

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
EFE 2303: EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

SUPP EXAMS 2023

Marks: 100

Time: 3HRS

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper consists of sections A and B.

Section A is **compulsory**

Choose **any two (2)** questions from section B

All answers should be written on the answer booklet provided

SECTION A

Answer all multiple choice questions in this section

1. Educational psychology is concerned with _____
 - a) the learner.
 - b) the learning process.
 - c) the learning situation.
 - d) all of the above.

2. Which of the following is **not** a function of educational psychology?
 - a) to discover techniques by means of which educational goals can be attained effectively.
 - b) to define the goals for which education is to strive.
 - c) to promote a greater understanding of the learning process.
 - d) to promote a greater understanding of the learner.

3. 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) All of the above.

4. 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.

5. 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.
6. Nature is to _____ as nurture is to _____.
- a. environment/genes
 - b. conscious/unconscious
 - c. genes/environment
 - d. unconscious/conscious
7. Changes in behaviour result from _____
- a) learning alone.
 - b) maturation alone.
 - c) learning and maturation, both in important amounts.
 - d) none of the above.
8. According to Piaget, an infant's sucking of her thumb this is an example of:
- a) a primary circular reaction
 - b) a secondary circular reaction
 - c) a tertiary circular reaction
 - d) the co-ordination of secondary circular reactions
9. Jane has to walk down a long, dark corridor from her bedroom to get to the bathroom at night. Often, her brother, John, jumps out from behind one of the doors along the way and frightens her. After this happens a few times, Jane's heart races and she feels very fearful as soon as she steps into the corridor at night, even when John is not there. Which one of the following best describes Jane's experience?

- a) operant conditioning
- b) classical conditioning
- c) observational learning
- d) social learning

10. If a young infant is reaching for an attractive toy and the toy is covered by a cloth they often lose interest and do not attempt to search for the toy. According to Piaget this was because young infants do not have the concept of:

- a) animism
- b) circular reaction
- c) conservation
- d) object permanence

11. A child is shown a model of three mountains. Another person is looking at the model from a different position. The child is asked to work out the other person's view of the model, but is unable to do this correctly. According to Piaget this is an example of children's _____

- a) animism
- b) conservation
- c) egocentrism
- d) perspective taking

12. According to Piaget a child who can reason hypothetically is in the _____

- a) formal operational stage
- b) concrete operational stage
- c) pre-operational stage
- d) egocentric stage

13. Which statement lies at the heart of Vygotsky's theory?

- a) development to occur from within the child.
- b) his theory places emphasis on interpersonal processes and the role of society in providing a context within which the child's thinking develops.
- c) the environment plays a major role.
- d) Both B and C are correct.

14. The zone of proximal development (ZPD) is _____

- a) the distance between the child's actual developmental level and his/her potential level of development.
- b) the child's level of intelligence.
- c) the child's capacity to solve problems.
- d) the child's physical nearness to another child in the same environment.

15. How is the concept of 'scaffolding' applied to learning and instruction?

- a) It uses a metaphor derived from building.
- b) Appropriate interventions from adults and more experienced peers can guide the learner to achieve a higher level of understanding.
- c) Young children enjoy playing with bricks and this kind of activity can help them to reach a higher level of understanding
- d) Scaffolding is a metaphor for structured learning

16. Bronfenbrenner's ecosystemic theory:

- a) States that human beings must respect the environment and cut pollution
- b) Argues that the broad influences of society are more important than family influence
- c) Is a form of psychoanalytic theory
- d) Argues that the individual and their environment form integrated systems which develop together

17. Bronfenbrenner's ecosystemic theory:

- a) Implies that changing behaviour may involve changing social cultures and structures
- b) Implies that the modification of behaviour should be based on rational principles of reinforcements and disincentives
- c) Denies genetic influences on development
- d) Has been largely superseded by life course theory

18. Piaget believed that extensive interaction with _____ is essential for each person's cognitive development.

- a) One's own family
- b) Authority figures
- c) Other children
- d) The environment

19. A young child shown a two litre round bowl and a three litre round bowl containing equal amounts of popcorns says he is certain that the smaller bowl has more popcorns than the larger bowl. This child has yet to acquire what Jean Piaget called

- a) Object permanence
- b) Equilibrium
- c) Circular reactions
- d) Conservation

20. Many children in kindergarten enjoy playing "house." How does the value of play benefit young children, according to Vygotsky?

- a) Play should be encouraged because it allows the teacher to assess the students.
- b) Play should be encouraged because it allows children time to have fun.
- c) Play should be encouraged because it promotes new cognitive skills
- d) Play should be discouraged because allowing children to pretend slows cognitive development.

21. According to Piaget, _____ is a concept or framework that organizes and interprets information.

- a) Adaptation
- b) Organizer
- c) Schema
- d) Equilibration

22. In which stage do infants begin to search for objects which are hidden according to Piaget's theory of cognitive development?

- a) Formal Operational Stage
- b) Sensory motor stage
- c) Concrete operational stage
- d) Pre-operational stage

23. Which of the following points reflect Piaget's pre-operational stage?

- a) Magical thinking
- b) Animism
- c) Egocentrism
- d) Decentering

24. Molly overheard her dad telling her mom he got 'creamed' by his friend in a tennis match. This confused Molly, causing her to experience a conflict or _____, because she couldn't imagine her father turning into a creamy liquid.

- a) Assimilation
- b) Accommodation
- c) Disorganization
- d) Disequilibrium

25. The process of developing a sense of identity during adolescence was highlighted by:

- a) Erikson's psychosocial development theory.
- b) Piaget's cognitive development theory.
- c) Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory.
- d) Both Erickson and Piaget's theories.

26. Mr. Spradlin decides to give students the opportunity to earn homework passes that allow them to skip doing homework for one night. According to behavioural theories, not doing homework increases student performance, not doing homework would be considered

- a) negative reinforcement
- b) primary reinforcement
- c) positive reinforcement
- d) hierarchical reinforcement

27. Why are schemas important?

- a) They improve our intelligence
- b) They help us make important decisions
- c) They help us make sense of all the information in the world
- d) They help us develop a photographic memory

28. A sensory register:

- a) holds information about a stimulus permanently
- b) keeps information about a stimulus for a fraction of a second
- c) is analogous to the hard drive on a computer
- d) transfers memory from perception to long-term memory

29. What is the normal range of information people can hold in short-term memory?

- a) three to five items
- b) five to nine items
- c) seven to ten items
- d) eight to twelve items

30 Which developmental theory was based on how children learn by observing and imitating others' behaviour?

- a) Classical conditioning
- b) Operant conditioning
- c) Psychosocial
- d) Social learning theory

[60]

SECTION B

Answer any two (2) questions from this section

QUESTION 1

1. Use appropriate examples to differentiate the following terms
 - a) Growth and development
 - b) Heredity and maturity
 - c) Continuous and discontinuous development
 - d) Accommodation and assimilation
 - e) Experiences in the social world and experiences in the physical world

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Question 2

. Read the following scenario and then answer the questions that will follow.

Katleho is a three-year-old boy who stays with both parents and attends school in a nearby pre-school. Yesterday Katleho was playing with his mother's cell phone and his mother told him to give the phone back to her. Katleho climbed on a chair and told his mother that he wants to put the cell phone higher where his mother will not be able get hold of the it. Katleho put the phone higher because he always hears his mother saying the same thing to him as she put the phone at the same place. After putting the cell phone at a higher place, he went out to play with his friends. After some time, his mother found him playing alone. He was speaking aloud as if there were other people playing with him. His mother was surprised but decided not to bother him and let him play.

- a) Mention a Katleho's stage of development according to Piaget's theory of Development. (2)
- b) Describe a term used for Katleho's behaviour. (2)
- c) Describe three (3) additional characteristics of children at Katleho's stage based on Piaget's cognitive development theory besides the characteristics mentioned in the scenario above. (9)
- d) Use Vygotsky's theory to explain the process that Katleho engages in when he talks alone while playing. (7)

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Question 3

Design a 40 minutes' lesson plan where you will be using mediation to help your learners to learn a complicated topic. Your teachers' and learners' activities should specifically reflect activities that will be done to scaffold your learners. **[20]**