

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF EDUCATION**

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER 2013/2014

TITLE OF PAPER : SCHOOL AND SOCIETY

SEMESTER : FIRST SEMESTER

COURSE CODE : EDF 310

TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS

- INSTRUCTIONS :**
1. This paper contains two sections: Section A and Section B.
 2. All answers must be written in the answer folder provided.
 3. Answer all questions in Section A.
 4. Answer two (2) questions in Section B.

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SECTION A

Choose the most correct answer in each of the following:

1. Education is best defined in terms of:
 - a. Self actualization
 - b. Depth of understanding
 - c. Habit training
 - d. Certificate possession
2. Schooling implies:
 - a. Attending school and being registered there
 - b. All experiences acquired at a school
 - c. Receiving formal lessons given by teachers
 - d. Classroom interaction at school
3. One of the following does not fit in this list about a school. Which one?
 - a. Its clients
 - b. Its culture
 - c. Its goals
 - d. Its structure
4. One of the examples of non-formal education is:
 - a. Sifundzani school institution
 - b. University of Swaziland
 - c. Sebenta adult institute
 - d. All the above
5. The concept of training has to do with:
 - a. Habit acquisition
 - b. Cognitive domain
 - c. Hidden curriculum
 - d. Moral education
6. Theory is about:
 - a. Inductive reasoning
 - b. Linking identifiable facts to causes
 - c. Understanding and using language
 - d. Conducting research
7. The theoretical perspective that describes society's minimal sense of togetherness is:
 - a. Symbolic theory
 - b. Conflict theory
 - c. Functionalist theory
 - d. Cultural orientation theory
8. Structural functionalism is associated with this sociologist:
 - a. Max Weber
 - b. Karl Marx

- c. Emile Durkheim
 - d. Talcott Parsons
9. Symbolic interactionism is often described as:
- a. Macro sociology
 - b. Micro sociology
 - c. Self conscious sociology
 - d. Latent sociology
10. One of the following does not fit well with the rest. Which one/
- a. Democratic society
 - b. Expert society
 - c. Self reliant society
 - d. Meritocratic society
11. The economic determinism theory is associated with the following:
- a. Charles Horton Cooley
 - b. Max Weber
 - c. Emile Durkheim
 - d. Karl Marx
12. Meritocracy is often used to describe a type of society where wealth and positions are attained through:
- a. Achievement
 - b. Ascription
 - c. Inherited characteristics
 - d. Power
13. The reproduction theory is an off-shoot of the following:
- a. Functionalism
 - b. Hegemony
 - c. Marxism
 - d. Symbolic interactionism
14. The hidden curriculum concept was made very popular through the work of:
- a. Antonio Gramsci
 - b. Ivan Pavlov
 - c. Ivan illich
 - d. C. Wright Mills
15. One of the following does not belong to the list:
- a. Family
 - b. Education
 - c. Economics
 - d. Readiness
16. The following is an example of manifest functions of education:
- a. Teaching values of society
 - b. Reducing levels of unemployment
 - c. Producing job opportunities for teachers

- d. All the above
17. The social function of education that relates to social culture as dynamic is:
- a. Conservative function
 - b. Political function
 - c. Economic function
 - d. Innovative function
18. The process through which people learn attitudes, values and actions is referred to as:
- a. Developmental socialization
 - b. Secondary socialization
 - c. Primary socialization
 - d. Anticipatory socialization
19. Jean Piaget is famous for his:
- a. Social learning theory
 - b. Cognitive developmental theory
 - c. Concept mapping theory
 - d. Looking glass self theory
20. The "I" and "me" concept in socialization was developed by:
- a. Pestalozzi
 - b. Charles Horton Cooley
 - c. Herbert Mead
 - d. Herbert Blumer
21. The type of socialization which reflects a turbulent period and in which the individual learns about taboos and how to assume responsibility is:
- a. Adult socialization
 - b. Childhood socialization
 - c. Adolescent socialization
 - d. Anticipatory socialization
22. Where the child learns rules and how to behave in public is:
- a. Peer groups
 - b. At school
 - c. At the family
 - d. In social clubs
23. A polyandry marriage is one:
- a. Between the man and his many wives
 - b. Involving two persons of opposite sex
 - c. Between one woman and many husbands
 - d. Where two persons of the same biological make up get married
24. Circle what does not belong to the list below:
- a. Live in the same locality
 - b. Are at the adolescent stage
 - c. Have an average of 3 members
 - d. Can be made up of members of both sexes

25. Swazi traditional methods of socialization in comparison to modern methods, were more:
- Structural
 - Interpersonal
 - Intergrated
 - interactional
26. Hilda Kuper has written much about the Swazi society in her popular book entitled:
- The Swazi
 - A History of Swaziland
 - An African Aristocracy
 - Swazi Culture
27. Education should transmit cultural values of society to children because:
- Children desire to know the traditional values of their society
 - Cultural values are manifest ideas of society
 - Society must perpetuate itself and accumulate the cultural heritage
 - Social ideas of the past are relevant to modern societies for social identity
28. The school is able to politically socialize children through:
- Its hidden curriculum
 - Reward and punishment activities
 - Its design relating to the generation, distribution and use of power
 - Its extra curricula programmes carried out through the year
29. People who have to be subjected to re-socialization are those who:
- Learnt at school and thereafter learn different things in life
 - Are immigrants who have to learn values of the new society
 - Have to discard former behavior patterns and learn new ones
 - Have acquired new values as adults because they have not learnt any during childhood
30. When we talk of the social self, we mean the following:
- How we define the inner-self in us
 - How others see us from outside
 - How society imposes its will on us as individuals
 - How we desire what we want to be determined and defined by society.
31. Education differs from training in that:
- Education connotes improved ability and deepened understanding
 - Education implies acquisition of certificates while training relates to skill acquisition
 - Education leads to professional positions while training leads to career attainment
 - Education is obtained from schools while training can occur anywhere
32. The most effective teaching strategy is to teach:
- Through well prepared and well organized lessons
 - By involvement of pupils in every stage of a lesson
 - With the use of illustrative material
 - By example
33. A teacher should:
- Be a life-long learner

- b. Always use methods learnt at college or university
 - c. Use methods suggested by the curriculum centre
 - d. Teach lessons the same way from year to year because those methods are useful
34. Indigenous African education:
- a. Hinges on the inculcation of standards or norms governing behavior
 - b. Is good because it can be described in documents stored in archives
 - c. Has relevance to modern education because it points to the roots of the African child
 - d. Both a and c are correct
35. Multi-cultural education:
- a. Can only be practiced in multi-cultural schools
 - b. Is a continuation of separate education since racial groups continue to be separated in most societies
 - c. Means education in multicultural societies
 - d. Can be taught in mono cultural schools to foster understanding and tolerance
36. The informal organizations of the school are:
- a. The deliberately created activities
 - b. The impersonal and hierarchical relationships
 - c. The operation of age grading
 - d. The non-official framework of relationships
37. Max Weber's work was mainly influenced by one of the following:
- a. French education
 - b. Chinese education
 - c. German education
 - d. Japanese education
38. The principles a society must meet in order to function properly are referred to as:
- a. Functional needs
 - b. Functional requirements
 - c. Functional imperatives
 - d. Functional idiosyncrasies
39. The resources available to individuals on the basis of honor, prestige, and recognition refers to
- a. Economic capital
 - b. Cultural capital
 - c. Social capital
 - d. Symbolic capital
40. The first formal school was built in Swaziland by:
- a. The Roman Catholic mission
 - b. The Methodist mission
 - c. The Evangelical mission
 - d. The Lutheran mission
41. The Kingdom of Swaziland became an independent country in this year:
- a. 1902
 - b. 1968

- c. 1975
 - d. 1986
42. One of the following about teachers does not belong to this list
- a. An interpreter
 - b. An assessor
 - c. A distributor
 - d. A counsellor
43. Indigenous education can be described as:
- a. Old and irrelevant
 - b. Situational and co-ordinated
 - c. Functional
 - d. Structural and interpersonal
44. Economic determinism implies that:
- a. Ideas and values are shaped by the nature of economic production
 - b. The value of exports is more than the value of imports in a nation
 - c. Economic production produces quality of life in society
 - d. The means of production are controlled by the elitist social class
45. One of the following is a characteristic of bureaucratic organizations:
- a. Prolonged period of training
 - b. Code of conduct designed by members
 - c. Dealing with clients in impersonal ways
 - d. Hierarchy of offices
46. The economy of society is related to education because educated people:
- a. Possess certificates and diplomas
 - b. Are intelligent
 - c. Take initiative
 - d. Can speak a foreign language such as English
47. Education through the school socializes children politically through:
- a. Morning assembly
 - b. Prefect system
 - c. Control and discipline
 - d. All the above
48. Primary socialization occurs:
- a. In peer groups
 - b. At school
 - c. At home
 - d. Through mass media
49. According to Piaget's theory, the formal operational stage falls between the ages of:
- a. 2 to 4
 - b. 4 to 7

- c. 7 to 11
- d. 11 to 16

50. One of the desirable latent consequence of free primary education in Swaziland maybe the following:

- a. Promotion of literacy
- b. Promotion of educated but unemployed
- c. Reduction of unemployment
- d. Promotion of quality education in schools

Section B

Choose two (2) from the following questions and answer in essay form.

1. With examples describe how the Swazi education system promotes social mobility to its citizens.

(25 marks)

2. Discuss ways in which the 'reproduction theory' applies in your education system pointing out strategies your government uses in dealing with it.

(25 marks)

3. Justify the preference of inclusive education to special education in your country indicating ways for its effective implementation.

(25 marks)