



FINAL EXAMINATION

COURSE	: HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION
COURSE CODE	: HED3153B
DURATION	: 02 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. This question paper consists of **FOUR (4)** parts : PART A (10 questions)
: PART B (10 questions)
: PART C (04 questions)
: PART D (02 questions)
2. Answer **ALL** questions from PART A, PART B, PART C AND PART D.
i. Answer **ALL** questions in the answer booklet provided.
3. Please check to make sure that this examination pack consists of:
i. The Question Paper
ii. Answer Booklet
4. The answer must be in handwriting. Please write your answer using a ball-point pen.
5. Plagiarism, copying, and cheating will not be tolerated where no marks will be awarded, and disciplinary actions can be taken.

MYKAD NO : _____

ID. NO. : _____

LECTURER : _____

SECTION : _____

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

The question paper consists of 06 printed pages including the cover page.

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PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Answer all questions.

1. Which philosopher is most closely associated with Idealism?
 - A. Aristotle
 - B. Plato
 - C. Dewey
 - D. Sarte

2. In Realism, knowledge is acquired mainly through _____.
 - A. personal choice
 - B. intuition and revelation
 - C. sensation and abstraction
 - D. memorization of facts

3. Which philosophy emphasizes that reality is constantly changing and must be tested through experience?
 - A. Pragmatism
 - B. Existentialism
 - C. Perennialism
 - D. Essentialism

4. Which theory of education is **MOST** concerned with transmitting enduring truths through great works of Western civilization?
 - A. Perennialism
 - B. Progressivism
 - C. Critical Theory
 - D. Existentialism

5. Essentialism, rooted in Idealism and Realism, aims primarily to _____.
 - A. encourage democratic participation in schools
 - B. promote interdisciplinary problem solving
 - C. develop literacy, numeracy and subject knowledge
 - D. foster personal freedom of curriculum choice

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6. Which educational philosophy rejects authoritarian teaching, rote memorization, and isolation of schools from society?
- A. Essentialism
 - B. Progressivism
 - C. Perennialism
 - D. Realism
7. Social Reconstructionism sees the primary role of education as _____.
- A. preserving cultural heritage
 - B. preparing individuals for economic competition
 - C. reforming society through addressing real-world issues
 - D. strengthening logical and mathematical reasoning
8. Which of the following philosophy or theory **MOST** strongly rejects standardized testing as a limitation to personal freedom?
- A. Realism
 - B. Existentialism
 - C. Essentialism
 - D. Perennialism
9. Social Reconstructionism differs from Critical Theory mainly because it focuses on _____.
- A. critiquing dominant ideologies
 - B. reforming society through active student participation
 - C. transmitting universal truths
 - D. organizing subjects sequentially
10. Which philosophy holds that values are universal, absolute, and eternal, forming the basis of education?
- A. Pragmatism
 - B. Realism
 - C. Existentialism
 - D. Idealism

(TOTAL: 10 MARKS)

PART B: TRUE/ FALSE

Indicate whether the statement is True or False.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 1. | Idealist teachers prioritize timeless cultural works over vocational or technical skills when designing their curriculum. | True /False |
| 2. | Realism emphasizes that knowledge comes only from personal feelings and opinions about the world. | True/False |
| 3. | Pragmatist educators encourage students to apply the scientific method and problem-solving skills to real-world situations. | True/False |
| 4. | Existentialist education focuses on students choosing their learning paths and taking responsibility for their own educational decisions. | True/False |
| 5. | Critical theorists believe that schools should avoid examining social inequalities to maintain a neutral and fair learning environment. | True/False |
| 6. | Ensuring equal access to quality education helps reduce social disparities and empowers marginalized communities. | True/False |
| 7. | According to Dewey, democratic classrooms limit student participation and discourage collaboration. | True/False |
| 8. | Educational programs that allow students freedom to explore personal interests reflect principles of existentialism and progressivism. | True/False |
| 9. | Socially stratified curriculum that favour dominant cultural norms promote equality in educational opportunities. | True/False |
| 10. | Academic freedom allows teachers to choose teaching materials and methods relevant to students' learning needs without undue interference. | True/False |

(TOTAL: 10 MARKS)

PART C: STRUCTURED

Answer all questions.

1. Explain **FIVE (5)** ways John Locke emphasized discipline and virtue in education.
(5 marks)
2. Indicate **FIVE (5)** key ideas of Rousseau's philosophy of education.
(5 marks)
3. Describe **FIVE (5)** ways metaphysics is reflected in the Malaysian education system.
(5 marks)
4. Describe **FIVE (5)** key ideas from John Dewey's philosophy of democracy and education.
(5 marks)

(TOTAL: 20 MARKS)

PART D: ESSAY

Answer all questions.

1. Compare and contrast the key principles and teaching approaches of **Realism** and **Existentialism**, and apply these philosophies to explain their relevance in modern education.

(10 marks)

2. Using the concepts of **educational equality** and **equity**, explain how you would implement an educational initiative to reduce the gap between students in urban and rural areas in Malaysia.

Provide examples to support your answer.

(10 marks)

(TOTAL: 20 MARKS)

(TOTAL ALL: 60 MARKS)

END OF QUESTION PAPER