

# UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND



## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

FINAL EXAMINATIONS MAY 2015

**TITLE OF PAPER: EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY (EDF 104)**

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE [3] HOURS**

**TOTAL MARKS: 100 MARKS**

### **INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. This paper has four sections.
2. For Section A, B, and C, and answer all questions in each of those sections. Use the answer booklet provided to write your answers.
3. Answer TWO questions in Section D, and write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
4. Read carefully the instructions for each section and make sure you follow them when writing your answers.

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

## **SECTION A**

### **INSTRUCTIONS:**

**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. The most accurate definition of \_\_\_\_\_ is an inner force that arouses, directs and maintains a person's behaviour.
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**

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

Answer all questions in this section. Write the letter with the correct answer in the answer booklet.

1. Our ability to remember depends on three separate but interdependent processes. Which one of the following is not one of them?
  - A. Coding
  - B. Storage
  - C. Recognition
  - D. Retrieval
  
2. 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
  
3. Educational Psychology helps teachers to understand that
  - A. Schooling is not purely an intellectual activity
  - B. Learners differ from each other in various ways.
  - C. Knowledge of the subject matter is not sufficient in teaching the subject matter effectively.
  - D. All the above.
  
4. Learning should result in relative permanent change according to
  - A. Behaviour learning theories
  - B. Cognitive learning theories
  - C. Social cognitive learning theories
  - D. All the above

5. The Theory of Instruction by Jerome Bruner has ----- features.
- A. 5
  - B. 3
  - C. 4
  - D. 6
6. The memory storage that has the smallest capacity to store information is the -----
- A. Sensory register
  - B. Short-term memory
  - C. Long-term memory
  - D. Sensory motor
7. ----- divided human needs into five categories that can be arranged in order of importance.
- A. Ausubel
  - B. Maslow
  - C. Bruner
  - D. Pavlov
8. Which of the following statements do not illustrate a dimension of intrinsic motivation?
- A. Adolescents strive for social approval from their peers, teachers, parents and other adults.
  - B. Adolescents are strongly motivated to carry out a task successfully.
  - C. Adolescents anticipate realization of the goal they have.
  - D. Adolescents are able to study with the necessary will power and perseverance.
9. Motivation can be aroused by goals, desires, and
- A. Actions.
  - B. *Movements.*
  - C. *Needs.*
  - D. Interests.
10. A teacher can use ----- principle to ensure that he/she gets the attention of the learners in the classroom.
- A. Cuing
  - B. Monitoring
  - C. Focusing
  - D. Modeling

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11. A teacher can also use the ----- principle to check how learners are progressing with a given task in the classroom.

- A. Cuing
- B. Monitoring
- C. Focusing
- D. Modeling

12. The main goal of instilling discipline in learners is

- A. Establishment of acceptable standards of behavior.
- B. Punish them.
- C. Reward them.
- D. Establish self-control in them.

13. A visually impaired can be detected by -----

- A. Speaking aloud all the time.
- B. Walking slowly.
- C. Moving what they are reading closer to the eyes.
- D. Tilting the head towards the speaker most of the time.

14. A child with slight degree of hearing loss can be noticed to

- A. Speaking aloud all the time.
- B. Walking slowly.
- C. Moving what they are reading closer to the eyes.
- D. Tilting the head towards the speaker most of the time.

15. Special Needs Education consider all the following in order to improve of the children, except for which one?

- A. Building facilities
- B. Curriculum
- C. Reinforcement
- D. Instructional materials.

(15 marks)

### SECTION C

#### INSTRUCTIONS

Answer all in this section, and write your answers in the answer booklet.

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

- (a) Educational psychology
- (b) Classical conditioning
- (c) Classroom management

- (d) Social Cognitive learning
- (e) memory

(3 marks each = 15 marks)

## **SECTION D**

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

Answer ANY TWO questions in this section. Write your answers in the answer booklet. Each question carries 25 marks.

1. A. Write and explain how learning occurs according to the Social Cognitive Learning Theory. (12)  
What is the relevance of this theory to teaching and learning. (13)
2. A. Discuss Ausubel's theory of meaningful learning. (15)  
B. Write on implications of this theory for teaching (10)
3. A. What is motivation ? (5)  
B. Briefly explain Maslow's theory of needs. (14)  
C. Discuss the educational implications of Maslow's theory to learning and teaching. (6)