

COMPETITIVE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION INTO HTTC BAMBILI	
<b><u>CYCLE:</u>SECOND</b> <b><u>LEVEL:</u> 400</b> <b><u>DEPARTMENT:</u> GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING AND SCIENCE OF EDUCATION</b>	<b>Session: 2013</b>
<b>DURATION: 3hrs</b>	

1. I have trained my dog so well that each time I ring the bell, the dog salivates.  
This can be described as;
  - a. Operant conditioning
  - b. Classical conditioning
  - c. Social learning
  - d. Cognitive learning
2. He is regarded as the founder of behaviorism
  - a. J.B Watson
  - b. B.F skinner
  - c. Ivan Pavlov
  - d. Jean Piaget
3. The major school of psychological thought often associated with Thorndike is;
  - a. Associationism
  - b. Behaviourism
  - c. Conditioning
  - d. Connectionism
4. What type of behaviour is reinforced in classical conditioning?
  - a. Elicited behaviour
  - b. Emitted behaviour
  - c. Overt behaviour

- d. Covert behaviour
- 5. Classical conditioning is associated with;
  - a. J. Bruner
  - b. B.F skinner
  - c. Ivan Pavlov
  - d. E.L Thorndike
- 6. Any stimulus that produces an increase in the frequency of a response is called;
  - a. A punisher
  - b. A reinforce
  - c. A stimulant
  - d. Praise
- 7. It occurs when a concept or solution to a problem is suddenly perceived
  - a. Creativity
  - b. Imagination
  - c. Insight learning
  - d. Latent learning
- 8. Learning theories that stress the self-concept and esteem of learners fall within
  - a. Gestalt psychology
  - b. Behaviourism
  - c. Cognitive learning
  - d. Humanistic psychology
- 9. Ngwa works hard in school so that he should be called up to stand on the podium during graduation. That is;
  - a. Intrinsic motivation
  - b. Extrinsic motivation

- c. Demotivation
- d. Challenge to others

**10.** Cognitive psychologists are different from behaviourism because they stress processes such as;

- a. Motivation, memory and thinking
- b. Attention, memory and thinking
- c. Reinforcement motivation and attention
- d. Reinforcement memory and perception

**11.** Learning that occurs through watching and imitating the behaviours of others is aptly described as;

- a. Social learning
- b. Modelling
- c. Information processing
- d. Behaviourism

**12.** Learning theories that mimic the ways of computer functions is;

- a. Behaviourism
- b. Information processing
- c. Constructivism
- d. Social learning

**13.** The last need in Maslow's hierarchy of basic human needs is;

- a. Esteem
- b. Safety
- c. Self-actualisation
- d. Physiological

**14.** In psychological testing a rating scale is used in measuring

- a. Performance
- b. Skills

- c. Attitude
- d. Knowledge

**15.** They are said to be evaluative judgement about people, places, thoughts and ideas

- a. Aptitudes
- b. Attitudes
- c. Feelings
- d. Emotions

**16.** Behavioural mechanisms often used to strengthen behaviour are;

- i. Extinction punishment
- ii. Positive reinforcement
- iii. Negative reinforcement
- iv. Punishment

- a. i only
- b. ii
- c. ii and iii
- d. i, iii and iv

**17.** It is a developmental sequence of changes controlled by the genetic code

- a. Growth
- b. Learning
- c. Readiness
- d. Maturation

**18.** The learning thought that groups the ideas of Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky is

- a. Cognitivism
- b. Behaviourism
- c. Constructivism

d. Social constructivism

**19.** Albert Bandura is a proponent of

- a. Humanistic psychology
- b. Cognitive psychology
- c. Social learning
- d. Counselling theories

**20.** A pre-scholar absorbs a new word after hearing it once or twice in conversation. This is called

- a. Fast mapping
- b. Private speech
- c. Language development
- d. Social speech

**21.** Which is the period of most profound physical development in human?

- a. Pre-natal
- b. Early childhood
- c. Middle childhood
- d. Adolescence

**22.** It is both a social and cognitive activity in children

- a. Play
- b. Crying
- c. Laughter
- d. Drawing

**23.** Sigmund Freud is well known for his

- a. Psycho-social theory
- b. Psycho-sexual theory
- c. Personality theory
- d. Emotional development theory

- 24.** It is the scientific study of quantitative ways in which change come over time
- a. Human growth
  - b. Human development
  - c. Ageing
  - d. Maturation
- 25.** Integrating children with disabilities into regular classrooms is called
- a. Inclusive education
  - b. Mainstreaming
  - c. Socialisation
  - d. Discrimination
- 26.** How do infants communicate?
- a. With gestures and sounds
  - b. By crying
  - c. By smiling
  - d. Through tantrums
- 27.** Nancy is outgoing and easily makes friends with other people. Her personality type is dominated by;
- a. Introversion
  - b. Extraversion
  - c. Neuroticism
  - d. Melancholy
- 28.** This term describes supportive techniques used to offer guidance to children in the learning process
- a. Zone of proximal development
  - b. Scaffolding
  - c. Situated cognition

d. Negotiated meaning

**29.** Piaget theory of how children schemes change in response to experience is;

a. Acceleration

b. Equilibration

c. Adaptation

d. Accommodation

**30.** A child who cannot conserve quantities is said to be at this stage of intellectual development

a. Concrete operations

b. Pre-operational thoughts

c. Formal operation

**31.** The area of potential learning for an individual child at a given time

a. Zone of proximal development

b. Negotiated meaning

c. Situated cognition

d. Meta-motion

**32.** Ph. scholars form these three kinds of permanent memories

a. Episode, generic and autobiographical

b. Episodic, short term and long term

c. Short term, long term and autobiographical

d. Generic short term and long term

**33.** In nursery schools, letter formation begins with sand trays and fingers before use of crayons and paper which law of human development is being followed here?

a. Cephalo-caudal

b. Proximal distal

c. Mass to specific

- d. Known to unknown
34. These kind of play except one are exhibited by pre scholars. Which is the odd one?
- a. Cooperative play
  - b. Associative play
  - c. Solitary play
  - d. Organised
35. A teacher who is sensitive to the feelings of pupils is showing.....
- a. Sympathy
  - b. Pity
  - c. Empathy
  - d. Apathy
36. Psychology is the scientific study of;
- a. Behaviour and mental functions
  - b. Study of human behaviour
  - c. Behaviours
  - d. Animal and human behaviour

### SECTION A

**Using the blank spaces below, fill in the blank spaces with the appropriate physiological views and approaches to learning (10 marks)**

- 37.....defines learning as a relatively permanent change in observable behaviour which is not the result of natural processes such as growth and maturation or of temporal effects such as fatigue and drugs
- 38.....believes that learning is an internal process and stresses the importance of mental process such as perception, attention, memory, thinking, expectations and creativity



- 39.....emphasis the needs, values and interest of the learner rather than subject matter
- 40.....define learning in terms of perceptual organisation and problem solving
- 41.....define learning in terms of activities such as perceiving organising, analysing, synthesising, encoding, storing and retrieving
- 42.....see the learner as one who manipulates his or her environment in order to know and make meaning out of it
- 43.....see the learner as one who learns in social interaction with others such as more competent peers, adults and teachers
- 44.....stipulates that learners learn best by observing, imitating and modelling
- 45.....occurs when our natural or in born responses (reflexes) to Stimuli are manipulated
- 46.....is based on the view that many of the voluntary responses of animals and humans are strengthened when they are reinforced and weakened when they are punished

***Functionalist, Gestalts, Social Construction, Classical Conditions, Behaviorists, Constructivists, Connectionist, Structuralists, Cognitivist, Operant Conditioning, Social Learning Theory, Information Processing Model, Humanists***

**SECTION B**

**Using the letters against information in list (B), match information from list (A) with information from list (B) in the spaces provided against the personalities in list (A)**

**LIST A**

- 47. Sigmund Freud
- 48. Arnold Gesell
- 49. Ivan Pavlov
- 50. Wilhelm Wundt
- 51. Ausubel
- 52. Carl Rogers
- 53. William James
- 54. William Guilford
- 55. J.B Watson
- 56. Lev Vygotsky
- 57. Flavell
- 58. R. Sternberg
- 59. J. Lave
- 60. Albert Bandura
- 61. E.L Thorndike
- 62. Abraham Maslow
- 63. Jean Piaget
- 64. Donald Broadbent
- 65. B.F Skinner
- 66. Max Wertheimer

**LIST (B)**

- a. Reinforcement
- b. Information processing model
- c. Zone of proximal development
- d. Hierarchy of needs theory
- e. Connectionism
- f. Social learning theory
- g. Object permanence
- h. Perceptual organization
- i. Situated learning
- j. Classical conditioning
- k. Subsumption theory
- l. Psychoanalysis
- m. Structuralism
- n. Maturation theory
- o. Functionalism
- p. Behaviorism
- q. Metacognition
- r. Experiential learning
- s. Triarchic theory of intelligence
- t. Structure of intellect