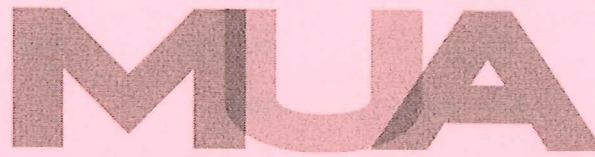


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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION ARTS

ECT 228: SPECIAL SUBJECT METHODS AND MICROTEACHING: HISTORY

DATE: 2<sup>ND</sup> APRIL 2025

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 extracted topic from form one history and government textbook and answer the questions that follow.

### TRADE

Trade is the exchange of goods or services for money or other commodities for mutual benefits. It is basically the buying and selling of goods.

Trade originated during the New Stone Age. During this period, man began a settled lifestyle. He became specialized in various activities such as weaving, pottery and livestock keeping. This specialization made some people to produce certain items which others did not produce. The need of satisfying various essential material needs therefore led to emergence of trade.

### Methods of Trade

Barter trade and currency trade are the two existing forms of trade in the world.

#### Barter trade

Barter trade is the oldest method of trade in the world. It existed even during the Old Testament time. Barter trade exists even today. This occurs when people exchange goods for other goods. In this case no established medium of exchange is used. In certain occasions, services are exchanged for goods. The goods may also be exchanged for services.

Barter system was very popular before the introduction of money. For instance a cow could be exchanged for a number of goats. A basket of millet could be exchanged for a basket of maize or beans.

The people of ancient Ghana exchanged their gold with the people of North Africa for salt.

This form of trade did not succeed very well where there was language barrier. Barter trade exists even today. In Kenya, certain commodities e.g. agricultural products are exchanged for machinery and oil.

**Advantages of barter trade were:**

1. There was direct exchange of goods or services for goods.
2. It encouraged people who were exchanging goods for goods to get involved in actual production of the items. This kept the communities busy.
3. Barter trade enabled people who had no goods for exchange to acquire goods they wanted by merely rendering services to those who had.
4. It enabled people to acquire the goods they did not produce themselves.

**Disadvantages of barter trade were:**

- a) Barter trade was not very convenient because sometimes people could not acquire the commodities they intended to exchange their goods for. For example one may have intended to exchange a bag of maize with a bag of millet just to find that there was no millet in the market.
- b) The method was tiresome because all those who wanted to exchange goods had to carry those goods to the market sometimes for long distances.
- c) Since in normal trade there is a buyer and a seller, it became difficult to specify who the buyer or seller was because both were just exchanging items and there was no specific buyer or seller.
- d) It was difficult to transport bulky goods to the market.
- e) It was difficult to value goods being exchanged to ensure that the deal was fair for both parties exchanging items.
- f) Barter trade was not very successful where the people exchanging goods had no common language to ease communication.
- g) It was not easy to exchange certain items such as a bull or a donkey because if the other party did not have sufficient goods for exchange, a bull or a donkey could not be split into smaller units to match with the goods available.

### The Currency trade

This method of trade involves the use of money as a medium of exchange. The medium of exchange must be acceptable and convenient to people. Money may be used to purchase commodities or to pay for services.

Money is also used a measure of value. Today, people value their property in terms of money. Objects which have ever been used as money before the introduction of modern currencies are cowrie shells, iron bars, bronze, salt, gold and silver.

#### Required:

- a) Outline four factors you will consider in choosing the teaching methods suitable for the topic above. (4 Marks)
- b) Explain any three teaching aids you will use to teach the topic above. (6 Marks)
- c) Explain three appropriate methods you will use in teaching the topic. (6 Marks)
- d) As a teacher trainee, prepare a lesson plan for the topic above. (9 Marks)

### QUESTION TWO

- a) Explain the importance of teaching and learning history and government in secondary schools in Kenya. (5 Marks)
- b) Discuss the advantages of improvised resources in teaching history and government. (10 Marks)

### QUESTION THREE

- a) Explain the circumstances under which lecture method is preferred in the teaching of history and government. (6 Marks)
- b) Discuss importance of demonstration in the learning in history and government. (9 Marks)

**QUESTION FOUR**

- a) Differentiate between a lesson plan and a record of work. (5 Marks)
- b) Illustrate five improvised resources that can be used in the teaching and learning of history and government. (10 Marks)

**QUESTION FIVE**

- a) Explain five Learner Centered methods in the teaching of in history and government. (5 Marks)
- b) Discuss five challenges that history and government teachers face in teaching in secondary schools in Kenya. (10 Marks)

**QUESTION SIX**

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

