## UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

## **FACULTY OF EDUCATION**

#### **SEMESTER 1 EXAMINATION PAPER 2010**

# PGCE Full Time / B Ed

TITLE OF PAPER

Curriculum Studies in Physics

COURSE NUMBER: EDC 282

TIME ALLOWED

Three (3) hours

## **INSTRUCTIONS**

- 1. This paper contains FIVE questions
- 2. Question 1 is COMPULSORY. You may then choose ANY THREE questions from questions 2, 3, 4, 5
- 3. Question1 is 40 marks and Question2-5 are worth 20 marks each.
- 4. Any piece of material or work which is not intended for marking purposes should be clearly CROSSED OUT
- 5. Ensure that responses to questions are NUMBERED CORRECTLY

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:

Graph pad.

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

# Question 1 Compulsory [40 marks] You are going to teach about "oscillations in physics". You realize that the playground swings can help situate learning in familiar experiences. Use this context to answer the following: a) Design a means of eliciting the pre-conceptions held by pupils about

[8]

[6]

i. Energy exchange in an oscillating system

ii. Why the oscillations naturally die down.

b) Draw an experiment setup to determine the rate of decay of the swings of a simple pendulum of length 2m [10]
 c) Show how graphical analysis is used to determine:

 i. Relationship between amplitude decrement and time [8]
 ii. Decay constant of the pendulum. [8]

# **Question 2**

a) What are models and how are they used in science teaching? [5]
b) How can the back view of a cyclist's pedal motion be used to model simple harmonic motion? [10]
c) Analyze the limitations that are inherent in the use of models in teaching. [5]

# Question 3

a) Why is it important to do practical work in science teaching?
b) What limitations do schools in Swaziland face in practical physics?
c) What policy changes can promote practical work in science education?
[6]

# **Question 4**

Design strategies for introducing the use of computers to teach science in Swazi schools. [20]

## **Question 5**

Analyze the problem of large classes in science teaching in Swaziland according to the following issues:

a)	Causes of the problem	[4]
b)	Difficulties of experienced	[4]
c)	School based interventions into the problem	[4]
d)	Research findings	[4]
e)	Country wide interventions into	[4]