

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
BACHELOR OF EDUCATION YEAR II

FINAL EXAMINATION – MAY 2008

TITLE OF PAPER : **SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF ADULT
LEARNING II**

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**

**THIS PAPER MUST NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED
BY THE INVIGILATOR**

Section A

Answer all questions

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

1. Social psychology is concerned with
 - (a) Social facilitation, leadership, conformity and obedience
 - (b) Attitudes, attitude change, prejudice, pro- and anti-social behaviour
 - (c) Interpersonal perception and attraction
 - (d) All of these statements are correct
2. Speaking a language, making friends, helping someone across the road or scolding a child are examples of
 - (a) Adulthood
 - (b) Self-defence
 - (c) Social behaviour
 - (d) Defence mechanism
3. According to Sigmund Freud, the psyche (mind) has three (3) different qualities or levels, the:
 - (a) conscious
 - (b) unconscious
 - (c) pre-conscious
 - (d) all of these are correct
4. Psychometrics (from the Greek *psyche*, meaning 'mind' and *metron*, meaning 'measure') focuses on the measurement of
 - (a) Thinking
 - (b) Maturation
 - (c) Intelligence
 - (d) Mental disturbance
5. For over a century, a controversy has raged in psychology over the relative contributions of heredity and environment to intelligence. Technically, this can be expressed as capturing:
 - (a) Nature
 - (b) Nurture
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
6. The definition of intelligence as "the ability to carry out abstract thinking" is attributable to
 - (a) H. Woodrow
 - (b) L.L. Thurstone
 - (c) E. L. Thorndike
 - (d) Lewis M. Terman
7. -----, a cousin of the biologist Charles Darwin, constructed the world's first intelligence test in England
 - (a) Alfred Binet
 - (b) Francis Galton
 - (c) David Wechsler
 - (d) Theodore Simon
8. Intelligence is a property of the mind that encompasses many related mental abilities. Which is not one of them from the list below?
 - (a) Capacity to solve problems
 - (b) Capacity to think abstractly
 - (c) Capacity to kick and punch others
 - (d) Capacity to comprehend ideas & language

9. Social norms refer to how people are ----- to behave in particular situations.
- found
 - believed
 - expected
 - all of the above
10. Which factors are important in the socialisation process?
- Television characters
 - Friends (or peers)
 - Parents (biological/foster)
 - All of the above
 - Statements (b) and (c) only
11. The relatively stable and permanent aspects of individuals, which make them unique but which also allow people to be compared with each other, define -----
- psychology
 - personality
 - self-concept
 - psychometrics
12. According to Abraham H. Maslow (1954, 1970), self-actualisation -----
- is unique (exclusive) to human beings
 - is at the top of a hierarchy of needs at the bottom of which are safety needs
 - refers to becoming everything one is capable of becoming
 - statements (a) and (c) only
13. To Freud (1940), the supreme achievement of adolescent development is learning to:
- Repress instincts
 - Fixate (consume)
 - Sublimate
 - Love (feel affection for)
14. Which of the following is not a personality type according to Hans J. Eysenck?
- Sociability
 - Introversion
 - Extraversion
 - Non-psychotic behaviour
15. Which part of the psyche (mind) is responsible for demands for immediate gratification?
- Ego ideal
 - Superego
 - The ego
 - The id
16. Which of the following is a source trait?
- Sociability
 - Dominance
 - Sentimentalism
 - Aloofness (unfriendliness)
17. Which theorist described the dynamics behind this sort of behaviour? A woman feels unattractive and therefore carefully puts on make-up and wears the most flattering clothes that she can find
- Alfred Adler
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Hans J. Eysenck
 - Carl Gustav Jung
18. In Jung's (1968) theory, 'self', 'evil' and 'mother' are:
- Personas*
 - Life forces
 - Archetypes
 - Inherited tendencies

19. To Burrhus Frederick. (BF) Skinner, personality is:

- (a) A person's pattern of traits
- (c) A person's pattern of behaviour
- (b) The sum total of a person's motivations
- (d) A person's pattern of unconscious drives

20. Sexual motivation and behaviour are affected by

- (a) Learning (education / culture)
- (b) Hormone's effects on the body
- (c) Hormone's effects on the brain
- (d) All of the above statements correct

[20 x 2 = 40 marks]

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Section B

Answer three (3) questions from this section

Question 1

Either: (a)

i) What do you mean by 'intelligence'?

[5 marks]

ii) "Andrew, Elizabeth and William are all five (5) years old. On an intelligence quotient (IQ) test, Andrew passes only those items that an average four (4) year old in the standardisation sample passed. Elizabeth passes only those items that an average five (5) year old passed and William passes only those that an average six (6) year old passed. Using the formula $IQ = \frac{\text{mental age (MA)}}{\text{chronological age (CA)}} \times 100$, work out (showing your working) Andrew's, Elizabeth's and William's IQ scores".

[3 x 5 = 15 marks]

[Total marks = 20]

Or: (b)

i) What do you mean by 'intelligence'?

[5 marks]

ii) Mark is 20 years old and Phillip is 40 years old. They both pass only those items that an average 20 year old in the standardisation sample passed. Use the formula to calculate their IQs.

Does the answer seem fair to Phillip when you think about it?

[3 x 5 = 15 marks]

[Total marks = 20]

Question 2

“Erich P. Fromm believed that humans have needs that go far beyond the basic, physiological ones that some people, like Sigmund Freud and many behaviourists, think explain all of human behaviour. He calls these *human* needs, in contrast to the more basic *animal* needs. And, he suggests that the human needs can be expressed in one simple statement: The human being needs to *find an answer to his or her existence*”.

Identify and discuss four (4) of these needs, giving examples to illustrate your answer

[4 x 5 = 20 marks]

Question 3

(a) “In his three need theory, David McClelland proposed that an individual's specific needs are acquired over time and are influenced by one's life experiences. A person's motivation and effectiveness in certain job functions are influenced by these three (3) needs”.

With the aid of examples, identify and discuss McClelland's (1961) three (3) motivation needs

[3 x 5 = 15 marks]

(b) What are the implications of McClelland's theory for adult teaching and learning? [5 marks]

[Total marks = 20]

Question 4

a) What do you understand by the term ‘personality’? [5 marks]

b) Distinguish between psycho-analytical theories and psycho-social theory of intelligence

[2 x 5 = 10 marks]

c) What implication does each theory have for adult teaching-learning? [2 x 2½ = 5 marks]

Question 5

a) Explain what you understand by the concept ‘motivation’ [5 marks]

b) Distinguish between ‘intrinsic’ motivation and ‘extrinsic’ motivation [2 x 5 = 10 marks]

c) Why is each type important in adult teaching-learning? Explain [2 x 2½ = 5 marks]

End of Question Paper