

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

MAY, 2017

TITLE OF PAPER: HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

COURSE CODE: EDF 300

TIME ALLOWED: THREE [3] HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: THERE ARE THREE SECTIONS IN THIS PAPER –
SECTION A, B, AND C.
SECTION A AND B ARE COMPULSORY. CHOOSE ONE (1)
QUESTION FROM SECTION C.

TOTAL MARK: 100

**THIS QUESTION PAPER SHOULD NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS
BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR**

SECTION A: COMPULSORY (50 marks)

Multiple Choice Questions

INSTRUCTIONS

You are to write all your answers in your examination booklet provided. Read the following instructions carefully.

1. This examination section contains 25 multiple choice questions, each worth 2 points.
2. On this multiple choice examination each question or item is followed by a series of possible answers or choices.
3. Read each question and decide which answer or choice is the best.
4. Write **only the letter** of the best choice in your answer booklet with a **PEN**
5. Write **LEGIBLY**.
6. Cross out any answer you wish to change and write afresh. **DO NOT USE CORRECTIONAL FLUID.**
7. Answer all questions. Your examination score will be based on the number of questions you answer correctly.

1. What is the origin of the word Education?

(a) 'E' and 'Catum'.

(b) Edu and 'Catum'.

(c) Word 'Educate'.

(d) None of these.

2. What is the compulsory element of learning?

(a) Ability to read.

(b) Bright Mind.

(c) Tendency to know.

(d) None of these.

3. Why are curriculum activities used in teaching?

(a) Make teaching easy.

(b) To make teaching interesting, easy to understand and effective.

(c) To make teaching attractive.

(d) To assist the teacher.

4. What is teaching through deductive method?

(a) From general to specific.

(b) From specific to general.

(c) From macro to micro.

(d) From easy to difficult.

5. Which is the first school for a child's education?

- (a) Society.
- (b) Friends.
- (c) Family.
- (d) School.

6. The Realist's aim of education is

- (a) Self-realization.
- (b) Spiritual and moral development.
- (c) Happy and moral development.
- (d) Total development of personality.

7. What is the goal of education according to Idealism?

- (a) Perfect adaptation to the environment.
- (b) Realisation of moral values.
- (c) Satisfaction of human wants.
- (d) Cultivation of dynamic, adaptable mind which will be resourceful and enterprising in all situations.

8. Which philosophy of education considers psychology as an incomplete study and an inadequate basis of educational theory?

- (a) Realism.
- (b) Pragmatism.
- (c) Idealism.
- (d) Naturalism.

9. Religious education is strongly advocated by

(a) Pragmatists.

(b) Idealists.

(c) Realist.

(d) Existentialists.

10. Which philosophy of education advocated for the Project method of teaching?

(a) Realism.

(b) Pragmatism.

(c) Idealism.

(d) Naturalism.

11. Which among the following is not essentially desirable in the project method?

(a) The task of the project is as real as the task of the life outside the walls of the school.

(b) The task of the project involves constructive effort or thought yielding objective results.

(c) The task of the project should be full of message for the children.

(d) The task of the project should be interesting enough so that the pupil is genuinely eager to carry it out.

12. Which is a great disadvantage of the project method?

(a) It consumes much of the time of the child.

(b) It leaves gaps in the knowledge of the child.

(c) Children are generally not interested in it.

(d) Teachers, generally, do not like to teach through it.

13. Which is the most widely accepted method of education, according to the pragmatists?

- (a) Lecturing by the teacher.
- (b) Leaving the child free to learn.
- (c) Learning by doing.
- (d) Heuristic method.

14. Which of the following claims of the pragmatists is not acceptable?

- (a) The free activity of the pupil is likely to result in permanent attitudes of initiative and independence and moral discipline.
- (b) Training in citizenship is possible through school and community activities.
- (c) Training in character through school's co-curricular activities is possible.
- (d) Child's own experience is valuable for adequate development of child's personality.

15. What is not associated with Pragmatism?

- (a) Purposive education.
- (b) Experience-based education.
- (c) Freedom-based education.
- (d) Education for self-realization.

16. Who emphasised realization of Truth, Beauty and Goodness as the aims of education?

- (a) Idealists.
- (b) Pragmatists.
- (c) Realists.
- (d) Naturalists.

17. The term “progressive education” is related to

- (a) Realism.
- (b) Pragmatism.
- (c) Idealism.
- (d) Existentialism.

18. Which school believes that all knowledge comes through the senses?

- (a) Idealism.
- (b) Sense Realism.
- (c) Pragmatism.
- (d) Existentialism.

19. Which of the following is not criticised by realism in education?

- (a) Teachers denying the value of school co-curricular activities.
- (b) Pupils cramming for knowledge from books for reproducing in examination
- (c) Organizing schools in a way that is conducive to practical training in citizenship.
- (d) Teaching which drifts away from life of the child.

20. Which of the following does not pertain to intellectual development aim of education?

- (a) Cultivation of intelligence.
- (b) Spiritual development.
- (c) Development of cognitive powers.
- (d) Training and “formation” of mind.

21. The most effective method of character- formation is

- (a) Teaching virtues through religious books.
- (b) Organizing specialists' lectures on importance of values in life.
- (c) Teaching by high character teachers.
- (d) Rewarding virtuous behaviours and presenting high character models in the schools.

22. Social aims of education imply the training of

- (a) The individuals for the purpose of serving the needs of the society.
- (b) Individuals according to their needs.
- (c) The individuals according to their capacities.
- (d) The individuals according to the facilities.

23. What does the individual aim of education imply?

- (a) Education must secure for everyone the conditions under which the individuality is most completely developed.
- (b) It must contribute to the peace and happiness of the whole society.
- (c) It should have more and more institutions every year.
- (d) It should be by and large the concern of the private sector.

24. Which philosophy of education advocates for the fact that, childhood is something desirable for its own sake and children should be children?

- (a) Idealism
- (b) Pragmatism
- (c) Naturalism
- (d) Realism.

25. Who emphasized that education should be a social process?

- (a) Vivekananda
- (b) Rousseau
- (c) Dewey
- (d) Pestalozzi

SECTION B: COMPULSORY

Question 1 (25 marks)

Discuss the following terms as used in History and Philosophy of Education giving concrete examples:

- (a) Negative education *(5marks)*
- (b) Monastic Schools *(5marks)*
- (c) The Socratic Method *(5marks)*
- (d) The problem of freedom and determinism *(5marks)*
- (e) Empirical knowledge *(5marks)*

SECTION C:

Answer one (1) question from this section

Question 1 (25 marks)

a) The Europeans introduced their own education system in Africa. State five characteristics of the formal (or Western) type of education in Africa.

(5 points x 2 marks= 10 marks)

b) Describe five ways through which the introduction of Western type education, neglected the cultural lives of African people

(5 points x 3 marks= 15marks)

Question 2 (25 marks)

Philosophy of education is the philosophy that is related to the management of education. Clearly analyse the major justifications for the inclusion of the philosophy of education in a teacher education programme?

(6 points x 4 marks = 24marks + 1mark for eloquence)