



Teaching Fundamentals For Powerboat & Keelboat Instructors



TEST 1

There is an assortment of 35 multiple choice questions in this test. Read each question carefully and select the **best** answer. There is one **best** answer for each question. Write all answers on your answer sheet.

DO NOT MARK ANY ANSWERS ON THIS TEST.

1. If you teach in the same way that you learned, how does this affect your students' learning?
 - a. produces same learning outcomes for all your students.
 - b. improves your effectiveness as a teacher for all students.
 - c. appeals to students with the same learning style as yours.
 - d. works well for all students if you teach with enthusiasm.
2. Which learner imprints or retains information most effectively when it is presented as pictures, videos or demonstrations?
 - a. kinesthetic
 - b. ergonomic
 - c. visual
 - d. auditory
3. A chalk talk with a visual aid will appeal to approximately what percentage of students?
 - a. 95
 - b. 70
 - c. 25
 - d. 5
4. Which of the following describes multiple pathways teaching?
 - a. focusing on physical pathways
 - b. teaching each student differently
 - c. using multiple bits of information
 - d. blending three sensory pathways
5. What does brain hemisphere preference helps to explain?
 - a. why students learn differently.
 - b. why people are poor students.
 - c. why students tend to misbehave.
 - d. why people write with their left hand.
6. What is meant by “monitor and adjust”?
 - a. monitor students’ performance and adjust rewards as needed.
 - b. monitor students’ interest and adjust the class size accordingly.
 - c. monitor students’ learning and adjust teaching style as needed.
 - d. monitor family’s interest and adjust their extracurricular activities.
7. What is a likely outcome if an instructor fails to positively reinforce a student’s specific behavior?
 - a. the behavior turns irrelevant.
 - b. the behavior may extinguish.
 - c. it validates poor understanding.
 - d. it leads to student expulsion.

8. What is the benefit of positive reinforcement?
 - a. it tells students what they already know.
 - b. it gives student deconstructive feedback.
 - c. it allows students to practice on their own.
 - d. it encourages desired behavior.

9. What is a possible outcome of a student who is afraid of having an unpleasant experience?
 - a. avoidance behavior
 - b. hemispheric preference
 - c. kinesthetic learning preference
 - d. challenge questioning

10. Which of the following is a method of motivation?
 - a. performances critique
 - b. feedback sandwich
 - c. public reprimands
 - d. casual criticisms

11. What does the following phrase, "Praise in public; reprimand in private", illustrate?
 - a. a pros and cons technique
 - b. an extrinsic reward
 - c. a feedback sandwich
 - d. a cognitive learning method

12. Which of the following would be an example of a tangible, extrinsic reward?
 - a. showing friendship to a student
 - b. giving consistent compliments
 - c. giving a trophy to a student
 - d. giving a slight nod of approval

13. What is the goal of a feedback sandwich?
 - a. allows criticism in private.
 - b. provides a tangible reward.
 - c. makes tactful corrections.
 - d. extinguishes bad behavior.

14. What do engine noise, mumbling, wind and technical terms have in common?
 - a. are types of distractions.
 - b. only affect kinesthetic learners.
 - c. only affect auditory learners.
 - d. are accommodations.

15. When is it most appropriate to use a direct command?
 - a. working with beginner students
 - b. teaching a student to dock
 - c. dealing with advanced students
 - d. introducing technical terms

16. What is an indirect command?
 - a. a task given by a subordinate to all students
 - b. a verbal shortcut for more experienced students
 - c. a technique for teaching skills to beginners
 - d. a command only used by authoritarian leaders

17. What should an instructor remember about repetition?
 - a. is a distraction and should be avoided.
 - b. is used for only auditory type learners.
 - c. gives students another chance to learn.
 - d. works best when disciplining students.

18. What is an important part of verbal communication?
 - a. word choice
 - b. body language
 - c. attitude
 - d. gestures

19. What is an important part of non-verbal communication?
 - a. voice quality
 - b. pace
 - c. eye contact
 - d. timing

20. Which of the following is an effective method to communicate with students on the water?
- limit communication to hand signals.
 - provide brief and prioritized feedback.
 - provide detailed explanations of progress.
 - focus on auditory and detailed feedback.
21. What should a lesson plan include?
- list of administrative forms
 - list of students in the class
 - copies of student handouts
 - clearly stated lesson goals
22. What is the Socratic, or Discovery, Method?
- use of the pro and con technique on a white board
 - use of the listing technique to challenge students
 - use of land drills to promote student discovery
 - series of questions leading to a foreseen conclusion
23. What is a potential misuse of the Challenge Technique?
- catching a distracted student by surprise
 - challenging a student to do an unsafe skill
 - distracting students from the lesson goals
 - using it as a complex kinesthetic technique
24. Why is a purpose/value statement a helpful teaching tool?
- it evaluates students' understanding.
 - it provides very important feedback.
 - it eliminates classroom distractions.
 - it captures the attention of students.
25. What is an advantage of the Pros and Cons Technique?
- it is effective for most dual brain students.
 - it makes comparisons using a visual format.
 - it is confusing for most concrete thinkers.
 - it makes most hand signals more effective.
26. What is the benefit of using analogies to help students to understand new material?
- provides effective feedback for visual learners.
 - compares new material with something familiar.
 - reinforces new material with hand signals.
 - includes land drills to understand new material.
27. Which is a correct statement about land drills?
- they should be taught after practicing on the water.
 - they do not allow the development of spatial skills.
 - they add more fear to perform a new skill on the water.
 - they allow practice of a new skill at a down-tempo.
28. Whenever possible, what should you try to include in your land drill?
- realistic rehearsal
 - stopping drills
 - weight placement
 - multiple activities

29. What type of environment is best for the cognitive phase of learning?
- on the water
 - dockside
 - in a classroom
 - during a drill
30. What are the components of the mechanical phase of learning?
- show-and-tell lecture, error consolidation, game
 - demonstration, performance feedback, water drill
 - show-and-tell lecture, demonstration, water drill
 - demonstration, step by step breakdown, practice
31. What should you do for your students when executing a demonstration?
- forbid any questions during the demonstration.
 - show the steps one at a time, with commentary.
 - focus the demonstration on students paying attention.
 - perform the steps incorrectly and ask for corrections.
32. What is the definition of a performance error?
- an error that stems from a misunderstanding of the drill.
 - an error based on the student's effort in the performance of a skill
 - an error that stems from a breakdown in the equipment being used.
 - an error that stems simply from a fault in the skill's execution.
33. When may it become necessary to use the authoritarian style of leadership?
- safeguarding your student's safety
 - talking with parents or family members
 - confronting a frightened student
 - trying to eliminate distractions
34. Which of the following are unalterable components of an instructor's mission?
- control, education and discipline
 - safety, education and opportunity
 - safety, fun and learning
 - safety, fun and performance
35. Which of the following measures should be used in controlling a student's behavior?
- criticize a student about his ability to learn.
 - have an unstructured learning environment.
 - avoid defining rules of behavior for students.
 - provide increased responsibility for a student.