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UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF EDUCATION



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND
MANAGEMENT

MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER – DECEMBER 2017

TITLE OF PAPER : DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE CODE : EFM 503/EFM 103/EDF103

TIME ALLOWED : THREE [3] HOURS

TOTAL MARK ALLOCATION : 100 MARKS

INSTRUCTIONS :

1. Answer all questions in Sections A and B.
2. Answer two questions in Section C.
3. Use the answer booklet to write all your answers.

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

Section A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN THE BOOKLET PROVIDED FOR THE EXAMINATION.

1. To which of the following consequences could syphilis lead to?

- (i) The death of babies shortly after their birth.
- (ii) Intellectual disability in babies.
- (iii) Blindness and deafness in babies.
- (iv) Still births.

The correct answer is:

- A. (i) & (v)
- B. (i) (ii) & (iv)
- C. None of the above
- D. All of the above

2. Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding infancy?

- (i) It lasts from the neonatal phase to about the end of the second year of life.
- (ii) It is characterised by rapid growth and development.
It is a critical phase because the foundation of various
- (iii) behavioural patterns is laid during this stage.
- (iv) It is a dangerous phase because fatal accidents could occur
as a result of the baby's inability to foresee consequences.
for actions.
- (v) It is a challenging phase because of the increasing drive
towards independence.

The correct answer is:

- A. (i) & (iv)
- B. (ii), (iii) & (v)
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

3. What is the stage following the phallic stage

- A. Anal
- B. Latency
- C. Genital
- D. Oral

4. Piaget believed that extensive interaction with _____ is essential for a child's person's cognitive development.

- A. one's own family
- B. authority figures
- C. other children
- D. the environment

5. Regarding the theories of human development in early childhood, Erikson theory is...

- A. characterised the emerging autonomy stage of development.
- B. characterised by children become resourceful in exploring their environment and when parents constantly discourage children's exploration, guilt feelings may arise.
- C. indicated that children become resourceful in exploring their environment.
- D. indicated that when parents constantly discourage children's exploration, guilt feelings may arise.

6. The preschool child is in the preoperational stage of cognitive development according to Piaget's theory.

Characteristics of this stage are:

- A. intermingling of fantasy, intuition and reality
- B. focusing on one thing at a time
- C. beginning concept development for time, space, and numbers
- D. all of the above

7. According to Jean Piaget, the most critical mental operation of children in late childhood is ... which enables them to ... and ...

- A. using accommodation and assimilation; perform conservation tasks; apply hypothetical thought
- B. understanding reversibility; understand hierarchies of classes; perform conservation tasks
- C. developing schemas; apply hypothetical thought; understand hierarchies of classes
- D. None of the above

8. Which of the following is the focus of child psychology?

- A. To describe developmental changes from conception up to adolescence.
- B. To explain the causes of developmental changes
- C. To predict possible future behavior
- D. All the above

9. 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
- B. Latency
- C. Genital
- D. Oral

10. A developmental theory can be defined as

- A. a set of assumptions about a person's psychological characteristics.
 - B. a related set of statements about people's mental health.
 - C. an organized set of ideas designed to explain development.
 - D. all the above.
11. According to Piaget, children in late childhood enter the stage of ...
- A. Preoperational stage, 6-10 years
 - B. Concrete operational stage, 7-12 years.
 - C. Formal operations stage, 13-18 years.
 - D. Sensorimotor stage, 0-2 years.
12. Psychology tries to identify ----- of behaviour; asking why people behave in a certain manner.
- A. conduct
 - B. facts
 - C. causes
 - D. signs
13. Developmental psychology stresses that behaviour develops in a
- A. quantitative manner.
 - B. accumulative manner.
 - C. systematic manner
 - D. none of the above.
14. The mental ability to visualize mental operations forward and backwards can be seen in children in the ----- stage of Piaget's theory.
- A. Sensori-motor
 - B. Preoperational
 - C. Concrete operations
 - D. Formal operations
15. Biological changes signaling adolescence are
- A. gradual and extending over several years.
 - B. abrupt

- C. unnoticeable
- D. the same for everyone

16. According to Erikson, physical superiority tends to have a major effect on the personality and social skills of children in the

- A. Trust vs Mistrust stage
- B. Autonomy vs Shame and doubt
- C. Initiative vs Guilt
- D. Industry vs Inferiority

17. If physical growth is more visible from top of the body to the bottom of the body, it is known as

- A. proximodistal
- B. cephalocaudal
- C. elongation
- D. maturation

18. The cognitive stage in which abstract thought emerges is:

- A. preoperational
- B. sensorimotor
- C. concrete operational
- D. formal operational

19. Little Nozi is starting to follow her own will. For example, she is capable of touching and picking up a number of utensils. According to Erikson's theory, Nozi is probably in the stage of ...
- A. Trust versus Mistrust
 - B. Initiative versus Guilt
 - C. Autonomy versus Shame and doubt
 - D. Industry versus Inferiority
19. Women who has the HI-virus ...
- A. always pass the disease on to their unborn babies.
 - B. do not pass the disease on to their unborn children because the placenta acts as a barrier.
 - C. should not breastfeed.
 - D. all the above are true
20. According Freud, the ----- strives to act morally and incorporate ideals and values.
- A. id
 - B. ego
 - C. superego
 - D. none of the above
21. Zibuse grew up in a very abusive home with very little academic encouragement and support for school work. However, he managed to complete school, went to university and is currently finishing her post graduate education. His achievement can be explained by the fact that
- A. children are the product of their genes and significantly influenced by their environment.
 - B. mothers are more important than fathers in the development of children.
 - C. children can play an active role in their development.

- D. None of these is correct
22. Little Banzi is 2 months old. At a recent family event, he was passed around for multiple relatives to hold. Banzi showed no particular preference for her mother, father or any other relative, and this is an example of a behaviour that shows
- A. a pre-attachment phase.
 - B. a clear-cut attachment.
 - C. a disorganized attachment.
 - D. a secure attachment.
23. According to Piaget, animistic thinking refers to the
- A. an understanding that matter can change in appearance without changes in quantity.
 - B. the tendency to view the world from one's own perspective.
 - C. the tendency to accept that non-living things have feelings and actions.
 - D. tendency to focus on one attribute of what one observes and ignores others.
24. Which of the following is true concerning prenatal exposure to smoke?
- A. Significantly increased infant growth
 - B. Increased future behavioral performance
 - C. Increase risk of sudden infant death syndrome
 - D. Increased birth weight
25. Adolescents' cognitive abilities differ from those of children primarily in that, unlike children, an adolescent's thinking is not necessarily tied to ____.
- A. logic
 - B. abstract ideas
 - C. fantasy
 - D. concrete events
26. Which of the following actions of parents will promote the language development of their babies and toddlers
- A. repeating the child's words and pronouncing the correctly.
 - B. reading books aloud with their children.
 - C. asking challenging questions and expanding on their children's answers.
 - D. asking open-ended questions rather than those that can be answered by yes or no.

The correct answer is

- A. (ii) & (vi)
- B. (i) & (iii)
- C. All the above
- D. None of the above

27. Eight-year old Steven has a difficult time making friends at school. He has trouble completing his schoolwork accurately and on time, and as a result, receives little positive feedback from his teacher and parents. According to Erikson's theory, failure at this stage of development results in

- A. feelings of inferiority
- B. sense of guilt
- C. poor sense of self
- D. mistrust

28. Nandi'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. assimilation
- B. accommodation
- C. conservation
- D. equilibration

29. Psychologists who felt that psychology should study only observable activities were the

- A. functionalists.
- B. structuralists.
- C. behaviorists.
- D. Experimentalists.

30. 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

(30 marks)

Section E

Question 1

Example: memory is an advanced development of ----- (object permanence)

Identify and write the mental ability that emerges in early childhood that contributes to the development of the following human development characteristics:

i) The ability to understand cause and effect of things can be traced from

ii) Sympathy develops from -----

iii) ----- progressively develops into the emergence of responsibility.

iv) Empathetically understanding develops from -----

v) The ability to take good care of things people own develops

from -----

(2 marks each = 10 marks)

Question 2

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false by writing 'True' or 'False' at the end of each statement.

1. Most human cells contain 46 chromosomes.
2. The second sub-stage of the Prenatal Stage is embryonic stage.
3. All chromosomes of men have the 'Y' type.
4. Growth can be measured both quantitatively and qualitatively.
5. The oral stage occurs at around 2 years of age.
6. For Piaget, a pattern of organization of similar thoughts and actions would be considered a schemata.
7. Assimilation and accommodation both reflect cognition of the individual.
8. A child in Kohlberg's pre-conventional stage of moral development would most likely define 'right' and 'wrong' based on what peers do.
9. Evolutionary psychology argues that human behavior is unchangeable because it is determined by our biological heritage.
10. Changes in thought is not the focus of the cognitive branch of psychology.
11. 'Selling drugs to children was wrong for me because I got caught and now I am in prison' is the reasoning of children in the conventional level of morality.
12. A person's temperament is highly stable after the second year of life.
13. Adolescents are better than children at decision making.
14. Changes over time in the way we relate to each other is called maturation.
15. The adolescent will show a tendency to seek cognitive growth and to explore all areas of social life during the Identity versus Confusion stage.
16. The fusion of the two sex cells is referred to as pregnancy.
17. Freud says that humans have the innate tendency to harm others.
18. Cognitive psychologists believe that children and adults learn in the same way because of highly developed cognitive capabilities.
19. According to Piaget, accommodation is when the child adapts to a new environment or situation.
20. The theory of moral development by Kohlberg can be divided into three levels and 5 stages.

(20 marks)

Section C

Answer any two of the following questions in this section. Each question is worth 20 marks.

1. How might you know that a pupil is in the adolescent stage. Discuss the common physical, social and emotional characteristics of this stage in human development for both boys and girls.
(20)

2. A. What kinds of characteristic development occur during the prenatal stage of human development? (20)
B. Discuss two environmental factors that can negatively affect development at this stage. (10)

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