higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

LEARNING PSYCHOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 2

(5050032)

20 November 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 9 pages.

NCS

Copyright reserved

TIME: 3 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. Write neatly and legibly.

NCV

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 When we learn, we acquire …

A experience and understanding.
B knowledge and skill.
C comprehension.
D motivation.

1.1.2 According to andragogy, readiness to learn is based on the person and the … they have.

A money
B character
C age
D role

1.1.3 Operant conditioning is also known as … conditioning.

A behavioural
B associative
C instrumental
D stimulus

1.1.4 Reinforcement is the result of a consequence that comes after behaviour and … the chances of repeat behaviour.

A increase
B decrease
C neutralise
D stimulate

1.1.5 … is the weakening and ending of a conditioned response.

A Learning process
B Extinction
C Stimulus neutralisation
D Punishment

1.1.6 To lessen the reaction to a stimulus we are going to pair the stimulus with relaxing. This is known as …

A stimulus conditioning.
B desensitisation.
C discrimination.
D generalisation.

Copyright reserved

1.1.7 Reinforcement can be ...

A activating and liberating.
B neutral.
C stimulating.
D positive and negative.

1.1.8 Attention, retention and reproduction form part of the … process.

A modelling
B shaping
C reinforcement
D conditioning

1.1.9 You have a new cellular phone and your friend is showing you features you need to operate the phone. This is known as … learning.

A accidental
B formal
C intentional
D informal

1.1.10 The e-learning method that has the most varied and up-to-date information is a/the …

A television.
B internet.
C intranet.
D satellite broadcast.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 Self-directed learning means that learners take responsibility for their own learning.

1.2.2 Self-regulation is controlling our own behaviour in an attempt to avoid punishment.

1.2.3 Phobias does not relate to fear and anxiety because it is an operant conditioning.

1.2.4 The time interval between a conditioned stimulus and unconditioned stimulus is an important determent for learning.

1.2.5 According to Skinner punishment is an ineffective way of controlling or changing behaviour.

Copyright reserved

1.2.6 We can respond naturally to a stimulus.

1.2.7 Bad habits does not have an influence on e-learning.

1.2.8 Regular feedback, from the learners and educators, forms an important, positive aspect of teaching and learning.

1.2.9 People learn best when they find out things for themselves.

1.2.10 People cannot be intellectually challenged beyond their present level of ability.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.3 In andragogy Malcolm Knowles states that there is a big difference between children and adult learning.

Explain the following concepts in adult learning:

1.3.1 Self-concept

1.3.2 Experience

1.3.3 Readiness to learn

1.3.4 Orientation to learning

1.3.5 Motivation to learn

(5 × 2) (10)
[30]

QUESTION 2

Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Thumi is attending a daycare centre. She knows the routine very well. Firstly topic discussion on the carpet, followed by activities at the desk and outside play. She is aware that shortly after lunch her mommy fetches her. She hears a loud sound and sees a bird sitting in the tree.

2.1 Identify TWO types of perception that is relevant in the scenario. (2 × 2) (4)

2.2 Name the TWO senses that is active during her encounter with the bird. (2)

2.3 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word(s). Write only the word(s) next to the question number (2.3.1–2.3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.3.1 The brain is divided into two …

2.3.2 A nerve cell is called a …

2.3.3 Nerve cells send information through the … to the brain.

2.3.4 … are chemicals used by the neurons for communication.

2.3.5 Language and mathematics is typical … brain thinking.

(5 × 1) (5)

2.4 List the TRHEE domains of Bloom's Taxonomy. (3)

2.5 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

Mrs. Young has two students in the class with visual perceptual problems. One child's visual problem is caused by physiological problems. She is wearing glasses. The other child has hand-eye coordination problems.

2.5 2.5.1 Name ONE way Mrs. Young can assist the child that has visual problems caused by a physiological defect.

2.5.2 Suggest an activity that will improve hand-eye coordination.

2.5.3 How will a person living with an injury to the occipital lobe affected?

(3 × 2) (6)

2.6 2.6.1 List THREE study techniques you will use to improve remembering knowledge and facts. (3)

2.6.2 Suggest TWO methods a right brain dominant person can use in making notes for learning. (2)

2.7 Name THREE higher order cognitive processes. (3)

2.8 Name TWO risk factors that prevent the brain from functioning normal. (2)

[30]

QUESTION 3

3.1

James is a funny character. He loves making jokes and playing tricks on people. However today he got very angry when he saw another boy being bullied.

3.1.1 When we say James has a funny character, do we refer to his personality or his temperament?

3.1.2 How does being angry differ from being a funny guy? Keep the concept personality and temperament in mind in your explanation.

(2 × 2) (4)

Copyright reserved

3.2 When we don't trust a person we refer to them as 'a shady character.'

3.2.1 Does the statement above refer to the person's personality or temperament? (1)

3.2.2 Substantiate your answer. (2)

3.3 Read the extract below and answer the questions.

> Jacob is a quiet child that often plays on his own or in smaller groups. He does not like changes. New activities are often met with resistance. He becomes very moody and group work is a challenge for him and the educator.

3.3.1 What type of temperament does Jacob have? (1)

3.3.2 Use an example from the case study to support your answer. (2)

3.3.3 Give TWO suggestions the educator can implement when introducing new activities to James. (2 × 2) (4)

3.4 3.4.1 Is Jacob an introvert or an extrovert? (1)

3.4.2 Give ONE characteristic of each personality mentioned in the above question. (2 × 2) (4)

3.4.3 Give TWO suggestions to keep in mind when creating a learning environment for Jacob according to his personality in QUESTION 3.4.1. (2 × 2) (4)

3.4.4 Why do you think they prefer written work over oral work? (1)

3.5 Name the FIVE broad factors that form the basic structure of human personality. (5)

3.6 What do we call a person that has a balance of extrovert and introvert features in their personality? (1)

[30]

QUESTION 4

4.1 List the FIVE needs that motivate humans according to Maslow's hierarchy. (5)

4.2 Name TWO examples of deficiency needs that must be fulfilled first. (2)

4.3 4.3.1 What is the relationship between self-concept and self-esteem? (2 × 2) (4)

4.3.2 Describe how a high self-esteem affects learning. (2 × 2) (4)

Copyright reserved

4.4 4.4.1 Explain the difference between *intrinsic* and *extrinsic motivation*. (2 × 1) (2)

4.4.2 What keeps you motivated to complete your studies? (2)

4.4.3 Name FOUR techniques a person can employ for self-motivation. (4)

4.5 Discuss THREE things you did to boost your self-confidence for the assessments and exams this year. (3)

4.6 Name TWO examples where you procrastinated during the year. (2 × 2) (4)
[30]

QUESTION 5

Read scenario A below and answer the questions.

One of the studies Burda conducted is known as the Bobo Doll studies. An inflatable doll (clown) was hit and kicked by a woman shouting 'Sockeroo.' During the process she was filmed and the film was shown to some children between the ages of three to six. They were part of an experiment. The children were then allowed into a playroom with a similar doll, toy hammers and other toys. The result is that children that saw the move exhibited more aggressive behaviour by imitating what the lady was doing.

[Source: adapted from student book Learning Psychology]

5.1 5.1.1 What do we call the behaviour a person display when they observe and imitate another person, as in scenario A? (2)

5.1.2 Were there any consequences for the women's behaviour? (1)

5.1.3 Do you think the children that saw the movie would behave differently if the women were punished for her behaviour? Substantiate your answer. (1 + 1 × 2) (3)

5.1.4 Give ONE suggestion how we can punish children for aggressive or violent behaviour, without reinforcing such behaviour. (2)

5.1.5 Children watching television are in the same position as scenario A.

Give a description of what negative impact it has on children in our society today? (2)

Copyright reserved

5.2 Read scenario B below and answer the questions.

Animals can be taught to do various things humans do. The action is broken into smaller, achievable tasks and taught to the animal one step at a time. The animal is rewarded for the achievement and will only receive a reward when the next step has been mastered. Rewards are thus given only when advancement have been made. This method can be used on humans as well.

[Source: Adapted from student book Learning Psychology]

5.2 5.2.1 Identify the type of operant conditioning that is taking place in scenario B? (2)

5.2.2 Give ONE reason to substantiate why the behaviour in the above scenarios are operant. (2)

5.2.3 Define the term *classical conditioning*. (2)

5.2.4 Describe how the action of the operant condition is different between scenario A and scenario B. (2 × 2) (4)

5.3 Do you think that television can be considered as a method of e-learning? (1)

5.4 Give TWO examples of how you think television can be used for e-learning. (2 × 2) (4)

5.5 Give TWO disadvantages of e-learning. (2 × 2) (4)

5.6 Does watching television constitute formal or informal learning? (1)

[30]

TOTAL: 150

Copyright reserved