NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO FACULTY OF EDUCATION

End of Year Examinations 2023

BEP 412 Learning Motivation

Date: July 2023	Marks: 100	Time: 3HRS
SURNAME:		
NAMES:		
STUDENT NUMBER:		

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This paper consists of two sections, Section A and Section B.

Section A is compulsory.

Section B consists of FOUR (4) questions. Answer ANY THREE (3) questions from this section. Each question in Section B carries 25 marks.

SECTION A

Circle the letter to the correct answer

- 1. Motivation is
 - A. Our ability to understand and perceive emotions
 - B. An internal states that guides our behaviour to attain the goal
 - C. Our ability to understand cultural norms and values
 - D. Our ability to adapt to our environment
- 2. The key to motivation in the classroom is
 - A. The teacher's personality
 - B. The emotional climate of the classroom
 - C. An interest inherent in the subject-matter
 - D. The suitability of the curricular experiences
- 3. Unlike classical conditioning, operant conditioning requires a specific process to occur in order to produce a desired behaviour. What is this process?
 - A. Reinforcement
 - B. Spontaneous recovery
 - C. Involuntary behaviour
 - D. Stimulus generalization
- 4. If we reinforce the desired response every time it occurs we are using:
 - A. Continuous reinforcement
 - B. Incremental reinforcement
 - C. Intermittent reinforcement
 - D. Contingent reinforcement
- 5. Taking away a child's toy after she has hit her brother (to stop her hitting her again) is an example of:
 - A. Positive punishment
 - B. Negative punishment
 - C. Vindictive conditioning
 - D. Observational learning

6.	Giving	a student extra homework after they misbehave in class is an example of
	A.	Positive punishment
	B.	Negative punishment
	C.	Positive reinforcement
	D.	Negative reinforcement
7.		schedules of reinforcement are based on number of responses while
		schedules of reinforcement are based on elapsed time.
	A.	Fixed, variable
	B.	Variable, fixed
	C.	Interval, ratio
	D.	Ratio, interval
8.	Positiv	e reinforcement the likelihood of a behaviour, and negative
	reinfor	cement the likelihood of a behaviour.
	A.	Increases, increases
	B.	Decreases, decreases
	C.	Increases decreases
	D.	Decreases, increases
9.	Positiv	e punishment behaviour while negative punishment
	behavio	our.
	A.	Strengthens, strengthens
	B.	Weakens, weakens
	C.	Strengthens, weakens
	D.	Weakens, strengthens

- 10. Shaping is
 - A. A pattern of responses that must be made before classical conditioning is completed
 - B. Rewarding behaviours that get closer and closer to the desired goal behaviour.
 - C. Completing a set of behaviours in succession before a reward is given
 - D. Inhibition of new learning by previous learning
- 11. Using a higher frequency behavior as a reinforcer for a less frequent behavior is an example of
 - A. The contiguity principle
 - B. The Premack principle
 - C. The principle of primacy
 - D. Shaping
- 12. Self- Determination Theory proposes that the following are three basic psychological needs that are essential for optimal development and functioning:
 - A. The need for competence, the need for direction, and the need for relatedness
 - B. The need for competence, the need for autonomy, and the need for relatedness
 - C. The need for competence, the need for autonomy, and the need for success
 - D. The need for competence, the need for success, and the need for safety
- 13. A student with an internal locus of causality would most likely attribute his/her success on a task to
 - A. Luck
 - B. Effort
 - C. the tasks difficulty
 - D. the fairness of the teacher

- 14. Ms. Motumi explains that she teaches, simply because she loves it—it is what she was meant to do. According to Maslow, Ms. Motumi appears to teach as a result of
 - A. The need for security
 - B. The need for belongingness
 - C. The need for self-esteem
 - D. The need for self-actualization
- 15. Lefa failed his history test, and attributes his failure to internal, stable factors. Which of the following would most likely be Lefa's explanation?
 - A. It is unfair. The test was too hard.
 - B. I did the best I could—I'm just not good when it comes to history.
 - C. Gosh! I should have guessed more.
 - D. I changed all of the answers—talk about poor luck.
- 16. Which of the following would best illustrate an extrinsic motivation?
 - A. Reading for personal pleasure
 - B. Enjoying playing basketball
 - C. Selling subscriptions to win a trip
 - D. Building a house because of the personal satisfaction it gives you
- 17. The primary task of the teacher is to
 - A. Teach the prescribed curriculum
 - B. Stimulate and guide students' learning
 - C. Promote habits if conformity to adults demands and expectations
 - D. Provide diagnostic and remedial aid wherever indicated
- 18. Motivation that is due to factors within students or inherent to the task is called
 - A. Behavioural motivation
 - B. Intrinsic motivation
 - C. A motivation
 - D. Extrinsic motivation

- 19. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is arranged in which order?
 - A. Physiological, esteem, safety, social, and self-actualization
 - B. Physiological, safety, social, esteem, and self-actualization
 - C. Safety, physiological, esteem, social, and self-actualization
 - D. Physiological, social, safety, self-actualization, and esteem
- 20. Self-Efficacy relates to:
 - A. Our ability to seek out activities for our own enjoyment
 - B. Our confidence in our own abilities to solve problems
 - C. Our desire to seek self-improvement
 - D. Our relationships and social interactions
- 21. Khanya always feels like she is never included in group activities in the classroom. She has become depressed and lonely. According to Maslow, which category of needs has not been fulfilled?
 - A. Love and belonging needs
 - B. Self-actualization needs
 - C. Physiological needs
 - D. Safety and security needs
- 22. According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, when all the physiological needs are met, people tend to become concerned with which of the following needs?
 - A. Love and belonging needs
 - B. Self-actualization needs
 - C. Physiological needs
 - D. Safety and security needs

23. The ps	sychological concept of 'attribution' is closest to which of the following concepts?
A.	Concept
B.	Explanation
C.	Interpretation
D.	Judgment
24. When	we are motivated, we act on the basis of our own desires
and ch	oices and tend to behave in a way that we find satisfying.
A.	Classically
B.	Operantly
C.	Extrinsically
D.	Intrinsically
25. Some	schools go to great lengths to structure a school day for students. They tell children
where	to beat a given time, how long to be there, and what to do when they are there. In
additio	on, they give them a large number of rules. From the perspective of self-
detern	nination theory, this type of structure will
A.	Help a child develop autonomy

B. Hinder a child's development of his or her need for autonomy

D. Hinder a child's development of his or her need for relatedness

C. Help a child develop their relatedness

SECTION B

There are FOUR (4) questions in this section. Answer ANY THREE (3) questions. Each question carries 25 Marks.

Quest	ion 1										
a)	Differ	rentiate between the following:									
	i.	i. Reinforcement and punishment									
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	ii.	Positive and negative reinforcement	(4)								
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	iv.	Extinction and shaping	(4)
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			(20)
b)		e the pre-mack principle and show with examples how you can use it to	
•••••	learne	ers in your classroom.	(5)
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Question 2

a)	People need to have certain resources to complete a motivated behavior. Mention the thr								
	resources that people need to complete motivated behavior.	(3)							
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<i>b</i>)	With examples based in the classroom, explain the educational implications of each								
	three resources necessary to complete a motivated.	(15)							
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c) Discuss any three (3) characteristics of intrinsically	y motivated learners. (6)	
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Question 3		
a) Attribution theory posits that motivational drive processes (Weiner, 1985). Explain the term attribu	tions using a learning situation. (1)	
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b)	Explain	the	terms	locus	of	causality,	stability,	and	controllability	when	applied	to
	Attributi	ion T	heory.								(9)	
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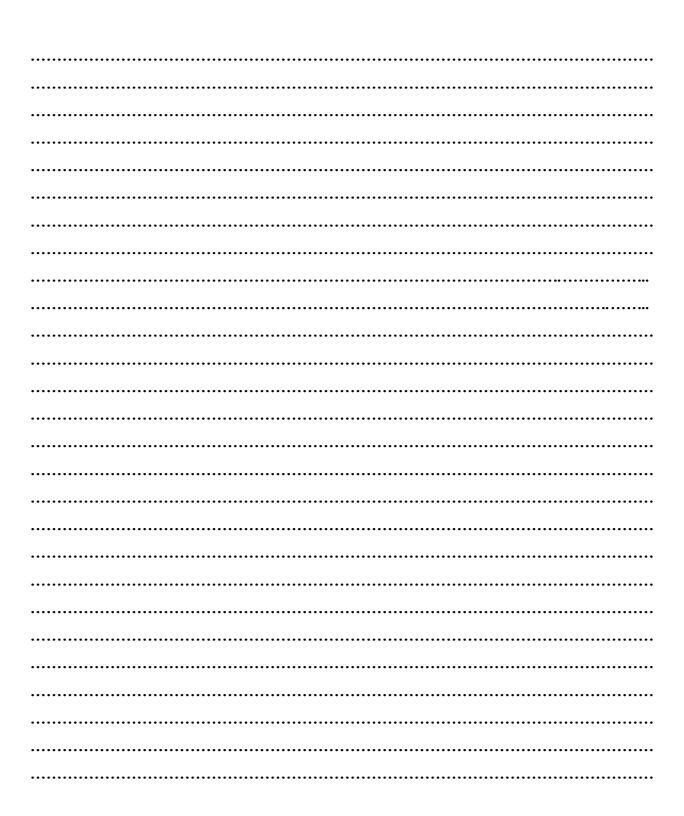
c)	Self-Determination Theory provides a sensible way to think about students' intrinsic motivation and therefore to think about how to get them to manage their own learning. To
	achieve a feeling of self-determination, however, the student's basic needs must be met. Drawing from your knowledge and understanding of classroom motivation explain the
	three basic psychological needs according to Self-Determination Theory and explain how
	you can use each basic psychological need to motivate students in the classroom. (15)
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Question 4

Use the scenario below to answer questions which follow:

Junior is the best soccer player at a school in rural areas where he lives with his parents. He is a striker who hardly misses a chance to score a goal if opportunity presents itself. Because of his goal-scoring ability, his school has won a number of soccer competitions in their area. After completing Grade 7, Junior transfers from his original school to a school in town that performs very well in soccer. At his new school, Junior is assigned a coach who is impressed by Junior's soccer skills and his ability to score goals even in tight angles. Before every game Junior's coach assures Junior of his (coach) confidence in Junior to score goals in order for their team to win; and Junior never disappoints. Junior is so committed to soccer that he engages actively during both training sessions and competitions. He always plays to win; no defender is insurmountable for him, he always finds his way and score goals. Junior practices and watches soccer matches with a group of talented students who also aspire to be professional soccer players. In addition to trying some of the manoeuvres done by other strikers in his team, Junior tries to imitate some of moves made famous by professional strikers. He attends each game with his head high and is always confident that he will score goals for his team.

,	Basing yourself on the above scenario, describe Junior's sense of efficacy.	(2)
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ŕ	Bandura (1989) argues that efficacy beliefs are influenced by a complex propersuasion that depends on cognitive processing of various sources of efficacy. Basing yourself on the given scenario, explain Junior's sources of self-effications.	v information. cy beliefs. (20)



c)	Describe abilities.	the	discrepancy	that c	can exist	between	one's	self-efficacy	beliefs	and (3)	
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