

**FACULTY OF EDUCATION****DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT****FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER DECEMBER 2010**

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

**COURSE CODE: EDF 101**

**TIME: THREE [3] HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. There are three sections in this paper.
2. Answer all questions in all sections.
3. You are required to use the answer sheet provided for section A.
4. Use the answer booklet provided to write your answers for section B and C.

**TOTAL MARKS : 100**

**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS  
BEEN GRANTED TO DO SO BY THE INVIGILATOR**

## **SECTION A**

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. THIS SECTION HAS 60 MARKS.

1. Of the following, the best description of a theory is:
  - A. The information known about a particular field of study.
  - B. Combination related patterns.
  - C. The knowledge and facts that people in professions know.
  - D. Classroom applications of principles in the real world of teaching.
  
2. Erikson's theory is based on one of the following ideas:
  - A. A crisis is a point in person's life that is characterized by a loss of identity.
  - B. Movement from one stage of development to another is characterized by a change in individual's motivations.
  - C. People from different cultures have different basic needs.
  - D. A person must resolve the crisis at each stage of psychosocial development in order to move to the next stage.
  
3. If an individual decides not to do something because his father and his mother will be disappointed in him, he would best be described as reasoning at the:
  - A. Social contract stage
  - B. Good boy/nice girl stage
  - C. Universal principles stage
  - D. Law and order stage.
  
4. James, a capable student loves animals and wants to work for government in an environmental protection program, but his parents have pressurized him to change to engineering, this best illustrates:
  - A. Identity achievement
  - B. Identity diffusion
  - C. Identity foreclosure
  - D. Identity moratorium
  
5. Experts most commonly define intelligence as the ability to:
  - A. Achieve at school and get along with others.
  - B. Learn, reason in the abstract and solve problems.
  - C. Think clearly and make decisions after adequate deliberations.
  - D. To adapt to unique environments.
  
6. During elementary and middle school years, according Erikson, children need to resolve the crisis between

- A. Trust vs Mistrust
  - B. Autonomy vs Shame and doubt
  - C. Initiative vs guilt
  - D. Industry vs Inferiority
7. When the reason for the motivation depends on rewards outside the action itself, it is said to be
- A. Inferred
  - B. Intrinsic
  - C. Extrinsic
  - D. Acquired
8. The following are branches of psychology except
- A. Abnormal psychology
  - B. Clinical psychology
  - C. Educational psychology
  - D. Observational psychology
9. Men and women have
- A. 32 pairs of chromosomes
  - B. 33 pairs of chromosomes
  - C. 22 pairs of chromosomes
  - D. 23 pairs of chromosomes
10. The first of the prenatal stages of human growth is
- A. Embryo
  - B. Foetus
  - C. Zygote
  - D. Infant
11. Sitting, crawling, walking, stooping, grasping and climbing all take place during
- A. Early childhood
  - B. Infancy
  - C. Playing
  - D. Late childhood
12. According to Piaget, accommodation is when
- A. The child becomes more tolerant of adult suggestions and opinions
  - B. The child perceives new experiences in terms of existing knowledge.

- C. The child modifies his pre – existing knowledge to fit to new experience
  - D. The child adapts to a new environment or situation
13. Assimilation on the other hand refers to a situation where
- A. The child becomes more tolerant of adult suggestions and opinions
  - B. The child perceives new experiences in terms of existing knowledge.
  - C. The child modifies his pre – existing knowledge to fit to new experience
  - D. The child adapts to a new environment or situation
14. 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
15. 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.
16. 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
17. Which of the following constitute the stages 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.

18. 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
19. "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
20. The enactive stage of cognitive development is commonly observed among
- A. Adolescents
  - B. All children
  - C. Infants
  - D. Young adults
21. 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
22. Psychology is the study of
- A. Animal behavior
  - B. Overt and covert behavior
  - C. Human behavior
  - D. Psychism
23. 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

24. 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. None of the above.
25. To be classified as learning, any change in behaviour or knowledge must be due to:
- A. maturation
  - B. physical needs
  - C. learning
  - D. cognitive development.
26. Mrs Themba noticed that after she praised a learner for helping to put class library books in order, other learners began to do so without being asked. This is an example of:
- A. Vicarious reinforcement
  - B. Imitation
  - C. Retention
  - D. Production
27. According to the information processing view of memory, which of the following memory storages is used when we are processing raw information from our environment as perceptions?
- A. Sensory memory
  - B. Working memory
  - C. Long-term memory
  - D. Short-term memory
28. According to Asubel's theory of meaningful learning, a teacher should make a special effort to
- A. organize new material in a meaningful way.
  - B. use meaningful and valuable rewards for successful learning.
  - C. repeat questions if learners do not know the meaning for them.
  - D. allow learners to rehearse the meanings of difficult words.
29. When first trying to help a child more accurately perceive two related concepts, a teacher should
- A. point out the differences between relevant features and use familiar examples.
  - B. point out the differences between relevant features and use novel examples.
  - C. point out the differences between relevant features and use them as examples.

- D. minimize the differences between relevant features and use familiar examples.
30. The iconic stage of cognitive development can be observed in
- A. Adolescents
  - B. All children
  - C. Infants
  - D. Young adults
31. Mrs Tsabedze was having a difficult time getting her students involved in her lessons. She would begin by telling them the content they were studying was important, but the students were unresponsive. She thought a lot about the problem, asking colleagues and looking for ideas. In reading an article in one of her professional journals one evening, she saw a report that students are often curious when teachers begin their lessons with a question or problem that doesn't have an apparent solution.

Of the following, the above best illustrates a :

- A. theory
  - B. body of knowledge
  - C. research result
  - D. case study
32. A child is shown two sponges and identifies them as identical. One sponge is then cut up into small pieces while the child watches. When asked which one has more sponge, the child says the amounts are the same. The concept best illustrated by the child's actions is:
- A. egocentrism
  - B. transformation
  - C. centration
  - D. conservation
33. You are teaching the concept of noun to your third-grade students. Using Piaget's theory as a basis for making your decision, the best example of the following to use in illustrating the concept would be:
- A. a drawing of a house
  - B. a coloured picture of a tree
  - C. a soccer ball
  - D. a picture of a girl with the word 'girl' written underneath it.

34. Jabu puts a pencil and a ruler together because they are both straight. The stage of cognitive development that this behaviour illustrates is
- A. preoperational
  - B. sensori motor
  - C. formal operational
  - D. concrete operational
35. The changes that occur in human beings between conception and death are referred to as
- A. maturation
  - B. development
  - C. growth
  - D. cognitive development
36. During the formal school years, according to Erikson, children need to resolve the conflict between
- A. trust vs mistrust
  - B. autonomy vs shame/doubt
  - C. initiative vs guilt
  - D. industry vs inferiority
37. In the second stage of psychosexual development, children will be learning to gain control over their bladder and bowels. What is that stage?
- A. Oral
  - B. Anal
  - C. Genital
  - D. Phallic
38. Which of the following best describes people who fail to successfully resolve the psychosocial challenge of identity vs confusion?
- A. people have a basic sense of trust, can function on their own, and can take initiative.
  - B. People who retain behavioural traits characteristic of adolescence later in life.
  - C. Adolescents who feel competent to overcome questions about who they are.
  - D. Teenagers who are doomed to a period of distress and uncertainty.
39. If an individual decides not to do something because his/her father and his/her mother will be disappointed in him, he/she would be best described as reasoning at the:
- A. social contract stage



- B. good boy – nice girl stage
- C. universal principles stage
- D. foreclosure stage.

40. Experts most commonly define intelligence as:

- A. the ability to learn, reason in the abstract and solve problems
- B. the ability to think clearly and make decisions after adequate deliberations
- C. the ability to achieve in school and get along with others
- D. the ability to adapt to unique environments.

41. According to Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences,

- A. teachers should use teaching strategies linked to students' learning styles
- B. the curriculum should be broadened to include emphasis on alternate subjects and topics
- C. female students should be taught to think like males and vice versa
- D. schools should renew their focus on basic skills.

42. If a teacher responds by putting gold stars on student's test paper who has passed well, this is an example of

- A. motivation
- B. shaping behaviour
- C. operant conditioning
- D. classical conditioning.

43. Which of the following statements best describes how children develop?

- A. They proceed through stages in different orders, but not at the same rate.
- B. They proceed through stages in the same order and at the same rate.
- C. They proceed through stages in different order but at the same rate.
- D. They proceed through stages in the same order but at different rates.

For questions 44 to 60, write either True or False to show whether you agree or disagree with the following statements.

44. According to Maslow, belonging to a family/social group will not be a need for people until their need for safety is not met.
45. The capacity of short-term memory is larger than that of long-term memory.
46. Information is normally quickly lost from the sensory memory, but it can be retained there with rehearsal.
47. Aptitude and intelligence are synonymous terms.
48. The concept classroom management and the concept discipline mean the same thing.
49. A test item could be invalid and still be reliable.
50. Formal measurements are usually less reliable than are informal measurements.
51. According to Bandura, people achieve a sense of self-fulfilment based primarily on the extent to which they are successful.
52. The theory of learning that contributes change in behaviour to observation is behaviour learning theory.
53. While positive reinforcement results in increase in behaviours, negative reinforcement results in decrease in behaviours.
54. Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence adds dimensions to intelligence that help explain how a person selects effective problem solving strategies.
55. Lack of experience is a major contributing factor to poor performance on intelligence tests.
56. According to Kohlberg, an effective way to teach moral development is to explain ethical laws and principles.
57. Self-concept tends to be a general characteristic. If people 'feel good about themselves' in one area, they tend to feel good about themselves in most other areas as well.
58. Most secondary school students typically reach the stage of formal operations and are able to think and reason in the abstract.
59. A child of 2 years has developed object permanence.
60. When a child modifies his idea of a football and tennis ball so that it fit into his previously formed concept of 'ball' this is an example of accommodation.

## **SECTION B**

**Answer all in this section. THIS SECTION HAS 20 MARKS.**

Write briefly on each of following psychological terms and concepts (3 to 4 lines).

- (i) Extinction
- (ii) Moral development
- (iii) Cognitive development
- (iv) Social learning
- (v) Classical conditioning

(5 marks each = 20 marks)

## **SECTION C**

Answer the following question in this section. It is worth 20 marks.

1. What is the relevance of Educational Psychology to teaching and learning.