



*(University of Choice)*

**MASINDEMULIROUNIVERSITY OF  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
(MMUST)**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS SECOND YEAR SECOND  
SEMESTER**

**2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**MAIN EXAM**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF**

**BACHELOR OF EDUCATION**

**COURSE CODE: EDF 211**

**COURSE TITLE: PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION**

**DATE: Tuesday 18<sup>th</sup> April 2023**

**TIME: 8:00 - 10:00am**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER TWO (2) Questions

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 2 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over. 

**Attempt QUESTION ONE and any TWO Questions**

**INSTRUCTIONS: Answer Question ONE and any other TWO Questions.**

**Question One**

- a) Explain following terms
- i. Philosophy of Education (2marks)
  - ii. Formal Education (2marks)
  - iii. Democratic Education(2marks)
- b) Examine the following arguments and respond to the questions that follow:

**Argument A**

*Premise 1: If all Learners are capable of learning languages then they can understand any subject.*

*Premise 2: Secondary school learners are capable of learning languages*

*Conclusion: Therefore.....*

**Argument B**

*Teacher Richard Antony is carrying out a Chemistry Practical experiment. He has 6 test tubes each containing 6 different solutions and enough blue litmus paper ribbons. The six test tubes are labeled Solution1, Solution 2, Solution3, Solution, 4 solution 5 and solution 6. Teacher Richard dipped separate blue litmus papers into each of the test-tube and made the following observations*

*Premise 1: In solution 1 the blue litmus paper turned red*

*Premise 2: In solution 2 the blue litmus paper turned red*

*Premise 3: In solution 3 the blue litmus paper also turned red*

*Premise 4: In solution 4 the red litmus paper turned red*

*(After the fourth premise/activity Teacher Richard stopped the experiment and made a conclusion X below)*

*Conclusion X*

- i. Which of the above argument is an inductive argument? (1 mark)
- ii. What is the conclusion of Argument A?(1 mark)
- iii. Between Premise 1 and Premise 2 of Argument A above, which one is more general? (1 mark)
- iv. Which of the following best explains Conclusion X? (1 mark)
  - a. Solution 5 and 6 will turn the red litmus paper blue
  - b. All the 6 solutions are alkaline

- c. Probably all the 6 solutions are acidic
  - d. There were no adequate litmus papers to run the experiment
  - v. Which of the above arguments proceeds from a more generalized premise towards a more particularized conclusion? What name is most suited to such an argument? (2 marks)
- c). List any 4 Philosophical Methods in Education (4marks)
- d). Explain any 6 ways of fostering dialogue in a school set up(6marks)
- e).Outline 6 justifications of Philosophy to Teachers and Educators in Kenya today. (6marks)

### Question Two

- a).Briefly explain **FIVE** philosophical foundations of African indigenous education according to John Paul Ocitti. **(10 Marks)**
- b). Discuss the Educational relevance of the philosophical foundations of African indigenous Education**(10marks)**

### Question Three:

- a). “Knowledge is Justified True Belief”. Using relevant examples from Educational Practice discuss any **FIVE** theories that can best explain the concept of Truth **(10marks)**.
- b). In what ways can *creativity and imagination* be fostered in a CBC classroom **(10marks)**

### Question Four

- a) “Spare the rod spoil the child”, philosophically validate this statement in relation to theories of punishment **(10mks)**
- b). Explain the moral justification for the banning of corporal punishment in Kenyan schools (10Marks).

### Question Five

Discuss any **FIVE** educational problems in Kenya today and show how you would solve them as a Philosopher of Education **(20marks)**