

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, JULY 2013

TITLE OF PAPER : SCHOOL AND SOCIETY

COURSE NUMBER : EDF310 – B.Ed., PGCE

TOTAL MARKS : 100

TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. THIS PAPER CONTAINS TWO (2) SECTIONS A AND B.**
- 2. NOTE: ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN IN THE ANSWER FOLDER PROVIDED.**

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

SECTION A

1. The most famous of Emile Durkheim's studies was his work on:
 - a. Individual performance
 - b. Moral education
 - c. Protestant Ethics
 - d. Individual differences
2. The following does not belong to the group below:
 - a. Structural functionalism
 - b. Politics
 - c. Religion
 - d. The health sector
3. Which of the following is not a good definition of Sociology of Education:
 - a. The study of micro relationships within the school
 - b. The study of various sub-structures of society
 - c. The study of how public institutions affect education and its outcome
 - d. None of the above
4. A major primary goal of every society is to:
 - a. Maintain life
 - b. Maintain health
 - c. Maintain stability
 - d. Maintain survival continuance
5. A theory is best defined by one of the following statements:
 - a. Theoretical orientation about the way we carry out our studies
 - b. An organizing framework of concepts established by empirical evidence
 - c. Logical presentation of ideas during research
 - d. All of the above
6. Another name for theoretical review is:
 - a. Theoretical framework
 - b. Theoretical perspective
 - c. Literature search
 - d. Assumptions
7. Associate the name below with the notions of organic solidarity and collective conscience:
 - a. Max Weber
 - b. Antonio Gramsci
 - c. Emile Durkheim
 - d. Karl Marx

8. Max Weber's work was mainly influenced by one of the following education systems:
 - a. French education
 - b. Japanese education
 - c. German education
 - d. Chinese education
9. Functionalism as a theory of society developed mainly through the works of:
 - a. Pierre Bourdieu
 - b. Jean-Claude Passeron
 - c. Emile Durkheim
 - d. Ian Wright
10. Structural Functionalism is an approach which developed from the writings of:
 - a. Talcott Parsons
 - b. Emile Durkheim
 - c. 19th Century writings
 - d. Deductive reasoning
11. Principles a society must meet in order to function properly are referred to as:
 - a. Functional needs
 - b. Functional requirements
 - c. Functional imperatives
 - d. Functional ideosyncrasies
12. The document in which Karl Marx set out his revolutionary programme is referred to as:
 - a. Dominant ideology
 - b. The Communist Manifesto
 - c. Economic determinism
 - d. Reproduction theory
13. The concept "Verstehen" refers to:
 - a. A method of understanding
 - b. Empathetic inquiry
 - c. Empathetic immersion
 - d. All the above apply
14. Symbolic interactionism as a theoretical perspective began at the:
 - a. University of Oxford
 - b. University of Cambridge
 - c. University of Chicago
 - d. Chicago State University
15. One of the following is linked with the development of Hegemony Theory:
 - a. Pierre Bourdieu
 - b. Jean-Claude Passeron
 - c. Antonio Gramsci
 - d. Karl Marx

16. The concept of the hidden curriculum was made popular by the sociologist:
 - a. Ivan Illich
 - b. C. Wright Mills
 - c. Basil Bernstein
 - d. None of the above
17. The dominant theory as a method of theorizing is regarded as having developed from:
 - a. Symbolic Interactionism
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Conflict theory
 - d. Karl Marx
18. One of the following options clearly defines the manifest functions of education:
 - a. implicit functions
 - b. explicit functions
 - c. hidden functions
 - d. covert functions
19. The preservation of a society's dominant culture is said to be the:
 - a. Innovative function of education
 - b. Conservative function of education
 - c. Social functions of education
 - d. Latent functions of education
20. The sources available to individuals on the basis of honour, prestige and recognition refers to:
 - a. Economic capital
 - b. Cultural capital
 - c. Social capital
 - d. Symbolic capital
21. One of the following is not a principle of Symbolic Interactionism:
 - a. The human actor
 - b. Orientations
 - c. Standards
 - d. None of the above apply
22. One of the following does not represent Functionalists' view on schooling in modern society:
 - a. Efficient and rational way of sorting and selecting talented people
 - b. Schools help create a society of equal opportunity
 - c. Schools assist in maintaining the status quo
 - d. Schools assist in teaching essential cognitive skills
23. One of the following concepts does not define hidden curriculum in Sociology of Education:
 - a. Explicit
 - b. Implicit
 - c. Tacit
 - d. Para-curriculum

24. Learning appropriate attitudes, values and actions as members of a particular culture refers to:
- Key socialization
 - Primary socialization
 - Anticipatory socialization
 - All the above apply
25. When the individual is preparing him/herself for the future, this refers to:
- Re-socialization
 - Anticipatory socialization
 - Developmental socialization
 - None of the above
26. Developmental socialization appears to take place mainly:
- At school
 - At home
 - Between parents and children
 - In industries and factories
27. One of these is associated with the development of Cognitive Developmental Theory:
- Bloom
 - Piaget
 - Thorndike
 - Maslow
28. The concept of 'looking-glass self' was developed by:
- Max Weber
 - George Herbert Mead
 - Charles Horton Cooley
 - Herbert Blumer
29. The concept of 'me' refers to:
- That part of human as others see it
 - That part of human that looks at itself
 - The mirror that tells of the human future
 - Impression management
30. The general notion that a person has of the common expectations that others have about actions and thoughts within a particular society refers to:
- Significant others
 - Significant notion
 - Generalized others
 - Impression management
31. The goal directed process in which people attempt to influence the perceptions of other people about a person, object or event refers to:
- Self esteem
 - Self image
 - Self conscious
 - Impression management

32. In which year was the first formal school was established in Swaziland?:
- 1836 AD
 - 1968 AD
 - 1844 AD
 - 1933 AD
33. The process of transmitting skills, facts and knowledge is referred to as:
- Instrumental transmission
 - Expressive transmission
 - Cultural transmission
 - Curriculum transmission
34. The expression "collective conscience" as used by Emile Durkheim refers to one of the following:
- The feeling that human beings belong to a common society and share basic values
 - The social forces that help bind people together
 - Political consciousness
 - Functional imperatives
35. One of the statements below explains the role of the teacher under the "conservative" function:
- Making sure the school is neutral in the process of maintaining the status quo
 - Taking orders from superiors
 - Follow the approved syllabus and try to be as dedicated as possible
 - None of the above
36. Within the concept of Indigenous Education, parents' roles reflect one of the following:
- Organic solidarity
 - Traditional mode of control
 - Principles of division of labour
 - All the above
37. The Kingdom of Swaziland became an independent country in:
- 1902
 - 1966
 - 1968
 - 1965
38. The argument that schools inculcate a passive consumption of knowledge in pupils was made popular in the writings of:
- Karl Marx
 - Pierre Bourdieu
 - Antonio Gramsci
 - Ivan Illich
39. According to the Cognitive Development Theory, pre-operational stage is said to occur between the ages of:
- 0 – 2 years
 - 2 – 4 years
 - 7 – 11 years
 - 11 – 16 years

40. The idea that non-smoker in company of smokers would certainly want to smoke when he/she is the type that can easily be influenced by others, falls within:
- Self concept theory
 - Impression management theory
 - Social learning theory
 - Socialization theory
41. In Reproduction Theory the resources available to an individual on the basis of prestige refer to:
- Forms of knowledge
 - Social capital
 - Cultural capital
 - Symbolic capital
42. The first formal schools in Swaziland were started by:
- The British Government
 - The monarch since he invited people from outside Swaziland
 - Christian churches
 - All the above
43. Pool of capability in society refers to:
- The sum total of talents intellectual capabilities and various abilities
 - Educated people who hold certificates and diplomas for what they have trained
 - People who have the skills to produce goods for the world market
 - Politicians who are capable of making laws for national progress and development
44. Children who come from high socio-economic backgrounds have the following advantages:
- Development of interest in school activities
 - Are more likely to stay with both parents
 - Generally possess a high intelligence quotient
 - Are likely not to drive cattle to the dipping tank
45. A polyandry marriage is one where:
- Marriage is between people of the same sex
 - Marriage where a man marries more than one woman
 - Marriage where a woman marries more than one man
 - Monogamous marriage
46. The Functionalist Theory advocates that society should possess the following:
- Global relationships – connections with other societies
 - Meritocracy and meritocratic principles
 - Solidarity and unity of purpose for its elderly citizens
 - Classless stratification for the purpose of equality
47. Structural socialization means that the child develops through:
- Interpersonal interactions
 - The hidden curriculum as well as the official curriculum
 - A set design that reflects stages
 - Being instructed by peers in the regiments or age groups
48. Social mobility refers to:

- a. People moving out of their social roots
 - b. People moving to occupy positions in urban areas
 - c. People being promoted in their work places
 - d. People moving within social stratification
49. One of the following is not a principle of bureaucracy:
- a. A system of rules and regulations
 - b. Enjoyment of public prestige and recognition
 - c. Work is divided into small units and assigned to officials
 - d. Dealing with clients in an impersonal manner
50. Multicultural education:
- a. Does not represent a single education mode
 - b. Encourages both cultural identities and acculturation
 - c. Implies effective education which suppose restructuring the context of education
 - d. All the above are correct

SECTION B

1. Differentiate between education and training illustrating your answer with examples from the Swazi education system.

(25 marks)

2. Discuss the merits and demerits of mass media in socializing children providing suggestions for improved learning effects on the child.

(25 marks)

3. It is difficult to provide equality of educational opportunity in Swaziland due to social class distinction. Elaborate.

(25 marks)