

UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI



FACULTY OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER – DECEMBER 2018

TITLE OF PAPER : DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
COURSE CODE : EFM 503/EFM 103/IDE-EFM103
TIME ALLOWED : THREE [3] HOURS

TOTAL MARK ALLOCATION : 100 MARKS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Answer all questions in Sections A and B.**
- 2. Answer 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. All of the following are periods of prenatal development except:
 - a. germinal
 - b. embryonic
 - c. fetal
 - d. postpartum

2. Lack of prenatal care increases the risk of all of the following except:
 - a. infants with low birth weight
 - b. child abuse
 - c. increased infant mortality
 - d. preterm births

3. Erikson's psychosocial theory:
 - a. is a behavioral theory of development
 - b. is a stage theory of development
 - c. is a systems theory
 - d. is widely used in psychiatric treatments

4. The cognitive stage in which abstract thought emerges is:
 - a. preoperational
 - b. sensorimotor
 - c. concrete operational
 - d. formal operational

5. Environmental factors that shape development include all of the following except:
 - a. quality of learning
 - b. intelligence
 - c. quality of nutrition
 - d. culture

6. Adolescents develop the ability to use ____, or the ability to draw logical conclusions based on a set of facts or premises.

- a. inductive reasoning
- b. abstract reasoning
- c. relational reasoning
- d. deductive reasoning

7. According to Erikson's psychosocial theory:

- a. competent parents protect their children from developmental crises
- b. crises occur when the ego faces overwhelming anxiety
- c. early developmental crisis is one source of later mental health difficulties
- d. all development involves crises

8. Piaget's theory of cognitive development is essentially about:

- a. the influence of the social world on the growing child
- b. the development of the ability to think
- c. therapeutic procedures to correct incorrect cognitions
- d. problems in sensory-motor development

9. A child in Kohlberg's pre-conventional stage of moral development would most likely define "right" and "wrong" based on:

- a. what Mom and Dad say
- b. what the Bible says
- c. what any adult authority says
- d. what peers do

10. Which one of the following principles is not considered to be a principle of development?

- a. People develop at different rates
- b. Development is relatively ordered
- c. Development includes times when a person is ready for certain experiences
- d. Development takes place gradually

11. Piaget reasoned that before the individual can organize and interpret experience, they must first:
- adapt it mentally
 - create schemas
 - receive appropriate tuition
 - intellectualize it
12. Which of the following is true concerning prenatal exposure to smoke from cigarettes?
- Significantly increased infant growth
 - Increased future behavioral performance
 - Increase risk of sudden infant death syndrome
 - Increased birth weight
13. Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the key features of the stage of ___ are simple repetitive actions organized around the infant's own body.
- tertiary circular reactions
 - secondary circular reactions
 - object permanence
 - primary circular reactions
14. Erikson's stage of psychosocial development in which a child gains independence from caregivers is:
- basic trust vs. mistrust
 - industry vs. inferiority
 - initiative vs. guilt
 - autonomy vs. shame and doubt
15. Social development entails ...
- gradual orderly changes by which mental processes become more complex and sophisticated.
 - changes in personality that take place as one grows.
 - genetically programmed, naturally occurring changes over time.

d. changes over time in the ways we relate to others.

16. Piaget believed that extensive interaction with _____ is essential for each person's cognitive development.

- a. one's own family
- b. authority figures
- c. other children
- d. the environment

17. Children under 8 years of age tend to describe other people in:

- a. terms of external, readily observable attributes
- b. terms of unchanging qualities and inner dispositions
- c. specific, precise, and concrete ways
- d. a straightforward, non-stereotypical way

18. Janie was having some difficulty deciding how to organize her defense for the debate competition. She prepared several hypothetical arguments that her opponents might raise, and how she might reply. What cognitive stage of Piaget's theory does this account best illustrate?

- a. Sensori motor
- b. Preoperational thought
- c. Concrete operations
- d. Formal operations

19. What does a conflict such as initiative vs. guilt represent in Erikson's theory?

- a. A developmental crisis
- b. Cognitive dissonance
- c. Disequibration
- d. Equilibration

20. Donna said, "If I were starving, I'd steal a loaf of bread, but it would be wrong and against the law." What level of moral reasoning does Donna demonstrate?

- a. Nonconventional
- b. Pre-conventional
- c. Conventional
- d. Post-conventional

21. 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

22. 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 Thembe, fraternal twins who were reared apart, Thembe 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. In this stage of psychosexual development, children will experience the desire to be close to the parent of the opposite sex. What is that stage?

- a. Oral
- b. Anal
- c. Genital
- d. Phallic

(25 marks)

SECTION B

Answer all in this section. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

Explain the following concepts in your own words in 2/3 lines. Use the answer booklet to write your answers. Each answer is worth five (5) marks.

- a) Developmental psychology
- b) Social development
- c) Cognitive development
- d) Attachment
- e) Moral development

(25 marks)

SECTION C

Answer two questions in Section C. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided. Begin each answer to each question on a new page.

Question 1

- A. Describe the differences between Piaget's Cognitive development and Erickson's theory of Psychosocial development (15 marks)
- B. Discuss the influence of these theories on educational practice. (10 marks)

Question 2

According to Freud Psychosexual development occurs in a series of stages, and each is marked characteristic changes. Describe the characteristic changes that occur in each of the following stages:

- a) Oral stage
- b) Anal stage
- c) Phallic stage
- d) Latency stage
- e) Genital stage

(5 marks for each stage = 25 marks)

Question 3

- A. Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of Moral development has three levels. Discuss the characteristic reasoning of individuals that influence their moral decisions in each of the three levels as stated in this theory. (15 marks)
- B. Discuss the implication of these this theory on educational practice. (10 marks)