

**University of Swaziland**  
**Institute of Distance Education**  
**B. Ed (Adult Education) Year II**  
**Final Examination, December 2011**

Course Code: BAE 210

Course Name: Social Psychology of Adult Learning

Time Allowed: Two (2) Hours

Instructions: Answer all Questions in Section A  
Answer three (3) Questions in Section B

This paper must not be opened until the invigilator has given permission to do so

## Section A

Answer the questions below by writing the letter corresponding to your response

1. The term 'psychology' literally means .....
  - A. Study of the brain
  - B. study of the truth
  - C. study of the mind
  - D. study of behaviour
2. The method used by early psychologists to study the mind was ....., which involves observing and analysing one's thoughts, feelings and so on
  - A. Introversion
  - B. introspection
  - C. psycho-analysis
  - D. self-hypothesis
3. 'Cognitive processes' refer to all the ways in which we .....
  - A. Learn to change other people's behaviour
  - B. come to attain, retain and regain information
  - C. Attend, perceive, remember, solve problems, use language, and 'think'
  - D. Options B and C
4. The nature of intelligence entails
  - A. The ability to learn
  - B the total knowledge a person has acquired
  - C. the capacity to adapt successfully to new situations and to the environment generally
  - D. all of these options
5. In 1904, the minister of public instruction in Paris confronted ..... with the following problem: How can pupils who will need special teaching and extra help be identified early in their school careers, before they fail in regular classes?
  - A. Francis Galton
  - B. Theophile Simon
  - C. Lewis Terman
  - D. Alfred Binet
6. British psychologist..... developed the first tests of intelligence in England
  - A. Theophile Simon
  - B. Alfred Binet
  - C. Sir Francis Galton
  - D. Charles Spearman
7. A relatively permanent change in behaviour due to ..... is how ....., is usually defined
  - A. maturational processes, development
  - B. maturational processes, learning
  - C. past experience,, development
  - D. past experience, learning
8. Linda Simpson has a chronological age of 60. His mental age is estimated at 40. His intelligence quotient (IQ) score is therefore
  - A. 50
  - B. 70
  - C. 80
  - D. 110
9. From the score you get in Question 10 above, it can be concluded that Linda is
  - A. Average (normal)
  - B. above average (smart)
  - C. below average
  - D. superior
- 10 Sternberg's (1985, 1990) triarchic theory of human intelligence comprises several parts
  - A. Componential intelligence (thinking)
  - B. experiential intelligence (solving new problems)

- C. Contextual intelligence (adapting to contexts) D. all of these options
- 11 Fluid intelligence .....
- A. involves memory span and mental agility (dexterity/alertness)  
 B. is thought to be more sensitive to changes in the central nervous system (CNS)  
 C. goes on improving in the second half of our lives D. Options (A) and (B) only
- 12 Psychological adulthood has been defined in terms of .....
- A. chronological age B. mental age C. maturity D. all of these options
- 13 Guilford's (1988) theory of the three (3) faces of intellect suggests that people use six mental operations, which can be applied to five kinds of content to achieve six types of products, thereby producing:
- A. 120 separate abilities B. 150 separate abilities  
 C. 180 separate abilities D. All of these options.
- 14 Expectancy theory, goal-setting theory, reinforcement theory, are all examples of..... theories
- A. Drive-reduction B. content C. behaviourist D. process
- 15 In early/young adulthood, the individual has to resolve the ..... psycho-social crisis:
- A. Basic trust vs. basic mistrust B. Ego integrity vs. despair  
 C. Intimacy *versus* isolation D. Autonomy vs. shame doubt
- 16 Compared with the Type B personality, the Type A personality .....
- A. has a chronic sense of time urgency  
 B. is excessively competitive and suffers from 'hurry sickness'  
 C. is at risk from high blood pressure and coronary heart disease D. all of these
- 17 High grades, long service awards, public recognition, annual bonus are all examples of .....
- A. Primary reinforcers B. extrinsic motivation C. positive anxiety D. intrinsic motivation
- 18 All the members of a real or hypothetical set persons, objects or events are termed the
- A. collection B. stratified sample C. population D. random sample
- 19 The following but one represent steps in the scientific method:
- A. Defining problem in clear, specific terms B. Formulating hypotheses (intelligent guesses)  
 C. Deducing empirical consequences of the hypotheses; D. Testing the hypotheses, using expert opinion
- 20 According to the scientific method, the hypotheses will either be

- |                          |                              |                          |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Supported or rejected | B. confirmed or disconfirmed | C. proved right or wrong |
| D. Option (B) only       | E. Options (A) and (C) only  | [20 x 2 = 40 marks]      |

### Section B

Answer two (2) questions from this section

#### Question 1

- (a) Identify and discuss two (2) broad theories of intelligence [2 x 10 = 20 marks]
- (b) Explain the implications of the theories for adult teaching and learning [2 x 5 = 10 marks]
- [Total marks = 30]

#### Question 2

- (a) Identify and discuss two (2) broad theories of personality development [2 x 10 = 20 marks]
- (b) Indicate implications of the theories for adult teaching-learning [2 x 5 = 10 marks]
- [Total marks = 30]

#### Question 3

- (a) In your words, explain what you understand by the concept 'motivation' [5 marks]
- (b) With the aid of examples, distinguish between extrinsic and intrinsic motivation [2 x 5 = 10]
- (c) Either: (i) Discuss two (2) content theories of motivation, giving examples in each case
- Or: (ii) Discuss two (2) process theories of motivation, giving examples [2 x 7½ = 15 marks]
- [Total marks = 30]

**End of Question Paper**