

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

B. ED (ADULT EDUCATION) YEAR II

FINAL EXAMINATION – MAY, 2011

TITLE OF PAPER : PHILOSOPHY OF ADULT EDUCATION
COURSE CODE : BAE 215
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 questions below by writing in your answer book the letter corresponding to your response

1. "We have no problems in this community" is typical of what level of consciousness?
 A. Naïve consciousness B. magical consciousness C. critical consciousness D. all of these
2. What is the term given by Freire (1972) to so-called 'rote' learning?
 A. Continuous assessment B. banking education C. domination D. none of these
3. Education is not neutral and can never be neutral because it is always socially-constructed, culturally-mediated and politically-intervened. This statement is true of political beliefs.
 A. Ivan Illich B. Julius Nyerere C. Paulo Freire D. Nelson Mandela
4. Adult education theory and practice has long been involved in identifying spaces where counter-hegemonic learning can occur. Civil society is regarded as the site par-excellence for providing space in which to learn free from power and domination and from the state and economy. From which source of radical education thought does this statement flow?
 A. Anarchist tradition B. Freudian Left C. Marxist-socialist tradition D. (A) & (B)
5. Popular education is a form of adult education that encourages learners to examine their lives critically & take action to change social conditions. It is 'popular' in the sense of being "of the...
 A. Poor B. people C. marginalised D. underprivileged".
6. Two (2) values promoted by behaviourist philosophy are:
 A. Freedom and autonomy B. behaviour modification & management by objectives
 C. Pragmatism and social action D. social change and social action
7. The pioneers of humanism, as a school of philosophical thought, are:
 A. Eric Berne, Freud, and Jung B. Watson, Skinner and Pavlov
 C. Rogers, Maslow and Fromm D. Piaget, Brunner and Ausubel
8. Programmed instruction, computer-assisted learning and lock-step curriculum are methods associated with which philosophy of education?
 A. Humanistic philosophy B. radical philosophy
 C. Analytical philosophy D. behaviourist philosophy
9. Allen Tough, group dynamics, diversity learning and credit for prior learning are people and practices associated with which philosophy of education?

- A. Analytical philosophy B. behaviourist philosophy
C. Humanistic philosophy D. radical philosophy

10 In, it is stressed that people have free will and that they play an active role in determining how they behave. Accordingly, focuses on subjective experiences of persons as opposed to forced, definitive factors that determine behaviour.

- A. Behaviourist philosophy B. liberal philosophy
C. Humanistic philosophy D. radical philosophy

11 demonstrates how, while developing literacy skills, participants engage in political and social analysis of their living conditions

- A. Civic education B. indigenous (traditional) education
C. Popular education D. formal (child / school) education

12 Radical educationist,, is renowned for his/her concern with de-schooling, learning webs and the disabling effect of professions

- A. Herbert Gintis B. Antonio Gramsci
C. Paulo Freire D. Ivan D. Illich

13 Non-compulsory learning, social justice, autonomy and transformation are concepts and/or key words connected with which philosophy of education?

- A. Progressive philosophy B. liberal philosophy
C. Radical philosophy D. humanistic philosophy

14 One of the central themes of's work is the consideration of human beings' location [in society] as both 'subjects' and 'objects' of history

- A. Karl Marx B. Ivan Illich C. Paulo Freire D. S.A.'s Steve Biko

15 According to Freire (1972), "Reflection (thinking) without action is mere....." (p. 60).

- A. Empty talk B. idealism C. verbalism D. mindless activism

16 Analytic philosophy distinguishes three (3) types of questions, namely:

- A. Question of fact B. Question of value C. Question of judgement
D. Question of concept E. All of these options F. (A), (B), and (D) only.

17 Radical educationist,, coined the notion of 'learning webs' as a means to enable learners ^{to} gain access to educational resources that may help them define and achieve their goals. They consist of (i) reference services to educational objects, (ii) skill exchanges, (iii) peer-matching, and (iv) reference services to educators-at-large

A. Paulo Freire B. Karl Marx C. Ivan D. Illich D. Kwame Nkrumar

18 In, the role of the 'teacher' is to be co-ordinator, convenor, and equal partner with the learner

A. Behaviourist philosophy B. Progressive philosophy

C. Humanistic philosophy D. Radical philosophy

19 The aims of indigenous education were:

A. To prepare the individual to fulfil a specialised role in society

B. To prepare the individual as a home-maker and bread-winner

C. To equip the individual with skills, knowledge and attitudes

D. To socialise the individual to the common culture

20 Behaviourist research uses the scientific method in its experimentation while humanistic research is more concerned with..... Behaviourist research also manipulates the environment to produce desired effects while humanistic research attempts to.....

Fill in the blanks

[20 x 2 = 40 marks]

Section B

Answer three (3) questions from this section

Question 1

Identify and discuss four (4) basic assumptions upon which humanistic education is premised.

Give appropriate examples to illustrate your answer

[4 x 5 = 20 marks]

Question 2

Discuss Paulo Freire's notion of radical education under the following headings:

(a) Conscientisation

(b) Critical reflection

(c) Problem-posing; and

(d) Emancipatory education

[4 x 5 = 20 marks]

Question 3

(a) Explain the purpose of education under the analytical (philosophic) tradition

[5 marks]

(b) It is common to divide analytic philosophy into four (4) parts in its historical development, namely: (i) scientific realism, (ii) logical analysis, (iii) logical positivism and (iv) linguistic or conceptual analysis.

Explain three (3) such parts, using relevant examples to illustrate your answer [3 x 5 = 15 marks]

Question 4

Indigenous (or traditional) education performed a number of functions in society. Its main function was to enable humans to lead a more satisfying and productive life by preparing them to maintain traditional norms and values (Msimuko, 1987). Traditional society valued respect, respectability, hospitality, generosity, self-reliance, continuity and stability. It stressed a stable society. To what extent are the above-mentioned values manifest in contemporary Swaziland?

Explain, with examples, any five (5) of them [5 x 4 = 20 marks]

End of Question Paper