

COURSE CODE: IDE-BAE 101-2 (M) 2007

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (ADULT EDUCATION) YEAR II
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER, MAY 2007

TITLE OF PAPER : SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF ADULT LEARNING

COURSE CODE : IDE-BAE 101-2

TIME ALLOWED : TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.

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SECTION A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

(For each question below, write in your answer book the letter corresponding to your response)

1. Social psychologists study all the following except:
 - (a) How people react in crowds
 - (b) Why some people are selfish
 - (c) When language first develops
 - (d) Why people like certain other people

2. The argument that the psychological whole is greater than (the sum of) its parts is consistent with ideas of which school of thought?
 - (a) Behaviourism
 - (b) Psycho-analysis
 - (c) Gestalt psychology
 - (d) Cognitive psychology

3. French psychologists Alfred Binet was responsible for:
 - (a) Developing SOMPA for testing minority young stars
 - (b) Developing the Army Alfa Group intelligence test
 - (c) Key testimony in the California course involving use of IQ tests in EMR replacement
 - (d) Developing the first 'intelligence' test in which age-related items could be used to distinguish intellectually slower learners from the more capable

4. The trait and type of approach to personality is closely related to, which means and which uses standardised tests to compare individuals and groups of individuals
 - (a) Psycho-metrics, mental measurement
 - (b) Bio-metrics, mental measurement
 - (c) Psycho-metrics, behavioural measurement
 - (d) Paediatrics, assessment of children's development

5. Which of the following do contemporary tests of intelligence measure to the greatest?
 - (a) General aptitude
 - (b) Social intelligence
 - (c) Academic potential
 - (d) Certain aspects of innate aptitude

6. The major developmental tasks of adolescence include:
 - (a) Establishing a personal identity
 - (b) Achieving closeness and trust with peers
 - (c) Re-working relationships with parents
 - (d) All of the above statements

7. The central concept in Sigmund Freud's [b.1904] (1940, 1949, 1971) psycho-analytic theory is:
 - (a) Operant conditioning
 - (b) Classical conditioning
 - (c) The unconscious mind
 - (d) Behavioural analysis

8. Clark Hull's (1943) drive-reduction theory was meant to explain the principle of, which can either be ... (the presentation of a stimulus) or (the removal/avoidance of a stimulus).
 - (a) Repression, positive, negative
 - (b) Reinforcement, positive, negative
 - (c) Reinforcement, negative, positive
 - (d) Reinforcement, primary, secondary

9. Clark Hull (1943) maintained that the behaviours that reduce need are mostly
 - (a) Learned
 - (b) Instinctive
 - (c) Novel (new)
 - (d) Generalised

10. Extraversion is an example of
 - (a) a personality type
 - (b) a personality trait
 - (c) temperament
 - (d) a personality stage

11. Sigmund S. Freud divided the mind into three (3) structures. .
- (a) the id, the ego and the libido
 - (b) the id, the ego and the superego
 - (c) the ego, the superego and the ego-ideal
 - (d) the ego, the ego-ideal and the conscience
12. Erik H. Erikson believed that personality development
- (a) is a struggle between the personal and collective unconscious
 - (b) continues throughout life
 - (c) is a striving for perfection
 - (d) is motivated not only by sexual desires but also by religious and spiritual concerns
13. According to Sigmund S. Freud, the id _____
- (a) is governed by the reality principle
 - (b) engages in secondary process thinking
 - (c) represents the biological, pre-socialised part of the personality
 - (d) is the rational (based on reason), decision-making part of the personality
14. The _____ is the part of the personality _____
- (a) ego, which takes external reality into account
 - (b) id, which engages in primary process thinking
 - (c) superego, which represents the continuing of parents within the individual's personality
 - (d) all of these above statements
15. Erik Erikson's _____ theory differs from Freud's in that Erikson _____
- (a) psycho-social, saw development as continuing throughout the life-cycle
 - (b) psycho-sexual, saw the id as the most powerful part of the personality
 - (c) psycho-social, believed that conflict can arise within the ego itself
 - (d) statements (a) and (c) only
16. Raymond B. Cattell's 16 personality factor (PF) questionnaire is designed to measure
- (a) 16 first-order, oblique, source traits
 - (b) traits which interact to produce surface traits
 - (c) 16 second-order, orthogonal, surface traits
 - (d) statements (a) and (b) only

17. A common criticism of Sigmund Freud's theories is that _____
- (a) they are based on a very unrepresentative sample of the human population
 - (b) they emphasise the biological influences on personality development
 - (c) they are based on the study method which is open to many types of distortion and uncontrolled influences
 - (d) all of the above statements
18. According to Swiss analytical psychologist, Carl Gustav Jung, _____
- (a) individualism is the process by which a person becomes a separate, indivisible unity or whole
 - (b) the personal unconscious comprises both Sigmund Freud's unconscious and pre-conscious
 - (c) the collective unconscious consists of archetypes, including the persona, anima/animus, the shadow and the self
 - (d) all of the above statements
19. Psycho-analysis is intended to _____
- (a) change the client's behaviour
 - (b) undo unsatisfactory defences
 - (c) help the client to re-experience repressed childhood feelings and wishes
 - (d) statement (b) and (c) only
20. In psycho-analysis, the client's dreams, free associations, transference and resistance all need to be _____
- (a) internalised
 - (b) interpreted
 - (c) investigated
 - (d) externalised

[20 x 2 = 40 marks]

SECTION 2

Answer THREE (3) questions from this section.

QUESTION 1

- (a) Explain in your words what you understand by the term of “social interaction”. [5 marks]
 - (b) What role does social interaction play in adult teaching and learning? [15 marks]
- [Total marks = 20]

QUESTION 2

- (a) With the aid of examples, describe the concept “intelligence”. [5 marks]
 - (b) Cameronian teenager, Timothy Akwensi has a mental age (MA) of 16 years and a chronological age (CA) of 20 years. Using the appropriate formula, calculate, showing your working, his intelligence quotient (abbreviated to IQ) score. [15 marks]
- [Total marks: 20]

QUESTION 3

Compare and contrast any two (2) theories of intelligence of your choice. Use examples where appropriate to illustrate your answer. [2 x 10 = 20 marks]

QUESTION 4

- (a) What is your understanding of ‘personality’? [5 marks]
 - (b) Choose and write an account of any two (2) theories of personality. [2 x 7.5 = 15 marks]
- [Total marks = 20]