

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**FACULTY OF EDUCATION**

**PART-TIME DIPLOMA IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR I**

**MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER, MAY, 2009**

**TITLE OF PAPER : PSYCHOLOGY OF ADULT EDUCATION I**

**COURSE : AE 101**

**TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS**

- INSTRUCTIONS :**
- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND SECTION B.**
  - 2. ANSWERS SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN THE ANSWER BOOKLETS 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. This section has objective type of questions, and in each case, only one of the 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 the above.
- e) b and c.

**QUESTION 3**

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 area of the brain nervous system.

- e) Lifespan development, including such issues as intellectual, physiological, emotional and moral development.

**QUESTION 4**

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 area of the brain nervous system.
- e) Lifespan development, including such issues as intellectual, physiological, emotional and moral development.

**QUESTION 5**

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 6**

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

- a) Thinking, assessing the problem and deciding on an appropriate 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 7**

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 mere receptors of stimuli.
- d) Both b and c
- e) None of the above.

**QUESTION 8**

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 9**

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 10**

Watson's "habit formation" theory 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 11**

The law of effect (Thorndike), states that :-

- a) Response will generally be strongly connected to the situation in proportion to how it has been so connected.
- b) The greater the satisfaction or discomfort experienced [by the animal/human being], the greater the degree to which S-R bond will be strengthened or loosened.
- c) Learning is affected by the individual's total attitude or disposition.
- d) A person learns, so that he or she becomes capable of ignoring some aspects of a problem while responding to others.
- e) A learner's satisfaction is determined by the extent of her/his 'preparatory set'.

**QUESTION 12**

Cattell (1966) identified 16 Personality Factors. He termed these as durable mental structures or traits. His most basic classification shows two types of traits. These are :-

- a) Temperamental and environmental traits.
- b) Dynamic and constitutional traits.
- c) Surface and source traits.
- d) Observable and constitutional traits.
- e) Inferred and source traits.

**QUESTION 13**

Learning through observation (Bandura,1977), without directly experiencing a phenomenon (through seeing or hearing or reading about something), enables us to avoid certain behaviours and imitate others.

Such learning is influenced by :-

- a) Imitation
- b) Modeling
- c) Vicarious punishments and reinforcement.
- d) Our role models
- e) All the above.

**QUESTION 14**

Learning is a process by which an individual is changed by:-

- a) The teaching and learning methods, techniques and devices (media).
- b) Her/his own activity which is immanent.
- c) The curriculum.
- d) The activities of other learners/colleagues.
- e) The government, facilitators and extension personnel.

**QUESTION 15**

"Self-concept" according to Carl Rogers (1983), is –

- a) Perceptions of the characteristics of the "I" or "Me"
- b) Perceptions of the relationship of the "I", or "Me" to others.
- c) Perceptions of the relationship of the "I" or "Me" to the other aspects of life.
- d) Perceptions of one's basic roles, traits and body image,
- e) All of the above.



**SECTION B**

**QUESTION 21**

Using the example of biological and social accidents, describe the role of nature and nurture in human behaviour and implications for adult learning.

**QUESTION 22**

- a) With the aid of examples, discuss the nature and characteristics of a learning theory. [ 10 marks]
- b) Choose any learning theory and describe its application to a teaching learning setting of your choice. [ 10 marks]

**QUESTION 23**

Identify major determinants of adulthood and discuss their implication for adult learning in Swaziland. Use an adult education providing institution of your choice to illustrate your response. [ 20 marks]