

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:
- Cognitive development is according to stages
 - Intellectual development is not bound by age
 - Language is means and not a product of cognitive development
 - 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
- Psychological maturity
 - Social maturity
 - Psychosocial development
 - Societal development
13. The following are characteristics of social development in middle childhood
- They learn when activity is joyful and motivating
 - Social learning is a new concept
 - They actively engage in social activities
 - Learning is faster through social interactions
- I and II
 - I, III and IV
 - I, II, III and IV
 - None of the above
14. What is the crises children in the fourth stage of Erikson's theory deal with?
- Competence
 - Hope
 - Fidelity
 - Purpose
15. Receptive language deals with one's ability to...
- Listen attentively to language
 - Communicate with others
 - Understand language
 - Listen, understand and communicate with language
16. Which of these are characteristics of language development in middle childhood?
- Develop referential communication skills
 - Develop simple sentence formation
 - Use one word to represent a sentence
 - Improvement of communication and grammar skills
- I alone
 - I and III
 - I and IV
 - All the above

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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

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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]**