

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

MAIN EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2012

TITLE OF PAPER: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE CODE : EDF 103

TIME ALLOWED : THREE [3] HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 100 MARKS

INSTRUCTIONS : 1. This paper has three sections.

2. For Section I, answer all questions and mark your answers on the answer sheet provided.

3. Answer all questions in Section II, and write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

4. Choose two questions in Section III, and write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

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

SECTION I

A. ANSWER ALL QUESTION. USE THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED TO WRITE YOUR ANSWERS. Circle the letter with correct answer.

1. Psychology is the study of:
 - B. animal behaviour
 - C. overt and covert behaviour
 - D. human behaviour
 - E. psychism

2. Sitting, crawling, walking, stooping, grasping and climbing all start taking place during
 - A. early childhood
 - B. infancy
 - C. playing
 - D. adolescence

3. "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

4. The well-known general patterns of growth are
 - A. triangulation
 - B. proximodistal and cephalocaudal
 - C. elongation
 - D. maturation

5. The changes that occur in humans between conception and death are referred to as:
 - A. maturation
 - B. development
 - C. growth
 - D. functional differentiation

6. In the second stage of psychosocial development, according to Erikson's theory is
- A. Oral
 - B. Initiative vs guilt
 - C. Phallic
 - D. Autonomy vs shame and doubt
 - E. Anal
7. Children at this stage become interested in sex role identification and increased play with peers of the same sex. Which of the following stages suits this description?
- A. Oral
 - B. Genital
 - C. Phallic
 - D. Latency
 - E. Anal
8. What is the level of moral development according to Kohlberg in which children respond mainly to cultural control to avoid punishment and attain satisfaction?
- A. Conventional level
 - B. Post conventional level
 - C. Formal conventional level
 - D. Pre-conventional level
 - E. Preoperational level
9. A child can show negative attachment towards the mother through
- A. resistant attachment, avoidant attachment, and secure 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.
10. 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.

(10 marks)

B. Complete the following statements with the correct word or phrase. Use the answer sheet provided to write your answers.

- A. Genetically programmed, natural occurring changes over time is - _____.
- B. Changes over time in the way we relate to others is referred to as _____.
- C. Gradual, orderly changes by which mental processes become more complex and sophisticated is _____.
- D. Changes in body structure and function over time is _____.
- E. When a child cannot distinguish between living and non-living things, this behaviour is referred to as _____.
- F. _____ studies how thoughts, feelings & behaviour are influenced by the presence of others
- G. _____ studies all aspects of behaviour in the work place settings.
- H. The oral stage occurs at _____.
- I. Object permanence in children occurs during the _____ stage of cognitive development.
- J. The importance of comforting the baby by means of close bodily contact in infancy is important in the development of _____.

(10 marks)

C. Match the terms (numbered 1 – 10) with their corresponding definitions (lettered A to J). Write the letter with the correct answer in the space provided in the answer sheet.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Development | A. Generally programmed, naturally occurring in the body structure changes over time. |
| 2. Proximodistal | B. When a child cannot distinguish between living and non-living objects. |
| 3. Cephalocaudal | C. Changes overtime in the way we relate to others. |

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 4. Attachment | D. Pattern of growth starts inwards and spreads outwards. |
| 5. Social development | E. Growth starts with the head. |
| 6. Cognitive development | F. Gradual, orderly changes by which mental processes become more complex and sophisticated. |
| 7. Maturation | G. When infant becomes choosy as to whom to be with. |
| 8. Growth | H. Changes in body structure and functions overtime. |
| 9. Animism | I. Many changes individuals experience throughout life. |
| 10. Moratorium | J. One who delays establishing personal identity |

SECTION II

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

1. There environmental risks that can negatively affect development during the prenatal stage of human development. Briefly discuss to examples of negative effects that can be caused by the following conditions:

- i) Mother's age
- ii) Drugs and alcohol abuse
- iii) Mother's emotional stress
- iv) Poor nutrition
- v) Sexually Transmitted Infections

(2 marks each =10 marks)

SECTION III

ANSWER **TWO** QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. USE THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED TO WRITE THE ANSWERS. EACH QUESTION IS WORTH 20 MARKS.

1. A). Describe the different stages of moral reasoning as discussed in Kohlberg's moral development theory. (12)
B). How can this theory be applicable to classroom practice. (8)

2. 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) What is the relevance of this type of development to classroom practice? (5)

3. Discuss why the study of Developmental Psychology is essential for teaching and learning in Swaziland? Your answer should include examples. (20 marks)

ANSWER SHEET

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CANDIDATE'S NUMBER _____

SECTION I

Use the following to write the answers for A, in this section. Circle the letter with correct answer.

1. A B C D E
2. A B C D E
3. A B C D E
4. A B C D E
5. A B C D E
6. A B C D E
7. A B C D E
8. A B C D E
9. A B C D E
10. A B C D E

WRITE THE ANSWERS FOR B in the space provided below.

1. _____
2. _____

3. -----
4. -----
5. -----
6. -----
7. -----
8. -----
9. -----
10. -----

WRITE THE ANSWERS FOR C, in the spaces provided below.

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
5. -----
6. -----
7. -----
8. -----
9. -----
10. -----

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MARKING SCHEME

SECTION I

A.

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. D
8. D
9. C
10. D

B.

- A. mat uration
- B. psycho social development
- C. cognitive development
- D. growth/physical development
- E. animis m
- F. social psychology
- G. industrial psychology
- H. infancy
- I. sensori-motor
- J. attachment

C.

1. I
2. D
3. E
4. G
5. C.
7. A
8. H
9. B
10. J

SECTION II

1. possible negative environmental effects:
Two examples of each

- i. **mother's age** – still birth, premature birth, mental retardation, Down's syndrome
- ii. **drugs/alcohol** – low birth weight, premature birth, difficulty in breathing, poor attention span
- iii. **mother's emotional stress** – irritability, low birth weight, digestive problems
- iv. **nutrition** – low birth weight, poor cognitive development
- v. **sexually transmitted illness** – premature birth, poor health

2 x 5 = 10 marks

SECTION III

Question 1

Description to include **Punishment-obedience** – keep all rules to avoid punishment, believe those in authority have superior powers, physical result of an action determine goodness & badness

Instrumental-relativist – any action that is self-satisfying is right, obeying rule should bring benefits

Good Boy-nice girl – action is right if it will impress significant people, morality judged in terms of adherence to social rules & respect for personal acquaintances

Law and order – social order fixed rules must be obeyed, it is essential to respect authority, social rules should be applied everywhere and to everyone

Social contract – rules should be there for social order, should be based on mutual agreement, rights of individuals must be protected, human rights may transcend law & rules

Universal ethical principles orientations - highest level of moral devt, very few reach this level, moral decisions made in terms of self-chosen ethical principles, Implications – morality shows cultural differences

- influenced by individual cognitive learning
- teachers can engage students in moral dilemmas
- students should be challenged to higher level of moral decision-making
- teachers to act as role models
- integration of understanding and action with regard to social moral issues, emotions & cognition/reasoning

(12 marks for stages + 8 marks for 8 points for implications)

Question 2

Discuss of first five stages of the theory include what crises children face that result in development of trust or mistrust; autonomy or shame & doubt; initiative or guilt; industry or inferiority; identity or role confusion as a dominant aspect of the personality

[15 marks]

(B) **Implications** of theory of development for classroom situation include:

- awareness that certain types of behaviours and relationships may have special significance for learners at different age levels
- sensitize about need for provision of plenty of opportunities for free play, making choices and acting on them
- importance of encouraging individual initiative and allowing the learners to experience success
- developing tolerance for accidents and mistakes, especially when children attempt to do something for the first time on their own
- encouraging independence and responsibility in learners
- providing support for students who seem discouraged
- giving realistic and constructive feedback

(any 5 points from the above – 5 marks)

Question 3

Developmental Psychology answer can include:

- fundamental branch of psychology that studies the general patterns of changes that occur during human development.
- changes occur in human from conception to death, and they influence the behaviour of the individual.
- physical changes include size, shape, height and weight of the physical features; the cognitive changes involve all mental abilities and activities such as organisation

of thought and thought processes and mental abilities; the psychosocial includes emotional development, personality development and the development of interpersonal relationships

The importance of Developmental Psychology includes:

- understanding and explaining overall human development
- enabling educators to predicting behaviour.
- Enabling educators to assessing children's readiness for school;
- Knowledge of characteristic behaviour for a certain age group
- influences both formal institutional and less formal environments.

(20 marks)