

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS
AND MANAGEMENT****SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS JUNE/JULY 2011****COURSE CODE: EDF 103****TITLE OF PAPER: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY****TIME ALLOWED: THREE [3] HOURS****TOTAL MARKS: 100 MARKS****INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. This paper has three sections.
2. For Section A, answer all questions and mark your answers on the answer sheet provided.
3. Section B is also compulsory; write your answers for this section in the answer booklet provided.
4. Choose two in Section C, and write your answers for this section in the answer booklet provided.

Total marks : 100**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL
PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED TO DO BY THE
INVIGILATOR.**

SECTION A

Instructions

Answer all questions in this section. Each question carries 1 mark.
Use the answer sheet provided to write your answers.

1. The changes that occur in human beings between conception and death are referred to as:
 - A. maturation
 - B. development
 - C. growth
 - D. cognitive development

2. 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

3. Which of the following statements best describes how children develop? They proceed through the developmental stages in
 - A. different orders, but not at the same rate
 - B. in the same order and at the same rate.
 - C. different order but the same rate.
 - D. in the same order but at different rate.

4. Developmental psychology is the study of
 - A. age – related changes in behavior
 - B. children as they grow
 - C. educational psychology
 - D. social, emotional and physical changes

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

6. If growth starts inwards and then spread outwards, this is known as
 - A. elongation
 - B. proximodistal.
 - C. cephalocaudal
 - D. triangulation

7. 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
8. Men and Women have
- A. 32 pairs of chromosomes
 - B. 33 pairs of chromosomes
 - C. 22 pairs of chromosomes
 - D. 23 pairs of chromosomes
9. The first of the prenatal stages of human growth is
- A. Embryo
 - B. Foetus
 - C. Zygote
 - D. Infant
10. Sitting, crawling, walking, stooping, grasping and climbing all take place during
- A. Early childhood
 - B. Infancy
 - C. Playing
 - D. Late childhood
11. 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 new environment or situation.
12. 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
13. 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.
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. About the age of 8 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. Attachments
 - C. Wearing
 - D. Imprinting
16. Which of the following constitute the levels of Kohlberg's theory of moral development?
- A. Pre – conventional, conventional, post-conventional
 - B. Primary, secondary, tertiary.
 - C. Punishment – obedience, orientation, law and order
 - D. Reaction, constant, co-operation.
17. "Out of sight, out of mind". The phrase is true about a child who has not yet developed.
- A. Accommodation
 - B. Assimilation
 - C. Perception
 - D. Object permanence
18. The general accepted view of psychology is that it is
- A. helpful to teachers, but not research based.
 - B. a distinct discipline with its own theories, research methods, problems and techniques.
 - C. complex field with elaborate theories and research methods that few teachers are able to grasp.
 - D. the study of learning behaviors
19. The following are branches of psychology except
- A. Abnormal psychology
 - B. Clinical psychology
 - C. Educational psychology
 - D. Observational psychology
20. 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

SECTION B

Answer all in this section. Use the answer booklet provided to write your answers. Briefly write about each of the following in 6 to 8 lines.

- (a) Sensorimotor stage (5)
- (b) Pre-operational stage (5)
- (c) Concrete operational stage (5)
- (d) Formal operations stage (5)
- (e) Give **five implications** of cognitive development theory to teaching and learning. (10)

SECTION C

Answer **TWO** questions in this section. Use the answer booklet to write your answers. Number your answers correctly.

1. A. What kinds of characteristic development occur during the prenatal stage of human development? (10)

B. Discuss three environmental factors that can negatively affect development at this stage. (15)

2. A. Explain how children face crises as they pass through the following stages of Erikson's theory of psychosocial development:
 - (i) Trust vs mistrust
 - (ii) Autonomy vs shame and doubt
 - (iii) Initiative vs guilt
 - (iv) Industry vs inferiority
 - (v) Identity vs role confusion(15)

B. Discuss five points on the importance of this theory to teaching and learning. (10)

3. Freud's theory of psychosexual development includes the use of defence mechanisms as part of human behaviour.
 - A. What are defence mechanisms? (2)
 - B. Why are they important for human behaviour? (2)
 - C. Discuss seven defence mechanisms that can be found in Freud's theory psychosexual development. (21)