

University of Swaziland
Faculty of Education
Diploma in Adult Education Year I
Final Examination, December 2011

Course Code: DAE 112

Course Name: History & Philosophy of Adult Education

Time Allowed: Three (3) Hours

Instructions: Answer all Questions in Section A

Answer three (3) Questions in Section B

This paper must not be opened until the invigilator has granted permission to do so

Section A

1. The roots of modern education philosophic enquiry can be traced back to:
 A. Ancient Egyptian philosophy B. ancient Greek philosophy
 C. Ancient British philosophy D. ancient Chinese philosophy

2. A philosopher is someone who attempts to achieve
 A. minimum of vision & maximum of mystery B. maximum of vision & minimum of mystery
 C. minimum of vision and minimum of mystery D. none of these options

3. The twentieth-century educator who popularised the philosophy of progressivism was:
 A. Immanuel Kant B. Jean-Jacques Rousseau C. Johann Pestalozzi D. John Dewey

4. The Great Books Programme captured the emphasis of which philosophic tradition?
 A. Humanism B. pragmatism C. liberalism D. reconstructionism

5. Competency-based adult education and programmed learning are applications of:
 A. Radical education philosophy B. liberal education philosophy
 C. Humanistic education philosophy D. behaviourist education philosophy

6. "If the mind is educated, then, the person can apply this knowledge to any number of areas or situations". Which philosophic tradition does this statement capture?
 A. Radical education B. progressive education C. liberal education D. behaviourist education

7. For the ancient Greek philosophers, to theorise meant to:
 A. Act B. look at C. read widely D. fight E. think

8. The corresponding philosophy to the 'back-to-basics' curriculum development approach is:
 A. Perennialism B. reconstructionism C. essentialism D. Options (A) and (B) only

9. The encounter group is an expression of which philosophic tradition?
 A. Humanism B. radicalism C. liberalism D. progressivism

- 10 AusAID, CIDA, DANIDA, DfID, SIDA, and USAID are examples of?
 A. Service organisations B. inter-governmental organisations
 C. Professional associations D. non-governmental organisations (NGOs)

- 11 Rotary Club, Lions Club, Jaycees, and Round Table are examples of.....?
 A. Community agencies B. professional organisations
 C. government agencies D. fraternal organisations

- 12 An example of an educational organisation created to serve the whole community is:
 A. A church B. a university hospital C. a vocational centre D. a library

- 13 The difference between education and learning is that:
 A. education is neutral while learning is not B. education is individualistic while learning is not

- C. education is societal while learning is individualistic
D. education is for children while learning is for adults.

14 Labour unions, Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), and Women & the Law in Southern Africa (WILSA) fall under which dimension of adult education?

- A. Personnel B. geographical C. subject-matter D. institutional

15 The African Association for Literacy & Adult Education (AALAE), the Canadian Association for Studies in Adult Education (CASAE), Workers Educational Association (WEA), Swaziland Adult Education Association (SAAE) are examples of which dimension of adult education?

- A. Content B. personnel C. geographical D. morphological

16 denoted a basic requirement for teaching in indigenous (or traditional) education

- A. Familiarity with community setting B. missionary school attendance C. lived experience
D. inborn ability to teach and perform specific tasks, such as midwifery

17 The behavioural theorist associated with the 'law of effect' ("Any action that produces a satisfying effect will be repeated in similar situations") is:

- A. B. F. Skinner B. Ivan Pavlov C. Edward Thorndike D. John Watson

18 Speculations about the relationship between two or more variables are called

- A. Constructs B. hypotheses C. principles D. theories

19 When the experimenter has a reasonably high expectation concerning the relationship that exists between, it is most appropriate to state the hypothesis in the form.

- A. Objective B. null C. interrogative D. directional

20 "There will be no significant different between the scores on a measure of achievement of high- and low-anxious students" is a hypothesis written in the form.

- A. Directional B. interrogative C. null D. objective [20 x 2 = 40 marks]

Section B

Answer three (3) from this section

Question 1

(a) In your words, explain what you understand by 'dimensions' of adult education [5 marks]

(b) Discuss how agricultural or industrial education is taught in Swaziland. Confine your response to the content, institutional, and personnel dimensions only [3 x 5 = 15 marks]

[Total marks = 20]

Question 2

To what extent can the principles, beliefs, and values be practised in Swaziland? Justify your answer [20 marks]

Question 3

Explain how indigenous (or traditional) education

(a) Fostered community awareness in a given community [10 marks]

(b) Transmitted fundamental ideas about health and hygiene [10 marks]

[Total marks = 20]

Question 4

(a) In your words, explain what you understand by educational philosophy or adult education philosophy [5 marks]

(b) Identify and discuss three (3) roles performed by educational philosophy [3 x 5 = 15 marks]

[Total marks = 20]

End of Question Paper