higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

LEARNING PSYCHOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 2

(5050032)

9 March 2020 (Y-paper)
13:00–15:30

This question paper consists of 11 pages.

325Q1S2009

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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. 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 (1.1.1–1.1.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 The two sides of the brain are known as the …

A thalamus.
B medulla oblongata.
C hemispheres.
D pons.

1.1.2 Learning as a result of consequences is known as …

A operant conditioning.
B negative conditioning.
C positive conditioning.
D punishment.

1.1.3 The brain has … regions.

A 3
B 2
C 4
D 6

1.1.4 Acquisition is based on the … between the conditioned and unconditioned stimulus.

A extinction
B reaction
C situation
D time interval

1.1.5 A person, who is appreciating and always willing to support others, falls into the … category of the Myers-Briggs typology.

A judging
B feeling
C sensing
D intuitive

1.1.6 Self-concept is …

A the way you feel about yourself.
B how other people see you.
C how you want to be.
D the way you act from time to time.

1.1.7 The highest level in Bloom's original taxonomy is …

A knowledge.
B evaluation.
C analysis.
D comprehension.

1.1.8 According to Holland's personality types, a/an … person likes to have power and status, and this involves manipulating and domineering others.

A artistic
B social
C enterprising
D conventional

1.1.9 A person has reached … when they are realistic, spontaneous, creative and independent.

A self-actualisation
B self-concept
C self-motivation
D self-assurance

1.1.10 The type of learning that happens within a specific group is known as … conditioning.

A central
B cultural
C external
D reinforcement

1.1.11 A/an … culture entails social equality in society and women having the same opportunities as men.

A egalitarian
B individualistic
C socialist
D democratic

1.1.12 The … provide(s) energy to the cell.

A neurotransmitters
B limbic system
C axon
D mitochondria

1.1.13 The type of person that appreciates art, emotion and adventure, and has a fertile imagination, will be categorised under …

A openness
B agreeableness
C neuroticism
D judging

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1.1.14 … is the type of learning where a person observes another and then repeats the behaviour.

A Integration
B Assimilation
C Modelling
D Shaping

1.1.15 … can be an aspect of the home environment.

A Standards and culture
B Poverty
C Occupation and hobbies
D Physical attributes

(15 × 1) (15)

1.2 Complete the following sentences by writing the missing word or words next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 … is the way we look at our own behaviour and note the way we behave and react.

1.2.2 The … that holds information for less than 30 seconds.

1.2.3 You are … to do your work and have ambition without anyone to push you in that direction.

1.2.4 After an assessment you give the learner… that he/she understands his/her own development.

1.2.5 … motivation comes from a rewards system.

1.2.6 … learning that takes places by using a computer and the internet.

1.2.7 … is a process whereby a learner needs to separate information and compare it to similar or opposite information.

1.2.8 When changes are made to an original plan to achieve the objectives.

1.2.9 You … if you find any reason or excuse not to start or complete work.

1.2.10 To … is when you give something your undivided attention.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.3 Name TWO things we can obtain by learning. (2)

1.4 List the THREE phases of memory. (3)

[30]

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QUESTION 2

2.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1.1 Personality is a combination of a person's likes and dislikes.

2.1.2 If a learner lacks self-motivation, the learning process can become difficult.

2.1.3 A flexible person can easily get upset when new experiences are introduced.

2.1.4 Stress over a long period of time is not good for a person.

2.1.5 Intentional learning is when you had no intention learning something, but you end up learning it anyway.

2.1.6 Your temperament has an impact on your behaviour and actions.

2.1.7 Extroverts do well with action-orientated activities.

2.1.8 Remembering general knowledge and facts is known as semantic memory.

2.1.9 Melancholics can be paranoid by nature.

2.1.10 Self-directed learning is where learners take responsibility for their own learning.

2.1.11 Visual-perceptual problems are due to physical problems with the eyes.

2.1.12 Neuroticism displays the traits of unpleasant emotions, anger, anxiety, depression and vulnerability.

2.1.13 Personality traits do not influence career choices.

2.1.14 A key concept of neuroscience outlines how a person monitors and evaluates personal progress.

2.1.15 An individual's gustatory perception has to do with taste.

(15 × 1) (15)

2.2 Choose ONE term from the list below for each of the following descriptions and write it next to the question number (2.2.1–2.2.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

physiological; perceiving; behaviourism; punishment; social; solitary; priming; reproduction; classical; disposition; affirmation; emotional; temperament; perfectionism; extinction

2.2.1 The type of non-conscious memory that improves your ability to remember things you have recently seen

2.2.2 This group starts many tasks simultaneously, but find it difficult to complete them

2.2.3 The type of conditioning when your natural reflex responds to a stimulus

2.2.4 Influencing yourself positively

2.2.5 When your behaviour matches that of the person you observed

2.2.6 When human behaviour is learned

2.2.7 A person's tendency to behave in a certain way

2.2.8 People who work and study alone prefer this learning style

2.2.9 The element that influences a person's personality

2.2.10 The consequence that will lower the chances of a behaviour happening again

2.2.11 A type of intelligence that allows one to handle your emotions and have self-control

2.2.12 A biological process like sleep that can influence the personality

2.2.13 When a person will do the task again, hoping that it will be better than the previous time, and is seldom happy with the standards reached

2.2.14 When a behaviour no longer exists

2.2.15 A type of learning that occurs when observing the behaviours of others

(15 × 1) (15)
[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–J) next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
3.1.1	The ability to use your body skilfully to solve problems	A	reinforcement
3.1.2	Maggie saw a snake but did not react to it	B	synchronous
3.1.3	This person likes to be outdoors and work with plants	C	interpersonal
3.1.4	Behaviour that is encouraged	D	negative reinforcement
3.1.5	A person that likes to work with other people and that can show empathy to others	E	visual-spatial
3.1.6	Singing, writing songs and dancing come naturally to them	F	linguistic
3.1.7	Authors of books and poems	G	neural stimulus
3.1.8	The educator decided to give a worksheet instead of an assessment	H	body-kinaesthetic
3.1.9	Creative, artistic people that are good with maps as well	I	musical
3.1.10	When video conferencing is taking place	J	naturalist

(10 × 1) (10)

Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Four students were involved in a serious accident. Rudy said he saw stars and then there was darkness all around him. Akhona feels little or no pain but keeps bumping into things since her accident. David cannot concentrate. He is sad one minute and the next he would burst into a rage. Libbie was not injured in the accident, but she said the rolling of the car was the same feeling she had when she went on the rides at the fairground.

3.2 Identify the lobes that were injured of the following people:

3.2.1 Rudy

3.2.2 Akhona

3.2.3 David

(3 × 2) (6)

3.3 Analysing the above scenario, explain why Libbie experienced integration. (2)

3.4 Assessing the experience of the accident, will it be committed to the short-term memory or the long-term memory? Substantiate your answer. (1 + 1 × 2) (3)

3.5 Outline FOUR aspects that can cause the brain to not function optimally, besides injury. (4)

3.6 During his hospital stay, David submits his assignments via e-mail.

What type of learning is taking place? (1)

3.7 What does the law of effect say about learning? (1)

3.8 Broadly define learning psychology and state its effect on behaviour. (3)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Javar lives in a rural area in extreme poverty. He went to a holiday camp where they were taught how to start a vegetable garden and received seeds from the organisers to get them going. Two years later, he is able to feed his family and sell some of the products to the other local people. This gives Javar hope for the future and it boosts his self-confidence.

4.1.1 Identify the basic need that Javar is fulfilling. (1)

4.1.2 Explain TWO ways in which the boost in self-confidence could affect Javar's personality. (2 × 2) (4)

4.1.3 Assessing the scenario, give THREE other ideas that Javar may put forward to fulfil the basic needs of the community he lives in. (3)

4.2 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

According to the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, people have different ways of taking in information and relating to people around them. Mrs Jones observed this with James and Sarah. James is a loud person who likes to be the centre of attention. He wants to talk to everybody and finds it difficult to complete tasks. He thrives on compliments. Sarah, on the other hand, wants to focus on completing the task without too much noise around her. She prefers small groups of people.

4.2.1 Identify the type of personality that James has. (1)

4.2.2 What type of personality does Sarah have? (1)

4.2.3 Discuss TWO problems Mrs Jones can expect to encounter when James and Sarah end up in the same group. (2 × 2) (4)

4.3 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Bongo is a very clever person but does not like new activities. She doesn't like activities where there is a remote chance of injury. Andrew, on the other hand, seems to have no fear. He has been in hospital a few times with broken bones, but that has not stopped him from participating in extreme sports.

4.3.1 Outline THREE activities you can adapt to allow Bongo to do activities with some element of danger or excitement. (3 × 2) (6)

4.3.2 Being extroverted by nature, identify THREE extreme sports that will satisfy Andrew's desire for excitement seeking. (3)

4.4 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

The importance of education has been highlighted by emphasising andragogy – the education of adults. Adult learners come with their own experiences. The lack of education results in low wages and a lack of promotional opportunities, when they are fortunate enough to find a job. Adult learners are actively involved in their learning process, which is regarded as self-directed learning. Feedback is seen as ways to improve rather than as criticism.

4.4.1 Do you agree that adult learners are more self-directed and involved in their learning process? Substantiate your response. (1 + 1 × 2) (3)

4.4.2 Bearing the above information in mind, discuss TWO possible challenges you may encounter with adult learners. (2 × 2) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Ashmal was playing with his cellphone during break and discovered a whole lot of new features he didn't even know his phone could do. Jameson asked him to show him how to do some of the features, because he also wanted to use those features on his phone.

5.1.1 Explain the type of learning Ashmal experienced in this situation. (2)

5.1.2 What type of learning did Jameson experience? (2)

5.1.3 The situation in QUESTION 5.1.1 and QUESTION 5.1.2 can be identified as informal learning.

What makes the above situations different from formal learning? (2)

5.1.4 Identify THREE reasons why we can say that this is not a formal learning setting. (3)

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5.2 Technology is moving fast, and colleges are not always keeping up.

Propose TWO suggestions for colleges to upgrade to the latest technology to promote e-learning. (2 × 2) (4)

5.3 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

> Khaya's mother is a single mother and works two jobs. This leaves Khaya alone at home to do what she pleases. She watches violent movies, age-restricted movies and documentaries that are not meant for children her age. She secretly started wearing her mother's makeup to look like the older girls she sees on television.

Khaya is modelling behaviour she sees on television.

5.3.1 Explain THREE negative behaviours that Khaya may display that we should be concerned about. (3 × 2) (6)

5.3.2 Describe TWO positive types of punishment that Khaya can receive. (2 × 2) (4)

5.4 Khaya is not only modelling the negative behaviour she is exposed to on television, but she is also internalising it, and the result is a warped self-concept.

How does this influence the following self-concepts?

5.4.1 Values and beliefs

5.4.2 Relationship with others

5.4.3 Cultural context she was brought up in

(3 × 2) (6)

5.5 Identify the process whereby we express what we want to be. (1)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

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