

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND



FACULTY OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER December 2011

TITLE OF PAPER : DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE CODE : EDF 103

TIME ALLOWED : THREE [3] HOURS

TOTAL MARK ALLOCATION : 100 MARKS

- INSTRUCTIONS :**
- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A.**
 - 2. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B.**

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

SECTION A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED.

QUESTION 1

Match the terms with their corresponding definitions (numbers 1- 8). Choose the correct word or phrase from the given list of terms below and write it in the space provided.

1. Genetically programmed, naturally occurring changes over time is called --
-----.
2. Changes over time in the way we relate to other is -----
-----.
3. Gradual, orderly changes by which mental processes become more complex and sophisticated is called -----
-----.
4. Changes that occur in human beings between conception and death are referred to as -----.
5. Physical development is most vulnerable to environmental influences during the -----.
6. In the mind, information is stored in -----
-----.
7. In the first two years, Piaget explains that cognitive development is characterised by -----
-----.
8. The importance of comforting the baby by means of close bodily contact in infancy is important in the development of -----
-----.

List of terms

Development, prenatal stage, circular reactions, mental schemes, social development, cognitive development, maturation, growth, attachment

(8 marks)

QUESTION 2

Match the following characteristics with the appropriate stages of cognitive development. Write the number you have selected as the appropriate stage.

Characteristics	Stages
A. Child learns object permanence -----	1. Sensori-motor
B. Child has not achieved conservation -----	
C. Egocentrism -----	2. Preoperational
D. Abstract thinking ability -----	
E. Understand seriation of action -----	3. Concrete operational
F. Hypothetico-deductive reasoning -----	
G. Child can do classification -----	4. Formal operational
H. Child learns that all objects are like living people -----	
I. Child can do circular reactions -----	
J. Child learns to consider many possibilities in situations and solving problems -----	
K. The child is no longer egocentric and learns to perceive other people's points of view -----	
L. Child learns to use symbols to understand the world -----	

(12 marks)

SECTION B

Answer ALL THE FOUR questions in this section.

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

B. Discuss two environmental factors that can negatively affect development at this stage. (10)

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) Briefly write why this type of development is important for classroom practice? (5)
3. Describe the characteristic changes that occur in each of the following stages of Psychosexual Development:
- a) Oral stage
 - b) Anal stage
 - c) Phallic stage
 - d) Latency stage
 - e) Genital stage
4. A. Define Developmental Psychology. (4)
- B. Discuss why the study of Developmental Psychology is essential for teaching and learning in Swaziland? Your answer should include examples. (16)