

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL OF TANZANIA  
DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

**761**

**EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE AND  
COUNSELLING**

**Time: 3 Hour.**

**Monday, 13<sup>th</sup> February 2006 a.m**

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**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A, **two (2)** questions from section B and **two (2)** questions from section C.
3. Section A and B carries 40 marks each and section C carries 20 marks.
4. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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## SECTION A (40 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. What is the meaning of the term memory?
2. Mention four functions of ego as the controlling component of personality.
3. Differentiate cross-sectional method from longitudinal method.
4. Explain briefly the causes of learning disabilities.
5. What does the term maturation mean?
6. Give the meaning of the terms: (a) Extinction, (b) Spontaneous recovery.
7. Propose four ways through which you can enhance memory of your learners.
8. Human behaviour is a result of the relationship between two things. Name them.
9. Describe two uses of Social Psychology.
10. Write short notes on the term “continuous schedule.”

## SECTION B (40 Marks)

Answer **two (2)** questions from this section.

11. “Parents are amongst important institutions that influence children’s social development.” Provide four arguments to justify this statement in the Tanzanian context.
12. Assess the use of reinforcement in teaching and learning activities by providing three advantages and three disadvantages.
13. Explain four causes and four general characteristics of mental retardation.
14. Evaluate any four lessons that can be learnt from Jerome Bruner’s theory of discovery learning in relation to teaching and learning activities in Tanzanian schools.

### SECTION C (20 Marks)

Answer **two (2)** questions from this section.

15. Discipline is becoming a serious problem for both experienced and new teachers in Tanzanian schools. Explain how you could maintain discipline in your classroom using skills acquired in Educational Psychology.
16. “Constructive thinking is essential in making learners perform well.” Discuss this statement in relation to the guiding principles of constructivist thinking.
17. During the teaching and learning process, a teacher discovers that there are a few ‘slow learner’ students in the class. Advise him on four techniques he should apply in teaching slow learners in a Tanzanian classroom.
18. As a classroom teacher, explain how you would use educational psychology to address the increasing cases of bullying among students in Tanzanian secondary schools.