

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER 2007/2008

**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'.
3. DO NOT SPEND MORE THAN 30 MINUTES IN THIS SECTION. MARK YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED.
4. SECTION 'B' HAS TWO PARTS.
5. ANSWER ALL IN PART I AND WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THE PROVIDED ANSWER BOOKLET.
6. CHOOSE ANY TWO ESSAY QUESTIONS FROM PART II. 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

Instructions

1. Answer ALL questions in this section. Each question carries 1 mark.
2. Select the best answer for each question by circling the letter representing it on the answer sheet provided.

1. The generally accepted view of educational psychology is that it is
 - A. a minor branch of psychology
 - B. helpful to a teacher, but not research based.
 - C. a distinct discipline with its own theories, research methods, problems and techniques.
 - D. a complex field with elaborate theories and research methods that few teachers are able to grasp.
 - E. a study of learning behavior.

2. The changes that occur in human beings between conception and death are referred to as
 - A. Maturation
 - B. Development
 - C. Growth
 - D. Cognitive development
 - E. Functional differentiation

3. During the elementary and middle school years, according to Erickson, children need to resolve the conflict between
 - A. Trust vs Mistrust
 - B. Autonomy vs Shame/doubt
 - C. Initiative vs Guilt
 - D. Industry vs Inferiority
 - E. Industry vs Isolation

4. Physical development of adolescents accelerates with puberty, which in girls, can span the ages of
 - A. 9 to 16 years
 - B. 10 to 13 years
 - C. 11.5 to 14.5 years
 - D. 12 to 13 years
 - E. 11.5 to 13.5 years

5. If the general pattern of growth starts with the head, it is known as
 - A. elongation
 - B. proximodistal
 - C. cephalocaudal
 - D. triangulation
 - E. accommodation

6. After conception and before birth, the human being goes through three developmental stages in the following order
 - A. Zygote, foetus, embryo
 - B. Embryo, foetus, zygote
 - C. Zygote, embryo, foetus
 - D. Foetus, embryo, zygote
 - E. Embryo, zygote, foetus

7. When the reason for motivation depends on rewards outside the action itself, it is said to be
 - A. Inferred
 - B. Intrinsic
 - C. Extrinsic
 - D. Assumed
 - E. Acquired

8. To increase the strength of desired behavior, an unpleasant stimulus is removed in
 - A. Positive reinforcement
 - B. Negative reinforcement
 - C. Fixed interval reinforcement
 - D. Fixed ratio reinforcement
 - E. Varied interval reinforcement

9. Which theory of learning attributes changes in behavior to observation and imitation?
 - A. Social learning theory
 - B. Classical conditioning theory
 - C. Cognitive learning theory
 - D. Operant conditioning theory
 - E. Gestalt learning theory

10. As children begin to use symbols – words, pictures, they continue to develop, expand and integrate their cognitive structures. According to Piaget, what is this period?
 - A. Sensorimotor period
 - B. Concrete operational period
 - C. Pre – operational period
 - D. Formal operational period
 - E. Pre conventional period

11. What is the level of moral development according to Kohlberg in which children respond mainly to cultural control to avoid punishment and attain satisfaction?
 - A. Conventional level

- B. Post conventional level
 - C. Formal conventional level
 - D. Preconventional level
 - E. Preoperational level
12. If a teacher responds by putting four gold stars on a student's paper who has done well in a spelling exercise, this is an example of
- A. Primary behavior
 - B. Shaping behavior
 - C. Operant conditioning
 - D. Classical conditioning
 - E. Motivation
13. Which of Erickson's stages is comparable to Freud's anal stage?
- A. Initiative vs guilt
 - B. Industry vs inferiority
 - C. Autonomy vs shame and doubt
 - D. Trust vs mistrust
 - E. Intimacy vs isolation
14. Children at this stage become interested in sex role identification and increased play with peers of the same sex. What is the stage we are referring to?
- A. Oral
 - B. Genital
 - C. Phallic
 - D. Latency
 - E. Anal
15. In the second stage of psychosocial development, children will be learning to gain control over their bladder and bowels. What is that stage?
- A. Oral
 - B. Genital
 - C. Phallic
 - D. Latency
 - E. Anal
16. Which of the following statements best describes how children develop? They proceed through stages in
- A. different orders, but not at the same rate.
 - B. the same order and at the same rate.
 - C. different order but at the same rate.
 - D. the same order but at different rates.
 - E. identifiable and orderly changes.

17 – 20 Answer the following questions by encircling the correct option, i.e. 'True' or 'False' on the answer sheet.

17. The study of human growth and development makes teachers aware of development process and also enables them to identify those students who lag behind or going ahead.
18. All chromosomes of men have the 'Y' type.
19. Growth can be measured both quantitatively and qualitatively.
20. The oral stage occurs at around 2 years of age.

SECTION B

PART I – attempt all questions

Briefly define the following words and phrases in 2\3 lines

- a) Educational psychology
- b) Developmental psychology
- c) Social psychology
- d) Attachment
- e) Learning
- f) Reinforcement
- g) Maturity
- h) Ageing
- i) Cognitive development
- j) Secondary circular reactions

(20)

PART II. ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

- 1 .A. What does social learning mean? (3)
B. Discuss the processes of the Social Learning theory. (12)
C. Briefly describe three ways with examples in which this theory can be relevant to the classroom situation. (10)

- 2 .A. Describe the stages of Kohlberg's theory of moral development. (13)

B. Discuss at least four of the educational implications of this moral development theory to teaching and learning. (12)

3. A. What is motivation? (5)
Differentiate between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. (10)
B. What five strategies can teachers use in the classroom to enhance motivation in learners. (10)

4. (a) What are the key differences in the thinking of 2 to 6 year olds, 7 to 10 year olds and 11 year olds and older, which you should be aware as a teacher? (15marks)

- (b) Summarize the implications of Piaget's theory to teaching students of different ages. (10 marks)

ANSWER SHEET

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

EDF 101: INTRODUCTION TO EDUCATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL
PSYCHOLOGY

FINAL EXAMINATION 2007/2008

CANDIDATE'S NUMBER _____

Section A (Questions 1 to 16)

For questions 1 to 16 circle the letter representing the best answer

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 11. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 12. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 13. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 14. | A | B | C | D | E |

15. A B C D E

16. A B C D E

For questions 17 to 20 circle true or false

17. True False

18. True False

19. True False

20. True False