higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

LEARNING PSYCHOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 2

(5050032)

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13:00–15:30

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)
LEARNING PSYCHOLOGY
NQF LEVEL
TIME: 2 ½ HOURS
MARKS: 150

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Read all the questions carefully.
3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Use only a black or blue pen.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 A relatively permanent change in behaviour as a result of experience is called …

A thinking.
B reaction.
C learning.
D teaching.

1.1.2 An event that decreases the behaviour that precedes it is …

A negative reinforcer.
B punishment.
C conditioned stimulus.
D delayed reinforcer.

1.1.3 Cancelling the driver's license of a reckless driver is intended to serve as …

A negative reinforcement.
B positive reinforcement.
C negative punishment.
D positive punishment

1.1.4 The recollection of learning over time most clearly depends on …

A the serial position effect.
B proactive interference.
C visual encoding.
D memory.

1.1.5 Major types of learning described by behavioural psychology are:

A classical conditioning, operant conditioning, and observational learning
B classical conditioning, operant conditioning, and effective learning
C classical conditioning, operant conditioning, and active learning
D classical conditioning, operant conditioning, and motivational learning.

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1.1.6 Learning by trial and error is called …

A classical conditioning.
B operant conditioning.
C positive reinforcement.
D stimulus.

1.1.7 Effective learning of students can take place under the following conditions.

A A strict educator who does not let students get to know her.
B An environment that does not allow learners to speak.
C Nurturing environment where students feel comfortable
D A teacher who does not entertain students' needs

1.1.8 Habituation involves learning about (a) …

A multiple stimuli.
B single stimulus.
C single response.
D multiple responses.

1.1.9 New knowledge is acquired through …

A transmission of knowledge.
B memorisation.
C experience and searching new meanings.
D existence of a group of ideas.

1.1.10 The definition of cognition:

A having to do with physical development.
B problem-solving skills.
C having to do with knowledge, understanding and intellectual growth.
D to play alone.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.2.1−1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 Psychology is the scientific study of human physiology.

1.2.2 Learning depends on specific experiences a person has.

1.2.3 Cognitive psychology is based on the way people perceive other people's reactions.

1.2.4 Self-regulated learning refers to how your brain self-regulates your behaviour to thinking.

1.2.5 The aural style of learning consists of people who prepare using words rather than sound.

1.2.6 A positive learning environment is one that allows students to feel comfortable and confident as learners.

1.2.7 A good teaching method involves motivating students not only to learn, but teaching them how to learn, and doing so in a meaningful manner.

1.2.8 A psychological theory is a fact-based idea that describes a phenomenon of human behaviour.

1.2.9 A learner is someone who has a quest for passing a grade.

1.2.10 The role of teacher is often formal and carried out at a place of formal education.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.3 Choose a description from Column B that matches an item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A−L) next to the question number (1.3.1−1.3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.3.1	The biggest part of the brain	A	temporal
1.3.2	The back part of the brain	B	frontal lobe
1.3.3	The lobe that is located near the ear and controls hearing	C	pituitary gland
1.3.4	The occipital lobe controls …	D	medulla oblongata
1.3.5	This lobe is located in the forehead	E	cerebrum
1.3.6	It is situated below the pons	F	pons
1.3.7	Releases hormones and regulates endocrine glands	G	hypothalamus
1.3.8	It is responsible for sleeping, walking, dreaming, etc	H	cerebellum
1.3.9	Involved in the storage of new information in memory	I	vision
1.3.10	Regulates body temperature	J	spinal cord
		K	hippocampus
		L	hind brain

(10 × 1) (10)

[30]

QUESTION 2

The eight-year-old Sammy has learnt to clean his room regularly. He has learnt that every time he cleans his room, he is rewarded with extra TV hours to watch Cocomelon, which is his favourite cartoon.

2.1 Identify the type of conditioning in this scenario that helps shape Sammy's behaviour. (2)

2.2 Recommend THREE ways in which a person working with students could use positive punishment to influence behaviour. (3 × 2) (6)

2.3 Identify which of the following statements describes negative reinforcement, positive reinforcement and negative punishment:

2.3.1 Bob washes the dishes in order to stop his mother's nagging.

2.3.2 Getting a soft drink after putting money into a vending machine.

2.3.3 After Lee refused to clean his room, his mother took away his smartphone.

(3 × 2) (6)

2.4 In a ballet class, the instructor serves as a live model, showing the girls movements that they are to imitate and practise. This is an example of learning through modelling.

Define *modelling in learning*. (2)

2.5 Describe THREE examples of modelling teaching strategies that you can use to influence learning in your Grade RR class. (3 × 2) (6)

2.6 Discuss TWO benefits of observational learning. (2 × 2) (4)

2.7 Use TWO examples to describe *informal learning*. (2 × 2) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 3

When you know yourself, you understand what motivates you to resist bad habits and develop good ones. You'll have the insight to know which values and goals activate your willpower.

3.1 Give THREE reasons why it is important to know yourself. (3 × 2) (6)

3.2 Why is self-awareness important for students when choosing a career? Give TWO reasons. (2 × 2) (4)

3.3 Outline THREE ways in which low self-esteem can affect the learning process. (3 × 2) (6)

3.4 Give THREE motivational phrases that inspire you. (3 × 2) (6)

3.5 Give FOUR characteristics of self-motivation. (4 × 2) (8)

[30]

QUESTION 4

I would describe myself as an honest, driven, and energetic individual, always up for the next challenge. Of course, this does sometimes backfire, because I tend to take on too much work, and then I struggle to meet the deadlines, or feel overworked (despite my high energy levels).

4.1 Identify TWO major personality traits of the person in the above scenario. (2 × 2) (4)

4.2 List FOUR traits of temperament. (4)

4.3 Explain FOUR different types of temperaments. (4 × 2) (8)

4.4 Describe the characteristics of each individual below and explain how each approaches learning:

4.4.1 The idealist

4.4.2 The rationalist

4.4.3 The artisan

(3 × 2) (6)

4.5 Explain the differences in personality and temperament under the following headings:

4.5.1 Extroversion versus introversion

4.5.2 Thinkers versus sentimentalists

(2 × 4) (8)

[30]

QUESTION 5

Malnutrition is a risk factor for developing learning disabilities. Low birth weight, which may stem from poor maternal nutrition, may also raise the risk of developing neurological conditions.

5.1	Besides malnutrition, list THREE other risk factors that can negatively influence brain activity.	(3 × 2)	(6)
5.2	Explain TWO things which will ensure that your brain stays healthy and active.	(2 × 2)	(4)
5.3	Name any FOUR senses people can use to understand the world around them.		(4)
5.4	List SIX levels within the cognitive domain as outlined by Bloom's taxonomy.		(6)
5.5	Describe the difference between *higher-order thinking* and *lower-order thinking*.	(2 × 2)	(4)
5.6	Explain the meaning of *perception.*		(2)
5.7	Identify TWO major types of perceptual problems in learning.	(2 × 2)	(4)
			[30]
		TOTAL:	**150**

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