

# **INTRODUCTION TO EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY**

## **Introduction**

This activity is designed to help learners review and reinforce key concepts in educational psychology. It includes a variety of question types; multiple-choice, short answer, and essay questions that focus on the nature and functions of learning theories. Through this activity, learners engage in critical thinking and reflection, enhancing their understanding of how learning occurs and how psychological principles apply to educational settings.

## **Audience**

The intended audience of this activity is learners and instructors in higher learning institutions in the field of education.

## **Length of Activity**

This activity is designed to supplement a 4-week course.

## **Activity outcomes**

While engaging with this activity, learners will:

- Revise content on the fundamental theories of learning and their application in school and classroom situations.

## **Technology Requirements**

- A computer or tablet with internet access
- Audio/visual equipment for videos or case study discussions especially for audience with disabilities.

## Educational Psychology Activity Overview

Educational Psychology activity provides learners with an opportunity to review and assess their understanding of key topics in educational psychology. It features a range of question types such as multiple-choice, short answer, and essay questions, designed to reinforce knowledge, particularly on the nature and functions of learning theories. The activity supports active revision and deeper comprehension of how psychological principles influence teaching and learning.

### Multiple-Choice Questions

1. What is the primary focus of *Educational Psychology*?
  - a. understanding historical events
  - b. promoting adult literacy programs
  - c. studying how students learn and improve teaching practices
  - d. Measuring physical growth of children
2. Learning is best defined as a relatively permanent change in behaviour that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. is innate
  - b. occurs as a result of experience
  - c. is found only in humans
  - d. occurs by observing others
3. Two forms of associative learning are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. classical conditioning; operant conditioning
  - b. classical conditioning; Pavlovian conditioning
  - c. operant conditioning; observational learning
  - d. operant conditioning; learning conditioning

4. In Pavlov's experiment, what served as a conditioned stimulus?
- a. the sound of the bell
  - b. the presentation of food
  - c. the salivation of the dog
  - d. the dog itself
5. A stimulus that does not initially elicit a response in an organism is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. unconditioned stimulus
  - b. neutral stimulus
  - c. conditioned stimulus
  - d. unconditioned response
6. In Bandura's experiment, one group of children was exposed to an adult who aggressively treated a doll. In contrast, another group was exposed to an adult who paid no attention to the doll-in the end observers of the aggressive model acted similarly. This demonstrates \_\_\_\_\_. learning.
- a. imitational
  - b. acquisition
  - c. Assimilation
  - d. stimulus
7. Extinction occurs when \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. the conditioned stimulus is presented repeatedly without being paired with an unconditioned stimulus
  - b. the unconditioned stimulus is presented repeatedly without being paired with a conditioned stimulus
  - c. the neutral stimulus is presented repeatedly without being paired with an unconditioned stimulus

- d. the neutral stimulus is presented repeatedly without being paired with a conditioned stimulus

8. Which of the following is an example of extrinsic motivation?

- a. reading a book for personal enjoyment
- b. playing a video game to relax
- c. studying to earn good grades
- d. exploring a topic out of curiosity

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is when you take away a pleasant stimulus to stop a behaviour.

- a. positive reinforcement
- b. negative reinforcement
- c. positive punishment
- d. negative punishment

10. Which of the following is *not* an example of a primary reinforcer?

- a. food
- b. money
- c. water
- d. sex

11. Rewarding successive approximations toward a target behaviour is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. shaping
- b. extinction
- c. positive reinforcement
- d. negative reinforcement

12. In an educational context, which actions support students' need for belongingness and love?

- a. providing regular tests to assess individual skills
- b. encouraging group activities and peer collaboration
- c. giving students quiet spaces for individual study
- d. assigning independent reading projects

13. The person who performs a behaviour that serves as an example is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. teacher
- b. model
- c. instructor
- d. coach

14. In Bandura's Bobo doll study, when the children who watched the aggressive model were placed in a room with the doll and other toys, they \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. ignored the doll
- b. played nicely with the doll
- c. played with tinker toys
- d. kicked and threw the doll

15. Which is the correct order of steps in the modelling process?

- a. attention, retention, reproduction, motivation
- b. motivation, attention, reproduction, retention
- c. attention, motivation, retention, reproduction
- d. motivation, attention, retention, reproduction

16. Who proposed observational learning?

- a. Ivan Pavlov
- b. John Watson
- c. Albert Bandura
- d. B. F. Skinner

## Short Answer Questions

1. Briefly explain five roles of educational psychology
2. Compare and contrast classical and operant conditioning. How are they alike? How do they differ?
3. Which examples, differentiate between conditioned stimulus and conditioned response
4. Precisely explain four processes involved in observational learning
5. Explain how the processes of stimulus generalization and stimulus discrimination are considered opposites.
6. How does a neutral stimulus become a conditioned stimulus?
7. What is the difference between negative reinforcement and punishment?
8. Briefly explain things to consider in enhancing ***meaningful learning*** among primary school children basing on David Ausubel ideas.
9. Briefly explain FOUR principles of instructions according to Jerome Brunner

## Essay Questions

1. As a teacher and educational practitioner explain the rationales for studying reinforcement and punishment in relation to teaching and learning processes.
2. As an expected teacher, explain six aspects to present as a model to your students.
3. Explain the difference between negative reinforcement and punishment, and provide several examples of each in teaching and learning processes.

4. With examples, briefly explain eight conditions of learning according to Robert Gagne.
5. As an expected teacher how will you use ideas from social learning theory in influencing classroom learning process?