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: 2010**

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 Psychology. (b) Outline any four (4) branches of Psychology.

(a) Definition of Psychology: Psychology is the scientific study of the mind, behavior, and mental processes. Science understanding enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through insightful learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

(b) Branch - Clinical Psychology: One branch is Clinical Psychology, focusing on mental health treatment. Science therapy improves teaching precision and stability through supportive education and learning strategies in instruction.

(b) Branch - Educational Psychology: Educational Psychology applies to learning and teaching. Science methods boost teaching quality and stability through tailored learning and educational progress in classrooms.

(b) Branch - Developmental Psychology: Developmental Psychology studies growth across life stages. Science insights enhance teaching impact and stability through developmental education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

(b) Branch - Social Psychology: Social Psychology examines group behavior. Science interaction improves teaching reliability and stability through social learning and educational strategies in classrooms.

2. Write short notes on the term "continuous schedule."

Definition: A continuous schedule involves reinforcing a behavior every time it occurs. Science consistency enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through predictable learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Application: It is effective for new skill acquisition. Science practice improves teaching precision and stability through reinforced education and learning strategies in instruction.

Limitation: It may lead to dependency. Science reliance boosts teaching quality and stability through balanced learning and educational progress in classrooms.

3. What does "Acceleration" mean as far as Diversity in Learning is concerned?

Meaning: Acceleration means advancing a learner’s pace to match their ability. Science tailoring enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through individualized learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Application: It benefits gifted students with enriched content. Science challenge improves teaching precision and stability through advanced education and learning strategies in instruction.

4. What does the term maturation mean?

Definition: Maturation is the natural process of physical and psychological growth. Science development enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through biological learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Relevance: It influences readiness for learning. Science timing improves teaching precision and stability through age-appropriate education and learning strategies in instruction.

5. Differentiate retroactive from proactive transfer of learning.

Retroactive Transfer: One difference is retroactive transfer, where new learning interferes with old. Science overlap enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through managed learning and educational outcomes in classrooms. Proactive transfer involves old learning aiding new, improving teaching precision and stability through foundational education and learning strategies in instruction.

Impact: Retroactive can cause forgetting, proactive enhances retention. Science effect boosts teaching quality and stability through strategic learning and educational progress in classrooms.

6. How does generalization differ from discrimination?

Definition: Generalization applies learned behavior to similar situations. Science broadness enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through versatile learning and educational outcomes in classrooms. Discrimination distinguishes between stimuli, improving teaching precision and stability through specific education and learning strategies in instruction.

Purpose: Generalization broadens application, discrimination refines it. Science focus boosts teaching quality and stability through targeted learning and educational progress in classrooms.

7. List any four (4) types of exceptional children.

Gifted Children: One type is gifted children, with high intellect. Science talent enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through enriched learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Learning Disabled: Learning disabled children face cognitive challenges. Science support improves teaching precision and stability through adaptive education and learning strategies in instruction.

Physically Handicapped: Physically handicapped children have mobility issues. Science accommodation boosts teaching quality and stability through inclusive learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Emotionally Disturbed: Emotionally disturbed children exhibit behavioral issues. Science intervention enhances teaching impact and stability through supportive education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

8. Describe factors governing phenotype of individual.

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

Environment: Environment shapes expression. Science context improves teaching precision and stability through adaptive education and learning strategies in instruction.

Nutrition: Nutrition influences development. Science diet boosts teaching quality and stability through health learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Lifestyle: Lifestyle affects phenotype. Science habits enhance teaching impact and stability through behavioral education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

9. Differentiate cross-sectional method from longitudinal method.

Definition: Cross-sectional method studies different age groups at once. Science snapshot enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through comparative learning and educational outcomes in classrooms. Longitudinal method tracks the same group over time, improving teaching precision and stability through detailed education and learning strategies in instruction.

Duration: Cross-sectional is short-term, longitudinal is long-term. Science timeline boosts teaching quality and stability through sustained learning and educational progress in classrooms.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer four (4) questions from this section.

11. Name and explain briefly the hierarchy of human needs as propounded by Maslow.

Physiological Needs: One level is physiological needs, like food and air. Science survival enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through basic learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Safety Needs: Safety needs include security and stability. Science protection improves teaching precision and stability through safe education and learning strategies in instruction.

Love and Belongingness: Love and belongingness foster relationships. Science connection boosts teaching quality and stability through social learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Esteem Needs: Esteem needs involve recognition and respect. Science confidence enhances teaching impact and stability through valued education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

Self-Actualization: Self-actualization is achieving potential. Science growth improves teaching reliability and stability through fulfilled learning and educational strategies in classrooms.

12. Discuss four (4) reasons why punishment is discouraged in teaching and learning situation. Support your answer with everyday life examples.

Psychological Harm: One reason is psychological harm, causing fear. Science stress hinders learning, enhancing teaching effectiveness and stability through positive learning and educational outcomes in classrooms. Example: A child avoids school after harsh scolding.

Reduced Motivation: Reduced motivation discourages effort. Science demotivation improves teaching precision and stability through encouraging education and learning strategies in instruction. Example: Students lose interest after frequent penalties.

Ineffective Long-Term: Ineffective long-term results persist. Science reliance boosts teaching quality and stability through sustainable learning and educational progress in classrooms. Example: Repeated punishment fails to stop cheating.

Damaged Relationships: Damaged relationships affect trust. Science disconnection enhances teaching impact and stability through supportive education and educational outcomes in learning environments. Example: A student resents a strict teacher.

13. Summarise the events taking place in each of the three parts of a counseling interview.

Beginning - Rapport Building: One event is rapport building, establishing trust. Science connection enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through supportive learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Middle - Problem Exploration: Problem exploration and discussion occur. Science analysis improves teaching precision and stability through insightful education and learning strategies in instruction.

End - Closure and Planning: Closure and action planning conclude. Science resolution boosts teaching quality and stability through planned learning and educational progress in classrooms.

14. (a) What is "labeling" as used in "Diversity of Learning"? (b) Discuss two (2) advantages and two (2) disadvantages of labeling in school situation.

(a) Labeling Definition: Labeling is assigning categories to learners based on abilities. Science identification enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through targeted learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

(b) Advantage - Targeted Support: One advantage is targeted support for needs. Science focus improves teaching precision and stability through individualized education and learning strategies in instruction.

(b) Advantage - Resource Allocation: Resource allocation ensures aid. Science funding boosts teaching quality and stability through equipped learning and educational progress in classrooms.

(b) Disadvantage - Stigma: One disadvantage is stigma, causing isolation. Science labeling hinders teaching impact and stability through inclusive education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

(b) Disadvantage - Lowered Expectations: Lowered expectations limit potential. Science bias enhances teaching reliability and stability through high-standard learning and educational strategies in classrooms.

SECTION C (20 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions from this section.

15. The problem of early pregnancy is becoming rampant among primary and secondary school girls. Stakeholders are currently discussing the possibility of allowing pregnant girls to leave school for a while to deliver the babies and then return to school later to continue with their studies. Discuss four (4) reasons why the young mothers should not be allowed to return to school after delivery.

Disruption of Learning: One reason is disruption of learning continuity. Science interruption enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through consistent learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Social Stigma: Social stigma affects reintegration. Science judgment improves teaching precision and stability through supportive education and learning strategies in instruction.

Parental Responsibilities: Parental responsibilities limit focus. Science duties boost teaching quality and stability through prioritized learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Resource Strain: Resource strain burdens schools. Science demand enhances teaching impact and stability through equitable education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

16. The needs of students with physical and health impairments are neglected in most schools. As a Headmaster/Headmistress of a certain Secondary school, what educational considerations would you make with other students to help these children to have equal educational opportunities?

Inclusive Curriculum: One consideration is an inclusive curriculum. Science adaptation enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through accessible learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Assistive Technology: Assistive technology supports access. Science tools improve teaching precision and stability through equipped education and learning strategies in instruction.

Teacher Training: Teacher training addresses needs. Science skills boost teaching quality and stability through prepared learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Peer Support Programs: Peer support programs foster inclusion. Science collaboration enhances teaching impact and stability through social education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

17. Discipline is becoming a serious problem for both experienced and new/beginning teachers in schools. Explain how you could maintain discipline in your classroom using skills acquired in Educational Psychology.

Positive Reinforcement: One skill is positive reinforcement, rewarding good behavior. Science motivation enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through engaged learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Clear Rules: Clear rules set expectations. Science structure improves teaching precision and stability through orderly education and learning strategies in instruction.

Active Listening: Active listening resolves conflicts. Science understanding boosts teaching quality and stability through communicative learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Behavior Modeling: Behavior modeling demonstrates norms. Science example enhances teaching impact and stability through imitative education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

18. With relevant examples, discuss the general principles of counseling.

Empathy: One principle is empathy, understanding clients. Science connection enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through supportive learning and educational outcomes in classrooms. Example: Reflecting a student's feelings about failure.

Confidentiality: Confidentiality ensures trust. Science privacy improves teaching precision and stability through secure education and learning strategies in instruction. Example: Keeping a student's issue private.

Active Listening: Active listening clarifies issues. Science focus boosts teaching quality and stability through attentive learning and educational progress in classrooms. Example: Summarizing a student's concerns.

Non-Judgmental Attitude: A non-judgmental attitude fosters openness. Science acceptance enhances teaching impact and stability through inclusive education and educational outcomes in learning environments. Example: Accepting a student's diverse background.