

# **Tutorial letter 201/2/2016**

## **Theoretical Frameworks in Education**

### **EDC1015**

#### **Memorandums for Assignments Semester 2 and Examination guidelines**

##### **Department of Educational Foundations**

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION:**

This tutorial letter contains important information  
about your module.

BAR CODE

# CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1 INTRODUCTION .....	3
2 MEMORANDUM: SELF-STUDY QUESTIONS.....	4
3 MEMORANDUM:ASSIGNMENT 01 .....	9
4 DISCUSSION:ASSIGNMENT 02.....	12
5 DISCUSSION: ASSIGNMENT 03.....	14
6 ADMISSION TO THE EXAMINATION.....	16
7 THE EXAMINATION.....	17
8 CONCLUDING REMARKS.....	17

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Dear Student

We trust that you have enjoyed your work in the module *Theoretical Frameworks in Education* thus far. We want you to regard this module as a journey of discovery – a journey that may well take you into the unknown. Although this journey may prove exciting, it may also make you feel very anxious at times. There may even be occasions when you feel totally lost, but don't give up in the belief that you have taken on something that is just too difficult. We are here to help you and give you the support and guidance that you need.

As you proceed with your work in the module *Theoretical Frameworks in Education* you need to constantly remind yourself of the aims and outcomes of this module.

### In this module we intend to

- provide you with concepts and vocabulary needed to critically assess the claims that are made about the nature and aims of education and teaching
- provide you with the conceptual tools and experience necessary for creative and independent thought
- help you develop an understanding of the relationship between education and the context in which knowledge is created
- expose you to a pluralistic problem-centred approach to educational discourse
- encourage you to interact critically with contemporary issues in education

### As a learner you should do the following:

- Carefully read through, and interact with the contents of your prescribed text by working through the set of self-study questions included in Tutorial Letter 101. We suggest that you keep a written record of your responses to the self-study questions so that you can refer to them when preparing for the examinations. *You do not need to send your responses to the self-study questions to us for marking.* Rather use your responses to master the contents of your prescribed text and as a point of departure for discussions in a study group. *Your assignments and examination are inter alia based on these questions, so give these questions your serious attention.*
- Identify the main ideas in your prescribed text in relation to a wide range of theoretical frameworks.
- Memorise these main ideas for the purpose of your assignment and examination.
- Apply your knowledge of theoretical frameworks to educational practice.

**We hope that, in the end, you will be able to generate a rudimentary structure or framework that will enable you to develop your own knowledge base with respect to a set of theoretical frameworks in the human and social sciences.**

## **2. MEMORANDUM: SELF-STUDY QUESTIONS**

We give you the basic answers for the questions, but you should expand on the answers to make it more comprehensive to help you with exam preparation. Use your study guide and prescribed book to answer the questions.

### **CHAPTER 2: Asking questions: challenging what the world tells us**

1. Critical rationalism
2. Karl Popper
3. Stephen Hawking, Albert Einstein, Karl Popper, Godwin Sogolo, Helen Suzman, Hannah Arendt and Nelson Mandela
4. Critical rationalists are objective; question what they are told; are open-minded; avoid falsity; and are anti-dogmatic and anti-authoritarian.
5. Critical rationalism can help us to: question what people in authority tell us; be more open to what other people think; examine our own opinions carefully; be more tolerant and understanding; and solve problems.
6. Critical rationalism cannot help us to: make quick decisions; find the meaning in life; deal with people who are dishonest; or solve the problem of suffering. It can elicit feelings of insecurity.
7. Empiricism focuses on searching for objective truth, while critical rationalism focuses on avoiding falsity.
8. Greek philosophy
9. If we ignored critical rationalism we would be gullible; manipulated by others; and do real harm to ourselves and others because we fail to question what those in authority tell us.
10. Name calling, false cause-and-effect, falsely representing an opinion in order to discredit it, appeal to emotion and falsely claiming that because a point of view is popular it must be true (see pp32 – 34:4th edition).

### **CHAPTER 3: How in the world can we give our lives meaning?**

1. Existentialism
2. Friedrich Nietzsche, Jacques Derrida, Kgalushi Koka, Jean-Paul Sartre, Frantz Fanon, Michel Foucault, Jean Baudrillard, Luce Irigaray, WEB du Bois, Simone de Beauvoir
3. Nihilism
4. A Universal sense of superiority.

5. Discover for ourselves the meaning of life; there is no one meaning to life; ask ourselves: "Is this how I want to live my life?"
6. Existentialism can help us to: question other people's ideas and values; be more open about ourselves; trust our instincts; spot fakes; and enjoy life more.
7. Existentialism fails because it may make us too trusting; it can be confusing; it may lead to despair; it may leave us feeling helpless and angry; and it may be disruptive.
8. We may find ourselves living "the unexamined life".
9. Nihilism believes that life has no purpose to it and there is no such thing as the soul. Human beings are tiny bits of nothing in a wide universe and life is a waste of time. While nihilism often leads to chaos, it can also lead to freedom especially for people who have been oppressed.

#### CHAPTER 4: What of an African world?

1. In spoken tradition.
2. As part of the anti-colonial struggle and the challenges of post-colonial reconstruction.
3. Western thought puts the individual at the centre of life, while African thought puts the community at the centre.
4. To the time of the pharaohs.
5. St Augustine.
6. Any two of the following: Julius Nyerere's Ujamaa; Kenneth Kaunda's humanism; Se'kou Toure's scientific socialism; Leopold Senghor's Negritude and Steve Biko's Black Consciousness.
7. African philosophy employs the following methods of enquiry: ethnic, sage (wisdom), political and pure philosophies.
8. The central ethical idea in African philosophy is "Ubuntu". It means that the human being exists and develops because of the relationship it has with other human beings.
9. Any four of the following: Kwame Anthony Appiah, Peter Bodunrin, Amilcar Cabral, Frantz Fanon, Segun Gbadegesin, Kwame Gyekye, Paulin Hountondji, Mahmood Mamdani, John Mbiti, Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Henry Odera Oruka, Sedar Leopold Senghor, Tsenay Serequeberhan, Kwasi Wiredu.
10. African philosophy can help to...
  1. built communities
  2. encourage human beings to be more humble
  3. give us a deeper understanding of ourselves
  4. help us appreciate mystery
  5. re-examine the need for tradition in human life
11. African philosophy fails because ...
  1. it does not challenge power structures
  2. it does not seem to be able to accept women as men's equals
  3. it does not encourage critical thinking
  4. it tends to ignore the needs of the individual
  5. it tolerates cruel superstitious practices (eg burning of witches)

12. The arrogance of the West and asks the West to rethink its claim of cultural superiority.
13. If we ignore Africa, we will be doing some form of inner violence to ourselves, because the human race became human in Africa. Again, Africa is a huge continent that contains enormous natural wealth and a growing human population. Africa is part of the world socio-economic order and her philosophy has an impact on the order.

#### **CHAPTER 5: Can we change the world?**

1. Critical theory.
2. Marxism.
3. Any four of the following: Jesus of Nazareth, Karl Marx, Gautama Buddha, Moses, Mohammed, Michael Foucault, Paulo Freire, Fidel Castro, Leon Trotsky, Jurgen Habermas, Frantz Fanon, Amilcar and most feminists.
4. Critical theory.
5. Critical theorists are concerned with changing or beating the system; they believe that any form of power structure is dangerous and destructive; they believe that power structures influence the way we think; they believe that we will never experience happiness while we continue to be dominated by powerful people and powerful economic systems.
6. Critical theory helps us to:
  1. realistically assess power
  2. identify those who have power and those who don't
  3. identify weaknesses in existing power relations
  4. define our own personal power and weaknesses
  5. re-examine our priorities
  6. re-assess our lives
7. Critical philosophy fails because
  1. it can be fanatical
  2. it is sometimes too simplistic in its analysis of power
  3. it can be too idealistic
  4. it may lead to despair and violence
  5. it tends to ignore human emotions and desires
  6. it can be a very grim philosophy
8. Systems theory.
9. Systems theory sees things as a whole.
10. By asking ourselves the following questions:
  - Where does the system fit into the total environment?
  - How do the components of the system fit together?
  - What helps the system to work and what prevents it from working more efficiently?
  - What is the goal of the system?

## 11. Ludwig von Bertalanffy

1. We will live our lives to the whims of and manipulations of those in power and the powerful structures.

**CHAPTER 6: Rethinking a woman's world**

1. African feminism, British and American feminism, European feminism and Islamic feminism.
2. Sexual stereotyping, creating a bigger place for women in the world and rejecting the view that women are inferior to men.
3. The sisterhood of Africa.
4. Black Women's Studies in Africa interpret feminism as a Western cultural phenomenon under whose influence local women's movements have challenged gender dimensions of customary laws in arguing for social change.
5. Trying to speak for African women, denying them the ability to voice their thoughts.
6. Power relations between men and women, which are structured around opposing notions of masculinity and femininity.
7. They see their role as based on male-female complementarity in overcoming discrimination by means of more equitable gender relations and changes in the sexual division of labour in society.
8. They rely on post-colonial theory, which explores issues such as the construction of the 'other', and the unique perspectives and experiences of colonized races and cultures.
9. The oppression of African women by colonial, Western patriarchal and African patriarchal cultures.
10. It claims that the universe was created and is ruled by a male god, who created men in his image to worship him. Everything else including women is non-divine and belongs to the class of animals.
11. Any four of the following: N'Dri Assie-Lumumba, Molaria Ogundipe-Leslie, Florence Abena Dolphyne, Ifi Amadiume, Amina Mama, Nnaemeka Obioma, Lindiwe Zulu, Ama Ata Aidoo, Maria Nzomo, Philomina Okeke, Mamphela Ramphele, Rodo Barbre Gaidzinwa, Catherine Odora Hoppers.
12. Women should get a right to vote.
13. Critical rationalism, which asks questions about traditions; critical theory, which challenges all forms of power; empiricism, which asks us to look at reality, including social reality, objectively.
14. Feminism claims that the entire experience of "being human" has been seriously damaged and distorted by masculine domination and the marginalisation of women. Feminism also claims that women have been, and are still denied basic human rights and that men have shown themselves to be unworthy leaders of the human race by repeatedly indulging in acts of war, violence and abusive power relations.
15. Critical rationalism because it questions the status quo; critical theory because it radically challenges the status quo; African philosophy for its attempts to decolonize the effects of domination by white males; linguistic analysis because it defines the problems women face; empiricism because it looks scientifically at actual biological differences between men and women.

16. Feminism can: encourage women and men to re-examine their value systems; give women enormous psychological and moral power; help rescue traditional marriages that are falling apart; give women courage; bring alternative ideas to social problems.
17. It fails because:
  1. It tends to dismiss the power and affection created by romantic love between men and women;
  2. it limits dialogue and understanding between men and women;
  3. it tends to portray men as naturally predatory;
  4. it encourages women to refuse to work alongside men, which may be self-defeating in terms of social change.

**(Please note: question 17 will not be asked in the examination!)**
18. Feminism claims that the experience of 'being human' has been damaged and distorted by masculine domination and marginalization of women; it also claims that women have been, and are, denied basic human rights and that men have shown themselves to be unworthy leaders by indulging in war, violence and abusive relationships.
19. If we ignored feminism, we would live in a state of barbarity rather than civilisation because women rather than men, bring stability, harmony and higher forms of culture to human society. Societies which ignore the rights of women have intractable social problems.

#### **CHAPTER 7: Who in the world am I?**

1. Phenomenology
2. Any four of the following people:
  - The Dalai Lama
  - Credo Mutwa
  - Martin Heidegger
  - Jacques Derrida
  - Harrison Ford
  - Robert Redford
  - Kwame Gyekye
  - Chuwudum Okolo
  - Oshita Oshita
  - Martin Luther King
  - Albert Einstein
3. Phenomenology
4. Phenomenology
5. Phenomenology
6. The three categories of Phenomenology are:
  - Self (Who am I?)
  - Social (Who and what is the community?)
  - Cosmic (What is our place in the universe)
7. Falsity
8. Falsity includes:
  - Individual pretence (eg someone who is always out to impress everyone)
  - Social falsity (eg a party where everyone tries to work out who the most important people are)



9. Phenomenology can help us to
  - examine our lives closely.
  - reject false value systems (eg materialism).
  - slow down and lead less stressful lives.
  - resist other people's demands and expectations.
  - find happiness.
10. Phenomenology fails because it
  - can accept social evil.
  - leads to mental confusion.
  - can be morally demanding.
  - has been criticised for not being a problem-solving philosophy.
  - tends to be too uncritical of authority.
11. According to Phenomenology, our biggest challenge is to confront ourselves in terms of all our uncertainties (ambiguities) and complexity in order to get closer to our "real" selves.
12. We will lack the capacity to "feel". We may never be able to experience the moments of joy or pain.

### 3. MEMORANDUM: ASSIGNMENT 01

We provide you with answers to the multiple choice assignment. If you do not know where the answers originate from, e-mail or phone your lecturers for an explanation. It is difficult to discuss every student's mistakes in detail when giving feedback to a multiple choice assignment.

#### Question 1

**Linguistic analysis is concerned with the following question:**

1. **What is the meaning of this word or sentence?**
2. Why are we alive?
3. Who is God?
4. How can we find happiness?

#### Question 2

**The first philosopher who challenged us to think clearly was ... .**

1. Socrates
2. **Plato**
3. Russell
4. Wittgenstein

#### Question 3

**Symbolic logic is used to express any statement that is ... .**

1. **true or false by definition**
2. true all the time
3. controversial
4. morally acceptable.

#### QUESTION 4

What method of enquiry in philosophy asserts that experience gained through the five senses (seeing, touching, hearing, smelling and tasting) is the basis of all knowledge?

- 1 logical empiricism
- 2 existentialism
- 3 critical rationalism
- 4 **empiricism**

#### QUESTION 5

Why, according to linguistic analysis, do we fail to solve a problem, no matter how hard we try?

1. **Because we are dealing with a false problem.**
2. Because we can't see properly.
3. Because we speak a different language.
4. Because we don't know the cause of the problem.

#### QUESTION 6

What else besides linguistic analysis did the philosophical movement focus on?

1. Mortality
2. Religion
3. **Logic**
4. Happiness

#### QUESTION 7

Empiricists ask the following question

1. How can I be happy?
2. Who is my neighbor?
3. **How do I know that something is true?**
4. Why am I poor?

#### QUESTION 8

What is one of the major tasks of philosophy?

1. **Analysing statements.**
2. Confusing the readers.
3. Criticising advertisements.
4. Providing proper languages for communities.

#### QUESTION 9

The method of enquiry adopted by critical rationalists is ... .

- 1 **a questioning attitude and the encouragement of open-mindedness**
- 2 the careful analysis of words and sentences to reveal meaning
- 3 a reflection of ourselves, our minds and the world that we live in
- 4 the use of ethnic, sage and political methods to reveal the truth

#### Question 10

In its search for the truth, critical rationalism tends to focus on ... .

- 1 clarifying the purpose of life within social groups
- 2 identifying the influence of power structures
- 3 **identifying error and falsity in human endeavours**
- 4 questioning the meaning and significance of grammar

**Question 11**

The essential problem addressed by critical rationalism is ... .

- 1 the creation of conditions for clarity of thought
- 2 **the exposition of error in the search for truth**
- 3 the understanding and discovery of meaning
- 4 the placing of minority issues in perspective

**Question 12**

An open society is characterised by ... .

- 1 shops being open all night
- 2 **problem-solving through debate**
- 3 solutions being given by government
- 4 society open to destructive ideas

**Question 13**

An advantage of critical rationalism is that it allows us to ... .

- 1 criticise whenever we want to
- 2 **criticise those in authority**
- 3 criticise human suffering
- 4 criticise subordinate classes

**Question 14**

Critical rationalism sets out to help us ... .

- 1 **to solve problems**
- 2 to find life's meaning
- 3 to make quick decisions
- 4 to deal with emotions

**Question 15**

The method of enquiry in philosophy that asserts that there is no meaning in life is called ... .

- 1 rationalism
- 2 empiricism
- 3 **nihilism**
- 4 existentialism

**Question 16**

The method of enquiry in philosophy that encourages humans to enjoy life more and to take personal responsibility for their future is known as ... .

- 1 empiricism
- 2 rationalism
- 3 nihilism
- 4 **existentialism**

**Question 17**

According to existentialists, the term "education" refers mainly to helping learners to ... .

- 1 think clearly and solve problems efficiently
- 2 understand the physical laws of our world
- 3 critically evaluate all forms of communication
- 4 **discover for themselves their own life's meaning**

**Question 18**

**Which method of enquiry in philosophy emphasises knowledge about the self in a social and natural context?**

- 1 Empiricism
- 2 Logical empiricism
- 3 **Existentialism**
- 4 Critical rationalism

**Question 19**

**The method of enquiry adopted by existentialism is the ... .**

- 1 adoption of an open-minded attitude
- 2 **exploration of the meaning of life**
- 3 employment of ideological critique
- 4 empowerment of the individual

**Question 20**

**In its discourse, existentialism tends to focus on ... .**

- 1 the search for scientifically objective truth
- 2 our social status as individuals
- 3 the question of who we are as beings
- 4 **clarification of the purpose of life**

**TOTAL: [20]**

**4. DISCUSSION:ASSIGNMENT 02**

**Assignment 02**

**Write an essay on hermeneutics. Use the following headings:**

**1. Introduction**

Explain briefly hermeneutics as a philosophy that is concerned with signs and symbols and how we understand and interpret them.

The method of enquiry that focuses on signs and symbols and how we interpret them is called hermeneutics. Hermeneutics comes from a Greek word meaning "interpretation".

Hermeneutics asks the following questions : How do we discover or create meaning? How do we understand and interpret the different kinds of symbols we encounter in our world?

(5)

**2. Content**

i) Refer to the theorists who promote(d) hermeneutics and discuss their main ideas concerning hermeneutics as a philosophy.

Theorists who have promoted hermeneutics are: Carl Jung, Jean Baudrillard, Hans- Georg Gadamer, Martin Heidegger, Wilhelm Dilthey, Tsenay Serequeberhan, John Mbiti, Ngugi, Cain Hope Felder, Shaun Gallagher.

Main ideas of Hermeneutics:

- Hermeneutics emphasises the importance of listening and observing

- Hermeneutics claims that the individual's life experience influences the way he/she understands the world.
  - Dialogue is important for understanding any issue
  - Hermeneutics is anti-authoritarian
  - Hermeneutics encourages the individual to be creative
  - Carl Jung: He is a psychologist and believed that all human beings interpret their world, their lives and themselves in certain ways. The universe contains 'universal symbols'. These symbols are key to our healing and happiness and give us clues about how we should live our lives.
  - Jean Baudrillard: He is a French philosopher and looked closely at the symbols of consumer society. He said that consumerism has invaded the whole of life and consumer symbols are so powerful that they define us. He was fascinated by shopping malls!
  - Hans- Georg Gadamer: He wrote a book entitled, : The art of conversation, and stressed the nature of dialogue and understanding.
  - Shaun Gallagher: He is a philosopher of education and believed that the modern classroom needs to make a place for play and creative activities in creating meaning.
- (10)

ii) Discuss what hermeneutics can help us to do.

Hermeneutics can help us to:

- create meaning
- discover our own hidden artistic abilities
- resist scientific arrogance and domination
- understand each other
- be more tolerant of each other

(5)

### 3. Conclusion

Summarise your essay and refer to why hermeneutics is largely ignored today

Today hermeneutics is largely ignored because understanding and meaning are not emphasised in learning. Rather the focus is on performance in mathematics, science and cultural studies. Hermeneutics does not disparage science and technology but also believes that happiness is linked to creativity.

(4)

### 4. Bibliography

Below is an example of a bibliography, which should be in alphabetical order:

Higgs, P & Smith, J. 2000. *Rethinking our world*. Cape Town: Juta.

Waghid, Y & Le Grange, L. 2004. *Imaginaries on democratic education and change*. Stellenbosch: SAARDHE. (1)

(TOTAL 25 X 4 = 100%)

## 5. DISCUSSION: ASSIGNMENT 03

This assignment is optional and is based on Chapter 1, 8 and 9 of your prescribed text. It is a self-assessed assignment.

### Chapter 1: Thinking clearly and learning from experience: the beginning of our new world

1. Linguistic analysis
2. Bertrand Russell and AJ Ayer
3. Linguistic analysis
4. Ludwig Wittgenstein and Bertrand Russell
5. Logic, linguistic meaning and verifiable facts
6. Ludwig Wittgenstein
7. Think more clearly; be precise in what we mean; spot hidden assumptions in arguments; be aware of manipulation and dishonesty in all forms of propaganda, including the mass media
8. Moral problems; life choices; facing our own mortality; seeing the people we love suffer; our own suffering
9. Logic
10. To get to what is called the "bare bones of the truth"
11. Empiricism
12. Empiricism
13. Understand how our physical world works; test the truth of certain claims; refute what is false; respect the natural laws of the universe; learn from experience
14. It places too much emphasis on science; it ignores human values; it views human beings as machines; it tends to ignore anything that cannot be explained scientifically; it confines truth to that which can be experienced through the senses.
15. We will fail to learn from our experiences. As a result, we will be vulnerable to anything that is false. We could even be seriously injured if we do not observe the laws of science, e.g. the law of gravity.
16. Logical empiricism
17. Logical positivism

### CHAPTER 8: Is there a world that speaks to us?

1. Hermeneutics

2. Any four of the following people:
  - Carl Jung
  - Hans-Georg Gadamer
  - Martin Heidegger
  - John Dilthey
  - Tsenay Serequeberhan
  - John Mbiti
  - Ngugi wa Thiong'o
  - Cain Hope Felder
3. The huge impact that science, technology and consumerism have on today's life.
4. The areas of human endeavour that Hermeneutics focus on, include:
  - Art
  - Literature
  - Film
  - Crafts
  - Music
  - Poetry
5. The four main ideas of Hermeneutics include the following:
  - It emphasises the importance of listening and observing
  - It claims that the individual's life experience influences the way in which he/she understands the world
  - It affirms the importance of dialogue in arriving at an understanding of any issue
  - It is anti-authoritarian and encourages the individual to create his/her own meaning and understanding
6. Hermeneutics can help us to
  - create meaning.
  - discover our own hidden artistic abilities.
  - resist scientific arrogance and domination.
  - understand one another.
  - be more tolerant of one another.
7. Hermeneutics can't help us to
  - define problems.
  - overcome injustice.
  - be decisive.
  - take action.
  - be more logical.
8. Our happiness is linked to our creativity in whatever form or cultural context it is produced.
9. We will be deeply unhappy people because we will be ignoring our needs as human beings.

## **CHAPTER 9: Where in the world are we going?**

1. Modernism
2. Modernism is a philosophy that holds that science and technology can fix everything.
3. Science and technology
4. Postmodernism tells us that there must be something else besides science and technology that can fix things.

5. Any four of the following conditions apply:
  - The way we see ourselves
  - The failure of science to solve many problems
  - The fact that reason may not always be a good guide to solving certain problems
  - The power of large, modern institutions (eg schools, hospitals, large businesses) over the individual
  - The need to experience all our emotions, including our anger and sexuality, to the full
  - Our inner needs
  - Mental anguish and mental illness
  - Where we get our standards of right and wrong
  - Whether we can trust these standards
  - Criminality and delinquency (why some crimes are punishable and others not)
  - Who defines what it means to be a “normal” human being?
  - Whether technology is morally neutral
  
6. Any four of the following people:
  - Jacques Derrida
  - Michael Foucault
  - Jean Baudrillard
  - Jacques Lacan
  - Friederich Nietzsche
  
7. Phenomenology (they ask: Who are we?)
  - Hermeneutics (they believe: Symbols and images speak to us.)
  - Empiricism (they ask: What is actually going on?)
  - Feminism (they ask: Who says that the male is the “norm”?)
  
8. Postmodernism helps us to:
  - reassess the quality of our lives.
  - resist pressures to turn into workaholics.
  - gain more creative energy.
  - question the claims of rigid morality.
  - lead freer lives.
  
9. Postmodernism fails because it:
  - may encourage destructive behaviour (eg drug dependency).
  - has not yet given us any alternatives to science as a way forward.
  - underestimates the need for disciplined effort in any human endeavour.
  - can lead to despair.
  - is elitist. Its language should be simplified to make it more accessible to non-intellectuals.
  
10. Postmodernism is a response to the bewildering world of technology and virtual reality that has mushroomed over the past 20 years.
  
11. People who ignore postmodernism tend to be rather closed people with rigid value systems.

## **6. ADMISSION TO THE EXAMINATION**

In order to gain admission to the examination, you needed to submit Assignment 01. Assignment 01 and 02 counts 20% of your year mark.



## 7. THE EXAMINATION

### DEMARCATION OR “SCOPING” FOR EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENTS

NB: In terms of a decision reached by the College, lecturers may not demarcate or “scope” specific work for examination purposes and examination questions should be based on all the work covering the notional hours of modules. Lecturers should encourage students to learn everything. In cases where competencies or skills are assessed differently during the tuition period, the various methods of assessment will be spelled out clearly by the lecturer in Tutorial Letter 201.

According to Assessment Procedure Manual 2013, paragraph 4.5.2(e), the examination memoranda (guidelines, rubrics, and so on) shall not be made available to students.

The examination for semester 2 will be written in November 2016.

The examination will consist of the following:

1. Section A: 30 multiple-choice questions (30 marks)

Do not attempt to memorise the multiple-choice questions in your assignments, as new questions will be given in the examination. It is therefore important that you understand the different theoretical frameworks, as understanding is much more important than rote learning.

2. Section B: Short answer questions and paragraph type questions ( 70 marks)

## 8. CONCLUDING REMARKS

If you have any difficulties with your studies in this module, feel free to contact us as soon as possible, either in writing or telephonically. You are also welcome to visit us personally from Monday to Friday between 08:00 and 16:00. However, please make an appointment beforehand.

We wish you success in your studies.

### **Prof LG Higgs**

Tel: (012) 429-4733

E-mail: [higgslg@unisa.ac.za](mailto:higgslg@unisa.ac.za)

### **Dr MM Letseka**

Tel: (012) 429-4774

E-mail: [letsemm@unisa.ac.za](mailto:letsemm@unisa.ac.za)

### **Prof E Venter**

Tel: (012) 429 4751

E-Mail: [ventee1@unisa.ac.za](mailto:ventee1@unisa.ac.za)