

FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION

FED 01

26 /07/2022 08:30 AM – 11:30 AM



TTC NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2021-2022

SUBJECT: FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION

OPTIONS:

- SOCIAL STUDIES EDUCATION (**SSE**)
- SCIENCES AND MATHEMATICS EDUCATION (**SME**)
- LANGUAGES EDUCATION (**LE**)
- EARLY CHILDHOOD AND LOWER PRIMARY EDUCATION (**ECLPE**)

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 **three** sections: **A, B** and **C**.

SECTION A: Compulsory **CLOSED** questions. **(25 marks)**

SECTION B: Compulsory **OPEN** questions. **(45 marks)**

SECTION C: Attempt any **THREE** questions. **(30 marks)**

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

SECTION A: COMPULSORY CLOSED QUESTIONS (25 marks)

A.1. Multiple Choice Questions (10 marks)

1) Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given by writing the corresponding letter.

A) One of the following is the origin of the word "Education". **(1 mark)**

- (a) 'E' and 'Catum'
- (b) Edu and 'Catum'
- (c) Word 'Educate'
- (d) None of these.

B) Nowadays, in Rwanda the number of malaria cases has increased. The Ministry of Health is using various media (radio, TV, journals, etc.) to educate the general public on how to prevent/fight it. This form of education is called: _____ **(1 mark)**

- (a) Informal education;
- (b) Formal education;
- (c) Non formal education;
- (d) E-learning.

C) In a competence-based lesson : _____ **(1 mark)**

- (a) The content is related as much as possible to environment, people, culture and communities that learners are unfamiliar with.
- (b) The teacher encourages rote learning and memorization.
- (c) A classroom is organized in such a way that the teacher can be seen by every learner.
- (d) Learners are given opportunities to demonstrate what they have learned.

D) Another term for a fertilized ovum is: _____ **(1 mark)**

- (a) Placenta
- (b) Sperm
- (c) Fallopian
- (d) zygote

- E) According to S. Freud, in the phallic stage, the boy's attraction to his mother is known as: **(1 mark)**
- (a) Castration complex
 - (b) Oedipus complex
 - (c) Misogyny
 - (d) Electra complex
- F) According to Bandura's social learning theory, people learn through: **(1 mark)**
- (a) Shaping.
 - (b) Imitation.
 - (c) Expansion of their zones of proximal development.
 - (d) Development of cognitive structures.
- G) One difference between classical and operant conditioning is that: **(1 mark)**
- (a) In classical conditioning the responses operate on the environment to produce rewarding or punishing stimuli.
 - (b) In operant conditioning the responses are triggered by preceding stimuli
 - (c) In classical conditioning the responses are automatically triggered by stimuli.
 - (d) In operant conditioning the responses are reflexive.
- H) In Vygotsky's theory of learning, much important learning by the child occurs: **(1 mark)**
- (a) Through social interaction with peers.
 - (b) Through social interaction with parents.
 - (c) Through social interaction with skillful tutor.
 - (d) Through imitation.
- I) In teaching and learning process, L. Vygotsky's theory is known as: **(1 mark)**
- (a) Trial and error learning.
 - (b) Associative learning.
 - (c) Collaborative learning.
 - (d) Scaffolding.

J) Guidance and Counselling Programs in schools _____ **(1 mark)**

- (a) Ensure the education and well-being of learners.
- (b) Make learners think and be respectful while in school.
- (c) Grow well and mature into adults.
- (d) Promote boy/child education.

A.2. True/False Questions (5 marks)

2) Answer **True (T)** if correct or **False (F)** if wrong.

A) Infants will show the Moro reflex in response to loud noise.

(1 mark)

B) The salary of a substitute teacher is equal to a half of the salary of the teacher he/she substitutes.

(1 mark)

C) The district may transfer a teacher to another school without his/her request.

(1 mark)

D) The significant difference between assessment and evaluation is that assessment is diagnostic in nature as it tends to identify areas of improvement; while evaluation is judgmental, because it aims at providing an overall grade.

(1 mark)

E) People with high extroversion are likely to be successful in school and in their career to excel in leadership positions and to doggedly pursue their goal with determination and forethought.

(1 mark)

A.3. Matching Questions. (5 marks)

- 3) a) A baby aged 13-18 months may behave as indicated in the table below. Match its skills/behavior (**Column B**) with the developmental domain (**Column A**). (4 marks)

Developmental domain (A)		Skills (B)	
A	Physical development.	1	Find objects even when hidden 2 or 3 levels deep and sort by shape and color.
B	Communication.	2	Walk independently and seldom falls.
	Cognitive development.		Imitate behaviour of others and is aware of herself as different from others.
C	Social and emotional development.	3	Combine sounds and gestures and Imitate simple words and actions.

- b) Match the psychologist to his/her views/theory/work in psychology.

(1 mark)

Psychologists		Views/Theory/work	
1	Alfred Binet.	A	Hierarchy of human needs.
		B	Constructed the first intelligence test.

A.4. Fill in the blanks (5 marks)

- 4) Fill in the blank spaces with a correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

A) are used by a teacher for long-term and short-term planning, implementation and evaluation of teaching and learning process. (1 mark)

B) punishment weakens a response by removing or reducing something pleasant after the response. (1 mark)

- C) 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)
- D) parents make few demands and give little punishment; they generally allow their children to make their own rules. (1 mark)
- E) sex characteristics distinguish the two sexes from each other but are not involved in reproduction. (1 mark)

SECTION B. COMPULSORY OPEN QUESTIONS (45 marks)

- 5) Discuss any five (5) advantages of having a management committee that works effectively in a pre-primary school. (5 marks)
- 6) State any three (3) ICT devices/tools used in education in Rwanda. (3 marks)
- 7) Differentiate Problem Based Learning (PBL) from Play based learning. (4 marks)
- 8) UWIMANA Jeannet Maria is a very bright and experienced teacher. She is going to teach addition in P1. So, she says that she doesn't need to use teaching and learning materials to deliver her lesson effectively. Is she right? Explain. (3 marks)
- 9) After graduating from TTC, KAMUGUNGA Jean was appointed as a P2 teacher at KABANDE PRIMARY SCHOOL. This school does not have a budget to buy enough needed resources. Consequently, this teacher skips some units in the syllabus or does not feel comfortable to teach due to the shortage of resources in the school.
State any three (3) strategies that teacher KAMUGUNGA Jean would have adopted to get resources and deliver his lessons well. (6 marks)
- 10) Evaluate the importance of lesson observation for a teacher and an observer. (5 marks)
- 11) List five examples of survival (provision) rights. (5 marks)

- 12) Suppose that after graduating from TTC you are appointed as a Head Teacher of a primary school. Describe any three (3) strategies you would put in place to ensure children's rights are respected in your school. **(3 marks)**
- 13) Give two (2) actions that parents can do in order to be involved in their children's education. **(2 marks)**
- 14) As a future teacher, using at least two concrete examples explain how a school plays an important role in shaping the personality of an individual, bearing in mind that a significant part of a pupil's life is spent in school. **(4marks)**
- 15) Psychologists have classified people into categories called typology. Mention any two among them (psychologists) and one of the categories they created. **(2 marks)**
- 16) In teaching/learning, the use of group work is very important. Identify any three (3) ways in which learners can benefit through group work. **(3 marks)**

SECTION C: Attempt any THREE Questions (30 marks)

- 17) Advise some parents especially in rural areas who hesitate to enroll their young children (0-6 years old) in ECD centres and pre-primary schools arguing that it is wasting time because they are not ready to learn. **(10 marks)**
- 18) Juvenile delinquency is the habitual committing of offences by young children which may lead to ordinary prosecution. Identify any five (5) ways of preventing delinquency. **(10 marks)**
- 19) Discuss the various ways of organizing seating arrangements in a classroom. **(10 marks)**
- 20) After graduating from TTC, explain how you would apply the knowledge you acquired in psychology to your career of educating children. **(10 marks)**
- 21) Distinguish any five (5) main branches of modern psychology. **(10 marks)**
- 22) Discuss any five (5) principles of classical conditioning. **(10 marks)**

- 23) When a person meets with an unfamiliar problem, he/she tries to solve it through defense mechanism. Identify any 5 defense mechanisms which are applied. **(10 marks)**
- 24) A) Explain the purpose of counselling and guidance for young children. **(5 marks)**
- B) Discuss the benefits of play to children. **(5 marks)**
- 25) Discuss how guidance and counselling can benefit in educational settings to both teachers and learners. **(10 marks)**

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