

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FACULTY OF EDUCATION**

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT**

**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER 2006**

TITLE OF PAPER : INTRODUCTION TO EDUCATIONAL AND  
DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

COURSE NUMBER : EDF 101 PGCE

TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS

- INSTRUCTIONS:
1. THERE ARE TWO SECTIONS IN THIS PAPER:  
SECTION A AND SECTION B
  2. ANSWER ALL ITEMS ONE (1) TO FOURTY (40) IN  
SECTION A. THERE IS ONLY ONE CORRECT  
ANSWER TO EACH ITEM. PUT A CIRCLE AROUND  
THE CORRECT RESPONSE ON THE ANSWER SHEET  
PROVIDED.
  3. YOU ARE ADVISED TO SPEND ONLY 45 MINUTES  
IN SECTION A
  4. ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.
  5. A TOTAL OF THREE QUESTIONS MUST BE  
ANSWERED IN THIS FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER  
2006

**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN  
GRANTED TO DO SO BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

**ITEM 1 : Psychology's major contribution to education lies in :**

- (a) Defining the goals for which the teacher should strive.
- (b) Identifying potentially successful educational procedures .
- (c) Comparing the relative effectiveness of various teaching procedures.
- (d) Combating superstition and traditionalism in educational theory.
- (e) Providing a scientific foundation for the art of teaching.

**ITEM 2 : Educational psychology is oriented toward**

- (a) The study of the peculiarities of individual children.
- (b) The application of the principles and techniques of psychology to the solution of the problems of the classroom.
- (c) The formulation of hypothesis and theories relative to educational practice.
- (d) The development of the pedagogical practices of maximum effectiveness .
- (e) The development on the part of the child of realistic goals and effective plans for their attainment.

**ITEM 3 : The primary task of the teacher is :**

- (a) To teach the prescribed curriculum.
- (b) To stimulate and guide student learning.
- (c) To ensure that all students belong to socially acceptable peer groups.
- (d) To promote habits of conformity to adult demands and expectations.
- (e) To provide diagnostic and remedial aid wherever indicated.

**ITEM 4 : Educational Psychology should provide prospective teachers with :**

- (a) Insights into the various aspects of modern education .
- (b) Principles , insights and attitudes as points of departure for effective teaching.
- (c) Research procedures by means of which to evaluate current teaching procedures.
- (d) Rules of thumb to deal with everyday classroom situations.
- (e) Validated procedures to use in their teaching.

**ITEM 5 : Which of the following is the correct sequence in prenatal development ?**

- (a) Embryo – zygote – fetus
- (b) Zygote – ovum –fetus
- (c) Embryo – fetus – zygote
- (d) Zygote – embryo – fetus

**ITEM 6 : The approach to developmental psychology which stresses qualitative differences among various developing structures in the human is :**

- (a) The mechanistic approach.
- (b) The organismic approach
- (c) The psychoanalytic approach.
- (d) The orthogenic approach

**ITEM 7 : According to Piaget ,middle childhood is the period of the :**

- (a) Sensorimotor stage
- (b) Pre- operational stage
- (c) Concrete operational stage
- (d) Formal operations.

**ITEM 8 : A healthy fetus can withstand birth and survive at the end of which of the following months of gestation :**

- (a) Fifth
- (b) Sixth
- (c) Seventh
- (d) All of the above

**ITEM 9 : A child is able to develop coordinated series of ideas , but to do so must relate them to observable events or objects. This child is probably in which of Piaget's stages of cognitive development ?**

- (a) Sensori – motor
- (b) Pre- operational
- (c) Concrete operational
- (d) Formal operational

**ITEM 10 : The sex of a human child is determined by :**

- (a) The chromosome carried by the male sperm cell.
- (b) The chromosome carried by the female egg cell.
- (c) The combination of chromosome created in the zygote.
- (d) All 46 chromosomes that form the embryo's cells.

**ITEM 11 : Manipulation of objects is most characteristic of :**

- (a) Sensorimotor play
- (b) Imaginative play
- (c) Parallel play
- (d) Cooperative play

**ITEM 12 : The belief that good behavior is that which is rewarded and bad behavior is that which is punished is indicative of which level of morality , according to Kohlberg ?**

- (a) Premoral
- (b) Morality of conventional role conformity.
- (c) Morality of self accepted principles.

**ITEM 13 : Which of the following is NOT characteristic of the period of adolescence?**

- (a) Prepositional thinking
- (b) Resurgence of egocentrism
- (c) Decrease of peer influence
- (d) Increase in idealism.

**ITEM 14 : Which of the following do present-day tests of intelligence measure to the greatest degree ?**

- (a) Academic potential
- (b) Certain aspects of innate aptitude
- (c) Social intelligence
- (d) General aptitude
- (e) Vocabulary potentiality

**ITEM 15 : Intelligence tests measure intelligence by :**

- (a) Inventorying everything one has learned
- (b) Observing the mass and complexity of one's neural structure
- (c) Sampling the most difficult learnings one has encountered
- (d) Sampling learnings which almost everyone has had an opportunity to learn.
- (e) Inventorying one's native capacity for learning.

**ITEM 16 : Which of the following is NOT an aspect of learning ?**

- (a) The accumulation of knowledge
- (b) Cue – reduction
- (c) Modification of perception
- (d) The elimination of errors
- (e) The sensitization of nerve fibres

**ITEM 17 : A male child is produced when :**

- (a) A male sperm carrying an X chromosome unites with an egg containing an X chromosome
- (b) A male sperm carrying an X chromosome unites with an egg containing a Y chromosome
- (c) A male sperm carrying a Y chromosome unites with an egg containing an X chromosome
- (d) A male sperm carrying a Y chromosome unites with an egg containing a Y chromosome.
- (e) Any of the above it is a matter of chance.

**ITEM 18 : Changes in behavior result from :**

- (a) Maturation primarily
- (b) Maturation alone
- (c) Learning and maturation , both in important amounts.
- (d) Learning alone
- (e) A general process of growth ,the contributors to which are relatively unknown.

**ITEM 19 : The fetal period in humans is generally considered as lasting :**

- (a) From the end of the second month of conception to birth.
- (b) From conception to birth.
- (c) From the first month after conception to birth.
- (d) From conception to the twelfth week of pregnancy.
- (e) Through the last two months of pregnancy.

**ITEM 20 : From a psychological point of view , the most important of the psychological changes generally associated with the prepubescent growth spurt is :**

- (a) The attainment of adult height and weight.
- (b) The attainment of sexual maturity.
- (c) A readjustment of body proportions , e.g leg- to-trunk ratio.
- (d) The development of acne and other skin blemishes.
- (e) Increased stamina and relative freedom from disease.

**ITEM 21 : Which of the following is not a goal of psychology ?**

- (a) Description of behavior
- (b) Prediction of behavior
- (c) Depiction of behavior
- (d) Understanding behavior

**ITEM 22 : The goal of Wilhelm Wundt , the “father” of psychology was :**

- (a) To understand how humans perceive thoughts.
- (b) To understand how sensations , images , and feelings are formed .
- (c) To compare animal and human behaviors in functional ways.
- (d) To explore behavior in an “armchair” fashion using the principles of philosophy.

**ITEM 23 : The slogan “The whole is greater than the sum of its parts” is associated with which school of thought?**

- (a) Functionalism
- (b) Structuralism
- (c) Behaviorism
- (d) Gestalt

**ITEM 24 :A memory aid that links new information to ideas or images that are easy to remember is called :**

- (a) Learning basic
- (b) Massive practice
- (c) Recitation
- (d) Mnemonic

**ITEM 25 : Working under pressure , skipping classes , giving false reasons for late work , and feeling ashamed of last minute efforts may be signs that a student has significant problems with :**

- (a) Procrastination
- (b) Perfectionism
- (c) Over learning
- (d) Impossibly high self – standards.

**ITEM 26 :Developmental psychology is the study of progressive changes in behavior and abilities :**

- (a) During infancy
- (b) During adolescence
- (c) During old age
- (d) Throughout life.

**ITEM 27 : Of the following ,which is not an adaptive human neonatal reflex?**

- (a) Rooting
- (b) Imprinting
- (c) Moro
- (d) Grasping

**ITEM 28 : According to Piaget , the development of the concept of object permanence takes place during :**

- (a) Sensorimotor stage
- (b) Preoperational stage.
- (c) Concrete operational stage.
- (d) Formal operational stage

**ITEM 29 : Mastery of the concept of conservation usually occurs during the :**

- (a) Sensorimotor stage
- (b) Preoperational stage
- (c) Concrete operational stage
- (d) Formal operational stage

**ITEM 30 :Which of the following is NOT a correct association according to Kohlberg's study of moral development ?**

- (a) Pre-conventional level – moral thinking determined by the consequences of actions.
- (b) Anti -conventional level – moral thinking is directed by self chosen ethical principles.
- (c) Post –conventional level – advanced moral development directed by self – accepted moral principles.
- (d) Conventional level – moral actions are directed by desire to conform to the expectations of others or to uphold socially accepted rules and values.

**ITEM 31 :A favourable outcome to the life– crisis of adolescence could include :**

- (a) Faith in the environment and others
- (b) Concern for family, society and future generations
- (c) An integrated image of oneself as a unique person.
- (d) Confidence in productive skills learning.

**ITEM 32 : Which of the following is not true of puberty ?**

- (a) It is a biological process that refers to rapid psychological growth, coupled with hormonal changes that bring sexual maturity.
- (b) The onset for girls typically occurs between 11 and 14.
- (c) It tends to dramatically increase body image and concerns about physical appearance.
- (d) The peak growth spurt during puberty occurs earlier for boys than for girls.

**ITEM 33 : Which of the following is a learning disability?**

- (a) Dyslexia
- (b) Pica
- (c) Climacteric change
- (d) Crystallized intelligence

**ITEM 34 : Ebbinghaus conducted a famous set of experiment to :**

- (a) Develop a mnemonic system.
- (b) Study relearning by teaching Greek passages to his child.
- (c) Develop a curve of forgetting.
- (d) Discover flash bulbs memories.

**ITEM 35 :Which of the following facts supports the view that some forgetting occur through decay or disuse of memories ?**

- (a) Recovery of seemingly forgotten memories may occur through disintegration.
- (b) Some memories fade away and others are carried for life.
- (c) Among elderly people , recent memories may fade , while long last memories remain vivid.
- (d) None of the above.

**ITEM 36 : The process of consolidation refers to :**

- (a) How information gets into short – term memory.
- (b) How information in long – term memory is recalled.
- (c) How information in short -term memory is recalled.
- (d) How information is transferred from short – term memory to long term memory.

**ITEM 37 : Pavlor's dogs salivated to the presence of the meat powder because :**

- (a) They had learned to do so prior to the experiment.
- (b) They associated the meat powder with the presentation of the bell.
- (c) It was a naturally elicited , reflex response.
- (d) That was what Pavlor wanted them to do.

**ITEM 38 : Alfred Binet was responsible for :**

- (a) Developing SOMPA for testing minority young stars.
- (b) Developing the Army Alfa Group intelligence test.
- (c) Key testimony in the California course involving the use of IQ tests in EMR replacement.
- (d) Developing the first “intelligence” test in which age– related items could be used to distinguish intellectually slower students from the more capable.

**ITEM 39 : Directional tendencies in development of physical structure are best described as proceeding from :**

- (a) Head-to-tail ;outward-inward ,general –to- specific.
- (b) Head-to-tail ;inward-outward , general to specific.
- (c) Tail –to –head ;inward – outward ,general to specific.
- (d) Head –to- tail ;inward –outward ,general to specific.
- (e) None of the above is correct.

**ITEM 40 : The success of a learning experience from an overall modern educational point of view depends primarily on :**

- (a) The readiness of the learner.
- (b) The atmosphere of the learning situation.
- (c) The personality of the teacher.
- (d) The motivation of the learner.
- (e) The degree of participation of the learner.

Total = [40 Marks]

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**SECTION B**

**QUESTION 2**

Define 'Morality'. Discuss the theory of Lawrence Kohlberg on the moral development of a child.

[30 marks]

**QUESTION 3**

Describe Jean Piaget's stages of cognitive development. Give relevant illustrations.

[30 marks]

**QUESTION 4**

Discuss the common crisis that may arise during adolescence as a result of the quest for autonomy.

[30 marks]