



# EDU433

**Mid-Term (Solved)**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.*

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Professionalism in Teaching

**Q. Explain/Describe the Conception of Professionalism**

Professionalism is a way of life that provides a livelihood through the practice of a skill valued by society. It requires expert knowledge gained through specialized training, discipline, public service, and often adherence to ethical standards.

There are various **conceptions** of professionalism:

- ✦ **Idealistic:** Emphasizes ethical virtues like trustworthiness and collegiality.
- ✦ **Critical:** Focuses on the self-interest and exclusionary aspects of professions.
- ✦ **Plural:** Integrates both idealistic and critical views for a broader understanding.

**Q. What is Traditional Professionalism?**

Traditional professionalism includes:

- ✦ Skill-based or theoretical knowledge.
- ✦ Adherence to a code of conduct.
- ✦ Self-regulation.
- ✦ Trust-based client relationships.
- ✦ Independence and altruism.

**Q. What is Managerial Professionalism?**

Managerial professionalism arises from **organizational professionalism**, where:

- ✦ Managers reorganize work around institutional goals.
- ✦ There is a hierarchy of responsibility.
- ✦ External regulations and standardization dominate.
- ✦ Teachers follow strict guidelines and are evaluated through performance measures.

**Q. Define Occupational Professionalism**

Occupational professionalism comes “from within” the profession. It emphasizes:

- ✦ Authority over professional knowledge and practice.
- ✦ Adherence to educational standards, ethics, and training.
- ✦ Strong professional identity and culture.

**Q. What is Meant by Professional Traits?**

Traits of professionals include:

- ✦ Competence, trustworthiness, and respectfulness.
- ✦ Integrity, empathy, courtesy, dependability.
- ✦ Cooperation and commitment.

**Q. What is the Term "New Professionalism"?**

New professionalism reflects a **shift** from teacher autonomy and collegiality to:

- ✦ Managerialism and bureaucracy.
- ✦ Standardization and performance reviews.
- ✦ Reduced public service ethics and professional autonomy.

**Q. Factors Influencing the Definition of Professionalism**

- ✦ Social, political, and economic contexts.
- ✦ Historical changes in education.
- ✦ Technological advances and managerial trends.

**Q. Who Are Professionals? How Are They Called So?**

A professional:

- ✦ Has specialized knowledge.
- ✦ Commits to serving others ethically.
- ✦ Holds a strong collective and professional identity.
- ✦ Works independently, following codes of practice.

**Q. Key Characteristics of Professionals vs. Non-Professionals**

Professionals:

- ✦ Possess expert knowledge and skills.
- ✦ Follow ethical codes.
- ✦ Are accountable, autonomous, and trusted.

Non-professionals:

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- ✦ Often lack formal training or standardized codes of practice.

**Q. Key Characteristics of Formal and Non-Formal Education**

While not directly labeled under professionalism, generally:

- ✦ **Formal education** is structured, curriculum-based, and credentialed.
- ✦ **Non-formal education** is flexible, less structured, and may not result in certification.

**Q. Code of Professional Ethics / Conduct for Teachers**

Codes ensure:

- ✦ Fair treatment of pupils, respect for colleagues.
- ✦ Confidentiality, instructional integrity.
- ✦ Accountability to school authorities and professional bodies.

**Q. Ethical Constraints in Teaching**

Ethical constraints are essential to:

- ✦ Maintain public trust.
- ✦ Guide teachers' decisions.
- ✦ Ensure fairness and professional conduct.

**Q. Major Problems in Teaching Profession**

Two major problems include:

- ✦ Low social status and pay.
- ✦ Lack of autonomy and bureaucratic pressures.

**Q. Making Teaching Profession More Attractive**

- ✦ Provide early career support and mentoring.
- ✦ Improve work conditions and professional development.
- ✦ Ensure autonomy and recognition.

**Q. Why Professionalism is Important for Schools?**

Professionalism:

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- ✚ Enhances teaching quality.
- ✚ Builds trust with society.
- ✚ Promotes ethical standards.

**Q. Pillars of Professionalism**

1. Scholarship
2. Punctuality
3. Courtesy.

**Q. Characteristics of Persistent Professionals**

Similar to traits of professionals: competence, commitment, empathy, and dependability.

**Q. Characteristics of a Profession**

- ✚ Specialized training
- ✚ Licensing and standards
- ✚ Ethical codes
- ✚ Public service focus.

**Q. Collaboration in Profession**

Involves teamwork, shared goals, and mutual respect, especially in education as part of professional learning communities.

**Q. Morality's Role in Professionalism**

Moral judgment is essential in:

- ✚ Maintaining ethical standards.
- ✚ Balancing institutional goals with students' needs.

**Q. Importance of Professionalism**

Professionalism ensures:

- ✚ Trust, accountability, and effective service.
- ✚ Consistent standards in teaching.

### **Q. Professionalism as Attitude**

It involves commitment, integrity, and ethical behavior even when not externally enforced.

### **Q. Two Values of Professionalism**

1. Integrity
2. Responsibility

### **Q. Shifts in Professional Practice**

From:

Autonomy and ethics → managerialism, standardization, and performance targets.

### **Q. What Do You Assess from Colleague and Want to Change?**

This is subjective but may include:

- ✦ Communication style
- ✦ Punctuality or collaboration
- ✦ Professional development attitude

### **Q. Causal Responsibility and Liability Responsibility**

- ✦ **Causal Responsibility:** A person is causally responsible if their action directly led to an outcome (e.g., turning off a switch that causes a power cut). It's descriptive and doesn't imply blame.
- ✦ **Liability Responsibility:** A person is liable when they must compensate for the harm caused by their actions, even if unintentional. It is about being legally accountable for consequences.

### **Q. Responsibilities of Chartered and Advanced Chartered Teachers**

- ✦ **Chartered Teachers:** Remain in classrooms, act as role models, engage in action research, promote educational improvement.
- ✦ **Advanced Chartered Teachers:** Take on more demanding roles, contribute to national education standards, lead change, publish, and critique policy and practice.

**Q. Importance of Autonomy in Teaching Profession**

Autonomy allows teachers to:

- ✦ Make informed decisions about curriculum, instruction, and assessment.
- ✦ Exercise professional judgment.
- ✦ Enhance creativity and responsiveness in teaching.

**Q. Importance of Separating Personal and Professional Life**

Separation is essential to:

- ✦ Maintain professional boundaries with students and parents.
- ✦ Ensure objectivity and reduce bias.
- ✦ Protect mental health by preventing burnout.

**Q. Four Dimensions of Productive Pedagogy**

According to the Queensland School Reform Longitudinal Study (QSRLS), the four dimensions are:

1. **Intellectual Quality**
2. **Connectedness**
3. **Social Support**
4. **Working with and Valuing Difference.**

**Q. Explain Interaction System**

While not stated verbatim, interaction systems refer to:

- ✦ **Collaborative structures** where professionals share knowledge, roles, and responsibilities.
- ✦ **Dynamic processes** among teachers, students, and colleagues to support learning.

**Q. Three Areas on Which Teacher Policies Should Focus**

Policies should focus on:

1. **Recruitment and Retention** of quality teachers.
2. **Professional Development and Training.**

### 3. Teacher Autonomy and Working Conditions.

#### Q. How to Deal with Classroom Problems?

- ✦ Use **preventive discipline strategies**.
- ✦ Build **student-teacher relationships**.
- ✦ Apply **conflict resolution** techniques and differentiated instruction.

#### Q. Explain High-Performance Team

A high-performance team:

- ✦ Shares clear goals and responsibilities.
- ✦ Values each member's role.
- ✦ Encourages both individual and group development.

#### Q. Briefly Describe an Expensive Learning Environment

This likely refers to a **rich, resourceful, and dynamic environment** that includes:

- ✦ Access to modern technology.
- ✦ Well-trained staff.
- ✦ Quality learning materials and facilities.

#### Q. Qualities of a Successful Teacher

- ✦ Subject mastery
- ✦ Communication skills
- ✦ Classroom management
- ✦ Empathy and patience
- ✦ Adaptability and lifelong learning.

#### Q. Characteristics of a Leader

- ✦ Integrity, empathy, confidence, communication
- ✦ Vision, influence, teamwork, accountability.

#### Q. Primary Job of a Leader

Inspire others, facilitate learning, lead by example, and empower others to act independently.

**Q. Six Elements of Effects of Inter-professionalism**

1. Shared team identity
2. Clear roles/goals
3. Interdependence
4. Integration
5. Shared responsibility
6. Team tasks.

**Q. Inter-professional Skills**

- Communication
- Teamwork
- Conflict resolution
- Role clarity
- Mutual respect
- Collaborative decision-making.

**Q. Define Standard**

A **standard** is a defined benchmark or expected level of quality, often used to evaluate performance or outcomes.

**Q. High-Stakes Accountability**

Refers to:

- Systems where teachers and schools are evaluated based on student outcomes, often linked to funding or job security.

**Q. What is Poiesis?**

**Poiesis** means "to make" – a form of creative production or bringing something into being. It contrasts with **praxis**, which means practical or ethical action.

**Q. Difference Between Poiesis and Praxis**

- ✚ **Poiesis:** Creative production (e.g., building, crafting).
- ✚ **Praxis:** Thoughtful, ethical, or political action (e.g., teaching with moral reasoning).

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**Q. Who is a Teacher?**

A teacher is:

- ✦ A trained professional who facilitates learning.
- ✦ Guides students intellectually and morally.
- ✦ Acts as a role model and knowledge builder.

**Q. Methods of Inquiry in Research**

- ✦ Quantitative (e.g., experiments, surveys)
- ✦ Qualitative (e.g., interviews, observations)
- ✦ Mixed methods
- ✦ Action research

**Q. Three Domains**

Commonly refers to **Bloom's Taxonomy**:

1. **Cognitive** – knowledge and mental skills
2. **Affective** – attitudes and values
3. **Psychomotor** – physical skills and actions

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