higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

LEARNING PSYCHOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 2

(5050032)

11 December 2020 (X-paper)
09:00–11:30

This question paper consists of 11 pages.

557Q1N2011

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TIME: 2½ 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. Start each question on a new page.
5. Use only a black or blue pen.
6. 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 the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 Your self-esteem and self-confidence will be influenced by your …

A self-respect.
B self-concept.
C motivation.
D knowledge.

1.1.2 Operant conditioning occurs when a response to a stimulus is …

A restricted.
B rejected.
C reinforced.
D recovered.

1.1.3 Nerve cells send information to the brain via the …

A cerebrum
B medulla oblongata
C spinal cord
D corpus callosum

1.1.4 A person's likes and dislikes fall under …

A criteria.
B behaviour.
C personality.
D mood.

1.1.5 To enhance self-confidence, you can …

A stand up straight and smile.
B concentrate on environmental issues.
C mix with familiar people only.
D isolate yourself.

1.1.6 The parietal lobes are located at the …of the brain.

A back
B top
C sides
D front

1.1.7 When the stimulus is not repeated, … takes place.

A expression
B experience
C explaining
D extinction

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1.1.8 You can create self-knowledge by …

A reading fashion magazines.
B meditating.
C talking to others.
D watching television.

1.1.9 Reward yourself when you …

A have a difficult task to complete.
B have procrastinated.
C have completed a task.
D are bored and have nothing to do.

1.1.10 When a person behaves in an aggressive, reliable, kind or friendly manner and this behaviour is enduring, we call it …

A trait.
B behaviour.
C emotions.
D environment.

(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 The process of active studying involves the use of all your senses.

1.2.2 Behaviour is learned and is exhibited by our performance or displayed behaviour.

1.2.3 Your physical attributes or disabilities do not have any effect on your self-concept.

1.2.4 Reasoning is often seen as the highest form of thinking.

1.2.5 Classical conditioning evokes a reflexive response.

1.2.6 Advertising has nothing to do with conditioning.

1.2.7 Self-confidence is an innate quality.

1.2.8 Visual closure is the ability to recognise an object although the entire object is not visible.

1.2.9 A phobia is a situation with a pleasant stimulus.

1.2.10 The basic needs of both hungry and satisfied children are met.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.3 Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches a description 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	Information received through touch	A	empathy
1.3.2	Knowledge received best by listening to the educator	B	tactile
1.3.3	Knowing your own emotions and recognising feelings as they occur	C	managing relationships
1.3.4	The ability to control feelings and deal appropriately with a problem	D	audio
1.3.5	Person who is spontaneous and confident	E	mood management
1.3.6	Directing yourself towards achieving a set goal	F	sanguine
1.3.7	Showing understanding about the feelings of others	G	self-awareness
1.3.8	Personality is a product of learning	H	observation
1.3.9	Tasting the difference between sweet, sour and salt	I	self-motivation
1.3.10	Handling interaction or conflict through negotiation and finding a resolution	J	gustatory
		K	behaviourist
		L	intelligence

(10 × 1) (10)
[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Complete the following sentences by choosing words from the list below. Write only the answer next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

experimentation; motivation; affirmation; sensing; cognitive; e-learning; self-motivated; intentional; disposition; artistic

2.1.1 A computer, internet and programs are needed in …

2.1.2 The person's tendency to behave in a specific way is known as …

2.1.3 Intellectual freedom encourages …

2.1.4 People that take information from things that are real have a … personality type.

2.1.5 The intellectual side of a person is also referred to as the … side.

2.1.6 Children can learn on their own if they are …

2.1.7 Powerful … allows you to take action and complete a task.

2.1.8 A person who dislikes structure but enjoys self-expression has a/an … personality type.

2.1.9 … is the repeating of positive statements to work towards a more positive life.

2.1.10 Learning functions on your new cellular phone is … learning.

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 Select the correct word from those in brackets. Write only the word next to the question number (2.2.1–2.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.2.1 (Intrinsic/extrinsic) motivation comes from having a hobby and having fun doing it.

2.2.2 People who like to study in groups prefer a (solitary/social) learning style.

2.2.3 Knowing yourself and realising you are separate from others is called (self-awareness/self-actualisation).

2.2.4 A person with (neuroticism/phobias) has the tendency to experience unpleasant emotions easily.

2.2.5 When a child says “thank you” and is praised, we use (positive/negative) reinforcement.

2.2.6 A (confused/conscientious) person shows self-discipline and acts dutifully.

2.2.7 People who rely heavily on others and do not take charge of their lives learn to be (helpless/motivated).

2.2.8 Operant conditioning is also known as (reflex/instrumental) conditioning.

2.2.9 (After/before) conditioning, the organism will have no association with the stimulus.

2.2.10 A therapeutic technique to reduce anxiety or fear is systematic (desensitisation/distraction).

(10 × 1) (10)

2.3 A person can evolve to the highest cognitive level by being creative.

Name the first FIVE levels of Bloom’s Taxonomy. (5 × 1) (5)

2.4 Name FIVE parts of the neuron. (5 × 1) (5)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Describe the process of *shaping*. (4)

3.2 Identify the TWO steps that take place during modelling. (2)

3.3 Give THREE characteristics of a melancholic person. (3)

3.4 Give THREE characteristics of a sanguine. (3)

3.5 Identify whether the following statements about perception are AUDITORY, VISUAL or SEQUENCING. Write only 'Auditory', 'Visual' or 'Sequencing' next to the question number (3.5.1–3.5.3) in your ANSWER BOOK.

3.5.1 Sally cannot connect new images with already stored images. It is difficult for her to match and compare information.

3.5.2 John could not remember in which order he has to do the task although they have repeated the same routine for the past six weeks. He struggles to remember the order of things.

3.5.3 Zodwa is easily distracted by sounds and noises around the class. She cannot follow verbal instructions.

(3 × 2) (6)

3.6 Design TWO activities you can give learners with tactile perceptual problems. You want them to experience the feeling of gel and furry. (2 × 2) (4)

3.7 3.7.1 Did you study on your own or in a group for this exam? (1)

3.7.2 Outline TWO activities you have used to actively prepare for assessments during the year. (2 × 2) (4)

3.8 List THREE types of technology that can be defined as e-learning. (3)

[30]

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QUESTION 4

Study the scenario below and answer the questions.

Mrs Jones noticed that Jabu loves it when they start a new topic. He asks questions all the time and give his own opinion on what he thinks as well. Annie will only embrace the new topic after a few days. John does not like the many changes. He will ask questions about a completed topic and does not change over easily to the next topic.

4.1 4.1.1 What type of temperament does Jabu have? (2)

4.1.2 Which child has a melancholic or difficult temperament? (2)

4.1.3 Which child has a phlegmatic or fearful temperament? (2)

4.1.4 Does Jabu display self-confidence? Substantiate your answer. (1 + 1 × 2) (3)

4.1.5 Can we link John's behaviour to a lack of motivation? Substantiate your answer. (1 + 1 × 2) (3)

4.1.6 Recommend TWO ways to give other children in the group a chance to participate while keeping John involved. (2 × 2) (4)

4.2 4.2.1 Are you an introvert or an extrovert? (1)

4.2.2 Describe TWO ways you respond to new information you have to learn. (2 × 2) (4)

4.3 Self-concept describes the way you think and feel about yourself. By changing your attitude, you can improve your self-concept and your concept of who you can become.

Answer the following questions in regard to your self-concept of your future:

4.3.1 Beliefs

4.3.2 Ideas

4.3.3 Knowledge

(3 × 2) (6)

4.4 Do you think perfectionism is a good trait to have? Substantiate your answer. (1 + 1 × 2) (3)

[30]

QUESTION 5

Study the scenario below and answer the questions.

> According to Learning Psychology, we anticipate that when a person goes through a certain experience or makes an effort to gain knowledge and skills, learning will take place. We consider it to be learning when there is a lasting change in behaviour.

5.1 Do you agree or disagree with the above statement that learning can take place under any circumstances? Motivate your answer. (1 + 2) (3)

5.2 Discuss TWO limitations you experience when you are learning. (2 × 2) (4)

5.3 Identify whether the following statements refer to formal or informal learning. Write only 'Formal' or 'Informal' next to the question number (5.3.1–5.3.3) in your ASWER BOOK.

5.3.1 Mrs Rose helped the students with revision in preparation for their upcoming exams.

5.3.2 My friend told me there is an easier way to get to school than walking.

5.3.3 I had to look in the manual to see how my cellular phone operates.

(3 × 2) (6)

5.4 Study the statement below and answer the question.

> According to B.F. Skinner conditioning will have an effect on future behaviour.

Do you agree or disagree with Skinner's statement? Substantiate your answer.

(1 + 2) (3)

5.5 Study the scenario below and answer the questions.

Bongo is an exchange student in China. On his arrival he was impressed with the way his host and family managed to eat with chop sticks. After four months in China, he too ate with chop sticks without even thinking about it. He cannot wait to show this to his family back in South Africa how good he is at it.

The process of cultural conditioning consists of FIVE steps. Discuss the steps with reference to Bongo's experience under the following headings:

5.5.1 Observation

5.5.2 Imitation

5.5.3 Reinforcement

5.5.4 Internalisation

5.5.5 Spontaneous manifestation

(5 × 2) (10)

5.6 Study the scenario below and answer the question.

Colleges across South Africa are considering placing lessons on a network to give students easy access to it. This will allow students who were absent or did not understand the work to go back to the lesson in their own time.

Explain TWO advantages of this method of e-learning. (2 × 2) (4)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

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