

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

11. Piaget and Bruner are both cognitive theorists who have different views on how cognition is developed, however they have some similarities of which one is:
- A. Cognitive development is according to stages
 - B. Intellectual development is not bound by age
 - C. Language is means and not a product of cognitive development
 - D. Cognitive development happens over a period of time
12. Development which involves how learners exhibit maturity in terms of their interaction with people around them is
- A. Psychological maturity
 - B. Social maturity
 - C. Psychosocial development
 - D. Societal development
13. The following are characteristics of social development in middle childhood
- I. They learn when activity is joyful and motivating
 - II. Social learning is a new concept
 - III. They actively engage in social activities
 - IV. Learning is faster through social interactions
- A. I and II
 - B. I, III and IV
 - C. I, II, III and IV
 - D. None of the above
14. What is the crises children in the fourth stage of Erikson's theory deal with?
- A. Competence
 - B. Hope
 - C. Fidelity
 - D. Purpose
15. Receptive language deals with one's ability to...
- A. Listen attentively to language
 - B. Communicate with others
 - C. Understand language
 - D. Listen, understand and communicate with language
16. Which of these are characteristics of language development in middle childhood?
- I. Develop referential communication skills
 - II. Develop simple sentence formation
 - III. Use one word to represent a sentence
 - IV. Improvement of communication and grammar skills
- A. I alone
 - B. I and III
 - C. I and IV
 - D. All the above

17. The theory of language which opines that language is learnt through observation and imitation is known as:
- A. Behaviourism
 - B. Nativism
 - C. Social constructivism
 - D. Cognitivism
18. The social interaction theory was propounded by...
- A. B. F. Skinner
 - B. Albert Bandura
 - C. Noam Chomsky
 - D. Lev Vygotsky
19. Which of these factors affects language development positively in middle childhood?
- A. Motivation
 - B. Exposure
 - C. Anxiety
 - D. Attitude
20. Language development is the process through which children come to _____ with language.
- A. Listen and speak
 - B. Understand and communicate
 - C. Read and write
 - D. Use and apply
21. Which type of learning occurs when we observe other people act?
- A. Social learning
 - B. Insight learning
 - C. Operant conditioning
 - D. Classical conditioning
22. A child who solves subtraction problem by drawing pictures of apples or balls and then marking some out is in which of Jean Piaget's stages
- A. Sensorimotor
 - B. Preoperational
 - C. Formal operational
 - D. Concrete operation
23. Which of the following persons is NOT a behavioural theorist?
- A. B. F. Skinner
 - B. Edward Thorndike
 - C. Ivan Pavlov
 - D. Noam Chomsky

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25. Your class teacher asks you to compare the effects of positive and negative reinforcement and report back to the class. What will you tell your classmates?
- A. Punishment is like negative reinforcement in its effect on behaviour
 - B. Negative reinforcement decreases responses, whereas positive reinforcement increases responses.
 - C. Both increase responses
 - D. Neither increases responses

SECTION B**[75 Marks]**

Answer any **three (3)** questions in this section. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Describe any **five** strategies that a teacher can adopt to ensure that pupils do not easily forget what they learn in the classroom. **[25 marks]**
2. a) Distinguish between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. **[5 marks]**
b) Explain **four** techniques that the teacher can use to motivate pupils in the classroom. **[20 marks]**
3. Discuss five (5) educational implications of Piaget's cognitive development theory. **[25 marks]**
4. (a) Discuss Piaget's two (2) stages of moral development. **[10 marks]**
(b) Explain three (3) ways by which you would apply the theory in your practice as a teacher. **[15 marks]**
5. (a) Explain the concept *transfer of learning* **[5 marks]**
(b) Discuss four (4) conditions necessary for transfer of learning. **[20 marks]**