higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

LEARNING PSYCHOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 4

(5050114)

8 March 2018 (Y-Paper)
13:00–16:00

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

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TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 200

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 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a/an word/item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–F) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1.1	Social learning theory	A	deals with all the elements in the learner's environment that affect the learner
1.1.2	Socio-cultural theory	B	we construct our own information or our own realities
1.1.3	Ecological theory	C	children develop and change as a result of their biological make-up rather than influences in the environment
1.1.4	Maturation theory	D	we develop and learn with age and it has nothing to do with the environment
1.1.5	Cognitive theory	E	learning takes place through observing and modelling
		F	the idea that social and cultural circumstances are fundamental to development

(5 × 2) (10)

1.2 Describe how the zone of proximal development works. (3)

1.3 Explain the role of scaffolding with regard to:

1.3.1 Educator

1.3.2 Learner

(2 × 3) (6)

1.4 Name any THREE systems within the ecological theory of learning. (3)

1.5 Explain what is meant by *social learning.* (2)

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1.6 The social learning theory consists of *enactive learning* (learning from consequences to our behaviour) and *vicarious learning* (learning from watching others).

Give TWO examples of each of the following:

1.6.1 Enactive learning

1.6.2 Vicarious learning

(2 × 2) (4)

1.7 Look at the following images of observational learning:

Place the images in the correct sequence in which they happen. Write only the letters (A–C) next to the question number (1.7.1–1.7.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.



[Source: *www.holisticvanity.ac.za*]

A



[Source: *www.amominredheels.com*]

B



[Source: *www.blogspot.co.za*]

C

(3 × 2) (6)

1.8 Identify the type of reinforcement that is taking place in the following scenarios. Write only 'positive' or 'negative' next to the question number (1.8.1–1.8.3) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.8.1 Siyamthanda did very well in his Life Orientation exam and received a brand new cellphone from his parents.

1.8.2 Laura does not have to do the spelling test tomorrow because she got full marks for the previous two tests.

1.8.3 Lenni is in the church choir and sings every Sunday. The congregation is always impressed with how well he performs. After church he gets many praises and smiles.

(3 × 2) (6)

[40]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (2.1.1–2.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1.1 The goal theory states that we are motivated by the kinds of goals that we have.

2.1.2 Problem solving involves the individual being creative.

2.1.3 Learners should not be allowed to explore, discover and experiment because it can be considered as dangerous.

2.1.4 Empowerment motivation is when a person feels they can take control of a situation and be responsible for it.

2.1.5 As an educator, it is not important to identify a learner's strong points, because that is something that they should do on their own.

(5 × 1) (5)

2.2 State ONE activity/task for a six-year-old according to the following multiple intelligences:

2.2.1 Musical intelligence

2.2.2 Naturalistic intelligence

2.2.3 Bodily-kinaesthetic intelligence

(3 × 2) (6)

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2.3 According to the theory of maturation, the child goes through various milestones throughout his/her life.

Identify any milestone that the child reaches at the following ages:

2.3.1 One-year-old

2.3.2 Three-year-old

2.3.3 Five-year-old

(3 × 2) (6)

2.4 Define the following terms related to the expectancy theory:

2.4.1 Expectancy

2.4.2 Instrumentality

2.4.3 Valence

(3 × 2) (6)

2.5 Which type of motivation works best for you?

2.5.1 Intrinsic or extrinsic motivation (1)

2.5.2 Give a reason for your answer in QUESTION 2.5.1. (2 × 2) (4)

2.6 What does the expression 'thinking out of the box' mean? (4)

2.7 It is important to be able to solve your own problems in your day-to-day life.

Why do you think this is so? Support your answer with FOUR comments.

(4 × 2) (8)

[40]

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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 (3.1.1–3.1.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1.1 The more ideas you have, the better are the chances of finding a solution to a problem.

3.1.2 According to Maslow, human beings behave the way they do because they are motivated by certain needs.

3.1.3 Physiological needs are emotional needs, such as love and affection.

3.1.4 Stress and anxiety have no influence on problem solving.

3.1.5 The opinion that people have of themselves is known as self-esteem.

3.1.6 You do not have to keep your skills in mind when you make a career choice.

(6 × 1) (6)

3.2 Suggest ways in which a school can improve the learners' motivation, according to the different levels of Maslow's hierarchy.

Name the FIVE levels, and give ONE example for each of the needs. (5 × 2) (10)

3.3 Read the scenario below and answer the questions.

The students at your college have been striking frequently this year. You have been falling behind with your curriculum and your study notes, and you are now feeling anxious about the exams that are coming up in September.

3.3.1 State TWO problems. (2 × 2) (4)

3.3.2 Give a possible cause for each of the problems that you stated in QUESTION 3.3.1 (2 × 2) (4)

3.3.3 Name FOUR practical things you can do, in order to feel less anxious about exams that are coming up. (4 × 2) (8)

3.3.4 Using the scenario as a guide, decide on FOUR barriers which may arise and give a reason why each of these barriers may make it difficult for the students to solve the problems. (4 × 2) (8)

[40]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Complete the following sentences by using the words provided in the list below. Write only the word/item next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

brainstorming; steps; barriers; curiosity; hardworking; evaluating; open-mindedness; explore; fact; identify; flexibility

4.1.1 The ability to look at problems from different angles is known as …

4.1.2 An individual, who is constantly working and trying to improve his /her life, is known as a … person.

4.1.3 The need to look for answers and to know things that are interesting, is called …

4.1.4 In order to understand problems and find solutions that work, one often needs … and creativity.

4.1.5 There are certain … that you need to follow in order to successfully deal with a problem.

4.1.6 During problem-solving, it is important to … all possible answers.

4.1.7 To … the problem is the first step in problem solving.

4.1.8 The gathering of all possible ideas, even those that may seem unrealistic is known as …

4.1.9 … a problem is to determine how well it worked, if it went according to plan and what can be done better next time.

4.1.10 When you are solving a problem, you may experience various … to the problem solving process.

(10 × 1) (10)

4.2 Name and explain FIVE factors that affect career choices. (5 × 2) (10)

4.3 What is the difference between a *vertical career path* and a *horizontal career path*? (2 × 2) (4)

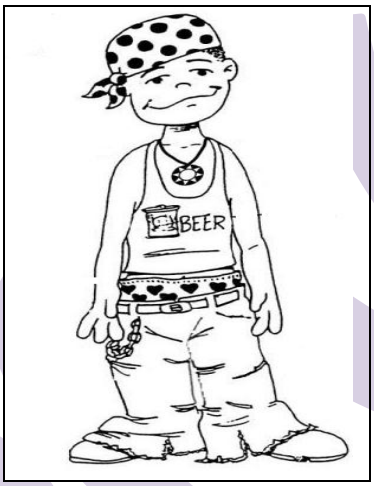
4.4 Show how the following career paths could unfold and give a good example for each one.

4.4.1 Vertical

4.4.2 Horizontal

(2 × 2) (4)

4.5 Look at the image below of Tsepho on his way to his first interview:



4.5.1 Identify THREE objects that Tsepho should not be wearing. (3 × 2) (6)

4.5.2 As Tsepho's friend, give THREE suggestions to advise him about an appropriate dress code for an interview. (3 × 2) (6)

[40]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (5.1.1–5.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

5.1.1 The theory that behaviour is motivated by expected or desired outcomes is known as the expectancy theory.

5.1.2 The term *optimistic* means to be negative about all aspects of life.

5.1.3 Enriched learning tasks are not supposed to suit a variety of learning styles.

5.1.4 It is important to set goals as they help with cognitive development.

5.1.5 To keep on trying to do something in spite of difficulties, is known as perseverance.

(5 × 1) (5)

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5.2 State THREE factors that influence problem solving. (3)

5.3 Name THREE characteristics of creative problem-solvers. (3)

5.4 Give FOUR brief examples of how classical conditioning works in situations in which someone has become conditioned to respond in a certain way. (4 × 2) (8)

5.5 Matthew is a 12-year-old boy who has just passed his first mathematics test for the year. He scored a total of 95% for his test.

5.5.1 Should Matthew receive positive reinforcement or negative reinforcement? Support your answer. (2 × 2) (4)

5.5.2 Suggest ONE suitable type of reinforcement for Matthew, for passing his mathematics test. (2)

5.6 The internet can be a very useful place to find job opportunities, but may also hold possible dangers.

5.6.1 State TWO advantages of finding a job on the internet. (2 × 2) (4)

5.6.2 State TWO disadvantages of finding a job on the internet. (2 × 2) (4)

5.6.3 Name THREE other places where job opportunities can be found. (3)

5.7 As a Level 4 student you should be thinking about your future.

Give ONE example of each of the following:

5.7.1 Your current long-term goals

5.7.2 Your current short-term goals

(2 × 2) (4)
[40]

TOTAL: 200

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