# UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

# FACULTY OF EDUCATION

### **DIPLOMA IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR I**

# FINAL EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2012

COURSE CODE: DAE 112

COURSE NAME: HISTORY & PHILOSOPHY OF ADULT EDUCATION

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A

**ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN SECTION B** 

THIS PAPER MUST NOT BE OPENED UNTIL THE INVIGILATOR HAS GRANTED PERMISSION TO DO SO

#### Section A

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

1. "The whole is greater (more) than (the sum of) its parts". This statement is consistent with which philosophical thought?

A. Epistemology B. logic C. mathematics D. rational knowledge

- 2. Under which dimension of adult education would labour unions 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, <u>except</u>A. Definition of the problem in clear termsB. Development of hypotheses
  - C. Analysis of data collected D. Verification of hypotheses, using expert opinion

4. What is real? What is the destiny of the human soul? What is the nature of the freedom of the human will? What is the meaning of 'being'? These are questions asked in

A. Speculation B. logic C. metaphysics D. ethics E. all of these

5. "Two (2) contradictory statements cannot both be true at the same time". This statement can be attributable to

A. Logic B. rational knowledge C. metaphysics D. epistemology

6. Which tradition is the oldest education philosophy in the West?A. Progressive B. behaviourist C. liberal D. both (B) and (C)

7. People cannot arrive at knowledge or truth by mere speculation. In other words, ideas are meaningless unless they work. This view is consistent with which philosophy of education?
A. Idealism B. realism C. normative philosophy D. progressivism

8. Mountains, stars or trees exist independently of people knowing them. To which philosophical school of thought do you attribute this statement?

A. Logic B. ethics C. idealism D. none of these options

9. The word 'empirical' is often used to mean ..... and implies the use of ..... and ..... as methods of establishing 'truth'.

A. Theoretical, reasoning, argument B. logical, observation, measurement

C. Scientific, observation, measurement D. psychological, introspection, self-observation

10. Philosophy informed by behaviourists holds 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

C. Metaphysics

B. aesthetics

D. none of these

12. .....is the component of philosophy concerned with questions such as why do people find certain things beautiful (e.g. rainbow), what makes things 'great art' and so on? B. ethics C. Aesthetics D. epistemology A. Logic 13. The study of philosophy concerned with such questions as: Is knowledge of anything possible, is human knowledge certain, how do humans acquire knowledge, and what things can humans have knowledge about? B. ethics: C. epistemology D. (A) and (C)A. Logic: 14. "What actions are permissible in Namibian society?". This a basic question asked in which sub-branch of philosophy? A. Epistemology B. rational knowledge C. education philosophy D. politics 15. Word processed papers are clearer and more error-free than typed papers because they make use of a new technology. This statement is typical of a claim that A. Old is better: B. new is better; C. both (a) and (b) D. none of these 16. "Two (2) wrongs don't make a right". The foregoing statement is consistent with which philosophical thought **B.** Mathematics A. Logic 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. The central concept of ------ view was that education should be the broadening of intellect and development of problem-solving and critical thinking skills rather than simply memorising content A. Abraham Maslow B. Paulo Freire C. John Dewey D. All of these 20. In ------ philosophy, the role of the learner is to seek 'theoretical understanding A. Behaviourist B. progressive C. liberal D. None of these [20 x 2 = 40 marks]

#### Section B

Answer three (3) questions from this section

### Question 1

Explain the meaning of 'philosophy' in both its popular or public (general) sense and its professional or technical (specific) sense. Give suitable examples to support your answer

### **Question 2**

Write short notes on people and/or practices associated with

(a) Progressive education

(b) Behaviourist education  $[2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ marks}]$ 

# **Question 3**

(a) State four (4) dimensions of adult education [4 marks]
(b) Discuss two (2) such dimensions, using suitable examples to support your answer

[2 x 8 = 16 marks]

[Total marks = 20]

# **Question 4**

Identify and describe the purposes of education according to the

- A. Liberal tradition
- C. Humanistic tradition

B. progressive tradition

D. behaviourist tradition

[4 x 5 = 20 marks]

**End of Question Paper**