

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

RESIT/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER JUNE 2019

- TITLE OF PAPER** : EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
- COURSE CODE** : EFM 504/IDE-EFM504/EFM104/IDE-EFM 104
- TIME ALLOWED** : THREE [3] HOURS
- INSTRUCTIONS** : THERE ARE THREE SECTIONS IN THIS PAPER
1. Answer all questions in Section A and B.
Write your answers in answer booklet.
 2. Section C : Answer 2 questions; use the answer booklet to write your answers.

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

SECTION A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. Select the letter with correct answer in each question and write it in the answer booklet provided. Each question carries 1 mark in this question.

1. The primary aim of educational psychology is

- A. To contribute to an understanding of sound educational practices.
- B. To provide the teacher with a greater appreciation of his role in the education of the child.
- C. To provide the academic background essential for effective teaching.
- D. To provide a theoretical framework for educational research.

2. 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

3. The major contribution educational psychology might be expected to make towards modern education lies in area of

- A. a clarification of the goals of modern education.
- B. a re-evaluation of the principles of progressivism.
- C. a reconsideration of educational experiences from the stand point of their contribution to pupil growth.
- D. a refinement of the research techniques through which educational problems might be solved.

4. Educational psychology is concerned with
- A. The learner.
 - B. The learning process.
 - C. The learning situation.
 - D. All of these.
5. The content of educational psychology includes
- A. Special items concerning teaching and learning.
 - B. Wide ranging items concerning human motivation and learning.
 - C. Special items concerning processes of education in particular.
 - D. None of these.
6. Educational psychology should provide prospective teachers with
- A. Insight into the various aspects of modern education.
 - B. Principles, insights and attitudes as points of departure for effective teaching.
 - C. Research procedures by means of which to evaluate correct teaching procedures.
 - D. Validate procedures to use in their teachings.
7. The primary task of the teacher is
- A. To teach the prescribed curriculum.
 - B. To stimulate and guide student learning.
 - C. To promote habits of conformity to adults demands and expectations.
 - D. To provide diagnostic and remedial aid wherever indicated.

8. Being disciplined means:

- A. strict-behaviour
- B. severe punishment
- C. obedience
- D. going by the rules

9. Piaget's developmental sequences follow in which order?

- A. pre-operational, sensory-motor, concrete operational, formal operational
- B. sensory-motor, operational, concrete operational, formal operational
- C. sensory-motor, preoperational, formal operational, concrete operational
- D. sensory-motor, pre-operational, concrete operational, formal operational

10. In defining the term children with exceptionalities, which characteristic is most central?

- A. The child deviates from the normal population in intellectual ability.
- B. The child is from a lower socioeconomic background.
- C. The child shows evidence of multiple disabilities.
- D. The child's deviation is extensive enough to warrant modification of educational services or practices.

11. According to Bandura, what is the concept of self-efficacy?

- A. The belief that one can master a situation and produce positive outcomes.
- B. The belief that one can change the outcome of a situation by providing external consequences.
- C. The belief that one can regulate learning by becoming more aware of how it is that we acquire knowledge.

D. Occurs when a person observes and imitates someone else's behavior.

12. Which of the following scenarios best depicts "extinction"?

A. Prince 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. Busi 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. Kim 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 will open the door within minutes of hearing the sound of the car.

13. Children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder have difficulty

A. regulating their activity level.

B. controlling impulsive behavior.

C. maintaining attention.

D. All of these.

14. Kinesthetic learners learn best

A. by doing.

B. by hearing.

C. by using texts and watching videos.

D. in calm, quiet surroundings

15. Motivation that is due to factors within students or inherent to the task is called:

A. behavioral motivation.

B. intrinsic motivation

C. a motivation

D. extrinsic motivation

16. The term used to describe humans' desire for life-sustaining supports such as food and water is

- A. esteem need
- B. primary need
- C. motivation
- D. secondary need

17. According to drive theory, needs that are essential for human survival are referred to as:

- A. physiological needs
- B. primary needs
- C. safety needs
- D. secondary needs

18. According to Maslow, some needs grow stronger when unsatisfied. Maslow called these:

- A. Being needs
- B. Primary needs
- C. Deficiency needs
- D. Growth needs

19. A student who completes learning tasks in order to earn stars on her paper is motivated

by:

- A. mastery goals
- B. extrinsic factors
- C. intrinsic factors
- D. knowing needs

20. Mr. Zondi says "what great behavior Daniel is showing, he is standing quietly in line the way he is supposed to be." Soon, all of the third graders in Mr. Zondi's class are standing in line quietly like Daniel. Why did all of the third grade students imitate Daniel's behavior?

- A. Because they were classically conditioned to do so.
- B. Because they watched Daniel, a model, be positively reinforced for doing so and thought they would be positively reinforced if they copied Daniel's behavior.
- C. Because Daniel was negatively reinforced by the teacher and they wanted to be negatively reinforced as well.
- D. Because they watched Daniel, a model, be punished for doing so and thought they would be punished if they did not copy Daniel's behavior.

21. Mr. Maziya, having to step out of the class for a moment, tells Sonto to watch the class. Sonto begins to get teased by her classmates for being a goody-goody and the teacher's pet. When Mr. Maziya returns, Sonto tells him that she does not ever want to be left in charge of the class again. In this situation, Sonto was _____.

- A. Positively reinforced by her classmates
- B. Negatively reinforced by her classmates
- C. Punished by her classmates
- D. Punished by the teacher

22. In learning disabilities, the name for mathematical disorder is:

- A. Dyspraxia
- B. Dyslexia
- C. Dyscalculia
- D. Dysphasia

23. What does SEN stand for?

- A. Special Education Needs
- B. Special and exceptional needs
- C. Social education needs
- D. Spatial emotional negotiation

24. Inclusive classrooms offer many benefits for children. In an inclusive classroom children demonstrate which of the following?

- A. Increased acceptance and appreciation of diversity.
- B. Better communication and social skills.
- C. Greater development in moral and ethical principles.
- D. All of the above

25. According to Abraham Maslow, less than 1% of individuals succeed in achieving _____

- A. self-actualization.
- B. safety and security.
- C. physiological balance.
- D. high esteem.

26 The process of storing information into memory is as follows:

- A.** Sensory Memory, Short-term Memory, Long-term Memory.
- B.** Short-term Memory, Long-term Memory, Sensory Memory.
- C.** Sensory Memory, Long-term Memory, Short-term Memory.
- D.** None of them

27. Being interested in a task because the activity is enjoyable is what type of motivation?

- A. Instructive
- B. Exogenous
- C. Extrinsic
- D. Intrinsic

28. Grades and merit points are examples of what type of motivation?

- A. Cognitive benefactors
- B. Extrinsic rewards
- C. Intrinsic manifestations
- D. Social learning outcomes

29. In Maslow's hierarchy, esteem is considered to be what type of need?

- A. Deficiency
- B. Growth
- C. Being
- D. Proficiency

30. Learning is primarily the result of _____.

- A. Development
- B. Experience
- C. innate abilities
- D. socialization

SECTION B

Answer all questions in this section. Write short answers of 2 or 3 lines for each of the following questions, in the answer booklet provided.

- a. How is the Short Term Memory different from the Short Term Memory?
(4 marks)
- b. Briefly explain what shaping is, as used in the Operant Conditioning theory.
(4 marks)
- c. How can the principle of generalization be used by learners? (4 marks)
- d. Briefly explain Social Cognitive Learning. (4 marks)
- e. Briefly explain what motivation is. (4 marks)

SECTION C

Answer two questions in this section. Each question is worth 25 marks. Use the answer booklet provided to write your answer.

1. A. Explain the learning processes as outlined in the Social Cognitive Learning theory. (20 marks)
B. State five points of its relevance to teaching and learning. (5 marks)
2. A. Definition of Classical Conditioning. (5 marks)
B. Describe the key elements of the Classical Conditioning theory of learning. (8 marks)
C. Discuss the importance of the above theory in the teaching and learning environment. (Six points x2 =12 marks)
3. Discuss, with examples, the relevance of Educational Psychology to a teacher. (25 Marks)