

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND
MANAGEMENT****FINAL EXAMINATIONS MAY 2011****COURSE CODE: EDF 104****TITLE OF PAPER: EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY****TIME ALLOWED: THREE [3] HOURS****TOTAL MARKS: 100 MARKS****INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. This paper has three sections.
2. For Section A, answer all questions by writing the correct word or phrase to complete the given sentence. Use the answer booklet provided.
3. For Section B, write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
4. Choose THREE questions in Section C, and write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

Total marks : 100**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION
HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

SECTION A

Answer all the questions in this section. Write only the correct word or phrase in the answer booklet provided.

1. When motivation is due to rewards outside the action itself, it is said to be _____
2. Experts most commonly define _____ as the ability to learn, reason in the abstract and solve problems
3. If a teacher responds by putting gold stars on student's test paper who has passed well, this is an example of _____.
4. This is a principle of the _____.
5. When we acknowledge and reward an improved behaviour, we are using the principle of _____.
6. According to Maslow, belonging to a family/social group is a need that will emerge only when the need for _____ is met
7. Information is normally quickly lost from the _____ as it has the smallest storage capacity.
8. The theory of learning that attributes change in behaviour to observation and imitation is _____.
9. A response to a previously neutral stimulus. _____
10. According to Maslow's theory, a child need to be praised to meet the _____ need.
11. Explanations of learning that focus on external events as the cause of changes in observable behaviour are by the _____ theories.
12. Process through which experience causes permanent change in knowledge or behaviour. Is called _____
13. Gradual disappearance of a learned response is called _____
14. Naturally occurring emotional or physiological response is referred to as _____
15. Stimulus that evokes an emotional or physiological response after conditioning. -- _____
16. According to the information processing view of memory, when we are processing raw information from our environment we use the _____
17. Animals exhibited conditioned responses when they heard a bell in the _____ theory.
18. Animals learned to press a lever to get food in the _____ theory.
19. The change in the individual's mental structures is found in the definition of learning by _____ theories.
20. When a learner uses information from one situation to another that is similar, it is called _____

(20 marks)

SECTION B

ANSWER ALL IN THIS SECTION. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THE BOOKLET PROVIDED.

Write brief descriptions on the following in 3 to 5 lines.

- (a) Educational psychology
- (b) Classical conditioning
- (c) Classroom management
- (d) Social learning
- (e) memory

(3 marks each = 15 marks)

SECTION C

ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THE FOLLOWING.

- 1) A. Describe any six basic principles of Operant Conditioning with suitable examples. (18 marks)
B. Briefly explain the relevance of this theory to teaching and learning. (7 marks)

- 2) A. Discuss Ausubel's theory of meaningful learning. (15 marks)
B. Write on implications of this theory for teaching (10 marks)

- 3) A. What is motivation?
B. Distinguish intrinsic motivation from extrinsic motivation. (10)
C. What strategies would you use to encourage intrinsic motivation in pupils, with examples discuss your strategies and how you would use them? (15)

4. a) Briefly explain Maslow's theory of needs. (10)
b) Discuss the educational implications of Maslow's theory to learning and teaching. (10)