

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER DECEMBER 2013

TITLE OF PAPER : EDF 103 - DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

TIME ALLOWED : THREE [3] HOURS

- INSTRUCTIONS :**
- 1. There are 5 (five) sections in this paper.**
 - 2. In Section A, answer all questions and use answer sheet provided at the end of this question paper, to mark the correct answers.**
 - 3. In Sections B, C, and D answer all questions and write answers in the answer booklet you have been given.**
 - 4. In Section E, choose 1(one) essay question and write your answers in the answer booklet.**

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

SECTION A

Instructions

Answer all questions in this section. Each question carries 1 mark.

Use the answer sheet provided at the end of the question paper 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. 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

4. What is the period following the phallic stage
 - A. Anal
 - B. Latency
 - C. Genital
 - D. Oral

5. The first of the prenatal stages of human growth is
 - A. Embryo
 - B. Foetus
 - C. Zygote
 - D. Infant

6. 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.

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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.

10. "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

11. Simise struggled for years to quit smoking, but finally succeeded. Now he chews several packs of gum a day, at which stage is he fixated?
 - A. Anal stage
 - B. Latency stage
 - C. Genital stage
 - D. Oral stage

12. An anal-fixated person can display
 - A. hostility and sarcasm
 - B. stubbornness
 - C. overeating
 - D. stinginess

13. During the Oedipus Complex, the boy
 - A. hates his mother and likes his father.
 - B. hates his father and likes his mother.
 - C. does not relate well with his mother and father.
 - D. relates well with both parents.

14. During the Electra Complex, the girl
- hates his mother and likes his father.
 - hates his father and likes his mother.
 - does not relate well with his mother and father.
 - relates well with both parents.
15. Tom has grown to be quite tall just like his biological father even though his adoptive parents are rather short. What we can conclude about Tom's height is that
- it is mainly influenced by the positive environment of the adoptive home.
 - it is largely influenced by heredity.
 - it is not influenced by nutrition.
 - it is abnormal.
16. Which of the following clearly demonstrates the influence of the environment on development
- Sithembile and Thabiso, identical twins who were separated at birth, are both overweight.
 - Zodwa and Thembe, fraternal twins who were reared apart, Thembe has developed high blood pressure and Zodwa does not have it.
 - Lindiwe, who was adopted at the age of 2 years, walks like the adoptive mother.
 - All the above.
17. Which of the following statements regarding physical activity of the mother during pregnancy is **false**?
- regular, moderate exercise may improve respiration, circulation, muscle tone and skin elasticity.
 - Long working hours and excessive fatigue increase the risk of premature birth.
 - Exercising to the point of exhaustion may produce permanent heart damage in the foetus.
 - None of the above
18. Which of the following is important for the development of trust according to Erikson?
- Consistent love and care
 - Stability in the care
 - A sense of security
 - All the above
19. The enactive stage of cognitive development is commonly observed among
- Adolescents
 - All children
 - Infants
 - Young adults

20. Kohlberg's theory of moral development has
- A. 6 stages falling within 2 levels
 - B. 6 stages falling within 3 levels
 - C. 8 stages falling within 3 levels
 - D. 7 stages falling within 2 levels

SECTION B

Write either TRUE OR FALSE in the answer booklet as answers to indicate if the following statements are true or false.

1. The change in the capacity to reason and come to judgment of right and wrong action that occurs with age is called moral development.
2. A child under 5 years has unlimited awareness of rules and reasons for them.
3. Children become interested in sex role identification during the phallic stage.
4. Sexuality is an individual's expression of male and female identity.
5. The oral stage occurs at around 2 years of age.
6. Morality of constraint stresses that an individual must pay for the wrong done.
7. An individual will decide not to do something because his father and mother will be disappointed if reasoning at the social contract stage.
8. During this conventional level of moral development, children respond mainly to cultural control to avoid punishment and get self-satisfaction.
9. At the phallic stage of psychosexual development children become interested in become interested in gain control of their bladder and excretion of body waste.
10. Animism refers to when a child cannot distinguish between living and non-living objects.

SECTION C

There are various environmental factors that have the potential to influence an unborn child negatively. Copy the table below into the answer booklet, and write 2(two) negative effects of each of the following environmental factors:

Environmental Factors	Effects at the Prenatal Stage
a) Mother's age	i) ----- ii) -----
b) Drug and substance use	i) ----- ii) -----
c) Maternal nutrition	i) ----- ii) -----
d) Prolonged stress of mother	i) ----- ii) -----
e) Maternal nutrition	i) ----- ii) ----- i) ----- ii) -----

(10 marks)

SECTION D

Write briefly in 3 to 5 lines, on each of the following characteristics of Piaget's theory of Cognitive Development. Use the answer booklet to write your answers.

- a) Primary circular reactions
- b) Secondary circular reactions
- c) Object permanence
- d) Conservation
- e) Egocentrism at 2-7 years

(5 marks each = 25 marks)

SECTION E

Answer **ONE** QUESTION IN THIS SECTION.

1. A. Compare and contrast the first five stages of Freud's and Erikson's theories of personality development. (20 marks)

B. Explain the importance of the environment in development as implied in these theories. (15 marks)

2. Discuss why the study of Developmental Psychology is essential for teaching and learning in Swaziland? Your answer should include examples. (35 marks)

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ANSWER SHEET FOR SECTION A

CANDIDATE'S NUMBER _____

SECTION A (Questions 1 to 20)

For questions 1 to 20 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