

National University of Lesotho
Faculty of Education
Department of Educational Foundations
EFE 2303: Educational Psychology

1st Semester Examinations 2023-24

Marks: 100

Time: 3HRS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- i. This paper consists of sections A and B.
- ii. Sections A is **compulsory**
- iii. Choose **any two (2)** questions from section B

SECTION A

Answer all multiple choice questions in this section

1. The primary aim of educational psychology is to _____
 - a. contribute to an understanding of sound educational practices.
 - b. provide the teacher with a greater appreciation of his role in the education of a child.
 - c. provide the academic background essential for effective teaching.
 - d. provide a theoretical framework for educational research.
2. Educational psychology is concerned with _____
 - a. the learner.
 - b. the learning process.
 - c. the learning situation.
 - d. all the above.
3. The content of educational psychology includes: _____
 - a. special items concerning teaching and learning.
 - b. wide ranging of items concerning human motivation and learning.
 - c. special items concerning processes of education in particular.
 - d. All of these.
4. 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 for
 - c. To promote a greater understanding of the learning processes
 - d. To promote a greater understanding of the learner.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Changes in behaviour in human development result from _____
- a. learning alone.
 - b. maturation alone.
 - c. learning and maturation, both in important amounts.
 - d. none of the above.
8. When an infant sucks her thumb this is, according to Piaget, an example of:
- a. primary circular reaction
 - b. secondary circular reaction
 - c. tertiary circular reaction
 - d. co-ordination of secondary circular reactions
9. Another term for reinforcement is:
- a. stimulus
 - b. reward
 - c. response
 - d. condition
10. Nature is to _____ as nurture is to _____.
- a. environment/genes
 - b. conscious/unconscious
 - c. genes/environment
 - d. unconscious/conscious
11. Mr. Thoboloko decides to give students the opportunity to earn homework passes that allow them to skip doing homework for one night. Assuming that not doing homework increases student performance, not doing homework would be considered
- a. negative reinforcement
 - b. primary reinforcement
 - c. positive reinforcement
 - d. intermittent reinforcement

12. A teacher who attempts to facilitate learning by adapting a presentation to the way a student tries to facilitate his or her own learning is employing

- a. extinction
- b. advanced organizers
- c. mediation
- d. constructivism

13. Why are schemas important in cognitive development according to Piaget?

- 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

14. A sensory registrar:

- 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

15. What is the normal capacity of the short-term memory according to the Information Processing Model?

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

16. Why is the microsystem the most influential environmental level in a person's life?

- a. Because it is the system where a person has the most direct contact with factors influencing development.
- b. Because it involves a person's cultural environment.
- c. Because it takes into account the time in which the person grew up.
- d. Because it includes the decisions that affected their life, even if they didn't make those decisions personally.

17. Knowing that someone grew up before COVID-19 existed is an example of understanding someone based on their _____.

- a. mesosystem
- b. macrosystem
- c. exosystem
- d. chronosystem

18. Erik Erikson was founder of ...

- a. psychosocial theory of development
- b. sociological theory of development
- c. psychological theory of development
- d. both A & B

19. Which of the following does **not** describe stagnation in Erickson's stage 7?

- a. People who cannot form real friendships with others
- b. People who are self-centred
- c. Young parents who cannot take care of their children
- d. People who are afraid of death

20. 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

21. At what time of life does Erikson stage Industry vs. Inferiority occur?

- a. old age
- b. adolescence
- c. infancy
- d. school age

22. Which of the following is NOT one of the Erikson's stages of psychosocial development?

- a. Industry vs. Inferiority
- b. Intimacy vs. Isolation
- c. Trust vs. Mistrust
- d. Life vs. Death

23. Generativity is best described as
- part of Erikson's later adulthood stage
 - a desire to help others
 - the ability to make general observations
 - both a and b
24. According to Piaget, children can reason about hypothetical entities in the _____ stage.
- preoperational
 - sensory-motor
 - formal operational
 - concrete operational
25. According to Piaget the basic unit with which the cognitive structure is built up is ...
- schema
 - mind map
 - equilibrium
 - assimilation

SECTION B

Answer any two (2) question in this section

Question 1

Lineo is a sixteen (16) year- old girl who is in Grade 10. She lives with both parents and her paternal grandfather. Lineo's parents work very hard for their daughter's fees at an English Medium school. They leave the house very early in the morning and come back very late. They do not even have time to talk with their daughter or to do household chores. As a result, Lineo has to do most of the household work. Her grandfather who is at home most of the time does not help much because he believes that household work is done by women.

Lineo's class teacher has recently realized that her school work has deteriorated. Lineo is always late to school and her homework is sometimes submitted incomplete. Sometimes she does not even come to school. Her morale is very low and she does not value schooling any more. She thinks schooling is not meant for her. Her class teacher feels that there is nothing she can do to help Lineo because Lineo seems to

have lost interest in her studies. Fortunately, the school has one of the teachers working as a counsellor and Lineo will start to attend counselling sessions on Monday.

According to Bronfenbrenner's theory, people are influenced by a number of systems within which they live. Describe any five (5) systems of the theory that affect Lineo focusing on both positive and negative influences in this scenario.

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Question 2

Some researchers suggest that students' emotional reactions resulting from their experiences in schools are among the most important outcomes of schooling. Educators use different strategies to control classroom environment in order to encourage their students to learn and to keep order in the classroom.

Use appropriate examples to describe how you, as a teacher, can use the following principles to motivate and to manage your students' behaviour in the classroom

- i. Positive reinforcement
- ii. Negative reinforcement
- iii. Punishment
- iv. Observation
- v. Extinction

[25]

Question 3

Junior loves his parents very much but is so committed to playing soccer that he transferred from his original school to a school that performs very well in ball games against their wishes. At his new school, every time after a soccer competition with other schools, students who have performed outstandingly are awarded for their performance. The new school's soccer coach is well known for his ability to develop players to reach their full potential. Junior practices and watches soccer matches with a group of talented students. He aspires to a life as a professional soccer player.

- i. Use the four processes of social learning theory to describe how Junior could learn new soccer tricks from observing professional soccer players on TV.

(16)

- ii. According to the Information Processing Model, learners process information into three (3) store houses. Draw a diagram to show the three store houses and processes involved in the Information Processing Model

(9)

[25]