

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION
DIPLOMA IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR I
FINAL EXAMINATION – MAY 2009

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 MUST NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN
GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR**

Section A

Answer all questions in this section

Answer the questions below by writing in your answer book the letter corresponding to your response

1. A philosopher is a person who strives for:
 - a) Minimum of vision and maximum of mystery
 - b) Maximum of vision and minimum of mystery
 - c) Minimum of vision and minimum of mystery
 - d) None of the above three statements.
2. For Ancient Greeks, to theorise meant to:
 - a) Act
 - b) look at
 - c) think
 - d) fight
3. The roots of modern educational philosophy can be traced back to:
 - a) Greco-Roman philosophy
 - b) Ancient British philosophy
 - c) Ancient Chinese philosophy
 - d) Ancient Egyptian philosophy
4. Logic is concerned with rules of:
 - a) Life in Ancient Greece
 - b) truth, opinion and the way a person arrives at truth
 - c) Principles of philosophical thought and abstractions
 - d) Correct reasoning and thinking and various forms of argument
5. Same-sex marriage must be prohibited or the family structure as we know it will collapse. This statement is:
 - a) An appeal to authority
 - b) appeal to pity
 - c) appeal to force
 - d) appeal to gallery
6. "God exists because the Bible says so. The Bible is a reliable source (of knowing / knowledge) because it is the word of God". The fore-going statement is typical of:
 - a) Consecutive relation;
 - b) wrong analogy;
 - c) circular reasoning;
 - d) two wrongs make a right
7. "Reality can be explained by laws of matter and motion without any appeal to mind and spirit". This is a basic principle of:
 - a) Empiricism
 - b) positivism
 - c) materialism
 - d) behaviourism
8. Progressive philosophical thought is closely linked to:
 - a) Socialism
 - b) true humanism
 - c) democracy
 - d) intellectual development
9. The corresponding philosophy to the 'back to basics' curriculum approach is:
 - a) Perennialism
 - b) reconstructionism
 - c) essentialism
 - d) pragmatism
10. Competency-based education (CBE) and programmed learning are applications of:
 - a) Radical education
 - b) liberal education
 - c) Humanistic education
 - d) behaviourist education
11. The central concept in the progressive thinker 's view was that education should place greater emphasis on the broadening of intellect and development of problem-solving and critical thinking skills rather than simply on the memorisation of lessons.
 - a) Charles Sanders Pierce
 - b) William James
 - c) John Dewey
 - d) None of these
12. "If the mind is educated, then the person can apply this knowledge to any number of areas or situations". This statement refers to:
 - a) Radical education
 - b) progressive education
 - c) Liberal education
 - d) behaviourist education
13. Freedom and autonomy, self-directed learning and active co-operation and participation are concepts and values promoted by
 - a) A. Maslow and C. Rogers

- b) Lindeman and Dewey
 - c) Skinner and Watson
 - d) Bergevin and Peters
14. Any organised learning activity outside the structure of the formal education (school) system is termed:
- a) informal education
 - b) re-current education
 - c) continuing education
 - d) non-formal education
15. The intellectual education for statesmen and politicians proposed by Plato and Aristotle aimed at:
- a) Suppression of continental slaves
 - b) production of the good virtuous men
 - c) Encouragement of leisure pursuits
 - d) Defence of the City States of Greece
16. Adult education and literacy training have been influenced by the writings & thoughts of
- a) John Dewey
 - b) Carl Rogers;
 - c) Paulo Freire; and
 - d) Malcolm Knowles
17. The Great Books Programme (GBP) captured the philosophical emphasis of:
- a) Humanism
 - b) liberalism
 - c) progressivism
 - d) reconstructionism
18. The corresponding philosophy to the activity- and learner-centred curriculum approach is:
- a) Idealism
 - b) existentialism
 - c) perenialism
 - d) progressivism
19. The development of intellectual skills is a value that is promoted by:
- a) Humanistic education philosophy
 - b) Progressive education philosophy
 - c) Radical education philosophy
 - d) Liberal education philosophy
20. Newly-elected members of parliament learn their parliamentary duties through:
- a) In-service training
 - b) On-the-job training
 - c) Pre-service training
 - d) Apprenticeship training

[20 x 2 = 40 marks]

Section B

Answer three (3) questions from this section

Question 1

Educational philosophy may be roughly divided into three (3) main activities (Barker, 1986).

- a) Specify these activities [3 x 2 = 6 marks]
- b) With the aid of examples, describe any two (2) activities [2 x 7 = 14 marks]

Question 2

Either: (a) Discuss behaviourist education under the following headings:

- (i) Purpose [4 marks]
- (ii) Role of teacher, learner [4 marks]
- (iii) Key words or concepts [4 marks]
- (iv) Teaching methods and/or techniques [4 marks]
- (v) People and/or practices associated with it [4 marks]

[Total marks = 20]

Or: (b) Discuss liberal education under the following headings:

- (i) Purpose [4 marks]
- (ii) Role of teacher, learner [4 marks]
- (iii) Key words or concepts [4 marks]
- (iv) Teaching methods and/or techniques [4 marks]
- (v) People and/or practices associated with it [4 marks]

[Total marks = 20]

Question 3

Write an account of adult education under the following headings:

- a) What it is (brief description) [3 marks]
- b) Priority areas of the field (any four) [4 x 1½ = 6 marks]
- c) Administrative and legislative measures [2 x 3 = 6 marks]
- d) Funding mechanisms (national and local) [2 x 2½ = 5 marks]

[Total marks = 20]

Question 4

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

[Total marks = 20]

End of Question Paper