EAP 111: THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN ZAMBIA DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY STUDIES

Test Friday, 11 April, 2007

There are 5 printed pages in this test

c. Missionaries

Time allowed: 50 minutes

Computer #: Name: Marking key **Total marks: 59** 1. What major educational developments, reforms or conferences took place in Zambia in the following years? 1924 Phelps-stokes Commission **(1)** 1961 Addis Ababa Conference **(1)** 1977 Educational Reforms, Proposals and Recommendations **(1)** 1996 Educating Our Future **(1)** 2. Identify the four major historical periods that provide a framework for considering educational provision in Zambia before 1964. a)Precolonial era-before 1890 **(1)** b) BSA Company era-1890-1924 **(1)** c)Colonial Office era-1924-1953 **(1)** d) Federal era-1953-1963 **(1)** 3. State the groups which were interested in education in Northern Rhodesia: a. Colonial Administration in Northern Rhodesia.... **(1) b.** Settlers **(1)**

(1)

4.	Mentio	Mention the long-term targets that were set at the Addis Ababa conference ?			
	a) Uni	versal Primary Education	(1)		
		ondary Education must be available to 30% of Primary School leavers	(1) (1)		
	d Gene	rally, constant improvement in quality	(1)		
5.	Indica	te whether the statements below are true or false:			
	a.	Since the early 1990s, there has been very little increase in primar enrolments. True/ False	y school (1)		
	b.	Formal education is any organised educational activity outside the established formal system with the intention of serving identified clienteles and learning objectives. True/False			
	c.	Secondary school education increased fourfold between 1964 and True /False	1970. (1)		
	d.	First Lectures at the Great East Road Campus were conducted in 1967. True/ False	March (1)		
6.	In the proble	1960s Technical and Vocational Training faced the following two ms:	major		
	a) all t	technical training was held in low esteem	(1)		
	b) Sev	ere social and racial discrimination	(1)		
7.		ructure of the Educational formal system is a) 7:4:5 b) 7:5:4 c) 7:4:4 d) 7:5:5 extionally "besic advection" means the advection that agains learners.	(1)		
		ationally "basic education" means the education that equips learners	S WILII		
the		skills(one word),			

(1)

d. Local People

word) and attitudes (one word) which enable them to take charge of their lives and free them to learn further.	h
	(1.5)
9. In the 1970s and 1980s primary enrolments increased rapidly in such a wa	y that
schools began usingdouble(one word) andtriple(one word) sessions.	(1)
10. How can Government solve the School-Learner problem?	
By ruralising (one word) the Primary School Curriculum.	(1)
By diversifying (one word) the Secondary school curriculum.	
11. Investing (one word) in education, training, health and other social service among the most crucial actions needed to achieve rapid, efficient and sustandevelopment.	
12. a) Equity refers to fairness (one word) or injustice in the distribution or resources.	f (1)
b) Equity is a normative concept describing the way things should be.	(1)
c) Equality is a positive concept describing the way things are	(1)
d) The equal treatment of equals is called horizontal equity	(1)
(two words)e) The unequal treatment of unequals is called is called vertical equity(two words)	(1)
f) The type of equity which lies between (d) and (e) is called intergeneral equity (two words). 13. Briefly explain the difference between partnership and the cost-sharing in educational context. Partnership is a system or an educational principle that allows various stakeholders and interested groups to participate in the provision of education between government and the beneficiaries of education.	(1) the

14. When is decision-making authority is found mostly at the Ministry of Education					
	Headquarters in Lusaka, it leads to inefficiencies (one word),				
15.	delays .(one word) and lack ofaccountabilityword). The THREE main values invoked as rationales for decentralisation are:-	(one (1.5)			
	a) a politically legitimate disposal of authority	(3)			
	b) the quality of education rendered				
	c) the efficient use of resources				
16.	The FOUR political rationales for decentralisation are a) Liberalism .(one word)	(4)			
	b) Federalism(one word)				
	c) populist localism(two words)				
	d) participatory(two words)				
17.	17. The decentralisation of the education system in Zambia has led to the creation of				
i) District Education Boards (3					
ii) High School Boards					
iii) College of Education Boards					
18. What do the following acronyms stand for?					
D	EBS District Education Board Secretary				
P	SRP Public Sector Reform Programme				
SE	SO Senior Standards Officer				
UNESCO United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (4)					

19. Circle the correct answer:

- a)The 1976 Draft statement on Educational Reforms was known as Education for Research. True/ False (1)
- b) The second draft statement on Educational reforms recommended for 7 years of full-time primary Education. **True**/False (1)
- c) The second draft statement on Educational reforms to frustrate the professional development of teachers. True/**False** (1)
- d) The 1977 Educational Reform document recommended the construction of teachers' homes from expensive foreign materials. True/**False** (1)
- e) 1976 also marked the start of localising School Certificate Examinations. **True**/False
- 20. The first year of the launch of the first basic schools was in the year 1982 (1)

END

CONVERSION TABLE

Out of 59	Out of	15
59	15	A+
58	15	A+
57	14	A+
56	14	A+
55	14	A+
54	14	A+
53	13	A+
52	13	A+
51	13	A+
50	13	A+
49	12	A
48	12	A
47	12	A
46	12	A
45	11	B+
44	11	B+
43	11	B+
42	11	B+
41	10	B+
40	10	B+
39	10	B+
38	10	B+
37	9	В

36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6	9B 9B 9B 8C+ 8C+ 8C+ 7C+ 7C+ 7C+ 6C 6C 6C 6C 5D+ 5D+ 5D+ 4D 4D 4D 4D 4D 3D 3D 3D 3D 3D 2D 2D
5	1D
4	1D
3	1D
2	1D
1	0D