

# UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND  
MANAGEMENT

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER 2005

**TITLE OF PAPER** : INTRODUCTION TO EDUCATIONAL AND  
DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

**COURSE CODE** : EDF 101

**TIME ALLOWED** : THREE [3] HOURS

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. THIS PAPER HAS TWO SECTIONS 'A' AND 'B'
2. ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION 'A'. DO NOT SPEND MORE THAN 30 MINUTES IN THIS SECTION. MARK YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED.
3. SECTION 'B' HAS SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.
4. SECTION 'C' HAS FOUR ESSAY QUESTIONS. ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. YOU ARE ADVISED TO SPEND ABOUT 35 MINUTES ON EACH QUESTION

THIS QUESTION PAPER SHOULD NOT BE OPENED UNTIL  
PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR

## SECTION A

ANSWER ALL QUESTION.

1. Psychology is the study of:
  - A. animal behaviour
  - B. overt and covert behaviour
  - C. human behaviour
  - D. psychism
  
2. Sitting, crawling, walking, stooping, grasping and climbing all start taking place during
  - A. early childhood
  - B. infancy
  - C. playing
  - D. adolescence
  
3. In the infancy stage, the child becomes rather choosy as to who to be with. The formation of such a relationship in infants is known as
  - A. socializing
  - B. attachment
  - C. weaning
  - D. isolation
  
4. "Out of sight, out of mind." This phrase is true about a child who has not yet developed
  - A. accommodation
  - B. assimilation
  - C. perception
  - D. object permanence
  
5. Educational psychology is the study of:
  - A. age-related changes in behaviour
  - B. social, emotional and physical changes
  - C. all aspects of behaviour related to teaching and learning
  - D. children as they grow
  
6. The well-known general patterns of growth are
  - A. triangulation
  - B. proximodistal and cephalocaudal
  - C. elongation
  - D. maturation

7. The changes that occur in humans between conception and death are referred to as:
- A. maturation
  - B. development
  - C. growth
  - D. functional differentiation
8. To be classified as learning, any change in behaviour must be
- A. due to experience
  - B. due to maturation
  - C. temporary
  - D. due to temporary needs
9. According to the information processing view of memory, which of the following memory store is being used when we are processing raw information from our environment as perceptions?
- A. Sensory memory
  - B. Working memory
  - C. Long-term memory
  - D. Procedural memory
10. Both men and women have
- A. 23 pairs of chromosomes
  - B. 32 pairs of genes
  - C. 32 pairs of chromosomes
  - D. 23 pairs of genes

(10 marks)

1. Choose the appropriate term provided in the list at the end of the question to complete each of the following statements.
- A. Genetically programmed, natural occurring changes over time is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - B. Changes over time in the way we relate to others is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - C. Gradual, orderly changes by which mental processes become more complex and sophisticated is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - D. Changes in body structure and function over time is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - E. Children's self-talk, which guides their thinking and action is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - F. A process through which experience causes permanent change in knowledge and behaviour is \_\_\_\_\_.

- G. A gradual disappearance of learned response is -----.
- H. Responding in the same way to similar stimuli is -----.
- I. When a child cannot distinguish between living and non-living things, this behaviour is referred to as -----.
- J. Responding differently to a similar but identical stimuli is called -----.

Animism; discrimination; extinction; generalization; learning; private speech; maturation; cognitive development; social development; maturation; growth

(10 marks)

## **SECTION B**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

1. Explain the following using short paragraphs:

- b) social psychology
- c) intrinsic and extrinsic motivation
- d) intelligence
- e) learning
- f) industrial psychology

(10 marks)

2. There are environmental risks that can negatively affect development during the prenatal stage of human development. Briefly discuss two examples of negative effects that can be caused by the following conditions:

- i) Mother's age
- ii) Drugs and alcohol abuse
- iii) Mother's emotional stress
- iv) Poor nutrition

v) Sexually Transmitted Infections

(10 marks)

SECTION C

Answer **three** questions from this section.  
Each question is awarded 20 marks.

1. Describe the different stages of moral reasoning as discussed in Kohlberg's moral development theory. How can this theory be applicable to classroom practice.
2. Erikson indicates that major conflict/crisis at adolescence is that of identity vs role confusion. Discuss the common socio-emotional challenges faced by adolescents and how they are likely to react to them.
3. Discuss briefly the theory of motivation. What is the importance of motivation in teaching and learning, and how can teachers promote student motivation?
4. Why is the study of Educational Psychology essential for teaching and learning in Swaziland, and what are the implications of this course for you as a prospective primary/secondary/high school teacher? Your answer should include examples.

**ANSWER SHEET**

**FACULTY OF EDUCATION**

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**EDF 100: EDUCATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**FINAL EXAMINATION 2004**

**CANDIDATE'S NUMBER** \_\_\_\_\_

**Section A (Questions 1 to 10)**

- |     |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.  | A | B | C | D | E |
| 2.  | A | B | C | D | E |
| 3.  | A | B | C | D | E |
| 4.  | A | B | C | D | E |
| 5.  | A | B | C | D | E |
| 6.  | A | B | C | D | E |
| 7.  | A | B | C | D | E |
| 8.  | A | B | C | D | E |
| 9.  | A | B | C | D | E |
| 10. | A | B | C | D | E |

**For questions 11 to 20 choose the correct and write it in the space provided below.**

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

16. \_\_\_\_\_

17. \_\_\_\_\_

18. \_\_\_\_\_

19. \_\_\_\_\_

20. \_\_\_\_\_