

DECEMBER 2023
EBS 336
HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF
EDUCATION IN GHANA
2 HOURS

Candidate's Index Number
Signature:

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED)
THIRD YEAR, END-OF-SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2023

13TH DECEMBER 2023 **HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF** **2:00 PM – 2:30 PM**
EDUCATION IN GHANA

This paper consists of two sections, A and B. Answer ALL the questions in Section A and TWO questions from Section B. Section A will be collected after the first 30 minutes.

SECTION A
(20 MARKS)

Answer ALL the questions in this Section.

Items 1 to 20 are stems followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.

1. Which of the following statements is **not** completely true?
 - A. Education was introduced to Ghana by the European merchants.
 - B. Traditional African education ensures wholistic development of the individual.
 - C. Traditional African education is non-literate.
 - D. Western formal education in Ghana began with the coming of Europeans.
2. Which of the following was a reason for the establishment of castle schools in the Gold Coast?
 - A. Developing traditional religions in the country.
 - B. Promoting the civilization of the Africans.
 - C. Promoting vocational training of the citizens.
 - D. Training the citizens to be able to govern the country.
3. The first teacher training college in the Gold Coast was established by the mission.
 - A. Basel
 - B. Bremen
 - C. Catholic
 - D. Wesleyan

4. Colonial governments participation in education in the Gold Coast (Ghana) began with the
 - A. governorship of Guggisberg.
 - B. passing of the 1925 Education Ordinance.
 - C. passing of the education ordinances.
 - D. report of Phelps Stokes' Commission.

5. All the following were reasons for colonial government delay in participating in education in the Gold Coast **except**
 - A. inability of the government to provide the needed educational infrastructure.
 - B. rivalry among the European nations hence the government's stay uncertain.
 - C. the colonial government back home was not providing education for her citizens.
 - D. the colonial government's lack of commitment.

6. Payment by Results was a provision under which education ordinance?
 - A. 1852
 - B. 1882
 - C. 1887
 - D. 1925

7. Guggisberg's 16th principle relates to which of the following?
 - A. Ensuring primary education was thorough from bottom to the top.
 - B. Promoting equal educational opportunities for boys and girls.
 - C. Provision of technical and vocational education.
 - D. The need for co-education at certain stages of education.

8. All these were measures Guggisberg put in place to promote teacher education **except**
 - A. increasing teachers' salaries.
 - B. introducing teacher licensure examination.
 - C. introducing teachers journal as an important source of information.
 - D. opening a register for qualified teachers.

9. Which of the following was **not** one of the proposals of the Accelerated Development Plan of Education?
 - A. Certificate 'B' as a basic pre-requisite for certificate 'A' course
 - B. Expansion of teacher education with the establishment of new colleges
 - C. Fee-free 6-year basic education
 - D. Licensing of teachers

10. Which of these statements was **not** true about the Accelerated Development Plan of Education? It
 - A. called for a 6-year free primary education.
 - B. was implemented under Kojo Botsio as Education Minister.
 - C. was introduced by the NDC government.
 - D. was meant to promote universal primary education.

11. All the following were adverse effects of the Accelerated Development Plan of Education **except**
 - A. dilution of the teaching force.
 - B. lack of workshops for vocational training.
 - C. lowering of academic standards.
 - D. opening of many schools with ad-hoc facilities.

12. Which of the following is true about the current structure of Ghana's pre-tertiary education system?
- Basic education ends at age ten.
 - Basic education starts at the age of four.
 - Class 1 marks the beginning of basic education.
 - Kindergarten is not part of basic school.
13. Which of the following **cannot** be considered as positive effects of the 1961 Education Act?
- Increased enrolment in schools
 - More active role of Local Education Authorities
 - Rural schools received more teachers than the urban areas
 - The building of more teacher training colleges
14. Which of these is **not** a provision under the 2018 Education Act?
- Decentralization of education
 - Free compulsory basic education
 - Medical examination of children
 - Setting up school health centres
15. 'To evaluate, on a periodic basis, the first and second cycle institutions.' This is a function of which of the following bodies? National
- Council for Curriculum and Assessment
 - Council for Tertiary Education
 - Inspectorate Board
 - Teaching Council
16. It is expected that every citizen of Ghana would be able to at **least** complete primary/basic education. This is what is referred to as Education.
- Common Basic
 - Compulsory Basic
 - Free Pre-Tertiary
 - Universal Basic
17. What was the main aim for the introduction of the Northern scholarship by Nkrumah's government?
- Bridging the gap in educational access between the North and South
 - Increasing access to all school going age children
 - Provide compulsory basic education
 - To force parents to send their children to school
18. Which of the following committees was formed immediately after the overthrow of Nkrumah's government to review the education system? Committee
- Busia
 - Dzobo
 - Evans Anfom
 - Kwapong
19. Which body under the 2008 Education Act is responsible for the licensing of teachers? National
- Council for Curriculum and Assessment
 - council for Examinations
 - Inspectorate Board
 - Teaching Council

20. The 2008 Education Act was based on which of the following Committee's report?
- A. Anamuah-Mensah Committee
 - B. Dzobo Committee
 - C. Evans-Anfom Commission
 - D. Kwapon Committee