

Course Code: AE 102 (M) 2007

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION
PART-TIME DIPLOMA IN ADULT EDUCATION (YEAR I)
FINAL EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER, MAY 2007

TITLE OF PAPER : **PHILOSOPHY OF ADULT EDUCATION**

COURSE CODE : **AE 102**

TIME ALLOWED : **THREE (3) HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS : **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A
AND THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.**

**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GIVEN BY
THE INVIGILATOR**

SECTION A

Attempt all questions in this section. For each question, write in your Answer Book the letter representing your response.

1. The 20th century American educator who developed the philosophy of progressivism was:
 - A. Immanuel Kant
 - B. John Dewey
 - C. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - D. Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi

2. A philosopher is a person who strives for:
 - A. Minimum of vision and maximum of mystery
 - B. Minimum of vision and minimum of mystery
 - C. Maximum of vision and minimum of mystery
 - D. None of the above statements

3. The roots of modern education philosophical inquiry can be traced back to:
 - A. Ancient British philosophy
 - B. Ancient Chinese philosophy
 - C. Greco-Roman philosophy
 - D. Ancient Egyptian philosophy

4. The investigation of principles and rules of moral reasoning and conduct is:
 - A. Logic
 - B. Ethics
 - C. Metaphysics
 - D. Existentialism

5. "Reality can be explained by laws of matter and motion without any appeal to mind and spirit". This is a basic tenet of:
 - A. Empiricism
 - B. Positivism
 - C. Materialism
 - D. Behaviourism

6. For Ancient Greeks, to theorise meant to:
 - A. Look at
 - B. Think
 - C. Fight
 - D. Act

7. Investigating the rules for determining whether we have arrived at the truth, opinion or falsehood is:
 - A. Epistemology
 - B. Metaphysics
 - C. Ethics
 - D. Logic

8. The corresponding philosophy to the 'back to basics' curriculum approach is:
 - A. Pragmatism
 - B. Perennialism
 - C. Essentialism
 - D. Reconstructionism

9. Progressive philosophical thought is closely linked to:
 - A. Socialism
 - B. Democracy
 - C. True humanism
 - D. Intellectual development

10. Among the criteria of a 'science' is:
 - A. A definable subject-matter
 - B. Use of empirical methods to collect data
 - C. Theory construction and hypothesis testing
 - D. All of the above statements

11. The word 'empirical' is often used to mean and implies the use of and as methods of establishing the truth.
 - A. Theoretical, reasoning, argument
 - B. Logical, observation, measurement
 - C. Scientific, observation, measurement
 - D. Psychological, introspection, self-observation

12. According to the empiricists,
- A. Knowledge of the world is largely in-born
 - B. The only source of true knowledge is what comes through the senses
 - C. Both statements (A) and (B)
 - D. None of these statements
13. The Great Books Programme captured the philosophical emphasis of:
- A. Humanism
 - B. Liberalism
 - C. Progressivism
 - D. Reconstructionism
14. The intellectual education for statesmen and politicians proposed by Plato and Aristotle aimed at the:
- A. Suppression of slaves
 - B. Production of the good virtuous men
 - C. Encouragement of leisure pursuits
 - D. Defence of the City States of Greece
15. According to radical thinking, persons differ from animals in that:
- A. Persons walk on twos while most animals walk on fours
 - B. Person have brains that are superior to those of animals
 - C. Animals have no spiritual guidance whereas persons believe in God
 - D. Persons have a capacity to create both culture and history while animals do not.
16. "If the mind is educated, then the person can apply this knowledge to any number of areas". This statement refers to:
- A. Radical education
 - B. Liberal education
 - C. Progressive education
 - D. Behaviourist education
17. Action without philosophical reflection leads to:
- A. Idealism
 - B. Laziness
 - C. Mindless activism
 - D. All of the above statements

18. The importance of theories is that
- A. They provide explanations of the world around us
 - B. They perform the heuristic function of guiding research
 - C. They help select from all the possible experiments that can be carried out
 - D. All of the above statements
19. Teachers were to be students - scholars of exceptionally wide and lively intellectual interests! This statement describes:
- A. Behavioural education
 - B. Traditional education
 - C. Progressive education
 - D. Liberal education
20. One of the aims of traditional African education was:
- A. To produce policy-makers and rulers
 - B. To prepare a few people for elite jobs
 - C. To teach the history of the so-called Third World
 - D. To socialise the individual into the common culture

[20 x 2 = 40 marks]

SECTION B

Answer any three (3) questions from this section.

QUESTION 1

Barker (1986) states that we can divide philosophy into three (3) main activities: the speculative, the normative and the analytic (p.). Which two of the above philosophical activities are most likely to be of value in the study of 'philosophy of education'? Explain why.

QUESTION 2

- (a) Explain how, according to Dewey (1935, 1938), the student (or learner) is considered to be the starting point, the centre and the object of education. [3 x 4 = 12 marks]
- (b) Indicate two ways in which 'schooling' is different from 'indigenous' or 'traditional' education in Swaziland. [2 x 4 = 8 marks]

QUESTION 3

Explain how agricultural or industrial education is taught in Swaziland. (Confine your answer to the institutional, content, personnel and morphological dimensions).

[4 x 5 = 20 marks]

QUESTION 4

With the aid of examples, discuss why radical adult education cannot be successfully implemented in Swaziland.

[20 marks]