Chapter 11 – Project Based Learning

Exercises

Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1:
What is project based learning? What are its characteristics?

Answer 1:

Project-based learning gives an intensive reasonable introduction to an issue whereupon the project is based.

Projects are grown for the most part in gatherings where students can learn different things such as cooperating, critical thinking, choice-making, and researching exercises.

Project-based learning has the characteristics of investigating the issue, defining the issue into little modules, applying the component or technique to comprehend every module, and afterward coordinating the arrangement of the apparent multitude of modules to show up at the total arrangement of the issue.

To take care of a difficult it is necessitated that the individuals who chip away at it accumulate the significant information and cycle it by applying a specific strategy.

Question 2:
Comment on 'Projects can be executed only with teamwork' with the help of examples.

Answer 2:

- Numerous real tasks are intricate and require many individuals to contribute in accomplishing them.
- An exertion made by numerous individuals together so as to achieve an assignment is called teamwork.
- For example, in numerous games, there is a group of players. These players play together to dominate a game.
- Take the case of a cricket match in which regardless of whether a bowler bowls a decent ball however if the fielder can't take a catch then a wicket

can't be taken. Along these lines, so as to take a catch we require endeavors of a bowler and furthermore of the fielders as well.

Question 3:
What is meant by modular approach to project based learning? Explain its various subtasks with the help of examples.

Answer 3:

- A modular approach to a project implies that a project is partitioned into different reasonable modules and every one of the modules has an all-around characterized errand to be performed with a lot of data sources. This would prompt a lot of yields which when coordinated prompts the wanted result.

- Consider the project 'Organising a workshop for career advising in a school'. The task can be broken into sub-tasks as:

1. Drafting the idea note that would build up the requirement for sorting out such a workshop.
2. Arranging a lobby for the class having legitimate guest plans with audio-visual offices.
3. Making a list of members and sending data to the members.
4. Sending invitations to the visitors,
5. Arranging career advisors to talk at the course.
6. f) Arranging for accommodation to the visitors, and so forth.

Question 4:
Explain different components of teamwork with the help of an example.

Answer 4:

- <u>**Speak with Others**</u> - When a gathering of individuals performs one work, it is important to have a successful correspondence between the individuals from the group. Such correspondence should be possible through messages, phones, or by orchestrating bunch gatherings.

- <u>**Listen to Others**</u> - It is important to comprehend the thoughts of others while executing any work together. This can be accomplished when the colleagues tune in to each other in bunch gatherings and follow steps that are settled upon.

- **Share with Others** - Thoughts, pictures, and instruments should be imparted to one another so as to play out a vocation. An individual in the group who is knowledgeable in a specific territory should share his skill and involvement in others to successfully accomplish the objective inside the time span.

- **Respect for Others** - Each individual from the group must be dealt with consciously. All the contemplations and thoughts that are advanced in the gathering must be appreciated and properly considered.

- **Help other people** - Some assistance from each part is a key to progress. Help from the individuals who are not of the group shall be requested to achieve a task with proper negotiation.

- **Participate** - All the colleagues must be urged by one another to partake in finishing the venture and furthermore in conversations in gathering gatherings. Likewise, every part should take a functioning interest so that they feel their significance in the group is vital.

Question 5:
What are the benefits of working through projects?

Answer 5:

The major benefits of working through projects are:

1. It improves communication skills.
2. It enhances self-confidence.
3. It helps us to learn that a project can be executed in different ways.
4. It builds up teamwork and leadership skills.
5. It will help to develop projects for various real-life situations.
6. It helps us to work in realistic contextualized problem-solving environments.
7. It will make us realize the success of a project by experiencing the desired output

Question 6:
What are the advantages of modular approach?

Answer 6:

- A modular approach to a project implies that a project is separated into different sensible modules and every one of the modules has a very much characterized assignment to be performed with a lot of data sources.

- The advantage of modular approach is that it is a lot simpler to plan a little errand. Additionally, a portion of the modules can be re-used on the off chance that they have just been accomplished for some other project.

- For instance, the list of members might be re-used in the event that it was at that point arranged for some other course. It likewise guarantees that a few undertakings should be possible in equal which is useful for executing a project in a brief timeframe

Question 7:
Describe the roles of different team members in a project.

Answer 7:

The roles of the different team members are:

1. Each member should have a feeling of cooperation.
2. Each member should have sufficient opportunity to work on a project.
3. Each member should have a few choices in the making of inquiries, approaches, and so on.
4. Each member should have what it takes to work with others.
5. Each member should have the information important to investigate addresses that emerge.
6. Each member should comprehend the teacher's technique for assessment.

Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1:
Explain the steps involved in project-based learning with a suitable example.

Answer 1:

The steps involved in project-based learning are:

- **Identification of a project**: The project thought may come through any genuine circumstance. For example, one could consider doing a project for sorting out a course. One needs to comprehend the value of the project and its effect. Students must be urged to attempt interdisciplinary projects.

- **Defining a plan**: Normally for any sort of project, there are a few project individuals associated with it. One project pioneer must be distinguished. The parts of the project pioneer and each project part have to be unmistakably characterized. Students who are playing out a project must be allotted with explicit exercises. The different instruments for executing these exercises must be known. To get a superior arrangement, one must consistently think about the extraordinary circumstances.

- **Fixing of a time period and processing**: Every project is a period–pertinence project. An understudy must comprehend the significance of the time span for the culmination of the project. All the exercises which are acted in the projects require a certain measure of time. Each project must be all-around organized and simultaneously it must be adaptable in its time span.

- **Providing guidance and observing a project:** Many occasions, the members in the project stall out up with the cycle and become incapable to continue further. In such a case or else they need direction. Direction can be acquired from different assets such as books, sites, and specialists in the field. While it is basic that the project chief ought to guarantee to observe of the project, the control instructor additionally helps in checking the project.

- **Result of a project**: One needs to comprehend what can be the result of the project. The result can be single or it very well may be different. The result of the project can be peer surveyed and it can be adjusted according to the criticism from clients or specialists.

Question 2:
Explain with an example the benefits of CCT tools (like e-mail, Internet, track changes etc.) in implementation of a project.

Answer 2:

- There are different websites on the Internet. Different instruments, tools and skills are required to build up the website. We can make a website for

school, organization, inn, club, family or individual use, and so forth which helps to reach out to more people.

- Assume a school has numerous PCs however they are not associated with one another. The Students need to associate these PCs to one another and furthermore needs to get to the Internet. Hence they can learn about the routers and switches and the internet security tools to connect the PCs.

- The online messenger tools like Google and Yahoo also aids in the Project work. While implementing any project, these types of tools help in the communication between any team members.

- Suppose any two members of a team live far away. Thus they cannot meet but instead get in touch through online messengers. They can also share data with each other. When some of the data is not available in the books, a person can rely on the internet to get the relevant information which the project requires.

Question 3:
Explain the use of Yahoo Messenger in event management with a suitable example.

Answer 3:

There are numerous Messenger services like Google, Yahoo, and so forth which offer the types of assistance mentioned like mail, talk, make a voice call, and send texts after signing in with your client account and password. Such utility is extremely valuable also in event management.

2) In Yahoo Messenger, we enter a login ID and password. In the wake of signing in the Yahoo Messenger, it will show the names of the people featured who is online in your list of friends.

3) The various administrations are rattled off in the "Actions pull-down menu". Move the mouse pointer on the specific activity and click it to utilize it, for example, welcome and incite for conferences.

4) Subsequent to clicking you can begin conferencing with your friends by composing the messages.

5) Pick assistance; for example, send a document by selecting the document from your PC by browsing the location of the document Send SMS to your companion on mobile utilizing the administrations in Yahoo Messenger.

6) Make groups of friends for photograph sharing which also aids in the task of any event management.

Multiple Choice Questions

Question 1:
A project is a — work that is carefully planned to achieve a particular aim.
(i) Hard
(ii) Collaborative
(iii) Regular
(iv) Simple

Answer 1:
(ii) Collaborative

Question 2:
The most commonly used approach to execute a project is — approach.
(i) Top down
(ii) Modular
(iii) Bottom up
(iv) Sequential

Answer 2:
(ii) Modular

Question 3:
An effort made by many people together in order to accomplish a task is called —
(i) Teamwork
(ii) Good work
(iii) Hard work
(iv) Best work

Answer 3:
(i) Teamwork

Question 4:
Teamwork meetings are conducted just for —
(i) Listening to others
(ii) Shouting at others
(iii) Social gathering
(iv) Amusement

Answer 4:
(i) Listening to others

Question 5:
Which of the following is not a component of a teamwork?
(i) Listen to others
(ii) Share with others
(iii) Respect others
(iv) Blame others

Answer 5:
(iv) Blame others