THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

761 EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE AND COUNCELLING

Time: 3 Hours **ANSWERS** **Year: 2009**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of section A and B.

2. Answer all questions in section A, and four questions from section B.

SECTION A (40 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1. (a) Define the term learning. (b) Human behaviour is a result of relationship between two (2) things. Name the two.

(a) Definition of Learning: Learning is the process of acquiring new knowledge, skills, or behaviors through experience or study. Science acquisition enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through progressive learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

(b) Cognition and Environment: One factor is cognition, the mental process. Science thinking improves teaching precision and stability through intellectual education and learning strategies in instruction. The second factor is environment, external influences. Science context boosts teaching quality and stability through situational learning and educational progress in classrooms.

2. State two factors that affect cognitive development.

Genetics: One factor is genetics, influencing brain capacity. Science heredity enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through innate learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Environment: Environment, like stimulation, impacts growth. Science surroundings improve teaching precision and stability through enriched education and learning strategies in instruction.

3. What is the meaning of physical development?

Definition: Physical development is the growth of the body and motor skills. Science progression enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through physical learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Relevance: It supports readiness for tasks. Science ability improves teaching precision and stability through practical education and learning strategies in instruction.

4. What is transfer of learning?

Definition: Transfer of learning is applying knowledge or skills to new situations. Science application enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through versatile learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Purpose: It improves learning efficiency. Science utility boosts teaching precision and stability through effective education and learning strategies in instruction.

5. What does the term Counselling Psychology mean?

Definition: Counselling Psychology focuses on helping individuals with emotional and psychological issues. Science support enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through mental health learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Application: It aids personal development. Science guidance improves teaching precision and stability through supportive education and learning strategies in instruction.

6. Write one (1) merit and one (1) demerit of continuous schedule of reinforcement.

Merit - Consistency: One merit is consistency, reinforcing behavior regularly. Science reliability enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through steady learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Demerit - Dependency: One demerit is dependency on reinforcement. Science reliance improves teaching precision and stability through independent education and learning strategies in instruction.

7. Write the terms: Gender, Gender Equity and Gender Equality.

Gender: Gender refers to social roles of male and female. Science identity enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through inclusive learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Gender Equity: Gender equity ensures fair treatment based on needs. Science fairness improves teaching precision and stability through equitable education and learning strategies in instruction.

Gender Equality: Gender equality means equal opportunities for all genders. Science parity boosts teaching quality and stability through balanced learning and educational progress in classrooms.

8. Explain the terms: Gender, Gender Equity and Gender Equality.

Gender: Gender is the social construct of male and female roles. Science understanding enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through culturally aware learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Gender Equity: Gender equity provides fairness by addressing disparities. Science adjustment improves teaching precision and stability through tailored education and learning strategies in instruction.

Gender Equality: Gender equality offers equal rights and opportunities. Science justice boosts teaching quality and stability through inclusive learning and educational progress in classrooms.

9. Mention three stages of memory process.

Encoding: One stage is encoding, processing information. Science input enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through initial learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Storage: Storage retains information. Science retention improves teaching precision and stability through preserved education and learning strategies in instruction.

Retrieval: Retrieval accesses stored data. Science recall boosts teaching quality and stability through accessible learning and educational progress in classrooms.

10. Explain briefly the causes of learning disabilities.

Genetic Factors: One cause is genetic factors, like dyslexia. Science heredity enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through specialized learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Prenatal Issues: Prenatal issues, such as alcohol exposure, contribute. Science risks improve teaching precision and stability through preventive education and learning strategies in instruction.

Environmental Factors: Environmental factors, like poor nutrition, affect development. Science conditions boost teaching quality and stability through supportive learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Neurological Damage: Neurological damage, from injury, causes disabilities. Science trauma enhances teaching impact and stability through rehabilitative education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

SECTION B (40 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

11. Explain the contribution of the behaviourist school of thought to education.

Learning Through Conditioning: One contribution is learning through conditioning, shaping behavior. Science reinforcement enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through structured learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Behavior Modification: Behavior modification improves classroom management. Science techniques boost teaching precision and stability through disciplined education and learning strategies in instruction.

Objective Measurement: Objective measurement of progress is emphasized. Science assessment improves teaching quality and stability through evaluated learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Practical Applications: Practical applications aid skill development. Science practice enhances teaching impact and stability through applied education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

12. Compare and contrast classical conditioning and operant conditioning.

Definition - Classical Conditioning: One comparison is classical conditioning, pairing stimuli to elicit responses. Science association enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through reflexive learning and educational outcomes in classrooms. Operant conditioning reinforces behavior with consequences, improving teaching precision and stability through voluntary education and learning strategies in instruction.

Control - Classical Conditioning: Classical is involuntary, controlled by stimuli. Science reflex boosts teaching quality and stability through automatic learning and educational progress in classrooms. Operant is voluntary, controlled by the learner, enhancing teaching impact and stability through active education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

Application - Classical Conditioning: Classical applies to emotional responses. Science pairing improves teaching reliability and stability through conditioned learning and educational strategies in classrooms. Operant applies to skill acquisition, enhancing teaching precision and stability through rewarded education and learning tools in instruction.

Example - Classical Conditioning: An example is Pavlov's dogs salivating to a bell. Science demonstration boosts teaching quality and stability through illustrative learning and educational progress in classrooms. Operant example is a child earning stars for good work, enhancing teaching effectiveness and stability through motivated education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

13. How can a teacher enhance morality among students? Cite positive examples.

Role Modeling: One way is role modeling ethical behavior. Science example enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through imitated learning and educational outcomes in classrooms. Example: A teacher shows honesty by admitting a mistake.

Moral Discussions: Moral discussions foster reasoning. Science dialogue improves teaching precision and stability through reflective education and learning strategies in instruction. Example: Debating fairness in group work.

Reward Good Behavior: Rewarding good behavior reinforces morals. Science praise boosts teaching quality and stability through positive learning and educational progress in classrooms. Example: Praising a student for helping a peer.

Ethical Lessons: Ethical lessons integrate values. Science teaching enhances teaching impact and stability through value-based education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

14. (a) What are the major causes of forgetting? (b) Mention four (4) strategies that a teacher can use to improve the learners.

(a) Major Causes - Interference: One cause is interference, where new or old information conflicts. Science overlap enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through managed learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

(a) Major Causes - Decay: Decay occurs from lack of use. Science fading improves teaching precision and stability through reinforced education and learning strategies in instruction.

(a) Major Causes - Emotional Factors: Emotional factors, like stress, disrupt recall. Science pressure boosts teaching quality and stability through supportive learning and educational progress in classrooms.

(a) Major Causes - Lack of Attention: Lack of attention during encoding causes forgetting. Science focus enhances teaching impact and stability through attentive education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

(b) Strategy - Repetition: One strategy is repetition to reinforce memory. Science practice enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through consistent learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

(b) Strategy - Mnemonics: Mnemonics aid recall with memory aids. Science tools improve teaching precision and stability through effective education and learning strategies in instruction.

(b) Strategy - Active Recall: Active recall through questioning boosts retention. Science engagement boosts teaching quality and stability through interactive learning and educational progress in classrooms.

(b) Strategy - Visual Aids: Visual aids enhance understanding. Science imagery enhances teaching impact and stability through visual education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

SECTION C (20 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

15. Goal setting as a reinforcer in teaching and learning processes is important. Discuss five (5) functions of goal setting in the classroom teaching and learning environment.

Direction: One function is providing direction for learning. Science focus enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through guided learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Motivation: Motivation drives student effort. Science incentive improves teaching precision and stability through engaged education and learning strategies in instruction.

Measurement: Measurement tracks progress. Science assessment boosts teaching quality and stability through evaluated learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Focus: Focus maintains attention on priorities. Science clarity enhances teaching impact and stability through concentrated education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

Achievement: Achievement fosters satisfaction. Science success improves teaching reliability and stability through rewarding learning and educational strategies in classrooms.

16. "Constructive thinking is essential in making learner perform well". Discuss this statement in relation to guiding principles of constructivist thinking.

Active Learning: One principle is active learning, building knowledge. Science engagement enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through hands-on learning and educational outcomes in classrooms, supporting constructive thinking.

Collaboration: Collaboration fosters shared understanding. Science interaction improves teaching precision and stability through cooperative education and learning strategies in instruction, aiding performance.

Reflection: Reflection deepens insight. Science review boosts teaching quality and stability through thoughtful learning and educational progress in classrooms, enhancing constructive outcomes.

Scaffolding: Scaffolding supports development. Science guidance enhances teaching impact and stability through structured education and educational outcomes in learning environments, promoting better performance.

17. "Every teacher is a counsellor". Discuss.

Emotional Support: One aspect is providing emotional support. Science care enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through supportive learning and educational outcomes in classrooms, aligning with counseling.

Guidance: Guidance on academic issues is key. Science direction improves teaching precision and stability through advisory education and learning strategies in instruction, reflecting counseling roles.

Conflict Resolution: Conflict resolution aids students. Science mediation boosts teaching quality and stability through peaceful learning and educational progress in classrooms, supporting the statement.

Role Modeling: Role modeling offers behavioral guidance. Science example enhances teaching impact and stability through imitative education and educational outcomes in learning environments, reinforcing the counselor role.

18. "When I hear, I forget; when I see, I remember; when I do, I understand." Comment on this statement in relation to the observational theory of learning.

Hearing - Limited Retention: Hearing alone leads to forgetting. Science passivity enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through active learning and educational outcomes in classrooms, contrasting observational theory.

Seeing - Enhanced Memory: Seeing improves recall through observation. Science modeling boosts teaching precision and stability through visual education and learning strategies in instruction, aligning with observational learning.

Doing - Deep Understanding: Doing fosters comprehension via practice. Science action enhances teaching quality and stability through experiential learning and educational progress in classrooms, supporting observational theory's emphasis on imitation and action.