

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER 2008/2009

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

COURSE CODE : EDF 101

TIME ALLOWED : THREE [3] HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS : THERE ARE THREE SECTIONS IN THIS
PAPER**
**SECTION A : Answer all questions in this section.
Use answer sheet provided to mark
your answers.**
**SECTION B : Answer all questions; use answer
booklet to write your answers.**

**SECTION C : Choose two questions in this section,
and use booklet provided to write
your answers.**

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

SECTION A

Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. The father of Psychology is
 - A. William James
 - B. Sigmund Freud
 - C. Wilhelm Wundt
 - D. Edward Thorndike

2. Psychology is the study of
 - A. Animal behavior
 - B. Overt and covert behavior
 - C. Human behavior
 - D. Psychism

3. The following are branches of psychology except
 - A. Abnormal psychology
 - B. Clinical psychology
 - C. Educational psychology
 - D. Observational psychology

4. Men and women have
 - A. 32 pairs of chromosomes
 - B. 33 pairs of chromosomes
 - C. 22 pairs of chromosomes
 - D. 23 pairs of chromosomes

5. The first of the prenatal stages of human growth is
 - A. Embryo
 - B. Foetus
 - C. Zygote
 - D. Infant

6. Sitting, crawling, walking, stooping, grasping and climbing all take place during
 - A. Early childhood
 - B. Infancy
 - C. Playing
 - D. Late childhood

7. According to Piaget, accommodation is when the child
 - A. becomes more tolerant of adult suggestions and opinions
 - B. perceives new experiences in terms of existing knowledge.
 - C. modifies his pre – existing knowledge to fit to new experience
 - D. adapts to a new environment or situation

8. Assimilation on the other hand refers to a situation where the child
 - A. becomes more tolerant of adult suggestions and opinions
 - B. perceives new experiences in terms of existing knowledge.

- C. modifies his pre – existing knowledge to fit to new experience
 - D. adapts to a new environment or situation
9. About the age of 7 months, the infant becomes rather choosy as to who to be with. The formation of such relationship in infants is known as
- A. Socialization
 - B. Attachment
 - C. Weaning
 - D. Imprinting
10. Sometimes young children have a tendency to repeat the same behavior over and over. They derive pleasure from doing so because the acts composing the behavior produce the eliciting stimulus. Such behaviors are technically known as
- A. Primary reactions
 - B. Secondary reactions
 - C. Tertiary reactions
 - D. Circular reactions
11. The term animism refers to
- A. When a child has not yet acquired social values and behaves more or less like an animal
 - B. When a child cannot distinguish between living and non-living objects.
 - C. Self - centredness
 - D. When the child's morality does not take into account other people's views or interests.
12. Bruner's symbolic stages of cognitive development can be likened to Piaget's
- A. Sensorimotor stage
 - B. Pre – operational stage
 - C. Concrete operational stage
 - D. Formal stage
13. Which of the following constitute the levels of Kohlberg's theory of moral development?
- A. Pre – conventional, conventional, tertiary.
 - B. Primary, secondary, tertiary.
 - C. Punishment – obedience, orientation, laws and order orientation, universal ethical principal orientation.
 - D. Reaction, constraint, co-operation.
14. The nurture view of language acquisition is represented by
- A. Chomsky
 - B. Pavlov
 - C. Skinner
 - D. Watson
15. Which of the following could be said to be central figures in the cognitive theories of learning
- A. Ausubel, Gagne and Bruner
 - B. Skinner, Gagne and Glaser

- C. Chomsky, Skinner and Bruner
 - D. Ausubel, Chomsky and Glaser
16. People can take the roles of either speaker or listener and this is referred to as
- A. Displacement of roles
 - B. Interchangeability of roles
 - C. Arbitrariness of roles
 - D. Specialization of roles
17. Which of the following people proposed thirteen (13) design features of human language?
- A. Charles Darwin
 - B. Charles Hockett
 - C. B. F. Skinner
 - D. Noam Chomsky
18. "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
19. The enactive stage of cognitive development is commonly observed among
- A. Adolescents
 - B. All children
 - C. Infants
 - D. Young adults
20. Kohlberg's theory of moral development has
- A. 6 stages falling within 2 levels
 - B. 6 stages falling within 3 levels
 - C. 7 stages falling within 3 levels
 - D. 7 stages falling within 2 levels

SECTION B

Answer both questions.

Classical conditioning, Social learning, Private speech, Law of Readiness, Sensorimotor, Instrumental conditioning, Behavioral learning theories, Learning, Clinical Psychology, Social psychology.

SECTION B

ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

- 1) By using five examples, discuss how the knowledge of educational psychology will be useful to you as a teacher. (20 marks)
- 2) Describe Kohlberg's stages of moral development and discuss the educational implication of this moral development theory. (20marks)
- 3) Erikson indicates that the major conflict/crisis at adolescence is that of **identity vs role confusion**. What do you understand by this stage of psychosocial development. How can the teacher promote optimal socio-emotional development during this period. (20 marks)
- 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? (10 marks)

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