

# UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND



## MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER December 2017

- TITLE OF PAPER** : INTRODUCTION TO EDUCATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
- COURSE CODE** : 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 one 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. 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. For most teacher the single most important aspect of Piaget's theory is that children's thought processes differ from adults' in
  - A. Quality
  - B. Quantity
  - C. Both quality and quantity
  - D. Neither quality and quantity
  
4. Thabo is a 5-year old, who keep taking out his chewing gum from his mouth and stretching it and when his teacher asks why he continuously does that, Thabo tells his teacher "if I stretch it big like that I have more gum." This is an example of a child who has not yet developed the mental ability of
  - A. accommodation
  - B. object permanence
  - C. artificialism
  - D. Conservation
  
5. Research indicates that development ends about what age?

- A. 14 – 16 years
  - B. 18 – 20 years
  - C. 26 – 28 years
  - D. Death
5. You notice one of the children in your class has been doing many things in an apparent effort to make you see her as a good and a likeable student. Kohlberg would say you are witnessing behaviour typical of which stage?
- A. Obedience and punishment orientation
  - B. Good boy and Nice girl orientation
  - C. Social contract orientation
  - D. Maintaining law and order orientation
6. Which of the following refers to information stored in the long-term semantic memory?
- A. Vividly recalling the first day in the university.
  - B. Remembering where the house keys are kept.
  - C. Knowing that Swaziland has four regions.
  - D. Knowing how to search for research articles in the computer.
7. What is a punishment?
- A. an unpleasant event or stimulus.
  - B. any unpleasant stimulus applied to reduce or weaken an undesired behaviour that has been displayed.
  - C. an desirable consequence.
  - D. something that an individual dislikes.
8. Thami is conditioned to fear black cats, but has lately developed fear of other furry black objects. This is an example of
- A. phobic behaviour.
  - B. stimulus discrimination.
  - C. stimulus generalization.
  - D. superstitious behaviour.

9. 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
10. One of the learners in your classroom seems to be overly concerned about keeping things in order. Someone who believes in Freud's theory of psychosexual development will most likely explain that the learner is fixated in which stage?
- A. Oral
  - B. Anal
  - C. Genital
  - D. Phallic
11. 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
12. 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.

13. 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 attend to classwork?
- A. Readiness
  - B. Basic needs
  - C. Self-actualization
  - D. Fixation
14. Learning is a complex internal process of information processing according to
- A. Behaviourists'
  - B. Cognitive psychologists
  - C. Social learning psychologists
  - D. All the above
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. A Grade 5 teacher is most likely to encounter children who are in which of Erikson's stage of development?
- A. Trust vs mistrust
  - B. Autonomy vs shame and doubt
  - C. Industry vs inferiority

D. Identity vs Role confusion

19. A learner steals a teacher's purse to buy the much needed meal of the day. What would be the best prediction of the aspect of the child's behaviour would Kohlberg and Skinner focus on?
- A. Skinner would focus on the reasoning, and Kohlberg would focus on the behaviour.
  - B. Skinner would focus on the behaviour, and Kohlberg would focus on the reason.
  - C. Both would focus on the reason.
  - D. Both would focus on the behaviour.
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. If you caught a high status learner cheating in your class and you punish that learner in front of the class, you would expect the other learners to

- A. Be unaffected by the incident.
- B. Be uninterested in the class incident.
- C. Be more likely to cheat.
- D. Be less likely to cheat.

25. Which of the following is true? The process of motivation suggests that the teacher can

- A. Draw learners into educational experiences.
- B. Cause students to remain alert.
- C. Focus learners' attention.
- D. All the above.

26. Which of the following will be the best practices for teachers to enhance learner' motivation in the classroom?

- A. Maintain control by the teacher as much as possible.
- B. Punish unsatisfactory behaviour.
- C. Reinforce, model and shape approach behaviours.
- D. Maintain constant stimulation.

27. Behaviourist believe that the single most factor in learning is the

- A. Stimulus.
- B. Individual.
- C. Response.
- D. Reinforcement.

28. Motivational processes are used to explain behaviour whenever

- A. There are apparent experiences, for example prior rewards, that cause behaviour.
- B. The causes of the behaviour are not readily discerned in the immediate environment.
- C. The behaviour is lacking in intensity, that is, its intensity is constant.
- D. Emotions are influencing the behaviour.

29. Learning how to throw a basketball as a result of watching games on television is an example of
- A. pseudolearning.
  - B. classical conditioning.
  - C. operant conditioning.
  - D. observational learning.
30. When the unconditioned stimulus no longer follows the conditioned stimulus, \_\_\_\_\_ occurs.
- A. spontaneous recovery
  - B. extinction
  - C. classical conditioning
  - D. operant conditioning
31. 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
32. 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
33. Our ability to remember depends on three separate but interdependent processes. Which one of the following is not one of them?
- A. Coding
  - B. Storage



- C. Recognition
- D. Retrieval

34. 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. A victory for the Id in the conflict between Id, ego and superego.
- B. A victory for ego.
- C. A victory for superego.
- D. A and B

35. Which one of the following are examples of operant conditions:

1. Jane does not eat curry because she knows she gets stomachache when she eats spices food.
2. Abram will not get on the boat because he knows he gets sea sick.
3. The teacher forces Zabo, who is left handed to write with her right hand.
4. The dog is praised for sitting when his owner says "sit".
5. Sazi did not pass the exam because he only started studying the day before the exam.

- A. 1, 2 and 5
- B. 1, 2 and 4
- C. 3 and 5
- D. All the above

36. 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

37. Developmental psychology is about people and how they ----

- A. grow.
- B. learn.
- C. think.
- D. develop.

38. Remembering your own phone number is a matter of

- A. the sensory register
- B. short-term memory
- C. long-term memory
- D. all the above

39. Effective classroom management is more about

- A. preventing disruptive behaviours in the classroom.
- B. ensuring that there are no discipline problems in the classroom.
- C. stopping incidents of misbehavior promptly and efficiently in the classroom.
- D. applying corporal punishment to learners.

## 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. Once a conditioned response becomes extinct, it can never return.
3. Stimuli similar to a conditioned stimulus often elicit similar responses.
4. Most cultures have similar attitudes about when adolescence begins and ends.
5. Adolescents are high in characteristic known as sensation seeking.
6. Erikson's theory is concerned with cognitive development.
7. Children raised in harmful environments are always bound to be failures in life.
8. Freud says that humans have the innate tendency to harm others.
9. One of the key factors in observational learning is reinforcement of what the person has observed.
10. Forgetting occurs as a result of recognition.
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.

### SECTION C

Answer all questions in this section and write your answers in the answer booklet. Make sure the number your answers correctly.

I) Under normal environmental stimulation, which of the following developments is likely to depend primarily on 'maturation', and which on more specific 'learning' from the environment. Write the capital M or L for the correct answer.

- a. Learning to walk.
- b. Learning to talk.
- c. Learning to ride a bike.
- d. Learning to differentiate between what is hot and what is cold.
- e. Learning the difference between a tree and a shrub.
- f. Learning to coordinate hand and eye movements.
- g. Learning the concepts of 'right' and 'wrong'.
- h. Learning to reason systematically.
- i. Learning to operate effectively in a group.
- j. Learning to attach oneself to one member of the family.

(10 marks)

II) Match each of the following the concepts or terms with the theorists they are associated with. Write the letter and the theorist that has the correct answer in the answer booklet.

- |                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Trust                     | A. Skinner  |
| 2. Cognitive development     | B. Pavlov   |
| 3. Ego                       | C. Brunner  |
| 4. Self-actualization        | D. Kohlberg |
| 5. Egocentrism               | E. Piaget   |
| 6. Discovery learning        | F. Bandura  |
| 7. Conditioned stimulus      | G. Freud    |
| 8. Post – conventional level | H. Erikson  |
| 9. Retention in learning     | I. Maslow   |
| 10. Punishment               |             |

(10 marks)

#### SECTION D

Write an essay on one of the following questions.

- Describe Kohlberg's stages of moral reasoning and give an example of reasoning at each stage. (12 marks)
  - What educational implication can you discern from each type of reasoning  
(8 marks)
- Explain with examples, how the knowledge of educational psychology is important for teaching and learning.  
(20 marks)