higher education & training

Department:
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NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

LEARNING PSYCHOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 2

(5050032)

8 March 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

NCS

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. Use a BLACK or BLUE pen.
5. Start each question on a NEW page.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 All our knowledge begins with the senses.

Name the FIVE senses that are used to evaluate different objects. (5 × 1) (5)

1.2 We often rely on our memory to complete tasks. There are different phases the information must go through before it is stored in our long-term memory.

Name the THREE phases of memory retention. (3 × 1) (3)

1.3 Choose the correct word from those given in brackets. Write only the word next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

An important element of the (1.3.1) (experimental/behaviourist) theory of learning, is the time interval between the (1.3.2) (conditioned/unconditioned) stimulus and the (1.3.3) (natural/unconditioned) stimulus as it is one of the most important determinants of whether learning will occur. (3 × 1) (3)

1.4 Complete the following sentences by using the words in the list below. Write only the word or words next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

feedback; learning style; problem-solving; self-directed; temperament; analytical; developmentally delayed; improvement

1.4.1 Life-long learning leads to possibilities of …

1.4.2 We all learn differently and the way we learn is called our …

1.4.3 A child who is … will take longer to learn to read and it will take more effort from the educator to teach him/her to read.

1.4.4 The more we learn, the better we are able to do …

1.4.5 When a learner takes responsibility for their learning we call it … learning.

1.4.6 Learners must give … to educators to inform them what works best for them when they want to learn.

(6 × 1) (6)

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1.5 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (1.5.1–1.5.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.5.1 To be dishonest, aggressive, friendly or kind is a trait.

1.5.2 Disposition means a person's tendency to behave in different ways.

1.5.3 An easy and flexible person refers to the temperament of a person.

1.5.4 A judging person likes to know the facts, plan their work and stick to the plan.

1.5.5 Anxiety may help improve performance at a certain level.

(5 × 1) (5)

1.6 Gardner theorised that people learn differently and because of these intelligences we have different abilities to solve problems.

Name any THREE of Gardner's intelligences. (3 × 1) (3)

1.7 Give ONE function of the following:

1.7.1 Mitochondria

1.7.2 Corpus callosum

1.7.3 Brain stem

1.7.4 Occipital lobe

1.7.5 Neurotransmitter

(5 × 1) (5)
[30]

QUESTION 2

2.1 James is a ten-year-old, disabled learner. His disability makes it difficult for him to participate in sport, but when it comes to the academic side James does not have to stand back. He was placed second in his class according to last term's marks. James gets very depressed when he sees the other children run during physical training. He plays chess with a group of his friends during breaks. The school tries to make sure that the environment caters for all of the needs of the learners.

2.1.1 What indication do you have that James's physical disability has an impact on his emotional needs?

2.1.2 James's cognitive level has been met.

What will your reason be for agreeing with this statement?

2.1.3 Playing chess with his friends can help with intellectual development.

What other need does this activity satisfy?

(3 × 1) (3)

2.2 State TWO ways in which your learning has changed as a result of Learning Psychology in your learning programme. (2 × 2) (4)

2.3 Managing your time is important and you need to know what your goals are to work towards achieving them. Creating schedules helps you plan these achievements.

2.3.1 Name TWO long-term schedules you have to comply with every week. (2)

2.3.2 Name ONE short-term schedule you have to comply with daily. (1)

2.4 A good memory is the result of a healthy brain.

State FOUR things you can do to stimulate a healthy brain. (4 × 1) (4)

2.5 You visit a foreign country and begin learning their customs.

Arrange the FIVE phases below in the order that steps in the process of cultural conditioning.

Internalisation
Imitation
Observation/Instruction
Spontaneous manifestation
Reinforcement (5 × 1) (5)

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2.6 According to Maslow, people who experience the process of self-actualisation display certain characteristics.

Name any FOUR of these characteristics. (4 × 1) (4)

2.7 Right-brain thinkers are very intuitive, subjective, creative and imaginative.

List any FIVE characteristics of a left-brain thinker. (5 × 1) (5)

2.8 Give a definition of *learning*. (2)
[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Name the FIVE broad factors of the basic structure of the human personality. (5 × 1) (5)

3.2 People have different personalities.

Compare the difference between introverts and extroverts by focusing on the contrast between these two personalities. (2 × 2) (4)

3.3 When Serina was introduced to Abel he was very rude and abrupt because he had an altercation with a traffic officer who gave him a ticket. Serina told her friend that she thinks Abel has a moody personality.

3.3.1 Examine the scenario on page 5.

Explain whether Serina was referring to Abel's personality or temperament. (1)

3.3.2 Motivate your answer in QUESTION 3.3.1 by giving a reason. (2)

3.4 Learners learn differently and take in information differently. As a teacher, you must provide different environments for the different types of personalities.

Discuss what type of learning environment will suit the following personalities best:

3.4.1 Judging

3.4.2 Feeling

3.4.3 Thinking

(3 × 2) (6)

3.5 The difference in temperament also influences learning.

Give ONE example of how you will handle learners in your classroom with the following temperaments:

3.5.1 Difficult or challenging person

3.5.2 Slow-to-warm up or fearful person

(2 × 1) (2)

3.6 Perceptual development starts at an early age. Look at the different examples of perceptual development in COLUMN A and match them with the type of perception in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (3.6.1–3.6.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.6.1	The mother appears big to the child when she is close and gets smaller when she is further away	A	perception of position in space
3.6.2	The child realises that the cot remains the same no matter which angle you are looking at it	B	perception of time
3.6.3	The child notices a bird in a tree	C	perception of foreground and background
3.6.4	The child realises that after the bath he/she will have supper and the routine remains constant	D	perception of spatial relationship

(4 × 2) (8)

3.7 Describe the following learning styles:

3.7.1 Verbal

3.7.2 Aural

(2 × 1) (2)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 A friend of yours went through a tough childhood. His alcoholic father was the cause of poverty they find themselves in. Although he is doing well at school and is one of the popular students, he suffers from a low self-esteem.

4.1.1 Assess the above scenario and give advice on how your friend can build his self-esteem. (2 × 2) (4)

4.1.2 Give a definition of *self-motivation*. (2)

4.1.3 Name a method of self-motivation you adopted for yourself. (2)

4.1.4 Write an affirmation that will help you stay focussed on your studies. (1)

4.2 Read the case study below and answer the questions.

John is a 16-year-old boy. He knows he has unique facial features and an athletic body from going to gym. He did some promotional work and photo shoots for a local modelling agency. He was very relaxed in front of the camera and knew he did a good job. They were very impressed with his performance and encouraged him to pursue a career on the catwalk. John knows it is difficult for him to be the focal point in front of strangers and large crowds. John received a message from the agency for some work, but he is reluctant and has not returned the call.

Identify the statements in the case study that represent the following terms:

4.2.1 Self-awareness

4.2.2 Self-concept

4.2.3 Self-confidence

(3 × 2) (6)

4.3 John is procrastinating.

What indication is there in the case study that confirms the statement is correct? (2)

4.4 Give FIVE reasons why people procrastinate. (5 × 1) (5)

4.5 Name the TWO types of conditioning. (2)

4.6 What natural reflex do you think John will display when he is in front of the camera? (2)

4.7 A photo shoot was delayed because John arrived late. As punishment, they deducted some money from his payment.

4.7.1 Explain how the punishment will affect his behaviour.

4.7.2 What behaviour will John display when he receives positive reinforcement instead of punishment?

(2 × 2) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 State FIVE advantages of e-learning. (5 × 1) (5)

5.2 Shaping and modelling forms part of the conditioning process.

Evaluate these two processes by tabulating TWO distinct differences of each process. (4 × 2) (8)

5.3 Skinner identified two types of reinforcing events. On one side of the continuum is where a reward is given and on the opposite side is where a bad stimulus is removed. Read the statements below regarding Skinner's theories. Match the scenarios about these theories in COLUMN A with the terms in COLUMN B. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (5.3.1–5.3.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
5.3.1	Colin played outside on a summer's day. When he came inside he asked his mother for a glass of water to quench his thirst.	A	negative reinforcement
		B	primary reinforcement
		C	positive reinforcement
5.3.2	Thabo helped his mother with the dishes and his mother gave him an extra bowl of ice cream.	D	secondary reinforcement
5.3.3	After Thandi cleaned her room her mother stopped shouting at her about her messy room.		
5.3.4	Brenda was bitten by the neighbour's dog and started to cry when a friend's cat came near her.		

(4 × 2) (8)

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5.4 Skinner had a strong view regarding punishment after his research. Read the two statements below and select the statement that mostly supports Skinner's view on punishment. Rewrite the statement (A or B) next to the question number.

STATEMENT A	**STATEMENT B**
Skinner advocated that punishment is an effective way of controlling behaviour.	Skinner advocated that punishment was an ineffective way of controlling behaviour.

(1)

5.5 Bandura theorised that there are certain steps in the conditioning process.

Describe the FOUR steps of Bandura under their own headings.

(4 × 2) (8)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

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