

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

B. ED (ADULT EDUCATION) YEAR II

FINAL EXAMINATION – DEC., 2010

TITLE OF PAPER : SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF ADULT LEARNING
COURSE CODE : BAE 210
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 in this section

Answer questions below by writing in your answer book the letter corresponding to your response

1. The level of analysis used by social psychologists could best be described as:
 - A. societal
 - B. individual
 - C. macro-level
 - D. interpersonal

2. The theoretical perspective that stresses perceiving the environment as a whole that is greater (or more) than the sum of its parts is:
 - A. Behaviourism
 - B. Gestalt psychology
 - C. Social learning theory
 - D. Psycho-analytic theory

3. Who among the following would be associated with the development of social learning theory?
 - A. Albert Bandura
 - B. Sigmund S. Freud
 - C. Campbell and Stanley
 - D. Kohler, Koffka and Lewin

4. In selecting a dating or marriage partner, people typically weigh up the potential rewards and costs associated with being in a relationship with a particular other person. The perspective that best describes this evaluation is:
 - A. Incentive theory
 - B. Socio-cultural theory
 - C. Social learning theory
 - D. Social exchange theory

5. Either: The term social ----- refers to the set of norms that apply to people in a particular position, such as teacher, student or parent.

A. status	B. action	C. role	D. position
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- Or: (b) refers to the shared beliefs, values, traditions and behaviour patterns of particular groups

A. Social role	B. culture	C. social norms	D. socialisation
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6. Which of the following is an operational definition of 'anxiety'?
 - A. the number of times a person moves about in his/her chair
 - B. frequency of voice hesitations while delivering a speech
 - C. a person's score on a 'self-report' measure of 'anxiety'
 - D. all of the above are operational definitions of 'anxiety'.

7. The fact that the results of an experiment are more likely to be valid in situations outside the specific research situation itself is known as:

- A. Reliability
- B. internal validity
- C. External validity
- D. general reliability

8. The data collection technique most commonly used by social psychologists is:

- A. Direct observation
- B. indirect observation
- C. Data retrieved from archives
- D. self-reports by research subjects

9. Secord and Backman (1964) believed that every attitude consists of three (3) components:

- A. Affective
- B. behavioural
- C. cognitive
- D. all of these

10. According to -----, we like people when we perceive our interactions with them to be profitable

- A. Balance theory
- B. reinforcement theory
- C. Social exchange theory
- D. expectancy-value theory

11. Either: (a) Which of the following is not included within Sternberg's (1986) triangular theory of love?

- A. Passion
- B. attachment
- C. Intimacy
- D. commitment

Or: (b) According to Sternberg (1986), which of the following characterise 'consummate' love?

- A. Intimacy
- B. passion
- C. commitment
- D. all of these

12. The most influential perspective on social interaction, as learned in this course is:

- A. Functionalist
- B. the norm of reciprocity
- C. The interdependence theory
- D. social comparison theory

13. To which theory is equity theory most closely linked?

- A. Self-disclosure theory
- B. social exchange theory
- C. Social comparison theory
- D. cognitive dissonance theory

14. Owing to poor work habits of other group members, Cyprian does most of the work on the class commerce project himself. Had he not, he fears that the group would obtain a low grade.

What phenomenon does Cyprian's behaviour exemplify?

- A. Social loafing
- B. social facilitation
- C. Social inhibition
- D. social compensation

15. According to Erik Erikson, during the elementary and middle school years children need to resolve the conflict between:

- A. Basic trust *versus* basic mistrust
- B. autonomy *versus* shame & doubt
- C. Initiative *versus* guilt
- D. industry *versus* inferiority

16. When the reason for motivation depends on rewards outside the action or behaviour itself, it is said to be:

- A. Inferred
- B. intrinsic
- C. extrinsic
- D. acquired

- 17. Which theory of learning attributes changes in behaviour to observation and imitation?
 - A. Gestalt learning theory
 - B. conditioning theory
 - C. Cognitive learning theory
 - D. social learning theory

- 18. Which of Erikson's (1963) psycho-social stages is comparable to Freud's (1940) anal stage?
 - A. Basic trust *versus* basic mistrust
 - B. initiative *versus* guilt
 - C. Industry *versus* inferiority
 - D. autonomy *vs.* shame & doubt

- 19. The father of social psychology is:
 - A. Gordon W. Allport
 - B. Leon Festinger
 - C. Kurt Lewin
 - D. E. A. Ross

- 20. Psycho-sexual theory assumes that personality development is basically motivated by:
 - A. Genetic traits
 - B. innate instincts
 - C. social consequences
 - D. (a) and (b)

[20 x 2 = 40 marks]

Section B

Answer three (3) questions in this section

Question 1

With the aid of two (2) examples, explain how knowledge of social psychology will be useful to you as an adult educator [2 x 10 = 20 marks]

Question 2

- (a) How would you define 'intelligence'? [5 marks]
 - (b) Identify and discuss two (2) broad theories of intelligence [2 x 5 = 10 marks]
 - (c) Indicate the implications of each theory for adult teaching and learning [2 x 2½ = 5 marks]
- [Total marks = 20]

Question 3

- (a) What do you understand by 'personality'? [5 marks]
 - (b) Identify and discuss two (2) broad theories of personality [2 x 5 = 10 marks]
 - (c) What implications does each theory have for adult teaching and learning? [2 x 2½ = 5 marks]
- [Total marks = 20]

Question 4

- (a) Identify and discuss one need theory of motivation & one process theory of motivation [14]
 - (b) What are the implications of each theory for adult teaching and learning? [2 x 3 = 6 marks]
- [Total marks = 20]