

# UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND  
MANAGEMENT

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER December 2010

**TITLE OF PAPER : DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**COURSE CODE : EDF 103**

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

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. THIS PAPER HAS THREE SECTIONS 'A', 'B' AND 'C'.
2. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER.
3. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS FOR SECTION A ON THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED AT THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER.
4. FOR SECTIONS B AND C, USE THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED TO WRITE YOUR ANSWERS.

**TOTAL MARKS : 100**

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

## SECTION A

### Instructions

Answer all questions in this section.

Use the answer sheet provided to write your answers.

1. As children begin to use symbols - words and 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
  
2. 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 at different rates.
  
3. The changes that occur in human beings between conception and death are referred to as
  - A. Maturation
  - B. Development
  - C. Growth
  - D. Cognitive development
  
4. The generally accepted view of social psychology is that
  - A. It is a branch of psychology
  - B. It is helpful to a teacher, but not research based.
  - C. It is a distinct discipline with its own theories, research methods, problems and techniques.
  - D. It is a complex field with elaborate theories and research methods that few teachers are able to grasp.
  
5. Developmental psychology is the study of
  - A. Age – related changes in behavior

- B. Children as they grow
- C. Child psychology
- D. Social, emotional and physical changes

6. The psychosocial stage of development characterized by the tendency to seek cognitive growth and to explore all areas of life is best described as

- A. Identity versus confusion
- B. Industry versus inferiority
- C. Initiative versus guilt
- D. Autonomy versus shame and doubt

7. The first two weeks following fertilization are called the ----- period.

- A. embryonic
- B. fetal
- C. germinal
- D. pregnancy

8. "Out of sight, out of mind" is a phrase about a child who has not yet developed

- A. accommodation
- B. conservation
- C. animism
- D. object permanence

9. During the prenatal stage, development is most vulnerable to outside agents during the ----- phase.

- A. embryonic
- B. germinal
- C. fetal
- D. sensitive

10. The first of the prenatal stages of human growth is the

- A. embryo
- B. foetus
- C. zygote
- D. infant.

11. According to Piaget, a child can use primary circular reactions when he/she is

- A. 12 - 18 months
- B. 4 - 8 months

- C. 18 – 24 months
  - D. 1 – 4 months
12. A child can show negative attachment towards the mother through
- A. resistant attachment, avoidant attachment, and rolling attachment
  - B. resistant attachment, avoidant attachment and sucking attachment
  - C. resistant attachment, avoidant attachment and disorganized attachment
  - D. resistant attachment, avoidant attachment and kicking attachment.
13. Physical wellbeing, competence and performance are very important for
- A. infancy
  - B. early childhood
  - C. late childhood
  - D. adolescence
14. A piece of wood can become a car for a child during the
- A. Sensorimotor stage
  - B. Preoperational stage
  - C. Concrete operations stage
  - D. Formal operations stage
15. Zodwa is training as a primary school teacher because she loves to interact with children. Her decision best illustrates the
- A. Fore closure type
  - B. Identity diffusion type
  - C. Identity achievement type
  - D. Moratorium type.
16. Bheki wants everybody to follow rules as they are because he is in the
- A. Social contract stage
  - B. Good boy – nice girl stage
  - C. Universal principles stage
  - D. Law and order stage.
17. When a child experiences rejection by his/her parents, according to Freud the immediate reaction is
- A. hostile and aggressive impulses

- B. depression
  - C. repression
  - D. aggression.
18. In the psychosocial development theory, guilt is a negative characteristic that can be got in the years
- A. 1 – 1 1/2 years
  - B. 2 – 3 years
  - C. 4 – 5 years
  - D. 6 – 11 years
19. It is almost impossible for a mother to pass the HI virus to her baby through
- A. delivery.
  - B. handling.
  - C. pregnancy.
  - D. breast milk.
20. One way to teach ethics and morals is for the teacher to
- A. reinforce positive behaviour and punish negative one.
  - B. give students opportunities to discuss moral dilemmas with each with each other provides opportunities to hear other points to view
  - C. emphasize topics that involve values encouraged by the school and
  - D. state explicit guidelines for school behavior and strictly enforce them.
21. Which of the following best describes people who fail to successfully resolve the psychosocial crisis of identity versus role confusion?
- A. People have a basic sense of trust, can function on their own and can take initiative.
  - B. People can retain behavioural traits 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.
22. Mental retardation, hyperactivity and primary growth retardation can be symptoms of
- A. fetal alcohol syndrome.
  - B. Rh factor.
  - C. prematurity.

D. madness.

23. Development is about

- A. change.
- B. age.
- C. gender
- D. genes.

24. Development is

- A. a life-long process.
- B. age.
- C. topically restricted.
- D. circular in nature.

25. Which of the following is not a reflex action?

- A. Breathing
- B. Sucking
- C. Swallowing
- D. laughing

26. Which of the following is best related to Piaget's theory of cognitive development?

- A. Adaptation, conception and assimilation
- B. Schemata, conception and assimilation
- C. Assimilation, accommodation and adaptation
- D. Adaptation, assimilation and projection

27. Most high school learners typically are cognitively in the

- A. pre-operational stage.
- B. sensori-motor stage.
- C. formal operations.
- D. concrete operational stage.

28. 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

29. Erikson's work is based on which one of the following ideas?
- A. A crisis is a point in a person's psychosocial development that is characterised by a loss of personal identity.
  - B. Movement from one stage of psychosocial development to another is characterised by a change in the individual's motivation.
  - 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.
30. If growth starts inwards and then spread outwards, this is known as
- A. elongation
  - B. proximodistal
  - C. celaphalocaudal
  - D. triangulation

For 31 – 40, answer the following questions by writing the correct word or phrase in the space provided to complete the sentence. Use the answer sheet provided to write your answers.

31. Sucking and grasping are examples of -----  
-----.
32. The sexual drive in children becomes dormant in the -----  
----- stage.
33. The first stage of psychosocial development is known as the -----  
-----.
34. ----- refers to when a child attributes living  
attributes to even non-living objects.

35. The gradual, orderly changes by which mental processes become more complex and sophisticated is called -----  
-----.
36. Kohlberg's theory of moral development has ----- stages.
37. ----- describes a phase of child development in which children perceive the world only from their point of view..
38. According to Freud, unpleasant behaviour is controlled by ----- thoughts .
39. The boy experiences romantic love towards the mother as a result of the -----.
40. The achievement of the ego identity should take place during the adolescence stage according to the theory of -----  
-----.

## **SECTION B**

Answer all in this section.

Briefly define the following branches of psychology :

- (i) Developmental Psychology
- (ii) Child Psychology
- (iii) Social Psychology
- (iv) Educational Psychology
- (v) Experimental Psychology

(5 marks each = 10 marks)



### SECTION C

Answer all the QUESTIONS in this section.

#### QUESTION 1

- A) What are the key differences in the thinking of 2 to 7 year olds, 7 to 10 year olds, and 11 year olds and older of which you should be aware of as a teacher? (10)
- B) What are the implications of Piaget's theory for teaching students of different ages? (15)

#### QUESTION 2

- A. Describe the Kohlberg's stages of moral reasoning and give an example of reasoning at each stage. (20)
- B. What educational implications can you discern from each type of reasoning? (5)