



<b><u>FACULTY</u></b>	: Education
<b><u>DEPARTMENT</u></b>	: Education and Curriculum Studies
<b><u>CAMPUS</u></b>	: APK
<b><u>MODULE</u></b>	: STUDIES IN EDUCATION 1B. (18EST20B1 (18OPV1B10 /EDS1B10))
<b><u>SEMESTER</u></b>	: Second
<b><u>EXAM</u></b>	: November 2019

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**MODERATOR** :

**DURATION** : 2 HOURS                      **MARKS** : 100

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NUMBER OF PAGES: 11 PAGES

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read all instructions carefully.
2. This examination paper consists of two compulsory sections:
  - a. Section A consists of 50 Multiple Choice Questions.
  - b. Section B consist of 3 Essay Questions: Choose any 2 from the three.
3. Write all multiple choices answers and essay answers in the booklet provided (one booklet is more than sufficient).

4. Clearly label the essay question that has been attempted.
  5. This paper is marked out of 100 marks: 50 Marks for Section A and 50 Marks for Section B.
  6. Do not take the Examination Question Paper out of the Examination Hall.
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**SECTION A : Multiple Choice : Choose the most correct answer**

1. Education is primarily a/an\_\_\_\_\_ institution
  - a) economic
  - b) formative
  - c) religious
  - d) all of the above
  
2. Etymological meaning of the term 'education' is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) bring up
  - b) know
  - c) do
  - d) grow
  
3. Philosophy of education is concerned with the \_\_\_\_\_ of education.
  - a) aims
  - b) nature
  - c) functions
  - d) all of the above
  
4. Which one of the following statements is/are true?
  - i. Education is a life-long process.
  - ii. Education is a systematic process.
  - iii. Education is a modification of behaviour.
  - iv. Education is instruction and direction.
  - a) i and ii
  - b) i,ii and iii
  - c) i and iv
  - d) All the four
  
5. Education is a continuous process through which a person acquires\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) A a view of life
  - b) B knowledge
  - c) C both (a) and (b)
  - d) D neither (a) nor (b)
  
6. Educational philosophy is defined as the philosophical study of the \_\_\_\_\_ of education.
  - a) A purpose
  - b) B nature
  - c) C ideals
  - d) D all of the above

7. According to realists, curriculum should be \_\_\_\_\_

- i) practical and useful
- ii) highly organized and systematic
- iii) teacher-centred

- a) A i and ii
- b) B only i
- c) C i,ii and iii
- d) D only iii

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a proponent of realism.

- a) Plato
- b) Russell
- c) Aristotle
- d) Locke

9. Education should proceed from simple to complex and from concrete to abstract. This is the method of teaching in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) A idealism
- b) B realism
- c) C essentialism
- d) D none of the above

10. Which one of the following statements is/are not applicable to the idealist view of education?

- i) The aim of education is self- realization.
- ii) Education is spiritual development.
- iii) The curriculum should not be based upon the ideals and values.
- iv) Plato's doctrines form the basis of the system.

- a) i, ii and iv
- b) i, ii and iii
- c) only iii
- d) ii and iv

11. Idealists argue that \_\_\_\_\_ are the ultimate reality.

- a) values
- b) ideas
- c) feelings
- d) sensations

12. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a proponent of idealist educational philosophy.
- a) Plato
  - b) St. Augustine
  - c) Aristotle
  - d) Hegel
13. According to idealists, curriculum should be \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) pupil-centred
  - b) teacher-centred
  - c) both A and B
  - d) neither A nor B
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is not an idealist educational philosopher.
- a) Plato
  - b) St. Augustine
  - c) John Dewey
  - d) none of these
15. John Dewey is the proponent of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Realism
  - b) Idealism
  - c) Naturalism
  - d) Pragmatism
16. According to \_\_\_\_\_, curriculum should be scientifically approached, standardized, and discipline based.
- a) realists
  - b) idealists
  - c) naturalists
  - d) none of these
17. \_\_\_\_\_ believe that learners should apply their knowledge to real situations through experimental inquiry.
- a) Realists
  - b) Idealists
  - c) Naturalists
  - d) Pragmatists
18. 'Truth is that which works' is the view of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Pragmatists
  - b) Idealists
  - c) Naturalists
  - d) Realists

19. More than the acquisition of knowledge, education should encourage \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) intolerance
- b) conflict
- c) creativity
- d) none of the above

20. Educational philosophy is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) speculative
- b) normative
- c) both A and B
- d) neither A nor B

21. What is the function of education according to the pragmatist philosophy?

- a) to develop a law abiding citizen
- b) to promote deconstruct existing social structures
- c) to equip the democratic citizen with problem solving skills
- d) to promote the culture of the society

22. Existentialism addresses two major themes. These are

- a) apartheid and democracy
- b) morality and aesthetics
- c) humanity and moral probity
- d) existence and the centrality of human choice

23. Martin Buber identified two types of relationships. These are

- a) the boy-girl and man-woman
- b) the I-it and I-thou
- c) the friend-foe and citizen-foreigner
- d) the I-thou and I -You

24. Man is 'an open possibility'. This implies that...

- a) man has the potential to become whatever he chooses
- b) you can tell what the young will become when they grow up
- c) man's destiny is fixed at birth
- d) fate determines the individual's future

25. Empiricists argue that knowledge is...

- a) innate
- b) transitory
- c) the recollection of ideas buried in the mind
- d) obtained through the senses

26. Give any two reasons why a teacher should study philosophy of education

- i) It helps the teacher to develop a critical mind
- ii) It acquaints the teacher with the different ways of knowing
- iii) It develops in the teacher an intolerant attitude
- iv) It enables the teacher to know how to cheat the system without detection

- a) i and ii
- b) i and iii
- c) ii and iv
- d) iii and iv

27. The following are ways of knowing except

- a) Revelation
- b) Intuition
- c) Reasoning
- d) Observation and experimentation
- e) None of these

28. According to Martin Buber, the 'I-it' relationship should define the educator-educand rapport.

- a) True
- b) False

29. What is a child-centred curriculum?

- a) a curriculum which allows learners to disobey instruction
- b) a curriculum tailored to address the needs, interests and nature of the learner/child
- c) a curriculum where no adults are involved
- d) a curriculum where the learning matter is more important than the child/learner

30. The following are branches of speculative philosophy except

- a) logic
- b) metaphysics
- c) axiology
- d) epistemology

31. Idealists argue that knowledge is innate.

- a) True
- b) False

32. Which of the following is true about existentialist philosophy of education?
- a) the most critical aspect of the process of education is how the learner is taken through the steps
  - b) what is learnt is more important than how it is learnt
  - c) the time learning takes place is the most central concern to education
  - d) the learning environment is the most important concern
33. What is the teacher's role according to Socrates?
- a) Filling the mind of the learner with facts
  - b) Serving as an intellectual mid-wife
  - c) Serving as a dispenser of knowledge
  - d) Serving as the explicator
34. In the traditional African society, education was informed by the following philosophies except
- a) Communalism
  - b) Holisticism
  - c) Marxism
  - d) Preparationism
35. Which of the following is not true about interactionist views on education?
- a) Learners operate independent of the prevailing social environment in the classroom
  - b) Learners respond to teachers' expectations about their potential
  - c) Labelling usually affects the learner negatively
  - d) D Ability grouping confirms what the educators think about learners' potential to succeed
36. How should educators relate to the students they teach?
- a) They should provide a supportive system by emphasizing the individual learner's strengths
  - b) They should work more closely with bright students
  - c) They should allow the less gifted more time to play outside the classroom
  - d) They should create an atmosphere that forces the under performers to quit school
37. In what way are Buber's philosophical ideas relevant to the transformation of education in RSA?
- a) They encourage a healthy and cooperative engagement between the teacher and the learner
  - b) They encourage the teacher to treat the learner with respect and dignity
  - c) They encourage the creation of a friendly learning atmosphere where learners can learn from their mistakes without fear of being ridiculed



d) All the above

38. In the classroom situation the teacher is the 'generalized other' to each and every learner.

- a) True
- b) False

39. In what way does education serve to reproduce inequalities in the society?

- a) Providing a curriculum which advantages the privileged groups in the society
- b) Drawing the curriculum from the experiences of both the poor and the rich
- c) Adopting programmes and practices to scaffold learners from economically disadvantaged backgrounds
- d) Allowing all learners equal access to quality instruction

40. According to the interactionist perspective, how do teachers contribute to a learner's success or failure in school?

- a) by allowing learners the same quality of instruction
- b) by the expectations they communicate to each and every learner
- c) by guarding against ability grouping
- d) by attending to class every day

41. What are the advantages of tracking in the South African school system?

- a) it allows for instruction to be pitched according to learners' abilities
- b) it allows for each learner to appreciate own potentialities
- c) it allows teachers to devote more time to the most able learners
- d) it helps to motivate under performers to work harder

42. As a mode of inquiry, philosophy implies the human activity targeted at understanding the boundless universe.

- a) True.
- b) False

43. Which branch of philosophy helps underscore the function of the teacher as a role model to the learners in the school?

- a) Axiology
- b) Epistemology
- c) Logic
- d) Cosmology

44. Education as socialization implies that it is a process where

- a) individuals are introduced to the different bodies of knowledge and the value system of the society
- b) individuals are taught to make friends

- c) individuals are screened for different positions in the society
- d) individuals attend social clubs

45. Citizenship education serves to conscientize the learners of the need to strike a balance between claiming their rights and responding to the call for duty.

- a) True
- b) False

46. Which of the following is not true about the Freedom Charter drawn up by the Congress of the People in June 1955?

- a) South Africa does not have citizens and non-citizens
- b) SA Citizenship Act of 1949 and the Bantu Homeland Act of 1970 inconsistent with democratic ideals
- c) Only a democratic state based on the will of the people is likely to bring prosperity and secure individual liberties
- d) The South African Citizenship Act (1949) emphasizing an unequal South African society be upheld.

47. The term 'critical' in critical thinking refers to:

- a) A fault-finding attitude.
- b) Attempts to win an argument.
- c) Using careful judgment or judicious evaluation.
- d) A lack of respect for other people.

48. Who should the character of education in a democratic society?

- a) The state
- b) The family
- c) The individual
- d) All of the above.

49. Which of these are true about the enlightenment purpose of education?

- a) To make the individual intelligent.
- b) To make the individual employable.
- c) To develop the individual's mind and the capacity to think better.
- d) To socialise an individual.

50. The evidence of a maturing intellect is having the will and the courage to gradually prune beliefs that are:

- a) Uncomfortable.
- b) Unjustifiable.
- c) Approved of by our group.
- d) Prejudiced.

## **SECTION B; Essay Questions**

### Instructions

1. Choose ANY 2 questions
  2. Write a short essay on each of the questions of your choice.
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1. Discuss any two of the following schools of philosophical thought showing their relevance to education in South Africa:

- a) Idealism
- b) Realism
- c) Pragmatism
- d) Existentialism (25)

2. Briefly discuss the conception of education as

- a) Socialisation
- b) General enlightenment
- c) Institutional (25)

3. Discuss the key elements of each of the following sociological perspectives showing their implications to education

- a) Functional Theory.
- b) Conflict Theory.
- c) Symbolic Interactionism. (25)

**TOTAL: 100**

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