

**SUPPLIMENTARY EXAM NOV/DEC 2021-2022**

**UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI**



**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT**

**RE-SIT EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021/2022**

**TITLE OF PAPER : EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY**  
**COURSE CODE : EFM 504-PGCE (FULL TIME & IDE)**  
**TIME ALLOWED : THREE [3] HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**THERE ARE THREE SECTIONS IN THIS QUESTION PAPER**

**1. Answer all questions in Section A and B.**

**Write your answers on the answer sheet provided against/beside as indicated in the correct example.**

**Correct way**

**Incorrect way**

50	D	50	d
51	C	51	C
52	B	52	bBc

**2. For Section C, the answers should be written in the provided booklet.**

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

STUDENT NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

EACH QUESTION CARRIES 1 MARK. ALL ANSWERS SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN THE PROVIDED COLUMN IN BLUE OR BLACK INK

1		21		41	
2		22		42	
3		23		43	
4		24		44	
5		25		45	
6		26		46	
7		27		47	
8		28		48	
9		29		49	
10		30		50	
11		31			
12		32			
13		33			
14		34			
15		35			
16		36			
17		37			
18		38			
19		39			
20		40			

## SECTION A

Answer all questions in section **A and B**. For questions **1-40**, select the letter with correct answer in each question and write it on the answer sheet provided. Then for **41-50** write **True/False** on the sheet provided. Each question in section A and section B carries 1 mark. If its False write a full false, not only the letter.

1. What is educational psychology?
  - A) Application of psychology to education
  - B) The study of mental, physical, social, moral and emotional behavior of children.
  - C) Application of education to psychology.
  - D) The study of human nature
2. Which argument does not indicate the relevance of educational psychology to teaching and learning?
  - A) Knowledge of the subject matter is not sufficient in teaching the subject effectively.
  - B) It helps the teacher understand that schooling is purely intellectual activity.
  - C) It helps the teacher to know children's needs, problems and interests.
  - D) It helps teacher understand that children are different individuals.
3. Which definition best suits Zindi, Mpofu and Peresuh, (1977) and Mwamwenda's (2004) definition of learning?
  - A) Understanding concepts taught in class by your teacher or lecturer.
  - B) Having passed all the courses taught in semester 1.
  - C) A relatively permanent change in behaviour, as a result of experience.
  - D) A change in behaviour due to being drunk.
4. 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
5. Which one does not promote effective class management?
  - A) Modelling

- B) Monitoring
- C) Rehearsal
- D) Direct Instruction

6. Which one of the following statement is not true?

- 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

7. Which one is not Bruner's 3 stages of cognitive development?

- A) Sensorimotor stage
- B) Enactive stage
- C) Iconic stage
- D) Symbolic stage

8. \_\_\_\_\_ plays a critical role if we are to remember things

- A) Motivation
- B) Reading many books
- C) Attention
- D) Writing tests

9. Attention and recognition are 2 processes that determine whether information in the \_\_\_\_\_ will receive processing or not.

- A) Sensory Store
- B) Short-Term Memory
- C) Long-Term Memory
- D) Long-Term and Short-Term memory

10. Which memory has the following two major functions

- (i) Facilitates the maintenance of information.
- (ii) Transference of information.
  - A) Short-Term Memory
  - B) Long Term

C) Sensory Store

D) All the three

11. According to Maslow's hierarchy all fall under the deficiency needs except \_\_\_\_

A) Aesthetic needs

B) Esteem needs

C) Safety needs

D) Psychology needs

12. Which one is the correct definition of memory according to Hilgard, Atkinson and Atkinson (1975)?

A) Things we see for the first time.

B) Ability to retain and remember what has been learned

C) Realising things in the environment

D) Applying different approaches.

13. According to Lowenfield (1964), 20% comes from the senses of \_\_\_\_\_

A) sight

B) hearing

C) taste

D) smell

14. Who claims that you can teach any subject matter to any child provided you have graded / tailored the work to suit the child?

A) Bruner

B) Piaget

C) Maslow

D) Skinner

15. Who is the founder of the Signal Learning Theory?

A. Thorndike

B. Pavlov

- C. Skinner
- D. Piaget.

16.

\_\_\_\_\_ does not fall under learners with special needs education

- A) Slow learner
- B) Gifted child
- C) The stammering and stuttering
- D) Physically fit learner

17. Educational psychology is concerned with

- A) The learner.
- B) The learning process.
- C) The learning situation.
- D) All above apply

18. In expository teaching, the teacher can do all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Logically arrange the material for children.
- B) knows what is important and what is not,
- C) Make use of advance organisers to help children
- D) Letting children learn through discovering.

19. 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

20. According to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory some needs grow stronger when unsatisfied. Which ones are these?

- A) Being needs
- B) Primary needs

- C) Deficiency needs
- D) Growth needs.

21. A student who completes learning tasks in order to earn stars or good comments in her/his exercise book is motivated by:

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

22. Which one is not a strategy to minimise forgetting?

- A) The use of mnemonics
- B) Overloading the Short-Term Memory
- C) Avoiding interference
- D) By using the loci approach

23. Which one is a not a form of extrinsic motivation?

- A) Rewards
- B) Punishment
- C) Prices
- D) Desire for more knowledge

24. Which theory is mainly concerned with observable behaviour?

- A) Social Learning theory
- B) Wellness theory
- C) Cognitive theory
- D) Behaviourist theory

25. Social cognitive learning is best characterized as being concerned with learning ...

- A) communication skills.
- B) socially appropriate behaviors.
- C) through observation of others.
- D) using pictures and symbol

26. Children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder have difficulty
- A. regulating their activity level.
  - B. controlling impulsive behavior.
  - C. maintaining attention.
  - D. All of these.
27. Kinesthetic learners learn best
- A. by doing.
  - B. by hearing.
  - C. by using texts and watching videos.
  - D. in calm, quiet surroundings
28. 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
29. 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
30. 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

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

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

32. 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

33. Learning should result in relative permanent change according to

- A. Behaviorist learning theories
- B. Cognitive learning theories
- C. Social cognitive learning theories
- D. All the above

34. 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.

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

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

36. Being given praises by your teacher after you correctly read a book is an example of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Classical conditioning
- B. Instrumental conditioning
- C. Intrinsic motivation
- D. Extrinsic motivation

37. 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.

38. 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

39. 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

40. Mr. Zondi says "what great behavior Daniel is showing; he is standing quietly in a line the way he is supposed to be." Soon, all of the Grade 3s in Mr. Zondi's class are standing in line quietly like Daniel. Why did all of the Grade 3 students imitate Daniel's behavior?
- A. They imitated because they were classically conditioned to do so.
  - B. They imitated because they watched Daniel, a model, being positively reinforced for doing so and thought they would be positively reinforced if they copied Daniel's behavior.
  - C. They imitated because Daniel was negatively reinforced by the teacher and they wanted to be negatively reinforced as well.
  - D. They watched Daniel, a model, being punished for doing so and thought they would be punished if they did not copy Daniel's behavior.

## SECTION B

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

- 41. In classical conditions, food is a conditioned stimulus.
- 42. Ausubel's theory is the only theory that says teachers should use advance organizers.
- 43. According to Bandura, people achieve a sense of self-fulfilment based primarily on the extent to which they are successful.
- 44. While positive reinforcement results in strengthened behaviour, negative reinforcement results in decrease in behaviours.
- 45. Bruner is the one who emphasizes that intrinsic and extrinsic rewards are important in teaching and learning.
- 46. Knowledge of subject is not sufficient in teaching the subject efficiently
- 47. Motivation is not a term that is difficult to define and to analyse
- 48. The child needs to be praised so as to build a positive self-concept falls under love and belonging needs

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49. Social learning theories such as Bandura call attention to the importance of observation and imitation in learning

50. Fifty percent (50%) comes from the sense of hearing

### SECTION C

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

1. Discuss, with examples, the relevance of Educational Psychology to a teacher.  
**(25 Marks)**
  
2. A). Explain the four features of Bruner's Theory of Instruction with examples.  
**(15 Marks)**  
  
B). How are these features important for teaching and learning? **(10 marks)**
  
3. A. Clearly explain the steps in the learning processes as outlined in Ausubel's theory of Cognitive Learning. **(15 marks)**  
B. What are the teaching and learning implications of this theory? **(10 marks)**
  
4. A. "I.Q have been found to be useful in many ways" Clearly support this statement  
**(10 marks).**  
B. Explain clearly the criticisms levelled against I.Q Tests. **(15 Marks)**