



College:	
Course Code:	EPL 121
Course Title:	PSYCHOLOGICAL BASIS OF LEARNING
Duration:	Two (2) Hours

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SECTION A (20 Marks)

For questions 1-20, Choose the most appropriate answer from the options lettered A, B, C and D provided.

1. Psychologists study..... because it can be objectively observed, measured and predicted.
A. behaviour
B. development
C. mental process
D. science
Sensory operational
2. Animism in the context of preoperational thinking is the
A. ability to differentiate between living and non-living things.
B. belief that inanimate objects have feelings and thoughts.
C. capacity to engage in symbolic thinking.
D. tendency to focus on only one aspect of a problem.
3. The process that leads to the attachment of the zygote to the uterine wall during the germinal stage is known as.....
A. conception.
B. differentiation.
C. fertilization.
D. implantation.
4. The aspect of language that provides the rules on how words are to be arranged meaningfully is called...
A. morphology.
B. pragmatics.
C. semantics.
D. syntax.

5. Which of these learning theories is so much interested in attending and retaining the model's behaviour?
- A. Classical conditioning
 - B. Cognitive learning
 - C. Observational learning
 - D. Operant conditioning
6. Giving a student an extra homework after he/she misbehaves in class is an example of.....
- A. negative punishment.
 - B. negative reinforcement.
 - C. positive punishment.
 - D. positive reinforcement.
7. The statement, "I will not steal the drug because my wife has never been there for me", is based on which of Kohlberg's stage of moral development?
- A. Good boy and nice girl stage
 - B. Instrumental relativist stage
 - C. Law and order stage
 - D. Punishment and obedience stage
8. In which of the schedules of reinforcement does the experimenter reinforce correct responses after a given length of time?
- A. Fixed Interval Schedule
 - B. Fixed Ratio Schedule
 - C. Variable Interval Schedule
 - D. Variable Ratio Schedule
9. If the knowledge of 'A' makes it difficult in the learning of 'B', then the learner is experiencing.....
- A. active inhibition.
 - B. proactive inhibition.
 - C. reactive inhibition.
 - D. retroactive inhibition.
10. "If you do not like milk, you may not like all milk products like cheese and butter." This is due to.....
- A. extinction.
 - B. stimulus discrimination.
 - C. spontaneous recovery.
 - D. Stimulus generalization.

11. Which of the following is considered an example of fine motor skills?
- A. Jumping
 - B. Kicking
 - C. Running
 - D. Writing
12. According to Piaget, assimilate and accommodate are byproducts of.....
- A. adaptation.
 - B. equilibration.
 - C. organization.
 - D. seriation.
13. According to the behaviourist learning theory,plays no role in learning.
- A. experience
 - B. nurture
 - C. nature
 - D. punishment
14. Which of the stages of cognitive development coincides with autonomous stage of moral development?
- A. Concrete operational
 - B. Formal operational
 - C. Pre-operational
 - D. Sensori-motor
15. An educational psychology teacher informed his learners that growth and development are guided by principles. Which of the following is **NOT** a principle of growth and development?
- A. Development is directional.
 - B. Development is continuous. &
 - C. Development is irreversible.
 - D. Development is universal.
16. I asked my son, Adom, to complete a routine around the house, he then asked me what benefit would that routine be to him. According to Kohlberg, my son is at which stage of moral development?
- A. Good boy/Nice girl orientation
 - B. Individualism and exchange orientation
 - C. Law and Order Orientation
 - D. Obedience and punishment



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17. A behaviour Y is reinforced with another behaviour X, which has high occurrence rate. This typifies.....
- A. differential reinforcement.
 - B. law of effect.
 - C. Premack principle.
 - D. successive approximation.
18. Positive reinforcement:.....the likelihood of a behaviour while negative reinforcement.....the likelihood of a behaviour.
- A. decreases, decreases
 - B. decreases, increases
 - C. increases, decreases
 - D. increases, increases
19. What is the correct order by which prenatal stages of human development unfolds?
- A. Embryo, zygote, foetus
 - B. Foetus, embryo, zygote
 - C. Zygote, embryo, foetus ✓
 - D. Zygote, foetus, embryo
20. When a child bases his/her moral reasoning on the intent of a person's action, the child is said to be using the concept called.....
- A. immanent justice.
 - B. moral realism.
 - C. moral relativism.
 - D. restitution.

SECTION B (10 Marks)

Read each of the following statements carefully and provide the appropriate response.

21. The chromosomal abnormality which is caused by a deviation of the 21st chromosome is known as.....Down Syndrome
22. After being bitten by a big dog, my son was scared of other big dogs but he was not scared of little dogs. This demonstrates.....
23. The process in which the male and the female sex cells unite is called.....
24. The child develops his/her language via crying, cooing, babbling, use of single words before use of sentences. This means growth and development are/follow.....



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25. A bakery gives customers a free pastry after every 6 pastry purchases. This is an example of which schedule of reinforcement?
26. You touched a hot plate that caused you to remove your hand at once. In terms of classical conditioning, the removal of your hand was a..... and the hot plate was a.....
27. According to Vygotsky, a learner is able to learn when he/she operates within his/her.....
28. "Hereditary and environmental factors may speed or delay the growth of individuals born on the same day". This means that growth and development are/follow..... *Asynchronous*.....
29. The expression of a person's genetic heritage into observable behaviours is called..... *Morality*.....
30. The third level of Kohlberg's theory of moral development is called *Pre- Conventional stage*.....

SECTION C (5 Marks)

Indicate whether each of the following statements is TRUE or FALSE.

31. Nature determines the limits of developmental potentials.
32. Moral uprightness is developed when learners are involved in rules making.
33. Growth and development follow a universal pattern.
34. Kohlberg's stages of moral development include the pre-conventional stage.
35. At the adolescence stage, the body gets to its maximum height.

SECTION D (5 Marks)

Match each of the following moral characteristics in Column A to the correct explanation in Column B by writing the correct options lettered A – G provided in column B.

Column A (Moral characteristics)	Column B (Description of the Concept)
36. Restitution	A. The intention of the offense committed is more important.
37. Moral realism <i>C</i>	<i>x</i> B. Every punishment must fit the offense committed.
38. Immanent justice <i>B</i>	<i>x</i> C. A morally upright person obeys rules set by the society.
39. Punishment by reciprocity <i>B</i>	D. It is appropriate to apologize to those you offend.
40. Moral relativism <i>F</i>	<i>x</i> E. Every punishment must be severe regardless of the offense committed.
	<i>x</i> F. If you do bad, you do for yourself likewise if you do good you do for yourself.
	G. The consequence of the offense committed is more important.

SECTION E (20 Marks)

Answer Only One question from this section

41. a. Define the term motivation. (3 Marks)
b. Distinguish between extrinsic and ~~in~~trinsic motivation. (5 Marks)
c. Explain any four strategies a teacher can use to motivate his/her learners. (12 Marks)
42. a. Define the term learning (4 Marks)
b. Explain the three laws of learning according to Edward Thorndike (6 Marks)
c. Explain five factors that can affect learning among learners. (10 Marks)
43. a. What are the domains of human growth and development? (3 Marks)
b. Explain any four principles of human growth and development. (12 Marks)
c. State four educational implications to the teacher from of the principles stated. (4 Marks)



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