

# UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND



## MAIN EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2014

**COURSE CODE:** EDF 103

**TITLE OF PAPER:** DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

**TIME ALLOWED:** THREE [3] HOURS

**TOTAL MARKS:** 100 MARKS

### **INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. This paper has TWO sections.**
- 2. Answer all questions in this examination paper.**
- 3. Use the answer booklet provided to write all your answer, and **NUMBER YOUR ANSWERS CORRECTLY.****

**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 the answer booklet provided to write your answers. NUMBER  
YOUR ANSWERS CORRECTLY.**

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
- elongation
  - proximodistal.
  - cephalocaudal
  - triangulation
7. After conception and before birth, the human being goes through three Developmental stages in the following order:
- zygote, foetus, embryo
  - embryo, foetus, zygote
  - zygote, embryo, foetus
  - foetus, embryo , zygote
8. Jane, a preschooler, insists on dressing herself each morning for school, even though she generally selects mismatching outfits, misses buttons, and wears her shoes on the wrong feet. When her mother tries to dress Jane or fix her outfit, Jane brushes her mother off and insists on doing it herself. What stage of psychosocial development best describes Jane's behavior?
- Trust vs. Mistrust
  - Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt
  - Initiative vs Guilt
  - Industry vs Inferiority
9. At each stage of Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, people experience a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that serves as a turning point.
- Epiphany
  - Conflict
  - Paradigm shift
  - Turmoil
10. Sitting, crawling, walking, stooping, grasping and climbing all take place during
- Early childhood
  - Infancy
  - Playing
  - Late childhood
11. The following are branches of psychology except
- Abnormal psychology
  - Clinical psychology
  - Educational psychology
  - Observational psychology

12. Assimilation on the other hand refers to a situation where the child
- becomes more tolerant of adult suggestions and opinions
  - perceives new experiences in terms of existing knowledge
  - modifies his pre – existing knowledge to fit to new experience.
  - adapts to a new environment or situation
13. The term animism refers to
- When a child has not yet acquired social values and behaves more or less like an animal
  - When a child cannot distinguish between living and non – living objects
  - Self – centredness
  - 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
- Primary reactions
  - Secondary reactions
  - Tertiary reactions
  - 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
- Socialization
  - Attachments
  - Wearing
  - Imprinting
16. Which of the following constitute the levels of Kohlberg's theory of moral development?
- Pre – conventional, conventional, post-conventional
  - Primary, secondary, tertiary.
  - Punishment – obedience, orientation, law and order
  - Reaction, constant, co-operation.
17. "Out of sight, out of mind". The phrase is true about a child who has not yet developed.
- Accommodation
  - Assimilation
  - Perception
  - Object permanence
18. The general accepted view of psychology is that it is
- helpful to teachers, but not research based.
  - a distinct discipline with its own theories, research methods, problems and techniques.
  - complex field with elaborate theories and research methods that few teachers are able to grasp.
  - the study of learning behaviours

19. Bruner's symbolic stages of cognitive development can be likened to Piaget's

- A. Sensorimotor stage
- B. Pre – operational stage
- C. Concrete operational stage
- D. Formal stage

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

21. The enactive stage of cognitive development is commonly observed among

- A. Adolescents
- B. All children
- C. Infants
- D. Young adults

22. In the Psychosexual development theory, the ----- strives to act morally and incorporation of ideals and values.

- A. Id
- B. Ego
- C. Superego
- D. All the above

23. The first level in Kohlberg's stages of moral development in which children initially view morality in terms of obedience and punishment is known as

- A. Conventional Morality
- B. Pre-conventional Morality
- C. Post-conventional Morality
- D. None of the above

24. Piaget believed that children in the preoperational stage have difficulty taking the perspective of another person. This is known as:

- A. Reversibility
- B. Egocentrism
- C. Metacognition
- D. Constructivism

25. Jane's mother has two crackers, both of equal size. She breaks one of the crackers up into four pieces. Jane says she wants the one with the most and immediately chooses the four pieces, even though the two amounts are equal. Jane's choice illustrates Piaget's concept of:

- A. Accommodation
- B. Egocentrism
- C. False belief
- D. Conservation

## **SECTION B**

**Answer all the THREE questions in this section. Use the answer booklet provided to write your answers. Each question carries 25 marks. NUMBER YOUR ANSWERS CORRECTLY.**

1. Briefly write about each of the following in 5 to 6 lines.

- (a) Sensorimotor stage
- (b) Pre-operational stage
- (c) Concrete operational stage
- (d) Formal operations stage
- (e) Implications of cognitive development to teaching and learning.

(5 marks each = 25 marks)

2. A. Briefly explain what Developmental Psychology is all about.  
(10 marks)

B. Discuss why the study of Developmental Psychology is essential for teaching and learning in Swaziland? Your answer should include examples.  
(15arks)

3. A. Describe Kohlberg's stages of moral reasoning and give an example of reasoning at each stage.  
(18 marks)

B. What is the importance of this theory for classroom practice?  
(7 marks)