



NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA
Plot 91, Cadastral Zone, Nnamdi Azikiwe Expressway, Jabi-Abuja
Faculty of Education

2023_1 POP EXAMINATION.

PROGRAMME: PGDE
COURSE TITLE: PSYCHOLOGY OF LEARNING
COURSE CODE: EDU721
CREDIT UNIT(s): 2
TIME ALLOWED: 2HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER QUESTION NO. ONE (1) AND ANY OTHER TWO (2) QUESTIONS.

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Question 1

- a. Explain the theory of identical element, with at least one example. **(12 marks)**
- b. Mention three types of behaviour modification techniques that a teacher can use to modify behaviour of a primary 3 pupil. **(3 marks)**
- c. Compare and contrast the two types of interference **(15 marks)**

(Total marks Q1 = 30 marks)

Question 2

- a. “When you look at the stages of a child’s development, you can see that the child first knows how to eat, then to sit, to crawl about, to be able to stand, to walk, to run about, and to speak. The child is now capable of doing some things which he could not do earlier in his life.”

With reference to the above quotation, would you qualify those changes that manifest in the stages of a child’s development (being able to eat, sit, crawl, stand, walk, run and speak) as learning? Explain? **(12 marks)**

- b. Compare and contrast short term memory and long term memory, identifying the features that define each in terms of the length and the amount of information they can hold **(8 marks)**

(Total marks Q2 = 20 marks)

Question 3

Two things happen to what we have learnt; we either remember it or forget it.

- a. What is Remembering? **(2 marks)**
- b. What is forgetting? **(2 marks)**
- c. Compare the Repression theory of forgetting and Trace decay theory of forgetting on their assumptions in explaining the reasons why people forget what they have learnt. **(16 marks)**

(Total marks Q3 = 20 marks)

Question 4

List and discuss the basic processes in observational learning which must be followed for the observed behaviour to be imitated. **(20 marks)**

(Total marks Q4 = 20 marks)