

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
BACHELOR OF EDUCATION YEAR II
FINAL EXAMINATION – MAY 2009

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

COURSE CODE : **BAE 101-2**

TIME ALLOWED : **TWO (2) HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS : **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A
AND TWO (2) 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. The "attempt to understand and explain how the thought, feeling and behaviour of individuals are influenced by the actual, imagined or implied presence of other human beings" Which discipline does this definition capture?

- a) Social norms b) social group c) emotional expression d) social psychology

2. The role of a, according to some theorists, is to provide an individual with guidance during life transitions, assistance with decision-making and a clear view of what the individual wishes to make of him- or herself

- a) Teacher b) mentor c) sibling d) partner

3. The idea that a clear difference exists between what is appropriate for males and for females is referred to as

- a) Gender splitting b) the gender revolution c) role strain d) the traditional marriage

4. Biologist and physicist, Charles Darwin

- a) was the first to propose a theory of evolution
b) formulated his theory during the voyage of the Beagle
c) waited for twenty (20) years to publish his theory, and
d) searched for an explanation for living things because he had never accepted the creationist point of view

5. The use of Western tests of intelligence in other cultures suggests

- a) the minimum level of formal education necessary for economic success
b) that intelligence can only be accurately assessed using a combination of written & ability tests
c) the need for definitions of intelligence to reflect cultural differences
d) that the fluid intelligence of all human beings varies over the lifespan

6. Which is a lasting contribution Francis Galton made to the field of intelligence testing?

- a) the use of the normal curve b) the invention of the correlation co-efficient
c) the use of sensory discrimination tests to assess (or measure) intelligence
d) the discovery of a single criterion to measure overall intelligence

7. The original purpose of the Binet-Simon Scale was

- a) to attempt to corroborate the notion of crystallised and fluid intelligence
b) to assess the intellectual abilities of normal children
c) to identify children who needed special instruction and
d) to establish the correlation co-efficients for factor analysis

8. Modern intelligence tests

- a) should not be given to children from disadvantaged backgrounds
b) are less likely to contain questions that are 'culturally' biased
c) pose few problems because the potential for abuse is widely recognised
d) often suggest needed changes in school curricula so that students will receive higher test scores

9. Extraversion is an example of

- a) temperament b) a personality type
c) a personality trait d) a personality stage

10. Hans J. Eysenck's (1982, 1985) personality theory includes these three (3) factors
- heredity, environment and experience
 - stimuli, responses, and reinforcement
 - self-praise, self-criticism and self-control
 - extraversion, neuroticism and psychoticism
11. Social learning theorists believe that
- Self-discovery is the most important learning experience
 - Innate personality traits have a stronger influence on behaviour than environment
 - Personality is determined by the consequences of behaviour and the individual's beliefs about those consequences
 - Behaviours acquired through observational learning are not enduring because direct reinforcement is never experienced
12. Attitudes consist of three (3) different components:
- arousal, interaction and reaction
 - affective, behavioural and cognitive
 - dispositional, intuitional and situational
 - consensus, consistency and distinctiveness
13. Social facilitation suggests that the presence of others when a task is being performed
- inhibits the dominant response
 - makes a simple task more difficult
 - increases arousal (or stimulation)
 - makes a difficult task easier
14. Sternberg's (1985, 1990) triarchic theory of human intelligence consists of three (3) components, namely:
- The ability to take information
 - the ability to store (keep/save) information
 - The ability to build on information stored
 - the ability to selectively retrieve information
 - Statements (a) – (c) only, are correct ones
15. Cattell (1966) identified 16 Personality Factors (16PF). He termed these as durable mental structures (or traits). The most basic classification shows two (2) types of traits. These are:
- Inferred and source traits
 - dynamic and constitutional traits
 - Surface and source traits
 - temperamental and environmental traits
16. La-Fraser has an intelligence quotient (IQ) of 140. Her mental age (MA) has been calculated to be 28 years. Her chronological age (CA) therefore is:
- 28
 - 24
 - 14
 - 20
17. La-Fraser would, therefore, be classified as:
- Superior
 - bright
 - average/normal
 - abnormal
18. Havighust (1972) delineates (outlines) six (6) stages of human development. Under each stage, one has developmental tasks to master. Failure to master tasks at any age level (period) leads to problems in
- Previous stages
 - adulthood
 - childhood
 - subsequent stages
19. Erikson (1950) states that human epigenesis (growth/development) is a sequence of eight (8) developmental stages. Each stage marks a certain level of ego development. In middle age, for example, success leads to adult generativity, while failure leads to:
- Inferiority
 - isolation
 - confusion
 - self-absorption

20. Freud (1940) stressed people's instinctual drives, but Rogers (1959, 1961) stressed people's tendency towards

- a) Operant conditioning
- c) Self-actualisation, and

- b) Classical conditioning
- d) Unconscious motivation

[20 x 2 = 40 marks]

Section B

Answer two (2) questions from this section

Question 1

a) With the aid of examples, explain what you understand by 'social interaction' [5 marks]

b) Identify & discuss with examples two (2) broad theories of intelligence [2 x 7½=15 marks]

c) What are the implications of each theory for adult teaching-learning? [2 x 5 = 10 marks]

[Total marks = 30]

Question 2

a) What do you mean by the concept 'personality'? [5 marks]

b) Identify and discuss two (2) broad theories of personality [2 x 8 = 16 marks]

c) What are the implications of each theory for adult teaching-learning? [2 x 4½ = 6 marks]

[Total marks = 30]

Question 3

a) Define in your words the term 'motivation' [5 marks]

b) In 1960, American social psychologist Douglas McGregor proposed Theory X and Theory Y as general approaches to managing people.

Identify the main assumptions underlying Theory X and Theory Y [2 x 8 = 16 marks]

c) Which theory would be suitable for adult teaching-learning? Explain why [9 marks]

[Total marks = 30]

End of Question Paper