

MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(MMUST)

MAIN CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

SECOND YEAR, FIRST TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE

OF

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION(UPGRADING)

COURSE CODE: HPE 103

COURSE TITLE: EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGY

DATE:

TIME:

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- a. All questions are compulsory
- b. Read additional instructions under each subsection
- c. Enter all answers in the answer booklet provided
- d. Write the university registration number on each piece of paper used

Joh 4/1/2022

TIME: 2 Hours

EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGY PAPER

| 1. Which test represent test of abstract intelligence | |
|---|--|
| a) Language | |
| b) Percentage | |
| c) Leadership | |
| d) Measurement | |
| 2. The drive-reduction theory of motivation is more applicable to hunger than to sex because, unlike hunger, sexual desire is not direct response to; | |
| a) An external incentive need | |
| b) Hypothalamic activity | |
| c) A psychological need | |
| d) All the above | |
| 3. The characteristics of learning objective include | |
| a) Performance, time limit, quality | |
| b) Conditions, criteria, time limit | |
| c) Performance, conditions, criteria | |
| d) Time, position, explanation | |
| 4. Teachers are closely related associated with the process of | |
| a) Evaluation | |
| b) Study | |
| c) Learning | |
| d) Observation | |
| 5. In the organization of the school basic determining factor is the of the school | |
| a) Trainer | |
| b) Social life | |
| c) Curriculum | |
| d) Management | |
| | |

| 6) Changes in behaviour remits from |
|---|
| a) Learning |
| b) Maturation alone |
| c) Learning and maturation both important in amount |
| d) Maturation primarily |
| 7. Educational psychology is concerned with |
| a) The learner |
| b) The learning process |
| c) The learning situation |
| d All of the above |
| 8. Types of skills acquired by learners include |
| a) Communication, practice, psychology |
| b) Psychomotor, communication, cognitive |
| c) Psychomotor, communication, demonstration |
| d) Communication, practice, psychomotor |
| 9. Which of the following principles of teaching -learning is inaccurate |
| a) Planning learner objectives should be done by the teacher alone |
| b) Client teaching should occur independent of nursing process |
| c) Past life experience should not be a factor when helping clients assimilate more knowledge |
| d) The teaching- learning process can be facilitated by the existence of a helping relationship |
| 10. The most important characteristics of a good evaluation include |
| a) Valid, reliable, ob8ective, practical in terms of available resources |
| b) Extensive, discriminating, comprehensive, competent |
| c) Complex, individualized, effective, efficient |
| d) Simple, efficient, understood, applicable |
| 11. The truth about operant conditioning is that |

- a) It is a cognitive theory of learning
- b) It is social cognitive theory of learning
- c) It best applies to Psychomotor learning
- d) Its main proponent include Albert Bandura
- 12 All the following are true about the level of learning except
 - a) Valuing is an affective type of learning
 - b) Ability of students to evaluate a product or process represents cognitive learning
 - c) Intellectual skills belong to the cognitive domain
 - d) Synthesis can be assessed by means of long essay questions
- 13.Intelligence is a cognitive attribute that
 - a) Is genetically determined
 - b) Depends mainly on age
 - c) Varies fundamentally among races
 - d) Is compromised irredeemably by environmental factors during childhood
- 14. Learning in the psychomotor domain is best explained by theories of
 - a) Cognitive constructive
 - b) Operant conditioning
 - c) S-R Associationism
 - d) Cognitive constructivism
- 15. Adult learning theories suggest that
 - a) The older learner is able to solve novel problems more slowly than a younger one
 - b) The younger student is able to solve problems more slowly than older one
 - c) Crystallized intelligence is reduced by ageing
 - d) Fluid intelligence is unaffected by ageing
- 16. In the current education adult learning
 - a) Is described by the term andragogy

- b) Is referred to as pedagoyc) Exclusive applies to info
- c) Exclusive applies to informal adult education programs
- d) Requires a strong teacher- centered approach
- 17. Humanistic psychologists instrumental in adult learning thought include
 - a) Carl Rodgers
 - b) Jean Piagets
 - c) B.F. Skinner
 - d) Leo Vygotsky
- 18. Intelligent assessment
 - a) Yields scores that are absolute measures
 - b) Is independent of the assessment methods
 - c) Exclusively focuses on ability to deal with abstractions
 - d) Can be based on Stanford Binet and Wechsler tests
- 19. The best method for a qualified health care worker to use while teaching primary school pupils on balanced diet is;
 - a) Role play
 - b) Demonstration
 - c) Lecture
 - d) Simulation
- 20. An implication of Piaget's theory of cognitive development for adult learning is that
 - a) Active student involvement the instructional process is preferable to passive approach
 - b) Adult are adapt at learning specifics than generalities
 - c) Adult learners enjoy learning when the relevance of the material is unclear
 - d) Learning entails less of own construction of knowledge rather receipt from teachers

SECTION B 40 MARKS

- 1. Define Education psychology 2 marks
- 2. State the relevance of teachers in education psychology 6 marks

3. Behaviour is studied by simple method of observation. Outline various methods of observation 8 marks

4. Piagets believes that the origin of intellectual are largely biological. Outline various processes used to adapt in the environment. 8 marks

5. Explain how reinforcement is applied in a classroom 6 marks

6. List the child's progress through the thinking stages 4 marks

7. Constructivism is a theoretical model that stems from a number of academic areas. State common areas considered when examining this model. 6 marks

SECTION C 40 MARKS

1. Draw and describe experiential learning model of learning cone from Bank Johnson educational training centre 20 marks

2. Describe the scope of education psychology and areas of application. 20 marks