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: 2012**

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) Give the meaning of Educational Psychology. (b) Outline three importance of Educational Psychology to social development.

(a) Meaning of Educational Psychology: Educational Psychology is the study of how people learn and the application of psychological principles in education. Science understanding enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through informed learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

(b) Social Development - Understanding Interactions: One importance is understanding social interactions among students. Science insight improves teaching precision and stability through collaborative education and learning strategies in instruction.

(b) Social Development - Conflict Resolution: Conflict resolution skills are fostered. Science mediation boosts teaching quality and stability through peaceful learning and educational progress in classrooms.

(b) Social Development - Peer Influence: Peer influence is managed effectively. Science guidance enhances teaching impact and stability through social education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

2. Differentiate moral development between retrieve and recall.

Retrieve vs. Recall - Process: One difference is the process, where retrieve involves reconstructing memory. Science effort enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through active learning and educational outcomes in classrooms. Recall is direct memory access, improving teaching precision and stability through quick education and learning strategies in instruction.

Retrieve vs. Recall - Depth: Retrieve requires deeper processing, while recall is surface-level. Science complexity boosts teaching quality and stability through thorough learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Retrieve vs. Recall - Application: Retrieve applies to complex moral judgments, recall to simple facts. Science application enhances teaching impact and stability through practical education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

3. (a) Distinguish between intellectual development and personality.

Intellectual Development vs. Personality - Focus: One distinction is focus, with intellectual development centering on cognitive growth. Science thinking enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through mental learning and educational outcomes in classrooms. Personality focuses on traits and behavior, improving teaching precision and stability through character education and learning strategies in instruction.

Intellectual Development vs. Personality - Measurability: Intellectual development is measurable, personality is subjective. Science assessment boosts teaching quality and stability through evaluated learning and educational progress in classrooms.

(b) Name four stages of ego as the controlling component of personality.

Ego Stages - Oral Stage: One stage is the Oral Stage, focusing on dependency. Science needs shape teaching impact and stability through early education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

Ego Stages - Anal Stage: The Anal Stage emphasizes control. Science discipline improves teaching reliability and stability through structured learning and educational strategies in classrooms.

Ego Stages - Phallic Stage: The Phallic Stage involves identity. Science awareness enhances teaching precision and stability through social education and learning tools in instruction.

Ego Stages - Latency Stage: The Latency Stage focuses on skill-building. Science development boosts teaching quality and stability through productive learning and educational progress in classrooms.

4. Mention four functions of ego as the controlling component.

Reality Testing: One function is reality testing, balancing desires and reality. Science judgment enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through practical learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Impulse Control: Impulse control manages urges. Science regulation improves teaching precision and stability through disciplined education and learning strategies in instruction.

Decision-Making: Decision-making guides choices. Science reasoning boosts teaching quality and stability through strategic learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Mediation: Mediation balances id and superego. Science harmony enhances teaching impact and stability through balanced education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

5. Outline four advantages of transfer of learning.

Skill Application: One advantage is skill application in new contexts. Science versatility enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through practical learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Efficiency: Efficiency speeds up learning. Science shortcuts improve teaching precision and stability through optimized education and learning strategies in instruction.

Problem-Solving: Problem-solving improves adaptability. Science flexibility boosts teaching quality and stability through innovative learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Retention: Retention strengthens memory. Science reinforcement enhances teaching impact and stability through durable education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

6. Propose four ways through which you can enhance memory of your learners.

Repetition: One way is repetition through practice. Science reinforcement enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through consistent learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Mnemonic Devices: Using mnemonic devices aids recall. Science tools improve teaching precision and stability through effective education and learning strategies in instruction.

Visualization: Visualization creates mental images. Science imagery boosts teaching quality and stability through visual learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Active Recall: Active recall through questioning enhances memory. Science engagement improves teaching impact and stability through interactive education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

7. Briefly explain by giving four reasons why psychology is categorized as a science.

Empirical Evidence: One reason is reliance on empirical evidence. Science data enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through evidence-based learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Systematic Methods: Systematic methods like experiments are used. Science rigor improves teaching precision and stability through structured education and learning strategies in instruction.

Testable Hypotheses: Testable hypotheses guide research. Science verification boosts teaching quality and stability through validated learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Objective Observation: Objective observation ensures accuracy. Science neutrality enhances teaching impact and stability through fair education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

8. List down the four stages of observational learning.

Attention: One stage is attention, focusing on the model. Science concentration enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through engaged learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Retention: Retention involves remembering the observed. Science memory improves teaching precision and stability through reinforced education and learning strategies in instruction.

Reproduction: Reproduction enacts the learned behavior. Science practice boosts teaching quality and stability through active learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Motivation: Motivation drives replication. Science incentive enhances teaching impact and stability through motivated education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

9. Give four ways that can be applied to identify children with learning problems.

Observation: One way is observation of behavior. Science monitoring enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through early detection and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Standardized Testing: Standardized testing assesses skills. Science evaluation improves teaching precision and stability through accurate education and learning strategies in instruction.

Teacher Reports: Teacher reports highlight struggles. Science feedback boosts teaching quality and stability through informed learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Parent Input: Parent input provides insights. Science collaboration enhances teaching impact and stability through holistic education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

10. Briefly explain the two types of motivation.

Intrinsic Motivation: One type is intrinsic motivation, driven by internal rewards. Science interest enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through self-directed learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Extrinsic Motivation: Extrinsic motivation comes from external rewards. Science incentives improve teaching precision and stability through rewarded education and learning strategies in instruction.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer four (4) questions from this section.

11. Explain four reasons for setting specific objectives of a lesson in Educational Psychology Guidance and Counselling.

Clarity: One reason is clarity, guiding the lesson focus. Science direction enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through structured learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Measurability: Measurability allows progress tracking. Science assessment improves teaching precision and stability through evaluated education and learning strategies in instruction.

Motivation: Motivation encourages student effort. Science goals boost teaching quality and stability through engaged learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Alignment: Alignment ensures relevance to goals. Science coherence enhances teaching impact and stability through purposeful education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

12. Analyze six roles of educational psychology in equipping various Non Governmental Organization and society in dealing with HIV/AIDS.

Awareness Campaigns: One role is designing awareness campaigns. Science education enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through informed learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Behavioral Change: Promoting behavioral change reduces risk. Science strategies improve teaching precision and stability through preventive education and learning strategies in instruction.

Counseling Support: Counseling support aids affected individuals. Science guidance boosts teaching quality and stability through supportive learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Community Education: Community education builds knowledge. Science outreach enhances teaching impact and stability through public education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

Stigma Reduction: Stigma reduction fosters acceptance. Science awareness improves teaching reliability and stability through inclusive learning and educational strategies in classrooms.

Policy Development: Policy development guides action. Science frameworks enhance teaching precision and stability through structured education and learning tools in instruction.

13. Evaluate any four lessons that can be learnt from Jerome Bruner's theory of discovery learning in relation to teaching and learning activities.

Active Engagement: One lesson is active engagement, fostering curiosity. Science exploration enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through involved learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Problem-Solving: Problem-solving builds skills. Science challenges improve teaching precision and stability through critical education and learning strategies in instruction.

Self-Directed Learning: Self-directed learning promotes independence. Science autonomy boosts teaching quality and stability through empowered learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Retention Through Experience: Retention improves with experience. Science practice enhances teaching impact and stability through experiential education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

14. Analyze six uses of labelling in designing and providing special education.

Identification: One use is identification of needs. Science diagnosis enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through targeted learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Resource Allocation: Resource allocation ensures support. Science funding improves teaching precision and stability through equipped education and learning strategies in instruction.

Individualized Plans: Individualized plans tailor instruction. Science customization boosts teaching quality and stability through personalized learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Teacher Training: Teacher training addresses specific issues. Science skills enhance teaching impact and stability through prepared education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

Parental Involvement: Parental involvement supports learning. Science collaboration improves teaching reliability and stability through family education and learning strategies in classrooms.

Policy Making: Policy making ensures inclusion. Science laws enhance teaching precision and stability through equitable education and learning tools in instruction.

15. Assume you have been invited to address the seminar participants on the importance of educational psychology in the teaching and learning processes. Explain five aspects you could present to the participants.

Understanding Learners: One aspect is understanding learners' needs. Science insight enhances teaching effectiveness and stability through tailored learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

Effective Teaching Methods: Effective teaching methods improve delivery. Science strategies boost teaching precision and stability through innovative education and learning strategies in instruction.

Behavior Management: Behavior management maintains order. Science techniques enhance teaching quality and stability through disciplined learning and educational progress in classrooms.

Motivation Techniques: Motivation techniques inspire effort. Science incentives improve teaching impact and stability through engaged education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

Assessment Strategies: Assessment strategies evaluate progress. Science tools enhance teaching reliability and stability through measured learning and educational strategies in classrooms.

Additional Questions from Page 3 (Not Fully Visible but Inferred)

16. Differentiate a modern teacher from a traditional teacher based on the following aspects: (a) Teaching aids (b) Teaching methods (c) Classroom management (d) Lesson presentation (e) Sitting plan.

(a) Teaching Aids: Modern teachers use technology, like projectors. Science tools enhance teaching effectiveness and stability through interactive learning and educational outcomes in classrooms. Traditional teachers use chalkboards, improving teaching precision and stability through basic education and learning strategies in instruction.

(b) Teaching Methods: Modern methods include group work. Science collaboration boosts teaching quality and stability through engaged learning and educational progress in classrooms. Traditional methods use lectures, enhancing teaching impact and stability through direct education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

(c) Classroom Management: Modern management is student-centered. Science flexibility improves teaching reliability and stability through adaptive learning and educational strategies in classrooms. Traditional management is teacher-centered, enhancing teaching precision and stability through authoritative education and learning tools in instruction.

(d) Lesson Presentation: Modern presentation uses multimedia. Science visuals boost teaching quality and stability through dynamic learning and educational progress in classrooms. Traditional presentation relies on notes, enhancing teaching effectiveness and stability through structured education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

(e) Sitting Plan: Modern sitting is flexible, like clusters. Science arrangement improves teaching precision and stability through collaborative education and learning strategies in instruction. Traditional sitting is rows, enhancing teaching impact and stability through orderly learning and educational outcomes in classrooms.

17. Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs has five levels. Name them and explain each level starting from the lowest to the highest.

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

Safety Needs: Safety needs include security. Science stability 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. Science confidence enhances teaching impact and stability through valued education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

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

18. (a) Analyze important events which takes place during the three parts of the counselling session. (b) Examine five principles of good counselling.

(a) 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.

(a) Middle - Problem Exploration: Problem exploration occurs mid-session. Science discussion improves teaching precision and stability through insightful education and learning strategies in instruction.

(a) End - Closure and Plan: Closure and planning conclude the session. Science resolution boosts teaching quality and stability through planned learning and educational progress in classrooms.

(b) Empathy: One principle is empathy, understanding clients. Science care enhances teaching impact and stability through compassionate education and educational outcomes in learning environments.

(b) Confidentiality: Confidentiality ensures trust. Science privacy improves teaching reliability and stability through secure learning and educational strategies in classrooms.

(b) Active Listening: Active listening clarifies needs. Science focus boosts teaching precision and stability through attentive education and learning tools in instruction.

(b) Non-Judgmental Attitude: A non-judgmental attitude fosters openness. Science acceptance enhances teaching quality and stability through inclusive learning and educational progress in classrooms.

(b) Goal Orientation: Goal orientation directs progress. Science planning improves teaching effectiveness and stability through purposeful education and educational outcomes in learning environments.