

MAIN EXAM

NNU 3233/NNN 3413: EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGY

TIME -2 HOURS

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 20 MARKS

1. Identify the advantage of behavioral learning theories
 - A. good for highly structured situations
 - B. mechanistic and decreases student involvement in learning
 - C. Not good for problem solving and critical thinking
 - D. Rewards may only be tangible
2. What stage of development are children able to use symbols to represent objects in the world?
 - A. Formal operational
 - B. Sensorimotor
 - C. Concrete operational
 - D. Preoperational
3. Motivation involves processes that:
 - A. Look simple but are complex
 - B. Conflict with established research
 - C. Have little relevance to teaching
 - D. Apply only to the science of psychology
4. Classroom assessment techniques (CATs) are:
 - A. Summative
 - B. Final
 - C. Useless
 - D. Formative
5. Changing behavior and acting on information given are two aspects to consider for:
 - A. Self-confidence
 - B. Apathy
 - C. Indifference
 - D. Motivation
6. Student evaluations may consist of:
 - A. Tests
 - B. Portfolios
 - C. Journals
 - D. All of the above
7. According to Keller, the ARCS motivation theory must address:
 - A. Attention, relevance, confidence and satisfaction
 - B. Activity, response, caring and satisfaction
 - C. Attention, response, commonalities and satisfaction
 - D. Activity, response, complexity and sources
8. In the 21st century, lecture will:
 - A. Be the only delivery format

- B. Be delivered only by the “sage on stage”
 - C. Involve more than faculty lecturing with students taking notes
 - D. Be obsolete
9. Objectives measure what _____the student is to display
- A. Personality
 - B. Behavior
 - C. Attitude
 - D. Understanding
10. When determining content to be taught , the faculty must consider:
- A. Personal preferences, physical environment and time
 - B. Type of program, time allotted and levels of students
 - C. Speed of delivery, personality of students and size of the podium
 - D. Personal preferences, size of the podium and levels of the students
11. Instructional methodology for the educational classroom experience may include:
- A. Lecture, powerpoint slides, videos and/or CD recordings
 - B. Lecture, PowerPoint slides and /or chats
 - C. Chats, discussion board messages and/or animated cartoons
 - D. Note taking, chats and/or guest lecturers
12. To be effective lecturers, faculty members should:
- A. Read from their notes
 - B. Ignore room size
 - C. Speak in a low tone of voice
 - D. Use a variety of approaches
13. Attendance requirements for a class should involve:
- A. The student’s preference
 - B. The faculty’s preference
 - C. The school’s or program’s policy
 - D. None of the above
14. Critical thinking or problem solving can be:
- A. Accomplished through games and role playing
 - B. Accomplished through recall and memorization
 - C. Dull and boring
 - D. Impossible to achieve in the classroom
15. Final course grades are based on:
- A. Comprehensive exams only
 - B. A compilation of formative grades
 - C. Administrator decisions
 - D. Student requests
16. Bias in grading when several faculty are involved can be eliminated by:
- A. Interrator reliability
 - B. Faculty probability
 - C. Student popularity

- D. None of the above
- 17. The six major ethical principles are:
 - A. Trust, caring, autonomy, confidentiality, holism and veracity
 - B. Nonmalfeasance, caring, autonomy, confidentiality, veracity and beneficence
 - C. Autonomy, veracity, nonmalfeasance, confidentiality, beneficence and justice
 - D. Autonomy, trust, holism, nonmalfeasance, beneficence and justice
- 18. The areas that help to shape an individual's unique decisions within the ethical dimension are:
 - A. Stress, justice and emotions
 - B. Motivation, work experiences and emotions
 - C. Motivation, emotions and life experiences
 - D. Life experiences, work experiences and emotions
- 19. Several different ethical theories are available to be used for the determination of an ethical decision. The theories are:
 - A. Deontology, utilitarianism, telepathy, and consequentialism
 - B. Virtue, care and justifications
 - C. Deontology, virtue, individualism, care and rights
 - D. Deontology, consequentialism, virtue, care and rights
- 20. The primary reason for utilizing clinical experiences in student learning is :
 - A. Timely acquisition of skills and confirmation of previously learned skills
 - B. Management of clinical skills for management of the education experience
 - C. Timely acquisition of skills without the need for further follow-up
 - D. Supporting and confirming of previously learned skills only

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS 30MARKS

1. Differentiate between negative and positive reinforcement providing an example for each (6 marks)
2. Explain the 3 components on how Jean Piaget explains development (6 marks)
3. Explain the 4 steps of social learning theory (8 marks)
4. Identify the 5 steps involved in self-instruction? (5 marks)
5. List 5 principles for effective assessment (5 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS 20 MARKS

1. Strategies for motivating students to learn include intrinsic and extrinsic motivation.
 - a) Differentiate between intrinsic and extrinsic strategies (4 marks)
 - b) Explain 8 main points on how intrinsic motivation can be enhanced in learners (16 marks)