

NOVEMBER 2023
EBS 336
HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT
OF EDUCATION IN GHANA
30 MINUTES

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, SECOND SEMESTER MID-SEMESTER QUIZ, NOVEMBER 2023

21ST NOVEMBER 2023 **HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT** **12:00 PM – 12:30 PM**
OF EDUCATION IN GHANA

Answer ALL the questions.
(20 MARKS)

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. The earliest colonial government participation in education in the Gold Coast took the form of
A. accelerated development plan.
B. education ordinances.
C. educational reforms.
D. universal basic education.
2. Which of the education ordinances of the Gold Coast was funded with monies raised from the Poll Tax Ordinance?
A. 1925
B. 1952
C. 1982
D. 1987
3. Which of the following is **not** one of the reasons that accounted for colonial government delay in the participation of education in the Gold Coast?
A. Back home education was in private hands and not government.
B. It was a merchant government only interested in trading.
C. The castle and mission schools provided the personnel the merchants needed.
D. The high cost of education was a major border.

4. With the provision of the 1852 education ordinance, what role was expected of Mr. and Mrs. Vinall? They were
 - A. tasked to review the educational curriculum.
 - B. to be in-charge of the training of teachers.
 - C. to set up basic schools for girls.
 - D. to set up technical and vocational centres.

5. Before his appointment as Inspector of Schools, in what capacity did Rev. Melcafe Sunter work?
 - A. Director General of Education
 - B. General Manager of Schools
 - C. Principal of Achimota School
 - D. Principal of Fourah Bay College

6. This education ordinance was passed for both Gold Coast and Lagos colonies.
 - A. 1852
 - B. 1882
 - C. 1887
 - D. 1897

7. Which of the following was one of the disadvantages of the “payment by results”?
 - A. It helped teachers and inspectors to work together as a team outside the school.
 - B. It made teachers and supervisors enemies instead of working together.
 - C. It made teachers work too hard and for long hours.
 - D. Teachers introduced few subjects on the timetable in order to reduce their burden.

8. All the following were conditions under which mission schools could receive assistance **except**
 - A. having average enrolment not less than 20.
 - B. having half of the staff being professionally trained.
 - C. pupils to be admitted irrespective of their religion or tribe.
 - D. the schools should open their doors for inspection.

9. Guggisberg’s success as a governor can be largely attributed to the fact that he
 - A. had a lot of insight into the challenges of the Gold Coast prior to his appointed.
 - B. served for a long term as a governor.
 - C. was a Canadian born with a lot of experience.
 - D. was a former army officer and therefore disciplined.

10. The main observation of the Phelps Stokes Commission to Africa was that
 - A. the curriculum in the schools was too bookish and did not meet local needs.
 - B. there was a total neglect of vocational and technical education.
 - C. vernacular textbooks were not available in schools.
 - D. vernacular was not used as the medium of instruction.

11. In what way did Mr. J. D. Oman contribute to the establishment of Achimota school as an important educational institution? He helped
 - A. in making it a pure grammar type of institution.
 - B. in making it an independent educational institution.
 - C. to make it a centre of learning.
 - D. to make it a co-educational institution.

12. Which of the following Ghanaian scholars was a member of the Phelps Stokes' Commission to Africa?
 - A. Dr. Caseley Hayford
 - B. Dr. Jesse Jones
 - C. Dr. Kwegir Aggrey
 - D. Dr. Mensah Sarbah

13. Equal opportunities for the education of girls and boys was Guggisberg's principle.
 - A. 16th
 - B. 2nd
 - C. 3rd
 - D. 4th

14. Which of the following statements **cannot** be attributed to Guggisberg?
 - A. Character training must take an important place in education.
 - B. Co-education is desirable during certain stages of education.
 - C. Education must be free and compulsory.
 - D. The government must have ultimate control of education.

15. What education policy or intervention marked the first attempt to introduce free education in Ghana?
 - A. Accelerated Development Plan of Education
 - B. Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
 - C. The 1961 Education Act
 - D. Universal Basic Education Policy

16. Which option is **not** true about the Accelerated Development Plan (A.D.P.)?
 - A. It called for a 6-year basic primary course for all children at public expense.
 - B. It helped to raise academic standards very high.
 - C. It was implemented under Mr. Kojo Botsio as the Minister of Education.
 - D. Rural schools suffered more in terms of non-availability of teachers than urban schools.

For items 17 to 20, write the appropriate responses in the spaces provided.

17. What policy or intervention marks the first attempt to provide fee free compulsory education in Ghana?

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18. The Accelerated Development Plan of Education ultimately aimed at universal basic education. What is universal basic education?

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19. Guggisberg implemented his 16th principle by establishing 4 trade schools at Asuansi, Mampong, and

20. What criticism was levelled against Guggisberg with regard to the performance of the junior trade schools?

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