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, END-OF-SECOND SEMESTER MID-SEMESTER QUIZ, JUNE, 2021

JNE 28, 2021          LEARNING THEORIES FOR TEACHING          12:00 PM – 12:30 PM
                                  COMPUTING

Answer ALL the questions.
(20 marks)

For items 1 to 5, each stem is followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter that corresponds to the correct or best option.

1. Which of the following verbs would be **best** used for a lesson objective in a constructivist theory-based lesson plan?
   A. Analyse.
   B. List.
   C. Locate.
   D. Recite.

2. What **best** describes a constructivist theory classroom?
   A. Cooperative groupings.
   B. Students are passive learners.
   C. Students working quietly.
   D. Teacher led lecture.

3. Which of the following is **not** a benefit of a constructivist classroom? Constructivism
   ....................
   A. concentrates on learning how to think and understand.
   B. is most successful with children from privileged backgrounds.
   C. promotes social and communication skills within the classroom.
   D. stimulates and engages students.

4. Which of the following assessments would be considered for a constructivist lesson?
   A. Multiple choice test.
   B. Poem recitation.
   C. Reflective journal.
   D. Vocabulary test.

5. The model which proposes that human memory is like the computer which involves a sequence of three stages: sensory memory, short term memory and long-term memory is ................
   A. generalization.
   B. Gestalt psychology.
   C. information processing model.
   D. insightful learning.

**For items 6 to 10, write the appropriate responses in the spaces provided.**

6. The origin of Constructivist theory is associated to ...... Jean Piaget ........

7. ...... Assimilation ...... causes an individual to incorporate new experiences into old experiences.

8. ...... Accomodation ...... is reframing the world and new experiences into the mental capacity already present.

9. ...... Equallibruim ...... is the balance between what is known and what is currently being processed.

10. ...... Motivation ...... is unlocking a person's potential to maximize their own performance. It is helping them to learn rather than teaching them.

**Items 11 to 15 are statements under a STATEMENT COLUMN. Indicate whether each statement is true or false by writing *True* or *False* in the spaces provided under the RESPONSE COLUMN.**

| S/N | Statement | Response |
|-----|-----------|----------|
| 11. | The constructivist learning theory will allow children to, at an early age or a late age, develop the skills and confidence to analyse the world around them, create solutions or support for developing issues. | TRUE |
| 12. | The basic tenet of constructivism is that students learn by observing rather than doing. | FALSE |
| 13. | The main idea is that cognitivists make mental models of how information is received, processed and manipulated by learners. | TRUE |
| 14. | Cognitive psychologists place more emphasis on what learners know and how they come to acquire it than what they do. | TRUE |
| 5. | In constructivism, the environment is undemocratic. | FALSE |

Items 16 to 20 consist of three columns labelled RESPONSES, TERM and DEFNITION. Match each term with the appropriate definition by writing the letter of the alphabet of the correct definition under the RESPONSES COLUMN.

| S/N | RESPONSES | TERM | DEFINITION |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16. | C | Preoperational stage  c | A. Receives input from senses which last from less than a second to four seconds and then disappears through decay or replacement. |
| 17. | D | Concrete Operational stage  0 | B. Learning takes place primarily through the child's senses and motor actions. |
| 18 | E | Long Term Memory | C. Children begin to use symbols and images. |
| 19. | A | Sensory Register | D. Children begin to think logically. |
| 20 | B | Sensorimotor stage  B | E. Stores information from STM for long term use. |
| | | | F. Framework used by cognitive psychologists to explain and describe mental processes. |
| | | | G. Method of helping students grasp concepts and procedures under the guidance of an expert such as the teacher. |

# FOSO COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

## DAPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND ICT

## COLLEGE BASED QUIZ ONE

## COURSE: LEARNING THEORIES FOR TEACHING COMPUTERS

**JURSE CODE: EBS 168J**      **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**      **TIME : 30 MINUTES**

**Q.1** ....................Explains what phenomena is and how it works.

A. Hypothesis        B. Theory ✓        C. Assumption        D. Occurrences

**Q.2 An activity undertaken or initiated by one or more agents that is designed to effect changes...........**

A. Generalization        B. Attitude        C. Knowledge        D. Education

**Q.3 The process of learning the skills that you need for particular activity.**

A. Training ✓        B. Information        C. Skills        D. Goal

**Q.4 This refers to scientific knowledge for practical purposes or applications.**

A. Knowledge        B. Processes        C. Activity        D. Technology ✓

**Q.5 This is situation whereby the person's ability to experience the world is through his eyes....**

A. Decentration        B. Accomodation        C. Egocentrism ✓        D. Adaptation

**Q.6 The desire to act and move toward a goal is known as.......................**

A. Technology        B. Motivation ✓        C. Training        D. Learning

**Q.7 The process by which individuals learn by associating, pairing automatic responses to new stimuli refers to...........................**

A. Classical Conditioning        B. Classical Response        C. Operand Conditioning        D. Operand Response

**Q.8 Learning through interactions with others is called......................learning**

A. Constructivism        B. Project Based        C. Social ✓        D. Development

**Q.9 A "Skinner Box" is used for....................................**

A. Incidental Learning        B. Motor Learning        C. Problem Solving        D. Sensory Learning

**10. In learning theory, the naturally occurring response is called the.....................**

A. Conditioned Response        B. Conditioned Stimuli        C. Unconditioned Response ✓        D. Unconditioned Stimuli

**11. Consequences that, discourages repetition of a particular behavior are called...................**

A. Extinction        B. Negative Reinforcement        C. Operand Conditioning

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(D.) Positive Reinforcement ✓

12. Punishment is effective only when it weakens.........................response.

A. Desirable        B. Negative        C. Positive        (D.) Undesirable ✓

13. An approach to instruction whereby students who have mastered a topic teach those who have not is termed.....................

(A.) Peer Tutoring        B. PQ4R Method        C. Scaffolding        D. Self Questioning

14. Who is regarded as the father of the "Programmed Learning"?

A. B.F Skinner        B. C.L Hull        C. I.P Pavlov        (D.) J.B Watson

For items 15-17, fill in the blank spaces with appropriate responses

15. The concept of classical conditioning was developed by a Russian physiologist called ..........Ivan Pavlov..................................................................

16. The key element in classical conditioning is.........Response................

17. Reinforcement will strengthen a behavior while punishment will weaken a.........behaviour........

For items 18-20, indicate whether it True or False

18. A theory can never change over time. True or False

19. Learning must always result in a positive change. True or False

20. Behaviorist thinks that, learners should learn by exploring. True or False

JUNE 2019
EBS 168
LEARNING THEORIES FOR
TEACHING COMPUTING
30 MINUTES

Signature:

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

## COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
### FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B. ED)
### FIRST YEAR, SECOND SEMESTER QUIZ I, JUNE 2019

**JUNE 6, 2019   LEARNING THEORIES FOR TEACHING COMPUTING   12:00 PM – 12:30 PM**

## SECTION A [7 marks]

**Answer all the questions on the question paper.**

**From items 1 to 7, each stem is followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each statement carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.**

1. All of the following are true about learning **except** learning _____.
   - A. endures over time
   - B. involves change in behaviour
   - C. is the result of maturation
   - D. occurs through experience

2. Computer-Based Instruction is an educational technology that incorporates features consistent with the principle of _____.
   - A. Classical conditioning
   - B. Cognitive conditioning
   - C. Instrumental conditioning
   - D. Operant conditioning

3. Theory of learning which totally and only depends on observable behaviour is associated with _____ theory of learning.
   - A. behaviourist
   - B. cognitivist
   - C. constructivist
   - D. developmental

4. Learning is modification of _____, thoughts and experience.
   - A. behaviour
   - B. emotions
   - C. motivation
   - D. physiological drive

5. Giving student praise for good work is an example of _____.
   - A. negative reinforcement
   - B. positive reinforcement
   - C. punishment
   - D. time-out

6. A teacher who reinforces a child every time he correctly finishes a step in his program development until he finishes the problem is demonstrating _____.
   - A. discrimination
   - B. extinction
   - C. shaping
   - D. spontaneous recovery

7. Reinforcement _____ behaviour and punishment _____ behaviour.
   - A. strengthens; strengthens
   - B. strengthens; weakens
   - C. weakens; strengthens
   - D. weakens; weakens

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## SECTION B [8 marks]

For question 8 to 16, indicate whether each of the statements is true or false by writing "True" or "False" in the space under ANSWER.

| | STATEMENT | ANSWER |
|---|---|---|
| 8. | Theories are constructed in order to explain, predict and master phenomena. | True |
| 9. | Learning is the systematic application of scientific or other organized knowledge to practical task. | False |
| 10. | To the behaviourists, there is internal cognitive processing of information. | False |
| 11. | In classical conditioning, the opposite of acquisition is extinction. | True |
| 12. | Pavlov measured fear in most of his experiments. | False |
| 13. | Positive punishment refers to removing something pleasant which will decrease behaviour occurrences. | False |
| 14. | An example of Extinction is : A student may generalize his fear to physics and chemistry tests although he had performed poorly only on mathematics test. | f True |
| 15. | Learning Theories are theories that provide framework for interpreting the conditions and observations of teaching and learning and provide the bridge between education and research. | True |
| 16. | Discrimination refers to the ability to differentiate between similar stimuli. | f True |

## SECTION C [5 marks]

### For questions 15 and 16, answer the questions in the spaces provided below.

15. State the difference between *negative reinforcement* and *punishment*.        [2 Marks]

Negative reinforcement is the removal of undesirable stimuli so that positive response will occur most often whiles the punishment is the addition of undesirable stimuli in order to decrease the likelihood a consequence may occur.

*02*

*06*
*07*
*02*
*02*

16. State any **three** assumptions of behaviourist theory.        [3 Marks]

(i) A person's mind is like a blank slate.

(ii) Learning brings about change in behaviour.

(iii) A person's behaviour is in controlled by environmental factors only.

*02*