

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**



**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT**

**MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER**

**DECEMBER, 2015**

**TITLE OF PAPER : DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.**

**COURSE CODE : EDF/EFM 103 /503**

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

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- I. THIS PAPER HAS TWO SECTIONS 'A' AND 'B'
- II. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION 'A'. DO NOT SPEND MORE THAN 30 MINUTES IN THIS SECTION. **CIRCLE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED.**
- III. SECTION 'B' HAS FOUR ESSAY QUESTIONS. ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. **USE THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED TO WRITE THE ANSWERS.**

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

## SECTION A

### Instructions

- I. Answer **ALL** questions in this section
- II. Select the **best** answer for each question by **circle** the letter representing it on the **answer sheet** provided.

1. Which of the following best describe Educational Psychology
  - A. It is a minor branch of psychology
  - B. It is helpful to a teacher, but not research based
  - C. It is a distinct discipline with its own theories, research methods, problems and techniques
  - D. It is a complex field with elaborate theories and research methods that few teachers are able to grasp
  - E. It is a study of learning behaviour
  
2. The changes that occur in human beings in thinking and thought processes are referred to as
  - A. Maturation
  - B. Development
  - C. Growth
  - D. Cognitive development
  - E. Functional differentiation
  
3. Between 3 and 6 years, according to Erickson, children need to resolve the conflict of
  - A. Trust vs. Mistrust
  - B. Autonomy vs. Shame/doubt
  - C. Initiative vs. Guilt
  - D. Industry vs. Inferiority
  - E. Industry vs. Isolation

4. In which order do human beings go through during development
- A. Zygote, foetus, embryo
  - B. Embryo, foetus, zygote
  - C. Zygote, embryo, foetus
  - D. Foetus, embryo, zygote
  - E. Embryo, zygote, foetus
5. At one stage children have the ability to shift from concrete to abstract thinking according to Piaget, what is this period?
- A. Sensorimotor period
  - B. Concrete operational period
  - C. Pre - operational period
  - D. Formal operational period
  - E. Pre - conventional period
6. In which of Erickson's stages are children very active?
- A. Initiative vs. guilt
  - B. Industry vs. inferiority
  - C. Autonomy vs. shame and doubt
  - D. Trust vs. mistrust
  - E. Intimacy vs. isolation
7. Children at this stage discover the differences between male and female sex organs. What is the stage we are referring to?
- A. Oral
  - B. Genital
  - C. Phallic
  - D. Latency
  - E. Anal

8. In the second stage of psychosocial development, children will be learning to gain control over their bladder and bowels. What is that stage?
- A. Oral
  - B. Genital
  - C. Phallic
  - D. Latency
  - E. Anal
9. Age related biological and behavioural changes that human beings experience from conception to death are called
- A. Cognitive development
  - B. Physical development
  - C. Psychosocial development
  - D. Personality development
  - E. Social development
10. Changes in the way we relate to others is called
- A. Social development
  - B. Physical development
  - C. Psychosocial development
  - D. Moral development
  - E. Natural development

**(10 marks)**

### Instructions

- I. 11-20 answer **ALL** questions
- II. Indicate whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE**. **Circle** True or False in the **answer sheet** provided.

11. The oral stage occurs at six years onwards.
12. Object permanence in children occurs during the sensori-motor stage.
13. Genetically programmed or natural occurring changes over time are a result of growth.
14. The following changes walking, sitting, grasping, and crawling start taking place during early childhood.
15. Trust vs. Mistrust is in the second stage of psychosocial development according to Erikson's theory.
16. At pre-conventional level of moral development children respond mainly to cultural control to avoid punishment and attain satisfaction.
17. Peter is in the Law and Order stage as he wants to follow rules as they are.
18. Changes in body structure and function over time are physical change.
19. Failure to resolve the challenges according to Erikson may result in the development of negative characteristics.
20. During physical development in early childhood, the child doubles body weight and size.

**(10 marks)**

**Match the terms** (numbered 21 – 30) with their corresponding definitions (lettered A to J).  
Write the letter of the correct response in the space provided **on the answer sheet**.

|                             |                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 21. Freud's theory          | A. Refers to certain thoughts, feelings and behaviours that are viewed by most people as acceptable and appropriate in a particular society.                    |
| 22. Oedipus complex         | B. Deviation from ethical and moral codes of conduct, which include unlawful, aggressive, sexual and social behaviours that create discomfort for other people. |
| 23. Schizophrenia           | C. Refers to growth, maturation and expansion of the physical, cognitive, emotional, and social domains.                                                        |
| 24. Abnormal behaviour      | D. When a child cannot distinguish between living and non living objects.                                                                                       |
| 25. Personality development | E. When a girl is in love with her father or a father like figure.                                                                                              |
| 26. Bipolar disorder        | F. The attachment of the child to the parent of the opposite sex, accompanied by envious and aggressive feelings toward the parent of the same sex.             |
| 27. Normal behaviour        | G. Important or sensitive periods when particular factors in the environment have the greatest impact on the individual's development.                          |
| 28. Electra complex         | H. Is the psychosexual development theory.                                                                                                                      |
| 29. Critical period         | I. Mental illness that affects the thoughts, behaviour, perceptions and emotions.                                                                               |
| 30. Animism                 | J. When the individual becomes extremely excited, elated and energetic in one instance and feels deep depression in the next instance.                          |

**(10 marks)**

31- 40 complete the following sentences with suitable words. **Write the word or words in the space provided in the answer sheet.**

31. ----- psychology studies human growth and development and factors that shape behaviour.

32. Pre natal, infancy, -----, adolescence, young adulthood etc are the stages of human development.

33. Human development consist of ----- growth, and ageing.

34. ----- is a continuous process of organization and of reorganization of information and experiences according to Piaget.

35. In the ----- stage children use symbols and images and think illogically.

36. Enactive stage, ----- stage and symbolic stage are Brunner's stages of cognitive development.

37. In Erickson's psychosocial theory ----- are important in preparing people for challenges in the next stage and even later life.

38. When people act in the same ways or similar ways in different situations this is called - -----.

39. The erogenous zone in the oral stage is the -----.

40. In -----level of moral development according to Kohlberg children respond to cultural control to avoid punishment.

**(10 marks)**

**[Total marks 40]**

## **SECTION B**

Answer any **two questions** from this section. Use the **answer booklet** provided to write your answers.

1. (a) Outline Levy Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development **(20 marks)**

(b) Show the above theory's relevance to classroom situation. **(10 marks)**

**[Total Marks 30]**

2. (a) Analyse Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of moral development **(20 marks)**

(b) Giving examples explaining how it can be used in a classroom situation. **(10 marks)**

**[Total Marks 30]**

3. How relevant is the study of Developmental Psychology for a classroom practitioner?  
**[(30 marks)]**

4. Personality according to Freud's psychosexual development develops in five stages. Analyse the changes and the personalities (negative and positive) that are likely to be displayed in each stage.  
**[(30 marks)]**