

FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION

FOE 01

20/07/2021 08:30 AM – 11:30 AM



NESA

NATIONAL EXAMINATION AND
SCHOOL INSPECTION
AUTHORITY

TTC NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2020-2021

SUBJECT: FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION

OPTIONS:

- SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES EDUCATION (SRSE)
- SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS EDUCATION (SME)
- LANGUAGE EDUCATION (LE)

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1) Write your names and index number on the answer booklet as written on your registration form, and **DO NOT** write your names and index number on additional answer sheets if provided.
- 2) Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
- 3) This paper consists of **TWO** sections: **A** and **B**.

SECTION A: COMPULSORY (Attempt All Questions)

(55 marks)

SECTION B: ELECTIVE (Attempt any 3 Questions)

(45 marks)

- 4) Use a **blue** or **black** pen.

SECTION A: COMPULSORY QUESTIONS (Attempt All) (55 marks)

A.1 COMPULSORY CLOSED QUESTIONS

A.1.1 Choose the most appropriate answer from different options by only writing the corresponding letter (10 marks)

1. From the end of 2019, the COVID-19 (Corona virus) pandemic broke out worldwide. In a bid to fight it, various media (radio, TV, journals, etc.) have put much effort in educating people on basic principles of hygiene as one of the various methods of fighting it. This form of education can be called:
_____ **(1 mark)**
 - a) Informal education;
 - b) Formal education;
 - c) Non formal education;
 - d) E-learning.
2. Which of the following is an example of a primary sex characteristic? **(1 mark)**
 - a) Non reproductive traits such as breasts and hips in girls
 - b) Deepened voice in boys
 - c) Pubic and underarm hair in both sexes
 - d) Reproductive organs in both sexes
3. What should be the role of a teacher in meeting the individual differences? **(1 mark)**
 - a) Try to know the abilities, interest and aptitude of individuals
 - b) Try to adjust the curriculum as per the needs of individuals
 - c) Both (A) and (B)
 - d) None of these
4. Constructivism as a theory: _____ **(1 mark)**
 - a) Focuses on the role of imitation;
 - b) Emphasizes the role of the learner in constructing his/her own view of the world;
 - c) Emphasizes on memorizing information and testing through recall;
 - d) Emphasizes on the dominant role of the teacher;

5. The view that human behavior is determined by experience rather than hereditary endowment and that psychologists should study observable behavior rather than unconscious motives or cognitive processes, was put forth by: _____ **(1 mark)**

- a) Piaget;
- b) The information-processing perspective;
- c) Watson;
- d) The evolutionary theory.

6. The trajectory of development beginning at conception is: _____ **(1 mark)**

- a) Zygote, fetus, embryo;
- b) Embryo, zygote, fetus;
- c) Zygote, embryo, fetus;
- d) Embryo, fetus, zygote.

7. Which of the following has been put forward as a criticism of Piaget's theory? **(1 mark)**

- a) He was not meticulous about his methods;
- b) He did not pay enough attention to the social environment;
- c) His findings apply to girls but not to boys;
- d) His findings apply to boys but not to girls.

8. You are stroking a baby's cheek with your finger. The baby turns his/her head and tries to suck your finger. The baby is exhibiting the _____ reflex.

(1 mark)

- a) Tonic neck;
- b) Withdrawal;
- c) Rooting;
- d) Grasp.

9. Piaget argued that _____ and _____ go hand in hand during childhood.

(1 mark)

- a) Trust, mistrust;
- b) Intimacy, isolation;
- c) Accommodation, assimilation;
- d) Industry, inferiority.

10. Mary complains when her tall thin glass of juice is poured into a short but wider glass. She tells her father that she now has less juice. Mary has not yet grasped the principle of: _____

(1 mark)

- a) Assimilation;
- b) Integration;
- c) Attenuation;
- d) Conservation.

A.1.2 Answer True (T) if correct or False (F) if wrong (5 marks)

- 11. A blind child cannot study with ordinary children.
- 12. Education in early Africa societies, boys and girls were taught separately to prepare each for his/her adult roles.
- 13. Inclusion refers to the concept of educating children with impairment with their peers without impairment and the system should be changed to fit the child.
- 14. Education preserves and transmits cultural values, practices, beliefs and norms of the society.
- 15. Negative reinforcement is the same thing as positive punishment.

A.1.3 Matching Question. (5 marks)

16. Match correctly items of part A with those of part B

No	Part A	No	Part B
1	The founder of school of thought	A	Lev Vygotsky
2	First intelligence test	B	Jean Piaget
3	Experimental study of memory (forgetting curve)	C	Sigmund Freud
4	Suisse psychologist	D	Alfred Binet
5	More Knowledgeable Other (MKO)	E	Herman Ebbinghaus
6	Rationalisation	F	People sometimes refuse to believe that their partner has died and continue to talk to them
7	Denial	G	Consciously unacceptable urges are channeled into socially accepted ways.
8	Regression	H	Unconsciously to develop good socially acceptable reasons to explain your behavior.
9	sublimation	I	Unconsciously an individual behaves like another person whom they hold as ideal
10	Identification	J	A 9-year-old child whose parents are getting divorced may revert to thumb-sucking or bed-wetting

A. 1. 4 Fill in the blank spaces with appropriate words. (5 marks)

17. Piaget's and Vygotsky's theories of cognitive development are
rather than **(1 mark)**
18. Kohlberg argued that people who are able to use abstract reasoning when
thinking about moral behaviour have reached the stage of
morality. **(1 mark)**
19. adulthood is roughly defined as being between 45 and 65 years
of age. **(1 mark)**
20. According to Piaget, a key achievement of the sensorimotor stage is an
understanding of object **(1 mark)**
21. Pavlov's dogs were trained to salivate to the sound of a bell because the sound
had been repeatedly associated with food. In this example, food is the
..... **(1 mark)**

A.2 COMPULSORY OPEN QUESTIONS (30 marks)

A.2.1 Writing short notes (10 marks)

22. Write short notes on the following terminologies/concepts. **(10 marks)**
- a) Behaviorism
 - b) Social learning theory
 - c) Oedipus complex
 - d) Problem based learning
 - e) Transfer of knowledge

A.2.2 Open Questions. (20 marks)

23. Discuss any three (3) factors that can lead to school dropout and suggest
possible solutions. **(3 marks)**

24. Lesson observation is an important activity for student-teachers who are preparing for internship/teaching practice. Apart from observing one lesson, the student teacher may also spend one or two days in the school where she/he will conduct her/his internship/teaching practice. Why do student-teachers in TTC observe lessons? **(3 marks)**
25. As a future teacher, give any two (2) tips you can use to improve the memory of your students and avoid forgetting. **(2 marks)**
26. State any three (3) branches of psychology you know. **(3 marks)**
27. What is the difference between Heredity and Environment? **(5 marks)**
28. We learned that personality is determined by various physical, psychological and environmental factors. Give, with examples, any two (2) sub-sets of environmental factors that greatly contribute in shaping the youth's personality today. **(4 marks)**

SECTION B: ELECTIVE QUESTIONS: Attempt any 3 Questions (45 marks)

29. Classroom management is key to both the teacher and the students for effective teaching/learning".
- a) Discuss this saying/statement by showing the importance of an effective classroom management. **(7 marks)**
 - b) Provide any two strategies that a teacher can use to keep a class in a safe/good learning environment. **(8 marks)**
30. By filling in the following table, describe Freud's Stages of Psychosexual Development. **(15 marks)**

Psychosexual stage	Age	Description
Oral		
Anal		
Phallic		
Latency		
Genital		

31. TETA is a 6 years old girl who has just started P1. She has been subject to repeated and severe ear infections throughout her early childhood. However, she has hard-of-hearing because she has some residual hearing and uses hearing aids. TETA's language and speech skills are delayed because she could not hear adequately since early childhood. TETA is being assisted by an audiologist who ensures that her devices are in good working conditions and she uses the devices in her schooling.

- a) What was the cause of hearing loss in TETA's case? **(2 marks)**
- b) Which may be other possible causes of hearing impairments. **(5 marks)**
- c) Discuss challenges TETA and other learners with similar difficulties may face in school. **(8 marks)**

32. Nowadays, it is recommended that children with disabilities or impairments attend the same schools as normal children. In your opinion, what should be the characteristics of the schools in terms of educational organization?

(15 marks)

33. Nowadays, ICT is omnipresent in almost all activities of our everyday life. Discuss the main advantages and challenges we have in using it (ICT) in education.

(15 marks)

34. Pedagogical assessment is based on different principles. Identify and explain five (5) of them.

(15 marks)