higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

LEARNING PSYCHOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 2

(5050032)

20 November 2019 (Y-Paper)
13:00–15:30

This question paper consists of 11 pages.

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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 Informal learning takes place …

A in the classroom.
B outside the educational establishment.
C during formal schooling.
D during extra classes. ❖

1.1.2 The disease of our age due to the demanding lifestyle we have comes in the form of …

A anxiety.
B fear.
C stress.
D panic.

1.1.3 When people act in the same way or in similar ways in different situations they behave …

A radical.
B spontaneous.
C consistent. ❖
D outrageous.

1.1.4 A disadvantage of computer-based learning is …

A studying in your own time.
B easy use of programmes.
C availability of instructors.
D bad study habits.

1.1.5 The only way we can develop self-awareness is by …

A reflecting.
B initiative.
C motivation.
D emotions.

1.1.6 People relying on their five senses to take in information are … people.

A intuitive
B sensing
C introvert ❖
D judging

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1.1.7 … is often seen as the highest form of thinking.

A Problem solving
B Daydreaming
C Debating
D Reasoning

1.1.8 Educators fall under … according to the broad factors.

A openness
B extroversion
C neuroticism
D agreeableness

1.1.9 The unique way in which a person understands the world around them is called …

A perception.
B understanding.
C sensation.
D comprehension.

1.1.10 Pushing people just beyond their present level of ability is known as …

A self-directed learning.
B active involvement.
C intellectual challenge.
D supportive learning.

1.1.11 When we have to remember something, we call it …

A retention.
B reproduction.
C recall.
D attention.

1.1.12 Visual discrimination is a result of …

A blindness.
B physical problems.
C visual perception disorder.
D mental disorder.

1.1.13 Leaders are … according to the Greek temperaments.

A sanguine
B choleric
C melancholic
D phlegmatic

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1.1.14 Nerve cells and bundles of axons make up …

A white matter.
B grey matter.
C the spinal cord.
D neurons.

1.1.15 We lose motivation due to lack of …

A money.
B opportunities.
C focus.
D abilities.

(15 × 1) (15)

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

1.2.1 … refers to personal qualities an individual is born with.

1.2.2 Maslow's theory based on human motivation is known as …

1.2.3 The … is responsible for movement and balance.

1.2.4 People with a/an … personality often influence their lives negatively.

1.2.5 You have … when you feel good about yourself and have the ability to do things.

1.2.6 Thinking, reasoning and problem solving make up the … process.

1.2.7 Reciting a mantra or sacred phrase as a technique for greater self-awareness.

1.2.8 … is the conditioning where rewards are given only when a new desired behaviour has been achieved.

1.2.9 … is the classification of levels of learning.

1.2.10 When we are … we can do certain things without having to think about it.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.3 Explain the difference between *knowledge* and *skill.* (2)

1.4 Explain what the term *life-long learning* means. (1)

1.5 Name TWO types of learning. (2)

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QUESTION 2

2.1 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–J) next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.1.1	Characteristic needed when e-learning takes place	A	secondary reinforcement
2.1.2	Type of conditioning that takes place during association	B	self-actualisation
2.1.3	When you don't know which task is the most important	C	internalisation
2.1.4	Show self-discipline, diligence and plan for achievement	D	conscientiousness
2.1.5	When you have reached your full potential and want to be creative	E	lack of priority
2.1.6	Experience unpleasant emotions easily	F	self-discipline
2.1.7	Highly active child that does not accept new situations easily	G	challenging person
2.1.8	The child knows she is going to get sweets when she hears the noise of the packet	H	emotional intelligence
2.1.9	When a person can control their mood, manage relationships and show empathy	I	neuroticism
2.1.10	Process whereby the task of doing doesn't need much thinking	J	classical conditioning

(10 × 1) (10)

2.2 Give ONE word or term for each of the following descriptions by choosing a word or term from the list below. Write only the word or term next to the question number (2.2.1–2.2.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

narcissism; unique; self-efficacy; judgment; mnemonics; entrenched; visualisation; sensitivity; olfactory; comprehension; behaviourism; performance; conflict; tactile; passive

2.2.1 Sense of personal competence

2.2.2 Understanding the information that we learn

2.2.3 During this action learned behaviour will be exhibited

2.2.4 An active study technique ❖

2.2.5 Looking at a picture of what you want when you feel discouraged.

2.2.6 The theory of animal and human learning that can be observed and does not have cognitive actions linked to it

2.2.7 A personality that is fixed and unchangeable after a few years

2.2.8 A disagreement between the values and interests of two people

2.2.9 Reading is an example of this learning style

2.2.10 A quality of temperament ❖

2.2.11 Information received through smell

2.2.12 A personality disorder where a person spends too much time admiring their own abilities

2.2.13 When we compare what we see with what we perceived to be the standard ❖

2.2.14 The way a child gathers information by touching different textures

2.2.15 A person with unusual characteristics that not many other people have

(15 × 1) (15)

2.3 Highlight TWO reasons why Learning Psychology is important for an educator. ❖ (2 × 2) (4)

2.4 Explain the concept of *real-life situation.* (1)

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QUESTION 3

3.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1.1 Paranoia is the irrational feeling of over self-consciousness.

3.1.2 Personality type is determined by a person's qualities.

3.1.3 A natural consequence is when we are cold and we did not bring something warm to wear.

3.1.4 Medication is the only way a person can control stress.

3.1.5 Gratitude is when you feel motivated and think that you are great at doing certain tasks.

3.1.6 Being actively involved with activities will improve learning.

3.1.7 Behavioural conditioning is also known as operant conditioning.

3.1.8 Procrastination is a result of perfectionism.

3.1.9 The idealist uses the functions of sensing and perceiving.

3.1.10 Higher order conditioning can only be done on humans.

3.1.11 The best routine is to study at more or less the same time every day.

3.1.12 Systematic desensitisation will reduce the anxiety a person has for stimuli.

3.1.13 An easy-going person will enjoy the same activities all the time.

3.1.14 Thinking is what distinguishes humans from animals.

3.1.15 Temperament and personality are influenced by heredity and the environment.

(15 × 1) (15)

3.2 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Lucy is very creative and likes to express herself through non-verbal communication. Her drawings express her inner thoughts. Lerato on the other hand likes to tell you about her inner feelings and wants the work to be in a logical manner.

3.2.1 Identify the predominant side of the brain for Lucy. Substantiate your selection. (2)

3.2.2 Do you think Lerato uses the same side of the brain as Lucy? Give a reason for your answer. (2)

3.2.3 Design TWO activities that an educator can give Lucy to do in class. (2 × 2) (4)

3.2.4 How will Lucy's reaction be different from Lerato's when they hear the word *dog*? (2)

3.2.5 Although Lucy and Lerato learn differently, they still need the same ground rules when they learn.

Outline FIVE strategies they can use for effective studying. (5)

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QUESTION 4

Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Avril has to do ten days of empathy and kindness to other children because he kept bullying them. He is the big brother at home and views it as his duty to look after smaller children. He is a very confident child. He also has the general opinion that he is stronger than other children and there is a need to prove this. He gets very angry when children tell him their brothers are stronger or when the children don't do what he tells them to do. He does not like change or new activities.

4.1 Discuss the following aspects of Avril:

4.1.1 His self-concept

4.1.2 Positive ways to use his self-confidence

4.1.3 His general opinion of himself or his self-esteem

(3 × 2) (6)

4.2 4.2.1 Bearing the above scenario in mind, explain how we can help Avril to deal with his anger in a positive manner. (1)

4.2.2 Outline TWO methods to teach Avril how to prevent his mood or anger. (2 × 2) (4)

4.2.3 Identify TWO ideas that the educator can use to develop Avril's self-awareness. (2 × 2) (4)

4.3 What type of temperament do you think Avril has? Substantiate your answer. (1 + 1 × 2) (3)

4.4 Do you think he is an introvert or an extrovert? Substantiate your answer. (1 + 1 × 2) (3)

4.5 Avril has the trait of persistence and attention span. He can complete tasks when he likes what he is doing.

Examine THREE ways in which an educator can assist him when he gives up in the face of obstacles. (3)

4.6 Avril scored high on openness with regard to the five broad factors of human personality.

Identify TWO careers that you will recommend for Avril to pursue. (2 × 2) (4)

4.7 Explain the conditioning where Avril's behaviour is weakened by the consequence of experiencing negative conditions. Give ONE example. (2)

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QUESTION 5

Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Lundi noticed that Peter had brought a whistle to school. Later in the day, when her back was turned to Peter, he blew the whistle. She got a big fright and jumped. She quickly turned around to see what made the noise. When Peter got ready to blow the whistle again, Lundi covered her ears.

5.1 When did Lundi display the following:

5.1.1 Neutral response (2)

5.1.2 Reflex response (2)

5.1.3 Conditioned response (2)

5.2 Is extinction possible? Substantiate your answer. (1 + 1 × 2) (3)

5.3 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Juliet has an extreme fear for spiders since her brother placed a plastic spider in her bed. She kills small spiders and ants because of her fear.

5.3.1 Do you think Juliet has a fear or a phobia? Substantiate your answer. ❖ (2)

5.3.2 Give TWO ways how you can help Juliet overcome her fear. (2 × 2) (4)

5.4 According to Watson, modern advertising strategies involve conditioning.

Explain THREE examples of how advertising conditions people. (3 × 2) (6)

5.5 Evaluate how modelling based on advertising can have a negative effect on consumers. ❖ (2)

5.6 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

Jason is in a foster home. His family abused him because he has a physical disability. They would starve him for days and ignore him totally. They keep on telling him he will amount to nothing. His foster parents on the other hand helped him understand that there are other people just like him and he can achieve anything he sets his mind to. His educator is aware of Jason's situation.

5.6.1 Identify THREE aspects the educator can do to create a better environment at school than what he had with his family. ❖ (3)

5.6.2 Outline TWO activities the educator can give Jason to help with the delay in development due to late registration. (2 × 2) (4)

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TOTAL: 150

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