

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND



MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER December 2015

- TITLE OF PAPER** : INTRODUCTION TO EDUCATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
- COURSE CODE** : IDE - EDF 101
- TIME ALLOWED** : THREE [3] HOURS
- TOTAL MARKS** : 100
- INSTRUCTIONS** :
1. THERE ARE FOUR SECTIONS IN THIS PAPER
 2. Answer all questions in section A, B, and C. Write all the answers in the answer booklet.
 3. SECTION D : Answer 2 (Two) question; use the 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 WRITE the letter with the correct answer on the answer booklet provided.

1. A Grade 5 teacher is most likely to encounter children who are in which of Erikson's stages of development?
 - A. Trust vs mistrust
 - B. Autonomy vs shame and doubt
 - C. Industry vs inferiority
 - D. Identity vs Role confusion

2. Which one of the following characteristics does not fit the characteristics of the formal-operations stage?
 - A. Abstract thought
 - B. Concrete thought
 - C. Propositional thought
 - D. Egocentric thought

3. 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

4. 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.

5. One of the following statements is most accurate as a definition of motivation, which one?
 - A. An inner state that causes a person to initiate an action
 - B. An inner state that arouses, directs and maintains a person's behavior
 - C. The level of involvement a person has in a chosen activity
 - D. The degree of persistence a person has toward completing a task

6. According to Erikson, adolescents experience a crisis characterized by
 - A. Gender-role and self-identity
 - B. Generativity versus stagnation
 - C. Identity formation versus identity diffusion
 - D. Initiative versus guilt

7. Which of the following constitute the levels of Kohlberg's theory of moral development?
- A. Pre – conventional, conventional, tertiary.
 - B. Primary, secondary, tertiary.
 - C. Punishment – obedience, orientation, laws and order orientation, universal ethical principal orientation.
 - D. Reaction, constraint, co-operation.
8. Which of the following would Maslow suggest be taken care of in order to maximize the teacher's chances of getting his/her learners to fully attend to classwork?
- A. Readiness
 - B. Basic needs
 - C. Self-actualization
 - D. Fixation
9. A learner steals a teacher's purse to buy the much needed meal. What would be the best prediction of the aspect of the child's behavior that Kohlberg and Skinner would focus on?
- A. Skinner would focus on the reasoning, and Kohlberg would focus on the behavior.
 - B. Skinner would focus on the behavior, and Kohlberg on the reasoning.
 - C. Both would focus on the reasoning.
 - D. Both would focus on the behavior.
10. One of the following is a reason why Developmental Psychology is important.
- A. Understanding how think differently from adults.
 - B. Identification of religious practices of different groups.
 - C. Understanding how children learn what is right and wrong.
 - D. Identification of developmental characteristics of people in the different stages of human development.
11. The enactive stage of cognitive development is commonly observed among
- A. Adolescents
 - B. All children
 - C. Infants
 - D. Young adults
12. Which one of the following is the clearest example of Piaget's concept of assimilation?
- A. Learning that a green light means 'go' and a red light means 'stop'.
 - B. Learning to paint with a new type of brush
 - C. Looking at teachers as they lecture
 - D. Looking at a worm and thinking it is a snake
13. What does a conflict such as initiative versus guilt represent in Erikson's theory?
- A. A developmental crisis
 - B. Equilibrium
 - C. Accommodation
 - D. Moral development

14. Which of the following statements is not Kohlberg's theory?
- A. Age in itself can cause a change in moral judgment.
 - B. Subjects in school have to respond to moral dilemmas.
 - C. The development of the person's moral judgment passes through a series of stages in unchanging sequence.
 - D. Moral development is closely linked to cognitive development.
15. Motivation can be influenced by -----, goals and desires.
- A. Actions
 - B. Movements
 - C. Needs
 - D. Interests
16. Which of the following is the correct order for Freud's theory of development?
- A. Oral, anal, genital, phallic
 - B. Oral, anal, phallic, genital
 - C. Anal, oral, latency, genital
 - D. Oral, anal, late
17. Learning is a complex internal process of information processing according to
- a. Behaviourists'
 - b. Cognitive psychologists
 - c. Social learning psychologists
 - d. All the above
18. 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
19. Behaviourist believe that the single most factor in learning is the
- A. Stimulus.
 - B. Individual.
 - C. Response.
 - D. Reinforcement
20. Which of the following clearly demonstrates the influence of the environment on development
- A. Sithembile and Thabiso, identical twins who were separated at birth, are both overweight.
 - B. Zodwa and Thembie, fraternal twins who were reared apart, Thembie has developed high blood pressure and Zodwa does not have it.
 - C. Lindiwe, who was adopted at the age of 2 years, walks like the adoptive mother.
 - D. All the above.

(20 marks)

SECTION B

Write TRUE OR FALSE to indicate that what the following statements are stating is true or false. Use the answer booklets to write your answers.

1. Familiar stimuli are highly unlikely to act as conditioned stimuli in the future.
2. Nutritional imbalance is a common health risk among children.
3. Stimuli similar to a conditioned stimulus often elicit similar responses.
4. Most cultures have similar attitudes about when adolescence begins and ends.
5. Children move suddenly from one cognitive stage to the next.
6. Erikson's theory is concerned with cognitive development.
7. There is no singular definition of intelligence.
8. Puberty mainly influences adolescents' emotional and cognitive development.
9. One of the key factors in observational learning is reinforcement of what the person has observed.
10. The old view of intelligence recognizes that intelligence follows a normal distribution.
11. Once the information is transferred from the short-term memory to the long-term memory, the information will remain there, whether it happened last week or in earliest childhood.
12. Negative reinforcement and punishment are both used to stop a certain behaviour.
13. Classroom practice has been significantly influenced by the theories of learning.
14. Cognitive psychologists believe that children and adults learn in the same way because of highly developed cognitive capabilities.
15. According to Piaget, a 9-year old child will be able to deal with hypothetical problem-solving.
16. Increasing the number of rules will generally decrease the number of discipline problems.
17. According to Erikson, the need for affection continues throughout life.
18. Evidence on human development suggests that teaching should not wait for maturation.

19. Changes over time in the way we relate to each other is called maturation.

20. The adolescent will show a tendency to seek cognitive growth and to explore all areas of social life during the Identity versus Confusion stage.

(20 marks)

SECTION C

Explain the following concepts in your own words in 2 or 3 lines. Use the answer booklet to write your answers. Each answer is worth 4 marks.

- a) Children with special needs
- b) Reinforcement
- c) Learning
- d) Social Cognitive Learning
- e) Moral development

(4 marks x 4 = 20)

SECTION D

Answer Two (2) essay questions in this section. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

1. Discuss five environmental factors that can negatively affect development at this stage.

(20 marks)

2. A. Definition of Classical Conditioning.

(2 marks)

B. Describe the key elements of the Classical Conditioning theory of learning.

(8 marks)

C. Discuss the importance of the above theory in the teaching and learning environment.

(Six points x2 =12 marks)

3. The main argument of Piaget's to cognitive development is that learners' development follows an orderly pattern. Answer the following questions

A. List the stages of Piaget's cognitive development theory. (4 marks)

B. Name and describe the characteristics of the formal operations stages.

(10 marks)

C. Name ways in which you can use to teach learners functioning in formal operations stages. (6 marks)

4. A. Briefly explain why we forget. (10 marks)

B. How can we help learners to minimize forgetting? (10 marks)