



**FACULTY OF EDUCATION**  
**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS & MANAGEMENT**

**RE-SIT EXAMINATION PAPER 2021**

**TITLE OF PAPER** : **DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**  
**COURSE TITLE** : **EFM 503/EFM 103**  
**TIME ALLOWED** : **THREE (3) HOURS**

**TOTAL MARKS** : **100**

**INSTRUCTIONS** : **1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION "A" AND ANY OTHER 2 QUESTIONS OF YOUR CHOICE IN SECTION "B".**  
**2. IN SECTION "B" EACH ANSWER MUST BE STARTED ON A FRESH PAGE.**

**DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR**

**SECTION A**

1. The changes that occur in human beings between conception and death are referred to as:
  - A. maturation
  - B. development
  - C. growth
  - D. cognitive development
  
2. Which of the following statements best describes how children develop? They proceed through the developmental stages in...
  - A. different orders, but not at the same rate
  - B. in the same order and at the same rate.
  - C. different order but the same rate.
  - D. in the same order but at different rate.
  
3. The following are branches of psychology except
  - A. Abnormal psychology
  - B. Clinical psychology
  - C. Educational psychology
  - D. Observational psychology
  
4. The general accepted view of psychology is that it is
  - A. helpful to teachers, but not research based.
  - B. a distinct discipline with its own theories, research methods, problems and techniques.
  - C. complex field with elaborate theories and research methods that few teachers are able to grasp.
  - D. the study of learning behaviors
  
5. About the age of 8 months, the infant becomes rather choosy as to who to be with. The formation of such relationship in infants is known as
  - A. Socialization
  - B. Wearing
  - C. Attachment
  - D. Imprinting
  
6. Sometimes children in the infancy stage 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. Circular reactions
  - B. Secondary reactions

- C. Tertiary reactions
  - D. Primary reactions
7. Sitting, crawling, walking, stooping, grasping and climbing all take place during
- A. Early childhood
  - B. Infancy
  - C. Playing
  - D. Late childhood
8. If growth starts inwards and then spread outwards, this is known as
- A. elongation
  - B. proximodistal
  - C. cephalocaudal
  - D. triangulation
9. Developmental psychology is the study of
- A. age – related changes in behavior
  - B. children as they grow
  - C. educational psychology
  - D. social, emotional and physical changes
10. Physical development of adolescents accelerates with puberty, which in girls usually span the ages of:
- A. 9 to 16 years
  - B. 10 to 13 years
  - C. 11.5 to 14.5 years
  - D. 12 to 13 years
11. During the primary school years, according to Erickson, most children need to resolve the conflict between:
- A. trust vs mistrust
  - B. autonomy vs shame and doubt
  - C. initiative vs guilt
  - D. industry vs inferiority
12. If the general pattern of growth starts with the head, this is known as
- A. cephalocaudal
  - B. proximodistal

- C. elongation
- D. triangulation

13. In the second stage of psychosexual development, children will be learning to gain control over their bladder and bowels. What is that stage?
- A. Oral
  - B. Anal
  - C. Genital
  - D. Phallic
14. Sthandwa is a UNESWA 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
15. 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
16. One of the following is NOT a branch of psychology
- A. Counselling Psychology
  - B. Experimental Psychology
  - C. Humanistic Psychology
  - D. Engineering Psychology
17. The biological perspectives helps us understand
- A. what you are thinking about somebody can be seen by the way you behave towards him or her.
  - B. changes in physical structures that underlie behaviour change.
  - C. what we can see an individual doing

D. all aspects of social behavior as well as the impact of cultural factors towards behavior.

18. Psychology is also defined as the study of
- Animal behavior
  - Overt and covert behavior
  - Human behavior
  - Psychism

19. Which stage of Erikson's theory is a child who asks, "Can I do things for myself or must I always rely on others to help me?"
- A. trust vs mistrust
  - B. autonomy vs shame and doubt
  - C. initiative vs guilt
  - D. industry vs inferiority

20. The pattern of eye movements, expressions of emotions and head movement is referred to what in the physical development of babies?
- A. Motor skills
  - B. learning skills
  - C. capabilities of newborns
  - D. None of the above

21. Erikson's theory of psychosocial development has --stages
- A. 6 stages of development
  - B. 4 stages of development
  - C. 8 stages of development
  - D. 5 stages of development

22. Erikson's stage of Autonomy vs shame and doubt tallies with the age range\_\_
- A. Birth to 12 years
  - B. 12-18 months to 3 years
  - C. 6-11 years
  - D. 11-19 years

23. The middle adulthood is classified under the age \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Generativity vs Stagnation
  - B. Intergity vs despair
  - C. Intimacy vs Isolation
  - D. Identity vs role confusion

24. Which one is not a major characteristic of personality development?

- A. Association
- B. Consistency
- C. Impact behaviours and actions
- D. Multiple expressions

25. Which one is not a theory of personality development?

- A. Humanistic theory
- B. Freud's theory
- C. Erikson' theory
- D. Bandura's social learning theory

**INSTRUCTIONS**

For questions 26-40, indicate whether the given statement is **TRUE** or **FALSE** on the answer sheet provided (Each correct answer is 2 Marks)

26 Psychology is a practical subject because we can apply the knowledge we gain from it to our daily lives.

27. Developmental psychology does not mean age-related biological and behavioral changes that people experience.

28. Psychosocial development refers to changes in emotional and social behaviours that result from interactions with other people.

29. In the stages for human development, the chronological age for young adult is 35 years to 65 years.

30. In the disorganised/disoriented attachment type, infant shows anxiety when mother is leaving and this is shown by the infant clinging on his/her mother.

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31. Maturation is concerned with the integration of physical, cognitive, social and psychological or emotional tasks at a level where a person can fully utilise their potential
32. Morality is the conscious adoption of standards of conduct, attitudes and beliefs related to what is right and what is wrong.
33. According to Piaget's moral realism theory, children between the years 5 and 10 do not understand the existence of rules.
34. Kohlberg's stage of moral development, level 11 Stage 3 is the Good boy-nice girl orientation.
35. In human development, childhood stage is not classified under the age range 2-12 years.
36. Cognitive development focuses on mental processes such as thoughts, memory and reasoning.
37. Evolutionary is a major branch of psychology
38. Human physical development involves both discontinuity and continuity
39. Maternal nutrition is an environmental factor that influences development of a unborn baby.
40. Client-centered approach is not commonly known as individual counseling.

**(TOTAL MARKS 40)**

**SECTION B**

**Question 1**

There are environmental risks that can negatively affect development during the prenatal stage of human development. Briefly discuss two examples of negative effects that can be caused by the following conditions:

- i) Mother's age
- ii) Drugs and alcohol abuse
- iii) Mother's prolonged emotional stress
- iv) Sexually Transmitted Infections
- v) Poor maternal nutrition

**(20 marks)**

B) What are the implications for classroom practice?

**(10 marks)**

**Question 2**

A. Erickson indicates that the major conflict at adolescence is that of identity vs role confusion. What do you understand by this stage of personality development? **(15 Marks)**

B. How can the teacher promote optimal social emotional development amongst his or her students during this period? **(15 Marks)**

**Question 3**

A. What kinds of characteristic development occur during the three sub-stages of the prenatal stage of human development?

**(15 marks)**

B. Identify and discuss 3 environmental factors that can negatively affect development at this stage.

**(15 marks)**

**Question 4**

A. Explain how children develop psychosocially as they pass through the following stages of Erikson's theory of psychosocial development:



- (i) Trust vs mistrust
- (iii) Initiative vs guilt
- (iv) Industry vs inferiority
- (v) Identity formation vs role confusion

(20 marks)

B. What are the implications of this theory for classroom practice? (10 marks)

(TOTAL MARKS 60)