

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER

MAY, 2016

TITLE OF PAPER : EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE CODE : EDF/EFM 104 /504

TIME ALLOWED : THREE [3] HOURS

TOTAL MARKS : 100

INSTRUCTIONS

- I. THIS PAPER HAS TWO SECTIONS 'A' AND 'B'
- II. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION 'A' IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET.
- III. SECTION 'B' HAS FOUR ESSAY QUESTIONS. ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. USE THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED TO WRITE THE ANSWERS.

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

SECTION A

Instructions

- I. Answer **ALL** questions in this section. Each question carries two marks.
- II. Choose the correct letter and **write** the letter with the correct answer **on the answer booklet** provided.

1. Which of the following best describe Educational Psychology
 - A. It is a minor branch of psychology.
 - B. It is helpful to a teacher, 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.
2. 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.
3. According to Ausubel's theory of meaningful learning, a teacher should make a special effort to
 - A. Logically arrange the materials for children.
 - 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.
4. To increase the strength of desired behaviour, an unpleasant stimulus is removed in
- A. Positive reinforcement.
 - B. Negative reinforcement.
 - C. Fixed interval reinforcement.
 - D. Fixed ratio reinforcement.
5. Which theory of learning attributes changes in behaviour to observation and imitation?
- A. Cognitive learning theory.
 - B. Classical conditioning theory.
 - C. Social learning theory.
 - D. Operant conditioning theory.
- (5x2=10 marks)**

Numbers 6 - 15 answer **ALL** questions. Use the **answer booklet to write TRUE OR FALSE** to indicate whether the following statements are true or false.

6. Teachers apply the theory of Educational Psychology to the classroom in order to know what tasks children are ready for, such as Piaget's Theory of Readiness.
7. Timeout is the process of weakening undesired behaviour by permanently withdrawing positive reinforcement.
8. The Social Cognitive Learning Theory enables the use of the mind to think in order copy or imitate any behaviour or model in their environment.

9. According to Atkinson (1968), the work of the Sensory Store is to hold information just long enough (1-3 seconds) for us to decide whether we want to attend to that information or not.
10. Forgetting is caused by many factors such as over-loading the long-Term Memory.
11. According to Freud motivated forgetting is when an individual puts deliberate effort to forget learning materials.
12. Special needs children are children who have learning challenges that tend to interfere with their learning and as a teacher, you need to be aware of these children and their learning challenges so that you know how best to assist them in their efforts to learn.
13. Ivan Pavlov, the American psychologist, is the founder of the theory called Classical Conditioning or Respondent Conditioning or Signal Learning, demonstrated that a dog could be conditioned to behave in a certain manner through a stimulus in the environment.
14. Skinner, a Russian physiologist, sees learners as active, not as passive as viewed by Pavlov's classical conditioning.
15. Negative reinforcement is strengthening desired behaviour by removing something that prevents the individual from displaying the desired behaviour.

(10x2=20 marks)

16- 25 complete the following sentences with suitable words. **Write the answer in the answer booklet provided.**

16. The theory of _____ is rooted in the study of animal behaviour and its chief concern is with observable behaviour.

17. Children can be _____ to behave in a certain manner.

18. The _____ plays a critical role in children's learning.

19. The _____ is the working memory or the active part of the brain.

20. _____ motivation is the type of motivation that comes from or that is provided by external/outside 'forces' such as teachers, parents, peers, siblings, etc.

21. The child needs to be praised so as to build a positive self-concept leading to _____.

22. The kind of education that acknowledges children with disabilities as full-time participants and members of their neighbourhood schools is referred to as _____.

23. _____ may be caused by poor instruction by parents, siblings, teachers, perception disabilities, low intelligence, brain damage and abnormalities of speech organs.

24. The children with multiple defects or handicaps such as being deaf-blind, physically crippled and mentally retarded at the same time are known as _____.

25. Intelligence is a result of genetic or hereditary endowment and _____ influences.

(10x2=20 marks)

[Total marks 50]

SECTION B

Answer any **two questions** from this section. Use the **answer booklet** provided to write your answers. Each question carries 25 marks.

Question 1

Examine the Social learning theory and its relevance to teaching and learning.

[(25 marks)]

Question 2

(a) Explain Five reasons why forgetting occurs.

(10 marks)

(b) How can teachers help students minimize forgetting?

(15marks)

[Total marks 25]

Question 3

(a) Define motivation as a concept in Psychology.

(4 marks)

(b) By using examples determine the difference between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation

(6marks)

(c) How is Maslow's theory of Hierarchy of Needs motivation relevant in motivating students in the classroom?

(15 marks)

[Total marks 25]

Question 4

(a) Outline with appropriate examples the five key elements of the Classical conditioning theory of learning.

(15marks)

(b) What are the educational implications of this theory in the learning situation?

(10marks)

[Total marks 25]