

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS &
MANAGEMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER 2006

- TITLE OF PAPER** : EDUCATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL
PSYCHOLOGY
- COURSE CODE** : EDF 100 (1)
- TIME ALLOWED** : THREE (3) HOURS
- INSTRUCTIONS** :
1. This paper has two sections in sections – 'A' and 'B'.
 2. Attempt ALL questions in Section A. Do not spend more than 30 minutes in this section. Mark your answers on the answer sheet provided.
 3. Section B has five essay questions. Answer any FOUR questions from this section. You advised to spend about 35 minutes on each question.

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED TO DO SO BY THE INVIGILATOR.

SECTION A

- Instructions :**
- 1. Answer ALL questions in this section.**
 - 2. Select the best answer for each question by circling the letter representing it.**

1. The general accepted view of educational psychology is that:
 - A. it is a minor branch of psychology.
 - B. it is helpful to teachers, but not research based.
 - C. it is a distinct discipline with its own theories, research methods, problems and techniques.
 - D. it is a complex field with elaborate theories and research methods that few teachers are able to grasp.
 - E. it is the study of learning behaviours.

2. A(n) ----- in science is an interrelated set of concepts that is used to explain a body of data and to make predictions about the results of future experiments.
 - A. principle
 - B. hypothesis
 - C. experimental design
 - D. theory
 - E. correlation

3. The changes that occur in human beings between conception and death are referred to as:
 - A. maturation
 - B. development
 - C. growth
 - D. cognitive development
 - E. functional differentiation

4. During the elementary and middle school years, according to Erickson, Children need to resolve the conflict between:
 - A. trust vs mistrust
 - B. autonomy vs shame and doubt
 - C. initiative vs guilt
 - D. industry vs inferiority
 - E. industry vs isolation

5. Physical development of adolescents accelerates with puberty, which in Girls can span the ages of:
- A. 9 to 16 years
 - B. 10 to 13 years
 - C. 11.5 to 14.5 years
 - D. 12 to 13 years
 - E. 11.5 to 13.5 years
6. To be classified as learning any change in behaviour or knowledge must be:
- A. due to experience
 - B. due to maturation
 - C. temporary
 - D. due to physical needs
 - E. due to cognitive development
7. Mrs Simelane noticed that after she praised a pupil for helping to put the class library books in order, other pupils began to do so without being asked. This is an example of
- A. vicarious reinforcement
 - B. imitation
 - C. retention
 - D. production
 - E. all of the above
8. According to the information processing view of memory, which of the following memory store is being used when we are processing raw information from our environment as perceptions?
- A. sensory memory
 - B. working memory
 - C. long-term memory
 - D. short-term memory
 - E. procedural memory
9. According to Ausubel's theory of meaningful learning, a teacher should make a special effort to
- A. organize new material in a meaningful way.
 - B. use meaningful and valuable rewards for successful learning
 - C. repeat questions if pupils do not know the meaning of them.
 - D. allow pupils to receive help from each other.
 - E. allow pupils to rehearse the meanings of difficult words.

10. If the general pattern of growth starts with the head, this is known as
- elongation.
 - proximodistal.
 - cephalocaudal
 - triangulation
 - accommodation
11. If growth starts inwards and then spread outwards, this is known as
- elongation
 - proximodistal
 - cephalocaudal
 - triangulation
 - accommodation
12. After conception and before birth, the human being goes through three Developmental stages in the following order:
- zygote, foetus, embryo
 - embryo, foetus, zygote
 - zygote, embryo, foetus
 - foetus, embryo, zygote
 - embryo, zygote, foetus

Read the following passage and answer questions 13, 14 and 15 that follow:
Bongi has correctly spelled every word on the spelling list. The teacher responds by putting five gold stars on Bongi's paper and then pinning it on the notice board.

13. This event is an example of
- priming behaviour
 - shaping behaviour
 - operant conditioning
 - classical conditioning
 - motivation
14. In this example the gold stars are
- reward stimuli
 - reinforcers
 - conditional stimuli
 - B and C
 - None of the above

15. If the teacher gave out gold stars only occasionally and irregularly he/she would be using
- A. a ratio schedule
 - B. an intermittent schedule
 - C. positive followed by negative reinforcement
 - D. a combination of rewards and relief
 - E. periodical rewards

Match the theory or law with a related experiment. (Write the number in the space provided in the answer sheet.)

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| 16. Animals learned to press a lever to get food. | 1. Classical Conditioning |
| 17. The behaviour of children was observed after they had seen films in which adults acted aggressively. | 2. The Law of Effect |
| 18. Before reading a passage about Bhuddism, students reviewed the concepts of Christianity. | 3. Instrumental Conditioning |
| 19. Animals exhibited conditioned responses when they heard a bell. | 4. Social Learning Theory |
| 20. A child learns to bang on the table to get attention. | 5. The Law of Readiness |

SECTION B

Answer any **FOUR** questions in this section. Use the answer booklet provided. Each question is worth 20 marks.

QUESTION 1

Describe Kohlberg's stages of moral reasoning and give an example of reasoning at each stage. What educational implication can you discern from each type of reasoning? (20)

QUESTION 2

- a) Differentiate between self-concept and self-esteem. (6)
- b) Since physical appearance and physical ability form a major part of pupils non-academic self-concept, what can you do to help pupils deal with differences in their physical growth and development and continue to develop healthy self-concepts and positive self-esteem. (14)

QUESTION 3

- a) What are the key differences in the thinking of 2 to 7 year olds, 7 to 10 year olds, and 11 year olds and older of which you should be aware as a teacher? (10)
- (b) Summarise the implications of Piaget's theory for teaching students of different ages.. (10)

QUESTION 4

Adolescence is a stage of 'stress and strain'. Use four examples from the classroom to discuss how you would intervene to resolve the problems of adolescence. (20)

QUESTION 5

a) The English language is the official language of communication in Swaziland schools. What consequences (positive and negative) can this have on the teaching-learning situation for children whose mother tongue is not English? (10)

b) In your subject area, what strategies would you use to ensure effective communication. (10)