

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
B. ED (ADULT EDUCATION) YEAR II
FINAL EXAMINATION, MAY 2012

COURSE CODE: BAE 215

COURSE NAME: PHILOSOPHY OF ADULT EDUCATION

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

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

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

Section A

Answer the questions below by writing the letter corresponding to your response

1. Differences with respect to research between behaviourists and humanists include all but one of the following:
 - A. Scientific *versus* intuitive
 - B. manipulative *versus* humanisation
 - C. External behaviour vs. internal emotion
 - D. the costs and benefits of education
2. Which tradition of radical thought is associated with removing education from state control?
 - A. Marxist-Leninist
 - B. Freudian Left
 - C. Anarchism
 - D. None of these
3. Freire (1972) drew attention to three (3) levels of consciousness. Which is not one of them?
 - A. Naïve
 - B. magical
 - C. narrow-minded
 - D. critical
4. "We have no problem in this community – look elsewhere". This is typical of what level of consciousness?
 - A. Complete denial
 - B. critical
 - C. magical
 - D. (A) and (D) only
5. The radical educator who argued for the freeing of children from adult (parental / teacher's) authority is
 - A. Antonio Gramsci
 - B. Ivan D. Illich
 - C. Alexander S. Neil
 - D. Henry Giroux
6. Humanistic philosophy stresses^{all} all of the following but one
 - A. Potentiality for development in each individual
 - B. that every person is responsible and humane
 - C. maximum personal growth and development
 - D. (A) and (C) only
7. The DRC is a pleasant place in which to live and work in Sub-Saharan Africa. This is a
 - A. Philosophical position
 - B. political dogma
 - C. point of fact
 - D. value judgement
8. According to Maslow (1954, 1970), self-actualisation
 - A. is unique to human beings
 - B. is at the top of a hierarchy of needs at the bottom of which are safety and security needs
 - C. refers to becoming everything a person is capable of becoming
 - D. (A) and (C) only
9. According to Rogers (1983),
 - A. most human behaviour can be understood as an attempt to maintain consistency between our self-concept and our actions
 - B. the self-image of a congruent person is flexible and changes in line with new experiences
 - C. the greater the gap between self-image and reality, the greater the likelihood of anxiety and emotional disturbance
 - D. all of these options

10 "How many employees hire a day care provider to look after their children during the work-day". This group discussion question represents a

- A. Question of procedure
- B. question of policy
- C. question of fact
- D. Question of concept
- E. question of value

11 Which of the following concepts is associated with Austrian radical educator, Ivan D. Illich?

- A. Dialogue
- B. praxis
- C. de-schooling society
- D. cultural invasion

12 "How can the company assist employees with their child care needs?" This group discussion question represents a

- A. Question of concept
- B. question of policy
- C. question of value
- D. Question of procedure
- E. question of fact.

13 "To be... is to be the oppressor – dress, drink, converse like the oppressor". To whom do you attribute this statement about persons that have internalised their oppression?

- A. John Dewey
- B. Malcolm Knowles
- C. J.K. Nyerere
- D. Paulo Freire

14 "It is appropriate for parents to bring their children to work". This group discussion question represents a

- A. Question of policy
- B. question of procedure
- C. question of fact
- D. Question of concept
- E. question of value

15 Paulo Freire is well-known for conceiving and popularising the of education

- A. Consciousness-raising
- B. exams orientation
- C. banking concept
- D. western nature

16 According to Henry Giroux, radical education suggests a particular kind of practice and a particular posture of questioning

- A. Received wisdom
- B. received institutions (e.g. the family)
- C. Received assumptions
- D. all of these options

17 Analytical philosophy derives from a hierarchy, the bottom of which comprises all but one

- A. Knowledge
- B. comprehension
- C. application
- D. synthesis

18 Conceptual analysis distinguishes major questions, ranging from,, to

- A. Question of fact
- B. question of value;
- C. question of concept
- D. all of these

19 Freire (1972) spoke of the relation of the so-called Third World to the West as characterised by monologue, manifesting in

- A. slogans
- B. propaganda
- C. prescriptions
- D. communiqué
- E. all of these

20 Either: (a) "Reflection without action is mere verbalism. Action without reflection is pure activism". With whom do you associate this statement?

- A. Nelson Mandela B. Mahatma Gandhi C. David Kozol D. Paulo Freire

Or: (b) "Theory without practice leads to an empty idealism and action without philosophical reflection leads to mindless activism". Who made this claim?

- A. Kenneth Kaunda B. John Elias & Sharan Merriam C. Aristotle D. Plato

[20 x 2 = 40 marks]

Section B

Answer three (3) questions from this section

Question 1

(a) What do you understand by 'radical education'? [5 marks]

(b) To what extent can the principles and/or values of radical education be practised in Swaziland? Justify your answer, stating three (3) such values [15 marks]

[Total marks = 20]

Question 2

Writers (Frankena, 1970; Russell, 1912; Ryle, 1943; Weitz, 1967; Wittgenstein, 1921) frequently divide analytical philosophy into four (4) parts in its historical development, namely: scientific realism, logical analysis, logical positivism, and linguistic or conceptual analysis

With the aid of examples, discuss any two (2) such parts [2 x 10 = 20 marks]

Question 3

Compare and contrast indigenous (traditional) education with formal education (or school) under the following sub-headings:

(i) Purpose of each [4 marks]

(ii) Venue – where each occurred [6 marks]

(iii) Facilitators of instruction in each

[4 marks]

(iv) Content or subject-matter of each

[6 marks]

[Total marks = 20]

Question 4

(a) "Human nature is inherently good". Explain this statement, giving examples to illustrate your answer [10 marks]

(b) It is useless to give false hopes about self-actualisation in poor countries because for most individuals in such countries, self-actualisation is an ideal yet somewhat unattainable/utopian goal. Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with reasoned argument [10 marks]

[Total marks = 20]

End of Question Paper