

Tutorial letter 201/1/2018

Theoretical Frameworks in Education

EDC1015

Semester 1

Memorandums for Assignments and Examination

Department of Educational Foundations

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

This tutorial letter contains important information
about your module.

BARCODE

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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 expand on the answers.

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. Critical rationalism focuses on avoiding falsity in trying to establish the truth.
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 pp34-35: 3rd edition or pp32-33: 4th edition for explanations and examples).

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. Universal sense of superiority to or hatred of black people
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
12. 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; 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 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.
17. 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 which one of the following questions?

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

Linguistic analysis, logical symbolism and empiricism together form the philosophy that is known as

1. Critical theory
2. Critical rationalism
3. Hermeneutics
4. **Logical empiricism**

QUESTION 3

What is based on the empirical belief that what is true is confirmed or disproved by sense experience?

1. Linguistics
2. **Modern science**
3. Philosophy
4. Feminism

QUESTION 4

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 5

One of the benefits of espousing Critical Rationalism is that

1. **it encourages us to examine our own opinions more carefully**
2. it enables us to examine that which is false and unreliable
3. it helps us to resist scientific arrogance and domination
4. it provides us with a deeper understanding of ourselves and our world

QUESTION 6

An important benefit in espousing Existentialism is that it

1. **encourages us to become more open about ourselves**
2. allows us to test the truth of particular claims
3. builds a sense of community among diverse people
4. helps us to examine the quality of our lives

QUESTION 7

Existentialism, as a theoretical framework, benefits us in that it

1. identifies those who have power and those who do not
2. provides equal status to all cultures and both genders
3. assists us in leading less stress-related lives
4. **encourages us to question other people's ideas and values**

QUESTION 8

The method of enquiry adopted by African Philosophy includes the use of:

1. **Sage, ethnic and political methods of enquiry**
2. Critical Theory together with African Philosophy
3. African Philosophy from the Taoist teachings
4. Ideological teachings on Ujuumaa from Egypt

QUESTION 9

African Philosophy, in its search for truth, focuses on concerns relating to

1. questions of meaning and their significance
2. the empowerment of individuals
3. **the establishment of an African identity**
4. thinking logically, cohesively and clearly

QUESTION 10

Which of the following is an important characteristic of Critical Theory?

1. **It claims that all forms of power are oppressive.**
2. It claims that all forms of power are impressive.
3. It claims that all forms of power are repressive.
4. It claims that all forms of power are desirable.

QUESTION 11

Which of the following does Critical Theory allow us to do?

1. **It helps us to realistically assess power structures.**
2. It helps us to unrealistically assess power structures.
3. It helps us to realistically assess social structures.
4. It helps us to realistically assess political structures.

QUESTION 12

Feminism provides researchers with many benefits, one of which is

1. questioning that claims of rigid moralities
2. helping people to become more tolerant of each other
3. **giving women courage and significant moral power**
4. becoming more sensitive to the natural laws of the universe

QUESTION 13

“A theoretical framework which can investigate and analyse the impact of gender on human and social interaction”. Which method of enquiry does this statement refer to?

1. **Feminism**
2. Empiricism
3. African Philosophy
4. Phenomenology

Question 14

Which philosophy asserts that the biggest challenge facing human beings is our need to confront ourselves in all our ambiguity and complexity?

1. Modernism
2. **Phenomenology**
3. Postmodernism
4. Hermeneutics

Question 15

Which of the following questions would a phenomenologist ask?

1. **Who am I?**
2. Who's in power?
3. Who is there?
4. Who is speaking?

Question 16

A significant characteristic of Hermeneutics relates to its emphasis on

1. **the importance of listening and observation**
2. a re-assessment of the way in which we see ourselves
3. establishing truth by verifying our sensory experiences
4. questioning the existing social and political systems

Question 17

Hermeneutics can be characterised by a concern for

1. the search for our place in the universe
2. **the individual creating own meaning**
3. the discovery of objective truth
4. clarifying values that underpin science

Question 18

The methods of enquiry used by Postmodernists include

1. Critical Theory and Hermeneutics
2. Critical Rationalism and Phenomenology
3. Empiricism and Existentialism
4. **Hermeneutics and Phenomenology**

Question 19

An important characteristic of Postmodernism relates to its

1. concern with the search for our link to and place in the universe
2. challenging the claims of the West with respect to its cultural superiority
3. problem solving strategies involving clarity in thinking and open discussion
4. **questioning the value and value-systems that underpin science and technology**

Question 20

Postmodernism is beneficial to researchers in that it enables them to:

1. re-examine the need for tradition in life
2. identify the structure of power relations
3. respect the natural laws of the universe
4. **question the claims of a rigid morality** (20)

4 ASSIGNMENT 02

Answer the question below in essay format in not more than two typed pages.

Systems theory and Critical theory both have to do with “Systems”. Write an essay on this statement and structure your essay as follows:

1. **Introduction** in which you define Systems theory and Critical theory

Systems theory is concerned with the nature of systems. Systems theory looks at things as a whole rather than splitting things into parts and also encourages us to keep the objective of the system in mind.

Critical theory radically questions existing social, political and economic systems and believes that all forms of power are oppressive. (5)

2. **Body** (40)

Discuss how Systems theory perceives the nature of systems (10)

Systems theory focuses on:

- where the system fits and interact with the total environment
- how the components fit together
- what helps the system to work
- what prevents the system from not working
- what the goal of the system is
- complexity and interdependence

Identify one of the most famous Systems theorists and discuss his theory of living organisms (4)

- Ludwig Bertalanffy
- Living organisms had to be studied as a whole and not split up into parts.
- Everything must be studied as a system to gain true understanding.
- It is a mistake to study only the parts of a system and not the whole system.

Identify a form of Systems theory that helps us to understand ourselves and, describe what this form of Systems theory sets out to do (6)

- Ken Wilber and his concept of a holon.
- He claims that that all forms of reality have an inner and an outer, an individual aspect and a social aspect.
- Everything can be seen as a holon –
- Human beings are good examples of a holon.
- Inner, personal world of thoughts. Feelings and dreams
- Inner collective: your culture, your mutual understanding with the people around you
- Outer personal: your appearance, what you do

Discuss how Critical theory perceives the nature of systems (10)

Critical Theory:

- is concerned with the changing of a system
- is a form of social criticism
- questions social, political and economic systems
- argues that all forms of power are oppressive
- assess power realistically
- identifies those in power
- identifies existing power relations
- defines our own personal power and weaknesses
- reexamine our priorities
- reassess our lives

Identify a French Critical theorist who was concerned with the power of institutions such as schools, churches and the corporate world of business and, discuss why he was concerned with the power of institutions such as schools, churches and the corporate world of business (6)

- Michel Foucault
- Foucault was concerned that if people follow rules and regulations, institutions will force people to conform.

Identify an African Zulu shaman who enacted the tradition of Critical theorists and, what he pledged to expose. (4)

- Credo Mutwa
- Mutwa pledged to expose what is really happening in the world and who is responsible for what is happening in the world.

3. **Conclusion** in which you indicate your preference for either Systems theory or Critical theory and indicate the reason for your preference. **(5)**

An overall mark is allocated to the motivation provided by you.

4. **Bibliography**

Example of your bibliography, which should be in alphabetical order:

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

Waghid, Y & Le Grange, L. 2004. *Imaginarities on democratic education and change*. Stellenbosch: SAARDHE.

(TOTAL 50 X 2 = 100%)

5 MEMORANDUM: 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 (Chapter 10 in some Editions): 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. Postmodernism is related to the following philosophies:
 - 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 need to have submitted Assignment 01. Assignment 01 and 02 account for 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 1 will be written in MAY 2018.

The examination will consist of the following:

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

The multiple-choice questions in the examination will include some of questions posed in the assignments. 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: Paragraph type questions (40 marks)
3. Section C: Essay question (30 marks)

The essay question will be based on any one of the 9 theoretical frameworks you have studied. You will be expected to apply your knowledge of this theoretical framework in the classroom. Please study the theoretical frameworks and make sure you understand them very well.

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.

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APPENDIX

Below is a table summarising some of the theoretical frameworks you have studied. Please use these summaries for revision. You will note that two of the theoretical frameworks (Linguistic Analysis and Existentialism) have been left out. You can summarise these two for yourself using the format in the table.

QUESTIONS	(LOGICAL) EMPIRICISM	HERMENEUTICS	SYSTEMS THEORY
How is truth determined by each of these philosophical perspectives	Truth is determined by our sense experience, observation and argumentation	Truth is established in terms of human understanding and interpretation	Truth is discovered in the whole system
Identify one criterion for verifiability used by each of these philosophical perspectives	Something must be mathematically or logically true and it has to have an empirically verifiable component	The observer brings personal life experience through communication to bear on the object	The whole system is taken into consideration
What type of problem can each of these philosophical perspectives solve?	Problems of an analytical or scientific nature	Problems of communication in regard to issues of interpretation and understanding	Problems of social deviance
Give an example of the type of question each of these philosophical perspectives would ask	Is this version truly representative of the facts?	What does this piece of music mean to me?	How has the child's environment contributed to his/her delinquency?
Which subject would be most suitable for each of these philosophical perspectives and why?	Mathematics. It is based on logic and facts	Music. It allows individuals to develop their own understanding and appreciation of a piece of music.	Biology. Biology functions as a system.
What is the nature or method of instruction used by each of these	The narrative method. Facts and logical processes are being	Dialogic method. Meaning is arrived at through discussion	Discovery method. Understanding is arrived at by recognising how the

philosophical perspectives and why?	communicated		system works.
To what use can each of these philosophical perspectives be put?	To establish the truth of claims of a factual nature	To understand human behaviour	To encourage people to work co-operatively
Identify one of the strengths of each of these philosophical perspectives	It is precise and logical	It alerts us to taking context into consideration before we arrive at conclusions	It allows us to describe everything in terms of a system and a particular function
Identify two shortcomings or criticisms levelled at each of these philosophical perspectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Truth is only determined by means of factual statements. 2. It ignores emotions and values in determining truth. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is too subjective. 2. It is laborious and we may never attain finality of understanding. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It does not help us discover or create truth. 2. It is not good in dealing with human issues

QUESTIONS	FEMINISM	PHENOMENOLOGY	CRITICAL THEORY
How is truth determined by each of these philosophical perspectives	Truth is determined within the context of women's place in the world	Truth is determined by penetrating surface illusion to	Truth is created by human beings
Identify one criterion for verifiability used by each of these philosophical perspectives	Reference to a general female's perspective	All theories, prejudices and ideologies must be put aside	The social context in which people find themselves constitutes the truth
What type of problem can each of these philosophical	Problems of sexual discrimination	Problems of a personal nature	Problems concerning inequalities in

perspectives solve?			society
Give an example of the type of question each of these philosophical perspectives would ask	In arriving at that conclusion did you take the female perspective into consideration?	What is actually going on here?	Why do we have such disparities of wealth in our country?
Which subject would be most suitable for each of these philosophical perspectives and why?	History. It can be used to expose the subordinate roles the women were subjected to or their virtual absence from the making of history.	Literature in any language. It gives us the opportunity to delve deeply below surface presentations.	Economics. Reference to economics will make for the teaching of historical materialism which will reveal why inequalities exist in society
What is the nature or method of instruction used by each of these philosophical perspectives and why?	A method that involves analysis in order to disclose the subservient roles that have been imposed on women	A critical / analytical method as these approaches allow us to penetrate surface structures	The hermeneutic method because it will allow us to understand social reality more adequately
To what use can each of these philosophical perspectives be put?	To political use to address inequalities in society	To personal use as it will allow us to understand ourselves better	To address and challenge inequalities and social injustices
Identify one of the strengths of each of these philosophical perspectives	It contests that truths that claim to be neutral have been constructed by men	It goes to the root of the problem or situation	It demonstrates that social conditions are created by people.
Identify two shortcomings or criticisms levelled at each of these philosophical perspectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is divided 2. It lacks a single theoretical thrust 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It lacks a clearly articulated method of operation 2. How do we know when we have uncovered 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is deeply opposed to any form of authority 2. It is very skeptical of the benefits of technology.

the truth?

QUESTIONS	ARFICAN PHILOSOPHY	CRITICAL RATIONALISM	POSTMODERNISM
How is truth determined by each of these philosophical perspectives	Truth is determined by processing information from an African perspective	Truth is established by determining whether or not a stamen or a claim is false	Truth is established in terms of a local context
Identify one criterion for verifiability used by each of these philosophical perspectives	Requires that information be submitted for scrutiny by an African worldview	Requires that truth be subjected to the principle of falsification	Requires that truth be subjected to the rules peculiar to the language game that is being played
What type of problem can each of these philosophical perspectives solve?	Problems of a communal nature	Helps to identify fallacies or weaknesses in apparently logical arguments	Problems related to dogmatism where a particular viewpoint is presented as the universal truth
Give an example of the type of question each of these philosophical perspectives would ask	How does the knowledge I am receiving allow me to know myself better as an African?	Why are modern African countries plagued by various forms of underdevelopment?	Who is entitled to describe my true identity?
Which subject would be most suitable for each of these philosophical perspectives and why?	Anthropology. It goes back in time and unearths information on African origins	Mathematics. In doing a mathematical problem, we can exercise a method of trial and error.	Literature in any language. Literature allows for diversity of perspectives in interpretation
What is the nature or method of instruction used by each of these philosophical perspectives and why?	The hermeneutic method. Hermeneutics is concerned with the interpretation of information	The trial and error method. This method leads us away from falsity	The group discussion method. This will allow various viewpoints to come to the fore.
To what use can	To free Africans	To create greater	To prevent us from

each of these philosophical perspectives be put?	from cultural imperialism	precision in the way that we do things	becoming consumerist economist robots
Identify one of the strengths of each of these philosophical perspectives	It is eclectic in nature	It is a very open-minded philosophy	It challenges taken for granted versions of reality
Identify two shortcomings or criticisms levelled at each of these philosophical perspectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is not a monolithic body of knowledge 2. It lacks focus in terms of the theoretical direction that it is taking 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It does not tell us what is true 2. Its rational approach does not take human emotions into consideration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It could contribute to nihilism 2. It does not provide answers to questions or solutions to problems