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: 2011**

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) Mention three branches of Psychology.

(a) Definition of Psychology: Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and behavior. 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. Science therapy improves teaching precision and stability through supportive education and learning strategies in instruction.

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

(b) Branch - Social Psychology: Social Psychology studies group behavior. Science interaction enhances teaching impact and stability through social education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

2. Distinguish socialization from sociometry.

Definition: One distinction is definition, where socialization is the process of learning social norms. Science integration enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through cultural learning and educational outcomes in classrooms. Sociometry measures social relationships, improving teaching precision and stability through analytical education and learning strategies in instruction.

Purpose: Socialization aims to integrate individuals, while sociometry assesses group dynamics. Science goals differ, boosting teaching quality and stability through purposeful learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Application: Socialization is a lifelong process, sociometry is a specific tool. Science scope varies, enhancing teaching impact and stability through diverse education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

3. (a) Where is Cerebellum located in the brain?

(a) Location of Cerebellum: The Cerebellum is located at the back of the brain, below the cerebrum. Science anatomy enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through spatial learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

(b) Name the major function of the Cerebellum.

Major Function - Coordination: One function is coordination of movement. Science control improves teaching precision and stability through physical education and learning strategies in instruction.

Major Function - Balance: Balance maintenance is another role. Science stability boosts teaching quality and stability through balanced learning and educational progress in classrooms.

4. Explain four guiding principles of social learning.

Observation: One principle is observation, learning by watching others. Science modeling enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through imitative learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Imitation: Imitation involves replicating observed behavior. Science practice improves teaching precision and stability through active education and learning strategies in instruction.

Reinforcement: Reinforcement strengthens learned behavior. Science rewards boost teaching quality and stability through motivated learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Motivation: Motivation drives the learning process. Science incentives enhance teaching impact and stability through engaged education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

5. Outline four disadvantages of group counseling.

Lack of Privacy: One disadvantage is lack of privacy, reducing openness. Science exposure hinders teaching effectiveness and stability through secure learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Uneven Participation: Uneven participation limits benefit. Science imbalance improves teaching precision and stability through equitable education and learning strategies in instruction.

Group Dynamics: Group dynamics can cause conflict. Science tension boosts teaching quality and stability through managed learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Time Constraints: Time constraints restrict depth. Science limits enhance teaching impact and stability through focused education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

6. With examples, briefly explain four ways of making reinforcement effective for students.

Timely Delivery: One way is timely delivery, like immediate praise after a task. Science promptness enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through reinforced learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Consistency: Consistency, such as regular rewards for effort, builds trust. Science reliability improves teaching precision and stability through predictable education and learning strategies in instruction.

Variety: Variety, like using praise or tokens, maintains interest. Science diversity boosts teaching quality and stability through engaging learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Personalization: Personalization, tailoring rewards to preferences, increases motivation. Science customization enhances teaching impact and stability through individualized education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

7. Describe two uses of Social Psychology.

Understanding Group Behavior: One use is understanding group behavior in classrooms. Science insight enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through cooperative learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Conflict Resolution: Conflict resolution improves relationships. Science mediation boosts teaching precision and stability through harmonious education and learning strategies in instruction.

8. (a) Define the term growth. (b) List three developmental stages of human being during pre-natal development.

(a) Definition of Growth: Growth is the physical increase in size and structure. Science development enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through biological learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

(b) Germinal Stage: One stage is the Germinal Stage, initial cell division. Science formation improves teaching precision and stability through early education and learning strategies in instruction.

(b) Embryonic Stage: The Embryonic Stage involves organ development. Science structure boosts teaching quality and stability through developmental learning and educational progress in classrooms.

(b) Fetal Stage: The Fetal Stage features growth and refinement. Science maturation enhances teaching impact and stability through advanced education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

9. Give the meaning of the following terms: (a) Extinction (b) Spontaneous recovery.

(a) Extinction: Extinction is the fading of a conditioned response. Science cessation enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through behavioral learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

(b) Spontaneous Recovery: Spontaneous recovery is the reappearance of a faded response. Science resurgence improves teaching precision and stability through adaptive education and learning strategies in instruction.

10. (a) What is the meaning of the term memory? (b) Outline three kinds of memory storage systems.

(a) Meaning of Memory: Memory is the process of encoding, storing, and retrieving information. Science retention enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through cognitive learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

(b) Sensory Memory: One kind is sensory memory, holding brief sensory data. Science input improves teaching precision and stability through initial education and learning strategies in instruction.

(b) Short-Term Memory: Short-term memory stores information temporarily. Science processing boosts teaching quality and stability through active learning and educational progress in classrooms.

(b) Long-Term Memory: Long-term memory retains information indefinitely. Science storage enhances teaching impact and stability through lasting education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer four (4) questions from this section.

11. "Parents are amongst important institutions that influence children's social development." Provide four arguments to justify the statement.

Early Socialization: One argument is early socialization by parents. Science guidance enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through foundational learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Role Modeling: Role modeling shapes behavior. Science imitation improves teaching precision and stability through observed education and learning strategies in instruction.

Emotional Support: Emotional support builds confidence. Science care boosts teaching quality and stability through supportive learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Value Transmission: Value transmission instills norms. Science culture enhances teaching impact and stability through moral education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

12. Assess the use of reinforcement in teaching and learning activities by providing advantages and three disadvantages.

Advantages - Motivation: One advantage is motivation, encouraging effort. Science rewards enhance teaching effectiveness and stability through engaged learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Advantages - Behavior Shaping: Behavior shaping improves discipline. Science control improves teaching precision and stability through structured education and learning strategies in instruction.

Advantages - Immediate Feedback: Immediate feedback reinforces learning. Science response boosts teaching quality and stability through timely learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Disadvantages - Dependency: One disadvantage is dependency on rewards. Science reliance hinders teaching impact and stability through independent education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

Disadvantages - Reduced Intrinsic Motivation: Reduced intrinsic motivation occurs with overuse. Science loss affects teaching reliability and stability through self-driven learning and educational strategies in classrooms.

Disadvantages - Inequality: Inequality among students may arise. Science disparity enhances teaching precision and stability through fair education and learning tools in instruction.

13. Examine six qualities of an effective counsellor.

Empathy: One quality is empathy, understanding clients. Science connection enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through supportive learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Active Listening: Active listening ensures comprehension. Science focus improves teaching precision and stability through attentive education and learning strategies in instruction.

Confidentiality: Confidentiality builds trust. Science privacy boosts teaching quality and stability through secure learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Communication Skills: Communication skills convey clarity. Science dialogue enhances teaching impact and stability through effective education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

Patience: Patience supports progress. Science tolerance improves teaching reliability and stability through patient learning and educational strategies in classrooms.

Problem-Solving: Problem-solving addresses issues. Science strategies enhance teaching precision and stability through practical education and learning tools in instruction.

14. Analyze two factors that influence personality development.

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

Environment: Environment, like family, molds behavior. Science context improves teaching precision and stability through adaptive education and learning strategies in instruction.

15. Explain four causes and four general characteristics of mental retardation.

Causes - Genetic Disorders: One cause is genetic disorders, like Down syndrome. Science defects enhance teaching effectiveness and stability through specialized learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

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

Causes - Environmental Factors: Environmental factors, like malnutrition, affect development. Science conditions boost teaching quality and stability through health learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Causes - Trauma: Trauma, like head injury, causes retardation. Science injury enhances teaching impact and stability through supportive education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

Characteristics - Cognitive Delays: One characteristic is cognitive delays. Science slowness improves teaching reliability and stability through paced learning and educational strategies in classrooms.

Characteristics - Adaptive Behavior Issues: Adaptive behavior issues limit independence. Science challenges enhance teaching precision and stability through assisted education and learning tools in instruction.

Characteristics - Communication Difficulties: Communication difficulties hinder expression. Science support boosts teaching quality and stability through inclusive learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Characteristics - Physical Impairments: Physical impairments may occur. Science needs enhance teaching effectiveness and stability through adapted education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

16. During the teaching and learning process, the teacher discovers that there were few 'slow learner' students in the class. Advise him which four techniques he should apply in teaching slow learners in his class.

Individualized Instruction: One technique is individualized instruction, tailoring lessons. Science customization enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through personalized learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Repetition and Practice: Repetition and practice reinforce concepts. Science review improves teaching precision and stability through reinforced education and learning strategies in instruction.

Visual Aids: Visual aids simplify understanding. Science imagery boosts teaching quality and stability through visual learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Positive Reinforcement: Positive reinforcement encourages effort. Science praise enhances teaching impact and stability through motivated education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

17. (a) By using the classic example, briefly explain how Professor Edward L. Thorndike discovered S-R theory of learning. (b) Explain Thorndike's three primary laws of learning.

(a) S-R Theory Discovery: Thorndike used a cat in a puzzle box, observing escape behavior. Science trial-and-error enhanced teaching effectiveness and stability through experimental learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

(b) Law of Effect: One law is the Law of Effect, where rewarding actions are repeated. Science reinforcement improves teaching precision and stability through motivated education and learning strategies in instruction.

(b) Law of Exercise: The Law of Exercise states practice strengthens learning. Science repetition boosts teaching quality and stability through practiced learning and educational progress in classrooms.

(b) Law of Readiness: The Law of Readiness requires willingness to learn. Science preparedness enhances teaching impact and stability through engaged education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

18. As a classroom teacher, explain four ways of promoting transfer of learning in a classroom situation.

Relate to Real-Life: One way is relating to real-life examples. Science relevance enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through practical learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Varied Practice: Varied practice broadens application. Science diversity improves teaching precision and stability through flexible education and learning strategies in instruction.

Scaffolded Learning: Scaffolded learning builds on prior knowledge. Science support boosts teaching quality and stability through progressive learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Feedback and Reflection: Feedback and reflection reinforce transfer. Science insight enhances teaching impact and stability through reflective education and educational outcomes in learning environments.