

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

**December, 2012**

**TITLE OF PAPER : SCHOOL AND SOCIETY**

**COURSE NUMBER : EDF 310 – B.Ed, PGCE**

**TIME ALLOWED : THREE HOURS**

**Total Marks : 100**

- INSTRUCTIONS :**
- 1. THIS PAPER CONTAINS TWO (2) SECTIONS: A and B**
  - 2. NOTE: ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN IN THE ANSWER FOLDER PROVIDED**
  - 3. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A**
  - 4. ANSWER ONLY TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN SECTION B**

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## **SECTION A**

### **COMPULSORY SECTION**

**Answer all questions in this section**

**(Each question is worth one mark)**

1. Sociology of education is the study of :
  - a. The connecting ambiance in society
  - b. Theoretical propositions of human behavior
  - c. Populations and social sub-structures
  - d. Processes of interaction between individuals in relation to existing sub-structures
2. Society's sub-structures include:
  - a. Health sector and religion
  - b. Family and human behavior
  - c. Culture and identity
  - d. Education and status
3. We can trace the study of Sociology of Education from the emergence and works of:
  - a. Max Weber
  - b. Talcott Parsons
  - c. Emile Durkheim
  - d. Herbert George Mead
4. When we study interactional relationships among large populations we usually refer to such studies as:
  - a. Micro inquiry
  - b. Macro inquiry
  - c. Mini inquiry
  - d. All the above
5. The sociologist who researched the Chinese education system in the 20<sup>th</sup> century was:
  - a. Karl Marx
  - b. Max Weber
  - c. Antonio Gramsci
  - d. Margaret Mead
6. Society may be described as a group of people who:
  - a. form a tribe
  - b. often work together
  - c. form a collection of individuals who live and work in the same locality
  - d. are organized with common ties and an established interaction system

7. The major goal of every society is:
  - a. Smooth interaction process
  - b. Maintenance of survival continuance
  - c. Reproduction of norms and cultural values
  - d. Maintenance of the status quo
8. The way one can look at a school is
  - a. whether it is open or closed
  - b. through its size and location
  - c. through its goals and functions
  - d. all the above
9. Schooling refers to :
  - a. Presentation of lessons by teachers within the school
  - b. Children learning concepts taught by teachers
  - c. Totality of experiences that occur in the lives of people at school
  - d. All the above
10. The concept of education involves:
  - a. Demands for socialization
  - b. Preparation for societal membership
  - c. Drives for individuality
  - d. All the above
11. The concept of training cannot be synonymous with the concept of education because:
  - a. The former is associated with animals
  - b. The latter cannot ensure the predictability of human behavior
  - c. The latter only occurs in the school environment
  - d. The latter connotes improved ability with deepened understanding
12. Non-formal education differs from formal education because:
  - a. The latter is a programme or course of study while the former is incidental learning
  - b. The former is taught by adults while the latter is taught by young teachers
  - c. The latter is organized and occurs at school while the former is un-organized
  - d. The former, even though organized occurs outside school while the latter occurs in school
13. A theory can be described as:
  - a. The theoretical orientation about the way we carry out our studies
  - b. An organized framework of concepts established by empirical evidence
  - c. A logical presentation of ideas during research
  - d. All the above
14. The Functionalist Theory maintains that society:
  - a. Has a sense of togetherness
  - b. Comes about through co-operation and inter-dependence
  - c. Comes about through sameness and similarity
  - d. Comes about as a result of both a. and c.

15. The Functionalist Theory considers latent outcomes to be:
- Both desirable and un-desirable
  - All undesirable because they are not intended
  - Dysfunctional in all instances
  - Results or outcomes that must always be eliminated in the functioning of society's organs
16. Structural Functionalism is an approach established by:
- Max Weber
  - Talcott Parsons
  - Emile Durkheim
  - Karl Marx
17. Conflict Theory takes the assumption that in society:
- There exists some level of consensus
  - Social sub-structures always conflict because of different interests
  - There exists tension created by competing interests
  - All the above
18. Economic determinism implies that:
- Ideas and values are shaped by the nature of economic production
  - Economic production produces quality of life in society
  - The value of exports is more than the value of imports in the nation
  - The means of production are controlled by the elitist social class
19. The dialectical scheme of the conflict theory maintains that change occurs through:
- Affirmation, negation and reconciliation
  - Thesis, antithesis and synthesis
  - Society evolves from one stage to another between two basic class struggles
  - All the above
20. The theory of 'verstehen' explained by Max Weber means:
- Society is in an interaction process
  - Method of interpretive understanding of social action
  - The explanation of observable behavior in society
  - None of the above
21. The dominant culture in society may use the following to maintain its predominance:
- Use sub-cultural values
  - Employ consensus strategy on issues that are controversial
  - Use force or military means to subdue opposition
  - Design consultative mechanisms and establish commissions of inquiry to develop societal policies
22. Symbolic interactionism is defined in terms of:
- Persons attributing meanings to phenomena
  - Interaction through sense perception
  - Observing behavior as displayed by individuals
  - All the above

23. Conflict Theory advocates that children attain high levels of education because of:
- The child's home background factors
  - The child's intelligence quotient
  - The quality of teaching at school
  - Provision of adequate books and related materials at school
24. The hidden curriculum should not be hidden to the teacher because:
- It occurs when children are at school
  - It is part of the official curriculum
  - It is likely to be part of the pupils' adult life
  - Teachers can meaningfully relate their classroom teaching to it
25. Education should transmit cultural values of society to children because:
- Children desire to know the traditional values of their society
  - Cultural values are manifest ideas of society
  - Society must perpetuate itself and accumulate the cultural heritage
  - Social ideas of the past are relevant to modern societies for society's identity
26. Herbert Blumer is associated with the Theory of:
- Structural functionalism
  - Dialectical materialism
  - Symbolic interactionism
  - Economic determinism
27. The following is an example of a latent function of education
- Marriage market
  - Eradication of illiteracy
  - Development of critical thinking
  - Acquisition of new knowledge and current ideas
28. The economic function of education is related to education because educated people:
- Possess certificates and diplomas
  - Speak English which facilitates their means of communication
  - Can be members of Parliament thus pass relevant laws for growth in society
  - Possess critical thinking, are flexible and take initiative attributes needed in production
29. The school is able to deliberately politically socialize children through:
- Its hidden curriculum
  - Reward and punishment activities
  - Design relating to the generation, distribution and use of power
  - Its extra curriculum programme carried out during the year
30. An open school system is characterized by the following:
- Provides classical education that does not get its message from society
  - Puts more emphasis on academic work and less on practical work
  - Links with its surroundings
  - All the above

31. If education performs the selective and allocative functions most efficiently it therefore:
- Produces elitist social classes
  - Promotes pupils' success in tests and examinations thus making people employable
  - Contributes to the pool of capability to be used by society for its growth and development
  - Produces a pool of capability that is likely to design/define social stratification
32. The type of socialization where people learn attitudes, values and appropriate actions is:
- Developmental socialization
  - Secondary socialization
  - Primary socialization
  - Interpersonal socialization
33. Anticipatory socialization explains how individuals:
- Can anticipate what will happen to them in the future
  - Determine occupations their children should take in order to live well in the future
  - Prepare themselves for the future through acquisition of certain skills
  - All the above
34. People who have to be subjected to re-socialization are those who:
- Learnt at school and thereafter learn different things in life
  - Are immigrants who have to learn values of the new society
  - Have to discard former behavior patterns and learn new ones
  - Have acquired new values as adults because they had not learnt any during childhood
35. Piaget's stages of development are usually described as:
- Social learning theory
  - Child learning theory
  - Cognitive developmental theory
  - Psychomotor developmental theory
36. When we talk of the social self we mean the following:
- How we define the inner-self in us
  - How others see us from outside
  - How society imposes its will on us as individuals
  - How we desire what we want to be determined and defined by society
37. Primary socialization involves learning:
- Through observation and imitation
  - Through learning appropriate behavior from members of a small group
  - Developing one's skills, values and habits in preparation for a future position
  - Developing one's skills within an organized setting such as a school
38. To say that the school is society in miniature implies that the school:
- Is a reflection of society in a small scale
  - Its curriculum must be informed by society and society's culture
  - Must be open to its social environment
  - All the above

39. A polyandry marriage is one:
- Where one man marries two or more women
  - Where one woman marries many husbands
  - Where marriage is arranged and occurs among relatives
  - All the above apply
40. In modern times media seriously challenges the family in socializing children because:
- Almost every home has a TV set and radio
  - Parents spend little time with their children
  - Media messages and values are powerful and seductive
  - Children learn technology faster than their parents
41. Structural socialization, especially as described by Hilda Kuper among the Swazis, shows child development:
- Through "esangweni" and "egumeni" training or orientation
  - Passed through the "libutfo" system (or age-grades)
  - Through interpersonal relationships
  - Was channeled through mock fights that trained the youth to be strong warriors
42. Education differs from training in that:
- Education connotes improved ability and deepened understanding
  - Education implies acquisition of certificates while training relates to skill learning
  - Education leads to professional positions while training leads to career attainment
  - Education is obtained from schools, colleges and universities while training can occur anywhere
43. The following is one of the characteristics of a bureaucratic organization such a school:
- Extended or prolonged period of training
  - Existence of a code of conduct designed by members for themselves
  - Existence of strict rules and regulations always to be followed
  - All the above apply
44. The most effective teaching strategy is to teach:
- Through well prepared and well organized lessons
  - By involvement of pupils in every stage of a lesson
  - With the use of illustrative materials
  - By example
45. A teacher should:
- Be a life long learner
  - Always use methods learnt at college or university without changing or modifying them
  - Use methods suggested by the curriculum centre without modifying them
  - Teach lessons the same way from year to year because those methods are useful

46. Teaching as a profession means:
- Being impersonal in dealing with students and parents
  - Applying rules and regulations in the same way all the time for the sake of fairness
  - Enjoying public prestige and recognition because of a high standard of behavior
  - Being a specialist in your subject area and have no relations with other subjects
47. Indigenous African education:
- Hinges of the inculcation of standards or norms governing behavior
  - Is good because it can be described in documents stored in the archives
  - Has relevance in modern education because it points to the roots of the African child
  - Both a. and c. are acceptable
48. The first formal education institution was established in Swaziland at:
- Matsapha Swazi National School
  - Zombodze by Queen Labotsibeni
  - Mahamba Methodist Church
  - Mhlosheni Evangelical Church
49. Multicultural education:
- can only be practiced in multicultural schools
  - is a continuation of separate education since racial groups continue to be separate in most societies
  - means education in multicultural societies
  - can be taught in a mono cultural school to foster understanding and respect of multicultural societies outside the school
50. The informal organizations of the school are:
- The deliberately created activities of the school
  - The impersonal and hierarchical relationships of the school
  - The operation of age grading by which pupils are placed in classes
  - The non-official framework of relationships within the school



## **SECTION B**

Choose **TWO** of the following questions and answer in essay form. Each question carries equal marks.

1. Discuss 4 reasons why it is imperative for educators to study Sociology of Education  
(25 marks)
2. Describe, with specific examples, how home and family background can determine progress or lack of it in school.  
(25 marks)
3. Explain how symbolic interaction can be used by a classroom teacher to enhance learning.  
(25 marks)