

EDUCATION MARKING SCHEME

MARCH/ APRIL 2018

SECTION A

1. Six reasons why a teacher may use oral questions in a lesson.
 - i) To capture interest and creativity.
 - ii) Find scope of pupil knowledge in a subject/topic.
 - iii) Introduce a lesson with a problem.
 - iv) Revise a previous knowledge and link it with the current lesson for continuity.
 - v) To arouse the interest of the learners.
 - vi) To judge peoples understanding.
 - vii) To summaries information.
 - viii) To focus attention on new ideas. 1 × 6 = 6mks

2. Five reasons for inclusion of comparative education in teacher training.
 - i) To provide teachers with a deeper understanding of their country's system of education.
 - ii) To help them understand the relationship between education and society.
 - iii) To provide a rationale for different education policies in the country.
 - iv) To promote international relations- co-operation and consciousness.
 - v) To expose them to education practices that could be borrowed to improve education practices in their country.
 - vi) To expose them to education theories globally as a basis for education reform.
 - vii) To enable them gain knowledge that will help improve on education planning. Any 5 × 1 = 5kmks

3. State Five recommendation of the Beecher Report of 1949.
 - i) DE.BS be charged with responsibility for primary and intermediate schools.
 - ii) That the government provides Africa education through the help of missionary schools.
 - iii) That a more positive approach be given to the industrial and agricultural orientation of the Africa curriculum.
 - iv) That more effective government control of schools is checked and great expansion of secondary and training levels be provided.
 - v) That Christian principles form the basis for Africa education.

- vi) That something be done to prepare the Africans for their future.
- vii) That the structure of education system be changed from 2 years-sub-elementary, 3 years – elementary 3 years –intermediate and 4 years secondary to 4 years primary, 4 years-intermediate and 4 years –secondary. (4-4-4)
any $5 \times 1 = 5mks$.

4.) Five characteristic of print materials.

- i) Should have clear instructions.
- ii) Content should be relevant and appropriate.
- iii) Print should be visible.
- iv) Book binding should be firm.
- v) Accuracy of the information with no spelling mistakes.
- vi) Should be to the level of the learners /ability.
- vii) Quality of paper used should be good.

5.) Six levels of cognitive learning.

- i) Knowledge of information; ability to recall facts.
- ii) Comprehensive; the ability to demonstrate understanding of facts.
- iii) Application; the ability to breakdown objects and ideas to simple form and find facts to support generalization.
- iv) Analysis, available to break down objects and ideas to simpler form.
- v) Synthesis; the ability to compile component ideas into a new whole or prepare alternative solutions.
- vi) Evaluation; the ability to make judgment based on a given criteria or evidence.

$1 \times 6 = 6mks$

6. State and explain six reasons why it is important to evaluate the teacher trainee during teaching practice.

- i) It exposes the strengths and weaknesses of the trainee during the teaching learning process.

- ii) It helps determine if the trainee has mastered his subject content.
- iii) Help to determine when the trainee is able to interpret the curriculum.
- iv) It helps predict the future performance of the trainee at the end of the course.
- v) It confirms the suitability of the trainee as a professional teacher.
- vi) It helps monitor learning and teaching process in terms of current depth method used and resources.
- vii) Determines the extent into which the has been able to acquire skills in the lesson resatations.
- viii) It enables the trainee to be aware of his effectiveness in teaching through feedback and self evaluation.
- ix) Confirms the suitability of the trainee as a professional Teacher.

$6 \times 1 = 6\text{mks.}$

7. State five agents of socialization.

- i) The family.
- ii) The school.
- iii) The peer group.
- iv) The community.
- v) The mass media.
- vi) The church/Religion/Faith .

$5 \times 5 = 5\text{mks.}$

8. Five ways in which an infant show its attachment to the mother during the first two years.

- i) Cries when the mother goes away.
- ii) More easily comforted by the mother than anybody else.
- iii) Show more pleasure to acknowledge the mother appearance/presence.
- iv) Moves towards the mother/desire close contact with the mother.
- v) Is more at ease in strange situations when in the company of the mother.
- vi) Will identify the mother from among others.
- vii) Responds more readily to the mother's request/Words than others.

$5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ mks}$

9. Six challenges facing implementation of free Primary Education in Kenya.

- i) Delay in release of funds.

- ii) Over envoiment resulting in overcrowded classrooms.
- iii) Inadequate infrastructure and sanitary facilities.
- iv) Inadequate teaching force hence high work loaded for teachers.
- v) Expanded role of school head teachers.
- vi) Lack financial management skills.
- vii) Corruption/embezzlement/misappropriation of funds.
- viii) Inadequate funds. 5 × 1 = 5mks

10. Six measures a teacher may take to assist a physically challenged pupil in his/her class.

- i) Adjusting/adapting the learning facilities to suit the heeds.
- ii) Adjusting the physical environment to suit the learner e.g putting ramps to access classrooms/dormitories/offices.
- iii) Making appropriate seating arrangement /Ample space.
- iv) Provision of therapeutic facilities/exercises for their growth and development.
- v) Motivating/reinforcing/rewarding them for their growth and development.
- vi) Referring them to experts for professional assistance, occupation therapies.
- vii) Spend time to develop positive attitudes for such learners in the class and the school.
- viii) Give such pupils more time to perform a given task.
- ix) Encourage the use of other body organs in place of the ones missing. 1 × 6 = 6mks

11. Six behavioral problems that may call for guidance and counseling in primary school.

- i) Taking alcoholic drinks.
- ii) Drug abuse.
- iii) Stealing.
- iv) Delinquency.
- v) Bulling/aggressiveness.
- vi) Fighting.
- vii) Idleness.
- viii) Disobedience/rudeness.
- ix) Apathy/withdraw/regression.

- x) Sex abuse.
- xi) Truancy

$6 \times 1 = 6mks.$

SECTION B

12a Five problems that made the colonial government to set up the Fraser commission of 1908.

- i) The need to control and harmonize education by the government.
- ii) Spread and mushrooming of schools in Kenya.
- iii) The need to decide/streamline the management of education.
- iv) The need to decide on the system of the education for the country.
- v) The need to harmonize on the type of curriculum to follow.
- vi) The need to have government involvement in the education.
- vii) The need to use education to sustain the colonial political policy to divide and rule.
- viii) Denominational quarrels and disagreements (differences.)
- ix) Pressure from the settlers against education for Africans.

Any 5x 1=10mks

12b Five ways in which Maria Montessori's ideas have influenced Education practice in Kenya.

- i) Play is emphasized in teaching at early childhood development and education centers.
- ii) Sensory training is emphasized especially at the early childhood and development education centers.
- iii) Activity based learning is emphasized at all levels of learning.
- iv) A variety of teaching and learning resources are provided for learners to interact with.
- v) Flexibility in class arrangement and activity is encouraged.
- vi) There are schools modeled on the Montessori philosophy.
- vii) Individualized learning to pursue learners own interest is encouraged.

Any $5 \times 2 = 10 mks.$

13a. Five reasons why a head teacher may fear to delegate responsibilities to teachers.

- i) Fear that the teacher may out smart him/her.
- ii) Lack of confidence in self.

- iii) Fear that delegation may reduce their importance.
- iv) Some responsibilities cannot be delegated e.g. finance.
- v) Failure to trust the teacher's capability.
- vi) Over rating self- no one can do better than you.
- vii) Fear that teacher may fail to take responsibility.

Any $5 \times 2 = 10mks$

13b Five ways in which the school administration is involved in establishment of guidance and counseling services.

- i) Ensures adequate time for teacher counselors to enhance effectiveness and efficiency.
- ii) Establishes a programme for consultation to update and give information on progress.
- iii) Defines the functions of guidance and counseling to make the school community aware of available services.
- iv) Ensures guidance and counseling committee respect the service so that they build confidence in their clients.
- v) Provides facilities and resources for privacy and effectiveness of service provided.
- vi) Ensure there is a proper filing system for clients for easy retrieval of data.
- vii) Coordinate guidance and counseling committee and school staff for harmonious working relationship.

Any $5 \times 2 = 10mks$.

14a Describe Five reasons why it may be necessary to make curriculum changes.

- i) When the existing curriculum becomes inadequate in addressing the needs of the learners and society.
- ii) To cut cost on curriculum implementation e.g when adequate teaching and learning resources cannot be provided /economic factors.
- iii) The influence of funding agencies some international organizations pressure, government to institute curriculum change for various reasons.
- iv) Political influences/ideologies.
- v) The technological advancement that creates the need to reform curriculum in order to equip learners with necessary knowledge, skills and attitude that will enable them cope with the world outside school.
- vi) Due to change in educational thinking/innovations in education in other parts of the world/dynamism of knowledge.
- vii) Recommendation of education commissions, committees and task forces.

viii) Due to emerging issues in the society.

Any $5 \times 2 = 10mks$

14b Five factors that should be considered before the implementation of a new curriculum.

- i) Sensitization of stakeholders.
- ii) Orientation/in servicing of teachers.
- iii) Development of relevant instrumental learning materials.
- iv) Putting in place mechanism of instructional/test/exams/CATS.
- v) Putting into place mechanism for monitoring and evaluation.
- vi) Availability of adequate funding.
- vii) Carrying out piloting/testing.

Any $5 \times 2 = 10mks$

15a Explain five factors that may affect the reliability of a test .

- i) Inappropriate wording/ambiguity of questions.
- ii) Inadequate sampling of questions.
- iii) Incompetence of the examiners and their agreement in scoring.
- iv) Inadequate marking scheme.
- v) Learners' psychological/emotional state or ill health.
- vi) Poor methods of marking.
- vii) Inadequate time/duration of the test.
- viii) Physical conditions under which the test is taken e.g ventilation.
- ix) Misinterpretation of the questions by the candidates.
- x) Poor supervision/administration of the test.
- xi) Difficulty of the test.
- xii) Unclear instructions.

Any $5 \times 2 = 10mks$

15b Challenges a teacher may face when carrying out an education research.

- i) Time consuming.
- ii) Require a skilled and experienced researcher/ expert.
- iii) Respondents may withhold information/negative attitude.
- iv) Cultural issues/ political issues/ insecurity.

- v) Limitation of the sample size.
- vi) It may be tedious.
- vii) Inadequate funds/resources.
- viii) Bureaucracy in the school/unsupportive administration.

Any 5 x 2=10mks)