



UNAM
UNIVERSITY OF NAMIBIA

FACULTY	EDUCATION AND HUMAN SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE
SUBJECT	CHILDHOOD LEARNING
SUBJECT CODE	PSP/U 3721
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DURATION	2 HOURS
MARKS	75

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION

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This paper consists of 5 pages (including the front page)

Answer all questions

Question 1

Choose the right statement by only writing the right letter next to the number, e.g. 1D

- 1) Learning
 - a) Temporary change in behaviour
 - b) Permanent change in behaviour
 - c) Same behaviour all the time.
 - d) All of the above

- 2) Learning is a change in internal processes
 - a) Cognitivism
 - b) Behaviourism
 - c) Neo-behaviorism
 - d) None of the above

- 3) Focus is on measurable behaviour
 - a) Cognitivism
 - b) Behaviourism
 - c) Neo-behaviorism
 - d) None of the above

- 4) Cognitivism
 - a) Ausubul
 - b) Skinner
 - c) Bandura
 - d) Watson

5) Neo-behaviourist

a) Ausubul

b) Skinner

c) Bandura

d) Watson

6) Lab study animals and humans

a) Meichenbaum

b) Piaget

c) Bruner

d) Skinner

7) The little Albert study is an example of.

a) Stimuli discrimination

b) Stimuli generalization

c) Conditioned stimuli

d) Unconditioned stimuli

8) An example of a neutral stimuli

a) Meat

b) Dog

c) Saliva

d) Bell

9) Response that produces satisfying effect will be repeated

a) Law of proximity

b) Law of similarity

c) Law of exercise

d) Law of effect

10) Operant Conditioning

a) R-S

b) S-R

c) R-R

d) S-S

(10)

Question 2

State whether the statement is true or false by writing TRUE or FALSE next to the number,

1. Gestalt psychologist believes information possessed is objective.

2. Tendency to leave gaps in our perception is called law closure.

3. Sensory register refers to hearing.

4. Working memory is long term memory

5. Law of pragnanz means our perception is NOT influenced by our past.

6. Pavlov is representation of operant Conditioning.

7. Ineffective strategy for extinction is habituation.

8. Gestalt psychology represents behaviourism.

9. "Will you please shut up is an example of presentation punishment.

10. "Great job is an example of positive reinforcement.

(10)

Question 3

Johny is a learner in grade 2 at Okondjatu Primary School. He does not like answering questions in class. The teacher gives him sweets to motivate him to answer questions. Johny likes sweets and participate in class very well. After the teacher realized that he does participate well, she stopped giving him sweets. Johny continue to participate in class as he got used to. The teacher used to sit with Johny to set up class rules together. One day Johny had to get his polio injection. The teacher gave him ice cream while the nurse was injecting him. Johny used to tell people that all teachers at his school are bad.

- 3.1 What is used in the process of conditioning Johnny, (2)
- 3.2 What is the unconditional response. (2)
- 3.3 What is the conditional response. (2)
- 3.4 What type of motivation are the sweets. (2)
- 3.5 what type of conditioning take place when Johnny is given a sweet while the nurse applies injection. (2)
- 3.6 What type of stimuli take place when Johnny says all teachers at his school are bad. (2)
- 3.7 How will you use the law of effect in Johnny's class. (2)
- 3.8 Are the sweets used a primary or secondary response. (2)
- 3.9 Name the three theories of learning and their definitions. (9)

Question 4

Explain the difference in thinking strategies of an expert and novice learner. (16)

Question 5

Explain strategies used to improve learners Metacognition. Mention the abbreviations of the strategies and explain what it stands for. (14)

THE END