

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF EDUCATION



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER – May 2017

TITLE OF PAPER : EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE CODE : EFM 504/EFM 104

TIME ALLOWED : THREE [3] HOURS

TOTAL MARK ALLOCATION : 100

INSTRUCTIONS :

- 1. Answer all questions in Section A and Section B.**
- 2. Answer TWO QUESTIONS in Section C.**
- 3. Write all your answers in the answer booklet provided for this examination paper.**

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

SECTION A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. WRITE THE LETTER WITH THE CORRECT ANSWERS IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED.

1. _____ refers to a form of learning in which we monitor the behaviors of others.
 - A. Social learning
 - B. Observational learning
 - C. Classical conditioning
 - D. Operant conditioning

2. Psychologists define _____ as a long lasting change in behavior induced by experience.
 - A. Education
 - B. Wisdom
 - C. Learning
 - D. Maturation

3. The unconditioned response in Pavlov's experiments was usually
 - A. Salivation
 - B. Running speed
 - C. Consuming the meat powder
 - D. Eye movements

4. If a conditioned stimulus is presented in the absence of a an unconditioned stimulus, _____ may occur
 - A. Extinction
 - B. Generalization
 - C. Discrimination
 - D. Spontaneous recovery

5. Which of the following is the best example of classical conditioning?
 - A. Harold gets hungry each morning about one half hour before lunchtime.
 - B. Susan likes to chew gum during class because it helps her to relax.

- C. Isaac cries when he arrives at the doctor's office because he usually gets shots near the end of each visit.
- D. Andrea takes the long way home after school because she likes to avoid a busy intersection.
6. Mr. Roberts, having to step out of the class for a moment, tells Melody to watch the class. Melody begins to get teased by her classmates for being a goody-goody and the teacher's pet. When Mr. Roberts returns, Melody tells him that she does not ever want to be left in charge of the class again. In this situation, Melody was _____.
- A. Positively reinforced by her classmates
- B. Negatively reinforced by her classmates
- C. Punished by her classmates
- D. Punished by the teacher
7. Which of the following scenarios best depicts "extinction"?
- A. Ivan used to bring his lunch to school every day because his mother always praised him for doing so. Now that she has stopped praising him, he often forgets.
- B. Ruby used to get very nervous when she played her violin in public. She recently started practicing relaxation techniques prior to each performance, and now she usually feels calm.
- C. Heather forgot to take off her muddy shoes at the door until recently, when her mother posted a sign in the hallway
- D. Dennis runs to the door when he hears a truck pull into the driveway because he knows that his father opens the door within moments of when Dennis hears the sound of his father's car.
8. Mr. Nyathi hands his eighth graders a schedule that tells them the due dates for all of their assignments are exactly one month apart. What type of reinforcement schedule did Mr. Nyathi put his eighth graders on?
- A. Fixed ratio
- B. Fixed interval
- C. Variable ratio
- D. Variable interval

9. Which of the following best represents the social cognitive perspective?

- A. The environment causes behaviors.
- B. The environment and behaviors have a reciprocal relationship
- C. Behavior is the result of cognitive factors, behavioral factors, and environmental factors.
- D. There is no relationship between the environment, behavior, and personal consequences.

10. Ally just received an A on her spelling test. Her teacher, Mrs. Sozi compliments her on her achievement. Ally continues to do well on her spelling tests. This scenario best depicts a _____.

- A. Positive reinforce
- B. Negative reinforce
- C. Punishment
- D. None of the above are correct

11. Miss Dlamini invites professionals from the local engineering company to serve as after school mentors. These mentors not only provide academic help but also serve as positive role models. This is an example of _____.

- A. positive reinforcement
- B. observational learning
- C. self-regulatory learning
- D. classic conditioning

12. The three types of memory that vary according to their time frames include all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. sensory memory
- B. semantic memory
- C. short-term memory
- D. long-term memory

13. Ms. Khoza is explaining geometric angles, when she sees Zibo poke his pencil in Sharon's arm. Sharon frowns but does not say anything. Ms. Khoza immediately tells Zibo that he has lost 10 minutes of break time. In this scenario, Ms. Khoza used a _____

- A. Positive reinforcer
- B. Negative reinforcer
- C. Punishment
- D. None of the above are correct

14. One of the following is not a type of learning.

- A. Social learning
- B. Cognitive learning
- C. Deductive learning
- D. Inductive learning

15. A teacher must consider all the following learning styles, except which one?

- A. Auditory style
- B. Attention style
- C. Visual style
- D. Kineasthetic style

16. Which of the following represent a change that is related to learning?

- A. Fatigue
- B. Driving a car
- C. Fear
- D. Additions

17. _____ is well-known for the classical conditioning theory.

- A. Watson
- B. Thorndike
- C. Pavlov
- D. Skinner

18. _____ is well-known for the operant conditioning theory.

- A. Watson
- B. Thorndike
- C. Pavlov
- D. Skinner

19. _____ is well-known for the laws of learning,

- A. Watson
- B. Thorndike
- C. Pavlov
- D. Skinner

(USE THE FOLLOWING SCENARIO TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW)

At the start of first grade, the ringing school bell produces no fear in Shine. However, after Shine is late to class and is chastised for her tardiness, she associates the ringing bell with her teacher's anger and criticism. Now whenever the bell rings, Shine exhibits trembling and tearfulness.

20. The above scenario is an example of _____.

- A. Classical conditioning
- B. Operant conditioning
- C. Modeling
- D. Vicarious reinforcement

21. In the above example, what is the unconditioned response?

- A. The ringing school bell
- B. The teacher's anger and criticism
- C. Trembling and tearfulness
- D. Tardiness

22. In the above example, what is the conditioned stimulus?

- A. The ringing school bell
- B. The teacher's anger and criticism

- C. Trembling and tearfulness
- D. Tardiness

23. In the above example, what is the conditioned response?

- A. The ringing school bell
- B. The teacher's anger and criticism
- C. Trembling and tearfulness
- D. Tardiness

24. Professor Bing is known for giving unscheduled quizzes in his class. Some weeks he gives three quizzes, then he will go two weeks with no quiz. What schedule of reinforcement is Professor using?

- A. Fixed ratio
- B. Variable ratio
- C. Variable interval
- D. Fixed interval

25. Zodwa is preparing to cook dessert for supper. She is a little nervous, so she rehearses what she should do first, then the next step, all the way to the last step. What Zodwa is doing is strengthening her

- A. Procedural memory
- B. Episodic memory
- C. Semantic memory
- D. Long term memory

26. Which of the following refers to information stored in the long-term semantic memory?

- A. Vividly recalling the first day in the university.
- B. Remembering where the house keys are kept.

- C. Knowing that Swaziland has four regions.
- D. Knowing how to search for research articles in the computer.

27. What is a punishment?

- A. an unpleasant event or stimulus.
- B. any unpleasant stimulus applied to reduce or weaken an undesired behaviour that has been displayed.
- C. an desirable consequence.
- D. something that an individual dislikes.

28. Learning is a complex internal process of information processing according to

- A. Behaviourists'
- B. Cognitive psychologists
- C. Social learning psychologists
- D. All the above

29. Which of the following is true? The process of motivation suggests that the teacher can

- A. Draw learners into educational experiences.
- B. Cause students to remain alert.
- C. Focus learners' attention.
- D. All the above.

30. Learning how to throw a basketball as a result of watching games on television is an example of

- A. Pseudo-learning.
- B. Classical conditioning.
- C. Operant conditioning.
- D. Observational learning.

SECTION B

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. WRITE EITHER TRUE OR FALSE ONLY AS AN ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION. USE THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED.

1. Classroom practice has been significantly influenced by the theories of learning.
2. Cognitive psychologists believe that children and adults learn in the same way because of highly developed cognitive capabilities.
3. According to Bandura, people achieve a sense of self-fulfilment based primarily on the extent to which they are successful.
4. While positive reinforcement results in strengthened behaviour, negative reinforcement results in decrease in behaviours.
5. Bruner emphasizes that intrinsic and extrinsic rewards are important.
6. The theory of learning that attributes change in behaviour to observation and imitation is social cognitive learning.
7. Bruner's theory of learning falls under the group of cognitive theories of learning.
8. Shaping requires the learner to reach a highest goal before receiving reinforcement.
9. Ivan Pavlov (1849-1936) demonstrated that the reflexes of dogs could be conditioned by external stimuli.
10. Behavior is the result of cognitive factors, behavioral factors, and environmental factors according to the Social Cognitive Learning theory.
11. Forgetting increases as a function of time since we learned the information.
12. Short-term memory is not also known as working memory.

13. When you find that some information you learned last semester is interfering with your ability to learn the basic concepts of this semester, it is called proactive interference.
14. Episodic memory and semantic memory are found in the short-term memory.
15. A person who has experienced traumatic childhood abuse usually does not attempt to forget these childhood memories.
16. A key function of operant conditioning is to allow us to adjust our behavior according to its consequences.
17. Punishment is another term for negative reinforcement.
18. Operant conditioned is related to the law of effect.
19. Self-imposed starvation, which is a condition in which the individual practically eats nothing is called anorexia.
20. Gardner's theory suggest that most children are intelligent in one way or another.

SECTION C

ANSWER TWO ESSAY QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. USE THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED TO WRITE YOUR ANSWER. NUMBER YOUR ANSWERS CORRECTLY.

1. a) What is the difference between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation?

(4 marks)

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- b) Discuss with examples seven ways that be used by a teacher to improve students' motivation in a classroom situation.

(21 marks)

2. Read the following scenario and answer the questions that follow:

Bethusile is a Grade 6 pupil who always complains about having difficulty in understanding what other people are saying unless they are facing her. When you are talking facing her she noticeably turns one ear toward you. She always asks for repetition and usually she is reluctant to participate in group discussions, social occasions and family gatherings because she has difficulty understanding what has been said.

- a) What type of impairment or disability does Bethusile exhibit? (2 marks)
- b) From this case study, what are the indications of the impairment? (8 marks)
- c) Discuss 5 classroom strategies you can use as a teacher to teach this particular learner. (15 marks)

3. Write an essay and explain why it is important for a teacher to study Educational Psychology.

(25 marks)