

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF EDUCATION

PART TIME DIPLOMA IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR I

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER, JULY, 2014

TITLE OF PAPER : PSYCHOLOGY OF ADULT EDUCATION I

COURSE CODE : DAE 110

TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS

- INSTRUCTIONS:
1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND THREE (3) IN SECTION B
 2. SECTION A IS COMPULSORY
 3. ANSWERS SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN THE ANSWER BOOKLETS PROVIDED.
 4. DO NOT WRITE ON THE QUESTION PAPER.

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

SECTION A

[25 marks]

Instruction: Answer all questions in this section. The section has objective type of questions, and in each case, only one of the possible responses given is correct. You are required to indicate, in your answer booklet, the letter that in your opinion, represents the correct answer to be given.

QUESTION 1

Industrial psychologists:

- (a) Apply the principles of psychology to issues related to the work situation of relatively normal and well-adjusted adults in order to optimise individual, group and organisational well-being and effectiveness,
- (b) Assess, diagnose, and intervene in order to alleviate or contain any serious forms of psychological distress and dysfunction, particularly psychopathology, or what is commonly referred to as abnormal behaviour.
- (c) Assist relatively healthy people in dealing with normal problems of life, concerning all stages and aspects of a person's existence, in order to facilitate desirable adjustment, growth and maturity.
- (d) Facilitate the healthy development of the child towards adulthood, within the educational contexts of the family, the school and social or peer groups.
- (e) May address any of the above fields, not to render services to the public, but to apply research methods and techniques, purely in order to contribute to the knowledge base of a particular field.

QUESTION 2

The Gestalt states "*People have a perceptual tendency to complete incomplete figures.*"

- (a) Law of proximity (b) Law of closure (c) Law of pragnanz
- (d) Law of continuity (e) Law of similarity

QUESTION 3

Freud's (1940) psychodynamic approach to moral development, states that:

- (a) People make rules, therefore, people can change them.
- (b) The ego ideal is concerned with what is right and proper.
- (c) By age 7- 8 humans view rules as well established and are maintained through negotiations within a social group.
- (d) Judgement (moral reasoning) of what is right and wrong is first based on our parents, then on other people, then on law and finally on society as a whole.
- (e) Boys (males) are more likely to operate from the orientation of justice while girls (females) are likely to operate from the orientation of care.

QUESTION 4

Clinical psychologist:

- (a) Apply the principles of psychology to issues related to the work situation of relatively normal and well-adjusted adults in order to optimise individual, group and organisational well-being and effectiveness,
- (b) Assess, diagnose, and intervene in order to alleviate or contain any serious forms of psychological distress and dysfunction, particularly psychopathology, or what is commonly referred to as abnormal behaviour.
- (c) Assist relatively healthy people in dealing with normal problems of life, concerning all stages and aspects of a person's existence, in order to facilitate desirable adjustment, growth and maturity.
- (d) Facilitate the healthy development of the child towards adulthood, within the educational contexts of the family, the school and social or peer groups.
- (e) May address any of the above fields, not to render services to the public, but to apply research methods and techniques, purely in order to contribute to the knowledge base of a particular field.

QUESTION 5

Educational psychologists:

- (a) Apply the principles of psychology to issues related to the work situation of relatively normal and well-adjusted adults in order to optimise individual, group and organisational well-being and effectiveness,
- (b) Assess, diagnose, and intervene in order to alleviate or contain any serious forms of psychological distress and dysfunction, particularly psychopathology, or what is commonly referred to as abnormal behaviour.
- (c) Assist relatively healthy people in dealing with normal problems of life, concerning all stages and aspects of a person's existence, in order to facilitate desirable adjustment, growth and maturity.
- (d) Facilitate the healthy development of the child towards adulthood, within the educational contexts of the family, the school and social or peer groups.
- (e) May address any of the above fields, not to render services to the public, but to apply research methods and techniques, purely in order to contribute to the knowledge base of a particular field.

QUESTION 6

Kohlberg's (1979) universal stage model of moral development, states that:

- (a) People make rules, therefore, people can change them.
- (b) The ego ideal is concerned with what is right and proper.
- (c) By age 7- 8 humans view rules as well established and are maintained through negotiations within a social group.
- (d) Judgement (moral reasoning) of what is right and wrong is first based on our parents, then on other people, then on law and finally on society as a whole.
- (e) Boys (males) are more likely to operate from the orientation of justice while girls (females) are likely to operate from the orientation of care.

QUESTION 7

Counselling psychologists:

- (a) Apply the principles of psychology to issues related to the work situation of relatively normal and well-adjusted adults in order to optimise individual, group and organisational well-being and effectiveness,
- (b) Assess, diagnose, and intervene in order to alleviate or contain any serious forms of psychological distress and dysfunction, particularly psychopathology, or what is commonly referred to as abnormal behaviour.
- (c) Assist relatively healthy people in dealing with normal problems of life, concerning all stages and aspects of a person's existence, in order to facilitate desirable adjustment, growth and maturity.
- (d) Facilitate the healthy development of the child towards adulthood, within the educational contexts of the family, the school and social or peer groups.
- (e) May address any of the above fields, not to render services to the public, but to apply research methods and techniques, purely in order to contribute to the knowledge base of a particular field.

QUESTION 8

Piaget's (1956) cognitive development approach to moral development, states that:

- (a) People make rules, therefore, people can change them.
- (b) The ego ideal is concerned with what is right and proper.
- (c) By age 7- 8 humans view rules as well established and are maintained through negotiations within a social group.
- (d) Judgement (moral reasoning) of what is right and wrong is first based on our parents, then on other people, then on law and finally on society as a whole.
- (e) Boys (males) are more likely to operate from the orientation of justice while girls (females) are likely to operate from the orientation of care.

QUESTION 9

Research psychologists:

- (a) Apply the principles of psychology to issues related to the work situation of relatively normal and well-adjusted adults in order to optimise individual, group and organisational well-being and effectiveness,
- (b) Assess, diagnose, and intervene in order to alleviate or contain any serious forms of psychological distress and dysfunction, particularly psychopathology, or what is commonly referred to as abnormal behaviour.
- (c) Assist relatively healthy people in dealing with normal problems of life, concerning all stages and aspects of a person's existence, in order to facilitate desirable adjustment, growth and maturity.
- (d) Facilitate the healthy development of the child towards adulthood, within the educational contexts of the family, the school and social or peer groups.
- (e) May address any of the above fields, not to render services to the public, but to apply research methods and techniques, purely in order to contribute to the knowledge base of a particular field.

QUESTION 10

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 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 the problem while responding to others.
- (e) A learner's satisfaction is determined by the extent of her/his 'preparatory set'

QUESTION 11

The Gestalt ... states "*perceptual groups are favoured according the nearness of their respective parts.*"

- (a) Law of proximity (b) Law of closure (c) Law of pragnanz
(d) Law of continuity (e) Law of similarity

QUESTION 12

Watson's 'habit formation' theory states that ... of association between stimulus/stimuli response(s) explain(s) how much learning is gained or lost.

- (a) Connection. (b) The frequency (c) The recency (d) The control
(e) The frequency and receny.

QUESTION 13

Memory is vital for learning. The cognitive school, identified three types of memory:

- (a) Semantic, episodic, auditory (b) Sensory, visual, auditory.
(c) Short-term, mid-term, long-term (d) Sensory, semantic, visual
(e) Sensory, short-term, long-term

QUESTION 14

Most good road users, drivers and pedestrians alike, have learned to respond to traffic signs, traffic signals and traffic lights. Such response could be termed:

- (a) Conditioned stimuli (b) conditioned responses
(c) unconditioned responses (d) Unconditioned stimuli (e) Generalisation

QUESTION 15

Some of the human powers (senses) that decline (loss of acuity) with age, but could be corrected and maintained, are:

- (a) Vision (b) Hearing (c) Touch (d) Taste (e) a and b

QUESTION 16

Psychological studies have used ... to establish the contributions of nature and nurture to human behaviour:

- (a) Social accidents (b) Biological accidents
(c) Longitudinal and cross-sectional studies (d) a and b (e) a, b and c

QUESTION 17

Psychological studies have established, for instance, that ... is the most powerful contributor to intelligence (a source trait):

- (a) Nurture (b) the environment (c) Nature (d) a and b (e) a and c

QUESTION 18

The main focus of Cognitive psychology on the learning process (teaching and learning transactions), is the:

- (a) Subject matter/content
(b) The learner
(c) The teacher/instructor
(d) a and c
(e) b and c

QUESTION 19

The main focus of humanistic psychology on the learning process (teaching and learning transactions), is the:

- (a) Subject matter/content
- (b) The learner
- (c) The teacher/instructor
- (d) a and c
- (e) b and c

QUESTION 20

The main focus of Cognitive psychology on the learning process (teaching and learning transactions), is the:

- (a) Subject matter/content
- (b) The learner
- (c) The teacher/instructor
- (d) a and c
- (e) b and c

SECTION B

QUESTION 21 [25 marks]

- (a) Findings from psychological studies and research provide adult educators with clues to understanding adult learners and for improving the teaching and learning process in adult education (Thomas, 1981; Tennant, 1988; Fasokun *et al*, 2005). Critique the use (i) surveys and (ii) experimentation in studying human behaviour [12.5 marks]
- (b) Using relevant examples from your own experience give at least four reasons why an adult educator should study psychology. [12.5 marks]

QUESTION 22 [25 marks]

- (a) Compare and contrast the criteria used in determining adulthood in the African context and the Western context. [10 marks]
- (b) What are the most common challenges to learning that face adults in Swaziland? [5 marks]
- (c) What strategies could you, as a facilitator of adult learning, use in addressing each of the challenges identified in (b) above. [10 marks]

QUESTION 23 [25 marks]

- (a) Using relevant examples, discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the following theories in interpretation of learning:
- (i) Behavioural theory [8 marks]
 - (ii) Humanistic theory. [8 marks]
- (c) What are advantages and/or disadvantages of implementing these theories in for adults in the African context. [9 marks]

QUESTION 24 [25 marks]

- (a) What is moral development?
- (b) Compare and contrast the contributions made by the following authors to an understanding of what moral development is:
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| (i) Kohlberg (1976) | [12.5 marks] |
| (ii) Gilligan (1977) | [12.5 marks] |

QUESTION 25 [25 marks]

- (a) Using relevant examples examine five areas of human life in which psychology has made a significant contribution.

[10 marks]

- (b) *"The goal of psychology should be to formulate a complete description of what it means to be a human being. Such description will include the importance of language, the valuing process, the full range of human emotions, and the ways humans seek and attain meaning in their lives."* (Hergenhahn, 199:510).

Analyse the above statement on humanistic learning theory and explain the implication for teaching and learning of adults.

[15 marks]

QUESTION 27 [25 marks]

- (a) Critique Havighurst's (1973) and Erikson's (1950) contributions to our understanding of the major determinants of adulthood.

[15 marks]

- (b) What are the implications of the above contributions to the concept of learning throughout the lifespan (*Life Long Learning*).

[10 marks]