing about the World	Day 1	Hour 1	Bodily Kinesthetic Intelligence in Children	
			Hour 2	Physical development of children (3 to 6 months)	• Task 4 Prepare a demonstration about the different provinces of Pakistan
			Hour 3	People around you Role play activity Options : 1. Imitating different cultures	
			Hour 4	Viva	

		Day 2	Hour 1	Logical mathematical Intelligence in children	
			Hour 2	Physical development of children (6 to 12 months)	
			Hour 3	Pakistan Our Country	
			Hour 4	Walking in line activity	
		Day 3	Hour 1	Intra personal Intelligence in Children	
			Hour 2	Physical development of Children (12 to 18 months)	
			Hour 3	Physical features of Pakistan	
			Hour 4	**Assessment**	
		Day 4	Hour 1	Interpersonal Intelligence in Children	
			Hour 2	Physical Development in Children (18 months to 2 years)	
			Hour 3	Climate of Pakistan	
			Hour 4	Demonstrations Options: 1. How to practically teach children about the traffic rules	
		Day 5	Hour 1	Spatial Intelligence in Children	
			Hour 2	Physical development of Children	

				(2 to 4 years)	
			Hour 3	Cultures of Pakistan	
			Hour 4	Activity: Roleplay activity on different Cultures	
Week 5	**Normality and Deviation**	**Day 1**	**Hour 1**	Linguistic Intelligence in Children	
			Hour 2	Physical development of Children (4 to 6 years)	
			Hour 3	Developing Mathematical mind in children	
			Hour 4	What comes before , between and after, in number	
		Day 2	**Hour 1**	Musical Intelligence in Children	• **Task 5** Prepare a demonstration on how to create a mathematical mind in children
			Hour 2	Physical Development of Children (6 – 8 years)	
			Hour 3	Colors of the Pakistani Flag	
			Hour 4	Activity: Free hand drawing and painting of the Pakistani flag	
		Day 3	**Hour 1**	Deviations in children	
			Hour 2	Introduction to Art	
			Hour 3	Significance of art	

			Hour 4	1. Reinforcement of the previous learning 2. Artwork activity (Soft board borders décor) Peer work	
		Day 4	Hour 1	Deviations in children	
			Hour 2	Anger Management Soft Skill	
			Hour 3	Discussion on Anger Management	
			Hour 4	Viva	
		Day 5	Hour 1	Types of Deviations Unconscious Absorbent Mind (0 to 3 years)	
			Hour 2	Introduction to Culture	
			Hour 3	Importance of teaching religion to children from early years	
			Hour 4	Urdu Poems with actions الله هو	
Week 6	Introduction to Zoology Care for Environment	Day 1	Hour 1	Conscious absorbent mind of children (3 to 6 years)	
			Hour 2	Introduction to Zoology	• Task 6 Prepare a storytelling by using puppets
			Hour 3	Why knowing Zoology for children is important	
			Hour 4	Reinforcement Discuss different ways on instilling religion in children	

		Day 2	Hour 1	What is Normality in early childhood	
			Hour 2	Introduction to Mammals	
			Hour 3	Nursery Rhymes with props Old Macdonald had a farm	
			Hour 4	Revision of Deviations in Children	
		Day 3	Hour 1	Cognitive Development in Children (0 to 3 months)	
			Hour 2	Introduction to Birds (Body parts and Habitat)	
			Hour 3	Urdu Rhyme Options: میں طوطا، میں طوطا	
			Hour 4	Overview of the content Assessment	
		Day 4	Hour 1	Cognitive Development in Children (3 to 6 months)	
			Hour 2	Introduction to Fish Body parts and habitat	
			Hour 3	Lesson Planning Profile ,objectives , warm up activity , teaching methodologies, wrap up activity, assessment , homework	

			Hour 4	Revision of the Cognitive development (0 to 6 months)	
		Day 5	Hour 1	Cognitive Development in Children (6 to 8 months)	
			Hour 2	Introduction to Reptiles Body parts and habitat	
			Hour 3	Art Activity with Origami Making different shapes of animals	
			Hour 4	Revision of Mammals , birds , fish and reptiles	
Week 7	Introduction to Botany Care for Environment	Day 1	Hour 1	Cognitive Development in Children (8 months to 12 months)	
			Hour 2	Introduction to Botany	
			Hour 3	Stress Management (Soft skills)	
			Hour 4	Stress Management Q / A Session	• **Task 7** Demonstrate different stages of plant development
		Day 2	Hour 1	Cognitive Development in Early years (12 to 18 months)	
			Hour 2	Introduction to different kinds of plants and trees	
			Hour 3	Number Formation (from 1 to 10	
			Hour 4	In and out Activity Rhyme	

					Make a circle big and small	
			Day 3	**Hour 1**	Cognitive Development in Children (18 months to 2 years)	
				Hour 2	Introducing parts of a plant	
				Hour 3	Art Activity Drawing and cutting of different parts of a plant	
				Hour 4	Demonstration Different stages of the growth of a plant	
			Day 4	**Hour 1**	Cognitive Development of a child (2 years to 4 years)	
				Hour 2	Introduction to Amphibians Body parts and habitat	
				Hour 3	Kinds of amphibians	
				Hour 4	Disruptive behavior of children Aggressive in Children	
			Day 5	**Hour 1**	Cognitive development of children (4 to 6 years)	
				Hour 2	Introduction to Geography Significance of Geography	
				Hour 3	Urdu rhymes with actions کٹ کٹ کرتی آئی مرغی	
				Hour 4	General Assessment	

Week 8	Introduction to Geography	Day 1	Hour 1	Cognitive Development in Children (6 to 8 years)	
			Hour 2	Introduction to Geography Plateau and Island	
			Hour 3	How to deal with slow learners	
			Hour 4	Reinforcement Debate about the slow learners (Group work)	
		Day 2	Hour 1	Cognitive Development in children (8 to 10 years)	
			Hour 2	Dealing with Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)	• **Task 8** **Make a presentation of Slow Learners**
			Hour 3	Activity Making models of land-scapes from recycling	
			Hour 4	Viva	
		Day 3	Hour 1	Introduction to Geography Deserts	
			Hour 2	Activity Discussion between children about land forms	
			Hour 3	Group work activity Making solar system with a playdough	
			Hour 4	Revision of lesson	
		Day 4	Hour 1	Introduction to Geography Hills and Mountains	

			Hour 2	Examples of all Land Forms	
			Hour 3	Activity Identification by Child	
			Hour 4	Reinforcement of topic	
		Day 5	**Hour 1**	Introduction to Geography Water forms	
			Hour 2	Examples of Water Forms	
			Hour 3	Activity Identification by Child	
			Hour 4	Reinforcement of topic	
Week 9	**Language Development Listening Speaking**	**Day 1**	**Hour 1**	Introduction to Language Development	
			Hour 2	Types of Language Spoken Written	
			Hour 3	Activity Introduction of a letter using Flash Cards	• **Task 9** Prepare a demonstration for introducing any letter to the child using flash cards
			Hour 4	Revision	
		Day 2	**Hour 1**	Language development in children (0 to 3 months)	
			Hour 2	Organs involved in producing sounds	
			Hour 3	Function of the organ involved in producing sounds	
			Hour 4	Activity Circle the correct sound by	

				writing letters and making shapes relevant to the letters	
		Day 3	**Hour 1**	Language development in children (3 to 6 months)	
			Hour 2	What is the importance of spoken language	
			Hour 3	Activity Match the capital letter with the small letter	
			Hour 4	Reinforcement of the topic	
		Day 4	**Hour 1**	Language Development in children (6 to 12 months)	
			Hour 2	Importance of Written Language	
			Hour 3	Activity Picture Description	
			Hour 4	Assessment	
		Day 5	**Hour 1**	Language development of children (12 to 18 months)	
			Hour 2	Nurturing habit of reading books in children	
			Hour 3	Activity Storytelling with a book	
			Hour 4	Reinforcement of the lesson	
Week 10	**Language Development Reading &**	**Day 1**	**Hour 1**	Language development in children	• **Task 10** Prepare a

				(18 to 2 years)	demonstration for recognition and use of Vowels, Consonants and Articles
	Writing		**Hour 2**	Activity Arrange the letters in an order (shuffle the letters and let the child rearrange them in a sequence)	
			Hour 3	Do the same activity in groups and by making peers	
			Hour 4	Children Disability Dyslexia	
		Day 2	**Hour 1**	Language development in children (2 to 4 years)	
			Hour 2	Activity Writing formation of letters (a to m) by all learners	
			Hour 3	Activity Writing formation of letters (n to z) by all learners	
			Hour 4	Reinforcement of Learning	
		Day 3	**Hour 1**	Language Development in Children (4 to 6 years)	
			Hour 2	Activity Recognition of Vowels and consonantthrough demonstration	
			Hour 3	Activity Recognition of Consonants through demonstration	

			Hour 4	Reinforcement of Learning	
		Day 4	**Hour 1**	Language Development in children (6 to 8 years)	
			Hour 2	Activity Introduction to articles (A or An)	
			Hour 3	Activity Use of articles (A or An) for words starting with Consonants or Vowels	
			Hour 4	Revision of the lesson	
		Day 5	**Hour 1**	Language Development in children (8 to 12 years)	
			Hour 2	Vocabulary building through Picture Description	
			Hour 3	Activity Picture Identification through Word Bank	
			Hour 4	Revision of the lesson	
Week 11	**Social Emotional Domain**	**Day 1**	**Hour 1**	Introduction of Social Emotional Domain	
			Hour 2	حروف تہجی کی لکھائی (’ا‘ سے ’ث‘)	• **Task 11** Prepare a demonstration on ways to improve the social emotional domain of children
			Hour 3	Understanding emotions (happy) (Role play)	

			Hour 4	Revision of the lesson	
		Day 2	Hour 1	Social Emotional Domain (0 to 3 months)	
			Hour 2	حروف تہجی کی لکھائی ('ج' سے 'ڈ')	
			Hour 3	Understanding emotions (sad) (Role play)	
			Hour 4	Revision of the lesson	
		Day 3	Hour 1	Social Emotional Domain (3 to 6 months)	
			Hour 2	حروف تہجی کی لکھائی ('ر' سے 'ض')	
			Hour 3	Activity (Using filled and painted balloons to show different emotions)	
			Hour 4	Revision of the lesson	
		Day 4	Hour 1	Social Emotional Domain (6 to 12 months)	
			Hour 2	حروف تہجی کی لکھائی ('ع' سے 'گ')	

			Hour 3	Understanding emotions (angry) (Role play)	
			Hour 4	Revision of the lesson	
		Day 5	Hour 1	Social Emotional Domain (12 to 18 months)	
			Hour 2	حروف تہجی کی لکھائی (’ل‘ سے ’ ے‘)	
			Hour 3	Understanding emotions (surprised, fear) (Role play)	
			Hour 4	Revision of the lesson	
Week 12		**Day 1**	Hour 1	Social Emotional Domain (18 months to 2 years)	• **Task 12** Prepare a demonstration on how to make children socially and emotionally active.
			Hour 2	حروف تہجی کی آدھی اشکال (’ا‘ سے ’ڑ‘)	
			Hour 3	Activity English Rhyme (Walking in the Jungle)	
			Hour 4	Revision of the lesson	
		Day 2	Hour 1	Social Emotional Domain (2 to 4 years)	

			Hour 2	حروف تہجی کی آدھی اشکال (' س' سے ' ے')	
			Hour 3	Activity (Roleplay) Teaching grace & courtesy to children (use of 'please', 'sorry', 'thank you' etc.)	
			Hour 4	Revision of the lesson	
		Day 3	Hour 1	Social Emotional Domain (4 to 6 years)	
			Hour 2	فلکی حروف، درمیانی حروف، نشیبی حروف	
			Hour 3	Autism (Child Disability)	
			Hour 4	Revision of the lesson	
		Day 4	Hour 1	Social Emotional Domain (6 to 8 years)	
			Hour 2	مصوتے	
			Hour 3	Activity بھاری حروف	
			Hour 4	Revision of the lesson	
		Day 5	Hour 1	Social Emotional Domain (8 to 12 years)	

			Hour 2	تخلیقی لکھائی	
			Hour 3	Revision of the lesson	
			Hour 4	Assessment Written form	

Annexure-II:

Workplace/Institute Ethics Guide

Work ethic is a standard of conduct and values for job performance. The modern definition of what constitutes good work ethics often varies. Different businesses have different expectations. Work ethic is a belief that hard work and diligence have a moral benefit and an inherent ability, virtue, or value to strengthen character and individual abilities. It is a set of values-centered on the importance of work and manifested by determination or desire to work hard.

The following ten work ethics are defined as essential for student success:

1. **Attendance:**

   Be at work every day possible, plan your absences don't abuse leave time. Be punctual every day.

2. **Character:**

   Honesty is the single most important factor having a direct bearing on the final success of an individual, corporation, or product. Complete assigned tasks correctly and promptly. Look to improve your skills.

3. **Team Work:**

   The ability to get along with others including those you don't necessarily like. The ability to carry your weight and help others who are struggling. Recognize when to speak up with an idea and when to compromise by blend ideas together.

4. **Appearance:**

   Dress for success set your best foot forward, personal hygiene, good manner, remember that the first impression of who you are can last a lifetime

5. **Attitude:**

   Listen to suggestions and be positive, accept responsibility. If you make a mistake, admit it. Values workplace safety rules and precautions for personal and co-worker safety. Avoids unnecessary risks. Willing to learn new processes, systems, and procedures in light of changing responsibilities.

6. **Productivity:**

   Do the work correctly, quality and timelines are prized. Get along with fellows, cooperation is the key to productivity. Help out whenever asked, do extra without being asked. Take pride in your work, do things the best you know-how. Eagerly focuses energy on accomplishing tasks, also referred to as demonstrating ownership. Takes pride in work.

7. **Organizational Skills:**

   Make an effort to improve, learn ways to better yourself. Time management; utilize time and resources to get the most out of both. Take an appropriate approach to social interactions at work. Maintains focus on work responsibilities.

8. **Communication:**

   Written communication, being able to correctly write reports and memos. Verbal communications, being able to communicate one on one or to a group.

9. **Cooperation:**

   Follow institute rules and regulations, learn and follow expectations. Get along with fellows, cooperation is the key to productivity. Able to welcome and adapt to changing work situations and the application of new or different skills.

10. **Respect:**

    Work hard, work to the best of your ability. Carry out orders, do what's asked the first time. Show respect, accept, and acknowledge an individual's talents and knowledge. Respects diversity in the workplace, including showing due respect for different perspectives, opinions, and suggestions.

Scheduled Weeks	Module Title	Days	Hours	Learning Units	Home Assignments
Week 13	**Teaching & Learning in the 21st Century**			• Review the reflection process and recognized its connection with 21st century classroom teaching;	
				• Examine learning theories that support 21st century skills.	
				• Explore the domains of learning;	
				• Analyze the benefits of an active learning classroom;	Task 13: Prepare 3 strategies for active learning
				• Identify strategies and techniques for active learning environment.	
				• Integrating teaching No 1 to 10	
Week 14	**How children learn:**			• **The Role of Play in Learning**	
				• Exploring the benefits of play-based learning in early years education.	
				• Different types and stages of play and how they contribute to children's learning and development.	Task 14:prepare a role play activity for the children
				• Explore factors in effective learning	
				• Identify classroom management issues	

				• Examine effective classroom management strategies	
				• Articulate ways to enhance their professional competence.	
				• Emphasize the importance of creating an inclusive environment that celebrates diversity.	
Week 15	**Inclusion and Diversity in the Early Years:**			• **Reflective Practice and Professional Growth**	
				• Encourage new teachers to engage in reflective practice to evaluate their teaching approaches and make adjustments when necessary.	Task15: Write an evaluation of a lesson
				• Explore strategies for continued professional development and staying updated with current research and best practices in early years' education.	
Week 16	**Classroom management**			• Identify issues that can disturb or disrupt a lesson;	
				• Explore ways of managing disruption in a lesson;	
	Behavior Management			• Prepare guidelines for effective classroom management	Task 16:prepare 3 strategies to manage disruptive behavior
				• Identify classroom management issues	

				• Examine effective classroom management strategies	
				• Articulate ways to enhance their professional competence.	
				• Understand the meaning and importance of classroom management	
				• Identify behavior problems in their classroom;	
				• Identify their own learning style; • Consider individual differences in learning and implications for teaching	
				• Use techniques to address individual needs, adapting activities, and promoting equity and diversity.	
				• Identify factors that pre-empt misbehavior and begin to devise own behavior management system	
Week 17	**Assessment and Observation in Early Years**			• Understanding the importance of ongoing assessment and observation to track children's progress.	
				• Techniques for effective observation and documentation, including the use of checklists, anecdotal records, and portfolios.	
				• Using assessment outcomes to inform future curriculum planning and	Task 17: Prepare 3 ways to

				individualized learning experiences.	assess age 3 to 6 children
				• Identify the characteristics of positive and negative feedback and act on it	
				• Analyze features of a constructive verbal and written feedback	
				• Design guidelines for composing comments on student's work	
Week 18	**Cont:**			• Review their understanding of the purposes of assessment and feedback	
				• Recognize the advantages of digital technologies in assessment and feedback	
				• Analyze features of different forms of assessment	
				• Explore VRIP and its importance in designing assessments	
				• Identify characteristics of encouraging and inhibiting adults	
				• Explore different ways in which children learn	
Week 19	**Developing Learning Objectives and Lesson Planning:**			• Identify learning objectives that align with the curriculum framework and children's developmental needs.	
				Use effective lesson planning techniques, including choosing	

				resources, materials, and activities that promote active learning.	
				• Differentiate strategies to cater to the varying abilities and interests of children.	
				• **Practical Activities and Experiential Learning In a school**	
				• Engage participants in hands-on activities and group discussions to apply the concepts learned throughout the workshop.	Candidates will attend school for 3 weeks
				• Provide opportunities for participants to collaborate and share their ideas and experiences.	
Week 20	**Integrating Language, Literacy, and Numeracy Skills:**			• Use strategies to promote language development, storytelling, and early literacy skills. • Incorporate math concepts and numeracy skills in everyday activities and play-based learning experiences.	Task 20: Observe 2 teachers and write 5 things you have learnt
Week 21	**Developing the skill of preparing props for various activities**			• Use physical props to promote language development, storytelling, nursery rhymes and early literacy skills.	Week21: Prepare a lesson in which 4 props are used
				• To enhance their recognition skills associated to the prop.	
Week 22	**Reflective Practice and Professional Growth:**			• Encourage new teachers to engage in reflective practice to evaluate their teaching approaches and make adjustments when	Task:22 Teach a lesson and evaluate it lesson and

				necessary.	reflect upon it
				• Apply in strategies for continued professional development and staying updated with current research and best practices in early years' education.	

More than 200 Mcqs on ECCE

15 MCQs on importance of phonics in early years education:

1. What is phonics in early years education?

a) Reading aloud b) Learning letters and their sounds c) Writing practice d) Storytelling

Answer: b) Learning letters and their sounds

2. Why is phonics important in early literacy development?

a) Enhances listening skills b) Develops vocabulary c) Builds decoding skills d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

3. Which of the following is a phonics teaching method that involves blending sounds to read words?

a) Whole language approach b) Sight words c) Synthetic phonics d) Language experience approach

Answer: c) Synthetic phonics

4. At what age is phonics typically introduced in early education?

a) 3-4 years b) 5-6 years c) 7-8 years d) 9-10 years

Answer: a) 3-4 years

5. Phonics helps children in:

a) Spelling b) Reading c) Writing d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

6. Which of the following is an example of a phonics activity?

a) Memorizing a story b) Learning a song c) Matching letters to their sounds d) Drawing pictures

Answer: c) Matching letters to their sounds

7. What is the purpose of phonemic awareness in early literacy?

a) Understanding the alphabet b) Recognizing sight words c) Identifying individual sounds in words d) Reading comprehension

Answer: c) Identifying individual sounds in words

8. Which of the following is a common phonics rule?

a) "I before E except after C" b) "Every word has a silent letter" c) "Double the consonant, halve the vowel" d) "Vowels always come last"

Answer: a) "I before E except after C"

9. Phonics instruction is most effective when:

a) Taught in isolation b) Integrated with other literacy activities c) Limited to classroom settings d) Skipped in favor of whole language approach

Answer: b) Integrated with other literacy activities

10. What role does phonics play in improving reading fluency?

a) Enhances vocabulary b) Speeds up reading c) Develops comprehension d) Encourages memorization

Answer: b) Speeds up reading

11. Which is an essential skill developed through phonics?

a) Mathematical reasoning b) Critical thinking c) Scientific inquiry d) Decoding unfamiliar words

Answer: d) Decoding unfamiliar words

12. In phonics instruction, what is the purpose of the "sound-letter correspondence"?

a) Understanding grammar b) Recognizing the relationship between sounds and letters c) Memorizing spelling rules d) Learning to write cursive

Answer: b) Recognizing the relationship between sounds and letters

13. Phonics is particularly beneficial for:

a) Visual learners b) Auditory learners c) Kinesthetic learners d) All types of learners

Answer: d) All types of learners

14. Which of the following is an example of a phonics game?

a) Coloring pages b) Playing with building blocks c) Rhyming words bingo d) Outdoor sports

Answer: c) Rhyming words bingo

15. What is the goal of phonics instruction in early years education?

a) Memorization of stories b) Promoting creativity c) Building a strong foundation for reading and writing d) Enhancing social skills

Answer: c) Building a strong foundation for reading and writing

5 MCQs about language development in early years

1. **What is one of the earliest communication milestones in language development?** a) Complex sentence construction b) Babbling c) Vocabulary expansion d) Writing skills
2. **Which factor is most crucial for language development in early childhood?** a) Genetics b) Socioeconomic status c) Television exposure d) Musical talent
3. **When do most children start using telegraphic speech, consisting of short and simple sentences?** a) 6-8 months b) 12-18 months c) 2-3 years d) 5-6 years
4. **What is the term for the ability to understand and use language in different social contexts?** a) Phonological awareness b) Pragmatic language skills c) Morphological development d) Syntax comprehension
5. **Which of the following is a red flag for potential language development issues in early childhood?** a) A child using imaginative play b) Limited vocabulary for age c) Pronunciation variations based on regional accents d) Preferring solitary activities

Answers:

1. b) Babbling
2. a) Genetics
3. b) 12-18 months
4. b) Pragmatic language skills
5. b) Limited vocabulary for age

5 Mcqs about 10 gifts of Fredrich Frobel

1. **What is the primary focus of Froebel's gifts?** a) Academic subjects b) Physical fitness c) Play and creativity d) Social skills
2. **How many gifts did Froebel originally propose for his educational system?** a) 5 b) 7 c) 10 d) 12

3. **Which of the following is NOT a typical Froebel's gift?** a) Balls b) Building blocks c) Pattern blocks d) Puzzles
4. **What is the purpose of Froebel's gifts in early childhood education?** a) Strict discipline b) Rote memorization c) Encouraging creativity and self-expression d) Competitive learning
5. **How do Froebel's gifts contribute to a child's development?** a) By promoting only intellectual growth b) By focusing solely on physical development c) By addressing emotional and social development through play d) By discouraging individual expression

Correct Answers:

1. c) Play and creativity
2. b) 7
3. d) Puzzles
4. c) Encouraging creativity and self-expression
5. c) By addressing emotional and social development through play

5 Mcqs on Rudolph Steiner Theory:

1. What is the central concept in Rudolf Steiner's educational philosophy? a) Behaviorism b) Waldorf education c) Montessori method d) Classical education
2. According to Steiner, what is the significance of the "threefold human being" in education? a) Physical, emotional, and intellectual development b) Body, mind, and spirit integration c) Social, cultural, and economic balance d) Discipline, creativity, and critical thinking
3. In Steiner's anthroposophy, what is emphasized as a means to understand spiritual realities? a) Scientific experimentation b) Intuition and imagination c) Religious dogma d) Logical reasoning
4. Which of the following is a key aspect of Steiner's approach to early childhood education? a) Rote memorization b) Academic rigor c) Play-based learning d) Standardized testing

5. Rudolf Steiner founded the Waldorf School movement. What is a distinctive feature of Waldorf education? a) Strict curriculum guidelines b) Emphasis on standardized testing c) Individualized learning plans d) Exclusively online instruction

Answers:

1. b) Waldorf education
2. b) Body, mind, and spirit integration
3. b) Intuition and imagination
4. c) Play-based learning
5. c) Individualized learning plans

5 Mcqs on Erik Erickson theory:

1. **Which stage in Erik Erikson's theory is associated with the conflict of "Trust vs. Mistrust"?** a. Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt b. Initiative vs. Guilt c. Trust vs. Mistrust d. Industry vs. Inferiority
2. **In Erikson's theory, the stage "Identity vs. Role Confusion" occurs during which life period?** a. Childhood b. Adolescence c. Early adulthood d. Late adulthood
3. **According to Erikson, what is the primary developmental task in the stage "Generativity vs. Stagnation"?** a. Forming intimate relationships b. Establishing a sense of identity c. Nurturing the next generation and contributing to society d. Achieving autonomy
4. **Which of the following stages is associated with the conflict "Integrity vs. Despair" in Erikson's theory?** a. Identity vs. Role Confusion b. Industry vs. Inferiority c. Intimacy vs. Isolation d. Integrity vs. Despair

5. **Erikson's theory emphasizes the importance of resolving conflicts at each stage for healthy development. What is the term he used to describe a positive resolution of a developmental conflict?** a. Ego integrity b. Identity achievement c. Autonomy d. Initiative

Answers:

1. c. Trust vs. Mistrust
2. b. Adolescence
3. c. Nurturing the next generation and contributing to society
4. d. Integrity vs. Despair
5. a. Ego integrity

10 Mcqs o physical development of childhood

1. **At what age do most infants begin to crawl?**
   - a) 2-3 months
   - b) 6-9 months
   - c) 12-18 months
   - d) 24-36 months
2. **Which of the following is a gross motor skill typically mastered during early childhood?**
   - a) Writing
   - b) Jumping
   - c) Drawing
   - d) Counting
3. **What is the average age range for the eruption of the first set of primary (baby) teeth?**
   - a) 2-4 months
   - b) 6-8 months
   - c) 12-18 months
   - d) 24-30 months
4. **During middle childhood, children experience a significant increase in:**
   - a) Bone density
   - b) Height and weight
   - c) Brain size
   - d) Vision acuity
5. **Fine motor skills involve the coordination of:**
   - a) Large muscle groups
   - b) Small muscle groups
   - c) Both large and small muscle groups

- d) No muscle groups

6. **At what age does the average child achieve full bladder control during the day?**
   - a) 6 months
   - b) 1 year
   - c) 2-3 years
   - d) 5 years

7. **Which of the following senses is least developed at birth and continues to develop throughout childhood?**
   - a) Vision
   - b) Hearing
   - c) Taste
   - d) Touch

8. **During adolescence, there is a rapid growth spurt primarily driven by the increased production of which hormone?**
   - a) Insulin
   - b) Estrogen
   - c) Testosterone
   - d) Progesterone

9. **The process of myelination contributes to:**
   - a) Muscle atrophy
   - b) Faster nerve transmission
   - c) Bone development
   - d) Oxygen absorption

10. **Which of the following is a common motor milestone achieved during infancy?**
    - a) Riding a bike
    - b) Tying shoelaces
    - c) Rolling over
    - d) Solving puzzles

Answers:

1. b) 6-9 months
2. b) Jumping

3. b) 6-8 months
4. b) Height and weight
5. b) Small muscle groups
6. c) 2-3 years
7. a) Vision
8. c) Testosterone
9. b) Faster nerve transmission
10. c) Rolling over

10 mcqs on developing Mathematical mind in 3 to 6 age of children

1. Which activity can help develop a child's understanding of basic shapes and spatial awareness? a) Coloring b) Counting fingers c) Playing with building blocks d) Storytelling

2. What is a hands-on activity that encourages counting and basic addition for young children? a) Watching a math video b) Playing a board game c) Counting everyday objects like toys or snacks d) Listening to a math lecture

3. Which of the following activities supports the development of early :numeracy skills? a) Watching cartoons b) Sorting objects by color c) Memorizing nursery rhymes d) Playing video games

4.How can parents make everyday activities more math-oriented for young children? a) Avoid talking about numbers b) Counting steps while walking c) Discouraging questions about quantity d) Keeping math separate from daily routines

5.Which of the following is a math-related concept that can be introduced through play? a) Historical events b) Geography c) Patterns and sequences d) Art appreciation

6. What is a simple way to introduce the concept of measurement to young children? a) Ignoring measurement discussions b) Baking together and measuring ingredients c) Avoiding the use of measuring tools d) Discouraging questions about size

7. What type of games can promote early problem-solving skills in young children? a) Games with no rules b) Puzzles and building blocks c) Only outdoor games d) Games without any challenges

8. How can parents encourage critical thinking in mathematical situations for young children? a) Discouraging questions b) Providing direct answers without explanation c) Asking open-ended questions and exploring solutions together d) Avoiding discussions about numbers

9. Which of the following is a math-related skill that can be enhanced through outdoor activities? a) Counting b) Memorization c) Avoiding physical activities d) Ignoring the environment

10. What is the importance of incorporating math into daily routines for young children? a) It's not necessary for early development b) It helps build a strong foundation for future math learning c) Math should be learned only in school d) Children should learn math only through textbooks

Answers:

1. c) Playing with building blocks
2. c) Counting everyday objects like toys or snacks
3. b) Sorting objects by color
4. b) Counting steps while walking
5. c) Patterns and sequences
6. b) Baking together and measuring ingredients
7. b) Puzzles and building blocks
8. c) Asking open-ended questions and exploring solutions together
9. a) Counting
10. b) It helps build a strong foundation for future math learning

10 Mcqs on impact of music and Nursery Rhymes in early childhood education

Sure, here are 10 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) on the impact of music and nursery rhymes in early childhood education, along with their answers:

1. What is one primary benefit of incorporating music into early childhood education?

a. Entertainment
b. Cognitive development

c. Physical exercise

d. Social isolation

Answer: b. Cognitive development

2. Which of the following aspects of development is often enhanced by exposure to nursery rhymes in early childhood?

a. Emotional

b. Physical

c. Social

d. Language

Answer: d. Language

3. How can music positively impact a child's emotional well-being during early childhood?

a. By inducing stress

b. By promoting relaxation

c. By discouraging self-expression

d. By limiting creativity

Answer: b. By promoting relaxation

4. What role does rhythm play in early childhood education when it comes to music?

a. It has no impact

b. It helps with motor skills and coordination

c. It hinders language development

d. It only affects emotional development

Answer: b. It helps with motor skills and coordination

5. Which of the following is a common benefit of singing nursery rhymes for young children?

a. Impaired speech development
b. Limited vocabulary
c. Phonological awareness
d. Decreased social skills

Answer: c. Phonological awareness

6. How can music be used to enhance memory and cognitive skills in early childhood?

a. By avoiding repetition
b. By minimizing exposure
c. By incorporating complex melodies
d. By using repetitive patterns and catchy tunes

Answer: d. By using repetitive patterns and catchy tunes

7. What is the significance of incorporating movement and dance in music activities for early childhood development?

a. It hinders physical coordination
b. It promotes sedentary behavior
c. It enhances motor skills and body awareness
d. It limits creativity

Answer: c. It enhances motor skills and body awareness

8. How do nursery rhymes contribute to the development of social skills in young children?

a. By encouraging isolation
b. By promoting empathy and cooperation
c. By discouraging communication
d. By limiting exposure to peers

Answer: b. By promoting empathy and cooperation

9. In what way can music positively impact a child's language development during early childhood?

a. By hindering vocabulary growth
b. By limiting exposure to different sounds
c. By promoting phonological awareness and language skills
d. By discouraging verbal communication

Answer: c. By promoting phonological awareness and language skills

10. How can parents and educators effectively use music and nursery rhymes in early childhood education?

a. By avoiding any musical exposure
b. By limiting the variety of songs
c. By integrating music into daily routines and activities
d. By discouraging creativity in music-related activities

Answer: c. By integrating music into daily routines and activities

10 Mcqs on role of parental dealing in early childhood education:

Questions:

1. **What is the primary goal of parental involvement in early childhood education?** a) To outsource education entirely
   b) To enhance the child's learning and development
   c) To relieve parents of responsibilities
   d) To establish dominance over the child
   Answer: b) To enhance the child's learning and development
2. **Which of the following is NOT a benefit of active parental involvement in early childhood education?** a) Improved academic performance
   b) Enhanced social skills
   c) Increased independence
   d) Delayed cognitive development
   Answer: d) Delayed cognitive development

3. **What is the significance of regular communication between parents and teachers in early childhood education?** a) It is irrelevant
b) Enhances collaboration and understanding
c) Increases competition among children
d) Reduces teacher's workload

Answer: b) Enhances collaboration and understanding

4. **How can parents support literacy development in early childhood?** a) Discourage reading at home
b) Limit exposure to books
c) Provide a print-rich environment
d) Avoid discussing stories with children

Answer: c) Provide a print-rich environment

5. **Which aspect of a child's development is positively influenced by parental involvement?** a) Stagnation of cognitive skills
b) Emotional and social development
c) Dependence on external sources for learning
d) Limited exposure to diverse experiences

Answer: b) Emotional and social development

6. **What role does parental involvement play in fostering a positive attitude towards learning in children?** a) Hindrance to the learning process
b) Neutral impact on attitude
c) Encourages a positive attitude
d) Decreases motivation to learn

Answer: c) Encourages a positive attitude

7. **In what ways can parents contribute to the development of problem-solving skills in their children?** a) Solving all problems for the child
b) Encouraging independent problem-solving
c) Avoiding challenges and obstacles
d) Restricting exposure to real-world situations

Answer: b) Encouraging independent problem-solving

8. **Why is parental involvement crucial during the early years of a child's education?** a) It has no impact on a child's development
b) Early years form the foundation for future learning

c) It only benefits teachers, not children
d) Children should learn independently without any guidance

Answer: b) Early years form the foundation for future learning

9. **Which of the following is a form of active parental involvement in school activities?** a) Ignoring school events
b) Attending parent-teacher conferences
c) Criticizing teachers in front of the child
d) Avoiding any communication with the school

Answer: b) Attending parent-teacher conferences

10. **How can parents promote a love for learning in their children?** a) Discouraging questions and curiosity
b) Limiting exposure to new experiences
c) Celebrating achievements and efforts
d) Ignoring the child's interests and preferences

Answer: c) Celebrating achievements and efforts

15 MCQs on importance of knowledge and world around us in early years education

1. **Question:** Why is early exposure to diverse knowledge important for young children?
   - a) It boosts their confidence
   - b) It enhances cognitive development
   - c) It encourages creativity
   - d) All of the above
   - **Answer:** d) All of the above

2. **Question:** What role does knowledge about the world play in early childhood education?
   - a) It fosters cultural awareness
   - b) It improves social skills
   - c) It promotes empathy
   - d) All of the above
   - **Answer:** d) All of the above

3. **Question:** How does early exposure to the world around us contribute to language development?
   - a) It increases vocabulary

- b) It improves communication skills
- c) It enhances listening abilities
- d) All of the above
- **Answer:** d) All of the above

4. **Question:** Why is it important to incorporate real-world experiences in early education?
    - a) It makes learning more meaningful
    - b) It fosters critical thinking
    - c) It enhances problem-solving skills
    - d) All of the above
    - **Answer:** d) All of the above

5. **Question:** How does knowledge about the environment benefit early childhood development?
    - a) It promotes a sense of responsibility
    - b) It encourages environmental stewardship
    - c) It instills a love for nature
    - d) All of the above
    - **Answer:** d) All of the above

6. **Question:** What is the significance of incorporating cultural knowledge in early education?
    - a) It promotes diversity and inclusion
    - b) It enhances cross-cultural understanding
    - c) It fosters a sense of identity
    - d) All of the above
    - **Answer:** d) All of the above

7. **Question:** How does knowledge about different professions contribute to early career development awareness?
    - a) It broadens career aspirations
    - b) It helps in setting realistic goals
    - c) It encourages curiosity about various fields
    - d) All of the above
    - **Answer:** d) All of the above

8. **Question:** Why is it important to introduce basic scientific concepts in early childhood education?
    - a) It cultivates a scientific mindset

- b) It promotes curiosity and exploration
- c) It lays the foundation for future scientific learning
- d) All of the above
- **Answer:** d) All of the above

9. **Question:** How does knowledge about history contribute to the development of a child's sense of time?
- a) It helps in understanding the past
- b) It fosters a sense of continuity
- c) It develops chronological thinking
- d) All of the above
- **Answer:** d) All of the above

10. **Question:** What is the role of knowledge about health and nutrition in early childhood education?
- a) It promotes healthy habits
- b) It fosters a positive body image
- c) It contributes to overall well-being
- d) All of the above
- **Answer:** d) All of the above

11. **Question:** Why is early exposure to mathematical concepts important in early education?
- a) It develops problem-solving skills
- b) It enhances logical thinking
- c) It lays the foundation for future math learning
- d) All of the above
- **Answer:** d) All of the above

12. **Question:** How does knowledge about technology benefit early childhood development?
- a) It prepares children for the digital age
- b) It enhances computer literacy
- c) It fosters creativity in using technology
- d) All of the above
- **Answer:** d) All of the above

13. **Question:** What is the importance of social studies in early education?
- a) It promotes understanding of human society
- b) It fosters civic responsibility

- c) It enhances cultural awareness
- d) All of the above
- **Answer:** d) All of the above

14. **Question:** How does knowledge about emotions contribute to social and emotional development in early childhood?
- a) It promotes emotional intelligence
- b) It enhances empathy
- c) It helps in managing emotions
- d) All of the above
- **Answer:** d) All of the above

15. **Question:** Why is it important to integrate play-based learning with knowledge acquisition in early childhood education?
- a) It enhances engagement and motivation
- b) It promotes social skills
- c) It fosters creativity and imagination
- d) All of the above
- **Answer:** d) All of the above

15 MCQs on importance of Biology in early years education

1. What is the primary focus of biology in early years education? a) Chemical reactions b) Study of living organisms c) Physical forces d) Geological formations

Answer: b) Study of living organisms

2. Why is it important to introduce biology in early childhood education? a) To memorize facts b) To develop an understanding of the natural world c) To learn mathematics d) To study history

Answer: b) To develop an understanding of the natural world

3. Which of the following is a benefit of teaching biology in early years? a) Limited cognitive development b) Ignorance about the environment c) Curiosity and exploration d) Lack of interest in science

Answer: c) Curiosity and exploration

4. How can early biology education contribute to environmental awareness? a) By ignoring nature b) By promoting a sense of responsibility towards the environment c) By avoiding outdoor activities d) By discouraging conservation efforts

Answer: b) By promoting a sense of responsibility towards the environment

5. What role does biology play in fostering critical thinking skills in early education? a) Hindrance to critical thinking b) Encourages rote memorization c) Stimulates curiosity and inquiry d) Limits creativity

Answer: c) Stimulates curiosity and inquiry

6. How does understanding biology benefit overall academic performance? a) No impact on academic performance b) Enhances problem-solving skills c) Reduces interest in learning d) Hinders social development

Answer: b) Enhances problem-solving skills

7. In early biology education, what does hands-on learning involve? a) Solely theoretical lessons b) Exclusively outdoor activities c) Practical experiments and activities d) Reading textbooks only

Answer: c) Practical experiments and activities

8. Why is it important for young children to learn about the diversity of living organisms? a) Restricts their worldview b) Encourages respect for all living things c) Limits social skills d) Promotes stereotypes

Answer: b) Encourages respect for all living things

9. Which skill is NOT typically enhanced through early biology education? a) Critical thinking b) Memorization c) Observation d) Problem-solving

Answer: b) Memorization

10. How can biology education contribute to health awareness in early years? a) By ignoring personal hygiene b) By promoting healthy habits c) By discouraging physical activities d) By avoiding discussions on nutrition

Answer: b) By promoting healthy habits

11. What is the role of biology in fostering a sense of wonder and awe in children? a) Suppressing curiosity b) Encouraging skepticism c) Stimulating curiosity and imagination d) Limiting exploration

Answer: c) Stimulating curiosity and imagination

12. Why is it important to integrate biology with other subjects in early education? a) To compartmentalize knowledge b) To create a holistic understanding of the world c) To discourage interdisciplinary learning d) To limit cognitive development

Answer: b) To create a holistic understanding of the world

13. Which aspect of early biology education contributes to social development? a) Isolation from peers b) Collaboration and teamwork c) Avoidance of outdoor activities d) Lack of exposure to living organisms

Answer: b) Collaboration and teamwork

14. What is the significance of introducing biology concepts through age-appropriate activities? a) Hindrance to learning b) Encourages rote memorization c) Promotes active engagement and understanding d) Limits creativity

Answer: c) Promotes active engagement and understanding

15. How does early biology education contribute to the development of ethical values? a) By promoting unethical behavior b) By encouraging

responsibility and empathy towards living organisms c) By discouraging moral discussions d) By avoiding discussions on conservation

Answer: b) By encouraging responsibility and empathy towards living organisms

15 Mcqs on importance teaching Urdu in early years education

1.	**Question:** What is the primary language spoken in Pakistan?
	a) English b) Urdu c) Punjabi d) Arabic **Answer:** b) Urdu
2.	**Question:** Why is it important to teach Urdu in early years education?
	a) Cultural preservation b) Global communication c) Cognitive development d) All of the above **Answer:** d) All of the above
3.	**Question:** Which aspect of development is enhanced by learning multiple languages in early childhood?
	a) Social b) Emotional c) Cognitive d) Physical **Answer:** c) Cognitive
4.	**Question:** In which region is Urdu considered one of the official languages?
	a) Europe b) Middle East c) South Asia d) North America **Answer:** c) South Asia
5.	**Question:** What role does Urdu play in preserving cultural heritage?

a) It promotes diversity
b) It preserves traditions and values
c) It enhances social cohesion
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

6. **Question:** How does learning Urdu contribute to a child's communication skills?
a) Enhances vocabulary
b) Improves pronunciation
c) Fosters better expression
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

7. **Question:** Which of the following is an emotional benefit of teaching Urdu in early years?
a) Increased empathy
b) Enhanced self-esteem
c) Improved emotional intelligence
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

8. **Question:** What is the significance of Urdu in literature and poetry?
a) Rich literary tradition
b) Symbol of national identity
c) Source of artistic expression
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

9. **Question:** In which educational stage is it most effective to introduce Urdu to children?
a) Primary school
b) Secondary school
c) Tertiary education
d) Early childhood
Answer: d) Early childhood

10. **Question:** How can teaching Urdu in early years contribute to academic success?

a) Better understanding of other subjects
b) Improved cognitive abilities
c) Increased literacy skills
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

11. **Question:** What is the official script of the Urdu language?

a) Devanagari
b) Cyrillic
c) Latin
d) Nastaliq
Answer: d) Nastaliq

12. **Question:** Which of the following is an advantage of bilingualism in early childhood education?

a) Increased problem-solving skills
b) Improved memory
c) Greater cognitive flexibility
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

13. **Question:** How can learning Urdu positively impact a child's identity formation?

a) Sense of belonging
b) Cultural pride
c) Multicultural awareness
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

14. **Question:** What is the role of parents in supporting Urdu language development in early years?

a) Encouraging language exposure
b) Reading Urdu books together
c) Celebrating cultural events
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

15. **Question:** How does Urdu contribute to fostering global citizenship?

a) Enhances cross-cultural understanding
b) Facilitates international communication

c) Promotes tolerance and diversity
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

15 MCQs on importance of English language in early years education

Questions:

1. **Why is the English language important in early years education?**
   - a) Only for native speakers
   - b) Facilitates communication and cognitive development
   - c) Optional skill
   - d) Irrelevant in early education

   Answer: b) Facilitates communication and cognitive development
2. **At what age is it recommended to start introducing English language skills to children?**
   - a) 8-10 years
   - b) 3-5 years
   - c) 12-15 years
   - d) 6-8 years

   Answer: b) 3-5 years
3. **What cognitive benefits does learning English in early years offer?**
   - a) No cognitive benefits
   - b) Improved memory and problem-solving skills
   - c) Delayed cognitive development
   - d) Limited impact on cognitive abilities

   Answer: b) Improved memory and problem-solving skills
4. **In early education, English language skills are crucial for:**
   - a) Isolation
   - b) Social interaction and integration
   - c) Avoiding communication
   - d) Limited vocabulary development

   Answer: b) Social interaction and integration
5. **How does early exposure to English contribute to literacy development?**
   - a) Hinders literacy skills

- b) No impact on literacy
- c) Enhances literacy skills
- d) Limits reading abilities

Answer: c) Enhances literacy skills

6. **What role does English play in global communication?**

- a) Local communication only
- b) No impact on global communication
- c) Facilitates global communication
- d) Reduces communication skills

Answer: c) Facilitates global communication

7. **Which of the following is a practical reason for learning English in early education?**

- a) Limited career opportunities
- b) Restricted travel experiences
- c) Enhanced career opportunities and global mobility
- d) No impact on future prospects

Answer: c) Enhanced career opportunities and global mobility

8. **English language skills contribute to the development of:**

- a) Closed-mindedness
- b) Cultural awareness and tolerance
- c) Limited perspective
- d) Avoidance of diversity

Answer: b) Cultural awareness and tolerance

9. **What is one way English language learning supports brain development in early childhood?**

- a) Stunts brain growth
- b) Enhances neural connections
- c) Has no impact on brain development
- d) Limits cognitive flexibility

Answer: b) Enhances neural connections

10. **What aspect of English language learning aids in the acquisition of other languages later in life?**

- a) Hinders language acquisition
- b) Limited impact on multilingualism

- c) Develops language learning skills
- d) No correlation with multilingual abilities

Answer: c) Develops language learning skills

11. **English language skills are essential for success in which academic areas?**
- a) Only literature
- b) Science and mathematics
- c) Limited impact on academic success
- d) All academic disciplines

Answer: d) All academic disciplines

12. **How does early exposure to English contribute to a child's self-expression?**
- a) Limits self-expression
- b) No impact on self-expression
- c) Enhances communication skills and self-expression
- d) Delays language development

Answer: c) Enhances communication skills and self-expression

13. **English language learning in early years helps children become:**
- a) Socially isolated
- b) Less creative
- c) More adaptable and open-minded
- d) Linguistically limited

Answer: c) More adaptable and open-minded

14. **Which of the following is NOT a benefit of learning English in early education?**
- a) Improved cognitive flexibility
- b) Enhanced creativity
- c) Limited cultural awareness
- d) Better communication skills

Answer: c) Limited cultural awareness

15. **Parents play a crucial role in supporting English language learning in early childhood through:**
- a) Encouraging monolingualism
- b) Discouraging language exploration
- c) Providing a language-rich environment and positive reinforcement

- d) Ignoring language development

Answer: c) Providing a language-rich environment and positive reinforcement

15 MCQs on importance of class management in early years education:

1. **Question:** Why is class management important in early years education?
   A. It ensures students complete their homework.
   B. It creates a positive and organized learning environment.
   C. It maximizes teacher's free time.
   D. It increases competition among students.
   Answer: B. It creates a positive and organized learning environment.

2. **Question:** What is a key benefit of effective class management in early years education?
   A. It hinders student creativity.
   B. It promotes a sense of security and routine.
   C. It discourages student participation.
   D. It increases teacher workload.
   Answer: B. It promotes a sense of security and routine.

3. **Question:** How does class management contribute to student learning?
   A. It limits student interactions.
   B. It enhances student engagement and focus.
   C. It encourages disruptive behavior.
   D. It prioritizes individual learning over group activities.
   Answer: B. It enhances student engagement and focus.

4. **Question:** What role does class management play in fostering a positive teacher-student relationship?
   A. It creates a strict teacher-centered environment.
   B. It allows for inconsistent rules.
   C. It promotes mutual respect and understanding.
   D. It encourages favoritism.
   Answer: C. It promotes mutual respect and understanding.

5. **Question:** How can effective class management impact students' social development?
   A. It isolates students from each other.

B. It promotes teamwork and cooperation.

C. It discourages communication skills.

D. It hampers the development of empathy.

Answer: B. It promotes teamwork and cooperation.

6. **Question:** What is the significance of clear expectations in class management?

A. It confuses students.

B. It fosters a sense of unpredictability.

C. It helps establish a positive learning atmosphere.

D. It encourages rule-breaking.

Answer: C. It helps establish a positive learning atmosphere.

7. **Question:** How does effective class management contribute to academic success?

A. It prioritizes quantity over quality of learning.

B. It minimizes student motivation.

C. It supports a focused and productive learning environment.

D. It disregards individual student needs.

Answer: C. It supports a focused and productive learning environment.

8. **Question:** In what ways does class management impact teacher well-being?

A. It increases stress and burnout.

B. It allows for inconsistent discipline.

C. It promotes a harmonious work environment.

D. It neglects the importance of teacher self-care.

Answer: C. It promotes a harmonious work environment.

9. **Question:** How can class management positively affect parental involvement in early years education?

A. It discourages parent-teacher communication.

B. It fosters a sense of exclusion for parents.

C. It encourages collaboration between parents and teachers.

D. It downplays the role of parents in education.

Answer: C. It encourages collaboration between parents and teachers.

10. **Question:** What is the role of consistency in effective class management?

A. It leads to confusion among students.

B. It promotes a predictable and stable learning environment.

C. It encourages arbitrary rule enforcement.

D. It undermines the teacher's authority.

Answer: B. It promotes a predictable and stable learning environment.

11. **Question:** How does class management contribute to the development of self-discipline in students?

    A. It encourages a lack of responsibility.

    B. It promotes a lenient approach to behavior.

    C. It fosters a sense of responsibility and accountability.

    D. It neglects the importance of self-control.

    Answer: C. It fosters a sense of responsibility and accountability.

12. **Question:** What impact does effective class management have on classroom productivity?

    A. It hampers the learning process.

    B. It promotes a chaotic and disorganized environment.

    C. It maximizes learning opportunities and minimizes disruptions.

    D. It encourages a slow-paced learning atmosphere.

    Answer: C. It maximizes learning opportunities and minimizes disruptions.

13. **Question:** Why is it important to tailor class management strategies to the individual needs of students?

    A. It promotes a one-size-fits-all approach.

    B. It disregards the diversity of student learning styles and behaviors.

    C. It supports personalized learning and understanding.

    D. It encourages exclusion of certain students.

    Answer: C. It supports personalized learning and understanding.

14. **Question:** What role does positive reinforcement play in effective class management?

    A. It promotes a punitive approach to discipline.

    B. It discourages student motivation.

    C. It fosters a positive and encouraging learning atmosphere.

    D. It neglects the importance of feedback.

    Answer: C. It fosters a positive and encouraging learning atmosphere.

15. **Question:** How does class management contribute to the overall well-being of students?

    A. It promotes stress and anxiety.

    B. It fosters a sense of insecurity.

C. It contributes to a positive and supportive learning environment.
D. It neglects emotional and social development.
Answer: C. It contributes to a positive and supportive learning environment.

15 MCQs on impact of behavior management in early years education

Questions:

1. **What is the primary goal of behavior management in early years education?** a. Punishment b. Control c. Learning and development d. Exclusion

   Answer: c. Learning and development

2. **Which of the following is a positive reinforcement strategy?** a. Time-out b. Verbal praise c. Suspension d. Ignoring the behavior

   Answer: b. Verbal praise

3. **Why is consistency important in behavior management?** a. It makes children fearful b. It establishes clear expectations c. It increases unpredictability d. It promotes confusion

   Answer: b. It establishes clear expectations

4. **What is the purpose of using visual cues in behavior management?** a. To confuse children b. To support communication c. To hide expectations d. To punish students

   Answer: b. To support communication

5. **Which of the following is an example of proactive behavior management?** a. Time-out b. Ignoring misbehavior c. Setting clear expectations d. Suspending a student

   Answer: c. Setting clear expectations

6. **How can positive role modeling impact behavior in early years education?** a. It has no impact b. It encourages negative behavior c. It sets a positive example d. It promotes isolation

   Answer: c. It sets a positive example

7. **What is the role of communication in behavior management?** a. Increase confusion b. Foster understanding and cooperation c. Isolate students d. Encourage competition

Answer: b. Foster understanding and cooperation

8. **Which strategy involves teaching children alternative behaviors to replace undesirable ones?** a. Punishment b. Reinforcement c. Redirection d. Isolation

Answer: c. Redirection

9. **Why is it important to consider individual differences in behavior management?** a. To encourage conformity b. To promote fairness c. To discourage diversity d. To create competition

Answer: b. To promote fairness

10. **What does the term "time-out" refer to in behavior management?** a. Extra playtime b. Isolating a child briefly c. Ignoring the behavior d. Positive reinforcement

Answer: b. Isolating a child briefly

11. **How does a supportive learning environment impact behavior?** a. It promotes aggression b. It hinders learning c. It fosters positive behavior d. It encourages isolation

Answer: c. It fosters positive behavior

12. **What is the purpose of using a behavior chart in early years education?** a. To confuse students b. To track and reinforce positive behavior c. To punish students d. To encourage competition

Answer: b. To track and reinforce positive behavior

13. **Which of the following is an example of an intrinsic motivator?** a. Stickers b. Candy c. Personal satisfaction d. Verbal praise

Answer: c. Personal satisfaction

14. **How can involving parents in behavior management contribute to its success?** a. It creates conflicts b. It fosters collaboration and consistency c. It promotes isolation d. It increases competition

Answer: b. It fosters collaboration and consistency

15. **Why is it important to address behavior issues promptly in early years education?** a. To encourage procrastination b. To avoid conflicts c. To foster positive behavior d. To isolate students

Answer: c. To foster positive behavior

15 MCQs on impact of reflection on teaching in early years education:

1. **How does reflection impact teaching in early years education?** A) It improves teacher morale B) It enhances instructional practices C) It increases administrative tasks D) It decreases student engagement Answer: B) It enhances instructional practices

2. **What is one benefit of reflective teaching in early years education?** A) Reduced classroom management issues B) Increased student absenteeism C) Decreased teacher collaboration D) Limited professional growth Answer: A) Reduced classroom management issues

3. **Which of the following is NOT a component of reflective practice in early years education?** A) Assessment of student learning B) Collaboration with colleagues C) Implementation of rigid teaching methods D) Critical analysis of teaching strategies Answer: C) Implementation of rigid teaching methods

4. **How can reflection influence curriculum development in early years education?** A) By limiting exploration of diverse teaching methods B) By promoting static and outdated curriculum C) By fostering innovation and adaptation D) By discouraging teacher engagement Answer: C) By fostering innovation and adaptation

5. **What role does reflective teaching play in fostering a positive classroom environment?** A) It promotes a culture of blame among teachers B) It encourages a growth mindset among students C) It increases teacher isolation D) It limits student creativity Answer: B) It encourages a growth mindset among students

6. **Which statement best describes the relationship between reflective teaching and professional development?** A) Reflective teaching hinders professional growth B) Reflective teaching is unrelated to professional development C) Reflective teaching enhances professional growth D) Reflective teaching decreases teacher autonomy Answer: C) Reflective teaching enhances professional growth

7. **How does reflection contribute to personalized instruction in early years education?** A) By promoting a one-size-fits-all approach B) By encouraging teacher-centered instruction C) By facilitating differentiation based on student needs D) By limiting teacher responsiveness to student learning Answer: C) By facilitating differentiation based on student needs

8. **Which aspect of teaching practice does reflection primarily focus on improving?** A) Administrative tasks B) Student behavior management C)

Pedagogical strategies D) School facilities maintenance Answer: C) Pedagogical strategies

9. **In what ways can reflection support the development of culturally responsive teaching practices?** A) By encouraging a monocultural approach B) By fostering empathy and understanding C) By promoting cultural stereotypes D) By discouraging teacher collaboration Answer: B) By fostering empathy and understanding

10. **How does reflective teaching contribute to ongoing assessment and evaluation in early years education?** A) It discourages the use of formative assessment B) It limits opportunities for student feedback C) It promotes continuous improvement in teaching and learning D) It decreases teacher accountability Answer: C) It promotes continuous improvement in teaching and learning

11. **Which of the following is a potential challenge of implementing reflective teaching in early years education?** A) Enhanced teacher self-awareness B) Increased teacher burnout C) Improved student engagement D) Strengthened teacher-student relationships Answer: B) Increased teacher burnout

12. **How can reflection impact the integration of technology in early years education**? A) By hindering technological advancements B) By promoting digital literacy skills among teachers and students C) By limiting access to educational resources D) By reducing student motivation Answer: B) By promoting digital literacy skills among teachers and students

13. **What role does reflection play in promoting inclusive practices in early years education?** A) It reinforces exclusionary teaching methods B) It fosters a sense of belonging among all students C) It encourages segregation within the classroom D) It diminishes teacher understanding of diverse needs Answer: B) It fosters a sense of belonging among all students

14. **How does reflective teaching contribute to the establishment of a supportive learning community?** A) By fostering competition among students B) By promoting teacher isolation C) By encouraging collaboration and shared learning experiences D) By limiting opportunities for student voice and choice Answer: C) By encouraging collaboration and shared learning experiences

15. **Which aspect of professional growth is most directly influenced by reflective teaching in early years education?** A) Stagnation in teaching practices B) Limited career advancement opportunities C) Enhanced teacher efficacy D) Decreased job satisfaction Answer: C) Enhanced teacher efficacy