



**UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG**  
**FACULTY OF EDUCATION**  
**DECEMBER SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**  
**2016**

**PROGRAMME:** B. Ed (SENIOR AND FET PHASE)  
**MODULE:** EDUCATION STUDIES 1B  
**CODE:** EST20B1 / EDS1B20  
**TIME:** 3 hours  
**MARKS:** 100  
**EXAMINER:** Dr Joseph J. Divala & Mr. Patrick Jaki  
**MODERATOR:** Dr V. Mabalane (UJ)

(This paper consists of **ten (10)** pages)

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions:

1. This Examination Has Two Sections:
2. Section A — Compulsory.
3. Section B — Compulsory.
4. Section A (3 Essay Questions). Answer ANY TWO Questions (50 Marks, 25 Marks each)
5. Section B (50 Questions). Answer All Questions (50 Marks, 1 Mark each).
6. Answer all the questions in the booklet provided.
7. The examination is marked out of 100%.
8. Write clearly so that your essay is readable.
9. Spare 20 minutes to read through your essay.
10. Clearly number the questions you have attempted.
11. Write your student number on the booklet provided.
12. Do not take this exam script outside the examination venue.

### Section A: Essay Question

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Answer any two questions (50 marks). Each Question is 25 Marks (use 2 Hours for this section, 1 Hour per question).

1. Discuss on whether the current schooling system in South Africa genuinely offer equal opportunities to learners? Would an African education system do it any differently?
2. Given your understanding of the sociological, institutional and enlightenment conception of education, do you agree with the view that Ubuntu has nothing to contribute to education? Discuss.
3. Do you think free education will eliminate the way cultural capital determines educational outcomes in South Africa? *(Please note that this question requires you to clearly discuss how both free education and cultural capital affect educational inequalities).*

### Section B: Multiple Choice

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1. What is an argument in critical thinking?
    - a) A disagreement with your neighbour after a bitter exchange.
    - b) A disagreement over a significant issue.
    - c) A conclusion with your neighbour after a bitter exchange with your neighbour.
    - d) A conclusion that entails premises offered as reasons to support it.
  2. Which of the following answers are correct about arguments?
    - i. An argument is a truth-bearer.
    - ii. An argument has at least one premise.
    - iii. Arguments take a position.
    - iv. Arguments rely on assumptions.
    - v. An argument is a disagreement with the neighbour after a bitter exchange.

A. i, iii, iv & v,    B. ii & iv    C. i, ii, iii & iv    D. ii, iii, and iv    E. All the above
  3. A valid argument has the following minimum requirements:
    - B. It has a premise and a conclusion that entails the premise.

- C. It has a premise, an assumption and a conclusion.
  - D. It has a true premise and a conclusion that entails the premise.
  - E. It has a true premise, an assumption, and a conclusion.
4. An argument is sound:
- A. If and only if it is valid and the premises are true.
  - B. If and only if it is invalid the premises are true.
  - C. If and only if it is valid and the premises are false.
  - D. If and only if it is true and the premises are valid.
5. The argument below is valid:
- i. All UJ students are intelligent.
  - ii. Sithole is a UJ student.
  - iii. So Sithole is intelligent.
- A. True.
  - B. False.
6. What is the form of the argument used in Question 5 above?
- A. Inductive.
  - B. Deductive
7. The following words used in an argument mean different things: premises, claims and statements.
- A. True.
  - B. False.
  - C. None of the above.
  - D. All the above.
8. Which of the following is true about a sceptical disposition.
- A. It guards one against being deceived.
  - B. It guards one against taking anything for granted.
  - C. It suggests that to doubt is a healthy attitude.
  - D. All the above.
9. Is the argument below sound?
- i. All UJ students have Mobile phones.
  - ii. Busi is a UJ student.
  - iii. Therefore Busi has a mobile phone.
- A. Sound.

B. Unsound.

10. Which statements are true of an assumption?

- i. It is an implied claim that is not stated.
- ii. It is an implied claim that is stated.
- iii. It is an implied claim that can strengthen a conclusion.
- iv. It is an implied claim that does not strengthen a conclusion.

A. All the above, B. None of the above, C. I & ii, D. iii & iv, E. i & iii.

11. The following characterise assumptions:

- A. They are evidence of a belief.
- B. They are true and false claims.
- C. They are arguments.
- D. All the above.
- E. None of the above.

12. Which of the following is true about a critical thinker?

- i. Ascertains the meaning of words and language in general.
- ii. Seeks clarity of ideas.
- iii. Asks the right questions.
- iv. Seeks to be well informed.

A. i & ii, B. ii and iii, C. i & iv, D. i & iii, E. All the above.

13. Neo-liberalism impacts education in the following ways:

- A. Trade, business and economics.
- B. Economics, decentralization and privatisation.
- C. Decentralization, trade and minimum state involvement.
- D. Decentralization, privatization and minimum state involvement.

14. Imagine every dog you have seen so far has been a black one. What inference are you likely to make when you see the next black dog?

- A. A deductive inference.
- B. An inductive inference.



15. Which of the answers below best describes the assertion that "Photos never lie"?
- A. An error in argument.
  - B. Faulty reasoning.
  - C. Mistaken belief.
  - D. An argument with a wrong form.
16. Which of the following is true about closed questions?
- A. The answer is unclear, requires finding out the fact or issue, and initiate meaningful discussions.
  - B. The answer is clear, does not permit discussion and may require investigation.
  - C. The answer is clear permits discussion and requires investigation.
  - D. The answer is clear, permits discussion and may require investigation.
17. What type of question is this: Is Advocate Thuli Madonsela the former Public Protector of the Republic of South Africa?
- A. Open-ended question.
  - B. Closed-ended question.
  - C. Philosophical question.
  - D. Factual question.
18. Which of these are examples of educational issues you are familiar with?
- A. Poverty and inequality.
  - B. Curriculum and practice.
  - C. Equal education.
  - D. Convergence and divergence.
19. A fallacy is:
- i. A mistaken belief.
  - ii. An error in argument.
  - iii. Faulty reasoning.
  - iv. An argument with the wrong form.
- A. i & ii, B. i & iii, C. ii & iv, D i & iv E All the above, F. None of the above.
20. Sociology of education concerns:
- A. The study of the relationships between education and society.
  - B. The study of the sociology of institutions.



- C. The study of educational institutions
- D. The study of students in schools.

21. Education is best explained by one set of these relationships:

- a) Sociology, institutions and enlightenment.
- b) Sociology, convergence and divergence.
- c) Globalisation, poverty and inequality.
- d) Curriculum practice, governance and funding.

22. One of these is a philosophical question:

- A. Diapers and politicians should be changed often, both for the same reason.
- B. Are all politicians liars?
- C. Why did the ANC loose the metros of Tswane, Nelson Mandela Bay and Johannesburg?
- D. Is it raining outside right now?

23. The purpose of education is to realise the following:

- A. Liberate a person from ignorance.
- B. Transmission of knowledge and social construction.
- C. Enlightenment.
- D. All the above.

24. One of the following identifies a strong inductive argument:

- A. If the premises are true the conclusion is valid
- B. If the premises are true, we have good reason to believe the conclusion.
- C. If the argument is sound, we have good reason to believe the conclusion.
- D. All the above.

25. Identify the fallacy embedded here: You don't think that it is wrong to kill rhinos for their horns; I believe it is because you come from China.

- A. Red Herring.
- B. Straw Person.
- C. Ad Hominem.
- D. Argument from Ignorance.

26. Which of these, answers to the 'Fallacy of Begging the Question'?

- A. Capital punishment is murder sanctioned by the state. It should never be condoned.

- B. Based on a single failed relationship with her boyfriend, a girl at UJ decided that all men are evil.
- C. All Zulu men are aggressive.
- D. My father said that all foreign men are aggressive.

27. Standardization of arguments involves:

- A. Giving the outline of arguments to reveal its structure
- B. Is measuring the weight of an argument.
- C. Is measuring the structure of an argument.
- D. Identifying the claims of an argument.

28. Is schooling education?

- A. True
- B. False

29. How would you best describe the aims of education?

- A. Education for work, self-enrichment, and for well-being.
- B. Education for well-being, for domination, and knowledge.
- C. Education for knowledge, for work and well-being.
- D. Education for work, self-enrichment and for domination.

30. Which of the answers below is true about the purpose of schooling in South Africa?

- A. Political cohesion, imparting knowledge, values and personal development.
- B. Developing intelligence, political cohesion and personal development
- C. Creating wealth, Developing intelligence and personal development.
- D. Political cohesion, creating wealth and personal development.

31. Which theory argues that schooling is an extension of the capitalist system:

- A. Conflict Theory
- B. Functionalist Theory
- C. Social Reproduction Theory
- D. None of the above.

32. According to Hountondji, to be educated is to:

- A. Have completed tertiary education.
- B. Have a good job, a house, a car and a healthy bank account.
- C. Be rational and critically examine African thought.

- D. Have reasonable knowledge of own culture, environment and the ability to articulate arguments.
33. Wiredu says that an educated person is one who:
- A. Has completed tertiary education.
  - B. Has a good job, a house, a car and a healthy bank account.
  - C. Is rational and critically examines one cultural thoughts.
  - D. Has a reasonable account of one's culture, environment and the ability to articulate arguments about it.
34. The implication of African philosophy of education in Ubuntu calls for:
- A. Cooperation, respect and to act justly towards others.
  - B. The celebration of life and cultivate humanity.
  - C. Defend the African people and culture against stereo-types.
  - D. Fight for free education.
35. The purpose of African philosophy of education is to present the:
- A. Ways of thinking and acting of the African people.
  - B. Practices and thought from cultures.
  - C. Fighting off stereo-types aimed at African cultures and practices.
  - D. Uniting African people on the continent and in diaspora.
36. Identify this fallacy: Many people drive a Mercedes Benz. So it must be a great car?
- A. Appeal to Slippery slope.
  - B. Appeal to popularity.
  - C. False Dilemma.
  - D. Attacking the person.
37. Which of these are the functions of language?
- A. State a fact, employ concepts, and express emotions.
  - B. Argue bitterly.
  - C. Think metaphorically.
  - D. Engage in gossip.
38. Functionalist see education as:
- A. Providing access to education.
  - B. Unifying and stabilising society.
  - C. Analysing society.



D. None of the above.

39. Conflict theory concerns:

- A. Fighting capitalism.
- B. How classes of people disagree over power and allocation of resources.
- C. The allocation of jobs.
- D. Fighting for the equality of people.

40. Symbolic interactionism concerns:

- A. How people behave in certain social settings.
- B. Self-conceptions.
- C. Structure of society.
- D. None of the above.

41. Meritocracy in sociology of education means:

- A. Success at school is based on one's national merit.
- B. Success at school is based on one's individual merit.
- C. Success at school is based on one's family merit.
- D. Success at school is based on one's cultural merit.

42. Examples of socio-economic injustices in society include:

- A. Going to school in Kathlehong.
- B. Poverty, economic marginalisation, and exploitation.
- C. Not being paid a minimum wage.
- D. The effects of apartheid.

43. Examples of cultural or symbolic injustice include:

- A. Using English over and above local languages.
- B. Cultural domination, non-recognition and disrespect.
- C. Multiculturalism.
- D. a) and b).

44. Aims and conceptions of education concern the purpose, meaning, functions and activities of education.

- A. True.
- B. False.

45. *"You should not even bother to check which sections of society are xenophobic or not. It is difficult to judge what is in somebody's mind. This talk about*

*xenophobia is really fake to say the least. I don't think we should spend our precious time on it".* The fallacy involved in this conversation borders on:

- A. An appeal to emotions.
- B. An appeal to popularity.
- C. Slippery slope fallacy
- D. None of the above

46. The best thing that has happened in my life is get entrance into the university. I come from a middle class family and a relatively better school. Therefore the biggest thing that has happened in my life is get entrance in the university. The fallacy involved is:

- A. Fallacy of two wrongs.
- B. A begging question epithet
- C. Straw Person fallacy
- D. Hasty generalization
- E. Answer (A) and (D)

47. A sociological understanding of education considers that "education" only takes place in a formal institutions, where "formal teaching, schooling or learning" also occur.

- A. True
- B. False

48. A conception of education that considers as primary the development of the mind by focusing on what we know and how we understand what we know is called:

- A. A sociological view of education
- B. An institutional view of education
- C. A general enlightenment view of education
- D. All of the above

49. We can commit an error in thinking when

- A. We do not intended to mislead others
- B. We intend to mislead others
- C. We want to be persuasive
- D. All of the above.
- E. None of the above.

50. One of the criticism of the 'culture of poverty' is that :

- A. Students require compensation for their deficient background.
- B. Government should improve the conditions of learning.
- C. Government should support poor families.
- D. It runs the danger of stereotyping and stigmatising students.
- E. a) and d).