



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA
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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP
COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 200, 2022/2023
B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEUP 204

COURSE TITLE: PSYCHOLOGY OF LEARNING IN MIDDLE CHILDHOOD

Instruction: Answer all questions in Section A and any three questions in Section B.

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. At age 3, Kofi could not walk due to weak muscles, bones and nerves responsible for walking. This indicates that there is a deficit in ...
 - A. development.
 - B. epigenetic.
 - C. growth.
 - D. maturation.
2. Growth and development occur in a normative sequence. This means, growth and development are ...
 - A. a continuous process.
 - B. cumulative in nature.
 - C. from general to specific.
 - D. influenced by heredity and environmental factors.
3. What mental activity takes place in Ama when she holds a kitten by the tail and it scratches her, making her recoil from playing with the kitten?
 - A. Accommodation
 - B. Assimilation
 - C. Equilibration
 - D. Schemata

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4. Ambrose, a physically impaired student, finds it very difficult to use his fingers and hands to manipulate tools and materials. This is a clear indication that Ambrose has deficit in ...
 - A. fine motor movement.
 - B. gross motor movement.
 - C. movement skills.
 - D. strength and endurance.
5. Janet Ocran, a JHS 3 student of Mempeasem Methodist Basic School, is said to have a history of anti-social act right from childhood to date. She has also been identified as someone who follows her desire without considering the desires of others. In the context of social deviation, Janet Ocran can be referred to as...
 - A. anti-social
 - B. non-social
 - C. sociopath
 - D. un-social
6. At which stage of language development does the child make use of two (2) words to represent full sentences?
 - A. Acquisition of complex rules stage
 - B. Holophrastic stage
 - C. Pre-speech communication stage
 - D. Telegraphic speech stage
7. Adwoa could not identify a black and white sheep as a "SHEEP" just because the only sheep in her home is pure white. In stages of language development, the failure of Adwoa to identify another sheep and call it by its name just because it does not look like hers is what we refer to as...
 - A. covert extension.
 - B. over extension.
 - C. overt extension.
 - D. under extension.
8. Mr. Nyanzu, a nursery one (1) teacher in the process of helping one of his pupils to learn new words, decided to help the child by using words such as *toffee* and *biscuits* just because these words meet the needs of the child. This technique as used by the behaviourist in language development is called the ...
 - A. echoic method
 - B. mand method
 - C. tact method.
 - D. tactile method
9. Growth and development are ASYNCHRONOUS. This means ...
 - A. development is more critical at early stages than later stages.
 - B. growth and development are individualized process.
 - C. growth and development are cumulative in nature.
 - D. growth is influenced by environmental factors.

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10. Which age does the child exhibits autonomy versus shame and doubt in psychosocial development in Erickson theory?
- A. birth – 18 months
 - B. 18 months – 3 years
 - C. 3 years – around 6 years
 - D. 7years – 9 years
11. A student in your class has of late shown a great improvement in his reading and mathematical problem-solving abilities. This is a sign of ...
- A. development
 - B. growth
 - C. puberty
 - D. reinforcement
12. After an organism has learned a particular response, he/she is reinforced after ten seconds, 30 seconds three minutes, etc. This is an example of ...
- A. Fixed Interval (FI)
 - B. Fixed Ratio (FR)
 - C. Variable Interval (VI)
 - D. Variable Ratio (VR)
13. According Ivan Pavlov, the dog salivated to the unconditioned stimulus which is the food even in the absence of the conditioned stimulus which is the bell. Ivan Pavlov termed the salivation from the dog at this stage as ...
- A. conditional response
 - B. neutral stimulus
 - C. unconditioned response
 - D. unconditioned stimulus
14. The height of Samuel is influenced by his father's height characteristics and the quality of his mother's food. Which principle of development explains this? Growth and development are ...
- A. continuous processes
 - B. individualized processes
 - C. influenced by heredity and environment
 - D. influenced by maturation
15. Mr. Martey can speak the Igbo language very well and finds it difficult to learn the Ga language due to the similarities of words but with different meanings. This means that transfer has taken place.
- A. Negative
 - B. Neutral
 - C. No
 - D. Positive

16. Musa and Alhassan are both Basic 5 learners and very good friends. Musa gradually learnt to talk and walk the way Alhassan does. Which type of learning has taken place?
- A. Transmission
 - B. Acquisition
 - C. Accreditation
 - D. Accretion
17. Teacher Kojo rewarded John Blay, a basic 5 student, for being punctual to school throughout the term. This initiative is an example of ...
- A. negative reinforcement
 - B. positive punishment
 - C. positive reinforcement
 - D. secondary reinforcement
18. You have noticed that your neighbor's infant child now has teeth which were not there before. In developmental psychology, this process is referred to as ...
- A. Change
 - B. Development
 - C. Growth
 - D. Maturation
19. A young child says "Mommy go" signifying that her mother is going to the market. In language development, what stage does this illustrate?
- A. Babbling speech
 - B. Overgeneralization
 - C. Telegraphic speech.
 - D. Autonomous grammar
20. The type of transfer of learning whereby learning of an activity neither facilitates nor hinders the learning of another activity is called...
- A. low road transfer.
 - B. negative transfer.
 - C. neutral transfer.
 - D. positive transfer.
21. Kwaku can ride a motorbike because he knows how to ride a bicycle. In transfer of learning, this is called...
- A. high road transfer.
 - B. negative transfer.
 - C. neutral transfer.
 - D. positive transfer.

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22. Which of the stages of Piaget's moral development theory explains that children perceive morality as obeying other people's rules and laws?
- A. Autonomy
 - B. Conventional
 - C. Heteronomous
 - D. Pre-conventional
23. Which of the following is NOT a reactive strategy in managing behaviours among students?
- A. Behaviour contracts
 - B. Consequences
 - C. Removal
 - D. Response cost
24. According to Jean Piaget, heteronomous morality is also called.....
- A. moral generalization
 - B. moral heterogenous
 - C. moral realism
 - D. moral relativism
25. What are some of the common consequences to a child if the mother smoked while pregnant?
- A. Increase birth weight and lethargy
 - B. Lower birth weight and hyperactivity
 - C. Severe hearing loss and heart defects
 - D. Severely deformed limbs and muscle spasms

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SECTION B

(75marks)

Answer any three questions in this section

1. With examples, discuss five (5) factors that affect language development in middle childhood. (25 marks)
2. a) With practical examples, explain the terms intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. (10 marks)
b) Discuss any three techniques of motivating learners in the classroom (15 marks)
3. a) Explain the meaning of "transfer of learning"
b) Discuss four (4) strategies teachers should devise to promote transfer of learning among learners in the classroom.
4. a) Explain the term classroom management. (5 marks)
b) Discuss any four elements of effective classroom management skills. (20 marks)
5. a) Briefly explain the term Transfer of Learning (3 Marks).
b) Explain four (4) conditions that facilitate transfer of learning (12Marks).
c) Enumerate five (5) educational implications of transfer of learning (10 Marks)