

UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI



FACULTY OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

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COURSE CODE : EFM 504/IDE- EFM 504/EFM 104/ IDE-EFM/EDF 104
TITLE OF PAPER : EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS
TOTAL MARK ALLOCATION : 100 MARKS

INSTRUCTIONS

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR

SECTION A

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

1. _____ Theory is mainly concerned with observable behaviour.
 - A. Social Learning theory
 - B. Wellness theory
 - C. Cognitive theory
 - D. Behaviourist theory

2. Which one is not a factor influencing motivation of learners in a class?
 - A. Teacher's religion
 - B. The nature of task for learners
 - C. Classroom environment
 - D. Characteristics of learners

3. When your teacher keeps giving you good comments for your good performance in class, thus an example of _____
 - A. Extrinsic motivation
 - B. Intrinsic motivation
 - C. Instrumental conditioning
 - D. Classical conditioning

4. Which one is not an implication from classical conditioning?
 - A. Learners need to be stimulated
 - B. Unwanted behaviour can be stopped by withdrawing rewards
 - C. Children can be conditioned to behave in a certain manner.
 - D. Test can be improved by coaching learners

5. The following are areas when IQ tests have been used except _____
- A. Predicting pupils future performance
 - B. To diagnose weaknesses and strengths of pupils
 - C. To check the birth rank of a learner
 - D. To measure pupils' current achievement
6. Which one is not a criticism levelled against IQ tests?
- A. The IQ test where developed in Europe
 - B. Used to perpetuate social injustice
 - C. Tests were designed long back
 - D. Test were done in Africa only
7. Which mechanism does not store information?
- A. Long Term memory
 - B. Sensory Memory
 - C. Short Term memory
 - D. Working memory
8. In short, special needs education may require all of the following except _____
- A. None of the list
 - B. The provision of special access to curriculum
 - C. Provision of modified curriculum
 - D. Particular attention to the social structure and emotional climate in which the learning is taking place
9. Which one was not identified by Very (1979) under speech and language defects?
- A. Lallation where 'r' sound like 's'
 - B. Lipsing where the child says 'th' for 's'
 - C. Where the learner still talks like a baby
 - D. Where learner excels in all subject
10. _____ does not fall under learners with special needs education
- A. Slow learner
 - B. Gifted child
 - C. The stammering and stuttering
 - D. Physically fit learner

11. Which one is not a way of enhancing class discipline according to Farrant (1997)?
- A. Maintaining your dignity
 - B. Being persistent firm and friendly
 - C. The nature of the learning task
 - D. Avoiding mannerism
12. Information from the environment comes into our minds through all except _____.
- A. Sense of sight
 - B. Sense of feeling
 - C. Sense of smell
 - D. Sense of love
13. Which one does not promote effective class management?
- A. Modelling
 - B. Monitoring
 - C. Rehearsal
 - D. Direct Instruction
14. Which one is not a cause of forgetting?
- A. Over-loading the Short-Term Memory
 - B. A function of involvement
 - C. Repeating an activity
 - D. Function of meaningless
15. Which one does not help in minimising forgetting?
- A. Create a conducive environment
 - B. By using the local approach
 - C. Through use of mnemonics
 - D. Overload the Short-Term Memory
16. Among the list, which one does not cause stammering and stuttering?
- A. Getting top position
 - B. Anxiety
 - C. Imitation
 - D. Incorrect breathing
17. Which one is not true about the following statement?
- A. Classroom discipline is the degree of order for learning to take place
 - B. Classroom management refers to the how you organise and present lessons in order to ensure that all pupils are actively engaged in the learning process.
 - C. Positive reinforcement does not require the teacher to reward good behaviour

- D. Teachers should ensure that rules are clearly understood by pupils
18. 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.
19. Which one is relevance of educational psychology to teaching and learning?
- A. Helps the teacher in understanding correct attire for each day.
 - B. Not knowing what task children are ready for.
 - C. Understanding where the child comes from.
 - D. Helps the teacher to know what tasks children are ready for.
20. Motivational processes are used to explain behaviour whenever
- A. There are apparent experiences, for example prior rewards, that cause behaviour.
 - B. The causes of the behaviour are not readily discerned in the immediate environment.
 - C. The behaviour is lacking in intensity, that is, its intensity is inconsistent.
 - D. Emotions are influencing the behaviour.
21. 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
22. 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

23. 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
24. Which of the following represent a change that is related to learning?
- A. Fatigue
 - B. Driving a car
 - C. Fear
 - D. Additions
25. According to Bandura's theory of learning, which of the following are essential components of observational learning.
- A. Attention, consistency and motivation
 - B. Retention, and reproduction
 - C. Modelling and consequences
 - D. All of the above
26. In Classical conditioning, the term extinction refers to
- A. the disappearance of a previously learned response.
 - B. the tendency to respond to similar stimuli.
 - C. the reappearance of a learned behavior.
 - D. encouraging repetition of the behavior.
27. According to the ... theory, reinforcement and punishment are the basic principles of learning.
- A. Classical Conditioning
 - B. Schema
 - C. Operant Conditioning
 - D. Social Cognitive learning

28. The principle of ... refers to the reappearance of a response that seems to have been extinguished.

- A. Extinction
- B. Generalization
- C. Reinforcement
- D. Spontaneous recovery

29. Mrs Khumalo rewards good behavior and punishes bad behavior. Last December she bought bicycles for Pamela and Mpho because they passed with good marks in their examination.

This is example of

- A. Classical conditioning
- B. Schema theory
- C. Operant conditioning
- D. Social cognitive learning

30. The act of buying bicycles for Pamela and Mpho serves as ...

- A. Negative reinforcement
- B. Positive reinforcement
- C. Shaping
- D. Punishment

31. Mrs. Nkosi finds it difficult to accept the intelligence for David, her son. She thinks David is very intelligent because he is a very intelligent child. Mrs. Nkosi's reasoning is ...

- A. Correct, because most highly creative people have above average intellectual ability.
- B. Correct, because many creative people do not do well in IQ tests.
- C. Incorrect, because creative achievements are based on years of hard work.
- D. Incorrect, because creative thinking is not the same as intelligence.

32. You are about to make a call when you suddenly hear the announcement of the political election on TV. After the results you realize that you are holding you do not remember who you wanted to call and why. The reason that you forget why and who you wanted to call is due:
- A. Amnesia
 - B. Decay
 - C. Motivated forgetting
 - D. Interference
33. Which of the following would Maslow suggest be taken care of in order to maximize the teacher's chances of getting his/her learners to attend to classwork?
- A. Readiness
 - B. Basic needs
 - C. Self-actualization
 - D. Fixation
34. Learning is a complex internal process of information processing according to
- A. Behaviourists'
 - B. Cognitive psychologists
 - C. Social learning psychologists
 - D. All the above
35. 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
36. If you caught a high status learner cheating in your class and you punish that learner in front of the class, you would expect the other learners to
- A. Be unaffected by the incident.
 - B. Be uninterested in the class incident.
 - C. Be more likely to cheat.
 - D. Be less likely to cheat.
37. Which of the following will be the best practices for teachers to enhance learner' motivation in the classroom?
- A. Maintain control by the teacher as much as possible.
 - B. Punish unsatisfactory behaviour.
 - C. Reinforce, model and shape appropriate behaviours.

D. Maintain constant stimulation.

38. According to Pavlov, when the unconditioned stimulus no longer follows the conditioned stimulus, _____ occurs.

A. spontaneous recovery

B. extinction

C. classical conditioning

D. operant conditioning

39. Which one of the following are examples of operant conditions:

1. Jane does not eat curry because she knows she gets stomachache when she eats spices food.

2. Abram will not get on the boat because he knows he gets sea sick.

3. The teacher forces Zabo, who is left handed to write with her right hand.

4. The dog is praised for sitting when his owner says "sit".

5. Sazi did not pass the exam because he only started studying the day before the exam.

A. 1, 2 and 5

B. 1, 2 and 4

C. 3 and 5

D. All the above

40. Effective classroom management is more about

A. preventing disruptive behaviours in the classroom.

B. ensuring that there are no discipline problems in the classroom.

C. stopping incidents of misbehavior promptly and efficiently in the classroom.

D. applying corporal punishment to learners.

SECTION B

ANSWER TWO ESSAY QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. USE THE ANSWER BOOKLET TO WRITE YOUR ANSWERS. EACH QUESTION IS WORTH 30 MARKS.

QUESTION 1: Educational Psychology is a critical course for teachers in Eswatini. Discuss. (30 Marks).

QUESTION 2: a) Explain the general principles and claims of the Humanistic Theory. (15 Marks).

b) How are principles of the Humanistic theory applicable to teaching and learning in Eswatini (15 Marks).

QUESTION 3: a) Explain five causes of forgetting that have been given by educational Psychologists. (10 Marks)

b) How can teachers help learners minimize forgetting? Discuss. (20 Marks)

QUESTION 4: a) Explain the five principles of Pavlov's Classical conditioning theory. (10 Marks)

b) Discuss the importance of the above theory in the teaching and learning environment. (20 Marks)