



FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2022/2023 ACADEMIC SESSION
EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, EDU 313: (2 Units)

Instruction: answer all questions from each section

Time Allowed: 1Hrs 12mins

Question Type: C

Matric Number _____

1. Thorndike propounded the following laws of learning on the basis of his theory.
_____, _____ and _____
2. The Law of Exercise has two parts namely _____ and _____
3. The Law of Effect state that learning occurs only when responses are followed by reward and _____
4. Instrumental conditioning theory of learning was formulated by B.F. Skinner in _____ year.
5. Classical conditioning is _____ while operant conditioning is response-oriented.
6. _____ is defined as the eagerness and willingness to do something.
7. There are _____ types of motivation
8. There are two types of motivation namely _____ and _____ motivation.
9. The desire for food or sex arises from within us is regarded as _____ while the yearning to obtain recognition or approval is influenced by the conditions in our environment _____

10. _____ refers to motivation that arises from within the individual.
11. _____ refers to motivation that arises from source outside the individual.
12. _____ is a state of equilibrium or stability that the body strives to sustain.
13. A _____ is a condition of arousal or tension that motivates behaviour aimed at reducing that tension.
14. According to Drive Theory, behaviour probability of response is determined by the product of _____ factors
15. _____ is a motivational factors depending on the internal states and external incentives, for example, period of food deprivation?
16. Bandura (1965) explains instances of observational learning as involving _____ basic processes
17. Bandura (1965) explains instances of observational learning as involving four basic processes namely
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
18. _____ can be described as the application of previously acquired knowledge or skills in the solving of problems in a new situation.
19. There are _____ types of transfer of learning.
20. Transfer is said to be _____ when something previously learned benefits performance or learning in a new situation.
21. Transfer is said to be _____ when something previously learnt hinders performance or learning in a new situation.
22. Transfer is _____ when previous learning has no effect on the learning or performance of new learning.

23. _____ is regarded as a special ability of our mind to conserve or store what has been previously experienced or acquired through learning and then at some later stage to enable us make use of it in the form of recall or recognition.
24. There are _____ common types of memory.
25. The two common types of memory namely _____ and _____
26. _____ is a type of memory which involves the retention of information for a little while before it is forgotten.
27. _____ is an aspect whereby the information stored is retained in the brain over a long period of time e.g. weeks, months etc.
28. _____ is the ability to recall, recognize or perform what has been learnt in the past.
29. _____ is a simple form of remembering that does not involve complex thinking or researching process?
30. _____ is to acknowledge something that it is familiar.
31. _____ is to learn again what has been previously learnt.
32. _____ is the failure to retain what has been acquired or learnt.
33. _____ is the theory that emphasizes the inability of the subject to get a memory from storage
34. Give a vivid definition of Development in educational psychology

35. _____ and _____ are the two stages of human growth and development.
36. The period of the embryo last from _____ to _____
37. _____ can affects pre-natal growth and development in human

38. Post-natal stage of human development is characterized by _____, _____ and _____
39. Broadening of hips and thighs, enlargement of breast, uterus and buttocks are _____ type of sexual characteristics in girls.
40. State two factors that can influence post-natal growth and development _____ and _____
41. The theory of cognitive development was propounded by _____
42. The stage of cognitive development that exhibits circular reactions is called _____
43. A child is said to be **EGOCENTRIC** at what _____ of cognitive development
44. New born infants make most of their communication through _____
45. The method used by psychologists to elicit responses from large number of people on their abilities, interest, attitude and accomplishment within a short time is known as _____
46. _____ method is that which the investigator makes use of both the main and control subjects in his/her findings
47. _____ psychology is an applied psychology that seeks to find solution to the problem associated with the teaching and learning in the classroom.
48. The field of psychology that includes environmental, social, developmental, and physiological is known as _____ psychology.
49. What is learning?

50. Growth and development is governed by _____ and _____ sequences
51. Learning where the learner relates knowledge to the existing body of knowledge in his cognitive structure is known as _____