

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION
DIPLOMA IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR I
FINAL EXAMINATION- DEC., 2010

TITLE OF PAPER : PHILOSOPHY OF ADULT EDUCATION
COURSE CODE : DAE 112
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. The following constitute dimensions of adult education learned in this course except:
 A. Content B. institutional C. personal D. geographical
2. Under which dimension of adult education would labour union and mass media fall?
 A. Morphological B. content C. institutional D. None of these
3. The following are characteristics of the scientific method of acquiring knowledge except
 a) Definition of the problem in clear terms b) Development of hypotheses (propositions)
 c) Analysis of data (information) collected d) Verification of hypotheses, using expert opinion
4. One of the following is not a normal characteristic of a professional adult educator
 a) Catalyst in a community b) Facilitator in a community
 c) Consultant in a community d) Programme initiator in a community
5. Ethics or moral philosophy involves.....
 A. feelings of guilt/shame or pride B. knowing what is right and wrong
 C. behaving in accordance with moral rules D. all of these statements [are correct]
6. The twentieth-century American educator who developed the philosophy of pragmatism was:
 A. John Dewey B. Immanent Kant
 C. Jean-Jacques Rousseau D. Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi
7. Adult education and literacy training have been influenced by the writings and thoughts of:
 A. Carl Rogers B. John Dewey
 C. Paulo Freire and D. Malcolm Knowles
8. Any organised learning activity outside the structure of the formal (school) system is termed:
 A. informal education B. re-current education
 C. continuing education D. non-formal education
9. According to Freire (1972), "Reflection (thinking) without action is mere....." (p. 60).
 A. Empty talk B. idealism C. verbalism D. mindless activism
10. Philosophy informed by behaviourists holds / maintains that:
 A. Human behaviour is determined by heredity
 B. Human behaviour is determined by the environment
 C. Human behaviour is shaped equally by both nature and nurture
 D. Human behaviour can be objectively observed, controlled and explained by our understanding of the effects of the presence or absence of external stimuli

11. is a light that can shine into the darkness between statements. It can root out hidden conclusions with accuracy, because that is what it does
 A. Ethics B. aesthetics
 C. Metaphysics D. none of these
12. is the component of philosophy concerned with questions such as why do people find certain things beautiful, what makes things great art and so on?
 A. Logic B. ethics
 C. Aesthetics D. epistemology
13. The study of philosophy concerned with such questions as: Is knowledge of anything possible, is human knowledge certain, how do humans acquire knowledge, what things can humans have knowledge about etc?
 A. Logic; B. ethics; C. epistemology D. (A) and (C) only
14. What is that minor branch of philosophy concerned with what is the correct way to 'educate' (teach / instruct / train) a person?
 A. Epistemology B. philosophy of language C. philosophy of education D. all of these
15. What is the general term used to describe the 'science (or study) of morality'?
 A. Metaphysics; B. idealism; C. ethics D. logic (reason)
16. "Two wrongs don't make a right". The foregoing statement is consistent with which philosophical thought
 A. Logic B. Mathematics
 C. Epistemology D. rational knowledge
 E. Statements (B) and (D) only
17. In progressive philosophy, the purpose of education is to:
 A. promote behavioural change B. reform (re-structure) society
 C. to induce political changes in society D. to develop intellectual capacity
18. Programmed instruction, contract learning, teaching machines and computer-assisted instruction are all methods used in ----- education: (a) Liberal (b) Progressive (c) Behaviourist (d) None of these
19. In behaviourist philosophy, the purpose of education is to:
 a) reform society b) promote behavioural change
 c) seek knowledge rather than information d) Statements (A) and (B) only.
20. In ----- philosophy, the role of the learner is to seek theoretical understanding
 a) behaviourist b) progressive c) liberal, and d) None of these
 [20 x 2 = 40 marks]

Section B

Answer three (3) questions from this section

Question 1

Write short notes on people and/or practices associated with

(a) Behaviourist education

(b) Progressive education

[2 x 10 = 20 marks]

Question 2

a) What is meant by 'indigenous education'?

[4 marks]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain how indigenous (or traditional) education

(i) fostered (or promoted) community togetherness (unity)

(ii) transmitted fundamental ideas about health and hygiene

[2 x 8 = 16 marks]

[Total marks = 20]

Question 3

Either: (a) Identify and describe two (2) modes of educational philosophy [2 x 5 = 10 marks]

Or: (b) Mention and describe two (2) modern philosophies of education [2 x 5 = 10 marks]

[Total marks = 20]

Question 4

(a) State two (2) types of knowledge and describe how it is acquired in each type [2 x 7 = 14]

(b) With the aid of examples, explain what you understand by education philosophy [6 marks]

[Total marks = 20]

End of Question Paper