

COURSE CODE : AE 101 (M) Page 1 of 8

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION
PART-TIME DIPLOMA IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR I

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER MAY, 2005

TITLE OF PAPER : PSYCHOLOGY OF ADULT EDUCATION

COURSE CODE : AE 101

TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS

- INSTRUCTIONS :
1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND TWO (2) QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B
 2. ANSWERS SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED.
 3. DO NOT WRITE ON THE QUESTION PAPER

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR

SECTION A
[40 Marks]

INSTRUCTION: Answer all questions in this section. The section has objective type of questions, and in each case, only one of the possible responses given is correct. You are required to indicate in your answer booklet, the letter that in your opinion represents the correct answer to the given question. (Each question carries two marks).

QUESTION 1

Psychology may be defined as :-

- a) A science of behaviour
- b) A scientific study of human behaviour and mental processes, which may be extended to animals other than humans.
- c) A scientific study of animal behaviour.
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

QUESTION 2

The aims of the Psychology of Adult Education course are :-

- a) To enable the student to explore ways in which Psychology of Adult Education could be used in providing solutions to the problems of the adult learner.
- b) To make a scientific study of animal behaviour.
- c) To develop the student's understanding of the concepts pertaining to adult learning.
- d) All of the above.
- e) b and c

QUESTION 3

The main areas of interest of developmental psychologists are:-

- a) Human information processing, including issues such as selective attention, memory and thinking.
- b) Relations with others, including attitudes, persons, attraction and perception.
- c) Animal behaviour compared with human behaviour, including imprinting, instincts and attachment.
- d) Brain and behaviour, including areas of the brain nervous system.
- e) Lifespan development, including such issues as intellectual, physical, emotional and moral development.

QUESTION 4

The main areas of interest of cognitive psychologists are:-

- a) Human information processing, including issues such as selective attention, memory and thinking.
- b) Relations with others, including attitudes, persons, attraction and perception.
- c) Animal behaviour compared with human behaviour, including imprinting, instincts and attachment.
- d) Brain and behaviour, including areas of the brain nervous system.
- e) Lifespan development, including such issues as intellectual, physical, emotional and moral development

QUESTION 5

An axiom is :-

- a) A generalization that provides a guide to conduct of procedure.
- b) A principle that has stood the test of time.
- c) A self-evident principle, which is accepted by practitioners and is not disputable.
- d) A law.
- e) A theory.

QUESTION 6

In current teaching and learning situations, reinforcement is used to ensure that learning takes place. This process is a product of theory.

- a) Conditioning.
- b) Classical conditioning
- c) Operant conditioning
- d) All of the above.
- e) None of the above.

QUESTION 7

Watson's "habit formation" states that of the association between stimulus/stimuli and response (s) explain how much learning is gained or lost.

- a) The connection
- b) The frequency
- c) The Recency
- d) The control
- e) The frequency and recency.

QUESTION 8

The main argument of the cognitive approach, is that :-

- a) Human beings are passive receptors of stimuli.
- b) The human mind actively processes the information it receives into new categories.
- c) Human beings are not merely passive receptors of stimuli.
- d) Both b and c
- e) None of the above

QUESTION 9

Memory is vital for learning. The cognitive school of psychology, identified three types of memory:-

- a) Semantic, episodic, auditory.
- b) Sensory, short-term , long-term.
- c) Sensory, visual, auditory.
- d) Sensory, semantic, visual.
- e) Short-term, mid-term , long-term.

QUESTION 10

According to Wortman (1985),problem solving constitutes three stages :-

- a) Thinking , assessing he problem and deciding on a satisfactory answer.
- b) Assessing the problem, reasoning and deciding on a satisfactory answer.
- c) Assessing the problem, designing strategies for reaching a solution and deciding on a satisfactory answer.
- d) Deciding on a solution, assessing the problem and designing strategies.
- e) None of the above.

QUESTION 11

Phila is 20 years of age (chronological) and his. His calculated IQ is 140. His calculated mental age is therefore:-

- a) 22
- b) 28
- c) 26
- d) 30
- e) 24

QUESTION 12

Phila would therefore be classified as:-

- a) Very superior
- b) Superior/very bright
- c) Bright
- d) Average/normal
- e) Abnormal