

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER JUNE 2014

- TITLE OF PAPER** : INTRODUCTION TO EDUCATIONAL AND
DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
- COURSE CODE** : EDF 101
- TIME ALLOWED** : THREE [3] HOURS
- INSTRUCTIONS** : THERE ARE TWO SECTIONS IN THIS
PAPER
SECTION A : Answer all questions in this section.
Use answer sheet provided to mark
your answers.
SECTION B : Answer all questions; use answer
booklet to write your answers.

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

SECTION A

Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark. Choose the correct letter to answer the following questions, and circle the letter with the correct answer on the answer sheet provided.

1. You are teaching the concept of a noun to third-grade students. Using Piaget's theory as a basis for making your decision, the best example to use from the following when 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.

2. Of the following, the best description of a theory in the educational context can be:
 - A. The information known about a particular field of study.
 - B. Combinations of related patterns.
 - C. The knowledge and facts that people in professions know.
 - D. Classroom applications of principles in the real world of teaching

3. Mr Sikhondze read in one of his professional journals that students become curious and actively involved in lessons when the teacher starts a lesson with a question or a problem that does not have an apparent solution, and decided to use this with her unresponsive class. This a good illustration of a
 - A. Research result
 - B. Body of knowledge
 - C. Theory
 - D. Case study

4. 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

5. Our ability to remember depends on three separate but interdependent processes. Which one of the following is not one of them?
- Coding
 - Storage
 - Recognition
 - Retrieval
6. You are teaching your dog to catch a ball and bring it back to you. On every third occasion that the dog brings back the ball you give him a biscuit as a reward. What kind of schedule are you using?
- Fixed intervals
 - Variable intervals
 - Fixed ratio
 - Variable ratio
7. Which of the following refers to information stored in the long-term semantic memory?
- Vividly recalling the first day in the university.
 - Remembering where the house keys are kept.
 - Knowing that Swaziland has four regions.
 - Knowing how to search for research articles in the computer.
8. Sthandwa is a Uniswa student who is determined to study every night and relax over weekends. Every night she sits down with her book to study, but before long she feels restless and gets up to go and visit her friends. How would Freud's theory explain this behavior?
- A victory for the Id in the conflict between Id, ego and superego.
 - A victory for ego.
 - A victory for superego.
 - A and B
9. Which one of the following are examples of operant conditions:
- Jane does not eat curry because she knows she gets stomachache when she eats spices food.
 - Abram will not get on the boat because he knows he gets sea sick.
 - The teacher forces Zabo, who is left handed to write with her right hand.
 - The dog is praised for sitting when his owner says "sit".
 - Sazi did not pass the exam because he only started studying the day before the exam.
- 1, 2 and 5
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - 3 and 5
 - All the above

10. With regard to the extent of adolescent rebellion or conflict between parents and adolescents research findings showed that....
- A. Parent adolescent conflict, risky behavior, moodiness and depression occur more frequently during early adolescence than in any other stage of life.
 - B. Most teenagers feel close to their parents, value their approval and share their views on important issues and when conflict occurs it is about every day or ordinary matters.
 - C. In industrialized societies, adolescent rebellion rarely occurs.
 - D. None of the above
11. In which of the following periods of development is the child's physical development the most vulnerable or sensitive to environmental influences?
- A. Infancy, toddlerhood and adolescence
 - B. Prenatal period, infancy and toddlerhood
 - C. Embryonic stage, fetal stage and early childhood
 - D. All of the above
12. A little girl was visiting a nature reserve with her family. She knows a cow and a dog, but not a kudu. Seeing a kudu for the first time, she says to her father; "Look Daddy, there is a cow." According to the theory of cognitive development this is an example of :
- A. Organization
 - B. Assimilation
 - C. Accommodation
 - D. All of the above
13. Sozabile, a capable student, loves animals and wants to work for government in an environmental protection program. Her parents, fearing that she wouldn't make much money in a career of that sort, pressure Sarah in considering engineering. Sozabile finally agrees and enrolls in an engineering program. Of the following, Sozabile's decision best illustrates:
- A. Fore closure type
 - B. Identity diffusion type
 - C. Identity achievement type
 - D. Moratorium type.

- A. They proceed through stages in the same order but at different at different rates.

14. If the teacher gave out gold stars only occasionally and irregularly he/she would be using
- A. a ratio schedule
 - B. an intermittent schedule
 - C. positive followed by negative reinforcement
 - D. periodical rewards

15. How well children in early childhood remember a certain event or experience depends on....
- A. Attention, recognition, and rehearsal
 - B. Recognition, organization and rehearsal
 - C. Active involvement and attention
 - D. None of the above

Read the following passage and answer questions 16 and 17 that follow:
Bongi has correctly spelled every word on the spelling list. The teacher responds by putting five gold stars on Bongi's paper and then pinning it on the notice board.

16. This event is an example of
- A. priming behaviour
 - B. shaping behaviour
 - C. operant conditioning
 - D. classical conditioning
17. In this example the gold stars are
- A. reward stimuli
 - B. reinforcers
 - C. conditional stimuli
 - D. None of the above

18. The general pattern of growth that starts with the head, this is known as
- A. elongation
 - B. proximodistal
 - C. cephalocaudal
 - D. accommodation

19. If growth starts inwards and then spread outwards, this is known as

- A. elongation
- B. proximodistal
- C. cephalocaudal
- D. accommodation

20. Mrs Simelane noticed that after she praised a pupil for helping to put the class library books in order, other pupils began to do so without being asked. This is an example of

- A. vicarious reinforcement
- B. imitation
- C. retention
- D. production

21. According to the information processing view of memory, which of the following memory store is being 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

22. 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
with each other and provide opportunities to hear other points to view.
- C. emphasize topics that involve values encouraged by the school.
- D. state explicit guidelines for school behavior and strictly enforce them.

23. 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

24. Psychology is the study of

- A. Animal behavior
- B. Overt and covert behavior
- C. Human behavior
- D. Psychism

25. The following are branches of psychology except
- A. Abnormal psychology
 - B. Clinical psychology
 - C. Educational psychology
 - D. Observational psychology
26. Men and women have
- A. 32 pairs of chromosomes
 - B. 33 pairs of chromosomes
 - C. 22 pairs of chromosomes
 - D. 23 pairs of chromosomes
27. The first of the prenatal stages of human growth is
- A. Embryo
 - B. Foetus
 - C. Zygote
 - D. Infant
28. Sitting, crawling, walking, stooping, grasping and climbing all take place during
- A. Early childhood
 - B. Infancy
 - C. Playing
 - D. Late childhood
29. 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 a new environment or situation
30. 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

SECTION B

Answer Question 1, and any other question in this section. Each question carries 35 marks. Make sure you have answered 2 questions in this section.

1. Discuss with examples, how the knowledge of educational psychology is important for teaching and learning.

(35 marks)

2. (a) Discuss with examples the key differences in the thinking of:

- children below 2
- 2 to 6 year olds
- 7 to 10 year olds
- 11 year olds and older

(23 marks)

- (b) List 6 implications of Piaget's theory of Cognitive Development to teaching and learning.

(12 marks)

3. (a) Explain the following crises faced by children in the first five of Erikson's theory of Psychosocial Development and how they may solve them at each stage.

(25 marks)

- (b) Summarize the implications of Erikson's theory to teaching students of different stages.

(10 marks)

EDF 101: INTRODUCTION TO EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT PSYCHOLOGY

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION June 2013

ANSWER SHEET

CANDIDATE'S NUMBER _____

SECTION A (Questions 1 to 30)

For questions 1 to 30 circle the letter representing the best answer

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A | B | C | D |
| 2. | A | B | C | D |
| 3. | A | B | C | D |
| 4. | A | B | C | D |
| 5. | A | B | C | D |
| 6. | A | B | C | D |
| 7. | A | B | C | D |
| 8. | A | B | C | D |
| 9. | A | B | C | D |
| 10. | A | B | C | D |
| 11. | A | B | C | D |
| 12. | A | B | C | D |
| 13. | A | B | C | D |

- 14. A B C D
- 15. A B C D
- 16. A B C D
- 17. A B C D
- 18. A B C D
- 19. A B C D
- 20. A B C D
- 21. A B C D
- 22. A B C D
- 23. A B C D
- 24. A B C D
- 25. A B C D
- 26. A B C D
- 27. A B C D
- 28. A B C D
- 29. A B C D
- 30. A B C D