

EDU321

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1. We are motivated extrinsically when

We do something because we experience internal compelling force to do it

--->> We do something because we experience external compelling force to do it

We do something in order to obtain some reward or avoid some sanctions

We do something because we feel appreciated

2. Remembering is the ability to recall, recognise or perform what has been learnt in the past

Memory

Transfer of learning

Postive transfer

--->> Remembering

3. The essential requirement of the theory of mental faculties was to

--->> Provide hard intellectual work to the learner to train his mental faculties

Ensure that the topics in a subject are arranged sequentially

Provide life experiences when teaching so that the students will be able to see the school as an integral part of the society

Ensure that teachers use a variety of examples in their teaching

4. Transfer is said to be negative

When something previously learned benefits performance or learning in a new situation

When the initial learning has no effect on the subsequent or new task

--->> When something previously learnt hinders performance or learning in a new situation

When previous learning has no effect on the learning or performance of new learning

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memory of what we acquire or learn afterwards, it is called

Retroactive inhibition

--->> Proactive inhibition

Interference

Regression

6. In a fixed interval reinforcement schedule

The individual does not know when she/he is going to be rewarded

Behaviour is reinforced after a set number of responses have occurred

The number of responses needed to gain the reinforcement is not consistent

--->> Behavior is rewarded after a set amount of time

7. When the acquisition of new learning works backward to impair the retention of the previously learnt material, it is called

--->> Retroactive inhibition

Interference

Proactive inhibition

Regression

8. Which of the following is NOT a theory of transfer of learning?

Theory of Mental Faculties

Identical Elements Theory

--->> Theory of Connectionism

Theory of Generalization

9. According to Maslow

Higher needs must be satisfied before basic needs are fulfilled

--->> Basic needs must be satisfied before higher needs are fulfilled

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The essential needs must be satisfied before the non-essential needs are fulfilled

10. Which of these does NOT describe what learning means

Learning is a relatively permanent change in behaviour brought about as a result of experience

Learning is a relatively permanent change in behaviour brought about as a result of practice

Learning involves change, be it good or bad

--->> Learning is a relatively permanent change in behaviour brought about as a result of maturation

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