

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**FACULTY OF EDUCATION**

**DIPLOMA IN ADULT EDUCATION I**

**FINAL EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2013**

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

**COURSE CODE: DAE 112**

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

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

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

## Section A

Instruction: For each question below, write the letter corresponding to your response

1. The roots of modern education philosophic inquiry can be traced back to:  
A. Ancient Egyptian philosophy      B. ancient Greek philosophy  
C. Ancient British philosophy      D. ancient Chinese philosophy
2. The twentieth-century educator who popularised the philosophy of progressivism was:  
A. Immanuel Kant    B. Jean-Jacques Rousseau    C. Johann Pestalozzi    D. John Dewey
3. A philosopher is someone who attempts to achieve  
A. minimum of vision & maximum of mystery    B. maximum of vision & minimum of mystery  
C. minimum of vision and minimum of mystery    D. none of these options
4. "If the mind is educated, then, the person can apply this knowledge to any number of areas or situations". Which philosophic tradition does this statement capture?  
A. Radical education    B. progressive education    C. liberal education    D. behaviourist education
5. For the ancient Greek philosophers, to 'theorise' meant to:  
A. Act      B. look at      C. read widely      D. fight      E. think
6. Labour unions, Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), and Women & the Law in Southern Africa (WILSA) fall under which dimension of adult education?  
A. Personnel      B. geographical      C. subject-matter      D. institutional
7. Speculations about the relationship between two (2) or more variables are called  
A. Constructs      B. hypotheses      C. principles      D. theories
8. Competency-based adult education and programmed learning are applications of:  
A. Radical education philosophy      B. liberal education philosophy  
C. Humanistic education philosophy      D. behaviourist education philosophy
9. The Great Books Programme captured the emphasis of which philosophic tradition?  
A. Humanism    B. pragmatism      C. liberalism      D. reconstructionism
- 10 An example of an educational organisation created to serve the whole community is:  
A. A church      B. a university hospital      C. a vocational centre      D. a library
- 11 The encounter group is an expression of which philosophic tradition?

- A. Humanism            B. radicalism            C. liberalism            D. progressivism

12 The African Association for Literacy & Adult Education (AALAE), the Canadian Association for Studies in Adult Education (CASAE), Workers Educational Association (WEA), Swaziland Adult Education Association (SAAE) are examples of which dimension of adult education?

- A. Content            B. personnel            C. geographical            D. institutional

13 AusAID, CIDA, DANIDA, DfID, SIDA, and USAID are examples of .....

- A. Service organisations            B. inter-governmental organisations  
C. Professional associations            D. non-governmental organisations (NGOs)

14 The behavioural theorist associated with the 'stimulus-response', "Any action (behaviour) produced that is a result of a given external stimulus" is:

- A. B. F. Skinner            B. Ivan Pavlov            C. Edward Thorndike            D. John Watson

15 The corresponding philosophy to the 'no child left behind' curriculum development approach is:

- A. Perennialism            B. reconstructionism            C. progressivism            D. Options (A) and (B) only

16 Rotary Club, Lions Club, Jaycees, and Round Table are examples of.....?

- A. Community agencies            B. professional organisations  
C. government agencies            D. fraternal organisations

17 The difference between education and learning is that:

- A. education is neutral while learning is not    B. education is individualistic while learning is not  
C. education is societal while learning is individualistic  
D. education is for children while learning is for adults.

18 When the experimenter has a reasonably high expectation concerning the relationship that exists between two or more variables, it is appropriate to state the hypothesis in the ..... form.

- A. Objective            B. null            C. interrogative            D. directional

19 "There will be no significant different between the scores on a measure of achievement of high- and low-anxious students" is a hypothesis written in the ..... form.

- A. Directional            B. interrogative            C. null            D. objective

20 ..... denoted a basic requirement for teaching in indigenous (or traditional) education

- A. Familiarity with community setting            B. missionary school attendance  
C. lived experience            D. inborn ability to teach and perform specific tasks, such as midwifery

[20 x 2 = 40 marks]

## Section B

Answer three (3) questions from this section

### Question 1

- (a) Explain what you understand by 'educational philosophy' [10 marks]
- (b) Identify and discuss two (2) modes of educational philosophy in society [2 x 5 = 10 marks]
- [Total marks = 20]

### Question 2

- (a) According to the liberal arts philosophic tradition, what is the purpose of education in society? [10 marks]
- (b) According to the same tradition, what is the role of the learner and what is the role of the 'teacher'? [2 x 5 = 10 marks]
- [Total marks = 20]

### Question 3

To what extent can the ideals of radical education be practiced in Swaziland? Give reasons to support your argument [20 marks]

### Question 4

- (a) Is there a role that indigenous education can play in contemporary Swaziland? [5 marks]
- (b) In what spheres of Swazi life does indigenous education play an important role? Mention any two (2) such spheres [2 x 5 = 10 marks]
- [Total marks = 20]

**End of Question Paper**