

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**

**B. ED (ADULT EDUCATION) YEAR II**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2012**

**COURSE CODE: BAE 210**

**COURSE NAME: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF ADULT LEARNING**

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A**

**ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN SECTION B**

**THIS PAPER MUST NOT BE OPENED UNTIL THE INVIGILATOR HAS GIVEN  
PERMISSION**

## Section A

Answer the questions below by writing the letter corresponding to your response

1. What does the study of social psychology involve?
  - A. Individual behaviour
  - B. the development of the family
  - C. Interactions in social settings
  - D. the sharing of human experiences
2. According to Thurstone (1938), which of the following is not a primary mental ability?
  - A. Verbal comprehension
  - B. numerical ability (N)
  - C. Spatial visualisation (S)
  - D. transformational ability
3. Which of the following is a mental operation proposed by Guilford (1959, 1967, 1988)?
  - A. Spatial visualisation
  - B. perceptual speed (P for short)
  - C. Word fluency (W)
  - D. memory recording & retention
4. Either: (a) What is the intelligence quotient (IQ) of a child with a mental age (MA) of 6 and a chronological age (CA) of 8?
  - A. 50
  - B. 75
  - C. 100
  - D. 133

Or: (b) Usually, a child is considered to be mentally retarded if he or she has an IQ of

  - A. 85 or below
  - B. 100 or below
  - C. 55 or below
  - D. 70 or below
5. On the whole, intelligence tests are designed to be:
  - A. Measures of innate ability
  - B. measures of scholastic aptitude
  - C. Measures of scholastic achievement
  - D. measures of personal adjustment
6. According to Rogers (1977, 1983), self-actualised people have all of the following personality characteristics except
  - A. Emotional health
  - B. creativity (or inventiveness)
  - C. Self-understanding
  - D. exceptionally high intelligence
7. The original purpose of the Alfred Binet Intelligence Test was to pin-point (or identify):
  - A. Above-average students
  - B. below-average students
  - C. Students with brain damage
  - D. hyper-active learners/students
8. The right hemisphere of the brain is less involved than the left hemisphere in which of the following instances?
  - A. The knowledge that a smile indicates happiness
  - B. The use of language to express (or convey) disgust
  - C. Judging that a person does not mean what s/he says by the person's tone of voice
  - D. Making grimace (or a 'frown') when you see another person's pain
9. Two (2) matters that concern all types of personality psychologists are:

- A. Reward and punishment                      B. ego and super-ego  
C. conscious and unconscious                  D. individual differences & individual consistencies
- 10 According to Eysenck (1981), what are the two (2) dimensions along which personality differences can be plotted?
- A. Neuroticism; introversion-extroversion      B. speed; strength  
C. Conformist-non-conformist; friendliness      D. rationality; emotionality
- 11 A part of a person's personality that shows up in a variety of different situations is called a(n)
- A. Construct                      B. ego                      C. *persona*                      D. trait
- 12 According to Freud (1940), the ego has the responsibility for meeting the demands of the
- A. Id                      B. super-ego                      C. both (a) and (b)                      D. neither (a) nor (b)
- 13 Which of the following is not a category of a trait according to Allport's (1960, 1961) personality type theory?
- A. Secondary                      B. central                      C. cardinal                      D. tertiary
- 14 The stage at which in Freudian (1940) psycho-sexual theory, children become attracted to the opposite-sex parent is called the ----- stage
- A. Phallic                      B. latency                      C. genital                      D. anal
- 15 According to B.F. Skinner (1953, 1957, 1971), what primarily is responsible for a person's behaviour?
- A. Childhood traumas                      B. Imitation of their parents  
C. Biological drives                      D. reinforcement history
- 16 A way of determining the underlying abilities responsible for performance on a series of tests is called
- A. Factor loading                      B. standardisation                      C. factor analysis                      D. structuring
- 17 In social learning theory, a child will learn from a model if he or she
- A. Imitates a model's actions                      B. watches a model performing the act  
C. Receives reinforcement by imitation                      D. none of these options
- 18 Humanistic theories stress the importance of
- A. Realising one's potential                      B. positive and negative reinforcement  
C. Having appropriate role models                      D. fixations (complexes) in early childhood
- 19 In Roger's (1983) theory, we develop self-concept
- A. Through our parents' child-rearing techniques  
B. By re-defining ourselves through interactions with the world  
C. By setting goals that are easily accomplished  
D. D. through being friendly and popular

20 Which of the following is a criticism of psycho-analytic theory?

- A. It does not provide supportive evidence of its concepts
- B. It is not testable because it is too vague (or unclear)
- C. The theory is based on an unrepresentative sample
- D. All of the above options

[20 x 2 = 40 marks]

### **Section B**

Answer two (2) questions from this section

#### **Question 1**

- (a) Identify and discuss two (2) broad theories of intelligence
- (b) What implications do the theories have for adult learning?

[2 x 10 = 20 marks]

[2 x 5 = 10 marks]

[Total marks = 30]

#### **Question 2**

- (a) Identify and discuss two (2) broad theories of personality
- (b) Indicate the implications the theories have for adult learning?

[2 x 10 = 20 marks]

[2 x 5 = 10 marks]

[Total marks = 30]

#### **Question 3**

- (a) Identify and discuss two (2) content (or need) theories of motivation
- (b) What implications do the theories have for adult learning?

[2 x 10 = 20 marks]

[2 x 5 = 10 marks]

[Total marks = 30]

**End of Question Paper**