

UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI



FACULTY OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

AUGUST 2020

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

INSTRUCTION : 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 correct answer in the answer booklet.

1. All except one are some of the relevance of educational psychology to teaching and learning. Which one is not?
 - A) Knowledge of subject is not sufficient in teaching the subject efficiently
 - B) Helps teachers to know what tasks are ready for learners
 - C) Helps teachers to know how children learn their needs and interests
 - D) Helps educators being aware of their remuneration at work

2. Which one is Zimbardo's (1980) definition about psychology?
 - A) The study of the behaviour of organisms through careful observation and experimentation
 - B) Is the application of psychology to education
 - C) the understanding that children are different individuals
 - D) The knowledge that children learn differently

3. Which one is relevance of educational psychology to teaching and learning according to skinner's arguments.
 - A) The teacher will know which tasks children are ready for
 - B) The teacher will know which type of experiences children must have as thinking and doing persons
 - C) The teacher will teach a subject matter to any child provided the teacher grade the work to suit the level of the child
 - D) The teacher can study the mental, physical, social, moral and emotional behaviour of children and adults

4. Which definition best defines extrinsic motivation?
 - A) Motivation that comes from outside sources

- B) Motivation that comes from within an individual
 - C) Motivation that tends to dominate at higher level of education
 - D) The learners feelings are as important as his/ her thinking
5. Who are the proponents of the humanistic theory of the humanistic theory?
- A) Bruner and Ausubel
 - B) Rogers and Maslow
 - C) Bruner and Rogers
 - D) Piaget and Maslow
6. Which factor does not influence motivation of learners in a class?
- A) The extent to which people taste success in their learning
 - B) Characteristics of the pupils
 - C) The nature of the learning task
 - D) The days of the week
7. Which one is not a principle or claim of the humanistic theory?
- A) The learner is capable of self-direction and self-growth
 - B) The teacher must change his/her status and be equal to pupils in the learning process
 - C) The learner's feelings are as important as his/her thinking
 - D) Pupils grow cognitively by being given challenging work.
8. When your teacher keeps giving you good comments for your hard work in class, thus an example of_____.
- A) Instrumental conditioning
 - B) Extrinsic motivation
 - C) Intrinsic motivation
 - D) Classical conditioning

9. Basically, memory is composed of three mechanisms that store information. Which Mechanisms does not store Information?

- A) Working memory
- B) Long Term memory
- C) Short Term memory
- D) Sensory memory

10. Attention and recognition are determinants of whether information gets further processing or not. This process is only done in the _____

- A) Sensory store
- B) Long Term memory
- C) Working memory
- D) Short term memory

11. Forgetting only occurs in the _____ memory.

- A) Short Term
- B) Long Term
- C) Sensory
- D) Working

12. Which memory has an unlimited capacity to hold chunks and chunks of information _____

- A) Short Term memory
- B) Long Term memory
- C) Sensory store
- D) Working memory

13. All are ways of minimising forgetting and enhancing memory except _____

- A) Constantly revise work covered
- B) Amnesia.
- C) Interference
- D) Motivated forgetting

14. You are about to make a call, suddenly you hear a loud noise outside. You run out of the house to see what it is. There you realise it is your neighbour who was closing her car boot. When you come back you do not remember what you wanted to do. The reasons for not recalling what you intend doing is due to _____

- A) Decay through disuse
- B) Amnesia
- C) Interference
- D) Motivated forgetting

15. According to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory which one is not a physiological need?

- A) Food
- B) Respect and Care
- C) Clothes
- D) Shelter

16. Which one best fits the following statement? "The child now propelled because he /she has tested the beauty of learning and he/she wants to go on

- A) Self Esteem
- B) Aesthetic Needs
- C) Self actualisation
- D) To desire to know and understand

17. _____ view of motivation and teaching/learning implications call attention to the importance of observation and imitation in learning.

- A) Social learning
- B) Behaviourist
- C) Cognitive

D) None of the above

18. All are forms of extrinsic motivation except _____

A) Rewards

B) Punishment

C) Prizes

D) Desire for more knowledge

19. 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

20. According to Maslow, all of the following needs belong to the lower deficiency needs except _____

A) Physiological

B) Safety

C) Self-esteem

D) Self-actualisation

21. If the teacher who says "I never believe that my learners have learned anything until their behaviour change for the better." This comment can be made by a teacher who has the ----- perspective of learning.

A. motivational

B. behavioural

- C. cognitive
 - D. social learning
22. One characteristic common to all behavioral learning theories is an emphasis on
- A. the importance of rewards.
 - B. the effect of the environment on learning
 - C. how one learns by observing the behaviour of others.
 - D. importance of every single event in a person's
23. Learning is primarily the result of _____.
- A. development
 - B. experience
 - C. innate abilities
 - D. socialization
24. Which of the following is the best example of classical conditioning?
- A. Susan likes to chew gum during class because it helps her to relax.
 - B. Khiza gets hungry each morning about one half hour before lunch time.
 - 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.
25. Mr. Yende, 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. Yend 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
26. 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.
27. Ally just received an A on her spelling test. Her teacher, Mrs. Sacolo, compliments her on her achievement. Ally continues to do well on her spelling tests. This scenario best depicts a_____.
- A. positive reinforcement
 - B. negative reinforcement
 - C. punishment
 - D. none of the above are correct
28. Mr. Sanchez 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
29. Stickers, teachers' words of praise, and small gifts
- A. are positive reinforcers
 - B. are negative reinforcers
 - C. may be reinforcers, depending on the effect they have
 - D. may be reinforcers, depending on the setting
30. If a conditioned stimulus is presented in the absence of an unconditioned stimulus, _____ may occur.

- A. discrimination
 - B. generalization
 - C. spontaneous recovery
 - D. extinction
31. Some obstacles that can hinder learning for learners is
- A. conditions in the school.
 - B. mental development.
 - C. conditions at home.
 - D. All the above
32. Which of the following would most likely have been a learned response as a result of classical conditioning?
- A. Jumping upon hearing a loud, sudden noise
 - B. Feeling anxious near snakes
 - C. Raising your hand in class to ask a question
 - D. Taking out the trash for your parent
33. Which of the following would NOT be an implication of the cognitive view of learning as it directs a teacher's lesson?
- A. Teachers should plan instructional activities in the form of problems for students to solve.
 - B. Teachers should plan lessons that systematically shape the student's response.
 - C. Teachers should plan lessons that facilitate the student's ability to build his or her own knowledge.
 - D. Teachers should plan lessons that allow students to interact socially as they learn.
34. Educational Psychology helps educators understand that schooling is
- A. a purely intellectual activity.
 - B. a purely an educational activity.
 - C. a purely social activity.
 - D. not a purely intellectual activity.
35. 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
36. Which one of the following is not part of the topics covered under Educational Psychology?
- A. Assessment
 - B. Individual differences of learners
 - C. Moral development
 - D. Motivation
37. Educational psychology helps us to understand, among other reasons,
- A. how children learn
 - B. how adults learn
 - C. why children behave the way they do
 - D. All the above
38. Behaviour change because of drinking alcohol cannot be due to learning because
- A. it has killed many people.
 - B. does not result in relatively permanent change.
 - C. it is costly.
 - D. It results in misbehavior.
39. The Classical conditioning theory is also known as the
- A. Discovery learning theory.
 - B. Instrumentalist theory.
 - C. Stimulus Response theory.
 - D. Schema theory.
40. Which of the following scenarios best depicts a punishment?
- A. A student answers a question correctly. The teacher compliments the student. The student continues to raise her hand to answer questions.
 - B. A student answers a question correctly. The teacher stops criticizing the student for not paying attention. The student continues to raise her hand to answer questions.
 - C. A student answers a question incorrectly. The teacher criticizes the student for not paying attention. The student begins to pay attention and starts answering questions correctly.

- D. A student answers a question incorrectly. The teacher stops asking the student to answer questions. The student starts paying attention during class.

SECTION B

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false by writing **True or False**, in your answer booklet.

1. A neutral stimulus is the same as a conditioned stimulus in the classical conditioning theory.
2. Conditioned response will fade in time if not reinforced from time to time.
3. In classical conditions food is a conditioned stimulus.
4. Ausubel's theory is the only theory that says teachers should use advance organizers.
5. The concept 'classroom management' and the concept 'discipline' mean the same thing.
6. According to Bandura, people achieve a sense of self-fulfilment based primarily on the extent to which they are successful.
7. While positive reinforcement results in strengthened behaviour, negative reinforcement results in decrease in behaviours.
8. Bruner is the one who emphasizes that intrinsic and extrinsic rewards are important in teaching and learning.
9. The theory of learning that attributes change in behaviour to observation and imitation is social cognitive learning.
10. The Schema theory of learning falls under the group of cognitive theories of learning.
11. Knowledge of subject is not sufficient in teaching the subject efficiently
12. Motivation is not a term that is difficult to define and to analyse
13. Intrinsic motivation is from without
14. The learner's feelings are as important as his/her thinking

15. The child needs to be praised so as to build a positive self-concept falls under love and belonging needs
16. Social learning theories such as Bandura call attention to the importance of observation and imitation in learning
17. Pupils take information at different rates and degrees depending on how acute their senses are
18. Sixty-five percent (65%) comes from the sense of hearing
19. The Short-Term Memory is the working memory
20. Forgetting only occurs in the Short-Term Memory

SECTION C

1. With clear relevant examples, explain how the knowledge of Educational Psychology is relevant to teaching and learning in Eswatini **(20 Marks)**.
2. A) List any 5 causes of forgetting that have been established by educational psychologists **(5 Marks)**

B). Explain how a teacher in Eswatini can help their learners minimise forgetting on learnt concepts **(15 Marks)**
- 3 A). Explain the four features of Bruner's Theory of Instruction with examples. **(12marks)**
B). How are these features important for teaching and learning? **(8 marks)**
4. Discuss the implication of Classical Conditioning theory of learning to teachers in Eswatini. **(20 marks)**