UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B. ED)
FIRST YEAR, SECOND SEMESTER QUIZ II, JULY 2019

JULY 4, 2019   **LEARNING THEORIES FOR**   **12:00 AM – 12:30 PM**
TEACHING COMPUTING

For items 1-14, each stem is followed by four options lettered A-D. Read each statement carefully and circle the letter of the correct option.

1. Structuralism provides *Introspection* as a method of ....
   A. modifying behaviour.
   B. studying attitude.
   C. studying behaviour.
   D. Both A and B.

2. A psychologist does experiments to study behaviour related to ....
   A. changing cognitions.
   B. learning.
   C. teaching.
   D. none of these.

3. In experimental method we study ....
   A. cause and effect relationship.
   B. the environment's relationship with individuals.
   C. reliability and validity.
   D. none of these.

4. Reinforcement is ....
   A. an event that strengthens or increases a response.
   B. an incentive.
   C. anything that decreases a response.
   D. something that an individual finds pleasant.

5. The stimulus that produces automatic psychological and/or emotional responses is known as ....
   A. conditioned response.
   B. conditioned stimulus.
   C. unconditioned response.
   D. unconditioned stimulus.

6. A stimulus that elicits a response after classical conditioning has taken place is called
....
   A. conditioned response.
   B. conditioned stimulus.
   C. unconditioned response.
   D. unconditioned stimulus.

7. The process by which individuals learn by associating, pairing automatic responses to new stimuli refers to......................
   A. classical conditioning.
   B. classical response.
   C. operant conditioning.
   D. operant response.

8. Which of Thorndike's laws states that *behaviours that are followed by a positive outcome are strengthened and behaviours that are followed by negative outcomes are weakened?*
   A. Law of disuse.
   B. Law of effect.
   C. Law of exercise.
   D. Law of readiness.

9. In the behaviourist theory, the gradual disappearance of a learned response is referred to as........................
   A. differential.
   B. extinction.
   C. removal.
   D. satiation.

10. According to Thorndike's analysis, the type of learning that occurs when a new learning task calls for essentially the same response that was made similar to earlier-learned task is..................... transfer.
    A. general
    B. negative
    C. positive
    D. zero

11. The process where a class teacher arouses, selects, directs and ensures continuation of all types of students' behaviour is referred to as ....
    A. motivation.
    B. prompting.
    C. reinforcement.
    D. shaping.

12. The memory that can hold about seven unrelated bits of information for approximately 20 seconds is referred to as..........................
    A. cognitive load theory (CLT).
    B. control processes (CP).
    C. long-term memory (LTM).
    D. short-term memory (STM).

13. Information in long-term memory is organized as.............................
     A. schemata.
     B. sensory input.
     C. unique image.
     D. verbal labels.

14. A teacher who realizes that students attend to only what they have schemata for should...................................
     A. distribute a course outline on the first day of class.
     B. explain how knowledge of subject relates to everyday life.
     C. provide students with a list of learning outcomes.
     D. systematically reinforce students for exhibiting good attending behavior.

For item 15, write appropriate responses in te spaces provided.

15. Attention is very important for moving information into short-term and long-term memory. State **three** ways of ensuring that students are paying attention to the information you want them to learn in a computing class.   **[6 Marks]**
    a. ....
       ....
       ....
       ....
       ....
       ....
       ....

    b. ....
       ....
       ....
       ....
       ....
       ....

    c. ....
       ....
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