



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

QUALIFICATION: DIPLOMA IN TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING	
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SESSION: JULY 2022	PAPER: (PAPER 2)
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	Prof Noel Kufaine Mrs Bernadette Eunice Cloete
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INSTRUCTIONS
1. Answer ALL the questions. 2. Read all the questions carefully before answering. 3. Number the answers clearly

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF _6_ PAGES (Including this front page)

SECTION A

50 MARKS

QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE (Write the letter of the possible correct answer 2 marks each) (30 Marks)

1. According to Bloom, the three domains of learning are
 - A. Cognitive, Affective, Constructivism
 - B. Affective, Constructivism, Intellectual
 - C. Cognitive, Affective, Psychomotor
 - D. Psychomotor, Affective, Constructivism

2. The cognitive domain is concerned with
 - A. intellectual operations based on acquired knowledge of facts and theories
 - B. emotional responses to phenomena
 - C. skills involving neuromuscular activities and physical manipulations
 - D. punishment and negative reinforcement are the same

3. An attempt to describe how people and animals learn, thereby helping us understand the inherently complex process of learning
 - A. Learning theory
 - B. Learning
 - C. Theory
 - D. None of the above

4. Theory of animal and human learning that only focuses on objectively observable behaviours and discounts mental activities the topography of the to-be-extinguished behaviour stays the same
 - A. Behaviourism
 - B. Constructivism
 - C. Cognitivism
 - D. Humanism

5. Learning that changes the way individuals think about themselves fundamentally and their world is:
 - A. Experiential Learning

- B. Transformational Learning
 - C. Andragogy
 - D. Self-directed learning
6. The six (6) levels of thinking according to Bloom's revised taxonomy.
- A. Remembering, Comprehending, Applying, Analysing, Evaluating, Creating
 - B. Remembering, Understanding, Applying, Analysing, Evaluating, Creating
 - C. Remembering, Understanding, augmenting, Analysing, Evaluating, Creating
 - D. Understanding, Knowledge, Applying, Analysing, Evaluating, Creating
7. The three of five different levels of the affective domain are:
- A. receiving responding valuing
 - B. responding, valuing, gifting
 - C. valuing, receiving, applying
 - D. responding, applying and gifting
8. SMART objectives stand for:
- A. Specific, Meaningful, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound
 - B. Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic and Time-Bound.
 - C. Specific, Meaningful, Achievable, Reusable and Time-bound
 - D. Specific, Measurable, Actionable, Realistic and Time-bound
9. The 4-stage cycle of Kolb consists of:
- A. Concrete experience, Active experimentation, Abstract conceptualisation
Reflective observation,
 - B. Concrete experience, Abstract conceptualisation, Active experimentation,
Reflective observation
 - C. Abstract conceptualisation, Active experimentation, Reflective Observation,
Concrete experience
 - D. Concrete experience, Reflective observation, Abstract Conceptualisation, Active
experimentation
10. is based on six assumptions that teachers should make about adult learners:

- A. Andragogy
 - B. Constructivism
 - C. Cooperative Learning
 - D. Self-directed Learning
11. Which theorist believed that, learners have specific needs and that the basic needs must be fulfilled before the following needs can happen.
- A. Malcolm Knowles
 - B. Abraham Maslow
 - C. Paulo Freire
 - D. Robert Gagné
12. What belief system is inquiry-based learning, in which learners generate their own knowledge through their experiences and teachers serve only as facilitators, based on?
- A. behaviourism
 - B. constructivism
 - C. activism
 - D. objectivism
13. Which theorist states that adults have unique learning styles and strengths
- A. Abraham Maslow
 - B. Malcolm Knowles
 - C. Paulo Freire
 - D. Jean Piaget
14. To the theorist transformative learning is tied in with liberating yourself (freeing).
- A. Abraham Maslow
 - B. Malcolm Knowles
 - C. Paulo Freire
 - D. Robert Gagne

15. This approach employs a practical method in reaching the goals of learning.
- A. Learning about learning
 - B. Cooperative learning
 - C. Self-directed learning
 - D. Transformational learning

QUESTION 2: TRUE AND FALSE

20 MARKS

Write only the correct choice next to the number of the question. Motivate your answers. (2 marks each)

1. Blooms' taxonomy gives a framework for classifying statements of what we expect or intend students to learn because of instruction.
2. Self-actualization is the summit of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. It is the quest of reaching one's full potential as a person.
3. Safety needs include being free from the threat of physical and emotional harm.
4. Learning is about the physical changes in a person.
5. Self-actualization is the summit of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. It is the quest of reaching one's full potential as a person.
6. Safety needs include being free from the threat of physical and emotional harm.
7. According to Bloom, the three domains of learning are Psychomotor, Affective, Constructivism.
8. Adult learning theories provide insight into how adults learn.
9. A learner centered approach should be considered where learners are given ample opportunities to discover things for themselves.
10. Continuing professional development is an ongoing and continuous process.

SECTION B

QUESTION 3

25 MARKS

3.1. Professional development is implemented using different strategies. Explain how a strategy such as coaching, mentoring, job shadowing, an assessment workshop, networking, action research, or any other professional strategy can assist you in your career/profession as a TVET trainer. (10)

3.2 One way in which we can ensure that we are working in a professional manner and modelling high standards of performance is by referring to professional codes of practice or standards that are relevant to our area of work. Namibia has a Teacher's Code of Conduct that set out the standards of professional conduct expected from teachers or trainers.

Identify the five (5) principles reflected in the Namibian Teacher's Code of Conduct that can be effectively applied to the VET environment. (5)

3.3 Assessment is an integral part of teaching and learning. Trainers can only be satisfied with their **teaching** once their trainees are **declared** competent or once successful learning has occurred. List the key roles of TVET trainers and national assessors. (10)

QUESTION 4

25 MARKS

4.1 As a professional trainer, you are expected to demonstrate that you meet certain performance criteria. List the criteria. Make use of practical examples to illustrate your answers. (8)

4.2 In your opinion, how do you think the above-mentioned criteria can help you do your job as a trainer? Give relevant examples in your answer. (5)

4.3 Name and explain the four learning preferences that can be useful when considering your professional development. (4 x 3 = 12)

TOTAL MARKS = 100

END OF EXAMINATION