

The
Management
University
of Africa



Sponsored by the Kenya Institute of Management

UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION ARTS

ECT 228: SPECIAL SUBJECT METHODS AND MICROTEACHING: HISTORY

DATE: 13TH APRIL 2026

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided**

QUESTION ONE

Read the following notes extracted from a form one history and government textbook and answer the questions that follow.

Written sources of African history

These are sources in which letters or any other symbols have been put on the surface for the purpose of communication.

They include books, archives, constitutions, journals, novels, plays, newspapers, magazines, documentaries, dairies, annual reports, periodical and paintings.

Written sources are classified into two;

a) Archives and early manuscripts

Archives are a collection of historical documents or records, especially those carrying classified information of a government or an organization, which after a period of time are accessible to the public.

They are also places where government, public and other historical records are kept.- they are resource centres for information.

A manuscript is an author's handwritten or typed text that has not yet been published. Early manuscripts include stone tablets and scrolls.

The bible and Quran are based on these two.

b) Printed sources

They include books, journals, novels, plays, newspapers, magazines, documentaries, dairies and annual reports.

Photographs employ both electronic and printing processes but basically fall under printed sources .Works of fiction such as films plays and novels are important source of historical information.

(Fiction is literature in form of prose, especially novels that describe imaginary events and people).Since work of fiction involves feelings and emotions, they can give more information about history.

Also reading good historical novels arouses interest in history and gives the reader intellectual fulfillment.

Newspapers convey new or fresh events, which with the passing of time becomes history.

Advantages of written records

- a) Written records preserve history since events are recorded for future reference. They are a store of information.
- b) Written information can reach or be distributed to all literate people all over the world.
- c) Written sources are less costly compared to those of anthropology or archaeology.
- d) Unlike oral tradition sources which are largely dependent on human memory, written sources are more accurate as information is preserved exactly as it was recorded.
- e) Written records may be written or translated into different languages thus reaching different people all over the world.
- f) Written records are in most cases reliable as biases and prejudices coming from authors can be limited.

This can be done by comparing written material with statistical data from other sources.

Limitations

- a) Where an author omits essential information for one reason or another, a written source may be rendered quite unreliable.
- b) Written information may be misunderstood or misinterpreted by readers either with the intention of discrediting others or to suit one's needs.
- c) Writers at times are biased since they write from their particular point of view. For example, the writings of early explorers and missionaries.
- d) Written records are only limited to literate people within the society. – are not useful to illiterate people in the absence of literate members of the society.

e) At times, depending on the society involved, acquiring written records may be very costly.

Required:

- a) As a teacher trainee, prepare a one week scheme of work for the topic above. **(9 marks)**
- b) From your scheme of work, prepare a lesson plan for lesson on **(6 marks)**
- c) Describe the teaching aids you will use to teach the topic above. **(4 marks)**

- d) Explain three appropriate methods you will use in teaching the topic. **(6 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- a) Explain the factors to consider when selecting a history and government teaching method. **(5 marks)**
- b) Assess the importance of audio- visual methods of teaching and learning of history and government. **(10 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- a) Discuss the advantages of improvised resources in teaching history and government. **(6 marks)**
- b) Illustrate the importance of a lesson plan history to a history and government teacher. **(9 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Explain five techniques of Learner Centered Learning in history. **(5 marks)**
- b) Illustrate five challenges that face history and government teachers. **(10 marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Demonstrate the importance of teaching and learning history and government in secondary school in Kenya. **(6 marks)**
- b) Explain four improvised resources that can be used in the teaching and learning of history and government. **(9 marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- a) Outline the qualities of a good history and government test. **(5 marks)**
- b) Analyze the importance of formative type of evaluation in history. **(10 marks)**