

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

TEST DURATION: 50 minutes

STUDENT INFORMATION

Surname: First Name:

Computer Number: Cell #:

Stream Coordinator:

Tutor: Tutorial day:

Tutorial Time: Test Venue:.....Time:

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.
- ☐ There are **Seven (7)** printed pages in this test.

DATE: SUNDAY, 6th August, 2016

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

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

- ☐ Education as a labour intensive industry means.....
 - ☐ It is guided by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security
 - ☐ It is a social investment that can employ all graduates in education
 - ☐ It makes people more productive by providing both manual and technical skills
 - ☐ It employs many people and guarantee job security
- ☐ The principle of diversification was recognised in the
 - ☐ Educational Reforms of 1977
 - ☐ First National Development Plan
 - ☐ Second National Development Plan
 - ☐ Third National Development Plan
- ☐ The five stage model of modernisation was suggested by:
 - ☐ Vldmir Lenin
 - ☐ Andrew Gunder Frank
 - ☐ Walter Whitman Rostow
 - ☐ Emile Dunkeim
- ☐ Provision of education grants to children from low income families is an example of
 - ☐ welfare
 - ☐ responsibility
 - ☐ equity
 - ☐ equality
- ☐occurs at a smaller scale and takes place at the implementation end of public services when public officials meet the public
 - ☐ Thieving
 - ☐ Petty Corruption
 - ☐ Grand Corruption
 - ☐ Super Corruption
- ☐ Three of the following are among the roles played by the government with a view to eradicate poverty. Which one is an exception?
 - ☐ It boosts technical and vocational training to cater for the untrained

- youths, labourers and semi-skilled workers¹
 - ☐ It tries to scale up youth skills development programmes through the construction and rehabilitation of Technical Training Institute.
 - ☐ It gives subsidies to all Zambians in order to promote education
 - ☐ It supports farmers with farming input to improve agricultural production
- ☐ The United Nations Organisation was established on
- ☐ 24th October, 1964.
 - ☐ 24th October, 1945.
 - ☐ 24th October, 1935.
 - ☐ 24th October, 1924.
- ☐ Education and skills are aspects ofdevelopment.
 - (a). human
 - (b). technical
 - (c). elitist
 - (d). community
- ☐was the centre of educational philosophy for Julius Mwalimu Nyerere:
 - ☐ Self – motivation
 - ☐ Self- reliance
 - ☐ Self-defense
 - ☐ Self-actualisation
- ☐ Globalisation seems not to have solved the problem of inequality among nations. Which of the following theories is most relevant to this statement?
 - ☐ Colonialists
 - ☐ Imperialists
 - ☐ Capitalists
 - ☐ Marxists
- ☐ 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

- ☐ According to the Central Statistical office, the most impoverished provinces in Zambia are :.....
 - ☐ Luapula, Western and Eastern
 - ☐ Southern, Western and Central
 - ☐ Central, Western and Eastern
 - ☐ Eastern, Copperbelt and Muchinga
- ☐wanted the kind of education provided useful skills and not credentials.
 - ☐ Clifford Little (b) Sir J Lockwood
 - ☐ Jean-Jacques Rousseau (d) G.C Latham
- ☐ Which one of the following institutions are the primary holders of developing countries debt?
 - (a). African Development Bank
 - (b). Hunger strike
 - (c). Inter-American Development Bank
 - (d). International Monetary Fund
- ☐ In the traditional set up, education varied from tribe to tribe in both content and method for it was dictated largely by
 - ☐ The nature of the environment.
 - ☐ The nature of the classroom
 - ☐ The nature of the teacher
 - ☐ The nature of the lesson
- ☐ The 1977 Educational Reform document (MOE 1977) recommended that the curriculum should beand that schoolwork should be accompanied with production activities so that the learner can apply what they learn at work.
 - ☐ intensified

- ☐ Diversified
- ☐ Retained
- ☐ Maintained
- ☐ In the current National Policy Document, Educating Our Future (1996), the objective of ruralisation is to produce a learner who should be
 - ☐ Sound in spirit, soul and body
 - ☐ Knowledgeable, skillful and with a good attitude
 - ☐ theoretically and 'practically' developed.
 - ☐ Intelligent and wise
- ☐ an on-going process by which regional economies, societies and culture have become integrated through a globe spanning network of communication and truth.
 - ☐ Socialisation (c) Globalisation
 - ☐ Generalisation (d) Education
- ☐ Globalization is the system ofthat often arises from the interchange of world products, views, ideas, and some aspects of culture
 - ☐ Global unity
 - ☐ International laws
 - ☐ International Integration
 - ☐ United Nations
- ☐ What do you call the type of education that is obtained through workshops, conference and Open, distance and Learning.
 - ☐ Formal and non-formal education
 - ☐ Non-formal education
 - ☐ Formal education
 - ☐ Informal education

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

- ☐ Corruption has crept in the education sector. Stipulate any three (3) ways in which corruption is manifested in education;

- ☐
.....
.....

- ☐
.....
.....
.....

- ☐
.....
.....

- ☐ The benefits of education may be distributed unequally between different groups in society. Name any three (3) such groups:

- ☐

- ☐

- ☐

- ☐ is a group without sufficient resources for meeting their basic needs including education.

- ☐ The idea of ruralisation of the curriculum is often associated with ideas of a French Philosopher called

- ☐ State three (3) arguments against the principle of ruralising the primary curriculum:

- ☐
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐ According to the dependency theory, the 'periphery' were the
- ☐ State the any two (2) of the four (4) models of curriculum diversification;
 - ☐
.....
.....
 - ☐
.....
.....
- ☐ State briefly what you understand by "Vision 2030" for Zambia.
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SECTION C: TRUE or FALSE (10 MARKS)

Indicate whether each of the following statements is True or False

- ☐ Sustainable Human Development can minimise dependency on foreign technical aid.
- ☐ Participation connotes the active involvement of the various stake holders in the education system.
- ☐ Bilateral aid is a form of aid from one Government to the other.

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- ☐ There are many health illnesses that have developed due to globalization .
.....
 - ☐ The Highly Indebted Poor Country Initiative was launched in 1996.....
 - ☐ The organisation by teachers of extra-classes can be an act of corruption.
.....
 - ☐ Payment Voucher is one of the accountable document.
 - ☐ Migration is the third demographic process that has affected the pattern of Zambia's population especially its spatial distribution.
 - ☐ The Social Cash Transfer project is a project being carried out by the government to empower the poor in rural areas.
 - ☐ Zambia is the most urbanized country in Africa south of the Sahara. The rate of urbanization is still double the rate of the growth of the nation's population.

SECTION D: ACRONYMS (5 MARKS)

What do the following acronyms stand for?

- ☐ IBRD:
.....
.....
- ☐ TEVETA:
.....
- ☐ FISP:
.....
- ☐ LIFE:
.....
- ☐ GDP:

.....

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THE END – GOOD LUCK!

TOTAL: 50 MARKS