

20

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Traditional Education is also known as:
(a) Non Formal Education
(b) Tertiary Education
 (c) African Indigenous Education ✓
(d) Formal Education
2. Who was appointed as personal advisor to the President on Technical Education in 1967?
 (a) Mr. Saunders ✓
(b) Sir J. Lockwood
(c) Cecil Rhodes
(d) Mr. G. C. Latham
3. Much of Northern Rhodesia's representation at the Addis Ababa conference came from the Central Government in.
 (a) Salisbury ✓
(b) London
(c) Lusaka
(d) Blantyre
4. The representatives of many protestant churches met in
(a) London
(b) New York
 (c) Edinburgh ✓
(d) Kafue
5. Who was the first Headmaster of the Barotse National School?
(a) Herbert Stainley
 (b) Austine R. Williams
(c) Dr. T. J. Jones
 (d) Robert Codrington
6. During the time of the missionaries in Northern Rhodesia, what was taught in the schools was mainly
(a) Trade or commerce
(b) culture or respect
(c) Tradition or culture
 (d) Bible Reading or Evangelism ✓

18. What can education do on HIV and AIDS?
- a. It can work to reduce its likelihood by developing preventive values and attitudes.
 - b. It can strengthen the capacity of those who experience AIDS to cope with the problem.
 - c. It can assist the student or teacher in coping with grief or loss, due to death.
 - d. All the above
19. is a form of aid from one Government to the other
- a. Multilateral Aid
 - b. Bilateral Aid
 - c. Emergency Aid
 - d. Development Aid
20. Education Budget Expenditure for 2016 was put at
- a. 36.1 %
 - b. 24.9 %
 - c. 18.2 %
 - d. 17.2 %

SECTION B: FILLING IN THE BLANKS QUESTIONS (15 MARKS)
INSTRUCTION: Write answers in the spaces provided

21. One (1) of the interest groups in Northern Rhodesia under the Colonial Rule was
i.
22. From the earliest days there was a dual education system in Northern Rhodesia one for and one for
23. African education was of low quality because teachers were poorly
poorly trained and poorly
24. The first governor of Northern Rhodesia was
25. The objective of the GPE support is especially to have increased achievement in for boys and girls by increasing equitable access to education (Two Words).
26. Zambia has received two GPE Grants to implement its education plans. These are:
a.
b.
27. Mention TWO (2) of the various methods that provide education funds to students
a.
b.
28. What is human capacity? Research, education and
29. Mention TWO (2) major problems which developing countries faced in the 1960s.
a.
b.

38. Zambia is the most urbanized country in Southern Africa. The rate of urbanization is still double the rate of the growth of the nation's population.
True

SECTION D: ACRONYMNS (5 MARKS)

What do the following acronyms stand for?

39. IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
40. TEVETA: Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Authority
41. FISP: Farmer Input Support Programme
42. LIFE: Literacy Initiative for Empowerment
43. GDP: Gross Domestic Product
- =====

THE END – GOOD LUCK!

TOTAL: 50 MARKS

Conversion Table

Raw Mark 50	Out of 10	GRADE
50	10	A+
47.5	9.5	A+
45	9.0	A+
42.5	8.5	A
40	8.0	A
37.5	7.5	B+
30	6.0	B
27.5	5.5	C+
25	5.0	C+
22.5	4.5	C
20	4.0	C
17.5	3.5	D+
10	3.0	D

NOTE: ALL MARKS SHOULD BE ON A .5 SCALE AS SHOWN IN THE MIDDLE COLUMN

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>25. State three (3) arguments against the principle of ruralising the primary curriculum:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic grounds Equity grounds Educational grounds Psychological grounds <p>26. According to the dependency theory, the 'periphery' were the under-developed or developing nations.</p> <p>27. State any two (2) of the four (4) models of curriculum diversification:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Diversification of the whole formal education curriculum Parallel vocationalised system Diversification of the components of a core curriculum Diversification through the use of non-formal system <p>28. State briefly what you understand by "Vision 2030" for Zambia. This is a long term plan to 2030 where the nation expects to be in terms of development</p> | <p>38.</p> <p>39.</p> <p>40.</p> <p>41.</p> <p>42.</p> <p>43.</p> <p>Conver</p> |
|--|---|

SECTION C: TRUE or FALSE (10 MARKS)

Indicate whether each of the following statements is True or False

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>29. Sustainable Human Development can minimise dependency on foreign technical aid. True</p> <p>30. Participation connotes the active involvement of the various stake holders in the education system. True</p> <p>31. Bilateral aid is a form of aid from one Government to the other. True</p> <p>32. There are many health illnesses that have developed due to globalization. True</p> <p>33. The Highly Indebted Poor Country Initiative was launched in 1996. True</p> <p>34. The organisation by teachers of extra-classes can be an act of corruption. True</p> <p>35. Payment Voucher is one of the accountable document. True</p> <p>36. Migration is the third demographic process that has affected the pattern of Zambia's population especially its spatial distribution. True</p> <p>37. The Social Cash Transfer project is a project being carried out by the Government to empower the poor in rural areas. True</p> | <p>Raw Ma</p> <p>50</p> <p>47.5</p> <p>45</p> <p>42.5</p> <p>40</p> <p>37.5</p> <p>30</p> <p>27.5</p> <p>25</p> <p>22.5</p> <p>20</p> <p>17.5</p> <p>10</p> <p>NOTE: AL
COLUMN</p> |
|---|--|

- (b) Globalisation
- (c) Generalisation
- (d) Education

19. Globalization is the system of **international integration** that often arises from the interchange of world products, views, ideas, and some aspects of culture
- A. Global unity
 - B. International laws
 - C. **International Integration**
 - D. United Nations
20. What do you call the type of education that is obtained through workshops, conference and Open and Distance and Learning.
- (a) Formal and non-formal education
 - (b) **Non-formal education**
 - (c) Formal education
 - (d) Informal education

SECTION B: Fill in the missing words (15 marks)

21. Corruption has crept in the education sector. Stipulate any three (3) ways in which corruption is manifested in education;
- i. **Collection of illegal, extra school fees/charges**
 - ii. **Embezzlement and misappropriation of budgets allocated for education**
 - iii. **Fraud in academic performance**
 - iv. **Paying bribes for admittance to favoured schools**
Corruption in rotating and transferring teachers
 - v. **'Ghost' teaching sessions**
22. The benefits of education may be distributed unequally between different groups in society. Name any three (3) such groups:
- i. Males/Females
 - ii. Rich/Poor
 - iii. Rural/Urban
 - iv. Young/Old
 - v. Handicapped/Normal
 - vi. Primary School pupils/University students
23. **Underprivileged** is a group without sufficient resources for meeting their basic needs including education.
24. The idea of ruralisation of the curriculum is often associated with ideas of a French Philosopher called **Jean-J Rousseau**

- (d) (d) G.C Latham
14. Which one of the following institutions are the primary holders of developing countries debt? 19.
- (a). African Development Bank
 - (b). Hunger strike
 - (c). Inter-American Development Bank
 - (d). International Monetary Fund
15. In the traditional set up, education varied from tribe to tribe in both content and method for it was dictated largely by..... 20.
- (a) **The nature of the environment.**
 - (b) The nature of the classroom
 - (c) The nature of the teacher
 - (d) The nature of the lesson
16. The 1977 Educational Reform document (MOE 1977) recommended that the curriculum should be diversified and that schoolwork should be accompanied with production activities so that the learner can apply what they learnt at work. SECTION
- (a) intensified
 - (b) Diversified
 - (c) Retained
 - (d) Maintained
21. i. v.
17. In the current National Policy Document, Educating Our Future (1996), the objective of ruralisation is to produce a learner who should be 22. Ti gr
- (a) Sound in spirit, soul and body
 - (b) Knowledgeable, skillful and with a good attitude
 - (c) theoretically and 'practically' developed.
 - (d) Intelligent and wise
- v. i. iii. iv. v. vi.
18. is an on-going process by which regional economies, societies and culture have become integrated through a globe spanning network of communication and truth. 23. Un nee
- (a) Socialisation
24. The Fre

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

Answer all the questions in this section. You are required to circle the correct answer

1. Education as a labour intensive industry means.....
(a) It is guided by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security
(b) It is a social investment that can employ all graduates in education
(c) It makes people more productive by providing both manual and technical skills
(d) It employs many people and guarantee job security
2. The principle of diversification was recognised in the
(a) Educational Reforms of 1977
(b) First National Development Plan
(c) Second National Development Plan
(d) Third National Development Plan
3. The five stage model of modernisation was suggested by:
(a) Vldmir Lenin
(b) Andrew Gunder Frank
(c) Walter Whitman Rostow
(d) Emile Dunkeim
4. Provision of education grants to children from low income families is an example of
(a) welfare
(b) responsibility
(c) equity
(d) equality
5. Petty corruption occurs at a smaller scale and takes place at the implementation end of public services when public officials meet the public
A. Thieving
B. Petty Corruption
C. Grand Corruption
D. Super Corruption
6. Three of the following are among the roles played by the government with a view to eradicate poverty. Which one is an exception?
(a) It boosts technical and vocational training to cater for the untrained youths, labourers and semi-skilled workers
(b) It tries to scale up youth skills development programmes through the construction and rehabilitation of Technical Training Institutions.
(c) It gives subsidies to all Zambians in order to promote education
(d) It supports farmers with farming inputs to improve agricultural production

7. The United Nations Organisation was established on
- (a) 24th October, 1964.
 - (b) 24th October, 1945.
 - (c) 24th October, 1935.
 - (d) 24th October, 1924.
8. Education and skills are aspects ofdevelopment.
- (a) Human
 - (b) Technical
 - (c) Elitist
 - (d) Community
9.was the centre of educational philosophy for Julius Mwalimu Nyerere:
- a. Self – motivation
 - b. **Self-reliance**
 - c. Self-defense
 - d. Self-actualisation
10. Globalisation seems not to have solved the problem of inequality among nations. Which of the following theories is most relevant to this statement?
- a. Colonialists
 - b. Imperialists
 - c. Capitalists
 - d. Marxists
11. Which of the following types of aid relates to qualified personnel moving into developing countries to assist with a programme of projects?
- (a) Development
 - (b). Budget support
 - (c). **Technical Assistance**
 - (d). Programme
12. According to the Central Statistical office (2011), the most impoverished provinces in Zambia are
- (a) **Luapula, Western and Eastern**
 - (b) Southern, Western and Central
 - (c) Central, Western and Eastern
 - (d) Eastern, Copperbelt and Muchinga
13.wanted the kind of education that provided useful skills and not credentials.
- (a) Clifford Little
 - (b) Sir J Lockwood
 - (c) **Jean-Jacques Rousseau**

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

INSTRUCTION: Circle the letter with the correct answer in the following questions:

1. Which of the following was not a member of the party of the Phelps – Stokes Commission that visited Northern Rhodesia from 8th June to 13th June, 1924?
 - a. Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones
 - b. Dr. James Aggrey
 - c. Dr. H. L. Shariz
 - d. Major Hanus Vischer
2. Who among the following people was appointed the Director of the Native Education Department?
 - a. T. J. Jones
 - b. L. Lugard
 - c. J. H. Dillard
 - d. G. C. Latham
3. The Pim Allan Plan was to run for a period of
 - a. One Year
 - b. Four Years
 - c. Five Years
 - d. Ten Years
4. The philosophy of African education in Northern Rhodesia from 1924 to 1953 was
 - a. Diversification
 - b. Adaptation
 - c. Numeracy
 - d. Capitalism
5. Which girls' Secondary School was opened in 1946?
 - a. St Monicas Secondary School
 - b. Njase Girls Secondary School
 - c. Chipembi Girls Secondary School
 - d. Mukinge Girls Secondary School
6. What is the name of the current major education policy document being used in Zambia?
 - a. Education Reforms
 - b. Focus on Learning
 - c. Educating Our Future
 - d. Education for All
7. When was the current major education policy document, being used in Zambia, formulated?
 - a. 1976
 - b. 1977
 - c. 1992
 - d. 1996
8. refers to the extent to which education is being accessed by the general eligible population at a given education level.
 - a. Access
 - b. Enrollment
 - c. Retention
 - d. Education Provision

15. Sustainable Human Development must be economically viable,
environmentally sustainable.
- A. Socially uplifting
B. Socially inclusive
C. Socially desirable
D. Socially just
16. The following are the classical economists who pioneered the Notion of Human capital except...
A. Adam Smith
B. John Stuart Mills
C. Gary Becker
D. Marshall Alfred
17. The human capital theory postulates that the most efficient path to national development is dependent upon the improvements of its.....
A. National Economy
B. National capital
C. Public institutions
D. Educational sector
18. The human capital theory views education as...
A. An industry
B. Productive investment
C. Social investment
D. Expenditure on individuals
19. was a strong advocate of the dependency theory after undertaking a study in Latin America.
A. Paul Baran
B. Gunder Frank
C. Raul Prebisch
D. Vladimir Lenin
20. The dependency theory claims that..... is a product of capitalist development.
A. Dependency
B. Underdevelopment
C. Poverty
D. Economic instability
- SECTION B: FILLING-IN- THE BLANKS [15 marks]: Write your answers in the spaces provided**
21. Mention two (2) aims of functional literacy
(i) Provide knowledge and skills to participants
(ii) Provide literacy skills
(iii) Improve occupational skills
- SECTION given below

- (iv) Provide training
(v) Improve social and economic benefits of people
22. Mention Two (2) ways through which the community support government
- School fees
 - Tuition fees
 - Labour rendering
23. Resources are allocated to educational institutions in different forms. One (1) of these forms is...
- Fixed-grant cash flow
 - Grants
24. Mention One (1) model of curriculum diversification
- Diversification of the whole formal education curriculum.
 - Parallel Vocationalized system.
 - Diversification of the components of a core curriculum.
 - Diversification through the use of non-formal systems.
25. Mention one (1) of the objectives of Focus on Learning policy document
- To ensure that focus is on learning
 - To expand and rehabilitate all existing schools
 - To develop books and other educational materials
 - To improve teacher education
 - To foster teacher morale and competence
 - To strengthen organization and management of the education system
26. Which sector did the government try to use to alleviate unemployment among the youths in the country? Agricultural Sector [1 mark]
27. According to the Five stage Theory of Development (Rostow, 1960), for a society to modernise it has to pass through the following five (5) stages.
- The traditional society
 - Pre-condition for take off
 - Take off
 - The drive to maturity
 - The age of high mass consumption
28. The sustainable Human Development theory is said to be different from the other theories because it stresses on three (3) things. Mention two (2) of these.
- Sustainability
 - Use of technology
 - Emphasis on people's welfare

SECTION C: TRUE OR FALSE [10 marks]: State whether each of the statements given below is True or false.

SECTION B: FILLING IN THE BLANKS (25 MARKS)

INSTRUCTION: Write answers in the spaces provided

INSTRUCTION: Write answers in the spaces provided

1. State Two (2) terms of reference of the 1923 Phelps-Stokes Commission (2 marks)
 - i) To investigate the needs of education to Africans at a certain stage of development.
 - ii) To recommend the necessary members. (1 mark)
2. The Phelps-Stokes Commission composed of eight members. (1 mark)
3. The concept of ~~colonialism~~ constituted the education policy during the colonial period (1 mark)
4. The Pim Alan Plan was a five year plan formulated by a financial expert, Sir Alan Pim. (1 mark)
5. The first departmental examination for teachers was based on Standard IV syllabus with a paper on ~~First~~ Ped and ~~Teaching~~ theory. (1 mark)
6. State Two (2) aims in the development of Secondary Education in Zambia between 1964 and 1973. (2 marks)
 - a. To expand primary education
 - b. To have atleast one secondary school in each district.
7. Mention Two (2) major problems faced by Technical and Vocational training in the 1960s. (2 marks)
 - a. Racial discrimination and
 - b. It was been to be devalued by strike.
8. Mention any Two (2) educational priorities that were identified at the 1981 Addis Ababa Conference? (2 marks)
 - a. Secondary education
 - b. Teacher training
9. The Addis Ababa Conference was held from ~~25 to 28~~ May, 1981 in Ethiopia. (2 marks)
10. In which country was the Jomtien Conference held? Thailand (1 mark)
11. At the Dakar Conference, it was agreed that gender disparities in primary and secondary education were to be eliminated by the year 2015. (1 mark)
12. Globally 72 million children were out of school in the year 1990. (1 mark)
13. Sex refers to biological differences between men & women which are universal & cannot be changed. (1 mark)
14. Give Two (2) examples of sex roles: (2 marks)
 - a. Producing sperms
 - b. Breast feeding
15. State Two (2) factors that militate against access and participation in Zambia. (4 marks)
 - a. few ~~good~~ universities, colleges and schools
 - b. HIV/AIDS Pandemic
16. State Two (2) factors that affect the active learning capacity of a learner. (2 Marks)
 - a. temporary hunger and intoxication by worms

b.

SECTION C: TRUE OR FALSE (10 MARKS)

20

INSTRUCTION: Write either TRUE or FALSE on each of the following statements below:

1. The teaching of industrial skills was one of the Phelps-Stokes Commission recommendations. (1 mark) True
2. There was increased illiteracy during the colonial period. (1 mark) False
3. Chipembi Girls Secondary School was established in 1944. (1 mark) False
4. In 1937, De la Warr Commission urged a start of secondary education provision. (1 mark) False
5. The full development of secondary education was neglected until the beginning of WW2. (1 mark) True
6. Gender laws have to do with conditions, activities, tasks & responsibilities which are practised. (1 mark) True
7. According to the terms of the Addis Ababa Conference, 30% of those who complete secondary education were to be provided with higher education. False (1 mark)
8. Quality has to do with three words: Degree, Excellence & satisfaction. (1 mark) True
9. Internationally social benefits of educating women/girls are higher than the social benefits of educating men/boys. (1 mark) True
10. HIV/AIDS affects the demand for education. (1 mark) True

8

SECTION D: ACRONYMS (5 MARKS)

INSTRUCTION: What do the following acronyms stand for:

1. ALC: Active learning capacity (1 mark)
2. NIR: Net intake rate (1 mark)
3. GER: Gross enrolment ratio (1 mark)
4. PR: Progression rate (1 mark)
5. DOR: Drop out rate (1 mark)

5

END OF TEST,
GOD BLESS YOU!

48
60



80
10.0

8

Keep it up

The University Of Zambia
School of Education
Department of Educational Administration and Policy Studies,
EDU 1010.
2014/2015 Academic Year.
Duration: 50 Minutes
Total Marks: 60 (Converted to 10% of the CA)

Instruction: Answer All the Questions in this paper.

NAME: Dambutu Andrew Botha Computer No...14006758
Tutor.....Mr. H.B. Mwembwa

Tutorial day and time.....Monday 16 - if has

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 13 marks (Circle the correct answer)

1. Effective partnership involves all but one of the following
 - a) giving attention to the role of cooperating partners
 - b) Formulating policies to guide the partnership
 - c) Establishing strategies that can facilitate it
 - d) Formulating unilateral decisions
2. Which program was introduced to coordinate ministerial activities on education
 - a) BESSIP
 - b) ESIP
 - c) ZERP
 - d) PAGE
3. Community participation is directed towards all but the following
 - a) Education provision
 - b) School improvement
 - c) Improving learning achievement
 - d) All of the above
4. Which factors may hinder community participation in education
 - a) Poverty
 - b) Restrictive education legislation
 - c) Unhelpful attitudes of teachers and education authorities to community efforts
 - d) All of the above

literacy.

5. The two types of literacy include basic and
a. Inclusion
④ Functional
c. Fairness
d. Equality

6. The notion of education as a fundamental human right was reaffirmed by
a. The Dakar Education Forum
④ The World Conference on Education For All
c. BESSIP
d. The Education Act of 1986

7. The unequal treatment of the unequal is referred to as equity
④ Vertical
b. Intergenerational
c. Horizontal
d. Parallel

8. Which one of the following is not an assumption for aid
a. Governments will use the money wisely
b. Governments will mobilise taxes and maintain levels of revenue collection
④ Investment from aid will reduce corruption
d. domestic savings will be raised

9. percent of aid is in form of technical assistance.
a. 26
b. 75
c. 50
④ 35

10. aid is used to purchase goods or services from donor country
a. Tied
b. Bilateral
c. Multilateral
④ technical

11. Financing has implication on
a. development
b. equity
c. equality
④ All of the above

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

47. UNDP

United Nations - Developmental Programme

48. UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

49. ADB

50. JICA

Japanese International Cooperative Agency

51. NORAD

Norwegian Agency for Development

52. BESSIP

Basic Education and Sector Investment program

53. ERIP

THE END.

7/7/2017

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY STUDIES

EDU 1010 TEST – 29th March, 2015

Name: Computer #.....

Tutor: Tutorial Time:

TIME ALLOWED : 50 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS:

- i. Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided or tick the answer of your choice
- ii. There are six (6) printed pages for this paper

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 marks)

1. The Pim Alan Plan was implemented between.....
A. 1929 and 1934
B. 1935 and 1940
✓C. 1939 and 1944
D. 1937 and 1942
2. The Chairman of the Phelps-Stoke Commission was.....
A. Dr. J.H. Dillard
B. Dr. J. Aggrey
✓C. Dr. T.J. Johns
D. Dr. H.L. Shantz
3. The British South African Company rule in Northern Rhodesia can be credited for the following except for.....
A. Ending inter tribal wars
✓B. Adequately funding missionary education
C. Abolishing slave trade
D. Introducing the money economy
4. Which one of the following is not a social cultural barrier to girls' education in Zambia?
A. Early marriages
B. Unschooled mothers
✓C. Lack of self esteem and confidence
D. Doubt of girls intellectual capacity

5. The following groups of Millennium Development Goals are not directly related to education except for.....
- MDGs 2 and 7
 - MDGs 3 and 4
 - MDGs 3 and 2
 - MDGs 4 and 2
6. If Millennium Development Goal No.4 was achieved by 2015.....
- More mothers would be healthier
 - More people would learn more and know
 - More people would be able to combat illnesses
 - More people would survive and live
7. The achievement of MDG No.7 is dependent on achieving.....
- MDG 1
 - MDG 2
 - MDG 4
 - MDG 5
8. The use of internet in building up information resources is a good example of the impact of.....
- Change
 - Information technology
 - Globalization
 - Innovation
9. The following are some of the personal factors which affects quality assurance in education except.....
- School leadership
 - Teacher knowledge and competence
 - Staff and student relationship
 - Staff qualification
10. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) sustainable human development consists of
- Four key elements
 - Three key elements
 - Two key elements
 - One key element
11. The 1977 Education Reforms were not successfully implemented due to.....
- Shortage of teachers
 - Lack of concern by Zambians
 - Environmental disasters
 - Resistance by elite groups

12. Sustainable Human Development has four important pillars which include the following.....
- A. Economic, Political, Social and Education pillars
 - B. Political, Environmental, Social and Health pillars
 - C. Social, Economic, Political and Environmental pillars
 - D. Environmental, Political, Social and Religious pillars
13. As espoused by the Modernization Theory, development meant..... and
- A. Economic growth and Industrialization
 - B. Economic growth and modern features
 - C. Industrialization and growth
 - D. Industrialization and westernization
14. In which year was the Addis Ababa Conference held.....
- A. 1961
 - B. 1962
 - C. 1963
 - D. 1964
15. Which two bodies jointly facilitated the holding of the Addis Ababa Conference.....
- A. UNESCO and World Bank
 - B. UNESCO and African Union
 - C. UNESCO and Economic Commission for Africa
 - D. UNESCO and British Colonial Office
16. Mention the country and city where the World Conference on Education for All (EFA) was held in 1990.....
- A. Senegal , Dakar
 - B. Senegal , Bamako
 - C. Thailand, China
 - D. Thailand, Jomtien
17. Focus on Learning policy document came into being in
- A. 1977
 - B. 1990
 - C. 1992
 - D. 1996
18. Funds which are used for paying or obtaining real resources are called.....
- A. Recurrent Resources
 - B. Investment Resources
 - C. Monetary Resources
 - D. Capital Resources

19. Costs which are not affected by the number of students enrolled or programmes offered are called
- A. Expenditure Recurrent
 - B. Fixed Costs
 - C. Equipment Costs
 - D. Infrastructure Costs
20. The international conference which influenced the formulation of Zambia's second educational policy was.....
- A. Addis Ababa conference
 - B. Dakar Conference
 - C. Jomtein Conference
 - D. Maputo Conference

SHORT WORD ANSWERS (Fill in the blanks 25 marks)

- * 21. The mission of the Ministry of Education is "to guide the provision of education for all Zambians so that they are able to pursue knowledge and skills, manifest and moral uprightness, defend democratic ideals, and accept and value other persons on the basis of their personal and dignity, irrespective of gender, religion, ethnic origin or any other character". (3 marks)
- * 22. In its landmark report, , the Brundtland Commission defined sustainable development as "meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generations". (1 marks)

23. Identify four (4) objectives of the Pim Alan Plan. (2 marks)

- I.
- II.
- III.
- IV.

- * 24. Walt Rostow as an influential Modernisation Theorist outlined five stages of economic growth. State these stages: (5 marks)

- I.
- II.
- III.

mes

IV.

V.

25. The threefold tasks the Phelps-Stokes Commission was charged with were to. (3 marks)

I.

II.

III.

26. The strengths of the 1977 Educational Reforms can be looked at in the following four (4) perspectives: (2 marks)

I. Reforms led to movements towards the restoration of Zambian languages in their rightful places:

II. Reforms had a concern for all human beings and emphasised equal distribution of resources:

III. Reforms were realistic and feasible to implement:

IV. Reforms had a concern for the quality and education in terms of the curriculum taught:

27. The expanded vision of Education for All encompassed: (4 marks)

a.

b.

c.

d.

28. The three (3) stages of teacher education are... (3 marks)

I.

II.

III.

29. Governments which help the Zambian government with aid in education were previously called now they are called (2 Marks)

TRUE OR FALSE (10 marks)

30. The concept of adaptation contributed to the slow development of secondary and tertiary education in Northern Rhodesia:
31. Reforms are small scale changes while innovations are large scale changes.
32. The 1977 Education Reforms were a total reversal of what was suggested in the 1976 proposals.
33. The ERIP of 1986 stressed the provision of seven (7) years of basic education for every child as a priority.
34. Poor water and sanitation in some schools is an example of an institutional barrier to girls' education.
35. Breastfeeding is a good example of a gender role.
36. According to ZDHS (2007), younger women aged 15-19 years are five (5) times less likely to be infected with HIV/AIDS compared to men of the same age cohort.
37. Universalizing Primary Education was one of the main features of the long term plan (1960 – 1980).
38. The Dakar conference was held in 1990.
39. Respect for the rule of law is what guides the political pillar as seen under Sustainable Human Development
40. The World Conference on Education for All said that every person – child, youth and adult shall be able to benefit from educational opportunities designed to meet their basic learning needs.

ABBREVIATIONS (5 marks)

What do the following stand for?

41. ZDHS:
42. IDB:
43. BESSIP:
44. ERIP:
45. SHD:

36. A profession is an occupation, vocation or career in which one applies skills, knowledge, or attendance, but
37. Equity's concern is not merely to promote school gender or attendance, but
Fairness, in all that goes on in the school.
38. The Education Standards Officers were formerly referred to as PRINCIPLES
39. Children's EDUCATION (Two words) and VIOLENCE (One word)
make them particularly vulnerable.
40. The University of Zambia began with three (3) schools, namely:
- School of EDUCATION
 - School of HUMANITIES
 - School of SCIENCE
41. Mention the three (3) major components of teacher preparation
- Lesson plan
 - Sample of work
 - Teaching process
42. List any two (2) forms of Teacher Education
- Full-time training
 - Secondary Education training
43. State the three (3) main educational priorities that the UNIP Government embarked on upon assuming power in 1964
- To improve the quality of primary education
 - To develop the secondary education system
 - To develop tertiary education system
44. The University Act No. 38 of 1966 brought the University of Zambia into legal existence.
45. The EDUCATION Education Act restricted parents' rights to choose the type of education they wanted for their children.
46. Give two (2) demerits of monopolized educational provision by the government
-
 -
47. Countries at the World Conference on Education for All agreed to redefine the basic learning needs because of the differences in:
- in basic education
 - in economy of each country
 - in education system
48. Community participation in planning and use of resources is vital in issues of
49. What do the following acronyms stand for?
- UCRN UGANDA COUNCIL FOR RHOEOTIC AND

1. A politically legitimate dispersal of authority.
Three (3) of the following were among long term targets of the Addis-Ababa Conference, except one. Which one is an exception?

- a. Primary education to be universal and compulsory
- b. Secondary education to be available to 30% of Primary School Leavers
- c. Higher education to be available to 50% of Secondary School Leavers
- d. Quality to be constantly improved.

2. In 2004, there was an estimated children who had lost one or both parents due to AIDS.

- a. 900,000
- b. 1,000,000
- c. 700,000
- d. 800,000

SECTION B: FILLING IN THE BLANKS (65 MARKS)

INSTRUCTION: Write answers in the spaces provided

3. The four (4) key words in the definition of Education by UNESCO are:

- a. Organised
- b. Standardised
- c. Generalisation
- d. Learning

4. Three (3) of the advantages of traditional education are that it was:

- a. It was erinated
- b. It preserved the unchanging from generation to generation
- c. Flexible

5. Name the school that was established in March 1907 in Kanyonyo area.

Baptist African School

1907 in British protectorate

6. Which colonial power ruled Northern Rhodesia in the period 1924 – 1953?

7. Mention three (3) elements that constituted the first examination of Teachers of 1928 in Northern Rhodesia.

- a. The J. wrote in 1923 first and by hand
- b. Spelling
- c. Caricature

8. The BSA Company Administration left African education to the ... because it concentrated on doing ...

Anglican Missionaries

9. Major changes in the Education System are referred to as ... while minor changes are referred to as ...

Reform

10. Under the Phelps-Stocks Commission, it was urged that teachers' ... and conditions ... should be improved.

qualifications

11. After 1964 the UNIP Government wanted to ... the infrastructure of the education system, ... more pupils to learn.

expand

12. The 1976 Reform Document's central point was ... and ... later.

work

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA



SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY STUDIES
EDU 1010 – EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN ZAMBIA
2015/16 ACADEMIC YEAR
EDU 1010 TEST TWO (2) FOR STREAM B

MARKING KEY

STUDENT INFORMATION

Surname: CHIBALE First Name: CHANDA

Computer Number: 2016135906 Cell #: 0979 866844

Stream Coordinator:

Tutor: Tutorial day:

Tutorial Time: Test Venue: Time:

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. There are **Four (4)** sections in this question paper.
2. Answer **ALL** questions.
3. This test carries 50 Marks in total, which is 10% of your Continuous Assessment.
4. There are **Six (6)** printed pages in this test.

DATE: SATURDAY, 6th August, 2016

TO H

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY STUDIES

REGULAR
EDU 1010 - EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN ZAMBIA: PARALLEL

15th March, 2015. DURATION: 50 MINUTES

STUDENT'S SURNAME: KATOMBO

STUDENT'S FIRST NAME: KASOZILO . LEVY

COMPUTER NUMBER: 14121417

TUTOR'S NAME: H. B. MWEMBA

TUTORIAL DAY AND TIME: MONDAY / 16:00HRS - 17:00HRS

TELE #: 0962-857501

SECTION A : Multiple choice questions. Mark the correct answer with X. (20 Marks)

1. The first census in Zambia was in
 - a) 1924
 - b) 1953
 - c) 1964
 - d) 1969
2. In the 1970s, there was disillusionment in schooling mainly because....
 - a) there were few jobs for school leavers
 - b) of the failure of the Addis-ababa conference failed to meet its goals
 - c) of the political problems
 - d) of the policy of racial segregation
3. Three of the following are the strengths of the Addis-Ababa conference except one.
Which one is an exception?
 - a) it provided common forum for the sharing of problems, experiences and aspirations
 - b) It was centered on the advancement of the education of girls and women in Africa.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY STUDIES

EDU 1010 :EST – 29th March, 2015

Name.....KAFUMPFERNANDEZ..... Computer #....14158681.....
Tutor.....MRS.....Chilwea..... Tutorial Time....11.00am.....

TIME ALLOWED : 50 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS:

- I. Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided or tick the answer of your choice
- II. There are six (6) printed pages for this paper

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 marks)

1. The Pim Alan Plan was implemented between.....
 A. 1929 and 1934
 B. 1935 and 1940
 C. 1939 and 1944
 D. 1937 and 1942
2. The Chairman of the Phelps-Stoke Commission was.....
 A. Dr. J.H. Dillard
 B. Dr. J. Aggrey
 C. Dr. T.J. Johns ✓
 D. Dr. H.L. Shantz
3. The British South African Company rule in Northern Rhodesia can be credited for the following except for.....
 A. Ending inter tribal wars
 B. Adequately funding missionary education
 C. Abolishing slave trade
 D. Introducing the money economy
4. Which one of the following is not a social cultural barrier to girls' education in Zambia?
 A. Early marriages
 B. Unschooled mothers
 C. Lack of self esteem and confidence
 D. Doubt of girls intellectual capacity

5. The following groups of Millennium Development Goals are not directly related to education except for.....
- MDGs 2 and 7
 - MDGs 3 and 4
 - MDGs 3 and 2
 - MDGs 4 and 2
6. If Millennium Development Goal No:4 was achieved by 2015.....
- More mothers would be healthier
 - More people would learn more and know
 - More people would be able to combat illnesses
 - More people would survive and live
7. The achievement of MDG No.7 is dependent on achieving.....
- MDG 1
 - MDG 2
 - MDG 4
 - MDG 5
8. The use of internet in building up information resources is a good example of the impact of..... on education.
- Change
 - Information technology
 - Globalization
 - Innovation
9. The following are some of the personal factors which affects quality assurance in education except.....
- School leadership
 - Teacher knowledge and competence
 - Staff and student relationship
 - Staff qualification
10. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) sustainable human development consists of.....
- Four key elements
 - Three key elements
 - Two key elements
 - One key element
11. The 1977 Education Reforms were not successfully implemented due to.....
- Shortage of teachers
 - Lack of concern by Zambians
 - Environmental disasters
 - Resistance by elite groups

TRUE OR FALSE (10 marks)

30. The concept of adaptation contributed to the slow development of secondary and tertiary education in Northern Rhodesia: *TRUE*.....
31. Reforms are small scale changes while innovations are large scale changes. *FALSE*.....
32. The 1977 Education Reforms were a total reversal of what was suggested in the 1976 proposals. *TRUE*.....
33. The ERIP of 1986 stressed the provision of seven (7) years of basic education for every child as a priority. *TRUE*.....
34. Poor water and sanitation in some schools is an example of an institutional barrier to girls' education. *FALSE*.....
35. Breastfeeding is a good example of a gender role. *TRUE*.....
36. According to ZDHS (2007), younger women aged 15-19 years are five (5) times less likely to be infected with HIV/AIDS compared to men of the same age cohort. *TRUE*.....
37. Universalizing Primary Education was one of the main features of the long term plan (1960 – 1980). *TRUE*.....
38. The Dakar conference was held in 1990. *FALSE*.....
39. Respect for the rule of law is what guides the political pillar as seen under Sustainable Human Development *TRUE*.....
40. The World Conference on Education for All said that every person – child, youth and adult shall be able to benefit from educational opportunities designed to meet their basic learning needs. *TRUE*.....

ABBREVIATIONS (5 marks)

What do the following stand for?

41. ZDHS: ... *Zambia District Health Service* X
42. IDD: *Inter Agency Data Dissemination*
43. BESSIP: *Bonus Education Sub-Sector Implementation Program*
44. ERIP: *Education Reforms Implementation Program*
45. SHD: *Sustainable Human Development* (1)

- related to
12. Sustainable Human Development has four important pillars which include the following.....
- A. Economic, Political, Social and Education pillars
 - B. Political, Environmental, Social and Health pillars
 - C. Social, Economic, Political and Environmental pillars
 - D. Environmental, Political, Social and Religious pillars
13. As espoused by the Modernization Theory, development meant..... and
- A. Economic growth and Industrialization
 - B. Economic growth and modern features
 - C. Industrialization and growth
 - D. Industrialization and westernization
14. In which year was the Addis Ababa Conference held.....
- A. 1961
 - B. 1962
 - C. 1963
 - D. 1964
15. Which two bodies jointly facilitated the holding of the Addis Ababa Conference.....
- A. UNESCO and World Bank
 - B. UNESCO and African Union
 - C. UNESCO and Economic Commission for Africa ✓
 - D. UNESCO and British Colonial Office
16. Mention the country and city where the World Conference on Education for All (EFA) was held in 1990.....
- A. Senegal , Dakar
 - B. Senegal , Bamako
 - C. Thailand, China
 - D. Thailand, Jomtien
17. Focus on Learning policy document came into being in
- A. 1977 ✓
 - B. 1990
 - C. 1992 ✓
 - D. 1996
18. Funds which are used for paying or obtaining real resources are called.....
- A. Recurrent Resources ✓
 - B. Investment Resources
 - C. Monetary Resources
 - D. Capital Resources

- b. UNESCO United nations Education Scientific and Cultural organisation
- c. EFA Education for All
- d. ERIP Education Reform implementation Committee
- e. MDGs implementation Development Goals
- f. NIR Net intake rate
- g. GIR Gross intake rate
- h. TNDP Target National Development Plan
- i. ZOCS Zambia Organisation of Community Schools
- j. MoH Ministry of Health

SECTION C: TRUE OR FALSE (10 MARKS)

(C/F)

INSTRUCTION: Write TRUE or FALSE against each of the following statements below:

- 1. In rural areas, formal education is seen as necessary. TRUE
- 2. Adult literacy classes are examples of Non - Formal Education. TRUE
- 3. The decision to reform the Educational System was made in 1976. FALSE
- 4. Geoffrey Chitty Latham was the Governor who created a sub-department of Native Education. TRUE
- 5. Most schools in rural areas are community schools and have few day high schools. TRUE
- 6. With the development of money economy, extended family system is dying out. TRUE
- 7. Girls have higher completion and progression rates. FALSE
- 8. The content taught in school is very relevant to the society. FALSE
- 9. The average Primary and Secondary School-age population growth rate is 4.3%. TRUE
- 10. The regulations governing grant-aided institutions were updated in 2003. TRUE

END OF THE TEST.

ALL THE BEST AND GOD BLESS YOU!

The policy in education which allows the transfer and authority in decision making is called Decentralisation. (1 Mark)

The subjects that were taught in the early mission schools consisted of the 3Rs. These were Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. (3 Marks)

The most important operational definition of 'education' given by UNESCO is the one which says that education is an organized and sustained Communication designed to bring about learning. (3 Marks)

The form of Education that existed before the 1880s was called African Traditional Indigenous education. (1 Mark)

10. What was the subsidy on the educational work of the missions work called? Grant (1 Mark) World Bank

11. Brettonwood Institution include International Monetary Fund and World Bank. (2 Marks)

SECTION C: What do the following acronyms stand for? (10 Marks)

1. ALC: African Legal Court UNESCO UNESCO UNESCO

2. FIBATTA: Field Based Teacher Training Approach

3. ZATEC: Zambia Teacher Education Centre

4. EPA: Education For all

5. ERIP: Education Reform Implementation Project

ART: Anti-retroviral Therapy

VAD: Vitamin A Deficiency

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organisations

SECTION B: FILLING IN THE GAPS AND BRIEF EXPLANATION, 70 MARKS.

21. What were the objectives of the Addis Ababa Conference? (4 marks)

- (i) ...for a gap plan... for educational development
- (ii) ...education... health... and teaching... family

22. Three (3) educational priorities Zambia identified in 1964 were: (3 marks)

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)

23. State four (4) reasons why many African countries failed to achieve the educational targets set by the Addis Ababa Conference? (4 marks)

- (a) Rapid population growth
- (b) Under estimation of national resources
- (c) Poor political will and leadership
- (d) Resource constraints

24. Identify the four (4) major historical periods that provide a framework for considering educational provision in Zambia before 1964. Mention the duration of each period. (8 marks)

Period	Duration
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)

25. Identify the four (4) characteristics of the process of educational reforms conducted in Zambia between 1974 and 1977. (4 marks)

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

Which of the following could be counted as a reason for the limited development of Secondary Education for the Africans prior to Federal period in Northern Rhodesia?

- A. Lack of African representation in the legislative council
- B. Increased job opportunities on Agriculture
- C. Involvement in the Second world war
- D. The colonial economy of Northern Rhodesia was too poor to sustain Secondary Education for Africans

Which of the following was not an objective for the Alan Pim plan of 1939?

- A. To expand female education
- B. To increase attention to agriculture training
- C. To abolish the central village school system
- D. To train chiefs in educational provision

Which of the following would you regard the oldest girls secondary school?

- A. St. Monicas
- B. Njase
- C. Munali
- D. Chipembi

The system of education in Zambia is

- A. 7:5:4
- B. 9:3:4
- C. 7:2:3
- D. 9:3:5

What is currently an acute problem which poses the biggest challenge to Government Education sector?

- A. Education facilities
- B. Access to Schooling
- C. Shortage of trained teachers
- D. Lack of learning materials

A of Native education was established under Native Affairs Department to run the education of Africans

- A. Sub-department
- B. Full-department
- C. Pilot Department
- D. Pilot Project

The main emphasis of African Indigenous Education was laid upon teaching learners.....

- A. Communal life
- B. Improve individual life
- C. Marriage life
- D. Fishing skills

World Conference on Education For All was held in.....in 1990.

- A. Thailand
- B. Senegal
- C. Ethiopia
- D. Britain

.....was mandated to coordinate all stakeholders to achieve the EFA goals.

- A. UNDP
- B. UNESCO
- C. SADC
- D. UNICEF

SECTION B

5. The rationale behind financing of the education system is founded on the premise of enabling every qualified individual to have access to education of good quality. From the above statement discuss the reasons and principles for financing education in Zambia.
6. Explain clearly the link between education and democracy in a developing country like Zambia.
7. What is decentralization? Identify the benefits and challenges of decentralization in the Zambian education system.
8. What is a theory? How important is the Human capital Theory to the development of education in Zambia?

SECTION C

9. The Ministry of Education Strategic Plan 2003 – 2007 prioritized certain aspects of the education system. Identify the four major themes and their importance to the development of education in Zambia.
10. Analyse the curriculum reforms of ruralisation and diversification and give a critique of each of these reforms.
11. Education has the power to provide answers to national development. State with specific examples how this is possible.
12. The Government of the Republic of Zambia has tried to mitigate poverty by using education but this has been met with challenges. Discuss some of these challenges and bring out the measures that the government has put in place to mitigate them.

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

2014/2015 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION

EDU 1010: EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN ZAMBIA

[REGULAR AND PARALLEL]

DURATION: THREE (3) HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 60

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer ONE (1) question from each of the three (3) sections. Each section has four (4) questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

Read through all the questions carefully before selecting which ones to attempt.

There are two (2) printed pages in this examination.

Careful presentation of your work will earn you more marks.

SECTION A

1. With practical examples explain how various institutional, socio-cultural and personal factors affect girl child education in Zambia. What interventions has the Zambian government put in place to promote girl child education in Zambia?
2. Discuss the development and challenges of education during the pre-colonial period in Northern Rhodesia from 1883 to 1924.
3. Outline the major educational reform documents and Plans. What did they talk about with regards to education from 1964 to 2015?
4. Discuss the contribution of the Phelps-Stokes Commission to the development of education in Northern Rhodesia. How true is the assertion that the recommendations of the Commission were responsible for the slow development of secondary education?

36. All MDGs are specifically related to goals of Education for All. *true* *X*
37. Sustainable Environment is not one of the goals of Dakar Conference of 2000. *false* *X*
38. Beijing Conference [1995] ignored the provision of education for young mothers. *false* *X*

SECTION D: WHAT DO THE FOLLOWING ACRONYMS STAND FOR? (5 MARKS)

43. MDGS Millennium Development Goals
44. ECCED Educational Sector Component
45. ZATERP Zambia Teacher Education Reform Programme
46. ERIP Education Reform Implementation Plan *X*
47. PAGE Program for Advancement of Girls Education

TOTAL: 60 MARKS

THE END - GOOD LUCK!

$$\frac{33}{60} = 5.5$$

55% C+

human capital theory is that schooling adds earnings and productivity mainly by providing knowledge skills and a way of analysing problems. School mental is earning income for individuals with more education because schools invest its productive skill of students.

capital is means of production in which additional investment yields additional output.

education is viewed as a productive investment

- (d) Sir J. Lockwood and M.J. Kelly
14. Which one of the following is not true about the Girl Child?
(a) Almost 50% of them are not in school
(b) Have a higher drop-out rate
 (c) Have a higher completion rate
(d) Under perform in all public examinations
15. The word 'training' implies
 (a) Education
(b) Preparation
(c) Educate
(d) Educare
16. BESSIP was run from
(a) 1964 to 1977
 (b) 1980 to 1990
(c) 1999 to 2002
(d) 1991 to 2006
17. In education, accountability refers to
 (a) the need to ensure the best possible use of available resources
(b) being accountable for your actions
(c) ensuring that one is responsible over a country
(d) presiding over a District Education Office.
18. The fore-runner to DTEVT was
 (a) CTEVT
(b) MSTVT
(c) VEET
(d) TEVETA
19. Under ZATEC, student teachers relied very much on supervision from
 (a) Head teachers
(b) Mentors
(c) Standards Officers
(d) Donors
20. The National debate on the Educational Reforms was launched on
(a) 24th October, 1964
(b) 24th November, 1991
 (c) 6th June, 1976
(d) 24th May 1976

19-10
1991 - 20

What percentage of the Zambia household currently would constitute the underprivileged?

- (a) 18%
- (b) 82%
- (c) 10%
- (d) 90%

From the following, which one may not be regarded as an educational policy response to the plight of the underprivileged?

- (a) Follow the equity principle in the distribution of the limited educational resources.
- (b) Promote a dual education system.
- (c) Provide a valid interesting and relevant curriculum
- (d) Increase access to education of good quality for all children.

Traditional education was mainly intended to prepare learners for

- (a) Life
- (b) Marriage
- (c) Acceptance
- (d) Exams

The Native Education Proclamation Act of 1918 was passed in order for the BSA Company to

- (a) control the mines
- (b) control Lewanika's kingdom
- (c) control the missionaries
- (d) control schools

When was the colony of Northern Rhodesia established?

- (a) 1st April 1925
- (b) 1st April 1923
- (c) 1st April 1924
- (d) 1st April 1953

Which of the following is the best way of gender balancing in education?

- (a) Lowering cut-off points for female candidates in schools
- (b) Enrolling more girls and women in learning institutions
- (c) Encouraging boys and girls, women and men to study any subject according to one's ability
- (d) Sponsoring more women and girls for further studies

Name the two delegates that represented Northern Rhodesia at the Addis Ababa Conference

- (a) Martin Kaunda and Clifford Little
- (b) Clifford Little and Cecil Rhodes
- (c) Martin Kaunda and G.C. Latham

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Traditional Education is also known as:
(a) Non Formal Education
(b) Tertiary Education
 (c) African Indigenous Education
(d) Formal Education
2. Who was appointed as personal advisor to the President on Technical Education in 1967?
 (a) Mr. Saunders
(b) Sir J. Lockwood
(c) Cecil Rhodes
(d) Mr. G. C. Latham
3. Much of Northern Rhodesia's representation at the Addis Ababa conference came from the Central Government in
 (a) Salisbury
(b) London
 (c) Lusaka
 (d) Blantyre
4. The representatives of many protestant churches met in
 (a) London
(b) New York
(c) Edinburgh
 (d) Kafue
5. Who was the first Headmaster of the Barotse National School?
 (a) Herbert Stainley
 (b) Augustine R. Williams
(c) Dr. T. J. Jones
(d) Robert Codrington
6. During the time of the missionaries in Northern Rhodesia, what was taught in the schools was mainly
(a) Trade or commerce
(b) culture or respect
(c) Tradition or culture
 (d) Bible Reading or Evangelism



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY STUDIES

EDU 1010 - EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN ZAMBIA
TEST

2ND TERM - 2013/2014 ACADEMIC YEAR (REGULAR & PARALLEL)

SURNAME: NYAMANDE
MUKANZU FIRST NAME(S): DAVIPI
COMP NO.: 130241175 15018032 ROSDALIE

TUTOR'S NAME: MRS. MATALE

TUTORIAL DAY: MONDAY TIME: 15 - 16 HOURS

VENUE OF TEST: NBLT

CELL NUMBER: 0976868358

DURATION: 50 MINUTES

INSTRUCTIONS

1. There are five(5) sections in this test: A, B, C, D and E
2. Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.
3. There are six (6) printed pages in this test.
4. Total Marks 10% of the Course Grade

DATE: 16TH FEBRUARY, 2014

15 - 16

- ⑥ Chipembi Girls
c. Njase Secondary
d. Canisius Secondary
16. Who were empowered by the 1918 Proclamation to be inspectors of schools in Northern Rhodesia?
④ Five School Superintendents
① Magistrates and Native Commissioners
⑤ The Sub-department of Native Education
d. Traditional Leaders such as Chiefs and Headmen.
17. Out of the 21 schools that offered vocational courses in Northern Rhodesia by 1957, how many were owned by the Missionaries?
a. 10
② 11
c. 21
d. 12
18. Which years were declared by UNESCO as the Development Decade?
a. 1950 - 1960
⑤ 1960 - 1970
c. 1970 - 1980
d. 1980 - 1990
19. What is the current structure of Zambia's Education System?
a. 9 - 3 - 4
② 7 - 3 - 4
c. 7 - 5 - 5
③ 9 - 4 - 3
20. The Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP) covers the period of
a. 2003 - 2007
⑤ 2006 - 2010
c. 1992 - 1996
d. 2011 - 2015
21. The focus of the Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP) was to provide to drive economic and social development.
a. Knowledge
b. Certificates
⑤ Skills
d. Resources
22. Which one of the following is a salient feature of Basic Education in Zambia?
a. It is the only education majority of children receive
b. Two-thirds of learners proceed to upper basic
c. Standards are generally high
d. Majority of children are familiar with it.
23. One of the main values invoked in rationales for decentralisation is:
a. Dispersing objects away from a central point
b. Appealing to different communities
c. Relaxation of the network of rules at regional or district level.

- Which of the following could be counted as a reason for the limited development of Secondary Education for Africans in Northern Rhodesia prior to the Federal period?
- a. Increased job opportunities on agriculture.
 - b. Lack of African representation in the legislative council.
 - c. The colonial economy of Northern Rhodesia was too poor to sustain secondary education for Africans in Northern Rhodesia.
 - d. All the above.
- Who was the First Vice Chancellor of the University of Zambia?
- a. Dr. D. K. Kaunda
 - b. Dr. D. G. Angu
 - c. Dr. J. Mwanza
 - d. Dr. J. Aggrey
- The term 'profession' was restricted in its usage to the Clergy, Medical Doctor, Lawyers and the Armed Forces in the Century.
- a. 20th
 - b. 19th
 - c. 18th
 - d. 21st
- Which of the following was not an objective for the Alan Pim Plan of 1939?
- a. Increase attention to agriculture training
 - b. To train chiefs in educational provision
 - c. To expand female education
 - d. To abolish the central village school system
- The First National Development Plan (1966 - 1979) addressed the problem of limited access to Primary education by
- a. Providing sufficient places to ensure that all children received at least four (4) years of primary education.
 - b. Ensuring that all eligible children completed 7 years of schooling
 - c. Expanding primary education at a fast rate
 - d. Making primary education universal and compulsory.
- What is the title of the document produced in 1976 as a result of the educational reforms study group?
- a. Education for Development
 - b. Educating Our Future
 - c. Focus on Learning
 - d. Education Reforms of 1977
- Which one of the following factors contributed to the 1970s Educational Reforms Movement of the newly independent African Countries?
- a. Capacity of education ministry was overstretched.
 - b. National desires to create radically different programmes and institutions.
 - c. How to strike the balance between modernisation and promotion of traditional values
 - d. Responding to reward system of society and thereby encouraging social stratification
- Which of the following would you regard as the oldest girls secondary school?
- a. Munali Girls

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (25 MARKS)

INSTRUCTION: Circle the letter with the correct answer in the following questions

Which of the following defines teaching?

- a. This is the life long process of acquiring knowledge, attitudes and skills that begins from birth to the grave.
- b. This is essential management services to education
- c. This is a process of inculcating the aspects of rote learning.
- d. This is the conscious, deliberate and properly thought out pattern of fostering human mental growth through the acquisition of desired knowledge, attitudes and skills.
2. Formal education in the Northern Rhodesia was started by the
- a. Missionaries
- b. BSA Company
- c. Traditional Leaders
- d. UNIP Government
3. In which year did the British Government take over the Northern Rhodesia as a protectorate?
- a. 1912
- b. 1924
- c. 1964
- d. 1890
4. When was the Native Affairs Report for Native Teachers prepared which cited issues of the doubted characters, inexperienced and young teachers?
- a. 1916 – 1917
- b. 1917 – 1918
- c. 1918 – 1919
- d. 1919 – 1920
5. Who was the in-charge of the training establishments at Sefula and Kafue Institutes?
- a. Rev. Smith
- b. Rev. Livingstone
- c. Rev. Coillard
- d. Rev. Coisson
6. The kind of examination questions that were based on the Standard IV syllabus during the BSAC rule also covered aspects of
- a. Rote learning
- b. Anti AIDS
- c. Theory of Teaching
- d. Theory of Management
7. The possibility of establishing a university in Lusaka in 1952 was considered by
- a. Sir John Lockwood Commission
- b. Mwanakatwe Commission
- c. Phelps-Stokes Commission
- d. Car Saunders Commission

29. In 2012, Zambia's working population age group consisted of 7,837,038 people. false
30. Education of women increases the level of per capita income. True
31. Literacy can lead to a reduction in poverty, political oppression and high life expectancy. True
32. Fewer educational institutions at all levels of learning are among the barriers to equity in education provision. False
33. To promote equity, the government has constructed more schools in peri-urban areas than in rural areas. True
34. 50% of the world poor are in Sub Saharan Africa. True
35. Aid is only in form of money, grants, human resources or machinery. True
36. Dambisa Moyo argues that Aid is viewed by recipients as permanent, reliable consistent source of income. True
37. In education, technical assistance follows financial aid. True
38. As we develop our own new ideas and technologies, we become more dependent on imported innovations and the conditions that often accompany them. false
39. Aid is an essential ingredient for development only when structures and systems are in place. True
40. Formal education has no impact on health, fertility and democratic participation. false
41. There are basically six (6) models or approaches which can facilitate the process of curriculum diversification in school. false

SECTION C 12 Marks

State what the following acronyms stand for.

42. FBE

Free Basic Education

*43. PEPFAR:

?

44. IMF

International Monetary Fund

45. GDP

Gross Domestic Product

46. HIPC

?

20. Mention four themes in the Zambia Ministry of Education policy document
(marks)

Education which is accessible

for life long education for all

Education which is inclusive in

education which is relevant in

Extremes or absolute

21. Poverty can either be

(2marks)

22. ~~True~~ is aid in response to
catastrophes. 1 mark

23. ~~Financial~~ is aid payment made directly to governments

24. Name four major documents in Zambia that have influenced education
funding. (4 marks)

~~educating our future policy document~~
~~focus on learning policy document~~
~~poverty reduction strategy paper~~
~~education for all~~

08

Section C

State Whether True or False (15 marks)

25. Government cannot afford to meet the rising demand for education of a high
population. ~~True~~

26. Currently extreme poverty in rural areas is at 57% and 13.1% in urban
areas. ~~True~~

27. There is a goal to reduce extreme poverty to 29% by 2015.

28. Production units will familiarize the students with the world of
work. ~~X~~

12 Which of the following education document state that the aim of ruralisation of the curriculum is to produce a learner who should be both theoretically and practically developed?

- a. Focus on Learning
- b. Educating our Future
- c. The ERIP Report
- d. The Educated Act

13 In which year was the policy on free primary education introduced?

- a. 2002
- b. 2000
- c. 2001
- d. 1998

03

Section B

Fill in the blanks-(20 Marks)

14 Grant aided institution is one that receives from government a grant of ~~at least 50%~~ percent of capital costs of approved projects.

15 Education with production means an education that is both ~~theoretical~~ and ~~practical~~ (2 marks)

16 ~~Nationalization~~ of the curriculum is the teaching of practical skills through subjects such as woodwork (1 mark).

17 Education with production helps pupils acquire ~~knowledge~~ ~~inspired attitude~~ and ~~last~~ practical skills (3 marks).

18 ~~Employment~~ refers to what human beings do in order to sustain themselves (1 mark).

19 Wherever poverty levels are high, ~~less~~ employment opportunities tend to increase. 1 mark

14. Which one of the following is not true about the Girl Child?
- (a) Have a higher completion rate
 - (b) Almost 50% of them are not in school
 - (c) Have a higher drop-out rate ~~2%~~
 - (d) Under perform in all public examinations
15. The word 'Education' is derived from two Latin words. These words are
- (a) Educatum and educe
 - (b) Educare and educere
 - (c) Educa and education
 - (d) Educat and educate
16. BESSIP was run from
- (a) 1964 to 1977
 - (b) 1980 to 1990
 - (c) 1999 to 2002
 - (d) 1991 to 2006
17. In education, accountability refers to
- (a) the need to ensure the best possible use of available resources
 - (b) being accountable for your actions
 - (c) ensuring that one is responsible over a country
 - (d) presiding over a District Education Office.
18. The fore-runner to TEVETA was
- (a) CTEVT
 - (b) MSTVT
 - (c) VEET
 - (d) DTEVT
19. Under ZATEC, student teachers relied very much on supervision from
- (a) Head teachers
 - (b) Mentors
 - (c) Standards Officers
 - (d) Donors
20. The National debate on the Educational Reforms was launched on
- (a) 24th October, 1964
 - (b) 24th November, 1991
 - (c) 6th June, 1976
 - (d) 24th May 1976

1
18.
19.
t

4

What percentage of the Zambia household currently would constitute the underprivileged?

- (a) 82%
- (b) 18%
- (c) 10%
- (d) 90%

8. From the following, which one may not be regarded as an educational policy response to the plight of the underprivileged?

- (a) Follow the equity principle in the distribution of the limited educational resources
- (b) Promote a dual education system
- (c) Provide a valid interesting and relevant curriculum
- (d) Increase access to education of good quality for all children

9. Traditional education was mainly intended to prepare learners for

- (a) Life
- (b) Marriage
- (c) Acceptance
- (d) Exams

10. The Native Education Proclamation Act of 1918 was passed in order for the BSA Company to -

- (a) control the mines
- (b) control Lewanika's kingdom
- (c) control the missionaries
- (d) control schools

11. When was the colony of Northern Rhodesia established?

- (a) 1st April 1925
- (b) 1st April 1924
- (c) 1st April 1923
- (d) 1st April 1953

12. In traditional education, education was mainly by

- (a) non formal
- (b) informal
- (c) formal
- (d) informal

13. Name the two delegates that represented Northern Rhodesia at the Addis Ababa Conference

- (a) Martin Kaunda and Clifford Little
- (b) Clifford Little and Cecil Rhodes
- (c) Martin Kaunda and G.C. Lathum
- (d) Sir T. Lockwood and M.J. Kelly

- C Equal opportunities and equality of all human beings
 D Student learning

13. Effective democracy requires the following except one. Which one is an exception?

- A Educated citizens
 B Well informed citizens
 C Citizens properly trained in critical thought
 D Citizens with determination

14. Which one of the following is an indicator of Protein Energy Malnutrition? *

- A Sight in relation to age
 B Height in relation to age
 C Anger in relation to age
 D Comprehension in relation to age

15. The following factors Influence the Active Learning Capacity except:

- A Infestation by worms
 B Sensory Impairments
 C Temporary Hunger
 D None of the above

16. Traditional Education is also known as:

- A African Indigenous Education
 B European Education
 C Dual Education
 D Missionary Education

17. In Traditional Education Learners learnt by.....

- A Doing
 B Fear
 C Witchcraft
 D Historical Studies

18. Missionary Education was a result of.....

- A Phelps-Stocks' travel
 B Cecil Rhodes' travel
 C St Canisius' travel
 D David Livingstone's travel

19. Which one of the following DOES NOT cause gender gaps in education?

- A Attitudes within communities
 B Political Aspirations
 C Fewer female teachers
 D Various forms of harassment

20. Which one of the following is not an indicator of quality in education? *

- A Caliber of teaching staff
 B Adequacy of physical facilities
 C Sufficiency of consumables
 D None of the above

- B. 1925- 1953
C. 1924- 1955
D. 1890- 1952
5. Which of the following was the chairperson of the Phelps-Stokes Commission of 1924?
 A. Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones
B. Dr. J.S Dillard
C. Dr. James Aggrey
D. Rev. Garfield Williams
6. The administration of Northern Rhodesia changed from the BSAC to the colonial Office in
A. 1964
 B. 1924
C. 1953
D. 1963
7. In the first Departmental Examination for teachers was held
 A. 1928
B. 1925
C. 1948
D. 1929
8. In the 1930s, a three tier school system existed whereby were on top of the tier.
A. Missionary schools
 B. Normal schools
C. Village schools
D. Settlers' schools
9. The Addis Ababa Conference was organized by
A. The Southern African Development Community
B. The European Union
C. The World Health Organisation
 D. UNESCO and the Economic Commission for Africa
10. Who organized the 1995 Beijing Conference?
A. The Japanese Government
B. The Government of Zambia
 C. The United Nations
D. The Elite groups
11. According to the Focus on Learning document, the principle purpose of schooling is
 A. Student learning
B. Self-sustainable students
C. Knowledge and skills
D. All of the above
12. The Focus on Learning document aimed at promoting the following except
A. Sound values
B. Rights of human beings

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY STUDIES
EDU 1010: EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT TEST

DATE: 28TH MARCH, 2015.

STUDENT'S PARTICULARS:

NAME: MWANZA E SAMSON COMP #: 14002854

GROUP #: TUTOR: MR. HAMWEETE TUTORIAL #:

TUTORIAL DAY: FRIDAY TIME: 10 - 11 hrs TUTORIAL VENUE: BIO LAB

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Fill in all your particulars in the spaces provided, accordingly.
2. This paper has 5 printed pages.
3. There are four sections in this paper: that Sections A, B, C and D.
4. Total Marks in this test = 60, and translate to 10 marks of your C. A.
5. DURATION: 50 MINUTES
6. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (20 MARKS)

INSTRUCTION: Circle the letter with the correct answer in the following questions

1. is well designed & organised in hierarchical and chronological manner & conducted in well-designed permanent structures.
 A. Formal Education
 B. Non-formal Education
 C. Information Education
 D. Traditional Education
2. In which year did the representatives of protestant Churches meet in Edinburgh?
 A. 1910 ✓
 B. 1914
 C. 1923 ✓
 D. 1924
3. Which of the following was not an objective of the Pim Allan Plan?
 A. To extend the central village school system
 B. To open up junior secondary schools
 C. To train teachers
 D. To provide education for the vulnerable and backward people
4. Which period is commonly referred to as the colonial era?
 A. 1890- 1924

27. According to the Five Stage Theory of Development (Rostow, 1960), for a society to modernise it has to pass through the following five (5) stages.

- I.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.

28. The sustainable Human Development theory is said to be different from the other theories because it stresses on three (3) things. Mention two (2) of these.

- i.
- ii.

SECTION C: TRUE OR FALSE [10 marks]: State whether each of the statements given below is True or false.

29. It has been proved that diversification will reduce demand for white collar jobs.

30. For Zambia to achieve its Vision 2030, it has to reach its educational standards.

31. The prospect of promotion cannot be classified a non-salary benefit.

32. Dependency treats nation-states as autonomous units, while modernisation theory concentrates on the relationships between nation-states.

33. The provision of clean water and sanitation to all by 2030 is Sustainable development Goal Number

6.....

34. Sustainable Human Development is all about enhancing people's capabilities, choices and opportunities

35. Economically, the goal of SHD is to improve the quality of life.....

36. Production and entrepreneurship are more pronounced in trade schools.....

37. Peaceful elections is one of the principles underpinning Vision 2030.....

38. The SDGs have 196 targets to be achieved by 2030

SECTION D: ACRONYMS [5 marks]. What do the following acronyms stand for?

39. MDRI:

40. PRSP:

41. TEVET:

42. USAID:

43. ZOCS:

17. The human capital theory postulates that the most efficient path to national development is dependent upon the improvements of its.....
- A. National Economy
 - B. National capital
 - C. Public institutions
 - D. Educational sector
18. The human capital theory views education as.....
- A. An industry
 - B. Productive investment
 - C. Social investment
 - D. Expenditure on individuals
19. was a strong advocate of the dependency theory after undertaking a study in Latin America.
- A. Paul Baran
 - B. Gunder Frank
 - C. Raul Prebisch
 - D. Vladimir Lenin
20. The dependency theory claims that..... is a product of capitalist development.
- A. Dependency
 - B. Underdevelopment
 - C. Poverty
 - D. Economic instability

SECTION B: FILLING-IN- THE BLANKS [15 marks]: Write your answers in the spaces provided

21. Mention two (2) aims of functional literacy
(i) 3
(ii)
22. Mention Two (2) ways through which the community support government in education provision
i. 34
ii.
23. Resources are allocated to educational institutions in different forms. One (1) of these forms is...
i.
24. Mention one (1) model of curriculum diversification.
ii.
25. Mention one (1) of the objectives of Focus on Learning Policy document on education
i.
26. Which sector did the government try to use to alleviate unemployment among the youths in the country?..... 1 mark

17. The human capital theory postulates that the most efficient path to national development is dependent upon the improvements of its.....
- National Economy
 - National capital
 - Public institutions
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18. The human capital theory views education as.....
- An industry
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 mark

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SECTION

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40, P

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43, Z

- C. Partnership
- D. Equity

9. Education and skills Development provides all of the following opportunities except one. Which one is it?
- A. Poverty reduction
 - B. Social development
 - C. Employment
 - D. Inclusive growth
10. Sustainable economic and social development is achieved by
- A. Investing in Human capital
 - B. Investing in Agriculture
 - C. Investing in road infrastructure
 - D. Diversifying the economy
11. The education sector that incorporates both theory and practical is called.....
- A. Education with production
 - B. Vocational education
 - C. Entrepreneurship
 - D. Technical education
12. The promotion of gender equality is Sustainable Development Goal
- A. Number 5
 - B. Number 6
 - C. Number 7
 - D. Number 8
13. The post 2015 Development Agenda was adopted on.....
- A. 15th September, 2015
 - B. 5th September, 2015
 - C. 25th September, 2015
 - D. 19th September, 2015
14. The new paradigm of sustainable human development places at the centre of development.
- A. Technology
 - B. Agriculture
 - C. Education
 - D. People
15. Sustainable Human Development must be economically viable, and environmentally sustainable.
- A. Socially uplifting
 - B. Socially inclusive
 - C. Socially desirable
 - D. Socially just
16. The following are the classical economists who pioneered the Notion of the Human capital except.....
- A. Adam Smith
 - B. John Stuart Mills
 - C. Gary Becker
 - D. Marshall Alfred

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE [20 marks]: Circle the letter of the correct answer of your choice

1. The ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute using written and printed materials is referred to as 9.
A. Education
B. Literacy
C. Effective communication
D. Creativity
2. Understanding a highway map is an example of 10.
A. Functional
B. Bilateral
C. Function
D. Basic
3. Although some secondary schools are run by Missionaries, the government still funds them through 11. T
A. Paying the staff at those institutions.
B. Pay the fees at those institutions
C. Pay for materials
D. Pay the missionaries at the institution
4. The simplest form of capital inflow in the provision of convertible foreign exchange is called 12. Th
A. Foreign Aid
B. Technical Assistance
C. Financial Aid
D. Bilateral Aid
5. The borrowing of foreign exchange by the poor country from the rich country to finance short-term or long-term projects is known as 13. Th
A. Grants
B. Loan
C. Technical Aid
D. Bilateral Aid
6. Which of the following falls under the socio-economic ground critique? 14. The
A. If there is dual system of education, the rural curriculum will suffer
B. The teachers are not equipped to teach agricultural skills
C. Those who gain practical skills are likely to have a desirable attitude towards work
D. The urban areas will continue to be more attractive than the rural areas.
7. According to the Fifth National Development Plan, the University of Zambia faced the following challenges except the 15. Sust
A. Lack of infrastructure
B. High student lecturer ratios
C. High level of indebtedness
D. Inadequate education materials
8. Which of the following is not a theme in Educating Our Future National policy document? 16. The
A. Gender
B. Decentralization
C. Environment
D. Health



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
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STUDIES

EDU 1010 – EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN ZAMBIA

2015/16 ACADEMIC YEAR

EDU 1010 TEST TWO (II) FOR STREAM A

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. There are Four (4) sections in this question paper.
- 2. Answer ALL questions.
- 3. This test carries 50 Marks in total, which is 10% of your Continuous Assessment.
- 4. There are Five (5) printed pages in this test.
- 5. Test duration: 50 minutes.

STUDENT INFORMATION

Surname: First Name:

Computer Number: Cell #:

Stream Coordinator:

Tutor: Tutorial day:

Tutorial Time: Test Venue: Time:

DATE: SATURDAY, 6th AUGUST, 2016

29. It has been proved that diversification will reduce demand for white collar jobs. **False**
30. For Zambia to achieve its Vision 2030, it has to reach its educational standards. **True**
31. The prospect of promotion cannot be classified a non-salary benefit. **False**
32. Dependency treats nation-states as autonomous units, while modernisation theory concentrates on the relationships between nation-states. **False**
33. The provision of clean water and sanitation to all by 2030 is Sustainable Development Goal Number 6. **True**
34. Sustainable Human Development is all about enhancing people's capabilities choices and opportunities. **True**
35. Economically, the goal of SHD is to improve the quality of life. **False**
36. Production and entrepreneurship are more pronounced in trade schools. **True**
37. Peaceful elections is one of the principles underpinning Vision 2030. **False**
38. The SDGs have 196 targets to be achieved by 2030. **False**

SECTION D: ACRONYMS [5 marks]. What do the following acronyms stand for?

39. MDRI- Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
 40. PRSP- Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper
 41. TEVET- Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training
 42. USAID: United States Agency for International Development
 43. ZOCS: Zambia Open Community Schools

END OF TEST

Conversion Table

Raw Mark 50	Out of 10	GRADE
50	10	A+
47.5	9.5	A+
45	9.0	A+
42.5	8.5	A
40	8.0	A
37.5	7.5	B+
30	6.0	B
27.5	5.5	C+
25	5.0	C+
22.5	4.5	C
20	4.0	C
17.5	3.5	D+

- A. Lack of infrastructure
B. High student lecturer ratios
C. High level of indebtedness
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8. Which of the following is not a theme in Educating Our Future National policy document?
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B. Investing in Agriculture
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A. Technology
B. Agriculture
C. Education
D. People

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of your choice

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2. Understanding a highway map is an example of literacy.
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EDU 1010 – EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN ZAMBIA

2015/16 ACADEMIC YEAR

EDU 1010 TEST TWO(II) FOR STREAM A
MARKING KEY FOR PARALLEL STUDENTS

STRUCTIONS:

- 1. There are **Four (4)** sections in this question paper.
- 2. Answer **ALL** questions.
- 3. This test carries 50 Marks in total, which is 10% of your Continuous Assessment.
- 4. Test duration: 50 minutes

DENT INFORMATION

name: First Name:

Computer Number: Cell #:

Exam Coordinator:

Office: Tutorial day:

Examination Time: Test Venue: Time:

DATE: SATURDAY, 6th AUGUST, 2016

30. For Zambia to achieve its Vision 2030, it has to reach its educational standards
True
31. The prospect of promotion cannot be classified a non-salary benefit. False
32. Dependency treats nation-states as autonomous units, while modernisation theory concentrates on the relationships between nation-states. False
33. The provision of clean water and sanitation to all by 2030 is Sustainable development Goal Number 6. True
34. Sustainable Human Development is all about enhancing people's capabilities, choices and opportunities. True
35. Economically, the goal of SHD is to improve the quality of life. False
36. Production and entrepreneurship are more pronounced in trade schools True
37. Peaceful elections is one of the principles underpinning Vision 2030. False
38. The SDGs have 196 targets to be achieved by 2030. False

SECTION D: ACRONYMS [5 marks] Provide the correct meaning of the Acronyms Below

39. MDR: Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
40. FSDP - Financial Sector Development Plan
41. PRSP: Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper
42. TEVET- Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training
43. USAID: United States Agency for International Development
44. ZOCS: Zambian Open and Community Schools

END OF TEST

- (iv) Provide training
(v) Improve social and economic benefits of people
- 22 Mention Two (2) ways through which the community support government is

- i. School fees
- ii. Tuition fees
- iii. Labour rendering

- 23 Resources are allocated to educational institutions in different forms. One (1) of these forms is...
- i. Fixed-grant cash flow
 - ii. Grants

24. Mention One (1) model of curriculum diversification

- i. Diversification of the whole formal education curriculum.
- ii. Parallel Vocationalized system.
- iii. Diversification of the components of a core curriculum.
- iv. Diversification through the use of non-formal systems.

25. Mention one (1) of the objectives of Focus on Learning policy document

- i. To ensure that focus is on learning
- ii. To expand and rehabilitate all existing schools
- iii. To develop books and other educational materials
- iv. To improve teacher education
- v. To foster teacher morale and competence
- vi. To strengthen organization and management of the education system

26. Which sector did the government try to use to alleviate unemployment among the youths in the country? Agricultural Sector 1 mark

27. According to the Five stage Theory of Development (Rostow, 1960), for a society to modernise it has to pass through the following five (5) stages.

- i. The traditional society
- ii. Pre-condition for take off
- iii. Take off
- iv. The drive to maturity
- v. The age of high mass consumption

28. The sustainable Human Development theory is said to be different from the other theories because it stresses on three (3) things. Mention two (2) of these.

- i. Sustainability
- ii. Use of technology
- iii. Emphasis on people's welfare

SECTION C: TRUE OR FALSE [10 marks]: State whether each of the statements given below is True or false.

29. It has been proved that diversification will reduce demand for white collar jobs.
False

15. Sustainable Human Development must be economically viable, and environmentally sustainable.

- A. Socially uplifting
- B. Socially inclusive
- C. Socially desirable
- D. Socially just

16. The following are the classical economists who pioneered the Notion of the Human capital except...

- A. Adam Smith
- B. John Stuart Mills
- C. Gary Becker
- D. Marshall Alfred

17. The human capital theory postulates that the most efficient path to national development is dependent upon the improvements of it's...

- A. National Economy
- B. National capital
- C. Public institutions
- D. Educational sector

18. The human capital theory views education as...

- A. An industry
- B. Productive investment
- C. Social investment
- D. Expenditure on individuals

19. was a strong advocate of the dependency theory after undertaking a study in Latin America.

- A. Paul Baran
- B. Gunder Frank
- C. Raul Prebisch
- D. Fredrich Lenin

20. The dependency theory claims that..... is a product of capitalist development.

- A. Dependency
- B. Underdevelopment
- C. Poverty
- D. Economic instability

SECTION B: FILLING-IN- THE BLANKS [15 marks]: Write your answers in the spaces provided

21. Mention two (2) aims of functional literacy

- (i) Provide knowledge and skills to participants
- (ii) Provide literacy skills
- (iii) Improve occupational skills

SECTI
given

29.

- A. Lack of infrastructure
 - B. High student lecturer ratios
 - C. High level of indebtedness
 - D. Inadequate education materials
8. Which of the following is not a theme in Educating Our Future National policy document?
- A. Gender
 - B. Decentralization
 - C. Partnership
 - D. Equity
9. Education and skills Development provides all of the following opportunities except one. Which is.....
- A. Poverty reduction
 - B. Social development
 - C. Employment
 - D. Inclusive growth
10. Sustainable economic and social development is achieved by
- A. Investing in Human capital
 - B. Investing in Agriculture
 - C. Investing in road infrastructure
 - D. Diversifying the economy
11. The education sector that incorporates both theory and practical is called ..
- A. Education with production
 - B. Vocation education
 - C. Entrepreneurship
 - D. Technical education
12. The promotion of gender equality is Sustainable Development Goal ...
- A. Number 5
 - B. Number 6
 - C. Number 7
 - D. Number 8
13. The post 2015 Development Agenda was adopted on...
- A. 15th September, 2015
 - B. 5th September, 2015
 - C. 25th September, 2015
 - D. 19th September, 2015
14. The new paradigm of sustainable human development places at the centre of development.
- A. Technology
 - B. Agriculture
 - C. Education
 - D. People

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE [20 marks]: Circle the letter of the correct answer
of your choice**

1. The ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute using written and printed materials is referred to as

- A. Education
- B. Literacy
- C. Effective communication
- D. Creativity

2. Understanding a highway map is an example of

- A. Functional
- B. Bilateral
- C. Function
- D. Basic

3. Some secondary schools are run by Missionaries, government still funds them through

- A. Paying the staff at those institutions.
- B. Pay the fees at those institutions
- C. Pay for materials
- D. Pay the missionaries at the institution

4. The simplest form of capital inflow is the provision of convertible foreign exchange,

- A. Foreign Aid
- B. Technical Assistance
- C. Financial Aid
- D. Bilateral Aid

5. The borrowing of foreign exchange by the poor country from the rich country to finance short-term or long-term projects.

- A. Grants
- B. Loan
- C. Technical Aid
- D. Bilateral Aid

6. Which of the following falls under the Social-economic ground critique?

- A. If there is dual system of education, the rural curriculum will suffer
- B. The teachers are not equipped to teach agricultural skills.
- C. Those who gain practical skills are likely to have a desirable attitude towards work
- D. The urban areas will continue to be more attractive than the rural areas.

7. According to the Fifth National Development Plan, the University of Zambia faced all but one of the following challenges.....

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY STUDIES
EDU 1010 – EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN ZAMBIA

2015/16 ACADEMIC YEAR

EDU 1010 TEST TWO(II) FOR STREAM A

MARKING KEY

INSTRUCTIONS:

There are **Four (4)** sections in this question paper.

Answer **ALL** questions.

This test carries 50 Marks in total, which is 10% of your Continuous Assessment.

Test duration: 50 minutes

DATE: SATURDAY, 6th AUGUST, 2016

SECTION C: TRUE OR FALSE (10 MARKS)

INSTRUCTION: Write TRUE or FALSE on each of the statements below:

30. Fredrick Annort opened the first school in Sefula.....
31. The first General Missionary Conference was held in 1918.....
32. The Second World War accelerated education development in Northern Rhodesia.....
33. The challenges of Education Loan facilities can be sorted out.....
34. More GPE grants were received by Zambia to implement its education plans between 2013 and 2016.....
35. Economists have recognised that increases in national incomes are attributable to the accumulation of physical capital through human capacity.....
36. The purpose of the Addis Ababa Conference of 1961 was to enable African states decide on their priority educational needs for the promotion of economic and social development and to formulate plans for educational development.....
37. The Dakar Conference was held in 2000.....
38. There is NO relationship between education and health.....
39. The Learner's Active earning Capacity has become an issue of concern in the 21st Century.....

SECTION D: ACRONYMS (5 MARKS)

INSTRUCTION: What do the following acronyms stand for?

40. NRG :
41. BNS :
42. BSA :
43. GPE :
44. MoGE :

END OF TEST,
GOD BLESS YOU!

18. What can education do on HIV and AIDS?
- a. It can work to reduce its likelihood by developing preventive values and attitudes.
 - b. It can strengthen the capacity of those who experience AIDS to cope with the problem.
 - c. It can assist the student or teacher in coping with grief or loss, due to death.
 - d. All the above
19. is a form of aid from one Government to the other
- a. Multilateral Aid
 - b. Bilateral Aid
 - c. Emergency Aid
 - d. Development Aid
20. Education Budget Expenditure for 2016 was put at
- a. 36.1 %
 - b. 24.9 %
 - c. 18.2 %
 - d. 17.2 %

SECTION B: FILLING IN THE BLANKS QUESTIONS (15 MARKS)
INSTRUCTION: Write answers in the spaces provided

21. One (1) of the interest groups in Northern Rhodesia under the Colonial Rule was
i.
22. From the earliest days there was a dual education system in Northern Rhodesia one for and one for
23. African education was of low quality because teachers were poorly
poorly trained and poorly
24. The first governor of Northern Rhodesia was
25. The objective of the GPE support is especially to have increased achievement in for boys and girls by increasing equitable access to education (Two Words).
26. Zambia has received two GPE Grants to implement its education plans. These are
- a.
 - b.
27. Mention TWO (2) of the various methods that provide education funds to students
- a.
 - b.
28. What is human capacity? Research, education and
29. Mention TWO (2) major problems which developing countries faced in the 1960s:
- a.
 - b.

9. Efficiency indicators give a picture of how the system relates to
a. Progression Rate
b. Retention Rate
c. Dropout Rate
d. All the above
10. Of the resources that exist, which one is the greatest?
a. Human
b. Natural
c. Industrial
d. Financial
11. Which one of these was the major sponsor of the Dakar Conference?
a. World Bank
b. IMF
c. UNESCO
d. World Vision
12. Which factors affect the active learning capacity?
a. Malnutrition
b. Sensory impairments
c. Infestation by worms
d. All the above
13. is the differences between men and women which are socially rather than biologically determined.
a. Sex
b. Gender
c. Gender Laws
d. Sex Roles
14. is defined as biological differences between men and women which are universal and cannot be changed.
a. Sex
b. Gender
c. Gender Laws
d. Sex Roles
15. One of the Gender issues in Education has to do with disparities in education. The following are the disparities in education, which one is an exception?
.....
a. Enrolment
b. Performance
c. Participation and attendance
d. None of the above
16. HIV and AIDS affects the demand for education because of the following reasons expect one, which is an exception?
a. Fewer children to educate
b. Many children wanting to be educated
c. Fewer children able to complete their schooling
d. Many children unable to afford education
17. HIV/AIDS affects the process of education because of
a. The new social interactions that arise from the presence of AIDS-affected individuals in schools;
b. The Community views of teachers as those who have brought the sickness into their midst;
c. The erratic school attendance of pupils from AIDS-affected families;



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EDU 1010 – EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN ZAMBIA

2015/16 ACADEMIC YEAR

EDU 1010 TEST STREAM C

DURATION: 50 Minutes

SURNAME NAME: FIRST NAME:

COMP NO: CELL #:

STREAM COORDINATOR:

TUTOR: TUTORIAL DAY:

TUTORIAL TIME:

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.
2. There are 5 printed pages in this test.
3. There are four sections in this paper that is sections A, B, C, and D.

DATE: 29TH MAY, 2016