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UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON  
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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION  
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP  
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

END OF YEAR FOUR SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATIONS 2022/2023  
B.ED PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE : TEJS 424

COURSE TITLE: THE HISTORY OF ART, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

3 CREDITS

DURATION: 2 HOURS

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*Instruction: This paper consists of sections A & B. Answer all the questions in Section A and Section B in your answer booklet.*

**SECTION A (25 Marks)**

1. The indigenous knowledge and experiences of science and technology is passed down from generation to generation through.....
  - a. Drum language
  - b. Body communication
  - c. Oral communication
  - d. Indigenous communication
  
2. The idea that every culture has its own science and understanding of the world is.....science
  - a. Indigenous
  - b. Modern
  - c. Technological
  - d. Applied
  
3. The art of using knowledge appropriately to create something to alter the condition of living of a people is referred to as.....
  - a. Arts
  - b. Modernization
  - c. Science
  - d. Technology

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4. Which of these groups of people employ medium-specific technical skills to significantly transform raw materials into finished products?
  - a. Science
  - b. Craft
  - c. Technology
  - d. Indigenous
5. Untreated skins, hides and kips (pelt) of animals were given .....tanning to convert them into leather for several usages.
  - a. Good
  - b. Vegetable
  - c. Rough
  - d. Sun
6. The method commonly carried out along river beds where alluvial gold was extracted is known as .....
  - a. Panning
  - b. Shaft
  - c. Craft
  - d. Canning
7. In indigenous Ghana, body art plays various roles EXCEPT for ..... purposes
  - a. economic
  - b. medicinal
  - c. political,
  - d. spiritual
8. Which of the following performing arts forms were used as a channel for moral instruction among indigenous Ghanaians?
  - a. Drama
  - b. Dance
  - c. Festivals
  - d. Music
9. The following are all indigenous Ghanaian verbal arts performed with the mouth with or without body gestures EXCEPT.....
  - a. Folklores
  - b. Pottery
  - c. Tales
  - d. Appellations.
10. Which one of these is not a distinct trait or feature of the arts practiced by the indigenous Ghanaian?
  - a. Ritualistic
  - b. Functional
  - c. Symbolic
  - d. Educational

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11. Herbal medicine in the Ghanaian traditional society was applied through the following ways **Except** .....
  - A. Drinking
  - B. Applying to the affected part
  - C. Bathing
  - D. Defecating
12. The method of plant medicinal craft passed from generation to generation in the indigenous Ghanaian society is.....
  - a. Documentation
  - b. Sensitization
  - c. Oral tradition
  - d. Consultation
13. Introduction of a national STI policy occurred under the document with the aim of harnessing and utilizing science and technology at all levels .....
  - a. PNDC (1981-1999)
  - b. NPP (2000-2008)
  - c. NDC (2009-2012)
  - d. NDC (2012-2016)
14. The famous ‘Operation Feed Your Industries’ programme was introduced by.....
  - a. I.K. Acheampong
  - b. Edward Akuffo Addo
  - c. Jerry John Rawlings
  - d. F.W.K. Akuffo
15. The first governor to attempt to manufacture palm kernel oil in the Gold Coast in 1861 was .....
  - a. Allan Burns
  - b. Gordon Goggisberg
  - c. Charles McCarthy
  - d. Rev. Simon Suss
16. European missionaries encouraged farmers to produce crops for export to replace the export of.....
  - a. Gold
  - b. Ivory
  - c. Slaves
  - d. Salt

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17. The Ghana Psychic and Traditional Healing Association was established in 1961 to .....
- Promote the study of 'herbalism and psychicism'.
  - Lend some respectability to indigenous medicine practice in Ghana,
  - Encourage indigenous healers to work alongside orthodox practitioners
  - Promote differences in beliefs and orientation in indigenous medical system
18. The Ghana Federation of Traditional Medicine Practitioners' Associations (GHAFTRAM) was established in....
- 1999
  - 1961
  - 1960
  - 1972
19. The Kumasi College of Technology became the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology on 22 August 1961 under the supervision of.....
- R. P. Baffour,
  - Marr Grounds,
  - Casley Hayford
  - Nana Osei Tutu I
20. The National Research Council (NRC) and the Ghana Academy of Learning (GAL) were amalgamated and became the Ghana Academy of Sciences (GAS) in.....
- 1966
  - 1963
  - 1969
  - 1960
21. The practical application of scientific knowledge in traditional society is known as traditional
- Technology
  - Art
  - Science
  - Knowledge
22. Which of the following statements is not true about History of Science and Technology in Ghana?
- The people of Ghana had knowledge in Science and Technology prior to the arrival of Europeans
  - Knowledge in medicine existed among the people of Ghana before 1871
  - The use of herbs for curing various diseases was introduced by Europeans.
  - Ghanaians used animal parts to heal various sicknesses before 1471.
23. Traditional medicine is best defined as a substance
- Comprising herbs and animal parts used to heal sicknesses
  - Made of herbs only to use in healing various sicknesses
  - Made of animal waste to heal diseases
  - Containing spiritual powers for instant healing

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24. Which of the following best distinguishes Ghanaian traditional medicine from Western European medicine?
- Ghanaian traditional medicine uses herbs, while Western European medicine does not
  - Ghanaian traditional medicine constitutes natural products only Western European medicine constitutes natural products and chemicals
  - Western European medicine was more powerful than Ghanaian traditional medicine
  - All of the above
25. Which of the following groups of diseases were cured by Ghanaian Traditional Medicine
- Chicken-pox, Small-pox, AIDS
  - Small-Pox, Dysentery, Hay fever
  - Gonorrhea, Guinea worms, Headache
  - Chicken-Pox, Malaria, Yaws
- I, II, III and IV
  - II, and III, only
  - I, III and IV only
  - II, III, and IV only

**Section B (75 marks)**

**Answer only three questions from this section**

- Discuss the importance of the indigenous industry to the Ghanaian society before the advent of western science and technology.
- Discuss any four major characteristic features of indigenous Ghanaian art forms.
- Discuss the main features of the indigenous health care system before the introduction of western medicine.
- Discuss any four factors that contributed to the poor working relationship between the indigenous and the western healthcare systems.
- Discuss any four contributions of science and technology to the development of Ghana's agriculture.